★秘密·2021年9月23日17：00前

重庆市2021-2022学年（上）9月月度质量检测

**高一英语**

2021.09

注意事项：

1.答题前，考生务必用黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚；

2.每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，在试卷上作答无效；

3.考试结束后，请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回；

4.全卷共8页，满分120分，考试时间120分钟。

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**

第一节（共15小题：每小题1.5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**

    You probably know who Marie Curie was, but you may not have heard of Rachel Carson. Of the outstanding ladies listed below, who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years?
    **Jane Addams (1860-1935)**    Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addams helped the poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community(社区) by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need. In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.
    **Rachel Carson (1907-1964)**    If it weren't for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today. Her popular 1962 book Silent Spring raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world's lakes and oceans.
    **Sandra Day O'Connor (1930-present)**    When Sandra Day O'Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952, she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator(参议员) and, in 1981, the first woman to join the Supreme Court of the United States. O'Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 25 years on the top court.
    **Rosa Parks (1913-2005)**    On December 1,1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Rosa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison. But it also set off the Montgomery bus boycott. It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil-rights movement. "The only tired I was, was tired of giving in," said Parks.

1. What is Jane Addams noted for in history?

A. Her social work. B. Her teaching skills.
C. Her efforts to win a prize. D. Her community background.

1. What was the reason for O'Connor's being rejected by the law firm?

A. Her lack of proper training in law.
B. Her little work experience in court.
C. The discrimination against women.
D. The poor financial conditions.

1. What can we infer about the women mentioned in the text?

A. They are highly educated. B. They are truly creative.
C. They are pioneers. D. They are peace-lovers.

**B**

Dear Elaine,
My third-grade daughter is having friend problems at school.She comes home complaining（抱怨）about other children at school every day.None of the other children want to play with her.They make fun of her and no one wants to sit by her at lunch.My heart is broken when I hear her words.When I suggest things she should try,she tells me that I don't understand her.When I try to find out what is really going on,she gets even more upset and cries harder.What can I do to help her？
SarahDear Sarah,
We all want our children to be accepted by other children and it hurts us when they are not.We want to march right up to school,shake those children,and say "Don't treat my baby in this way!" Our task,however,is to keep our expectations,worry,and anger to ourselves and do something positive（积极的）for our children.We must encourage our children to solve their own problems.
If you want to help your daughter,the best thing you can do is accept her feelings.I know how hard it is not to do something to help our children with their friend problems,but they will always refuse our advice.When your daughter comes to you with her complaints,listen without saying a word.Try to see what your daughter is feeling and ignore the words.When you think you know what she is feeling,let her know that you know.She needs to express her feelings and you just allow her to do that.
Sit and listen for as long as she wants to talk,or cry.If you need to say something,let her know that her feelings are acceptable.They often need to be encouraged to solve their own problems.We may have to listen for a long time before they move from complaints（抱怨）to problem-solving.They need our support and encouragement but they don't need or want our advice.
Trust your daughter to learn and grow from this experience.You will,too.
Elaine Gibson

1. What does Sarah's daughter complain about？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Sarah's cooking.
B. The relationship with her schoolmates.
C. Too much homework every day.
D. Her teachers' teaching methods.

1. What is the best thing that Sarah can do according to Elaine？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Accept what her daughter feels.
B. Tell the matter to school teachers.
C. Argue with other students' parents.
D. Offer her daughter some practical advice.

1. What does Elaine think parents should do？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Offer advice to solve children's problems.
B. Encourage children to solve their own problems.
C. Complain of problems together with children.
D. Help children make important decisions.

1. In which part of a website may the text appear？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Health. B. Entertainment.
C. Sport. D. Education.

**C**

**Round and Round They Go**

Space is becoming more crowded. Quite a few low-Earth-orbit (LEO) satellites have been launched into the sky, which are designed to move around the Earth only a few hundred kilometres above its surface. SpaceX and OneWeb plan to launch LEO satellites in their thousands, not hundreds, to double the total number of satellites in orbit (轨道) by 2027.

That promises to change things on Earth. LEO satellites can bring Internet connectivity to places where it is still unavailable. This will also be a source of new demand for the space economy. Morgan Stanley, a bank, projects that the space industry will grow from $350 billion in 2016 to more than $1.1 trillion by 2040. New Internet satellites will account for half this increase.

