清远市2020—2021学年度第二学期期中考试

 高二英语试卷

 注意事项：

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分150分，考试时间为120分钟。

2. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

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

4. 考试结束后，将答题卡交回。

第一部分 阅读理解（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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

**Train Information**

All customers travelling on TransLink services must be in possession of a valid ticket before boarding. For ticket information，please ask at your local station or call 13 12 30.

While Queensland Rail makes every effort to ensure trains run as scheduled，there can be no guarantee of connections between trains or between train services and bus services.

**Lost property（失物招领）**

Call Lost Property on 13 16 17 during business hours for items lost on Queensland Rail services.

The lost property office is open Monday to Friday 7:30am to 5:00pm and is located（位于）at Roma Street station.

**Public holidays**

On public holidays, generally a Sunday timetable operates. On certain major event days，i.e.

Australia Day, Anzac Day, sporting and cultural days, special additional services may operate.

Christmas Day services operate to a Christmas Day timetable，Before travel please visit translink. com. au or call TransLink on 13 12 30 anytime.

**Customers using mobility devices**

Many stations have wheelchair access from the car park or entrance to the station platforms.

For assistance, please Queensland Rail on 13 16 17.

**Guardian trains(outbound)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Depart | Origin | Destination | Arrive |
| 6:42pm | Altandi | Varsity Lakes | 7:37pm |
| 7:29pm | Central | Varsity Lakes | 8:52pm |
| 8:57pm | Fortitude Valley | Varsity Lakes | 9:52pm |
| 11:02pm | Roma Street | Varsity Lakes | 12:22am |

1. What would you do to get ticket information?

A.Call 13 16 17. B. Visit translink .com.au.

C. Ask at the local station. D. Check the train schedule.

2. At which station can you find the lost property office?

A. Altandi. B. Roma Street. C. Varsity Lakes. D. Fortitude Valley.

3. Which train would you take if you go from Central to Varsity Lakes?

A. 6:42 pm. B. 7:29 pm. C. 8:57 pm. D. 11:02 pm.

1. What should we do before travel on some major event days?
2. call 131617 B. call 131203 C.visit translink.com.au D.ask at your local station
3. How long would you take from Roma Street to Varsity Lakes?
4. 12:22am B. 11:02pm C.more than 13 hours D. about 80 minutes

**B**

For Canaan Elementary’s second grade in Patchogue, N.Y.，today is speech day ,and right now it’s Chris Palaez’s turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the of kid who would enjoy public speaking.
 But he’s, nervous.“I’m here to tell you today why you should … should…”Chris trips on the“-ld,”a. pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher ,Thomas Whaley ,is next to him, whispering support.“…Vote for …me …”Except for some **stumbles**, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion ,Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.
 A son of immigrants, Chris stared learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls（回想起）how at the beginning of the year，when called upon to read，Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.
 Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. “It takes a lot for any student，” Whaley explains，“especially for a student who is learning English as their new language，to feel confident enough to say，‘I don’t know，but I want to know.’”
 Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast（夸耀）about themselves.
 “Boasting about yourself，and your best qualities,” Whaley says，“is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident.”
6. What made Chris nervous？
 A. Telling a story.      B. Making a speech. C. Taking a test.       D. Answering a question.
7. What does the underlined word “stumbles” in paragraph 2 refer to?
 A. Improper pauses.   B. Bad manners.   C. Spelling mistakes.  D. Silly jokes.

1. What did Chris do when called on to read?

 A.Brings his speech B. ask others for help C. read fluently D. make an excuse to go out
9. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley’s project is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
 A. help students see their own strengths  B. assess students’ public speaking skills
 C. prepare students for their future jobs D. inspire students’ love for politics
10. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?
 A. Humorous.     B. Ambitious.     C. Caring.   D. Demanding

**C**

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means. Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago, but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution. To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many ways. We see it, smell it, drink it and even hear **it**.

Man has been polluting the earth. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the land was used up or the river was dirty in one place, man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the whole world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It’s bad for all living things in the world, but it is not the only one kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily.

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. They stop people from burning coal in houses and factories in the city, and from putting dirty smoke into the air.

Pollution by SO2 is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused by heavy traffic. We are sure that if there are fewer people driving, there will be less air pollution.

