2020 全国 II 卷新高考真题

英　　语

注意事项：

1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号，回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3.考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.　　B. £9.18.　　C. £9. 15.

答案是 c.

1. What will the speakers do tonight?

A. Visit Mary.　　B. Go out of town.　　C. Host a dinner.

2. How does the woman go to work this week?

A. By car.　　B. By bike.　　C. On foot

3. What time does Dave's meeting star?

A. At 8：30　　B. At 9：00.　　C. At 10：00.

4. What is Helen going to do?

A. Buy some books　　B. Study in the library.　　C. Attend a history class.

5. What is the woman's feeling now?

A. Relief　　B. Regret.　　C. Embarrassment.

第二节（共 15 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白，每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间，每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is Tom busy doing?

A. Raising money.

B. Writing a lab report.

C. Giving classes to children.

7. Who might be able to help Tom this week?

A. Mike.　　B. Cathy.　　C. Jane.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

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A. To avoid getting stuck in traffic.

B. To enjoy the scenery on the way.

C. To buy some gifts for his family.

9. What does Judy often do at the railway station?

A. Read books. B. Call some friends. C. Look around the shops.

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. What to do next year

B. Where to go for vacations.

C. How to pass the waiting time.

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11. Why does Bill look troubled?

A. He is short of money

B. He has made a big mistake.

C. He is facing a tough choice.

12. What is Bill now?

A. A college student B. An army officer. C. A computer engineer.

13. What does the woman seem to suggest Bill do?

A. Learn to repair cars.

B. Decline the job offer.

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14. What is the woman recommending to the man?

A. A writer. B. A club. C. A course.

15. What is the woman reading now?

A. The Beautiful Mind. B. The Great Gatsby. C. The Kite Runner.

16. How much time does the man have to read the book?

A. Two weeks. B. Three weeks. C. Four weeks.

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17. What is the speaker doing?

A. Reporting a study. B. Chairing a meeting. C. Teaching a class.

18. What should you pay most attention to when taking notes?

A. Listening B. Reading. C. Writing.

19. What is an advantage of using symbols in note-taking?

A. It keeps information secret.

B. It leaves space for future use.

C. It makes key words noticeable.

20. What will the speaker do next?

A. Ask a few questions. B. Show some notes. C. Make a summary.

第二部分阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Pali Overnight Adventures offers children and teens exciting experiences this summer. From broadcasting to street art, these are just 4 of the 17 highly unique camps being offered.

Broadcasting Camp

Become the next star reporter news writer, director or producer. While running every aspect of our own news station, kids and their fellow campers will create and host a broadcast airing each night at dinner for the entire camp. Every night it goes on the web, keeping parents and the world informed of the happenings at Pali.

Secret Agent Camp

In the movie Mission Impossible, Tom Cruise made being a secret agent seem like the coolest job ever. Campers who sign up for the 2-week secret agent camp can get to know about the life of real secret agents by learning strategies and military skills on the paintball field.

Culinary Camp

If your child enjoys being in the kitchen, then the culinary camp is definitely the right fit. Campers learn technical skills of roasting, frying and cutting, as well as some recipes that they can take home and share with their families.

Street Art Camp

This camp takes creative license to an entirely new level. Campers will share their colorful ideas and imagination with each other and work together to visualize, sketch and paint with non-traditional techniques to create the coolest mural which will be displayed in public for all to see.

1. How many camps does Pali Overnight Adventures offer this summer?

A. 2. B. 4. C. 17. D. 21.

2. What will campers do at the Broadcasting Camp?

A. Create a website. B. Run a news station.

C. Meet a star reporter. D. Hold a dinner party.

3. Which camp will attract children who are interested in cooking?

A. Broadcasting Camp. B. Secret Agent Camp.

C. Culinary Camp D. Street Art Camp.

B

The end of the school year was in sight and spirits were high. I was back teaching after an absence of 15 years, dealing with the various kinds of "forbidden fruit" that come out of book bags. Now was the spring of the water pistol.

I decided to think up a method of dealing with forbidden fruit.

"Please bring that pistol to me " I said. "I'm going to put it in my Grandma's Box."

"What's that?" they asked.

"It's a large wooden chest full of toys for my grandchildren " I replied,

"You don't have grandchildren," someone said.

"I don't now." I replied. "But someday I will. When I do, my box will be full of wonderful things for them."

My imaginary Grandma's Box worked like magic that spring, and later. Sometimes. students would ask me to describe all the things I had in it. Then I would try to remember the different possessions I supposedly had taken away—since I seldom actually kept them. Usually the offender would appear at the end of the day, and I would return the belonging.

The-years went by, and my first grandchild Gordon was born. I shared my joy with that year's class. Then someone said, "Now you can use your Grandma's Box." From then on instead of coming to ask their possessions back, the students would say, "That's okay. Put it in your Grandma's Box for Gordon."

I loved talking about the imaginary box, not only with my students but also with my own children. They enjoyed hearing about all the forbidden fruit I had collected. Then one Christmas I received a surprise gift—a large, beautifully made wooden chest. My son Bruce had made my Grandma's Box a reality.

4. What was the author's purpose in having the conversation with the students?

A. To collect the water pistol.　　B. To talk about her grandchildren.

C. To recommend some toys.　　D. To explain her teaching method.

5. What do the underlined words "the offender" in paragraph 8 refer to?

A. The student's parent.　　B. The maker of the Grandma's Box.

C. The author's grandchild.　　D. The owner of the forbidden fruit.

6. What did the students do after they learned about the birth of Gordon?

A. They went to play with the baby.　　B. They asked to see the Grandma's Box.

C. They made a present for Gordon.　　D. They stopped asking their toys back.

7. What can we infer about the author?

A. She enjoys telling jokes.　　B. She is a strict and smart teacher.

C. She loves doing woodwork.　　D. She is a responsible grandmother

C

In May 1987 the Golden Gate Bridge had a 50th birthday party. The bridge was closed to motor traffic so people could enjoy a walk across it. Organizers expected perhaps 50,000 people to show up. Instead, as many as 800, 000 crowded the roads to the bridge. By the time 250,000 were on the bridge, engineers noticed something terrible：the roadway was flattening under what turned out to be the heaviest load it had ever been asked to carry. Worse, it was beginning to sway（晃动）. The authorities closed access to the bridge and tens of thousands of people made their way back to land. A disaster was avoided.