For that to happen, however, three worries must be overcome. Debris (碎片) is the most familiar concern. When enough satellites were packed into low-Earth orbits, any collision (碰撞) could cause a chain reaction which would eventually destroy all spaceships. One solution is to grab the satellites with problems and pull them down into the Earth’s atmosphere. Another is to monitor space more closely for debris. But technology is only part of the answer. Rules are needed to deal with old satellites safely from low-Earth orbits.

Cyber (网络的) security is a second, long-standing worry. Hackers (黑客) could take control of a satellite and steal intellectual property, redirect data flows or cause a collision. The satellite industry has been slow to respond to such concerns. But as more of the world’s population comes to rely on the space for access to the Internet, the need for action will **intensify**. Measures will surely be taken to protect network security.

The third issue follows from the first two. If there is a simple mistake or a cyber attack, it may cause a chain reaction which wipes out hundreds of billions of dollars of investment. Who is responsible for that? Now the plans of firms wishing to operate large numbers of satellites are being studied. But there is a long way to go before the risks are well understood, let alone priced.

As space becomes more commercialized, mind-bending prospects open up: packages moved across the planet in minutes by rocket rather than by plane, equipment sent to other small planets, passengers launched into orbit and beyond. All that and more may come, one day. But such activities would raise the same questions as LEO satellites do. They must be answered before the space economy can truly develop.

1. What can we learn about LEO satellites from the passage?

A. They are supposed to limit the space economy.
B. They are expected to increase in large numbers.
C. They are designed to move beyond the Earth as far as possible.
D. They are mainly intended to bring Internet connectivity to remote areas.

1. To deal with debris in space, the author suggests \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. depending entirely on the modern technology
B. monitoring the movement of spaceships carefully
C. strengthening rules to remove old satellites safely
D. destroying all the satellites with problems instantly

1. What does the underlined word “intensify” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Measure. B. Increase. C. Spread. D. Repeat.

1. What is the author’s attitude toward the launch of LEO satellites?

A. It should be further confirmed for its ownership.
B. It should be continued because of its advantages.
C. It should be done carefully to avoid potential risks.
D. It should be stopped in face of the space economy.

**D**

Worldˈs Loneliest Marathon

Many of us know about Russiaˈs Lake Baikal from our textbooks, or by listening to Chinese singer Li Jianˈs hit song, Lake Baikal. But over the past decade, the worldˈs deepest freshwater lake has been in the spotlight for an extreme sport.

Each March since 2005, about 150 people from around the world sign up for the Baikal Ice Marathon. They come to explore the lakeˈs breathtaking beauty and challenge themselves in unpredictable conditions.

The 26-mile (41.84-kilometer) journey starts on the lakeˈs eastern shore. In March, the ice is a meter thick and iron-hard. Runners cross this frozen surface, finishing on the western side of the lake.

Known as the“blue eye of Siberia”, Lake Baikal has exceptionally clear waters. This means its ice is almost perfectly transparent.“Seen from above, a runner on the ice looks as if he or she were jogging through space,”The New York Times noted.

The landscape might be beautiful, but itˈs also harsh. Strong winds blast across the lake and frostbite(冻伤) can occur within half an hour. Runners say the cold climate is what draws them. They want to test their limits.

“When you are in such an environment, you donˈt have cars around you, and you donˈt have the noise around. I think these extreme races allow you to be alone with nature,”Alicja Barahona, a 64-year-old runner from the US, told ABC News.

The location offers some strange and unique characteristics for this marathon. The finish line is visible from the start, but the endless white offers no progress markers. The race also ends with little fanfare(喧闹). Tourists crowding the ice are mostly addicted to snapping themselves and just ignore the runners.

For some runners, the absence of spectators(观众) makes the race more challenging, because itˈs lonely. They must fight with themselves.“You are alone on Baikal. It is your race. You are alone with yourself. All you need to do is defeat yourself,”Veronique Messina, a French runner, told The Telegraph.

1. What can we know about the Baikal Ice Marathon from the text?

A. It takes runners from the northern end to the southern end of the lake.
B. It involves extreme weather and beautiful scenery.
C. It attracts more and more participants each year.
D. It is about 26 kilometers in length.

