2022 全国 I 卷新高考真题

英　　语

本试卷共 10 页，满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用 2B 铅笔将试卷类型(A)填涂在答题卡相应位置上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。因笔试不考听力，选择题从第二部分的“阅读”开始，试题序号从“21”开始。

2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑;如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答案不能答在试卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上;如高改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案;不准使用铅笔和涂改液，不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁：考试结束后，将试卷和符题卡一并交回。

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

Grading Policies for Introduction to Literature

Grading Scale

90-100, A; 80-89, B; 70-79, C; 60-69, D; Below 60, E.

Essays (60%)

Your four major essays will combine to form the main part of the grade for this course: Essay 1 = 10%; Essay 2 = 15%; Essay 3 = 15%; Essay 4 = 20%.

Group Assignments (30%)

Students will work in groups to complete four assignments (作业) during the course. All the assignments will be submitted by the assigned date through Blackboard, our online learning and course management system.

Daily Work/In-Class Writings and Tests/Group Work/Homework (10%)

Class activities will vary from day to day, but students must be ready to complete short in-class writings or tests drawn directly from assigned readings or notes from the previous class' lecture/discussion, so it is important to take careful notes during class. Additionally, from time to time I will assign group work to be completed in class or short assignments to be completed at home, both of which will be graded.

Late Work

An essay not submitted in class on the due date will lose a letter grade for each class period it is late. If it is not turned in by the 4th day after the due date, it will earn a zero. Daily assignments not completed during class will get a zero. Short writings missed as a result of an excused absence will be accepted.

1. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A textbook.　　B. An exam paper.　　C. A course plan.　　D. An academic article.

2. How many parts is a student’s final grade made up of?

A. Two.　　B. Three.　　C. Four.　　D. Five.

3. What will happen if you submit an essay one week after the due date?

A. You will receive a zero.
B. You will lose a letter grade.
C. You will be given a test.
D. You will have to rewrite it.

B

Like most of us, I try to be mindful of food that goes to waste. The arugula (芝麻菜)was to make a nice green salad, rounding out a roast chicken dinner. But I ended up working late. Then friends called with a dinner invitation. I stuck the chicken in the freezer. But as days passed, the arugula went bad. Even worse, I had unthinkingly bought way too much; I could have made six salads with what I threw out.

In a world where nearly 800 million people a year go hungry, "food waste goes against the moral grain," as Elizabeth Royte writes in this month's cover story. It's jaw-dropping how much perfectly good food is thrown away — from "ugly" (but quite eatable) vegetables rejected by grocers to large amounts of uneaten dishes thrown into restaurant garbage cans.

Producing food that no one eats wastes the water, fuel, and other resources used to grow it. That makes food waste an environmental problem. In fact, Royte writes, "if food waste were a country, it would be the third largest producer of greenhouse gases in the world."

If that's hard to understand, let's keep it as simple as the arugula at the back of my refrigerator. Mike Curtin sees my arugula story all the time — but for him, it's more like 12 bones of donated strawberries nearing their last days. Curtin is CEO of DC Central Kitchen in Washington, D.C., which recovers food and turns it into healthy meals. Last year it recovered more than 807,500 pounds of food by taking donations and collecting blemished (有瑕疵　) produce that otherwise would have rotted in fields. And the strawberries? Volunteers will wash, cut, and freeze or dry them for use in meals down the road.

Such methods seem obvious, yet so often we just don't think. "Everyone can play a part in reducing waste, whether by not purchasing more food than necessary in your weekly shopping or by asking restaurants to not include the side dish you won't eat," Curtin says.

4. What does the author want to show by telling the arugula story?
A. We pay little attention to food waste.
B. We waste food unintentionally at times.
C. We waste more vegetables than meat.
D. We have good reasons for wasting food.

5. What is a consequence of food waste according to the test?
A. Moral decline.
B. Environmental harm.
C. Energy shortage.
D. Worldwide starvation.

6. What does Curtin's company do?
A. It produces kitchen equipment.
B. It turns rotten arugula into clean fuel.
C. It helps local farmers grow fruits.
D. It makes meals out of unwanted food.

7. What does Curtin suggest people do?
A. Buy only what is needed.
B. Reduce food consumption.
C. Go shopping once a week.
D. Eat in restaurants less often.

C

The elderly residents (居民) in care homes in London are being given hens to look after to stop them feeling lonely.

The project was dreamed up by a local charity (慈善组织) to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people's wellbeing, It is also being used to help patients suffering dementia, a serious illness of the mind. Staff in care homes have reported a reduction in the use of medicine where hens are in use.

Among those taking part in the project is 80-year-old Ruth Xavier. She said: "I used to keep hens when I was younger and had to prepare their breakfast each morning before I went to school. "

"I like the project a lot. I am down there in my wheelchair in the morning letting the hens out and down there again at night to see they've gone to bed."

"It's good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents come and sit outside to watch them. I'm enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful."

There are now 700 elderly people looking after hens in 20 care homes in the North East, and the charity has been given financial support to roll it out countrywide.

Wendy Wilson, extra care manager at 60 Penfold Street, one of the first to embark on the project, said: "Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here."

Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways, said: "We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities."

8. What is the purpose of the project?

A. To ensure harmony in care homes.
B. To provide part-time jobs for the aged.
C. To raise money for medical research.
D. To promote the elderly people's welfare.

9. How has the project affected Ruth Xavier?

A. She has learned new life skills.
B. She has gained a sense of achievement.
C. She has recovered her memory.
D. She has developed a strong personality.

10. What do the underlined words "embark on" mean in paragraph 7?

A. Improve.
B. Oppose.
C. Begin.
D. Evaluate.

11. What can we learn about the project from the last two paragraphs?

A. It is well received.
B. It needs to be more creative.
C. It is highly profitable.
D. It takes ages to see the results.

D

Human speech contains more than 2,000 different sounds, from the common "m" and "a" to the rare clicks of some southern African languages. But why are certain sounds more common than others? A ground-breaking, five-year study shows that diet-related changes in human bite led to new speech sounds that are now found in half the world's languages.

More than 30 years ago, the scholar Charles Hockett noted that speech sounds called labiodentals, such as "f" and "v", were more common in the languages of societies that ate softer foods. Now a team of researchers led by Damián Blasi at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has found how and why this trend arose.

