2021 浙江高考真题

英　　语

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纸上

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Why did the woman go to Mallorca?

A. To teach Spanish　　B. To look for a job.　　C. To see a friend.

2. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Take him to hospital.　　B. Go to a class with him.　　C. Submit à report for him.

3. Who will look after the children?

A. Jennifer.　　B. Suzy.　　C. Marie.

4. What are the speakers going to do?

A. Drive home.　　B. Go shopping.　　C. Eat out.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. How to fry fish.　　B. How to make coffee.　　C. How to remove a bad smell.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 3 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. When does Gomez watch a football game on TV?

A. When he fails to get a ticket.

B. When the stadium is crowded

C. When his friends are too busy.

7. How much did Gomez pay for the football game last time?

A. $20　　B. $25.　　C.$50.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did Alex do in the afternoon?

A. He bad a walk.　　B. He went hunting　　C. He planted trees

9. What did Alex bring back?

A. Flowers　　B. Leaves.　　C. Books.

10. What was Bob doing when Alex saw him?

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A. He had a boat trip

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12. What is on David's list?

A. Gifts he needed to buy.

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A. To ask a favor.　　B. To pass on a message.　　C. To make an appointment.

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A. Pronunciation.　　B. Vocabulary.　　C. Grammar.

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20. What is the speaker's last suggestion?

A. Spell out the difficult words

B. Check the words in a dictionary.

C. Practice reading the words aloud.

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A

Leslie Nielsen’s childhood was a difficult one, but he had one particular shining star in his life — his uncle, who was a well-known actor. The admiration and respect his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career (职业) in acting. Even though he often felt he would be discovered to be a no-talent, he moved forward, gaining a scholarship to the Neighborhood Playhouse and making his first television appearance a few years later in 1948. However, becoming a full-time, successful actor would still be an uphill battle for another eight years until he landed a number of film roles that finally got him noticed.

But even then, what he had wasn't quite what he wanted. Nielsen always felt he should be doing comedy but his good looks and distinguished voice kept him busy in dramatic roles. It wasn't until 1980 — 32 years into his career — that he landed the role it would seem he was made for in *Airplane*! That movie led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a financial success even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly.

Did Nielsen then feel content in his career? Yes and no. He was thrilled to be doing the comedy that he always felt he should do, but even during his last few years, he always had a sense of curiosity, wondering what new role or challenge might be just around the comer. He never stopped working, never retired.

Leslie Nielsen's devotion to acting is wonderfully inspiring. He built a hugely successful career with little more than plain old hard work and determination. He showed us that even a single desire, never given up on, can make for a remarkable life.

1. Why did Nielsen want to be an actor?

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2. What do we know about Nielsen in the second half of his career?

A. He directed some high quality movies.
B. He avoided taking on new challenges.
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3. What does Nielsen's career story tell us?

A. Art is long, life is short.
B. He who laughs last laughs longest.
C. It's never too late to learn.
D. Where there's a will there's a way.

B

We live in a town with three beaches. There are two parts less than 10 minutes' walk from home where neighborhood children gather to play. However, what my children want to do after school is pick up a screen — any screen — and stare at it for hours. They are not alone. Today's children spend an average of four and a half hours a day looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet.

In the past few years, an increasing number of people and organisations have begun coming up with plans to counter this trend. A couple of years ago film-maker David Bond realised that his children, then aged five and three, were attached to screens to the point where he was able to say "chocolate" into his three-year-old son's ear without getting a response. He realised that something needed to change, and, being a London media type, appointed himself "marketing director from Nature". He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was *Project Wild Thing*, a film which charts the birth of the World Network, a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature.

"Just five more minutes outdoors can make a difference," David Bond says. "There is a lot of really interesting evidence which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be on habit for life." His own children have got into the habit of playing outside now: "We just send them out into the garden and tell them not to come back in for a while."

Summer is upon us. There is an amazing world out there, and it needs our children as much as they need it. Let us get them out and let them play.

4. What is the problem with the author's children?

A. They often annoy their neighbours.
B. They are tired of doing their homework.
C. They have no friends to play with
D. They stay in front of screens for too long.

5. How did David Bond advocate his idea?

A. By making a documentary film.　　B. By organizing outdoor activities.

C. By advertising in London media.　　D. By creating a network of friends.

6. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “charts” in paragraph 2?

A. records　　B. predicts　　C. delays　　D. confirms

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

A. Let Children Have Fun　　B. Young Children Need More Free Time

C. Market Nature to Children　　D. David Bond: A Role Model for Children

C

If you ever get the impression that your dog can "tell" whether you look content or annoyed, you may be onto something. Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces, according to a new study

Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images(图像)of the same person making either a happy or an angry face. During the training stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person's face. The researchers then tested the dogs' ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person's face on images totally different from the ones used in training. The researchers found that the dogs were able to pick the angry or happy face by touching a picture of it with their noses more often than one would expect by random chance.

The study showed the animals had figured out how to apply what they learned about human faces during training to new faces in the testing stage. "We can rule out that the dogs simply distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue, such as the sight of teeth," said study author Corsin Muller. "Instead, our results suggest that the successful dogs realized that a smiling mouth means the same thing as smiling eyes, and the same rule applies to an angry mouth having the same meaning as angry eyes."

"With our study, we think we can now confidently conclude that at least some dogs can distinguish human facial expressions," Muller told *Live Science.*

At this point, it is not clear why dogs seem to be equipped with the ability to recognize different facial expressions in humans. "To us, the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions," and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them, Muller said.