The story is one of scores in To Forgive Design：Understanding Failure, a book that is at once a love letter to engineering and a paean（赞歌）to its breakdowns. Its author, Dr. Henry Petroski, has long been writing about disasters. In this book, he includes the loss of the space shuttles（航天飞机）Challenger and Columbia, and the sinking of the Titanic.

Though he acknowledges that engineering works can fail because the person who thought them up or engineered them simply got things wrong, in this book Dr. Petroski widens his view to consider the larger context in which such failures occur. Sometimes devices fail because a good design is constructed with low quality materials incompetently applied. Or perhaps a design works so well it is adopted elsewhere again and again, with seemingly harmless improvements, until, suddenly, it does not work at all anymore.

Readers will encounter not only stories they have heard before, but some new stories and a moving discussion of the responsibility of the engineer to the public and the ways young engineers can be helped to grasp them.

"Success is success but that is all that it is," Dr. Petroski writes. It is failure that brings improvement.

8. What happened to the Golden Gate Bridge on its 50th birthday?

A. It carried more weight than it could.

B. It swayed violently in a strong wind

C. Its roadway was damaged by vehicles

D. Its access was blocked by many people.

9. Which of the following is Dr. Petroski's idea according to paragraph 3?

A. No design is well received everywhere

B. Construction is more important than design.

C. Not all disasters are caused by engineering design

D. Improvements on engineering works are necessary.

10. What does the last paragraph suggest?

A. Failure can lead to progress.

B. Success results in overconfidence

C. Failure should be avoided.

D. Success comes from joint efforts.

11. What is the text?

A. A news report

B. A short story.

C. A book review

D. A research article.

D

Rainforests are home to a rich variety of medicinal plants, food, birds and animals. Can you believe that a single bush（灌木丛）in the Amazon may have more species of ants than the whole of Britain! About 480 varieties of trees may be found in just one hectare of rainforest.

Rainforests are the lungs of the planet-storing vast quantities of carbon dioxide and producing a significant amount of the world's oxygen. Rainforests have their own perfect system for ensuring their own survival; the tall trees make a canopy（树冠层）of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, intense dry heat from the sun and strong winds.

Amazingly, the trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is the plants' way to prevent the spread of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects like caterpillars. To survive in the forest, animals must climb, jump or fly across the gaps. The ground floor of the forest is not all tangled leaves and bushes, like in films, but is actually fairly clear. It is where dead leaves turn into food for the trees and other forest life.

They are not called rainforests for nothing! Rainforests can generate 75%of their own rain. At least 80 inches of rain a year is normal-and in some areas there may be as much as 430 inches of rain annually. This is real rain-your umbrella may protect you in a shower, but it won't keep you dry if there is a full rainstorm. In just two hours, streams can rise ten to twenty feet. The humidity（湿气）of large rainforests contributes to the formation of rainclouds that may travel to other countries in need of rain.

12. What can we learn about rainforests from the first paragraph?

A. They produce oxygen.

B. They cover a vast area.

C. They are well managed.

D. They are rich in wildlife.

13. Which of the following contributes most to the survival of rainforests?

A. Heavy rains

B. Big trees.

C. Small plants.

D. Forest animals.

14. Why do the leaves and branches of different trees avoid touching each other?

A. For more sunlight.

B. For more growing space.

C. For self-protection.

D. For the detection of insects.

15. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Life-Giving Rainforests

B. The Law of the Jungle

C. Animals in the Amazon　　D. Weather in Rainforests

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Talking with your doctor

Talking freely with your doctor can make you feel better and gives your doctor the information she or he needs to give you the best care. Don't be afraid or embarrassed to discuss something that is bothering you.____16____

●Stay positive.

Go to your doctor's visits with a good attitude.____17____Think teamwork! Think positive!

●Keep track of how you are feeling.

____18____This will make it easier for you to answer questions about your symptoms（症状）and how medicines make you feel. It also makes it easier for you to bring up anything that you are worried about. Make sure to be honest about how you feel and how long you've felt that way.

●____19____

Your medical history is a list of your illnesses, treatments, what the doctors told you to do, and anything else you think your doctor should know. Also, if you are allergic（过敏）to any medicines, be sure to mention that to your doctor.

●Ask questions.

Do not be afraid to ask your doctor any questions you have. To remember all the questions you have when you are not in the doctor's office, write them down and bring the list with you to your appointment.____20____Remember—there's no such thing as a stupid question. If you don't understand the answer to a question, ask the doctor to explain it again until you do understand.

A. This will make getting answers easier.

B. Here are some tips for talking with your doctor.

C. You can talk to another doctor if the treatments don't work.

D. Before your doctor's visit, keep notes on how you are feeling.

E. Remember, your doctor and other caregivers are on your side.

F. Bring your medical history, including a list of your current medicines.

G. Writing down what the doctor says will help you remember important information.

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When Jim Grant spotted black smoke coming out of a building on his way to work, he____21____his car to call 911. Then he____22____a U-turn, circling back to take another look.

Pulling up to the building, Grant saw flames（火焰）shooting out of a second-floor window. Not seeing or hearing any fire engines____23____. Grant rushed to a side____24____and ran up the stairs.

On the second floor, he____25____every apartment door. "Get out!" Grant shouted, No one____26____and he assumed that people had already____27____. Reaching the end of the hallway, though, Grant____28____a half-open door. He kicked it wide open, finding a____29____woman in a wheelchair with a little boy and a tiny baby. "Let's_____30_____!" he screamed. The woman looked at him in confusion and said something about changing her clothes. Grant didn't wait, clutching（抓牢）the baby to his chest and_____31_____the boy alongside, Grant ran down the hallway. When he

was__32__outside, the only__33__in sight was a policeman. Grant told him about the__34__and they rushed into the smoky building.

Thanks to them, a family was saved from the fire. Grant and the policeman were honored for their__35__.