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. That means keeping the land, water and air clean. And we must take care of the rise in pollution at the same time.

11．Hundreds of years ago, life was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is today.

A．much easier than B．as easy as C．much harder than D．as hard as

12．Pollution comes in many ways. We can even hear it. Here “it” means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．rubbish B．noise pollution C．air pollution D．water pollution

13．Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．it makes much noise B．it makes us angry more easily

C．it makes our rivers and lakes dirty D．it’s bad for all living things in the world

14. There are rules people make to fight against pollution Except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stopping people from burning coal.

B. stopping people from pouring dirty water into the ocean.

C. stopping people from moving to other places.

D. stopping people from putting dirty smoke in the air.

15．Which of the following is NOT true?

A.Many countries are making rules to fight pollution.

B.The pollution of the earth grows as fast as the world population does.

C.The problem of pollution is not so serious because there are not so many people living on the earth.

D.If people could go to work by bus or bike instead of car or motorbike, it would be helpful in fighting against the problem of SO2.

第二节(共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

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

**Tips for Writing a Great Speech**

How to write a strong speech? There are a lot of different ways to answer that question. \_\_\_16\_\_\_

**Read your speech out loud.**

Unlike almost all other forms of writing, speech-writing is designed for listeners. So, when reviewing your text, read it to yourself and pay attention to how the words sound and feel. \_\_\_17\_\_\_ If your phrases make you stumble （结巴）,they will make your boss stumble as well. Just remember that good writing is not necessarily good speech-writing.

**Simple phrases are your friends.**

Keep your sentences short and sweet. Compound phrases with multiple clauses may look great on paper, but are likely to confuse your audience and decrease the effectiveness of your speech. Limit yourself to one or two ideas per sentence. \_\_\_18\_\_\_

**Do your research.**

Before beginning a speech, make sure to familiarize yourself with the subject. \_\_\_19\_\_\_ The creative aspects of speech-writing are only effective when backed by a strong foundation of knowledge by the speaker. The audience must trust your words in order for their meaning to sink in. If you' re well-prepared, it will show.

\_\_\_20\_\_\_

Your listeners should be a strong determining factor of the content, tone and style of your speech. Before drafting remarks, think about who you' re speaking to, the place you' re speaking at and the timing of your speech. There's a time and a place for every type of remarks. It's your job to figure out when and where you are.

A. Know your listeners.

B. Show respect to your listeners.

C. The simple sentences make your speech clear and powerful.

D. Thus, you can write about it with confidence and authority.

E. Do they slip off the tongue or are they clumsy and awkward?

F. Different writers are most likely to adopt diverse approaches to speech-writing.

G. Here are rules that all writers should follow in order to write a winning speech.

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分110分）

第一节 完形填空（共20小题；每题1分，满分20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。

Molai grew up in a tiny village in India. The village lay near some wetlands which became his second   21   . He learned the value and beauty of    22    there from a very young age.
 When he was 16, Molai began to notice something    23    happening around his home. A flood had hit the area earlier that year and the    24    it caused had driven away a number of birds.    25   , the number of snakes had declined as well. He    26    that it was because there weren’t enough trees to protect them from the   27   . The solution, of course, was to plant trees so the animals could seek   28   during the daytime. He turned to the    29    department for help but was told that nothing would grow there. However, Molai went looking on his own and    30   a nearby island where he began to plant trees.
    31    young plants in the dry season was    32   for a lone boy. Molai built at the    33    of each sapling(幼树)a bamboo platform, where he placed earthen pots with small holes to   34    rainwater. The water would then drip(滴落)on the plants below.
 Molai  35  to plant trees for the next 37 years. His efforts have resulted in 1,360 acres of naturally-grown land that has become home to many plants and animals.
21．A．dream B．job C．home D．choice
22．A．nature B．youth C．culture D．knowledge
23．A．precious B．interesting C．disturbing D．awkward
24．A．waste B．tension C．pain D．damage
25．A．Besides B．However C．Therefore D．Otherwise
26．A．agreed B．realized C．remembered D．predicted
27．A．noise B．heat C．disease D．dust
28．A．directions B．partners C．help D．shelter
29．A．labor B．police C．forest D．finance
30．A．rebuilt B．discovered C．left D．managed
31．A．Decorating B．Observing C．Watering D．Guarding
32．A．tough B．illegal C．fantastic D．beneficial
33．A．back B．top C．foot D．side
34．A．cool down B．keep off C．purify D．collect
35．A．returned B．learned C．failed D．continued

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。

If you touch a hot object, you will yank(猛拉) your hand away 36.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(immediate). When this happens to you 37.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first time, the event and the result get stored in your brain. This is 38.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we call an experience. When you see a hot object next time, you will not touch it. You will use the knowledge of your previous experience and decide not to repeat it again.