They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were aligned (对齐), making it hard to produce labiodentals, which are formed by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth. Later, our jaws changed to an overbite structure (结构), making it easier to produce such sounds.

The team showed that this change in bite was connected with the development of agriculture in the Neolithic period. Food became easier to chew at this point. The jawbone didn't have to do as much work and so didn't grow to be so large.

Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the Neolithic age, with the use of "f" and "v" increasing remarkably during the last few thousand years. These sounds are still not found in the languages of many hunter-gatherer people today.

This research overturns the popular view that all human speech sounds were present when human beings evolved around 300,000 years ago. "The set of speech sounds we use has not necessarily remained stable since the appearance of human beings, but rather the huge variety of speech sounds that we find today is the product of a complex interplay of things like biological change and cultural evolution," said Steven Moran, a member of the research team.

12. Which aspect of the human speech sound does Damián Blasi's research focus on?

A. Its variety. B. Its distribution. C. Its quantity. D. Its development.

13. Why was it difficult for ancient human adults to produce labiodentals?

A. They had fewer upper teeth than lower teeth.

B. They could not open and close their lips easily.

C. Their jaws were not conveniently structured.

D. Their lower front teeth were not large enough.

14. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

A. Supporting evidence for the research results.

B. Potential application of the research findings.

C. A further explanation of the research methods.

D. A reasonable doubt about the research process.

15. What does Steven Moran say about the set of human speech sounds?

A. It is key to effective communication. B. It contributes much to cultural diversity.

C. It is a complex and dynamic system. D. It drives the evolution of human beings.

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。

Fitness Magazine recently ran an article titled "Five Reasons to Thank Your Workout Partner." One reason was: "You'll actually show up if you know someone is waiting for you at the gym, " while another read: "__16__" With a workout partner, you will increase your training effort as there is a subtle (微妙) competition.

So, how do you find a workout partner?

First of all, decide what you want from that person. __17__ Or do you just want to be physically fit, able to move with strength and flexibility? Think about the exercises you would like to do with your workout partner.

You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but it probably won't result in a useful response. __18__ If you plan on working out in a gym, that person must belong to the same gym.

My partner posted her request on the notice board of a local park. Her notice included what kind of training she wanted to do, how many days a week and how many hours she wanted to spend on each session, and her age. It also listed her favorite sports and activities, and provided her phone number. __19__

You and your partner will probably have different skills. __20__ Over time, both of you will benefit — your partner will be able to lift more weights and you will become more physically fit. The core (核心) of your relationship is that you will always be there to help each other.

A. Your first meeting may be a little awkward.

B. A workout partner usually needs to live close by.

C. You'll work harder if you train with someone else.

D. Do you want to be a better athlete in your favorite sport?

E. How can you write a good "seeking training partner" notice?

F. Just accept your differences and learn to work with each other.

G. Any notice for a training partner should include such 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。

My husband, our children and I have had wonderful camping experiences over the past ten years.

Some of our ___21___ are funny, especially from the early years when our children were little. Once, we ___22___ along Chalk Creek. I was ___23___ that our 15-month-old boy would fall into the creek (小溪). I tied a rope around his waist to keep him near to our spot. That lasted about ten minutes. He was ___24___, and his crying let the whole campground know it. So ___25___ tying him up, I just kept a close eye on him. It ___26___ — he didn't end up in the creek. My three-year-old, however, did.

Another time, we rented a boat in Vallecito Lake. The sky was clear when we ___27___, but storms move in fast in the mountains, and this one quickly ___28___ our peaceful morning trip. The ___29___ picked up and thunder rolled. My husband stopped fishing to ____30____ the motor. Nothing. He tried again. No ____31____. We were stuck in the middle of the lake with a dead motor. As we all sat there ____32____, a fisherman pulled up, threw us a rope and towed (拖) us back. We were ____33____.

Now, every year when my husband pulls our camper out of the garage, we are filled with a sense of ____34____, wondering what camping fun and ____35____ we will experience next.

21. A. ideas	B. jokes	C. memories	D. discoveries
22. A. camped	B. drove	C. walked	D. cycled
23. A. annoyed	B. surprised	C. disappointed	D. worried
24. A. unhurt	B. unfortunate	C. uncomfortable	D. unafraid
25. A. due to	B. instead of	C. apart from	D. as for
26. A. worked	B. happened	C. mattered	D. changed
27. A. signed up	B. calmed down	C. checked out	D. headed off
28. A. arranged	B. interrupted	C. completed	D. recorded
29. A. wind	B. noise	C. temperature	D. speed
30. A. find	B. hide	C. start	D. fix
31. A. luck	B. answer	C. wonder	D. signal
32. A. patiently	B. tirelessly	C. doubtfully	D. helplessly
33. A. sorry	B. brave	C. safe	D. right
34. A. relief	B. duty	C. pride	D. excitement
35. A. failure	B. adventure	C. performance	D. conflict

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。

The Chinese government recently finalized a plan to set up a Giant Panda National Park(GPNP). ___36___ (cover)an area about three times ___37___ size of Yellowstone National Park, the GPNP will be one of the first national parks in the country. The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that ___38___ (be)previously unprotected, bringing many of the existing protected areas for giant pandas under one authority ___39___ (increase)effectiveness and reduce inconsistencies in management.

After a three-year pilot period, the GPNP will be officially set up next year. The GPNP ___40___ (design)to reflect the guiding principle of "protecting the authenticity and integrity(完整性)of natural ecosystems, preserving biological diversity, protecting ecological buffer zones, ___41___ leaving behind precious natural assets(资产)for future generations". The GPNP's main goal is to improve connectivity between separate ___42___ (population)and homes of giant pandas, and ___43___ (eventual)achieve a desired level of population in the wild.

Giant pandas also serve ___44___ an umbrella species(物种), bringing protection to a host of plants and animals in the southwestern and northwestern parts of China. The GPNP is intended to provide stronger protection for all the species ___45___ live within the Giant Panda Range and significantly improve the health of the ecosystem in the area.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是校广播站英语节目“Talk and Talk”的负责人李华，请给外教 Caroline 写邮件邀请她做一次访谈。内容包括：

1. 节目介绍；

2. 访谈的时间和话题。

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。

Dear Caroline,

_____

_____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

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。

It was the day of the big cross-country run. Students from seven different primary schools in and around the small town were warming up and walking the route(路线)through thick evergreen forest.