21. A. drove	B. stopped	C. reached	D. abandoned
22. A. saw	B. made	C. missed	D. crossed
23. A. burning	B. leaving	C. approaching	D. waiting
24. A. entrance	B. road	C. building	D. window
25. A. locked	B. kicked	C. counted	D. repaired
26. A. agreed	B. cared	C. responded	D. understood
27. A. arrived	B. returned	C. hidden	D. escaped
28. A. skipped	B. closed	C. noticed	D. remembered
29. A. frightened	B. curious	C. patient	D. grateful
30. A. turn back	B. go up	C. get out	D. lie down
31. A. following	B. dragging	C. examining	D. passing
32. A. safely	B. secretly	C. suddenly	D. previously
33. A. witness	B. guide	C. service	D. help
34. A. woman	B. door	C. car	D. baby
35. A. wisdom	B. generosity	C. honesty	D. courage

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

These days, it is not unusual for 10-to 12-year-olds to publish their own websites or for second and third graders__36__（begin）computer classes. At the same time, computer games are becoming increasingly popular as major publishing houses continue to develop__37__（education）computer programs for children in preschool. Also, technological know-how has become a__38__（require）for most jobs in an increasingly digital world, as the computer has become a common tool in most__39__（profession）

The Digital World is a set of volumes__40__aim to describe how digital systems influence society and help readers understand the nature of digital systems and their many interacting parts. Each volume in the set explores__41__wide range of material, explains the basic concepts of major applications of digital systems, __42__discusses the influences they have on everyday life. Because the number of possible topics__43__（be）practically limitless, we focus on a sample of the most interesting and useful applications and tools and explain the basic principles of technology. Readers__44__（encourage）to continue exploring the digital world with the guidance of__45__（we）Further Resources section featured in each volume.

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 假定你是李华, 上周日你校举办了 5 公里越野赛跑活动。请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 参加人员:

2. 跑步路线:从校门口到南山脚下:

3. 活动反响。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右:

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

A Cross-Country Running Race

_____

_____

_____

第二节（满分 25 分）

47. 阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The Meredith family lived in a small community. As the economy was in decline, some people in the town had lost their jobs. Many of their families were struggling to make ends meet. People were trying to help each other meet the challenges.

Mrs. Meredith was a most kind and thoughtful woman. She spent a great deal of time visiting the poor. She knew they had problems, and they needed all kinds of help. When she had time, she would bring food and medicine to them.

One morning she told her children about a family she had visited the day before. There was a man sick in bed, his wife, who took care of him and could not go out to work, and their little boy. The little boy -his name was Bernard-had interested her very much.

“I wish you could see him,” she said to her own children, John, Harry, and Clara. “He is such a help to his mother. He wants very much to earn some money, but I don't see what he can do.”

After their mother left the room, the children sat thinking about Bernard. “I wish we could help him to earn money,” said Clara. “His family is suffering so much.”

“So do I,” said Harry. “We really should do something to assist them.”

For some moments, John said nothing, but, suddenly, he sprang to his feet and cried, “I have a great idea! I have a solution that we can all help accomplish(完成).”

The other children also jumped up all attention. When John had an idea, it was sure to be a good one. “I tell you what we can do,” said John. “You know that big box of corn Uncle John sent us? Well, we can make popcorn(爆米花), and put it into paper bags, and Bernard can take it around to the houses and sell it.”

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右:

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

When Mrs. Meredith heard of John's idea, she thought it was a good one, too.

_____

_____

_____

With everything ready, Bernard started out on his new business.

_____

_____

_____

参考答案

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This camp takes creative license to an entirely new level. Campers will share their colorful ideas and imagination with each other and work together to visualize, sketch and paint with non-traditional techniques to create the coolest mural which will be displayed in public for all to see.

1. How many camps does Pali Overnight Adventures offer this summer?

A. 2. B. 4. C. 17. D. 21.

2. What will campers do at the Broadcasting Camp?

A. Create a website. B. Run a news station.

C. Meet a star reporter. D. Hold a dinner party.

3. Which camp will attract children who are interested in cooking?

A. Broadcasting Camp. B. Secret Agent Camp.

C. Culinary Camp D. Street Art Camp.

【答案】1. C 2. B 3. C

【解析】

这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四个不同类型的夏令营的情况。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“From broadcasting to street art, these are just 4 of the 17 highly unique camps being offered.”可知从广播到街头艺术，这只是 17 个非常独特的营地中的 4 个。由此可知，今年夏天巴利岛有 17 个露营地。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“While running every aspect of our own news station, kids and their fellow campers will create and host a broadcast airing each night at dinner for the entire camp.”可知在经营好我们自己的新闻电台的方方面面的同时，孩子们和他们的营员们将在每天晚上的晚餐时，为整个夏令营创作并主持播出一个广播。由此可知，营员在广播营会经营一家新闻电台。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“If your child enjoys being in the kitchen, then the culinary camp is definitely the right fit. Campers learn technical skills of roasting, frying and cutting, as well as some recipes that they can take home and share with their families.”可知如果你的孩子喜欢呆在厨房里，那么烹饪夏令营绝对是最合适的选择。露营者学习烘焙、油炸和切菜的技术技能，以及一些他们可以带回家和家人分享的食谱。由此可知，Culinary Camp 会吸引对烹饪感兴趣的孩子。故选 C。

B

The end of the school year was in sight and spirits were high. I was back teaching after an absence of 15 years, dealing with the various kinds of "forbidden fruit" that come out of book bags. Now was the spring of the water pistol.

I decided to think up a method of dealing with forbidden fruit.

"Please bring that pistol to me," I said. "I'm going to put it in my Grandma's Box."

"What's that?" they asked.

"It's a large wooden chest full of toys for my grandchildren," I replied,

"You don't have grandchildren," someone said.

"I don't now." I replied. "But someday I will. When I do, my box will be full of wonderful things for them."

My imaginary Grandma's Box worked like magic that spring, and later. Sometimes. students would ask me to describe all the things I had in it. Then I would try to remember the different possessions I supposedly had taken away—since I seldom actually kept them. Usually the offender would appear at the end of the day, and I would return the belonging.

The-years went by, and my first grandchild Gordon was born. I shared my joy with that year's class. Then someone said, "Now you can use your Grandma's Box." From then on instead of coming to ask their possessions back, the students would say, "That's okay. Put it in your Grandma's Box for Gordon."

I loved talking about the imaginary box, not only with my students but also with my own children. They enjoyed hearing about all the forbidden fruit I had collected. Then one Christmas I received a surprise gift—a large, beautifully made wooden chest. My son Bruce had made my Grandma's Box a reality.

4. What was the author's purpose in having the conversation with the students?

A. To collect the water pistol.　　B. To talk about her grandchildren.

C. To recommend some toys.　　D. To explain her teaching method.

5. What do the underlined words "the offender" in paragraph 8 refer to?

A The student's parent.　　B. The maker of the Grandma's Box.

