

## 2020-2021学年福建省泉州市高一（下）期末英语试卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分7.5分）做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，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. (1.5分) *Why is the man going to China?*

A. To travel.

B. To study.

C. To work.

2. (1.5分) *When will the speakers leave?*

A. At 6:00.

B. At 5:00.

C. At 4:30.

3. (1.5分) *Where does the conversation probably take place?*

A. In a restaurant.

B. In a library.

C. At a market.

4. (1.5分) *What are the speakers mainly talking about?*

A. A swimming pool.

B. Swimming lessons.

C. Safety programs.

5. (1.5分) *What is the woman going to do this summer vacation?*

A. Have online math lessons.

B. Take a painting course.

C. Serve as a volunteer.

第二节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5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5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

1. (3分) (1)What did the woman do at the Media Camp?

A . She studied film-making .

B . She learned poster design .

C . She wrote for a magazine .

(2)Why did the woman spend her holiday there?

A . To visit her brother .

B . To try something different .

C . To work in the movie industry .

2. (3分) (1)How did the man practise English pronunciation?

A.By talking with foreigners.

B.By repeating after a tape.

C.By using an app.

(2)What can we say about the woman?

A.She is a smartphone dealer.

B.She is an app designer.

C.She is an English learner.

3. (4.5分) (1)How does the man find the life in Greenland?

A.Wonderful.

B.Boring.

C.Tough.

(2)What does the man have near his house?

A.Trees.

B.Vegetables.

C.Grass.

(3)What are the speakers discussing?

A.Longer winter in Greenland.

B.The greening of Greenland.

C.The rising temperature in Greenland.

4. (6分) (1)What makes the woman worried?

A.Her biology paper.

B.Her biology class.

C.Her biology test.

(2)What will the woman do next?

A. *Select a strong point.*

B. *Do more research.*

C. *List the potential topics.*

(3) *What is the man doing?*

A. *Asking for help.*

B. *Giving a lesson.*

C. *Offering advice.*

(4) *What is the relationship between the speakers?*

A. *School friends.*

B. *Team members.*

C. *Research partners.*

5. (6分) (1) *What is the subject of Anna's paintings?*

A. *Cities.*

B. *Nature.*

C. *Buildings.*

(2) *Why does Anna sometimes travel by small plane?*

A. *To help reach the spot.*

B. *To attend exhibitions.*

C. *To take pictures.*

(3) *What makes Anna's paintings most unusual?*

A. *Different shades of colors.*

B. *The large size.*

C. *Skills of picturing light.*

(4) *What does Anna plan to do?*

A. *Write some short stories.*

B. *Publish some articles.*

C. *Design some postcards.*

**第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分27.5分) 第一节 (共3小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分7.5分) 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

1. (7.5分) *Some young people win attention because of their good looks or their singing ability. A much smaller number gain fame because they have done something important and worthwhile with their abilities. Rishab Jain is among the latter. In 2018, 13-year-old Rishab developed a way to use AI technology to help pancreatic(胰腺的) cancer patients and won the 3 M Young Scientist Challenge, a nationwide middle-school science competition, and its \$ 25, 000 prize.*

*In the last stage of the contest, Rishab competed against nine other finalists at the 3 M Innovation Center(创新*

中心)in St.Paul , Minnesota.Leading up to the big meet , each finalist had partnered with a scientist to further develop their inventions.

Rishab explains what led him to create his invention.First , a family friend died of cancer.Then Rishab learned about how deadly pancreatic cancer is , and that its low survival rate is due to how difficult it is to treat. "I'm also into programming , so I was learning about AI technology.I decided to try to solve a real-world problem using it."

His winnings have been put in further research and in his nonprofit Samyak Science Society , which helps poor children enter the STEM(science , technology , engineering and math)education.Rishab is also raising awareness about pancreatic cancer.These efforts make him quite different from teenagers of his age.Considering becoming a biomedical engineer or a doctor—or both , he has also put some money aside to further his own learning.Almost certainly the doors of higher education will open wide to him before he even knocks.

That's an outstanding outlook for one so young.Rashib is committed to helping very sick people in need.He is also providing teenagers of his age with a much-needed model of what kinds of things youth can achieve.

(1)What can we learn about the 3 M Young Scientist Challenge in 2018 ? \_\_\_\_\_

A.It was intended to solve medical problems.

B.It was a nationwide AI competition for teenagers.

C.It offered the finalists an opportunity to work with scientists.

D.It allowed the finalists to learn AI technology in the 3 M center.

(2)How did Rishab win the 3 M Young Scientist Challenge? \_\_\_\_\_

A.He showed excellent programming ability.

B.He figured out the survival rate of pancreatic cancer.

C.He introduced poor children to STEM education.

D.He applied AI technology to treating pancreatic cancer.

(3)Which of the following best describes Rishab? \_\_\_\_\_

A.Talented and caring.

B.Independent and humorous.