1. In Paragraph 5, the underlined word “harsh” probably means\_\_\_.

A. interesting B. mysterious C. severe D. safe

1. How does the Baikal Ice Marathon differ from other marathons?

A. Only men are allowed to run in this race.
B. The runners can see the finish line from the start.
C. The runners are often distracted by tourists.
D. There are many progress markers on the ice.

1. What is the most challenging part of the race for some runners?

A. Loneliness. B. The long distance.
C. The cold climate. D. Noisy surroundings.

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。

 From the ancient Chinese stories, to the stories in the medieval cathedrals (中世纪的教堂) in the west, it is perfectly clear that there is strong pleasure and meaning to gain from stories told through images or pictures. People are lucky enough to have had books with both pictures and words when they were children.   (1)  .
    After the world wars, the cheap books without pictures were everywhere and it made reading books illustrated with pictures for adults a very luxurious thing. Somehow, pictures had also come to seem childish or strange.   (2)   Just as the ever-increasing popularity of the graphic novel (连环画小说) suggests, works both words and pictures are regarded as classics.
      (3)   In fact the former develops from the latter. Early writing systems such as those in Egypt and China: things in the world were expressed in written form by drawing special pictures.   (4)   In some languages, the sound associated with an image are separated from its original meaning.
    What is the use of a book without pictures? Very little, it turns out, particularly if we consider that pictures are buried within the very symbols used to write words. As for a picture book for adults, author Tokarczuk sweeps away all doubts. She adores the picture book.   (5)   This kind of story is able to get through to anyone-regardless of age, cultural differences or level of education. It's hard to disagree.
A. Because it is hard to read books with pictures.
B. And yet readers love stories told through pictures.
C. However, words and pictures are not always connected.
D. Text and picture, after all, are not so far apart.

 E. For her it is a powerful, old way of telling a story.
F. Adults are thought foolish to read such books.
G. They often remember the pictures as clearly as the words.

**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。

 Everybody makes mistakes. Thatˈs what the      (21)      English museumˈs staff wants one child to know after a little careless mistake during his     (22)     .

A young boy went to see Christchurch mansion，a museum in Ipswich, Suffolk, with some relatives last summer and knocked over a historic jug (罐)      (24)     . The child, whose name is unknown and is thought to have been about 4 or 5 years old at the time, was       (26)     .

     (28)     , the jug has since been put back together thanks to Carrie Willis, a duty officer, and the museum staff is now     (30)      the child to let him know that everything is      (31)     .

“We want to comfort the little boy that all is well, ” the spokesperson for the museum said. “We would like to     (33)     him and his family back to have a      (34)     tour and see the magically      (35)      jug.”

Not much is known about the boy, but the museumˈs staff is      (36)      one of his relatives will come across the news, calling on them to      (37)     with the museum once again. We donˈt know if the boy is a(n)     (38)     child or if he was a stranger to the      (39)     , ” the spokesperson said. “     (40)       one of his relatives is reading this, we would like him or her to contact us at 01473 432035.”

1. A. understanding B. open-minded C. easy-going D. warm-hearted
2. A. holiday B. break C. visit D. trip
3. A. by choice B. by chance C. by luck D. by mistake
4. A. puzzled B. upset C. surprised D. disappointed
5. A. Moreover B. Meanwhile C. However D. Therefore
6. A. picking up B. searching for
C. getting through D. turning to
7. A. wonderful B. excellent C. expensive D. fine
8. A. beg B. order C. invite D. persuade
9. A. famous B. similar C. public D. special
10. A. repaired B. designed C. discovered D. built
11. A. imaging B. hoping C. believing D. realizing
12. A. make up B. get on C. make a deal D. get in touch
13. A. polite B. honest C. local D. clever
14. A. area B. museum C. worker D. director
15. A. Since B. If C. Unless D. Though

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。

Friday 8 September

Finally, it is Friday! I can’t believe the first week is coming to an end. Things are going well, but there is always something new just around the corner.

At junior high, I took lots of notes during class. So in physics class     (1)     Monday, I did the same,    (2)    the teacher spoke so fast that I couldn’t take everything down. The teacher found I   (3)    (struggle) with note-taking and told me   (4)    (stop) and just listen. “Thinking is a more important ability than note-taking and    (5)     (memorize)” he said.