8. The new study focused on whether dogs can_____.

A. distinguish shapes　　B. make sense of human faces

C. feel happy or angry　　D. communicate with each other

9. What can we learn about the study from paragraph 2?

A. Researchers tested the dogs in random order.

B. Diverse methods were adopted during training.

C. Pictures used in the two stages were different

D. The dogs were photographed before the lest.

10. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. A suggestion for future studies.　　B. A possible reason for the study findings.

C. A major limitation of the study　　D. An explanation of the research method.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项

You've got mail…and it's a postcard

Paulo Magalhaes, a 34-year-old Portuguese computer engineer, loves to open his mailbox and find a brightly colored picture of Rome's Colosseum. Or Africa's Victoria Falls. Or China's Great Wall. ___11___

"I often send postcards to family and friends." he says to China Daily, "but you can imagine that after a while, you never receive as many as you send, and you realize that not everyone is into it ___12___ " Seeking other like-minded souls, however, Paulo started looking in a somewhat unlikely place: online. Many would say the Internet is a place for people who have given up on the traditional postal service, but Paulo's hunch（直觉）paid off.

Today his hobby has developed into the website postcrossing.com, a social network that has grown to 575,217 registered users in 214 countries and regions since he started it 10 years ago. ___13___ Running the website has almost turned into a full-time job.

Language is certainly a harrier for many people. For postcrossing to work worldwide, a common communication language is needed so that everyone can understand each other. As cool as it may be to receive a postcard written in Chinese, the concept doesn't work if one doesn't understand it. ___14___ So a common language is required and in postcrossing that's English since it's widely spoken.

"Many people in China have limited exposure to English. ___15___ That said, we know of many postcrossing members, including Chinese, who have actually improved their English skills through their use of postcrossing," Paulo says.

A. And that's totally fine

B. That makes it extra hard to learn and practice it

C. He likes to think of sending postcards as a family-friendly hobby

D. Many love to make a connection with someone from across the world.

E. On August 5, the number of postcards exchanged by members topped 31 million.

F. Similarly, if you speak only Chinese, receiving a card in Swedish takes part of the fun away.

G. In short, he loves postcards, and the excitement of getting a hand-written note from someone far away.

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

My mother is 92. Unless I have to be out of town, each week I take my mother to do her ___16___ and visit the doctor, providing ___17___ and transportation. During the week, however, she likes to go to a nearby store to ___18___ some small things she needs.

Last week she walked up to the store, but when she went to pay for her groceries, she was ___19___ about three dollars. The only ___20___ to pay for the groceries was to take off the ___21___ she could do without: a bottle of rubbing alcohol（医用酒精）and a bar of soup. By taking of these, she was able to ___22___ the new total to the amount of cash she had with her.

At this store, people ___23___ and then go off to the side to ___24___ their own groceries. My mother was putting her groceries into shopping bags when a ___25___ came up to her and said, "Here are the things that you ___26___ ." handing her the rubbing alcohol and the ___27___ . My mother, who is never speechless, was speechless. She ___28___ for the woman's name and address so that she could ___29___ her. The woman told her it was her ___30___ .

My mother was so ___31___ by her gesture that she decided to go back to the store and give the cashier（收银员）a five-dollar bill to keep on hand ___32___ the same happened to someone else if they didn't have enough ___33___ for all of their groceries

So, whoever you are, thank you for the random act of ___34___ that not only helped my mother out, but ___35___ too.

16. A. exercise	B. housework	C. cooking	D. shopping
17. A. reward	B. medicine	C. company	D. shelter
18. A. return	B. collet	C. order	D. buy
19. A. shot	B. cautious	C. wrong	D. concerned
20. A. aim	B. way	C. advice	D. reason
21. A. weight	B. things	C. mask	D. glasses
22. A. raise	B. add	C. bring	D. switch
23. A. show up	B. call in	C. check out	D. sit down
24. A. store	B. select	C. deliver	D. bag
25. A. stranger	B. cashier	C. friend	D. doctor
26. A. looked for	B. talked about	C. threw away	D. put back
27. A. receipt	B. soap	C. cash	D. bottle
28. A. asked	B. waited	C. cared	D. searched
29. A. repay	B. trust	C. recognize	D. help
30. A. luck	B. chance	C. gift	D. turn
31. A. surprised	B. amused	C. touched	D. convinced
32. A. in case	B. even if	C. as though	D. so that
33. A. energy	B. money	C. space	D. time
34. A. faith	B. courage	C. kindness	D. honor
35. A. made her day	B. changed her mind	C. caught her eye	D. met her demand

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

It doesn't impress like George Washington's plantation on the Potomac, but Lincoln's home in downtown Springfield, Illinois, ___36___ （prove）irresistible to visitors since it opened to the public. Beautifully restored（修复）to its 1860 appearance, the house was Abraham and Mary Lincoln's home for 17 years. In 1844 they bought it ___37___ $1,200 and some land from Charles Dresser, who performed their ___38___ （marry）ceremony in 1842.

When the house was built, it was much ___39___ （small）than it is today. Mary's niece wrote, "The little home ___40___ （paint）white. It was sweet and fresh. Mary loved it. She was extremely pretty, and her house was a reflection of ___41___ （she）, everything in good taste and in perfect order.

Although Mary loved flowers, ___42___ she nor her husband was known as a gardener. A long- time neighbor said they never planted trees and only kept a garden for one year. Mary's sister, Frances Todd Wallace, often came over ___43___ （plant）flowers in the front yard.

___44___ Lincolns enlarged the house to a full two stories in 1856 to meet the needs of their growing family. Three of the four Lincoln sons were born here. After Lincoln was elected President of the US in 1861, they rented the house and ___45___ （sell）most of their furniture.