C. The author's grandchild.　　D. The owner of the forbidden fruit.

6. What did the students do after they learned about the birth of Gordon?

A. They went to play with the baby.　　B. They asked to see the Grandma's Box.

C. They made a present for Gordon.　　D. They stopped asking their toys back.

7. What can we infer about the author?

A. She enjoys telling jokes.　　B. She is a strict and smart teacher.

C. She loves doing woodwork.　　D. She is a responsible grandmother

【答案】4. A　5. D　6. D　7. B

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲叙了作者为收集学生们带到学校的玩具，想出了一个“奶奶的盒子”的办法。到后来，作者的第一个孙子出生，学生们也不再来要求归还他们的财物了，作者也在某一年圣诞节收到了儿子制作的大木箱，将“奶奶的盒子”变成了现实。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“I was back teaching after an absence of 15 years, dealing with the various kinds of "forbidden fruit" that come out of book bags. Now was the spring of the water pistol.(在缺席了 15 年之后，我又回到了教书的地方，处理从书包里掏出的各种各样的“禁果”。现在流行的是水枪)”以及第三段中“‘Please bring that pistol to me,’ I said. ‘I'm going to put it in my Grandma's Box.’(“请把那支水枪给我，”我说。“我要把它放在我‘奶奶的盒子’里。”)”由此可知，作者与学生进行对话的目的是收集水枪。故选 A。

【5题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线词后文“I would return the belonging”结合上文提到作者把学生带到学校的玩具称为“禁果”，且作者的“盒子”里装的就是“禁果”，所以作者等到这些禁果的拥有者在一天结束的时候出现，然后就会归还他们的物品。由此可知，划线词意思为“禁果的拥有者”。故选 D。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“From then on instead of coming to ask their possessions back, the students would say, ‘That's okay. Put it in your Grandma's Box for Gordon.’(从那时起，学生们不再来要求归还他们的财物，而是说：“没关系。把它放在你“奶奶给戈登的盒子”里)”由此可知，学生们在得知了戈登的出生后，他们不再索要玩具。故选 D。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章中作者要收集学生们从书包里掏出的各种各样的“禁果”，说明作者对待学生很严格；同时作者又想出了“奶奶的盒子”这个的方法来收集学生们的玩具，说明作者很聪明，由此可推知，作者是一个严格而聪明的老师。故选 B。

C

In May 1987 the Golden Gate Bridge had a 50th birthday party. The bridge was closed to motor traffic so people could enjoy a walk across it. Organizers expected perhaps 50,000 people to show up. Instead, as many as 800, 000 crowded the roads to the bridge. By the time 250,000 were on the bridge, engineers noticed something terrible：the roadway was flattening under what turned out to be the heaviest load it had ever been asked to carry. Worse, it was beginning to sway（晃动）. The authorities closed access to the bridge and tens of thousands of people made their way back to land. A disaster was avoided.

The story is one of scores in To Forgive Design：Understanding Failure, a book that is at once a love letter to engineering and a paean（赞歌）to its breakdowns. Its author, Dr. Henry Petroski, has long been writing about disasters. In this book, he includes the loss of the space shuttles（航天飞机）Challenger and Columbia, and the sinking of the Titanic.

Though he acknowledges that engineering works can fail because the person who thought them up or engineered them simply got things wrong, in this book Dr. Petroski widens his view to consider the larger context in which such failures occur. Sometimes devices fail because a good design is constructed with low quality materials incompetently applied. Or perhaps a design works so well it is adopted elsewhere again and again, with seemingly harmless improvements, until, suddenly, it does not work at all anymore.

Readers will encounter not only stories they have heard before, but some new stories and a moving discussion of the responsibility of the engineer to the public and the ways young engineers can be helped to grasp them.

"Success is success but that is all that it is," Dr. Petroski writes. It is failure that brings improvement.

8. What happened to the Golden Gate Bridge on its 50th birthday?

A. It carried more weight than it could.

B. It swayed violently in a strong wind

C Its roadway was damaged by vehicles

D. Its access was blocked by many people.

9. Which of the following is Dr. Petroski's idea according to paragraph 3?

A. No design is well received everywhere

B. Construction is more important than design.

C. Not all disasters are caused by engineering design

D. Improvements on engineering works are necessary.

10. What does the last paragraph suggest?

A. Failure can lead to progress.　　B. Success results in overconfidence

C. Failure should be avoided.　　D. Success comes from joint efforts.

11. What is the text?

A. A news report　　B. A short story.

C. A book review　　D. A research article.

【答案】8. A　9. C　10. A　11. C

【解析】

这是一篇议论文。主要讲述了对彼得罗斯基博士的书《原谅设计：理解失败》的评论，工程设计可能会因为某些原因带来失败，但失败才能带来进步。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“In May 1987 the Golden Gate Bridge had a 50th birthday party. The bridge was closed to motor traffic so people could enjoy a walk across it. Organizers expected perhaps 50,000 people to show up. Instead, as many as 800, 000 crowded the roads to the bridge. By the time 250,000 were on the bridge, engineers noticed something terrible：the roadway was flattening under what turned out to be the heaviest load it had ever been asked to carry. Worse, it was beginning to sway”可以看出，1987 年 5 月，金门大桥举行了一个 50 岁生日聚会。这座桥禁止机动车通行，人们可以在桥上散步。组织者预计将有 5 万人到场。相反，多达 80 万人挤满了通往大桥的道路。当 25 万人在桥上时，工程师们注意到了一个可怕的现象：路面在被要求承载的最重荷载作用下变得平了。更糟的是，它开始晃动。因此可以看出，金门大桥 50 岁生日那天，它的重量超过了它的承受能力。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“Though he acknowledges that engineering works can fail because the person who thought them up or engineered them simply got things wrong, in this book Dr. Petroski widens his view to consider the larger context in which such failures occur. Sometimes devices fail because a good design is constructed with low quality materials incompetently applied. Or perhaps a design works so well it is adopted elsewhere again and again, with seemingly harmless improvements, until, suddenly, it does not work at all anymore.”可知，虽然他承认工程设计可能会因为那些想出或设计它们的人只是把事情弄错了失败，但在这本书中，彼得罗斯基博士拓宽了他的视野，考虑了这种失败发生的更大背景。有时，由于一个好的设计是用不合格的低质量材料建造的，所以装置会失败。或者，一个设计工作得如此好，以至于在其他地方一次又一次地被采用，用似乎是无害的改进，直到突然间，它完全不起作用了。因此可以推测出，根据第三段，不是所有的灾难都是由工程设计引起的是彼得罗斯基博士的想法。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的 “It is failure that brings improvement.”可知，失败才能带来进步。因此可以看出，A 项与此相呼应，即失败能带来进步，故选 A。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“The story is one of scores in To Forgive Design：Understanding Failure, a book that is at once a love letter to engineering and a paean（赞歌）to its breakdowns.”可知，这个故事是《原谅设计：理解失败》一书中的一个，这本书既是对工程的一封情书，也是对其崩溃的赞歌。并且后面两段都在写这本书里的内容以及评价，再根据倒数第二段的“Readers will encounter not only stories they have heard before, but some new stories and a