C.Responsible and patient.

D.Polite and inspiring.

2. (10分) Paper is one of our oldest , simplest and most important inventions.But it also presents a danger to the world in two important ways.First , the making of paper requires the loss of many millions of trees each year.And worldwide use of paper is expected to double in the next 40 years.Clearly , the planet cannot stand such a high rate of forest loss.The second great problem with paper is what happens once it is no longer useful.A large amount of wastepaper ends up in landfills , where it can produce harmful gases and finally contribute to global climate change.

One simple solution can greatly reduce both of these problems : paper recycling.Instead of cutting down trees , recycle existing paper to feed the paper-making process.

Paper is mainly made from cellulose(纤维素), which can be used repeatedly in papermaking. Unfortunately, it also means that paper waste takes a surprisingly long time to break down in landfills. So far, trees are the only source(来源) of cellulose that can fill the great demand for paper products. Therefore, recycling paper is simply one of the best ways to save trees. Thanks to advances in processing, recycled paper need not be the dark-colored stuff many of us are familiar with. It now can offer the same print performance as non-recycled paper. Effective recycling requires a continuous effort from everyone at all levels of society. The way to begin is with education and understanding. Once enough people realize the need for recycling, more effective recycling systems can be developed.

The need is real. The massive loss of trees affects everybody on earth. Everyone should do their part to recycle paper and encourage government and industry to do the same. The world will be a better place for it!

(1) What can we infer from the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The use of recycled paper will double in 40 years.
- B. Recycling paper helps relieve global climate change.
- C. Wastepaper can easily break down in landfills.
- D. There are not enough landfills for wastepaper.

(2) What makes recycled paper more acceptable? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The great demand of trees.
- B. The low processing cost.
- C. Its dark-colored feature.
- D. Its improved print performance.

(3) What does the author propose? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Punishing the act of cutting trees.
- B. Recycling paper.
- C. Improving recycling system.
- D. Promoting paper industry.

(4) How is the text mainly developed? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. By analyzing causes and effects.
- B. By offering research plans and data.
- C. By discussing problems and solutions.
- D. By comparing strengths and weaknesses.

3. (10分) It's a big change from homeless teen to Yale(耶鲁) medical school student, but perseverance paid off for Chelesa Fearce of Clayton County, Georgia.

Fearce was a fourth grader when her mom was diagnosed(诊断) with Lymphoma(淋巴瘤). That began a hard time for the family. They had to move in and out of shelters, hotels and even the family car.

"I know I have been made stronger. I was homeless. My family slept on the floor and we were lucky if we got more than one full meal a day. Getting a shower, food and clean clothes was an everyday struggle," Fearce

said in a speech she gave at her high school graduation ceremony. Fearce overcame her day-to-day struggles by focusing on a better day. "I just told myself to keep working, because the future will not be like this anymore. And that helped me get through," she told WSBTV.

Fearce was determined to be a good role model for her younger sister. She found inspiration in her late grandmother, struggling with deadly diseases, who gave Fearce emotional support. In her junior and senior year, Fearce took both high school and college courses, missing out on the free meals she depended on so she could get to her college classes. Despite having to use her cellphone to study after the shelter lights were turned off at night, she not only graduated as valedictorian (毕业生代表) of her 2013 class with a 4.5 grade average, but was also given a ride scholarship—including a meal plan—to Spelman College in Atlanta.

After graduation, she worked full time for two years at the National Institutes for Health in Bethesda, Maryland, doing research on drugs. Last fall, she entered Yale and set a course to earn both a PhD and medical degree.

(1) What does the underlined word "perseverance" in paragraph 1 refer to? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Instant passion.
- B. Continuous efforts.
- C. Great patience.
- D. Selfless ambitions.

(2) How did Fearce feel facing the sufferings? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sad and disappointed.
- B. Stressed and defeated.
- C. Determined and confident.
- D. Joyous and contented.

(3) What can we know about Fearce's learning experience? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Her grandma encouraged her to study medicine.
- B. Her high school offered her free meals and courses.
- C. She failed to study late due to frequent power cut.
- D. She gained remarkable high school achievement.

(4) What can be a suitable title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. From Homeless to Yale
- B. Meet American's Top Girl
- C. Disabled but not Defeated
- D. Chelsa Fearce: A Girl of Many Talents

第二节 (共1小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5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。

1. (12.5分) Why Drawing is Important for Your Child's Development



One of the first things a child can do is pick up a pencil and start drawing. And as new technologies are becoming much more accessible, they bring with them new ways to learn important creative skills.(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Here are just some of the reasons why drawing is important for children's development.

Drawing makes children more expressive.

Children can't always express themselves using words and actions. And drawing is another important form of communication. You can understand your child's thoughts and feelings better through their drawings.(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Drawing develops your kid's problem solving skills.