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节应用文写作（满分 15 分）

46. 昨天你参观了学校举办的学生国画作品展。请给校英文报写一篇宣传，内容包括：

1. 展览时间、地点；

2. 观展感受；

3. 推荐观展。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节读后续写（满分 25 分）

47. 阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事，

My dad, George, only had an eighth grade education. A quiet man, he didn't understand my world of school activities. From age 14, he worked. And his dad, Albert, took the money my dad earned and used it to pay family expenses.

I didn't really understand his world either: He was a livestock trucker and I thought that I would surpass (超过) anything he had accomplished by the time I walked across the stage at high school graduation.

Summers in the mid-70s were spent at home shooting baskets, hitting a baseball, or throwing a football, preparing for my future as a quarterback on a football team. In poor weather, I read about sports or practiced my trombone (长号).

The summer before my eighth grade I was one of a group of boys that a neighboring farmer hired to work in his field. He explained our basic task, the tractor fired up and we were off, riding down the field looking for weeds to spray with chemicals. After a short way, the farmer stopped and pointed at a weed which we missed. Then we began again. This happened over and over, but we soon learned to identify different grasses like cockleburs, lamb's-quarters, foxtails, and the king of weeds, the pretty purple thistle. It was tiring work, but I looked forward to the pay, even though I wasn't sure how much it would amount to.

At home, my dad said, "A job's a big step to growing up. I'm glad you will be contributing to the household." My dad's words made me realize that my earnings might not be mine to do with as I wished.

My labors lasted about two weeks, and the farmer said there might be more work, but I wasn't interested. I decided it was not fair that I had to contribute my money.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；

2.至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1：The pay arrived at last.

Paragraph 2：I understood immediately what my parents were worried about.

参考答案

第一部分听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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But even then, what he had wasn’t quite what he wanted. Nielsen always felt he should be doing comedy but his good looks and distinguished voice kept him busy in dramatic roles. It wasn’t until 1980 — 32 years into his career — that he

landed the role it would seem he was made for in *Airplane*! That movie led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a financial success even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly.

Did Nielsen then feel content in his career? Yes and no. He was thrilled to be doing the comedy that he always felt he should do but even during his last few years, he always had a sense of curiosity, wondering what new role or challenge might be just around the comer. He never stopped working, never retired.

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C. It's never too late to learn.　　D. Where there's a will there's a way.

【答案】1. C　2. D　3. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Leslie Nielsen 的演艺生涯。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章第一段"his uncle, who was a well-known actor. The admiration and respect his uncle earned inspired Nielsen to make a career in acting. (他的叔叔，是一位著名的演员。Nielsen 的叔叔所赢得的钦佩和尊重激励他走上了演艺事业)"可知，Nielsen 想当演员的原因是想像他叔叔一样。故选 C 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章第二段"That movie led him into the second half of his career where his comedic presence alone could make a movie a financial success even when movie reviewers would not rate it highly. (这部电影使他进入了职业生涯的后半段，即使影评人对这部电影评价不高，但仅仅凭他的喜剧表演就可以使这部电影获得经济上的成功)"可知，在 Nielsen 职业生涯的后半段，他成了一个成功的喜剧演员。故选 D 项。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，再结合文章最后一段"He built a hugely successful career with little more than plain old hard work and determination. He showed us that even a single desire, never given up on, can make for a remarkable life. (他凭借平凡的努力和决心建立了一个非常成功的事业。他告诉我们，即使是只有一个愿望，永不放弃，也能成就非凡的人生)"可推知，Nielsen 的职业经历告诉我们：有志者事竟成。故选 D 项。

B

We live in a town with three beaches. There are two parts less than 10 minutes' walk from home where neighborhood children gather to play. However, what my children want to do after school is pick up a screen — any screen — and stare at

it for hours. They are not alone. Today's children spend an average of four and a half hours a day looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet.

In the past few years, an increasing number of people and organisations have begun coming up with plans to counter this trend. A couple of years ago film-maker David Bond realised that his children, then aged five and three, were attached to screens to the point where he was able to say “chocolate” into his three-year-old son’s ear without getting a response. He realised that something needed to change, and, being a London media type, appointed himself “marketing director from Nature”. He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was *Project Wild Thing*, a film which charts the birth of the World Network, a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature.

“Just five more minutes outdoors can make a difference,” David Bond says. “There is a lot of really interesting evidence which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be on habit for life.” His own children have got into the habit of playing outside now: “We just send them out into the garden and tell them not to come back in for a while.”

Summer is upon us. There is an amazing world out there, and it needs our children as much as they need it. Let us get them out and let them play.

4. What is the problem with the author’s children?

A. They often annoy their neighbours.　　B. They are tired of doing their homework.

C. They have no friends to play with　　D. They stay in front of screens for too long.

5. How did David Bond advocate his idea?

A. By making a documentary film.　　B. By organizing outdoor activities.

C. By advertising in London media.　　D. By creating a network of friends.

6. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “charts” in paragraph 2?

A. records　　B. predicts　　C. delays　　D. confirms

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

A. Let Children Have Fun　　B. Young Children Need More Free Time

C. Market Nature to Children　　D. David Bond: A Role Model for Children

【答案】4. D　5. A　6. A　7. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了电影制作人 David Bond 为了让孩子们远离屏幕，拍摄自己的旅行，并将自然当作一个品牌，推销给年轻人。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“However, what my children want to do after school is pick up a screen — any screen — and stare at it for hours. (然而，我的孩子们放学后想做的是拿起一个屏幕——任何屏幕——盯着它看几个小时)”可知，作者的孩子在屏幕前呆的时间太长了。故选 D 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marked to young people. (他记录了他的旅程，他开始把大自然当作一个品牌，让年轻人看到)”可知，David Bond 通过拍一个纪录片宣传他的想法。故选 A 项。