This process of learning, comparing a previous experience, making a 39.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(decide) and acting upon it 40.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) the key to human intelligence. Ever since machines were invented, scientists have dreamt of making them learn and perform intelligent tasks—like humans.

Artificial intelligence(AI) is a branch of science, 41.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is making machines think like humans. These machines, or computers, can store large amounts of information and process them accurately at an 42.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(amaze) speed. What they lack is an ability to learn and decide intelligently.

What do we need 43.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(make) an intelligent machine? A memory or a space where experiences or information can be stored, a method of applying these experiences to new ones, comparing experiences to come to logical 44.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(conclusion). That would be an intelligent machine.

Scientists are creating new software programs, 45.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(try) to copy the functioning of the brain and to recreate the process of human learning in a computer.

第三部分　基础知识 (共三节，满分30分)

第一节 单项选择（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

46. I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work that I haven’t had time for social activities.

A.be occupied with B. be occupying with C. been occupied with D. been occupying with

47. I know you’re dying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all about my life here, so I’ve included some photos which help you picture the places I talk about.

A. hear B. to hear C. hearing D. heard

48. I could see he was terrify of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by us.

A. be abandoned B. abandoned C. being abandoned D. abandoning

49. The patients in Fangcang hospital said that the square dance help them \_\_\_\_\_ the life there quickly.

A. adjust to B. adjust with C. adjust for D. adjust

50. It was the first time that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her motherland.

A. has ever left B. left C. has been left D. had ever left

51. He has achieved his aim. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, his ambition has come true.

A. In other words B. In other word C. In words D. Other words

52. \_\_\_\_\_\_he was concerned, things were going well.

A. As long as B. As well as C. As far as D. As long

53. My eldest son, \_\_\_\_\_\_ work takes him all over the world, is in New York at the moment.

A. who B. which C. what D. whose

54. We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the weather may be better.

A. where B. which C. who D. when

55. The manager urged us \_\_\_\_\_\_ the task before Friday.

A. finish B. to finish C. should finish D. finished

1. 完成句子（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）
2. I am good at spoken English, therefore, I hold the firm belief that I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(合适的) for

the post.

1. Children, when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(陪伴) by their parents, are allowed to enter the stadium.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(反映) a trend that nowadays teenagers care more about their phones instead of friends.
3. The hut was dark inside so it took time for our eyes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(适应).
4. Also, when I miss my family, it' s a great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(安慰) to have a substitute family to be with.

第三节 按课文内容填空。（共15空；每空1分，满分15分）

There's no electricity or water and even no textbooks either! I'm still trying to 61.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to these conditions. However, one thing is for sure, I've become more imaginative in my teaching. Science is my most 62.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subject as my students have no 63.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of doing experiments. In fact there is no 64.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and if I need 65.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I have to carry it from my house in a bucket! The other day I was showing the boys the 66.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemistry experiment when, before I knew it, the 67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was 68.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over everywhere! The boys who had never come 69.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything like this before started jumping out of the 70.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Sometimes I wonder how 71.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemistry is to these students, most of whom will be going 72.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their villages after Year 8 anyway. To be 73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , I doubt 74.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I'm making any 75.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to these boys' lives at all.

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，想邀请你的英国朋友Henry一起参观中国剪纸艺术展 (Paper-cutting Art Exhibition)。请给他写封邮件告知参观计划,内容包括:

1.展览时间、地点;

2.展览内容；

3.参观准备：简要了解中国剪纸文化。

注意:

1.词数100左右;

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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

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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。

One day, my brother and I were in our apartment. My parents had both gone for a party and had left me in charge of everything. I was doing my homework while my younger brother was watching TV. All of a sudden, the doorbell rang. Ding­dong! Ding­dong! My younger brother had rushed to the door before I decided to answer the door. We both thought that our parents had come home. As a result, he unlocked the door and opened it.