When drawing, a child is faced with several decisions - whether it's "What colour should I use here?" or "How do I draw an animal and connect one part of its body to another?"(3) \_\_\_\_\_ Try asking them why they used certain colours or why they drew certain parts the way they did. Then see what solutions they came to.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

Each time they draw they access their imagination and make physical representations(再呈现)of what's in their mind. People's imaginations have allowed them to create all of the things that we use and are surrounded by every day.

Drawing gets your kids ready for school.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ Whether your child is still at home with you or at school already, drawing helps them prepare for understanding more difficult ideas. Learning these creative ways of thinking at an early age readies a child for future education.

A. Drawing makes your kids active physically.

B. Drawing lets your kids' imagination run wild.

C. Drawing is one of the early basics of thinking.

D. Being happy can increase problem solving skills.

E. All these questions require them to solve problems.

F. We see drawing as one of the most basic of these skills.

G. Being able to express what they feel also develops a child's EQ.

**第三部分 英语知识运用 (共三节, 满分15分) 第一节 完形填空 (共1小题; 每小题15分, 满分15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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. (15分) One afternoon in 1960, 12-year-old Bill Wilson stood on a Florida street corner where his mother had left him.(1) \_\_\_\_\_, alone and hungry, he stood there for three days waiting for her to return. But his mother never(2) \_\_\_\_\_. On the third day, a kind gentleman named Dave Rudenis stopped and(3) \_\_\_\_\_ the child. Rudenis even(4) \_\_\_\_\_ Bill to attend a summer camp. While there, Bill made a lifelong promise to(5) \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

Due to his own(6) \_\_\_\_\_, Bill took pity on the poorest children in his city. As a teenager, he began driving a

bus , picking up kids from(7) \_\_\_\_\_ families and taking them to Sunday school. There they played games and sang songs. For many of the kids , it probably felt like a wonderland-a(n)(8) \_\_\_\_\_ from their lives of suffering. Bill's program became(9) \_\_\_\_\_ in reaching out to and(10) \_\_\_\_\_ children in various cities around the US. One year later Bill(11) \_\_\_\_\_ an organization to provide hope and build futures for children. Now it(12) \_\_\_\_\_ more than 250 , 000 children around the world. The organization(13) \_\_\_\_\_ things such as hot meals , winter clothes and its Sunday school programs. Facing various difficulties , he still keeps going and says , "Your(14) \_\_\_\_\_ has to be stronger than your emotions."

Bill Wilson is a living(15) \_\_\_\_\_ that proves even one single person can make a difference!



(1) <i>A. Fortunate</i>	<i>B. Awkward</i>	<i>C. Scared</i>	<i>D. Satisfied</i>
(2) <i>A. recovered</i>	<i>B. appeared</i>	<i>C. responded</i>	<i>D. hesitated</i>
(3) <i>A. helped</i>	<i>B. punished</i>	<i>C. appreciated</i>	<i>D. respected</i>
(4) <i>A. challenged</i>	<i>B. selected</i>	<i>C. paid for</i>	<i>D. argued with</i>
(5) <i>A. serve</i>	<i>B. explore</i>	<i>C. save</i>	<i>D. create</i>
(6) <i>A. wisdom</i>	<i>B. reputation</i>	<i>C. arrangements</i>	<i>D. struggles</i>
(7) <i>A. wealthy</i>	<i>B. needy</i>	<i>C. happy</i>	<i>D. independent</i>
(8) <i>A. protection</i>	<i>B. separation</i>	<i>C. escape</i>	<i>D. advance</i>
(9) <i>A. official</i>	<i>B. classical</i>	<i>C. common</i>	<i>D. successful</i>
(10) <i>A. caring for</i>	<i>B. dropping off</i>	<i>C. coming across</i>	<i>D. turning down</i>
(11) <i>A. recognized</i>	<i>B. established</i>	<i>C. sought</i>	<i>D. promoted</i>
(12) <i>A. attracts</i>	<i>B. benefits</i>	<i>C. admits</i>	<i>D. houses</i>
(13) <i>A. represents</i>	<i>B. accepts</i>	<i>C. features</i>	<i>D. provides</i>
(14) <i>A. commitment</i>	<i>B. influence</i>	<i>C. position</i>	<i>D. sense</i>
(15) <i>A. character</i>	<i>B. signal</i>	<i>C. example</i>	<i>D. talent</i>

第二节 选词填空（共1小题；每小题10分，满分10分）根据下列句子语境从所给词块中选择合适的词块填空，所给词块中有两个多余。注意：请在答题卡上把每小题所选的词块的相应序号涂黑，在横线上直接写出该单词不得分。

1. (10分) A.come up with

B.take charge of

C.end up

D.attempted to

E.fight for

F.referred to

G.be regarded as

(1)If you set goals too high for yourself , you will \_\_\_\_\_ feeling stressed and depressed.

(2)In Denmark , it would \_\_\_\_\_ strange to praise someone on their clothes.