【6 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线词上文“a film”可知，本句主语是一部电影，下文“the birth of the World Network (世界网络的诞生)”解释了这部电影的主旨。由此推知，划线词 charts 意为“记录、描绘”，与“records”意思一致。故选 A 项。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段中的“He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was *Project Wild Thing*, a film which charts the birth of the World Network, a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature. (他把自己的旅行记录下来，开始把自然当作一个品牌，推销给年轻人。其结果是 Project Wild Thing，一部记录了 World Network (世界网络)诞生的电影，World Network (世界网络)是以让孩子们接触大自然为共同目标的团体)”可推知，本文主要讲述了电影制作人 David Bond 为了让孩子们远离屏幕，拍摄自己的旅行，并将自然当作一个品牌，推销给年轻人。由此可知，C 项 Market Nature to Children(把自然推销给年轻人)适合作本文标题。故选 C 项。

C

If you ever get the impression that your dog can "tell" whether you look content or annoyed, you may be onto something. Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces, according to a new study

Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images(图像)of the same person making either a happy or an angry face. During the training stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person's face. The researchers then tested the dogs' ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person's face on images totally different from the ones used in training. The researchers found that the dogs were able to pick the angry or happy face by touching a picture of it with their noses more often than one would expect by random chance.

The study showed the animals had figured out how to apply what they learned about human faces during training to new faces in the testing stage. "We can rule out that the dogs simply distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue, such as the sight of teeth," said study author Corsin Muller. "Instead, our results suggest that the successful dogs realized that a smiling mouth means the same thing as smiling eyes, and the same rule applies to an angry mouth having the same meaning as angry eyes."

"With our study, we think we can now confidently conclude that at least some dogs can distinguish human facial expressions," Muller told *Live Science.*

At this point, it is not clear why dogs seem to be equipped with the ability to recognize different facial expressions in humans. "To us, the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions," and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them, Muller said.

8. The new study focused on whether dogs can_____.

A. distinguish shapes　　B. make sense of human faces

C. feel happy or angry　　D. communicate with each other

9. What can we learn about the study from paragraph 2?

A. Researchers tested the dogs in random order.

B. Diverse methods were adopted during training.

C. Pictures used in the two stages were different

D. The dogs were photographed before the lest.

10. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. A suggestion for future studies.　　B. A possible reason for the study findings.

C. A major limitation of the study　　D. An explanation of the research method.

【答案】8. B　9. C　10. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。一项研究证明狗能够识别人类　面部表情，但目前还不清楚它们为什么有这种能力，可能的原因是它们长时间与人类共同生活。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的“Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images of the same person making either a happy or an angry face.(研究人员训练了 11 只狗来区分同一个人脸上的表情是高兴还是愤怒)”可知，该新研究的关注点是狗是否能够区分人的面部表情。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的“During the training stage, each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person’s face. The researchers then tested the dogs’ ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person’s face or images totally different from the ones used in training.(在训练阶段，每只狗只看到人脸的上半部分或下半部分。研究人员随后测试了狗辨别人类面部表情的能力，向狗展示了人的另一半面部或与训练中使用的完全不同的图像)”可知，在训练和测试阶段，狗看的照片是不一样的。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段的““To us, the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans, which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions, and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them” Muller said.(Muller 说：“对我们来说，最可能的解释似乎是，基于他们与人类生活在一起，这让他们有很多机会接触人类的面部表情，而这种接触为他们提供了很多机会，让他们学会区分他们。”)”可知，最后一段主要讲述了狗能够辨别人类面部表情的可能原因。故选 B。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项

You've got mail…and it's a postcard

Paulo Magalhaes, a 34-year-old Portuguese computer engineer, loves to open his mailbox and find a brightly colored picture of Rome's Colosseum. Or Africa's Victoria Falls. Or China's Great Wall. ___11___

"I often send postcards to family and friends." he says to China Daily, "but you can imagine that after a while, you never receive as many as you send, and you realize that not everyone is into it ___12___ ” Seeking other like-minded souls, however, Paulo started looking in a somewhat unlikely place: online. Many would say the Internet is a place for people who have given up on the traditional postal service, but Paulo's hunch（直觉）paid off.

Today his hobby has developed into the website postcrossing.com, a social network that has grown to 575,217 registered users in 214 countries and regions since he started it 10 years ago. ___13___ Running the website has almost turned into a full-time job.

Language is certainly a harrier for many people. For postcrossing to work worldwide, a common communication language is needed so that everyone can understand each other. As cool as it may be to receive a postcard written in Chinese, the concept doesn't work if one doesn't understand it. ___14___ So a common language is required and in postcrossing that's English since it's widely spoken.

"Many people in China have limited exposure to English. ___15___ That said, we know of many postcrossing members, including Chinese, who have actually improved their English skills through their use of postcrossing," Paulo says.

A. And that's totally fine

B. That makes it extra hard to learn and practice it

C. He likes to think of sending postcards as a family-friendly hobby

D. Many love to make a connection with someone from across the world.

E. On August 5, the number of postcards exchanged by members topped 31 million.

F. Similarly, if you speak only Chinese, receiving a card in Swedish takes part of the fun away.

G. In short, he loves postcards, and the excitement of getting a hand-written note from someone far away.

【答案】11. G　12. A　13. E　14. F　15. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了 Paulo Magalhaes 创建 postcrossing.com 的过程及其现状。Paulo Magalhaes 非常喜欢明信片但是苦于身边没有与他志趣相投的人，于是他开始从网上寻求志同道合的人，因而创立了 postcrossing.com。随着公司在全球不断壮大，语言成为沟通的主要障碍，后来英语被选为共同语言方便大家交流。