I looked around and finally spotted David, who was standing by himself off to the side by a fence. He was small for ten years old. His usual big toothy smile was absent today. I walked over and asked him why he wasn’t with the other children. He hesitated and then said he had decided not to run.

What was wrong? He had worked so hard for this event!

I quickly searched the crowd for the school’s coach and asked him what had happened. “I was afraid that kids from other schools would laugh at him,” he explained uncomfortably. “I gave him the choice to run or not, and let him decide.”

I bit back my frustration(懊恼). I knew the coach meant well—he thought he was doing the right thing. After making sure that David could run if he wanted, I turned to find him coming towards me, his small body rocking from side to side as he swung his feet forward.

David had a brain disease which prevented him from walking or running like other children, but at school his classmates thought of him as a regular kid. He always participated to the best of his ability in whatever they were doing. That was why none of the children thought it unusual that David had decided to join the cross-country team. It just took him longer—that’s all. David had not missed a single practice, and although he always finished his run long after the other children, he did always finish. As a special education teacher at the school, I was familiar with the challenges David faced and was proud of his strong determination.

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.

We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn’t look at me.

I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners.

参考答案

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

Grading Policies for Introduction to Literature

Grading Scale

90-100, A; 80-89, B; 70-79, C; 60-69, D; Below 60, E.

Essays (60%)

Your four major essays will combine to form the main part of the grade for this course: Essay 1 = 10%; Essay 2 = 15%; Essay 3 = 15%; Essay 4 = 20%.

Group Assignments (30%)

Students will work in groups to complete four assignments (作业) during the course. All the assignments will be submitted by the assigned date through Blackboard, our online learning and course management system.

Daily Work/In-Class Writings and Tests/Group Work/Homework (10%)

Class activities will vary from day to day, but students must be ready to complete short in-class writings or tests drawn directly from assigned readings or notes from the previous class' lecture/discussion, so it is important to take careful notes during class. Additionally, from time to time I will assign group work to be completed in class or short assignments to be completed at home, both of which will be graded.

Late Work

An essay not submitted in class on the due date will lose a letter grade for each class period it is late. If it is not turned in by the 4th day after the due date, it will earn a zero. Daily assignments not completed during class will get a zero. Short writings missed as a result of an excused absence will be accepted.

1. Where is this text probably taken from?

A. A textbook. B. An exam paper. C. A course plan. D. An academic article.

2. How many parts is a student’s final grade made up of?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.

3. What will happen if you submit an essay one week after the due date?

A. You will receive a zero. B. You will lose a letter grade.

C. You will be given a test. D. You will have to rewrite it.

【答案】1. C 2. B 3. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了文学概论课程评分办法。

【1 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章标题“Grading Policies for Introduction to Literature (文学概论课程评分办法)”和 Essays (60%)部分“Your four major essays will combine to form the main part of the grade of for this course (你的四篇主要文章将构成本课程评分的主要部分)”可知，文章介绍了文学概论课程评分办法，可得出本文是出自一个课程计划。故选 C 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据黑体小标题“Essays (60%)”、“Group Assignments (30%)”和“Daily Work/In-Class Writings and Tests/Groups Work/Homework (10%)”可知，学生的最终成绩由 3 部分组成。故选 B 项。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“Late Work”部分“If it is not turned in by the 4th day after the due date, it will earn a zero. (如果没有在截止日期后的第 4 天上交，将会得到零分)”可知，如果在截止日期后一周才交文章，你将会得零分。故选 A 项。

B

Like most of us, I try to be mindful of food that goes to waste. The arugula (芝麻菜)was to make a nice green salad, rounding out a roast chicken dinner. But I ended up working late. Then friends called with a dinner invitation. I stuck the chicken in the freezer. But as days passed, the arugula went bad. Even worse, I had unthinkingly bought way too much; I could have made six salads with what I threw out.

In a world where nearly 800 million people a year go hungry, “food waste goes against the moral grain,” as Elizabeth Royte writes in this month’s cover story. It’s jaw-dropping how much perfectly good food is thrown away — from “ugly” (but quite eatable) vegetables rejected by grocers to large amounts of uneaten dishes thrown into restaurant garbage cans.

Producing food that no one eats wastes the water, fuel, and other resources used to grow it. That makes food waste an environmental problem. In fact, Royte writes, “if food waste were a country, it would be the third largest producer of greenhouse gases in the world.”

If that’s hard to understand, let’s keep it as simple as the arugula at the back of my refrigerator. Mike Curtin sees my arugula story all the time — but for him, it's more like 12 bones of donated strawberries nearing their last days. Curtin is CEO of DC Central Kitchen in Washington, D.C., which recovers food and turns it into healthy meals. Last year it recovered more than 807,500 pounds of food by taking donations and collecting blemished (有瑕疵的) produce that otherwise would have rotted in fields. And the strawberries? Volunteers will wash, cut, and freeze or dry them for use in meals down the road.

Such methods seem obvious yet so often we just don’t think. “Everyone can play a part in reducing waste, whether by not purchasing more food than necessary in your weekly shopping or by asking restaurants to not include the side dish you won’t eat,” Curtin says.

4. What does the author want to show by telling the arugula story?

A. We pay little attention to food waste.　　B. We waste food unintentionally at times.

C. We waste more vegetables than meat.　　D. We have good reasons for wasting food.

5. What is a consequence of food waste according to the test?

A. Moral decline.　　B. Environmental harm.

C. Energy shortage.　　D. Worldwide starvation.

6. What does Curtin’s company do?

A. It produces kitchen equipment.　　B. It turns rotten arugula into clean fuel.

C. It helps local farmers grow fruits.　　D. It makes meals out of unwanted food.

7. What does Curtin suggest people do?

A. Buy only what is needed.　　B. Reduce food consumption.

C Go shopping once a week.　　D. Eat in restaurants less often.