(3)Heiss \_\_\_\_\_ send Christmas letters to Santa Claus when he was a kid but never received a response.

(4)In 1914 , millions of young Europeans were persuaded to join the army and \_\_\_\_\_ their country.

(5)Researchers promise that they will \_\_\_\_\_ a low-cost device that gets around this problem.

第三节 (共1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。

1. (15分) Yuan Longping , the scientist who developed hybrid(杂交)rice , passed away on May 22 in Changsha at(1) \_\_\_\_\_ age of 91.On that afternoon , large crowds(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (honour) the scientist by marching past the hospital where he died , crying , "Grandpa Yuan , have a good journey!"

In 1973 , Yuan developed a hybrid rice that produced more rice than existing(3) \_\_\_\_\_ (variety).His development has helped China work a great wonder—feeding nearly 20% of the world's population with(4) \_\_\_\_\_ (little)than 9% of the world's farming land—and also benefited over 40 countries.However , (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (get)enough to eat used to be a serious problem in China.He saw people die of(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (hungry)when he was young.Therefore , he was committed to increasing food production , (7) \_\_\_\_\_ he thought was the only way for us(8) \_\_\_\_\_ (ensure) our national food security.

Even in his later years , Yuan didn't stop doing research.In 2017 , he helped create a kind of low-cadmium(低镉) rice for areas suffering(9) \_\_\_\_\_ heavy metal pollution.Besides , his "seawater rice" also became a reality , and will(10) \_\_\_\_\_ (potential)open up nearly 1 , 000 , 000 square kilometres of salty land in China for rice production.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分15分) 第一节 应用文写作 (满分15分)

1. (15分) 假定你是李华, 你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请以身边值得尊敬和爱戴的老师为题, 写一篇短文参赛, 内容包括:

1.人物简介;

2.尊敬和爱戴的原因。

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。

### *The Teacher I Admire*

*There are many admirable teachers around us,\_\_\_\_\_.*

## 第二节 读后续写（满分25分）

1. (25分) 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。

*Tess was a five-year-old when she heard her Mom and Dad talking about her little brother, Andrew. All she knew was that he was very sick and they didn't have money for the doctor's bills. Only a very costly operation could save him. She heard Daddy say to Mommy sadly, "Only a miracle(奇迹) can save him now."*

*Tess went to her bedroom and pulled out her piggy bank. She poured all the change out and counted it carefully. No chance here for mistakes. Carefully placing the coins back, she secretly went out the back door and ran to the drugstore in a corner.*

*She waited patiently for the chemist to give her some attention but he was too busy. So she took a quarter from her piggy bank and hit it hard on the counter. That did it! "And what do you want?" the chemist asked in an angry voice. "I'm talking to my brother from Chicago whom I haven't seen in ages."*

*"Well, I want to talk to you about my brother. He's really, really sick...and I want to buy a miracle," Tess replied.*

*"I beg your pardon?" said the chemist.*

*"My brother has something bad growing inside his head and Daddy says only a miracle can save him now. So how much does a miracle cost?"*

*"We don't sell miracles here. I'm sorry but I can't help you," the chemist said, softening a little.*

*"Listen, I have the money to pay for it. If it isn't enough, I will get the rest. Just tell me how much it costs."*

*The chemist's brother was a well-dressed man. He came over and asked Tess, "What kind of a miracle does your brother need?"*

*"I don't know," Tess replied with her eyes welling up. "I just know he's really sick and needs an operation. But my Daddy can't pay for it, so I want to use my money."*

*"How much do you have?" asked the well-dressed man. "One dollar and eleven cents," Tess answered in a low voice.*

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。

*"Well, what a coincidence (巧合)," smiled the man.\_\_\_\_\_.*

*The operation was completed for free.\_\_\_\_\_.*

# 2020-2021学年福建省泉州市高一（下）期末英语试卷（答案）

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分7.5分）做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，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. 略 2. 略 3. 略 4. 略 5. 略

第二节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5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5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

1. BB

2. 略 3. 略 4. 略 5. 略

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分27.5分）第一节（共3小题；每小题2.5分，满分7.5分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. (1)C.细节理解题。根据第二段"Leading up to the big meet, each finalist had partnered with a scientist to further develop their inventions.(在大赛之前，每位决赛选手都要与一名科学家合作，进一步开发他们的发明。)"可知，3 M青年科学家挑战赛为决赛选手提供了与科学家合作的机会，故选C。

(2)D.细节理解题。根据第一段"In 2018, 13-year-old Rishab developed a way to use AI technology to help pancreatic(胰腺的) cancer patients and won the 3 M Young Scientist Challenge, a nationwide middle-school science competition, and its \$ 25, 000 prize. (2018年，13岁的Rishab开发了一种使用AI技术帮助胰腺癌患者的方法，并赢得了3 M青年科学家挑战赛，这是一个全国性的中学科学竞赛，并获得了2.5万美元的奖金。)"可知，他将AI技术应用于治疗胰腺癌，并赢得了3 M青年科学家挑战赛。故选D。