moving discussion of the responsibility of the engineer to the public and the ways young engineers can be helped to grasp them.”可知，读者不仅会遇到他们以前听过的故事，还会遇到一些新的故事和关于工程师对公众的责任以及如何帮助年轻工程师掌握它们的动人讨论。再结合最后一段“It is failure that brings improvement.”可知，失败才能带来进步。因此可以推测出，这些内容都是关于这本书的评论，因为这篇文章是书评，故选 C。

D

Rainforests are home to a rich variety of medicinal plants, food, birds and animals. Can you believe that a single bush（灌木丛）in the Amazon may have more species of ants than the whole of Britain! About 480 varieties of trees may be found in just one hectare of rainforest.

Rainforests are the lungs of the planet-storing vast quantities of carbon dioxide and producing a significant amount of the world's oxygen. Rainforests have their own perfect system for ensuring their own survival; the tall trees make a canopy（树冠层）of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, intense dry heat from the sun and strong winds.

Amazingly, the trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is the plants' way to prevent the spread of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects like caterpillars. To survive in the forest, animals must climb, jump or fly across the gaps. The ground floor of the forest is not all tangled leaves and bushes, like in films, but is actually fairly clear. It is where dead leaves turn into food for the trees and other forest life.

They are not called rainforests for nothing! Rainforests can generate 75%of their own rain. At least 80 inches of rain a year is normal-and in some areas there may be as much as 430 inches of rain annually. This is real rain-your umbrella may protect you in a shower, but it won't keep you dry if there is a full rainstorm. In just two hours, streams can rise ten to twenty feet. The humidity（湿气）of large rainforests contributes to the formation of rainclouds that may travel to other countries in need of rain.

12. What can we learn about rainforests from the first paragraph?

A. They produce oxygen.　　B. They cover a vast area.

C. They are well managed.　　D. They are rich in wildlife.

13. Which of the following contributes most to the survival of rainforests?

A. Heavy rains　　B. Big trees.

C. Small plants.　　D. Forest animals.

14. Why do the leaves and branches of different trees avoid touching each other?

A. For more sunlight.　　B. For more growing space.

C. For self-protection.　　D. For the detection of insects.

15. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Life-Giving Rainforests　　B. The Law of the Jungle

C. Animals in the Amazon　　D. Weather in Rainforests

【答案】12. D　13. B　14. C　15. A

【解析】

【分析】

本文是说明文。热带雨林被称为“世界上最大的药房”，因为超过 25%的现代药物是由其植物提炼。热带雨林也享有“地球之肺”的美誉，因其植物的光合作用净化地球空气的能力尤为强大。仅亚马逊热带雨林产生的氧气就占全球氧气总量的 1/3。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 Rainforests are home to a rich variety of medicinal plants, food, birds and animals.得知，热带雨林蕴藏了丰富多彩的药用植物、食物以及鸟禽猛兽。可知，热带雨林有丰富的野生动物，故选 D。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 Rainforests have their own perfect system for ensuring their own survival; the tall trees make a canopy（树冠层）of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, intense dry heat from the sun and strong winds.得知，热带雨林有自己完美的生存体系，高大的树木有枝干，树叶的树冠层保护树木本身、小植物、动物们免受大雨和太阳强风带来的干燥热浪的伤害。可知，大树有助于热带雨林生存，故选 B。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 Scientists think this is the plants' way to prevent the spread of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects like caterpillars.得知，科学家们认为这是植物阻止任何树木疾病扩散和让比如毛毛虫这种食用树叶的昆虫难以生存。可以判断出不同树木的树叶和树枝避免彼此触碰是为了自我保护，故选 C。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。本文首先讲述了热带雨林蕴藏了丰富多彩的药用植物、食物以及鸟禽猛兽。其次，热带雨林就是地球的肺——它吸纳了大量的二氧化碳，并制造了全球氧气的很大部分。然后，雨林可以自我形成所需降雨的 75%，而庞大的热带雨林湿气则可以形成雨云，这些雨云则可以飘往那些缺雨水的国家。可以判断出本文最佳标题是“给予生命的热带雨林”，故选 A。

【点睛】

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Talking with your doctor

Talking freely with your doctor can make you feel better and gives your doctor the information she or he needs to give you the best care. Don't be afraid or embarrassed to discuss something that is bothering you. ____16____

●Stay positive.

Go to your doctor's visits with a good attitude.____17____Think teamwork! Think positive!

●Keep track of how you are feeling.

____18____This will make it easier for you to answer questions about your symptoms（症状）and how medicines make you feel. It also makes it easier for you to bring up anything that you are worried about. Make sure to be honest about how you feel and how long you've felt that way.

●____19____

Your medical history is a list of your illnesses, treatments, what the doctors told you to do, and anything else you think your doctor should know. Also, if you are allergic（过敏）to any medicines, be sure to mention that to your doctor.

●Ask questions.

Do not be afraid to ask your doctor any questions you have. To remember all the questions you have when you are not in the doctor's office, write them down and bring the list with you to your appointment.____20____Remember—there's no such thing as a stupid question. If you don't understand the answer to a question, ask the doctor to explain it again until you do understand.