Outside of the house stood a man who wore a black raincoat and black rubber boots. He looked no different from other people and said that he was a salesman and asked politely if our mother or father was at home so he could talk with them.

Without thinking, my brother said，“No.” He asked if we would like to buy some comic books(漫画书), which he was selling. I quickly explained to him that we were not supposed to buy anything without our parents’ permission. However, it seemed that he was not willing to follow my advice and he had an intention to enter our house.

Then, I realized something terrible would happen. As I was about to close the door, he forced his way into our house. He forced me to tie up my brother’s hands with the rope which he took out from his pocket. I tied up his hands but tied it in a special way so my brother could untie(解开) it himself as we often did. The man then tied my hands up and locked both of us in the kitchen.

Soon, he went upstairs to search the bedroom for something valuable. I managed to teach my brother to untie the rope on his hands. He then untied it for me. I rushed to the telephone to call the police, but the line was dead.

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

3. 参考词汇：forget to do sth. lock window manage to do sth.(设法做某事) go out of (出去) police station（警察局） as soon as possible（尽快地） be caught(被抓） robber(盗贼) tell pretend to do sth（假装做某事） praise（赞扬） bravery（勇敢） back home（回家） thankful（感恩） get hurt（受伤） learn a lesson(吸取教训)

safety and responsibility

The doors were all locked from the outside and what’s more, I did not have the keys. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Just at the same time our parents come back home. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**2020—2021学年第二学期高二年级英语科期中考试卷 （答案）**

阅读理解

1—5 CBBCC 6—10 BADAC 11—15 CBDCC 16—20 GECDA

七选五【解析】

这是一篇说明文，文章介绍了几个能让你写出很强有力的演讲的方法。

1. 文章衔接题。根据前文How to write a strong speech? There are a lot of different ways to answer that question.可知如何写一篇强有力的演讲？有很多不同的方法来解决这个问题.G项：Here are rules that all writers should follow in order to write a winning speech.为了写出一篇成功的演讲，所有的作家都应该遵守以下规则。承上启下，符合文意，故选G。
2. 逻辑推理题。根据前文So,when reviewing your text,read it to yourself and pay attention to how the words sound and feel.可知，所以，当你回顾你的文章时，读给自己听，注意单词的发音和感觉。E项：Do they slip off the tongue or are they clumsy and awkward？他们是脱口而出，还是笨手笨脚？是读给自己听的结果，符合文意，故选E。
3. 理解判断题。根据前文Limit yourself to one or two ideas per sentence.可知每句话只能表达一到两个观点。C项：The simple sentences make your speech clear and powerful，承接上文，符合文意，故选C。
4. 联系上文题。根据前文Before beginning a speech, make sure to familiarize yourself with the subject.可知，在开始演讲之前，一定要熟悉演讲的主题。D项：Thus,you can write about it with confidence and authority（权威）。因此，你可以充满信心和权威地写这篇文章。是熟悉演讲的作用，符合文意，故选D.
5. 段落理解题。根据后文Your listeners should be a strong determining factor of the content, tone and style of your speech. Before drafting remarks, think about who you're speaking to, the place you're speaking at and the timing of your speech.可知，听众应该是决定演讲内容、语气和风格的重要因素。在起草演讲稿之前，想想你要和谁讲话，你要在哪里讲话，你演讲的时间。A项：Know your listeners.了解你的听众。概况本段内容，符合文意，故选A。

完形填空

21—25 CACDA 26—30 BBDCB 31—35 CABDD

【解析】这是一篇记叙文。 Molai在印度的一个小村庄长大。16岁的时候，一场洪水导致他的家园遭受巨大损失。树木的乏导致这些动物失去了遮蔽物，很多鸟儿离开，蛇类数量减少。 Molai決定改变这一切，他经过努力，在附近找到了一个岛，开始种树。在30多年的时间里，他的努力使1360英亩的天然土地成为许多动植物的家园。