(3)A.推理判断题。根据首段"In 2018, 13-year-old Rishab developed a way to use AI technology to help pancreatic(胰腺的) cancer patients and won the 3 M Young Scientist Challenge (2018年，13岁的Rishab开发了一种使用AI技术帮助胰腺癌患者的方法，并赢得了3 M青年科学家挑战赛。)"可知，Rashib13岁就赢得了3 M青年科学家挑战赛，可见他少年有为，有才华(talented)，根据最后一段"Rashib is committed to helping very sick people in need. (Rashib致力于帮助需要帮助的重病患者。)"可知他关心他人(caring)。A.Talented and caring才华横溢，充满爱心的；B.Independent and humorous独立幽默的；C.Responsible and patient有责任心和耐心的；D.Polite and



inspiring彬彬有礼，鼓舞人心的。故选A。

2. (1)B.推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句*A large amount of wastepaper ends up in landfills, where it can produce harmful gases and finally contribute to global climate change.*(大量的废纸最终被扔进了垃圾填埋场，在那里它会产生有害气体，最终导致全球气候变化。)可以推断，纸张浪费会导致全球气候变化，而回收纸张有助于缓解这种现象。故选B。

(2)D.细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中的*Thanks to advances in processing, recycled paper need not be the dark-colored stuff many of us are familiar with. It now can offer the same print performance as non-recycled paper.*(由于加工技术的进步，再生纸不再是我们许多人所熟悉的深色材料。它现在可以提供与非再生纸相同的打印性能。)"可知，其改进的印刷性能使再生纸更容易被接受。故选D。

(3)B.目的意图题。根据最后两段*Effective recycling requires a continuous effort from everyone at all levels of society.*(有效的循环利用需要社会各阶层每个人的持续努力。)以及*Everyone should do their part to recycle paper and encourage government and industry to do the same.*(每个人都应该尽自己的一份力来回收纸张，并鼓励政府和企业也这样做。)可知，作者认为高效的纸张回收需要政府、企业和每个人的共同努力，要完善回收体系，故选B。

(4)C.推理判断题。通读全文，作者在第一段中的*A large amount of wastepaper ends up in landfills, where it can produce harmful gases and finally contribute to global climate change.*(大量的废纸最终被扔进了垃圾填埋场，在那里它会产生有害气体，最终导致全球气候变化。)提出纸张浪费所带来的问题，第二段*"One simple solution can greatly reduce both of these problems: paper recycling. Instead of cutting down trees, recycle existing paper to feed the paper-making process.*(一个简单的解决方案可以大大减少这两个问题：纸张回收。而不是砍伐树木，回收现有的纸张，以满足造纸过程。)及之后的分析并最终提出回收纸张的建议，可知本文的写作主要是通过讨论问题并提出解决方法展开的，故选C。

3. (1)B.词义猜测题。根据第一段*"It's a big change from homeless teen to Yale (耶鲁) medical school student, but perseverance paid off for Chelesa Fearce of Clayton County, Georgia.*(从无家可归的青少年到耶鲁医学院的学生是一个巨大的转变，但是\_\_\_乔治亚州克莱顿县的Chelesa Fearce得到了回报。)"和第三段中*"I just told myself to keep working, because the future will not be like this anymore. And that helped me get through," she told WSBTV.*("我只是告诉自己要继续工作，因为未来不会再这样了。这帮助我度过了难关。"她告诉WSBTV。)"由身份发生的转变，可知这是Fearce坚持不懈努力的结果，因此猜测划线词*perseverance*意为"坚持不懈的努力"。A. *Instant passion* 瞬间激情；B. *Continuous efforts* 坚持不懈的努力；C. *Great patience* 极大地耐心；D. *Selfless ambitions* 无私的野心。故选B项。

(2)C.推理判断题。根据第三段中*"Fearce overcame her day-to-day struggles by focusing on a better day, "I just told myself to keep working, because the future will not be like this anymore. And that helped me get through," she told WSBTV.*(Fearce通过关注美好的一天来克服日常的困难。"我只是告诉自己要继续工作，因为未来不会再这样了。这帮助我度过了难关。"她告诉WSBTV。)"和第四段中*"Fearce was determined to be a good role model for her younger sister. (Fearce决心要成为妹妹的好榜样。)"*可知，面对这些苦难，Fearce充满决心并且信心十足。故选C项。

(3)D.细节理解题。根据第四段中*"Despite having to use her cell phone to study after the shelter lights were turned*

off at night, she not only graduated as valedictorian (毕业生代表) of her 2013 class with a 4.5 grade average, but was also given a ride scholarship- including a meal plan to Spelman College in Atlanta. (尽管她不得不在晚上熄灯后用手机学习,但她不仅以平均4.5的成绩以2013届毕业生代表的身份毕业,还获得了一笔骑行奖学金—其中包括到亚特 兰大斯佩尔曼学院的吃饭计划。)可知Fearce在中学的成绩优异。故选D项。