A. This will make getting answers easier.

B. Here are some tips for talking with your doctor.

C. You can talk to another doctor if the treatments don't work.

D. Before your doctor's visit, keep notes on how you are feeling.

E. Remember, your doctor and other caregivers are on your side.

F. Bring your medical history, including a list of your current medicines.

G. Writing down what the doctor says will help you remember important information.

【答案】16. B　17. E　18. D　19. F　20. A

【解析】

这是一篇应用文，文章讲述了与医生谈话的几个小建议。

【16 题详解】

根据文章第一段“Talking freely with your doctor can make you feel better and gives your doctor the information she or he needs to give you the best care. Don't be afraid or embarrassed to discuss something that is bothering you.”可知，与你的医生畅所欲言可以让你感觉好些，并向你的医生提供她或他需要的信息，以便为你提供最好的护理。不要害怕或尴尬地讨论困扰你的事情。再结合下文为几条具体的建议，所以 B 项：Here are some tips for talking with your doctor.（这里有一些与你的医生交谈的小建议。）符合题意，为顺承关系，故选 B。

【17 题详解】

根据文章第二段“teamwork!”意为团队可知，E 项：Remember, your doctor and other caregivers are on your side.（记住，你的医生和其他护理人员都站在你这边。）与此呼应，故选 E。

【18 题详解】

根据文章“This will make it easier for you to answer questions about your symptoms（症状）and how medicines make you feel. It also makes it easier for you to bring up anything that you are worried about. Make sure to be honest about how you feel and how long you've felt that way.”可知，这将使你更容易回答关于你的症状和药物让你感觉如何的问题。这也让你更容易提出你担心的任何事情。一定要诚实地说出你的感受，以及你这种感觉持续了多久。由此可知，这都是在讲感受，故 D 项：Before your doctor's visit, keep notes on how you are feeling.（在你的医生来之前，记下你的感受。）与之呼应，故选 D。

【19 题详解】

根据文章“Your medical history is a list of your illnesses, treatments, what the doctors told you to do, and anything else you think your doctor should know. Also, if you are allergic（过敏）to any medicines, be sure to mention that to your doctor.”可知，你的病史是你的疾病，治疗，医生告诉你做什么，以及你认为你的医生应该知道的任何事情的清单。如果你有过敏的话，你也要提一下。因此可知看出，这是关于病史和清单的，故 F 项：Bring your medical history, including a list of your current medicines.（带上你的病史，包括你目前的药物清单。）符合题意，相呼应，故选 F。

【20 题详解】

根据文章“Do not be afraid to ask your doctor any questions you have. To remember all the questions you have when you are not in the doctor's office, write them down and bring the list with you to your appointment.”可知，不要害怕问你的医生你有的任何问题。当你不在医生办公室时，为了记住你的所有问题，把它们写下来，并带着清单去你的预约。以及“Remember—there's no such thing as a stupid question. If you don't understand the answer to a question, ask the doctor to explain it again until you do understand.”可知，记住，没有什么愚蠢的问题。如果你不明白问题的答案，请医生再解

释一遍，直到你明白为止。因此中间缺少过渡句，故 A 项：This will make getting answers easier.（这将使获得答案更容易。）正好可以连接两句，故选 A。

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When Jim Grant spotted black smoke coming out of a building on his way to work, he ____21____ his car to call 911. Then he ____22____ a U-turn, circling back to take another look.

Pulling up to the building, Grant saw flames（火焰）shooting out of a second-floor window. Not seeing or hearing any fire engines ____23____. Grant rushed to a side ____24____ and ran up the stairs.

On the second floor, he ____25____ every apartment door. "Get out!" Grant shouted, No one ____26____ and he assumed that people had already ____27____. Reaching the end of the hallway, though, Grant ____28____ a half-open door. He kicked it wide open, finding a ____29____ woman in a wheelchair with a little boy and a tiny baby. "Let's ____30____!" he screamed. The woman looked at him in confusion and said something about changing her clothes. Grant didn't wait, clutching（抓牢）the baby to his chest and ____31____ the boy alongside, Grant ran down the hallway. When he was ____32____ outside, the only ____33____ in sight was a policeman. Grant told him about the ____34____ and they rushed into the smoky building.

Thanks to them, a family was saved from the fire. Grant and the policeman were honored for their ____35____.

21. A. drove	B. stopped	C. reached	D. abandoned
22. A. saw	B. made	C. missed	D. crossed
23. A. burning	B. leaving	C. approaching	D. waiting
24. A. entrance	B. road	C. building	D. window
25. A. locked	B. kicked	C. counted	D. repaired
26 A. agreed	B. cared	C. responded	D. understood
27. A. arrived	B. returned	C. hidden	D. escaped
28. A. skipped	B. closed	C. noticed	D. remembered
29. A. frightened	B. curious	C. patient	D. grateful
30. A. turn back	B. go up	C. get out	D. lie down
31. A. following	B. dragging	C. examining	D. passing
32. A. safely	B. secretly	C. suddenly	D. previously
33. A. witness	B. guide	C. service	D. help
34. A. woman	B. door	C. car	D. baby
35. A. wisdom	B. generosity	C. honesty	D. courage

【答案】21. B 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. B 26. C 27. D 28. C 29. A 30. C 31. B 32. A 33. D 34. A 35. D

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文，文章讲述了格兰特在上班的路上发现一栋大楼冒出黑烟并且楼上窗户喷火，他就冲上楼救了两个孩子，并且告诉警察上面还有一个女人，于是女人也获救了。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当吉姆·格兰特在上班的路上发现一栋大楼冒出黑烟时，他停下车打 911。A. drove 驾驶；B. stopped 停下来；C. reached 到达；D. abandoned 抛弃。分析可知，大楼冒黑烟是着火了，所以停下车去拨打 911 报警符合题意，故选 B。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后他掉头，绕回来再看一眼。A. saw 看；B. made 做；C. missed 错过；D. crossed 交叉；横过。make a U-turn 意为掉头，固定搭配。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：格兰特把车停到大楼前，看见火焰从二楼　窗户里喷出来。没有看到或听到任何消防车接近。格兰特冲到一个侧门跑上楼梯。A. burning 燃烧；B. leaving 离开；C. approaching 接近；D. waiting 等待。分析可知，火焰都已经从二楼喷出来，并且可以看出格兰特跑上楼梯去救火，可以推测是因为消防车没来，此处 approaching 表示接近，符合题意，故选 C。