After class on Wednesday, I hurried to the school skateboarding club. I was running out of the classroom   (6)    I bumped into a girl literally. I said sorry to her and she smiled at me. At the club, I had my first   (7)     (try) at skateboarding and    (8)     (fall) off the board a lot. Suddenly, a girl bumped   (9)     me—the same girl from the corridor! This time, both of us laughed. Her name is Sarah. We started to practice together    (10)     soon became friends.

I’m going to watch a film with Sarah tomorrow evening. I’m looking forward to it!

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

假定你是李华，你校拟举办"有氧健步行（Aerobic Brisk Walking）"活动。请你为校英文报写一则英文通知，内容包括：
1.举办目的；
2.参与人员；
3.举办时间；
4.活动安排。
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。
Notice
Aerobic Brisk Walking\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

第二节（满分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。

I remember the first time I met Roy. He was telling a joke. When he reached the final line, everyone burst out laughing. "A popular boy," I thought to myself. My name is Daniel. I was the new boy in the class. There were 33 students in my new class, and most people weren't very interested in a shy new boy. Roy was kind to me. He often invited me to join his particular group and we became good friends. We trusted each other and we could talk about personal matters.

    Five years later, Roy and I were still in the same class. But just a year ago Roy's father was knocked over by a car. He died a few days later. The family had difficulty with finance. Roy changed completely. He started losing friends, including me.

    About three months ago, a group of us were playing football together after school. Having left something in the classroom, I went inside to get it and found Roy going through the pockets of people's coats. In his hand he had a wallet and I knew it wasn't his. Roy went bright red. "I will put it back right now," he said, and he did so. I turned round and walked out without saying a word. I really hoped that Roy would explain why he had been stealing, but instead he started avoiding me.

    Last week, our school had a big fair in order to raise money for a charity and we made about ￡500. But to our surprise, the next morning, we were told that the money had been stolen. This morning I decided to ask Roy about the theft so I went to see him. Roy was out. I put his jacket on and put my hands in the pockets. I could feel a lot of notes and I pulled them out. It looked as if there were about ￡500 there. I was so surprised that I just stood there, holding the notes in my hand. And that moment, Roy walked in.

Paragraph 1:

    Seeing me standing there with money in my hand, Roy felt panicked (恐慌的).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Paragraph 2:

    We went to the head teacher Mrs Smith, together.

★秘密·2021年9月23日17：00前

重庆市2021-2022学年（上）9月月度质量检测

**高一英语答案及评分标准**

【命题单位：重庆缙云教育联盟】

1.【答案】

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】A | 【小题2】C | 【小题3】C |

【解析】【文章大意】本文介绍了近100年间四位杰出的女性。
1.

根据文中Jane Addams介绍中的Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank.（任何曾得到社会工作者帮助的人都要感谢Jane Addams）以及In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.（1931年，Addams成为第一位获得诺贝尔和平奖的美国女性。）可知，Jane Addams因为对社会工作的贡献而闻名。故选A。

2. 根据文中Sandra Day O'Connor介绍中的she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman.可知，因为她是女性，所以Sandra Day O'Connor找不到在律所的工作，即对女性的歧视导致O'Connor被律所拒绝。故选C。
3. 根据Jane Addams介绍中的In 1931, Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.，Rachel Carson介绍中的If it weren't for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today.，Sandra Day O'Connor介绍中的in 1981, the first woman to join the Supreme Court of the United States.以及Rosa Parks介绍中的It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil-rights movement.可知，这四位女性在各自的领域中都是先驱者。故选C。

4.【答案】

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】B | 【小题2】A | 【小题3】B | 【小题4】D |