【答案】4. B　5. B　6. D　7. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了我们日常生活中的食物浪费现象以及华盛顿 DC 中央厨房的首席执行官科廷为解决食物浪费而采取的努力。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中的“Like most of us, I try to be mindful of food that goes to waste.(像我们大多数人一样，我努力关注那些被浪费的食物)”及“But as days passed, the arugula went bad. Even worse, I had unthinkingly bought way too much; could have made six salads with what I threw out.(但随着时间的推移，芝麻菜变坏了。更糟糕的是，我不假思索地买了太多东西；我扔掉的东西可以做六份沙拉)”可推知，作者想通过讲述芝麻菜的故事来表明我们有时会无意间浪费食物。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Producing food that no one eats wastes the water, fuel, and other, resources used to grow it. That makes food waste an environmental problem. In fact, Royte writes, “if food waste were a country, it would be the third largest producer of greenhouse gases in the world.”(生产没人吃的食物会浪费用于种植食物的水、燃料和其他资源。这使得食物浪费成为一个环境问题。事实上，罗伊特写道，“如果食物浪费是一个国家，它将是世界上第三大温室气体排放国。”)”可知，根据文中的说法，浪费食物的一个后果是对环境的危害。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“Curtin is CEO of DC Central Kitchen in Washington. D.C., which recovers food and turns it into healthy meals. Last year it recovered more than 807,500 pounds of food by taking donations and collecting blemished (有瑕疵的) produce, that otherwise would have rotted in fields. And the strawberries? Volunteers will wash, cut, and freeze or dry them for use in meals down the road.(科廷是华盛顿 DC 中央厨房的首席执行官，该公司把食物复原，变成健康的食物。去年，该组织通过接受捐赠和收集有瑕疵的农产品，收回了超过 807500 磅的食物，否则这些农产品就会在地里腐烂。草莓呢？志愿者们将清洗、切割、冷冻或干燥它们，以便在路上的餐食中使用)”可知，科廷的公司用人们不想要的食物重新制作食物。故选 D。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中的““Everyone can play a part in reducing waste, whether by not purchasing more food than necessary in your weekly shopping or by asking restaurants to not include the side dish you won’t eat,” Curtin says.(“每个人都可以在减少浪费方面发挥作用，无论是在每周的购物中不购买不必要的食物，还是要求餐馆不包括你不吃的配菜，”科廷说)”可知，科廷建议人们只买需要的东西来避免浪费食物。故选 A。

C

The elderly residents (居民) in care homes in London are being given hens to look after to stop them feeling lonely.

The project was dreamed up by a local charity (慈善组织) to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people’s wellbeing, It is also being used to help patients suffering dementia, a serious illness of the mind. Staff in care homes have reported a reduction in the use of medicine where hens are in use.

Among those taking part in the project is 80-year-old Ruth Xavier. She said: “I used to keep hens when I was younger and had to prepare their breakfast each morning before I went to school. ”

“I like the project a lot. I am down there in my wheelchair in the morning letting the hens out and down there again at night to see they’ve gone to bed.”

“It’s good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents come and sit outside to watch them. I’m enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful.”

There are now 700 elderly people looking after hens in 20 care homes in the North East, and the charity has been given financial support to roll it out countrywide.

Wendy Wilson, extra care manager at 60 Penfold Street, one of the first to embark on the project, said: "Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here."

Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways, said: "We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities."

8. What is the purpose of the project?

A. To ensure harmony in care homes.　　B. To provide part-time jobs for the aged.

C. To raise money for medical research.　　D. To promote the elderly people's welfare.

9. How has the project affected Ruth Xavier?

A. She has learned new life skills.　　B. She has gained a sense of achievement.

C. She has recovered her memory.　　D. She has developed a strong personality.

10. What do the underlined words "embark on" mean in paragraph 7?

A. Improve.　　B. Oppose.　　C. Begin.　　D. Evaluate.

11. What can we learn about the project from the last two paragraphs?

A. It is well received.　　B. It needs to be more creative.

C. It is highly profitable.　　D. It takes ages to see the results.

【答案】8. D　9. B　10. C　11. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了旨在减少孤独，改善老年人的健康状况的项目。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段"The project was dreamed up by a local charity (慈善组织) to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people's wellbeing (该项目由当地一家慈善机构构想，旨在减少孤独，改善老年人的健康状况)"可知，这个项目的目的是为了提高老年人的幸福。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第五段""It's good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents come and sit outside to watch them. I'm enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful." (有不同的关注点很好。人们把自己的孩子带进来看母鸡，居民们也来外面坐着看它们。我喜欢创造性的活动，做一些有用的事情的感觉很好)"可推知，Ruth Xavier 通过该项目获得了一种成就感。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据文章倒数第二段"Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here. (居民们非常欢迎该项目的想法和创意会议。我们期待这个项目能给这里的人们带来好处和乐趣)"以及划线处前的"one of the first (第一批人之一)"可知 Wendy Wilson 是着手这项工程的人之一，划线处的含义与 C 项："Begin (开始)"含义相近。故选 C。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段"Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here. (居民们非常欢迎该项目　想法和创意会议。我们期待这个项目能给这里的人们带来好处和乐趣)"以及最后一段"Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways,

said: “We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities.” (“诺丁山路径”的负责人林恩·刘易斯说:我们很高兴能参与这个项目。它将通过共同的兴趣和创造性活动真正帮助我们的居民联系起来)”可知，该项目的反响很好。故选 A。

D

Human speech contains more than 2,000 different sounds, from the common “m” and “a” to the rare clicks of some southern African languages. But why are certain sounds more common than others? A ground-breaking, five-year study shows that diet-related changes in human bite led to new speech sounds that are now found in half the world’s languages.

More than 30 years ago, the scholar Charles Hockett noted that speech sounds called labiodentals, such as “f” and “v”, were more common in the languages of societies that ate softer foods. Now a team of researchers led by Damián Blasi at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has found how and why this trend arose.

They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were aligned (对齐), making it hard to produce labiodentals, which are formed by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth. Later, our jaws changed to an overbite structure (结构), making it easier to produce such sounds.

The team showed that this change in bite was connected with the development of agriculture in the Neolithic period. Food became easier to chew at this point. The jawbone didn’t have to do as much work and so didn’t grow to be so large.

Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the Neolithic age, with the use of “f” and “v” increasing remarkably during the last few thousand years. These sounds are still not found in the languages of many hunter-gatherer people today.

This research overturns the popular view that all human speech sounds were present when human beings evolved around 300,000 years ago. ”The set of speech sounds we use has not necessarily remained stable since the appearance of human beings, but rather the huge variety of speech sounds that we find today is the product of a complex interplay of things like biological change and cultural evolution,“ said Steven Moran, a member of the research team.

12. Which aspect of the human speech sound does Damián Blasi’s research focus on?

A. Its variety. B. Its distribution. C. Its quantity. D. Its development.

13. Why was it difficult for ancient human adults to produce labiodentals?

A. They had fewer upper teeth than lower teeth.
B. They could not open and close their lips easily.
C. Their jaws were not conveniently structured.
D Their lower front teeth were not large enough.

14. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?
A. Supporting evidence for the research results.
B. Potential application of the research findings.
C. A further explanation of the research methods.
D. A reasonable doubt about the research process.

15. What does Steven Moran say about the set of human speech sounds?

A. It is key to effective communication. B. It contributes much to cultural diversity.
C. It is a complex and dynamic system. D. It drives the evolution of human beings.

【答案】12. D　13. C　14. A　15. C

【解析】

【导语】本篇是一篇说明文。主要介绍因为饮食的改变导致了现在在世界上一半的语言中发现了新的语音。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段中的“More than 30 years ago, the scholar Charles Hockett noted that speech sounds called labiodentals, such as “f” and "v", were more common in the languages of societies that ate softer foods. Now a team of researchers led by Damian Blasi at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has found how and why this trend arose.（30 多年前，学者 Charles Hockett 注意到，被称为唇齿音的语音，如“f”和“v”，在吃软食物的社会的语言中更常见。现在，瑞士苏黎世大学的 Damian Blasi 领导的一组研究人员发现了这一趋势产生的方式和原因。）”可知 Damian Blasi 的研究重点是在语言的演变上。故选 D 项。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were aligned，making it hard to produce labiodentals，which are formed by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth. Later, our jaws changed to an overbite structure , making it easier to produce such sounds.（他们发现，古人类的上门牙和下门牙是对齐的，因此很难产生唇齿音，唇齿音是通过下唇接触上牙齿而形成的。后来，我们的下颚变成了覆盖咬合结构，更容易发出这样的声音）”可知，因为古代成年人的下颚结构使他们很难发出唇齿音。故选 C 项。

【14 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第五段中的“Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the so Neolithic age, with the use of “f” and “v”increasing remarkably during the last few thousand years. These sounds are still not found in the languages of many hunter-gatherer people today.（对语言数据库的分析也证实，在新石器时代之后，世界语言的发音发生了全球性的变化，在过去几千年里，“f”和“v”的使用显著增加。这些声音在今天许多狩猎采集者的语言中仍然没有发现）”可知，第五段主要是通过列明数据分析结果来进一步证明研究结果。故选 A 项。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中““The set of speech sounds we use has not necessarily remained stable since the appearance of human beings, but rather the huge variety of speech sounds that we find today is the product of a complex interplay of things like biological change and cultural evolution,” said Steven Moran, a member of the research team.（研究小组成员 Steven Moran 说:“自从人类出现以来，我们使用的语音不一定保持稳定，我们今天发现的各种语音都是生物变化和文化进化等复杂相互作用的产物。”）”可知，Steven Moran 认为语音是一个复杂的动态系统。故选 C 项。

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。

Fitness Magazine recently ran an article titled “Five Reasons to Thank Your Workout Partner.” One reason was: “You’ll actually show up if you know someone is waiting for you at the gym, ” while another read: “__16__” With a workout partner, you will increase your training effort as there is a subtle (微妙) competition.

So, how do you find a workout partner?

First of all, decide what you want from that person. __17__ Or do you just want to be physically fit, able to move with strength and flexibility? Think about the exercises you would like to do with your workout partner.

You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but it probably won't result in a useful response. ___18___ If you plan on working out in a gym, that person must belong to the same gym.

My partner posted her request on the notice board of a local park. Her notice included what kind of training she wanted to do, how many days a week and how many hours she wanted to spend on each session, and her age. It also listed her favorite sports and activities, and provided her phone number. ___19___

You and your partner will probably have different skills. ___20___ Over time, both of you will benefit — your partner will be able to lift more weights and you will become more physically fit. The core (核心) of your relationship is that you will always be there to help each other.

A. Your first meeting may be a little awkward.

B. A workout partner usually needs to live close by.

C. You'll work harder if you train with someone else.

D. Do you want to be a better athlete in your favorite sport?

E. How can you write a good "seeking training partner" notice?

F. Just accept your differences and learn to work with each other.

G. Any notice for a training partner should include such information.

【答案】16. C　17. D　18. B　19. G　20. F

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何找到一个一起锻炼的伙伴。

【16 题详解】

根据前文"Fitness Magazine recently ran an article titled "Five Reasons to Thank Your Workout Partne." One reason was: "You'll actually show up if you know someone is waiting for you at the gym,"(《健身杂志》最近刊登了一篇题为《感谢健身伙伴的五个理由》的文章。一个理由是："如果你知道有人在健身房等你，你就会去锻炼。")"可知，这里陈述另一个和别人一起锻炼的理由。所以选择项 C"You'll work harder if you train with someone else.(如果你和别人一起训练，你会更努力。)"符合上下文语境。故选 C。

【17 题详解】

根据前文"First of all, decide what you want from that person. (首先，决定你想从那个人身上得到什么。)"和后文"Or do you just want to be physically fit, able to move with strength and flexibility?(或者你只是想要身体健康，能够移动的力量和灵活性?)"可知，这里是一个问句，反问自己结伴锻炼的目的。所以选择项 D"Do you want to be a better athlete in your favorite sport? (你想在你最喜欢的运动项目上成为更好的运动员吗?)"符合上下文语境。故选 D。