(4)A.标题归纳题。根据第一段"*It's a big change from homeless teen to Yale(耶鲁)medical school student, but perseverance paid off for Chelesa Fearce of Clayton County, Georgia.* (从无家可归的青少年到耶鲁医学院的学生是一个巨大的转变,但是坚持不懈的精神让乔治亚州克莱顿县的Chelesa Fearce得到了回报。)"以及纵观全文,可知,本文主要讲述了Chelesa Fearce通过坚持不懈的精神让自己由无家可归的青少年变成了耶鲁医学院的一名学生,因此本文的最佳标题选项A"从无家可归者到耶鲁"符合题意。故选A项。

**第二节 (共1小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5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。**

1. (1)F. 逻辑关系题。根据上一句"*And as new technologies are becoming much more accessible, they bring with them new ways to learn important creative skills.*(随着新技术越来越容易获得,它们带来了学习重要创造性技能的新方法)"可知,新技术带来了学习重要创造性技能的新方法,该句中"*important creative skills*"与选项F中"*these skills*"为同义词复现,且下一句"*Here are just some of the reasons why drawing is important for children's development.* (以下是为什么绘画对儿童发展很重要的一些原因)"介绍了绘画对儿童发展重要的一些原因,所以选项F"我们认为绘画是这些技能中最基本的一种。"承上启下,符合语境,故选F。

(2)G.细节理解题。根据本段副标题"*Drawing makes children more expressive.*(绘画使孩子们更有表现力)"和上一句"*You can understand your child's thoughts and feelings better through their drawings.*(通过孩子的绘画,你可以更好地理解他们的想法和感受)"可知,绘画会让孩子们更善于表达,让人理解孩子的想法和感受,选项G中"*also*"一词顺接上文,讲述通过绘画给孩子带来的好处,选项G"能够表达自己的感受也能培养孩子的情商。"符合语境,故选G。

(3)E. 细节理解题。根据本段副标题"*Drawing develops your kid's problem solving skills.*(绘画能培养孩子解决问题的能力)"和上一句"*When drawing, a child is faced with several decisions — whether it's "What colour should I use here?" or "How do I draw an animal and connect one part of its body to another?"*(在绘画时,孩子们面临着几个决定——是"我应该在这里用什么颜色?"还是"我该如何画一只动物并将它身体的一部分连接到另一部分?)"可知,当一个孩子画画时,他面临着许多决定,所有这些问题都有待他们自己解决,选项E"所有这些问题都需要他们去解决。"符合语境,故选E。

(4)B. 推理判断题。本空处为副标题,根据本段下文中"*Each time they draw they access their imagination and make physical representations (再呈现) of what's in their mind.*(每次他们绘画的时候,他们都会进入自己的想象,并对自己的想法进行物理表征)"可知,每次他们绘画的时,他们就会动用自己的想象力,把他们头脑里的东西具体化,所以绘画可以让你的孩子发挥想象力,选项B"绘画能让你的孩子发挥想象力。"符合语境,故选B。

(5)C. 细节理解题。根据本段副标题"*Drawing gets your kids ready for school.*(绘画能让你的孩子为上学做好准备)"和本段下文"*Learning these creative ways of thinking at an early age readies a child for future education.* (在孩子很小的时候学习这些创造性的思维方式,为将来的教育做好准备)"可知,绘画有助于创造性思维的培养,可以让你的孩子为上学做好准备,可得出绘画是思维的早期基础之一,选项C"绘画是思维的早期基础之一。"符合语境,故