【11 题详解】

上文“Paulo Magalhaes, a 34-year-old Portuguese computer engineer, loves to open his mailbox and find a brightly colored image of Rome's Colosseum. Or Africa's Victoria Falls. Or China’s Great Wall.(34 岁的葡萄牙电脑工程师 Paulo Magalhaes 喜欢打开他的邮箱，然后发现一个色彩鲜艳的罗马斗牛场图像。或者非洲的维多利亚瀑布。或者是中国的长城)”介绍了 Paulo 喜欢明信片的个人爱好。下文“... and you realize that not everyone is into it.”说明他身边缺少与他志趣相投的人。选项 G“In short, he loves postcards, and the excitement of getting a scribbled note from someone far away.(简而言之，他喜欢明信片，也喜欢收到远方某人潦草的便条时的那种兴奋)”起到承上启下的作用，总结了上文 Paulo 喜欢明信片，也引出下文关于他的喜好得不到回应的问题。故选 G 项。

【12 题详解】

上文““I often send postcards to family and friends." he says to China Daily, “but you can imagine that after a while, you never receive as many as you send, and you realize that not everyone is into it(“我经常给家人和朋友寄明信片， ”他说，“但你可以想象，过一段时间，你收到的明信片不会像你寄的那么多，而且你意识到并不是每个人都喜欢这样。”)”说明 Paulo 意识到身边的亲人和朋友不是都和他有相同的爱好，因此他也很坦然接受这个事实，因此选项 A“那完全没问题”符合语境。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

上文“Today his hobby has evolved into the website Postcrossing.com, a social network that has grown to 575,217 registered users in 214 countries and regions since he launched it 10 years ago.(如今，他的这个爱好已经发展成了 Postcrossing.com 这个社交网站。自从 10 年前他创建这个网站以来，已经有来自 214 个国家和地区的 575217 名注册用户)”是在介绍目前网站的发展状况，因此符合文意的只有 E 选项“8 月 5 日，会员互赠的明信片数量达到 3100 万张”是在介绍该网站相关的数据。故选 E 项。

【14 题详解】

上文“As cool as it may be to receive a postcard written in Chinese, the concept doesn't work if one doesn't understand it.(收到一张用中文写　明信片可能很酷，但如果你不理解它，这个概念就行不通)”是举例说明他国人收到中文明信片时的问题。选项 F“Similarly, if you speak only Chinese, receiving a card written in Swedish takes part of the fun away.(同样地，如果你只会说中文，收到瑞典语的卡片也会夺走一部分乐趣)”是举例说明中国人收到他国语言明信片时也会遇到相同的问题。两句相结合，符合结论句的语义要求，故选 F 项。

【15 题详解】

上文“Many people in China have limited exposure to English.(许多中国人很少能接触到英语)”说明对某些人来说学习英语的门槛较高。结合下文“... who actually improved their English skills through their use of postcrossing.(他们实际上通过使用明信片来提高他们的英语技能)”可知，写明信片成为一种练习英语的渠道。因此选项 B “这使得学习和练习它变得格外困难 ”符合语境要求，说明对一些人来说学习和练习英语的难度较高，因为渠道较少。故选 B 项。

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

My mother is 92. Unless I have to be out of town, each week I take my mother to do her ___16___ and visit the doctor, providing ___17___ and transportation. During the week, however, she likes to go to a nearby store to ___18___ some small things she needs.

Last week she walked up to the store, but when she went to pay for her groceries, she was ___19___ about three dollars. The only ___20___ to pay for the groceries was to take off the ___21___ she could do without: a bottle of rubbing alcohol（医用酒精）and a bar of soup. By taking of these, she was able to ___22___ the new total to the amount of cash she had with her.

At this store, people ___23___ and then go off to the side to ___24___ their own groceries. My mother was putting her groceries into shopping bags when a ___25___ came up to her and said, "Here are the things that you ___26___ ." handing her the rubbing alcohol and the ___27___ . My mother, who is never speechless, was speechless. She ___28___ for the woman's name and address so that she could ___29___ her. The woman told her it was her ___30___ .

My mother was so ___31___ by her gesture that she decided to go back to the store and give the cashier（收银员）a five-dollar bill to keep on hand ___32___ the same happened to someone else if they didn't have enough ___33___ for all of their groceries.

So, whoever you are, thank you for the random act of ___34___ that not only helped my mother out, but ___35___ too.

16. A. exercise	B. housework	C. cooking	D. shopping
17. A. reward	B. medicine	C. company	D. shelter
18. A. return	B. collet	C. order	D. buy
19. A. shot	B. cautious	C. wrong	D. concerned
20. A. aim	B. way	C. advice	D. reason
21. A. weight	B. things	C. mask	D. glasses
22. A. raise	B. add	C. bring	D. switch
23. A. show up	B. call in	C. check out	D. sit down
24. A. store	B. select	C. deliver	D. bag
25. A. stranger	B. cashier	C. friend	D. doctor
26. A. looked for	B. talked about	C. threw away	D. put back
27. A. receipt	B. soap	C. cash	D. bottle
28. A. asked	B. waited	C. cared	D. searched
29. A. repay	B. trust	C. recognize	D. help
30. A. luck	B. chance	C. gift	D. turn
31. A. surprised	B. amused	C. touched	D. convinced

32. A. in case　　B. even if　　C. as though　　D. so that

33. A. energy　　B. money　　C. space　　D. time

34. A. faith　　B. courage　　C. kindness　　D. honor

35. A. made her day　　B. changed her mind　　C. caught her eye　　D. met her demand

【答案】16. D　17. C　18. D　19. A　20. B　21. B　22. C　23. C　24. D　25. A　26. D　27. B　28. A　29. A　30. C　31. C　32. A　33. B　34. C　35. A