【18 题详解】

根据前文"You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but probably won't result in a useful response. (你可能会考虑在社交媒体上发布你想要的东西，但可能不会得到有用的回应。)"和后文"If you plan on working out in a gym, that person must belong to the same gym.(如果你打算在健身房锻炼，那个人一定是同一个健身房的。)"可知，寻找的锻炼伙伴要具有便利性的特点。所以选择项 B"A workout partner usually needs to live close by. (锻炼伙伴通常需要住在附近。)"符合上下文语境。故选 B。

【19 题详解】

根据前文"My partner posted her request on the notice board of a local park. Her notice included what kind of training she wanted to do, how many days a week and how many hours she wanted to spend on each session, and her age. It also listed

her favorite sports and activities, and provided her phone number. (我的搭档把她的要求贴在了当地公园的布告栏上。她的注意事项包括她想要做什么样的锻炼，每周多少天，每次培训要花多少小时，以及她的年龄。它还列出了她最喜欢的运动和活动，并提供了她的电话号码。)”可知，本段作者以自己的锻炼伙伴为例，说明寻找锻炼伙伴布告所要包括的信息。所以选择项 G“Any notice for a training partner should include such information. (任何锻炼伙伴的布告都应包括这些信息。)”符合上下文语境。故选 G。

【20 题详解】

根据前文“You and your partner will probably have different skills. (你和你的伴侣可能有不同的技能。)”和后文“Over time, both of you will benefit -- your partner will be able to lift more weights and you will become more physically fit.(久而久之，你们双方都会受益——你的伴侣会举起更多的重量，你也会变得更健康。)”可知，要学会求同存异，一起合作，共同提高。所以选择项 F“Just accept your differences and learn to work with each other. (接受你们的不同，学会彼此合作。)”符合上下文语境。故选 F。

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。

My husband, our children and I have had wonderful camping experiences over the past ten years.

Some of our ___21___ are funny, especially from the early years when our children were little. Once, we ___22___ along Chalk Creek. I was ___23___ that our 15-month-old boy would fall into the creek (小溪). I tied a rope around his waist to keep him near to our spot. That lasted about ten minutes. He was ___24___, and his crying let the whole campground know it. So ___25___ tying him up, I just kept a close eye on him. It ___26___ — he didn’t end up in the creek. My three-year-old, however, did.

Another time, we rented a boat in Vallecito Lake. The sky was clear when we ___27___, but storms move in fast in the mountains, and this one quickly ___28___ our peaceful morning trip. The ___29___ picked up and thunder rolled. My husband stopped fishing to ___30___ the motor. Nothing. He tried again. No ___31___. We were stuck in the middle of the lake with a dead motor. As we all sat there ___32___, a fisherman pulled up, threw us a rope and towed (拖) us back. We were ___33___.

Now, every year when my husband pulls our camper out of the garage, we are filled with a sense of ___34___, wondering what camping fun and ___35___ we will experience next.

21. A. ideas	B. jokes	C. memories	D. discoveries
22. A. camped	B. drove	C. walked	D. cycled
23. A. annoyed	B. surprised	C. disappointed	D. worried
24. A. unhurt	B. unfortunate	C. uncomfortable	D. unafraid
25. A. due to	B. instead of	C. apart from	D. as for
26. A. worked	B. happened	C. mattered	D. changed
27. A. signed up	B. calmed down	C. checked out	D. headed off
28. A. arranged	B. interrupted	C. completed	D. recorded
29. A. wind	B. noise	C. temperature	D. speed
30. A. find	B. hide	C. start	D. fix
31. A. luck	B. answer	C. wonder	D. signal
32. A. patiently	B. tirelessly	C. doubtfully	D. helplessly

33. A. sorry　　B. brave　　C. safe　　D. right

34. A. relief　　B. duty　　C. pride　　D. excitement

35. A. failure　　B. adventure　　C. performance　　D. conflict

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者和家人在旅行过程中经历过的趣事与冒险，并且作者和家人都十分期待即将经历的冒险。

【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们的一些记忆很有趣，尤其是在早些年我们的孩子很小的时候。A. ideas 想法；B. jokes 笑话；C. memories 记忆；D. discoveries 发现。根据上文“have had wonderful camping experiences over the past ten years”以及下文“especially from the early years when our children were little”可推知，此处指作者认为自己与家人一起冒险的一些记忆是有趣的。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：有一次，我们沿着白垩溪露营。A. camped 露营；B. drove 开车；C. walked 散步；D. cycled 骑自行车。根据上文“My husband, our children and I have had wonderful camping experiences over the past ten years.”可知，此处指作者与家人一起在溪边露营。故选 A。

【23 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我担心我们 15 个月大的孩子会掉进小溪里。A. annoyed 恼怒的；B. surprised 惊讶的 C. disappointed 失望的；D. worried 担心的。根据下文“I tied a rope around his waist to keep him near to our spot.”可推知，此处指作者担心自己的孩子会掉进小溪里，所以才在他的腰上系了一根绳子。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他很不舒服，他的哭声让整个营地都知道了这一点。A. unhurt 未受伤的；B. unfortunate 不幸的；C. uncomfortable 不舒服的；D. unafraid 无所畏惧的。根据上文“I tied a rope around his waist to keep him near to our spot.”以及下文“his crying let the whole campground know it”可推知，此处指孩子身上被绑绳子后感觉不舒服，所以才会哭。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：所以我没有把他绑起来，而是密切关注着他。A. due to 由于；B. instead of 代替、而不是；C. apart from 除了；D. as for 至于。根据上文“He was uncomfortable, and his crying let the whole campground know it.”以及下文“I just kept a close eye on him”可推知，此处指孩子身上被绑绳子后感觉不舒服，所以作者放弃在他身上绑绳子，而是密切关注着他。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它起作用了，他最终没有掉进小溪里。A. worked 起作用；B. happened 发生；C. mattered 事关紧要；D. changed 改变。根据下文“he didn’t end up in the creek.”可推知，此处指作者的密切关注起作用了，孩子没有掉进小溪里。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我们出发时，天空很晴朗，但山中风暴来势汹汹，风暴很快中断了我们平静的晨间旅行。A. signed up 注册、报名；B. calmed down 冷静下来；C. checked out 退房、结账离开；D. headed off 启程、出发。根据上文“The sky was clear”以及下文“but storms move in fast in the mountains”可推知，此处指天气突然变化，出发时还天气晴朗。故选 D。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们出发时，天空很晴朗，但山中风暴来势汹汹，风暴很快中断了我们平静的晨间旅行。A. arranged 安排；B. interrupted 中断；C. completed 完成；D. recorded 记录。根据上文“storms move in fast in the mountains, and this one quickly”以及下文“our peaceful morning trips”可推知，此处指风暴来临，作者的旅行被迫中断了。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：狂风大作，雷声隆隆。A. wind 风；B. noise 噪音；C. temperature 温度；D. speed 速度。根据上文“storms move in fast in the mountains”可推知，此处指大风刮了起来。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我丈夫停止钓鱼来启动马达。A. find 找到；B. hide 隐藏；C. start 启动；D. fix 修理。根据下文“Nothing. He tried again.”以及“We were stuck in the middle of the lake with a dead motor.”可推知，此处指作者的丈夫尝试将船启动。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：没有好运。A. luck 好运；B. answer 回答；C. wonder 惊奇；D. signal 信号。根据下文“We were stuck in the middle of the lake with a dead motor.”可推知，此处指作者的丈夫再次尝试启动，也没有获得好运，船依然无法启动。故选 A。