【解析】（1）B.细节理解题。根据文章第一段My third-grade daughter is having friend problems at school.She comes home complaining （抱怨）about other children at school every day.None of the other children want to play with her.（我三年级的女儿在学校遇到了交友问题。她每天回家都抱怨学校里的其他孩子。其他的孩子没有一个想和她一起玩。）可知，Sarah的女儿抱怨她与同学的关系，故选B。
（2）A.细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三段If you want to help your daughter,the best thing you can do is accept her feelings. （如果你想帮助你的女儿，你能做的最好的事情就是接受她的感觉。）可知，在Elaine看来，如果Sarah想帮助女儿，最好是接受她的感觉，故选A。
（3）B.细节理解题。根据文章倒数第四段 We must encourage our children to solve their own problems.（我们必须鼓励孩子们解决他们自己的问题。）和倒数第二段They often need to be encouraged to solve their own problems.（他们经常需要被鼓励来解决自己的问题）可知， Elaine认为家长应该鼓励孩子自己解决问题，故选B。
（4）D.文章出处题。根据文章第一段My third-grade daughter is having friend problems at school.She comes home complaining （抱怨）about other children at school every day.None of the other children want to play with her.（我三年级的女儿在学校遇到了交友问题。她每天回家都抱怨学校里的其他孩子。其他的孩子没有一个想和她一起玩。）"和"What can I do to help her？（我该做些什么来帮助她呢？）可知，本文主要讲述了Elaine Gibson教Sarah如何处理女儿交友困难这一问题。因此，本文可能出现在网站的教育专栏中，故选D。
本文是一篇故事类阅读，主要讲述了Sarah写信给 Elaine,向其求助，如何处理女儿交友困难这一问题。Elaine回信，谈了自己的看法和观点。
考查故事类阅读理解。做题时要通读全文，把握大意，然后结合题干及选项做出正确的选择。

8.【答案】

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】B | 【小题2】C | 【小题3】B | 【小题4】C |

【解析】【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。太空越来越拥挤，文章主要内容为一家名为SpaceX and OneWeb的公司计划在2027前发射数千上万颗近地轨道卫星之事，及对太空卫星数量剧增而带来的三个安全方面的担忧。
1. 略
2. 略
3. 略
4. 略

12.【答案】

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】B | 【小题2】C | 【小题3】B | 【小题4】A |

【解析】【文章大意】本文是说明文，介绍了世界上最孤独的马拉松赛。

1. 根据第二段They come to explore the lake's breathtaking beauty and challenge themselves in unpredictable conditions. 可知，他们来探索这个湖的惊人的美和在无法预测的条件下挑战自己。故选B。

2. 根据第五段Strong winds blast across the lake and frostbite can occur within half an hour. 可知，强风刮过湖面在半个小时之内就会发生冻伤，因此情况也有可能会很严重，harsh的意思为severe，“十分严重的”。故选C。

3. 根据倒数第二段The finish line is visible from the start可知，在起点就能看见终点线。故选B。

4.

根据最后一段For some runners, the absence of audiences makes the race more challenging, because it's lonely.可知，对于一些跑步者来说，没有观众使得比赛更有挑战性，因为比赛很孤独。故选A。

16.【答案】

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】G | 【小题2】B | 【小题3】D | 【小题4】C | 【小题5】E |

【解析】【文章大意】文章介绍了图画的好处，以及图画和文字之间的关系。
1. 根据空前People are lucky enough to have had books with both pictures and words when they were children.人们很幸运，当他们还是孩子的时候，就有图画和文字的书。可知，此处G选项：他们常常把图片和文字记得一样清楚，和前文内容呼应，故选G。
2. 根据空前Somehow, pictures had also come to seem childish or strange.（不知何故，照片对人们来说也变得幼稚或奇怪。）可知，此处B选项：然而，读者喜欢通过图片讲述故事，符合语境，与前文形成转折关系，故选B。
3. 根据后文In fact the former develops from the latter. Early writing systems such as those in Egypt and China: things in the world were expressed in written form by drawing special pictures.（事实上，前者是从后者发展而来的。早期的书写系统，如埃及和中国的书写系统：世界上的事物都是通过画特殊的图画以书面形式表达的。）可知，本段讲的是图画和文字之间的关系，文字是从图画发展而来，此处D选项：毕竟，文字和图片之间并没有太大的区别，符合语境，故选D。
4. 根据空前In fact the former develops from the latter. Early writing systems such as those in Egypt and China: things in the world were expressed in written form by drawing special pictures.（事实上，前者是从后者发展而来的。早期的书写系统，如埃及和中国的书写系统：世界上的事物都是通过画特殊的图画以书面形式表达的。）及空后In some languages, the sound associated with an image are separated from its original meaning.可知，此处说的是有些文字与图画没有联系，此处C选项：然而，文字和图片并不总是相互联系的，可衔接设空前后的内容，符合语境，故选C。
5. 根据This kind of story is able to get through to anyone-regardless of age, cultural differences or level of education. It's hard to disagree.（无论年龄、文化差异或教育水平如何，任何人都能理解这种故事。很难不同意。）可知，此处在讲上文提到的女作家的观点，此处E选项：对她来说，这是一种强有力的、古老的讲述故事的方式，符合语境，故选E。