【解析】

【详解】【解析】【分析】这是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了在商店购物时，作者的母亲带的钱不够，不得不将一些东西又放回去。一位陌生女人为作者母亲买下了这些东西。陌生人的行为感动了作者的母亲，她决定将这份善意传递下去。【小题 1 详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：每周，我带母亲去购物，看医生。exercise 锻炼；housework 家务活；cooking 烹饪；shopping 购物。根据上文中的“My mother is 92”和下一句中的“go to a nearby store”可知，作者母亲年纪大，每周作者带着母亲去“购物”。故选 D。【小题 2 详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：每周，我都带母亲去购物，看医生，提供陪伴和交通工具。reward 报酬，酬谢；medicine 药；company 陪伴；shelter 遮蔽，庇护。根据前文“My mother is 92…I take my mother to do her shopping and visit the doctor”可知，作者“陪同”上了年纪的母亲去购物，看医生。故选 C。【小题 3 详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：但是，在这一周里，母亲喜欢去附近的一个商店买她需要的一些小东西。return 返回；collect 收集；order 订购；buy 买。根据下文中的“small things she needs”可知，作者母亲去一家附近的商店去“买”她所需要的一些小东西。故选 D。【小题 4 详解】 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当她去付款的时候，她缺了大约 3 美元。short 缺少的；cautious 谨慎的；wrong 错误的；concerned 关心的。根据下文中的“The only way to pay for the groceries was to take off the 39 she could do without…”可知，作者的母亲想要支付这些东西的唯一方式就是把可以不买的医用酒精和肥皂放下。由此推知，作者的母亲带的现金不够。故选 A。【小题 5 详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：支付这些东西的唯一“方式”把可以不买的医用酒精和肥皂放下。aim 目标；way 方法，方式；advice 建议；reason 原因。结合上题解析可知，作者的母亲带的现金不够，所以把可以不买的医用酒精和肥皂放下是她能够支付这些东西的唯一“方式”。故选 B。【小题 6 详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：支付这些东西的唯一“方式”把可以不买的医用酒精和肥皂放下。weight 重量；things 东西；mask 口罩；glasses 眼镜。根据下文中的“a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar of soap”可知，医用酒精和肥皂是作者母亲暂时可以不买的“东西”。故选 B。【小题 7 详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：通过拿掉这些东西，她最终能够使现在的商品总值达到了她所带的现金金额范围。raise 提高；add 添加；bring 使……处于某种状况，使……到某地；switch 转变。根据上文可知，母亲拿掉了一些东西才能够使得现在的商品总值达到了她所带的现金金额。bring sth. to sth.表示“使……处于某种状况”，符合语境。该处指“使商品总值达到母亲所带金额范围之内”。故选 C。【小题 8 详解】 考查动词短语辨析。句意：在这家商店里，人们先结账，然后到一边去把他们买的东西装到袋子里。show up 出现，露面；call in 叫……来，拜访；check out 结账离开；sit down 坐下。根据空后的“then go off to the side”可知，在这家商店里，人们先结账，然后到一边去。故选 C。【小题 9 详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：在这家商店里，人们先结账，然后到一边去把他们买的东西装到袋子里。store 贮藏；select 挑选；deliver 递送；bag 把……装进袋子。根据下一句中的“putting her groceries into shopping bags”可知，在这间店里，人们结完账之后，然后走到一边，将所购之物装进购物袋。故选 D。【小题 10 详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的母亲正在把买的东西放进袋子里，这时候突然一个陌生人走过来，说……。stranger 陌生人；cashier 收银员；friend 朋友；doctor 医生。根据下文中的“She ___ for the woman’s name and address”可知，这个女人对作者的母

亲而言是个陌生人，所以作者母亲要她的姓名和地址。故选 A。【小题 11 详解】　　考查动词短语辨析。句意：这是你放回去的东西。look for 寻找；talk about 谈论；throw away 扔掉；put back 放回。根据上一段的“…take off the ___ she could do without：a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar of soap. By taking off these…”可知，由于缺大约 3 美元，作者母亲将医用酒精和肥皂拿出来，放回到货架上。故选 D。【小题 12 详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：…递给她医用酒精和肥皂。receipt 收据；soap 肥皂；cash 现金；bottle 瓶子。根据上文中的“…take　　off the 41 she could do without：a bottle of rubbing alcohol and a bar of soap. By taking off these…”可知，作者母亲放回去的有医用酒精和一块肥皂。现在陌生人帮作者母亲又把这些东西买了下来。故选 B。【小题 13 详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：她要这个女人的姓名和地址。ask 询问；wait 等待；care 在乎；search 搜索。根据上文可知，陌生女人帮助了作者母亲，所以作者母亲想要对方的姓名和住址以便报答对方的帮助。故选 A。【小题 14 详解】　　考查动词词义辨析。句意：她要这个女人的姓名和地址以便她可以报答她。repay 报答；trust 信任；recognize 认出；help 帮助。根据上文可知，陌生女人帮助了作者母亲，所以作者母亲询问对方的姓名和住址，这样就可以报答对方了。故选 A。【小题 15 详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：这个女人告诉她这是她的礼物。luck 运气；chance 机会；gift 礼物；turn（依次轮到的）机会。根据下一句中的“She was so ___ by her gesture that …”可知，这个女人并没有告诉作者母亲她的姓名地址，并不期望作者母亲的报答。所以这是她给母亲的“礼物”。故选 C。【小题 16 详解】 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我的母亲如此感动以至于她决定回到那家商店给收银员 5 美元的钞票。surprised 惊讶的；amused 被逗乐的；touched 受到触动的，感动的；convinced 相信的。陌生女人的无私帮助感动了母亲。故选 C。【小题 17 详解】 考查短语辨析。句意：她决定回到商店，给收银员一张 5 美元的钞票，以防同样的事情（即：没有足够的钱支付所购买的东西）发生在其他人身上。in case 以防，万一；even if 即使；as though 尽管；so that 以便，结果……。如果其他人遇到没有足够的钱支付所购买的东西时，母亲的五美元钞票可以提供一些帮助。所以母亲给收银员一张 5 美元的钞票，就是以防同样情况的发生。故选 A。【小题 18 详解】　　考查名词词义辨析。句意：她决定回到商店，给收银员一张 5 美元的钞票，以防同样的事情（即：没有足够的钱支付所购买的东西）发生在其他人身上。energy 能量，精力；money 钱；space 地方，空间；time 时间。根据上文中的“a five-dollar bill”可知，作者母亲给收银员一张 5 美元的钞票，以防有人没有足够的“钱”来支付他们所购买的东西。故选 B。【小题 19 详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：不管你是谁，都要谢谢你善意的行为。faith 信任，信念；courage 勇气；kindness 善良；honor 荣誉。陌生女人帮助母亲，这是一种“善意的”行为。故选 C。【小题 20 详解】　　考查动词短语辨析。句意：谢谢你善意的行为，这种行为不经帮助了我的母亲，而且使她很开心。make one’s day 使某人开心；change one’s mind 改变主意；catch one’s eye 吸引某人的注意力；meet one’s demand 满足某人的要求。得到帮助，作者母亲心情愉悦，十分开心。故选 A。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