【32 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：当我们无助地坐在那里时，一个渔夫停了下来，扔给我们一根绳子并把我们拖了回来。A. patiently 耐心地；B. tirelessly 不知疲倦地；C. doubtfully 怀疑地；D. helplessly 无助地。根据上文“We were stuck in the middle of the lake with a dead motor.”可推知，此处指在天气恶劣的情况下船无法启动了，作者与家人十分无助地坐着。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们安全了。A. sorry 抱歉的；B. brave 勇敢的；C. safe 安全的；D. right 正确的。根据上文“a fisherman pulled up, threw us a rope and towed us back”可推知，此处指得到了渔夫的帮助，作者和家人安全了。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在，每年当我丈夫把露营车从车库里拉出来时，我们都会充满兴奋，想知道接下来我们会经历什么样的露营乐趣和冒险。A. relief 救济；B. duty 职责；C. pride 自豪；D. excitement 兴奋。结合语境，再根据下文“wondering what camping fun”可推知，此处指作者期待接下来的露营，充满兴奋。故选 D。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在，每年当我丈夫把露营车从车库里拉出来时，我们都会充满兴奋，想知道接下来我们会经历什么样的露营乐趣和冒险。A. failure 失败；B. adventure 冒险；C. performance 表现；D. conflict 冲突。根据上文“Now, every year when my husband pulls our camper out of the garage, we are filled with a sense of excitement,

wondering what camping fun and”以及下文“we will experience next”可推知，此处指作者与家人十分期待即将经历的冒险。故选 B。

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。

The Chinese government recently finalized a plan to set up a Giant Panda National Park(GPNP). ___36___ (cover)an area about three times ___37___ size of Yellowstone National Park, the GPNP will be one of the first national parks in the country. The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that ___38___ (be)previously unprotected, bringing many of the existing protected areas for giant pandas under one authority ___39___ (increase)effectiveness and reduce inconsistencies in management.

After a three-year pilot period, the GPNP will be officially set up next year. The GPNP ___40___ (design)to reflect the guiding principle of “protecting the authenticity and integrity(完整性)of natural ecosystems, preserving biological diversity, protecting ecological buffer zones, ___41___ leaving behind precious natural assets(资产)for future generations”. The GPNP’s main goal is to improve connectivity between separate ___42___ (population)and homes of giant pandas, and ___43___ (eventual)achieve a desired level of population in the wild.

Giant pandas also serve ___44___ an umbrella species(物种), bringing protection to a host of plants and animals in the southwestern and northwestern parts of China. The GPNP is intended to provide stronger protection for all the species ___45___ live within the Giant Panda Range and significantly improve the health of the ecosystem in the area.

【答案】36. Covering

37. the 38. were

39. to increase

40. is designed

41. and 42. populations

43. eventually

44. as 45. that

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了中国政府决定建立的大熊猫国家公园(GPNP)的计划。

【36 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：该公园占地面积约为黄石国家公园的三倍，将成为中国首批国家公园之一。设空处在句中作非谓语，cover 和句子的逻辑主语 the GPNP 为逻辑的主动关系，应用现在分词的形式作状语，首字母大写。故填 Covering。

【37 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：该公园占地面积约为黄石国家公园的三倍，将成为中国首批国家公园之一。本句的结构为：倍数 + the size of +比较成份。故填 the。

【38 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：该计划将把保护范围扩大到大量以前未受保护的地区，将许多现有的大熊猫保护区纳入一个管理机构，以提高效率，减少管理上的不一致性。设空处在 that 引导的限制性定语从句中作谓语，先行词为 a significant number of areas，先行词在从句中作主语，根据“previously (之前地)”可知从句的时态应为一般过去时，根据主谓一致，从句主语复数，从句谓语复数形式。故填 were。

【39 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：该计划将把保护范围扩大到大量以前未受保护的地区，将许多现有的大熊猫保护区纳入一个管理机构，以提高效率，减少管理上的不一致性。设空处在句中作非谓语，做目的状语，应用动词的不定式的形式。故填 to increase。

【40 题详解】

考查时态语态和主谓一致。句意：GPNP 旨在体现“保护自然生态系统的真实性和完整性，保护生物多样性，保护生态缓冲区，为子孙后代留下宝贵的自然资产”的指导原则。设空处在句中作谓语，和句子的主语 The GPNP 之间为被动关系；叙述客观事实，应用一般现在时。故设空处应为一般现在时的被动语态，主语单数，谓语单数形式。故填 is designed。

【41 题详解】

考查连词。句意：GPNP 旨在体现“保护自然生态系统的真实性和完整性，保护生物多样性，保护生态缓冲区，为子孙后代留下宝贵的自然资产”的指导原则。设空处前后为并列关系，应用 and。故填 and。

【42 题详解】

考查名词。句意：GPNP 的主要目标是改善不同种群和大熊猫家园之间的联系，最终达到理想的野生大熊猫数量水平。设空处和 and 后的复数名词 homes 并列在句中作宾语，应用可数名词 population (种群)的复数的形式。故填 populations。