【24 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：格兰特把车停到大楼前，看见火焰从二楼的窗户里喷出来。没有看到或听到任何消防车接近。格兰特冲到一个侧门跑上楼梯。A. entrance 入口；B. road 路；C. building 楼；D. window 窗户。根据语境可知，二楼窗户喷火并且消防车没来所以格兰特冲到侧门是为了救火，符合题意，side entrance 侧门。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在二楼，他踢了每个公寓的门。A. locked 锁；B. kicked 踢；C. counted 计算；D. repaired 修。根据上文可知，大楼着火了。格兰特冲上楼去救火，所以踢门符合题意，是为了看里面是否有人。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：没有人回应，他以为人们已经逃走了。A. agreed 同意；B. cared 照顾；C. responded 回应；D. understood 理解。分析可知，格兰特踢门问里面是否有人，再结合后面他认为人已经逃走了可以判断出是没有人回应他。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：没有人回应，他以为人们已经逃走了。A. arrived 到达；B. returned 返回；C. hidden 藏；D. escaped 逃离。分析可知，格兰特踢门但没有人回应，所以他以为人们已经逃走（escaped）符合题意，故选 D。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，到达走廊尽头时，格兰特注意到一扇半开的门。A. skipped 跳；B. closed 关闭；C. noticed 注意；D. remembered 记得。分析可知，上文格兰特以为人们都逃走了，并且格兰特是来救人的，所以格兰特注意到一扇半开的们符合题意，故选 C。

【29 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他把它踢得很宽，发现一个坐在轮椅上的吓坏了的女人，她带着一个小男孩和一个小婴儿。A. frightened 害怕的；B. curious 好奇的；C. patient 耐心的；D. grateful 感谢的。分析可知，发生了火灾，所以女人是害怕的符合题意，故选 A。

【30 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：“我们出去吧！”他大声喊道。A. turn back 返回；B. go up 上升；C. get out 出去；D. lie down 躺下。分析可知，格兰特找到了被困人员，所以要带他们出去符合句意，故选 C。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：格兰特没有等，他把婴儿抱起来，把男孩拖到旁边，沿着走廊跑去。A. following 跟随；B. dragging 拖；C. examining 测试；D. passing 通过。分析可知，要救他们出去，所以拖着男孩跑出去符合题意，故选 B。

【32 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：当他安全地到外面时，唯一看得见的帮助就是一个警察。A. safely 安全地；B. secretly 秘密地；C. suddenly 突然地；D. previously 以前地。分析可知，格兰特把被困人员救了出来，所以只有安全地到达外面符合题意，故选 A。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当他安全地在外面时，看得见的唯一能够帮忙的人就是一个警察。A. witness 目击者；B. guide 指南；C. service 服务；D. help 帮助。分析可知，警察是提供帮助的，故选 D。

【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：格兰特告诉他那个女人（还在里面），他们冲进烟雾弥漫的大楼。A. woman 女人；B. door 门；C. car 车；D. baby 婴儿。分析可知，格兰特把婴儿和男孩救出来了，女人还没有出来，所以他告诉警察那个女人还在里面，符合题意，故选 A。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：多亏了他们，一家人才从火灾中获救。格兰特和警察因他们的勇气而受到表彰。A. wisdom 智慧；B. generosity 慷慨；C. honesty 诚实；D. courage 勇气。分析可知，警察和格兰特冲进大火里救了这一家人，是非常有勇气的，所以因他们的勇气而受到表彰符合题意，故选 D。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

These days, it is not unusual for 10-to 12-year-olds to publish their own websites or for second and third graders____36____（begin）computer classes. At the same time, computer games are becoming increasingly popular as major publishing houses continue to develop____37____（education）computer programs for children in preschool. Also, technological know-how has become a____38____（require）for most jobs in an increasingly digital world, as the computer has become a common tool in most____39____（profession）

The Digital World is a set of volumes____40____aim to describe how digital systems influence society and help readers understand the nature of digital systems and their many interacting parts. Each volume in the set explores____41____wide range of material, explains the basic concepts of major applications of digital systems, ____42____discusses the influences they have on everyday life. Because the number of possible topics____43____（be）practically limitless, we focus on a sample of the most interesting and useful applications and tools and explain the basic principles of technology. Readers____44____（encourage）to continue exploring the digital world with the guidance of____45____（we）Further Resources section featured in each volume.

【答案】36. to begin

37. educational

38. requirement

39. professions

40. that/which

41. a　42. and

43. is　44. are encouraged

45. our

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了《数字世界》丛书的出版的背景和目的等方面信息。

【36 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：如今，10 到 12 岁的孩子发布自己的网站，二年级和三年级学生开始上计算机课，这些都很常见。本题考查“It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth.”结构，该结构 it 作形式主语，真正的主语为不定式。故填 to begin。

【37 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：与此同时，电脑游戏越来越受欢迎，主要出版社继续为学前儿童开发教育电脑程序。修饰名词 computer programs，前用形容词形式。故填 educational。

【38 题详解】

考查名词。句意：此外，在日益数字化的世界中，技术知识已成为大多数工作的必备条件，因为计算机已成为大多数职业的通用工具。动词 become 后接名词作宾语，根据前面的不定冠词 a 可知，用名词的单数形式。故填 requirement。

【39 题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：此外，在日益数字化的世界中，技术知识已成为大多数工作的必备条件，因为计算机已成为大多数职业的通用工具。名词 profession 为可数名词，根据前面的 most 修饰可知用复数形式。故填 professions。

【40 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：《数字世界》是一套旨在描述数字系统如何影响社会并帮助读者理解数字系统的本质及其众多交互部分的丛书。句中先行词为 volumes，在定语从句中作主语，所以用关系代词 which 或 that 引导。故填 that/which。

【41 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：系列中的每卷探索了广泛的材料，解释数字系统的主要应用的基本概念，并讨论了他们对日常生活的影响。a range of 一套；一系列。wide 是以辅音音素发音开头，所以用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

【42 题详解】

考查连词。句意：系列中的每卷探索了广泛的材料，解释数字系统的主要应用的基本概念，并讨论了他们对日常生活的影响。前后句为并列关系，所以用连词 and。故填 and。

【43 题详解】

考查主谓一致。句意：因为可能的主题的数量几乎是无限的，所以我们关注最有趣和最有用的应用程序和工具的一个示例，并解释技术的基本原理。the number of ……的数目，后接可数名词的复数形式，谓语动词用单数。根据文章中的时态可知，用一般现在时。故填 is。

【44 题详解】

考查语态。句意：我们鼓励读者继续探索数字世界，并在每一卷的参考资料部分提供指导。主语 Readers 与 encourage 之间为被动关系，所以用被动语态。根据文章中的时态可知，用一般现在时。故填 are encouraged。

【45 题详解】

考查代词。句意：我们鼓励读者继续探索数字世界，并在每一卷的参考资料部分提供指导。修饰名词 Further Resources section，前用形容词性物主代词。故填 our。

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 假定你是李华, 上周日你校举办了 5 公里越野赛跑活动。请你为校英文报写一篇报道, 内容包括:

1. 参加人员:

2. 跑步路线:从校门口到南山脚下:

3. 活动反响

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右:

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

A Cross-Country Running Race

_____

_____

_____

【答案】A Cross-Country Running Race

Last Sunday witnessed an extraordinary cross-country running race, which nearly drew the attention of every student and teacher of our school.