It doesn't impress like George Washington's plantation on the Potomac, but Lincoln's home in downtown Springfield, Illinois, ___36___ （prove）irresistible to visitors since it opened to the public. Beautifully restored（修复）to its 1860 appearance, the house was Abraham and Mary Lincoln's home for 17 years. In 1844 they bought it ___37___ $1,200 and some land from Charles Dresser, who performed their ___38___ （marry）ceremony in 1842.

When the house was built, it was much ___39___ （small）than it is today. Mary's niece wrote, "The little home ___40___ （paint）white. It was sweet and fresh. Mary loved it. She was extremely pretty, and her house was a reflection of ___41___ （she）, everything in good taste and in perfect order.

Although Mary loved flowers, ___42___ she nor her husband was known as a gardener. A long- time neighbor said they never planted trees and only kept a garden for one year. Mary's sister, Frances Todd Wallace, often came over ___43___ （plant）flowers in the front yard.

___44___ Lincolns enlarged the house to a full two stories in 1856 to meet the needs of their growing family. Three of the four Lincoln sons were born here. After Lincoln was elected President of the US in 1861, they rented the house and ___45___ （sell）most of their furniture.

【答案】36. has proved/has proven

37. for　38. marriage

39. smaller

40. was painted

41. herself

42. neither

43. to plant

44. The　45. sold

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了美国总统林肯在伊利诺伊州斯普林菲尔德市中心的老房子的变迁历史。

【36 题详解】

考查动词。句意：它不像乔治华盛顿在波托马克河畔的种植园那样给人留下深刻印象，但林肯在伊利诺伊州斯普林菲尔德市中心的家，自从向公众开放以来，就被证明对游客来说是不可抗拒的。分析句子成分可知，设空处作谓语动词，Lincoln’s home in downtown Springfield Illinois 作主语；结合句意及设空处后的时间状语从句 since it opened to the public 可知，此处指过去发生的事情对现在造成的影响，符合现在完成时概念，故设空处用现在完成时；现在完成时结构是 has/have +过去分词；主语 Lincoln’s home in downtown Springfield Illinois 是第三人称单数，所以助动词用 has，提示词 prove 的过去分词形式是 proved 或 proven。故填 has proved/ has proven。

【37 题详解】

考查介词。句意：1844 年，他们以 1200 美元的价格从查尔斯·德莱瑟手中买下了这座房子和一些土地，查尔斯·德莱瑟在 1842 年举行了他们的婚礼。结合句意可知，此处考查固定短语 buy sth. for +价格，意为“以……价格买某物”。故填 for。

【38 题详解】

考查名词。句意：1844 年，他们以 1200 美元的价格从查尔斯·德莱瑟手中买下了这座房子和一些土地，查尔斯·德莱瑟在 1842 年举行了他们的婚礼。结合设空前的形容词性物主代词可知，此处要用名词形式；结合设空处后的 ceremony，可知此处意为“婚礼”；提示词 marry 意为“婚姻”，其名词形式为 marriage，marriage ceremony 意为“婚礼”。故填 marriage。

【39 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：这栋房子建成时比现在小得多。结合设空前的 much 和设空后的 than 可知，此处考查形容词比较级固定结构 much+比较级+than，提示词 small 的比较级形式为 smaller。故填 smaller。

【40 题详解】

考查被动语态。句意：这个小房子被漆成了白色。分析句子结构可知，设空处作谓语动词，The little home 作主语。结合句意及常识可知，房子是“被漆”的，主语和谓语动词之间是被动关系，所以要用被动语态；根据上文的

was built 可知，此处为一般过去时态；一般过去时的被动语态结构是 was/were+过去分词；主语 The little home 是单数第三人称，所以要用 was，提示词 paint 的过去分词形式是 painted。故填 was painted。

【41 题详解】

考查代词。句意：她非常漂亮，她的房子是她自己的写照，一切都很有品位，井井有条。根据句意可知，此处意为“她自己”，可知此处考查反身代词；提示词 she 的反身代词是 herself。故填 herself。

【42 题详解】

考查连词。句意：虽然玛丽喜欢花，但她和她的丈夫都不是有名的园丁。根据句意可知，此处考查连词结构“neither…nor…”，意为“既不……也不……”。故填 neither。

【43 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：玛丽的妹妹弗朗西丝·托德·华莱士经常来前院种花。分析句子结构可知，设空处作状语；根据句意可知，此处是目的状语；目的状语用动词不定式表示；提示词 plant 的不定式形式为 to plant。故填 to plant。