【43 题详解】

考查副词。句意：GPNP 的主要目标是改善不同种群和大熊猫家园之间的联系，最终达到理想的野生大熊猫数量水平。设空处后为动词 achieve，设空处应用副词 eventually 作状语，修饰动词 achieve。故填 eventually。

【44 题详解】

考查介词。句意：大熊猫还扮演着保护伞的角色，为中国西南和西北地区的许多动植物带来保护。固定短语：serve as (充当)。故填 as。

【45 题详解】

考查定语从句关系词。句意：该计划旨在为生活在 Giant Panda Range 的所有物种提供更有力的保护，并显著改善该地区的生态系统健康。设空处为关系词引导限制性定语从句，先行词等于关系词，设空处在从句中作指物的主语，先行词为 species，且先行词前为 all 修饰，只能用关系代词 that。故填 that。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是校广播站英语节目“Talk and Talk”的负责人李华，请给外教 Caroline 写邮件邀请她做一次访谈。内容包括：

1. 节目介绍；

2. 访谈的时间和话题。

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。

Dear Caroline,

_____

_____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Caroline,

This is my first time that I have invited you to attend our program —Talk and Talk. It is ten years since Talk and Talk was established. This is an amazing program where you can share your ideas with students. Now, when having trouble in learning English well, plenty of students urge to know how to deal with it. As our distinguished foreign language teacher, your aid can help us a lot. If you are available on this Sunday, I together with the whole Talk and Talk staff am waiting for your coming. I'd appreciate it if you take my invitation into consideration.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，假定你是校广播站"Talk and Talk"的负责人李华，请给外教 Caroline 写邮件邀请她做一次访谈。

【详解】1.词汇积累

建立：establish→set up

了不起的：amazing→fabulous

帮助：aid→assistance

许多：plenty of→a lot of

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：As our distinguished foreign language teacher, your aid can help us a lot.

拓展句：You are our distinguished foreign language teacher, whose aid can help us a lot.

【点睛】[高分句型 1]This is an amazing program where you can share your ideas with students.(运用了 where 引导的限制性定语从句)

[高分句型 2]Now, when having trouble in learning English well, plenty of students urge to know how to deal with it.(运用了状语从句的省略)

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。

It was the day of the big cross-country run. Students from seven different primary schools in and around the small town were warming up and walking the route(路线)through thick evergreen forest.

I looked around and finally spotted David, who was standing by himself off to the side by a fence. He was small for ten years old. His usual big toothy smile was absent today. I walked over and asked him why he wasn't with the other children. He hesitated and then said he had decided not to run.

What was wrong? He had worked so hard for this event!

I quickly searched the crowd for the school's coach and asked him what had happened. "I was afraid that kids from other schools would laugh at him," he explained uncomfortably. "I gave him the choice to run or not, and let him decide."

I bit back my frustration(懊恼). I knew the coach meant well—he thought he was doing the right thing. After making sure that David could run if he wanted, I turned to find him coming towards me, his small body rocking from side to side as he swung his feet forward.

David had a brain disease which prevented him from walking or running like other children, but at school his classmates thought of him as a regular kid. He always participated to the best of his ability in whatever they were doing. That was why none of the children thought it unusual that David had decided to join the cross-country team. It just took him longer—that's all. David had not missed a single practice, and although he always finished his run long after the other children, he did always finish. As a special education teacher at the school, I was familiar with the challenges David faced and was proud of his strong determination.

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.

We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn't look at me.

_____

_____

I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners.

_____

_____

【答案】We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn't look at me. I said gently and quietly, "No one can change your mind, except yourself. If you desire to challenge yourself, there is nothing to do with others' thoughts." He sat still with a deep breath. "You have a full preparation before this event, which is the most important reason why you show up here", I added with a sincere tone. Hearing my words, David turned to me tremblingly with tears spilling out of his eyes and expressed he had made a firm determination to finish the cross-country run. His coach heard what David said and gave me a look—the kind that was more determined than anyone else's.

I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners. The race started. It seemed that the runway was extremely long for young children, not to mention a child with a heart disease. David insisted on running as if he had forgotten all his weaknesses, though he was tripped over within the a few kilometers. It didn't take long before he picked himself up again and continued his mission. Classmates all appeared on the racing track, cheering for him. "Come on! You can make it! We are proud of you!" they shouted enthusiastically. To everyone's joy, he reached the final line and ranked the 20th. It was no more important whether he won the first place or not. It was his brave heart and strong faith that could make something unusual happen finally.

【解析】

【导语】本文以赛跑为线索展开。作者是一名特殊教育教师，在大型越野赛跑那天，发现患有大脑疾病的大卫独自站在一旁。作者问其原因，他说准备放弃比赛。从教练口中得知，因为担心同学们会嘲笑大卫，所以教练想让大卫自己去决定是否参加赛跑。作者让大卫追寻自己的内心，不理会别人的看法，大卫最终参赛，尽管遇到困难，他战胜了自己，这已经无关名次，而是他的勇敢和坚定让这一切成为可能。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容"我们挨着坐着，但大卫不愿看我一眼。"和第二段首句内容"我看着大卫和其他选手一起走到起跑线上。"可知，第一段可描写作者鼓励大卫继续完成比赛，大卫经过强烈的心理斗争，最终决定参加比赛。

②由第二段首句内容"我看着大卫和其他选手一起走到起跑线上。"可知，第二段可描写大卫开始参赛，虽然中途遇到困难，仍然坚持到最后，完成比赛。

2 续写线索：鼓励大卫——心理变化——决定参赛——克服困难——加油助威——完成比赛

3.词汇激活：

行动类：

①深呼吸：with a deep breath/breathe deeply

②坚持做：insisted on doing/be stick to doing

情绪类：

①热情：enthusiastically /with great passion

②骄傲：be proud of/take pride in

【点睛】[高分句型 1]. You have a full preparation before this event, which is the most important reason why you show up here. (由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句和 why 引导的限制性定语从句)

[高分句型 2]. Hearing my words, David turned to me tremblingly with tears spilling out of his eyes and expressed he had made a firm determination to finish the cross-country run. (现在分词作状语和省略 that 的宾语从句)

[高分句型 3]. It was his brave heart and strong faith that could make something unusual happen finally. (含有 It was…that 结构的强调句型)