The students selected from every class took part in the competition. The route measured five kilometers, from our school gate to the foot of Nanshan Mountain. Every runner tried their best to finish the task, with their classmates along the way giving them necessarily help as well as encouragement. At last, all the runners managed to arrive the finish line, receiving cheers from all the directions.

The activity was highly spoken of, because not only did it provide chance for us to exercise, but also made us more cohesive.

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇应用文。本篇要求考生就上周日学校举行的 5 公里越野赛活动写一篇新闻报道。

【详解】体裁:应用文

时态:根据提示，时态应以一般过去时为主

结构:总分总

要求:

1. 参加人员

2. 跑步路线

3. 活动反响

第二步:列提纲(重点词组)

attend/witness/ draw one’s attention/ manage to do sth./ measure/ speak highly of/ provide sth. for sb.

第三步:连词成句

1. Last Sunday witnessed an extraordinary cross-country running race, which nearly drew the attention of every student and teacher of our school.

2. The students selected from every class took part in the competition.

3. The route measured five kilometers, from our school gate to the foot of Nanshan Mountain.

4. Every runner tried their best to finish the task, with their classmates along the way giving them necessary help as well as encouragement.

5. At last, all the runners managed to arrive the finish line, receiving cheers from all the directions.

6. The activity is highly spoken of, because not only does it provide chance for us to exercise, but also makes us more cohesive.

第四步:连句成篇(加入衔接词或从句)

表示并列的连词:and/but/or/so…

状语从句连词:because/ if/ though/ although…

定语从句连词:which/ that/ when/ where…

第五步:修改润色(加入高级词汇或短语)

【点睛】范文内容完整，要点全面，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系。作者在范文中使用了一些高分句型，例如:Last Sunday witnessed an extraordinary cross-country running race, which nearly drew the attention of every student and teacher of our school. 中 which 引导非限制性定语从句；The activity is highly thought of, because not only does it provide chance for us to exercise, but also makes us more cohesive.中使用了部分倒装。

第二节（满分 25 分）

47. 阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The Meredith family lived in a small community. As the economy was in decline, some people in the town had lost their jobs. Many of their families were struggling to make ends meet. People were trying to help each other meet the challenges.

Mrs. Meredith was a most kind and thoughtful woman. She spent a great deal of time visiting the poor. She knew they had problems, and they needed all kinds of help. When she had time, she would bring food and medicine to them.

One morning she told her children about a family she had visited the day before. There was a man sick in bed, his wife, who took care of him and could not go out to work, and their little boy. The little boy -his name was Bernard-had interested her very much.

“I wish you could see him,” she said to her own children, John, Harry, and Clara. “He is such a help to his mother. He wants very much to earn some money, but I don't see what he can do.”

After their mother left the room, the children sat thinking about Bernard. “I wish we could help him to earn money,” said Clara. “His family is suffering so much.”

“So do I,” said Harry. “We really should do something to assist them.”

For some moments, John said nothing, but, suddenly, he sprang to his feet and cried, “I have a great idea! I have a solution that we can all help accomplish(完成).”

The other children also jumped up all attention. When John had an idea, it was sure to be a good one. “I tell you what we can do,” said John. “You know that big box of corn Uncle John sent us? Well, we can make popcorn(爆米花), and put it into paper bags, and Bernard can take it around to the houses and sell it.”

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右:

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

When Mrs. Meredith heard of John's idea, she thought it was a good one, too.

_____

_____

_____

With everything ready, Bernard started out on his new business.

_____

_____

_____

【答案】*When Mrs. Meredith heard of John's idea, she thought it was a good one, too.* So, they went to the local supermarket together. They bought a bag of corn and some special bags for popcorn. When they got home, they made a lot of popcorn and put it in the special bags. With the popcorn, they went to Bernard's home. They told Bernard how to sell the popcorn. Bernard and his parents were very grateful. And the Meredith family also felt very happy to help this family.

With everything ready, Bernard started out on his new business. He took the popcorn around to the houses and sold all his popcorn. He earned a lot of money. Then, he wanted to be self-dependent. Therefore, he asked Mrs. Meredith to teach him how to make popcorn. After that, not only did he sell popcorn, but he also added cream and salt to the popcorn to make it taste better. Bernard grew up to be a remarkable man. He did not forget the help of Meredith's family, and he also did what he could to help those in need.

【解析】

【分析】

本文是根据短文进行续写，使之成为一个完整的故事。

【详解】1.认真读懂所给提供的材料:善良的 Meredith 一家住在一个小社区里，他们想帮助一个贫困的家庭。那家的男主人生病卧床，女主人要照顾丈夫、无法外出赚钱，家中的小男孩 Bernard 也做不了什么事情，生活十分困难。后来，Meredith 的孩子想出了一个主意--制作爆米花，让 Bernard 去卖爆米花。

2.根据所给材料确定文章主题:Meredith 如何通过制作和卖爆米花帮助 Bernard 一家摆脱困境的。

3.续写部分和前面的文章衔接得上，并且与原文情节发展和人物性格相一致，故事情节的向后延续发展要合乎情理。

4.根据第一段首句 When Mrs. Meredith heard of John's idea, she thought it was a good one, too.(当 Meredith 太太听到 John 的主意时，她也认为这是个好主意)可以针对如何实现制作爆米花这个提议展开构思；根据第二段首句 With everything ready, Bernard started out on his new business.(一切准备就绪后，Bernard 开始了他的新生意)可以针对 Bernard 如何通过卖爆米花让家庭摆脱困境展开构思。

5.续写的语言要尽可能与原文的语言保持风格上的一致。文章时态以一般过去时为主。应使用自己熟悉的句型和短语进行写作，考生要注意尽可能使句子的表达形式多样化，适当的使用一些高级句式和高级词汇，以提高书面表达的档次和可读性。作文要层次清晰，要点全面，表达流畅，切合题干要求，句子结构准确，适当补充信息，使篇章结构连贯。