选C。

第三部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分15分） 第一节 完形填空（共1小题；每小题15分，满分15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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. (1)C.考查形容词及语境理解。A.Fortunate幸运的；B.Awkward糟糕的；C.Scared害怕的；D.Satisfied满意的。句意：他又害怕，又孤单，又饿，在那里站了三天，等着她回来。根据前文"12-year-old Bill Wilson stood on a Florida street corner where his mother had left him."可知，妈妈丢下了12岁的 Bill Wilson，所以他感到害怕。故选C。
- (2)B.考查动词及语境理解。A.recovered恢复；B.appeared出现；C.responded回应；D.hesitated犹豫。句意：但是他的母亲一直没有出现。根据前文"he stood there for three days waiting for her to return."和"but"可知，等待妈妈三天，但是妈妈没有出现。故选B。
- (3)A.考查动词及语境理解。A.helped 帮助；B.punished惩罚；C.appreciated欣赏，感激；D.respected尊重。句意：第三天，一位名叫戴夫·鲁登尼斯的好心先生停下来帮助这个孩子。根据前文" a kind gentleman named Dave Rudenis stopped"可知，这位好心人停下来帮助他。故选A。
- (4)C.考查动词短语及语境理解。A.challenged挑战；B.selected挑选；C.paid for支付；D.argued with与.....论。句意：鲁登尼斯甚至为比尔支付了参加夏令营的费用。根据下文"Bill to attend a summer camp."可知，帮助Bill支付了夏令营的费用。故选C。
- (5)A.考查动词及语境理解。A.serve服务；B.explore探索；C.save拯救，节省；D.create创造。句意：在那里，比尔许下了一个为世界服务的终生的承诺。根据前文"Bill made a lifelong promise"可知，Bill在那里许下了服务世界的承诺。故选A。
- (6)D.考查名词及语境理解。A.wisdom智慧；B.reputation名誉；C.arrangements 安排；D.struggles 斗争，挣扎。句意：由于自己的挣扎，比尔同情他城市里最穷的孩子。根据前文"12-year-old Bill Wilson stood on a Florida street corner where his mother had left him."可知，他从小被妈妈抛弃，因此经历了很多挣扎。故选D。
- (7)B.考查形容词及语境理解。A.wealthy富有的；B.needy贫困的，缺乏自信的；C.happy高兴的；D.independent 独立的。句意：十几岁时，他开始开公交车，从贫困家庭接孩子，送他们去周日学校。根据前文"Bill took pity on the poorest children in his city."可知，他开公交车接送贫苦人家的孩子。故选B。
- (8)C.考查名词及语境理解。A.protection 保护；B.separation分离；C.escape逃跑；D.advance进步，进展。句意：对许多孩子来说，这可能感觉像一个奇妙的世界--逃离他们痛苦的生活。根据前文"There they played games and sang songs."和"For many of the kids, it probably felt like a wonderland"可知，对于许多孩子来说，能在这样的地方做游戏和唱歌，就像是来到了一个奇妙的世界，逃离了痛苦的生活。故选C。
- (9)D.考查形容词及语境理解。A.official官方的；B.classical经典的；C.common普通的；D.successful成功的。句意：比尔的项目成功地接触并照顾了美国各个城市的儿童。根据下文"Now it (12)more than 250, 000 children around the world."可知，Bill的项目非常成功。故选D。
- (10)A.考查动词短语及语境理解。A.caring for关心，照顾；B.dropping off减少，减弱；C.coming across偶然遇见；D.turning down拒绝。句意：比尔的项目成功地接触并照顾了美国各个城市的儿童。根据下文"children in various cities around the US."可知，Bill 的项目成功地接触并照顾了美国各个城市的儿童。故选A。
- (11)B.考查动词及语境理解。A.recognized识别；B.established建立；C.sought寻找；D.promoted 促进。句意：一年

后，比尔成立了一个为儿童提供希望和建立未来的组织。根据下文"*an organization to provide hope and build futures for children*"可知，*Bill*建立了一个组织。故选*B*。

(12)*B*.考查动词及语境理解。*A.attracts*吸引；*B.benefits*使受益；*C.admits*承认；*D.houses*房子。句意：现在，它使全世界超过25万名儿童受益。根据前文"*Bill (11)an organization to provide hope and build futures for children.*"可知，*Bill*成立的组织使很多孩子受益。故选*B*。

(13)*D*.考查动词及语境理解。*A.represents*代表；*B.accepts*接受；*C.features*以....为特色；*D.provides*提供。句意：该组织提供诸如热饭、冬衣和周日学校项目等东西。根据下文"*hot meals, winter clothes and its Sunday school programs*"可知，此处描述的使该组织提供的东西。故选*D*。

(14)*A*.考查名词及语境理解。*A.commitment*承诺，保证；*B.influence*影响；*C.position*位置；*D.sense*意识，感官。句意：面对种种困难，他依然坚持说："你的承诺必须比你的感情更强烈。"根据前文"*While there, Bill made a lifelong promise to(5)the world.*"可知，承诺比感情更强烈。故选*A*。

(15)*C*.考查名词及语境理解。*A.character*性格；*B.signal*信号，暗号；*C.example*例子；*D.talent*天才，才能。句意：比尔·威尔逊就是一个活生生的例子，他证明了一个人就能改变世界!根据下文"*that proves even one single person can make a difference!*"可知，比尔·威尔逊就是一个凭借一己之力改变世界的活生生的例子。故选*C*。

**第二节 选词填空（共1小题；每小题10分，满分10分）**根据下列句子语境从所给词块中选择合适的词块填空，所给词块中有两个多余。注意：请在 答题卡上把每小题所选的词块的相应序号涂黑，在横线上直接写出该单词不得分。

1. (1)*C*.考查动词短语。根据句意"如果你给自己设定的目标太高，你最终会感到压力和沮丧。"可知要填的词为"*end up*最终落得"，后跟动名词，前面有*will*，所以用动词原形，故选*C*。

(2)*G*.考查动词短语。根据句意"在丹麦，称赞某人的衣着会被认为是奇怪的。"可知要填的词为"*be regarded as*被看作"，和主语之间是被动关系，所以用被动语态，前面有*would*，所以用动词原形，故选*G*。