21.【答案】

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】A | 【小题2】C | 【小题3】D | 【小题4】B | 【小题5】C |
| 【小题6】B | 【小题7】D | 【小题8】C | 【小题9】D | 【小题10】A |
| 【小题11】B | 【小题12】D | 【小题13】C | 【小题14】A | 【小题15】B |

【解析】1. 略
2. 略
3. 略
4. 略
5. 略
6. 略
7. 略
8. 略
9. 略
10. 略
11. 略
12. 略
13. 略
14. 略
15. 略

36.【答案】【小题1】on

【小题2】but

【小题3】was struggling

【小题4】to stop

【小题5】memorizing
​​​​​​​

【小题6】when

【小题7】try

【小题8】fell

【小题9】into

【小题10】and

【解析】1. 略
2. 略
3. 略
4. 略
5. 略
6. 略
7. 略
8. 略
9. 略
10. 略

37.【答案】    Seeing me standing there with money in my hand, Roy felt panicked (恐慌的). I became very angry, asking him if it was the money that we raised last week. He went bright red, admitting that he had stolen it in a low voice. I slowly calmed down and hugged him, telling him that I would be willing to help him overcome his difficulty. He wept and then we had a sincere face-to-face talk. At last, we agreed to return the money.

    We went to the head teacher Mrs Smith, together. In the teacher's office, Roy returned the money to Mrs Smith, and guaranteed not to do such things again. Though Mrs Smith was so surprised that she couldn't believe her eyes, she praised him for his courage and told him if he had difficulty with finance she would be ready to help him. Roy was moved to tears. After that, we became good friends again. We trusted each other and shared sorrow and happiness together.

【解析】【思路点拨】
本文是一篇记叙文的读后续写。文章主要讲述作者的同学Roy由于家庭变故而发生改变，偷盗班级的钱财，在作者的帮助下承认错误的故事。续写时以一般过去时为主。
【亮点短语】
​​​​​​​①calm down平静下来
②be willing to愿意
③praise sb. for sth.因某事而表扬某人
④be ready to do sth.准备好做某事
【高分句型】
​​​​​​​①I became very angry, asking him if it was the money that we raised last week. （if引导的宾语从句；强调句型）
②Though Mrs Smith was so surprised that she couldn't believe her eyes, she praised him for his courage and told him if he had difficulty with finance she would be ready to help him.（though引导的让步状语从句；so...that...引导的结果状语从句；if引导的条件状语从句）

38.【答案】Notice
Aerobic Brisk Walking
To advocate the idea of living a low carbon life,our school plans to organize a schoolwide program called, "aerobic brisk walking" from the school gate to the nearby park-peach Blossom Mountain.（举办目的）
It starts at 4 p.m.and ends at 5.30 p.m.on Dec.7.【高分句型一】Every teacher and student is welcome to take part in the program. （活动时间以及参加人员）It is different from the race.The participants are encouraged to pick up litter along the way and distribute the leaflets of environmental protection to the passers-by.【高分句型二】Of course,we can enjoy the beautiful natural scenery along the route.（活动安排）
The Students' Union
Dec 2

【解析】高分句型一：It starts at 4 p.m.and ends at 5.30 p.m.on Dec.7.
翻译：活动在12月7日下午四点开始五点半结束。
分析：and连接的并列句。
高分句型二：The participants are encouraged to pick up litter along the way and distribute the leaflets of environmental protection to the passers-by.
翻译：鼓励参加人员捡地上的垃圾并且给路人分发保护环境的传单。
分析：and连接的并列句。
书面表达不仅反映在表达内容上，也反映在书面形式上。一定要注意单词拼写正确，书写规范，字迹工整，卷面力求整洁，正确使用标点符号，是别人看起来耳目一新，具有整体美感，从而提高自己的得分档次。