【44 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：林肯夫妇在 1856 年把房子扩大到了整整两层，以满足他们日益增长的家庭的需要。根据句意可知，此处意为“林肯一家”；根据设空后的 Lincolns 可知，此处考查“the+姓氏复数”，表示夫妇俩，或者一家人。设空处位于句首，所以首字母要大写。故填 The。

【45 题详解】

考查动词。句意：1861 年林肯当选美国总统后，他们租了房子，卖掉了大部分家具。分析句子成分可知，设空处和前面的动词 rented 一起做并列谓语；根据时间状语 1861 可知，此处用一般过去时态，提示词 sell 的过去式形式是 sold。故填 sold。

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节应用文写作（满分 15 分）

46. 昨天你参观了学校举办的学生国画作品展。请给校英文报写一篇宣传，内容包括：

1. 展览时间、地点；

2. 观展感受；

3. 推荐观展。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【答案】

ln order to enrich students’ after-school life ,an exhibition of students' traditional Chinese paintings is being held by our school , which sparks a growing love for traditional art .The exhibition is held on the first floor of the school litrary.Most of the students think highly of this exhibition， which provides a platform for them to explore the beauty of China and experience the charm of Chinese art.

Through the exhibition, not only can you admire wonderful pictures, but also enable you understand the art of traditional Chinese painting better. The exhibition will last for two weeks,every student is welcome to visit.

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求写一篇关于学校举办的学生国画作品展的宣传稿。

【详解】

【详解】1. 词汇积累

绘画：drawing→ painting

激发：spirit→spark

欣赏：appreciate→admire

欢迎：greet→welcome

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：

The exhibition will last for two weeks,every student is welcome to visit.

合并句：

The exhibition will last for two weeks,during which every student is welcome to visit.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】

an exhibition of students' traditional Chinese paintings is being held by our school , which sparks a growing love for traditional art .本句是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。

高分句型 2】

Most of the students think highly of this exhibition，which provides a platform for them to explore the beauty of China and experience the charm of Chinese art.本句是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。

【高分句型 3】

Through the exhibition, not only can you admire wonderful pictures,but also enable you understand the art of traditional Chinese painting better. not only...but also 连接的并列句。

第二节读后续写（满分 25 分）

47. 阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事，

My dad, George, only had an eighth grade education. A quiet man, he didn't understand my world of school activities. From age 14, he worked. And his dad, Albert, took the money my dad earned and used it to pay family expenses.

I didn't really understand his world either: He was a livestock trucker, and I thought that I would surpass (超过) anything he had accomplished by the time I walked across the stage at high school graduation.

Summers in the mid-70s were spent at home shooting baskets, hitting a baseball, or throwing a football, preparing for my future as a quarterback on a football team. In poor weather, I read about sports or practiced my trombone (长号).

The summer before my eighth grade I was one of a group of boys that a neighboring farmer hired to work in his field. He explained our basic task, the tractor fired up and we were off, riding down the field looking for weeds to spray with chemicals. After a short way, the farmer stopped and pointed at a weed which we missed. Then we began again. This happened over and over, but we soon learned to identify different grasses like cockleburs, lamb's-quarters, foxtails, and the king of weeds, the pretty purple thistle. It was tiring work, but I looked forward to the pay, even though I wasn't sure how much it would amount to.

At home, my dad said, "A job's a big step to growing up. I'm glad you will be contributing to the household." My dad's words made me realize that my earnings might not be mine to do with as I wished.

My labors lasted about two weeks, and the farmer said there might be more work, but I wasn't interested. I decided it was not fair that I had to contribute my money.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；

2.至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1：The pay arrived at last.

Paragraph 2：I understood immediately what my parents were worried about.

【答案】The pay arrived at last. Although the job was very tiring, I was very happy in my heart for I got something from my work. The toil of labor was forgotten for the time being. I thought I should have my own money and planned how to spend it. “How much money have you earned?” Dad asked. I was surprised, reluctant to say my income. The next morning, my dad’s livestock truck started running. I saw my father’s hard-working figure and thought of his words “A job’s a big step to growing up”.

I understood immediately what my parents were worried about. They were worried that I was too selfish to give. I realized that my labor was very hard, but my growth and our whole family had been depending on the hard work of my parents! Dad never complained about unfairness! He even seemed to think that was fair. I thought, “I’ve only worked for two weeks, but how many years my father has worked!” In the evening, Dad came back. I proudly took out my own money and handed it to Dad.

【解析】

【分析】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者高中毕业后，参加农场工作，辛辛苦苦挣到的钱，不情愿贡献给家庭，后来在看到父亲的辛劳之后，理解了父母担心的是自己太过自私而不知奉献，终于想通，并自豪地将自己劳动所得交给父亲的故事。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“工资终于到了。”可知，第一段可描写作者的工资到手后，高兴地计划自己用这笔钱，不愿意交给父亲，然后看到父亲的辛劳。

②由第二段首句内容“我立刻明白了父母的担心。”可知，第二段可描写作者明白了父母担心自己不懂得奉献，想通了，然后自豪地把钱交给了父亲。

2. 续写线索：高兴——计划——不情愿——发现——奉献——自豪

3.词汇激活

行为类

①计划：programme/plan

②.奉献：give/devote

③发现：see/find

情绪类

①.不情愿的：unwilling/reluctant

②.自豪地：proudly/with pride

【点睛】[高分句型 1]. I thought I should have my own money and planned how to spend it. (运用了疑问词加动词不定式作宾语)

[高分句型 2]. I realized that my labor was very hard, but my growth and our whole family had (that 引导的宾语从句以及过去完成进行时)