(3)*D*.考查动词短语。根据句意"当他还是个孩子的时候，赫斯试图给圣诞老人寄圣诞信，但一直没有收到回信。"可知要填的词为"*attempted to*试图"，根据时间状语从句，可知描述过去的事情，所以用一般过去时态，故选*D*。

(4)*E*.考查动词短语。根据句意"1914年，数以百万计的欧洲年轻人被说服参军，为国家而战。"可知要填的词为"*fight for*为.....而战"，和*join*并列，承前省略了*to*，故选*E*。

(5)*A*.考查动词短语。根据句意"研究人员承诺，他们将研制出一种低成本的设备来解决这个问题。"可知要填的词为"*come up with*想出"，前面有*will*，所以用动词原形，故选*A*。

**第三节（共1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。

1. (1)*the*.考查冠词。句意：杂交水稻的发明者袁隆平于5月22日在长沙逝世，享年91岁。*At the age of*为固定短语，意为"在.....岁时"，故填*the*。

(2)*honoured*.考查动词时态。句意：那天下午，大批群众列队经过他病逝的医院，向这位科学家致敬。根据时间状语"*On that afternoon*"可知，此处陈述过去发生的事情，使用一般过去时，故填*honoured*。

(3)*varieties*.考查名词。句意：1973年，袁隆平开发了一种杂交水稻，比现有的水稻品种产量更高。*variety*为可数名词，

此处表示泛指，且没有冠词限定，需用名词复数形式，故填 *varieties*。

(4) *less*. 考查固定搭配。句意：他的发展帮助中国创造了一个巨大的奇迹——用不到世界9%的耕地养活了世界上近20%的人口——并使40多个国家受益。*less than*为固定短语，意为“少于”，故填 *less*。

(5) *getting*. 考查动名词。句意：然而，在中国，吃饱曾经是一个严重的问题。此处为动名词作主语，故填 *getting*。

(6) *hunger*. 考查名词。句意：当他年轻的时候，他看到人们死于饥饿。*die of*后面需加名词作宾语，*hunger*是不可数名词，故填 *hunger*。

(7) *which*. 考查定语从句。句意：因此，他致力于提高粮食产量，他认为这是确保国家粮食安全的唯一途径。空处引导非限制性定语从句，“*he thought*”是插入语，先行词 *increasing food production*，指物，在定语从句中作主语，需用关系代词 *which* 引导，故填 *which*。

(8) *to ensure*. 考查动词不定式。句意：因此，他致力于提高粮食产量，他认为这是确保国家粮食安全的唯一途径。名词 *way* 前面有“*the only*”修饰，后面需用动词不定式作后置定语，故填 *to ensure*。

(9) *from*. 考查介词。句意：2017年，他为重金属污染地区创造了一种低镉水稻。*suffer from*为固定短语，意为“遭受”，故填 *from*。

(10) *potentially*. 考查副词。句意：此外，他的“海水水稻”也成为现实，并有望在中国开辟近100万平方公里的盐碱地进行水稻生产。修饰动词短语“*open up*”需用副词作状语，故填 *potentially*。

#### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分15分）第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）

##### 1. The Teacher I Admire

*There are many admirable teachers around us. Among them, I respect my English teacher-Mr. Li most. Warm-hearted and easy-going, he always wears a smile. Being a good friend of us, he is always there to help us whenever we run into trouble.* 【高分句型一】(介绍李老师)

*I used to have difficulties learning English. After knowing that, he spared no effort to help me. Thanks to his guidance, I gradually did well in English learning. But for his help, I couldn't have made it.* (李老师怎样帮助自己)

*Mr. Li is the teacher I admire most, a considerate and helpful English teacher for whom I will always be grateful.* 【高分句型二】(表达自己的感激之情)

#### 第二节 读后续写（满分25分）

##### 1. Para 1:

*"Well, what a coincidence," smiled the man. "One dollar and eleven cents. That is the exact price of a miracle for your little brother." He took her money in one hand and said, "Now, take me to your home. I want to see your brother and meet your parents. Let's see if I have the kind of miracle you need." The well-dressed man happened to be a famous doctor. After carefully examined the little child, he helped the parents send the sick boy to the city's best hospital, where he performed an operation on him.* 高【分句型一】(第一段可描写药剂师救Tess弟弟的经过。)

##### Para 2:

*The operation was completed for free.It wasn't long before Andrew was home again and doing well.Great joy filled in the poor house again.The parents couldn't thank the doctor enough.They simply couldn't believe what had happened to their boy and the whole family. 【高分句型二】 Mom just kept saying , "That operation was a real miracle.I wonder how much it would have cost. "Tess smiled brightly.She knew exactly how much a miracle cost-one dollar and eleven cents , plus the love of a little girl.(第二段可描写手术完成后Tess一家的情况。)*