21.C考查名词。A. dream梦想;B.job工作C.home家:D. choice选择。句意:这个村庄位于一些湿地附近，那里成了的第二个家。根据空前的 second可知，他出生的村庄是他的家，村庄附近的一些“湿地”成为了他的第二个“家”。故选C

22.A考查名词。A. nature自然Byuh青春，年轻;C. culture文、/edge知识。句意:他从小就在那里了解到了大自然的价值和美丽。湿地展现了“大自然”的价值和美。故选A

23.C考查形容词。A preclous宝贵的;B. interesting有趣的;C. disturbing令人不安的，引起烦恼的:D. awkward地的，拙的。句意:16岁时， Molai开始注意到他的家周围发生了一些令人不安的事情。该段后半部分提到:水侵袭，很多鸟)离开，蛇的数量减少。这些情况都不正常，令人不安。故选C

24.D考查名词。A waste I废物B. tension紧张C.pan疼痛，痛苦;D. damage损害，伤害。句意:那年早些时候，一场水袭击了这个地区，洪水造成的损害赶走了很多鸟类。洪水侵袭这个地区，它会“损害”庄稼、树木，这些都会导致鸟儿们开。故选D

25.A考查副词。A. Besides此外，另外;B. However f但是:C. Therefore因此;D. Otherwise否则。句意:此外，蛇的数量减少了。根据 as well可知，洪水不仅导致很多鸟儿离开。而且，它还导致蛇的数量减少。故选A。

26. B考查动词。A. agreed同意:B. realized意识到:C. remembered记住，记起: D. predicted预测。句意:他意识到这是为没有足够的树来保护它们免受炎热的影响。Mola意识到鸟儿离开、蛇类减少是因为没有足够的树木。故选B

27. 考查名词。A. noise噪音;B.heat热;C. disease疾病;D.dust尘土。句意:他意识到这是因为没有足够的树来保护它们免受炎热的影响。根据常识可知，树木可以提供阴凉，从而保护鸟类和蛇类免受炎热的影响。故选B。

28. D考查名词。A. directions方向:B. partners伙伴，合作伙伴:C.help帮助:D. shelter遮蔽，庇护，遮蔽物。句意:当然解决的办法是种树，这样动物们就可以在白天寻找栖身之处。树木可以给动物们提供“遮蔽”。故选D。

29. C考查名词。A. labor劳动B. police警察:;C. forest森林;D. finance财政，金融。句意:他向森林部门求助，但被告那里什么也不长。根据前一句中的 The solution， of course， was to plant trees可知， Molai想要种树，所以他应该向“森林”求助。故选C

30. B考查动词。A. rebuilt重建B. discovered发现C.ef离开;D. managed设法做成。句意:然而， Molai自己去看了发现了附近的一个岛屿，他开始在那里种树。根据前面的 ooking on his own”可知，他自己去看，那么接下来就应该是他发现”了一个小岛。故选B

31. C考査动词。A. Decorating iB. Observing观察到:C、水D. guarding守卫。句意:对一个孤独的男来说，在早季给幼苗浇水是很困难的。该段后半部分叙述的是 Molai想尽办法收集水的努力。再结合该句中的＂ ＇the dry season可知，在早季给幼苗“浇水”很难。故选C。

32. A考查形容词。A. tough困难的:B illegal非法的:C. fantastic极好的D. beneficial有益的。句意:对一个孤独的男来说，在早季给幼苗浇水是很困难的・根据该段后半部分的叙述可知， Molai A想尽办法收集雨水，由此推知，早季缺水幼苗浇水很“难”。故选A

33. B考查名词。A.back背部:B.p端:C.foot脚;D.side一边，一侧。句意: Molai在每棵树苗的顶端都搭建了竹子平台，在那里他放置了带有小洞的陶罐来收集雨水。根据该段最后一句“ The water would then drip on the plants below＇知，水滴在下面的植物上。由此推知，竹子平台应该在每棵树苗的”顶端”。故选B。

34. D考查动词(短语)A- cool down却下: 3. keep off与保持距离:C purify净化，使纯净，D， collect I收集句意，Molai在每棵树苗的顶端都搭建了一个竹子平台，在那里他放置了带有小洞的陶罐来收集雨水。根据常识可知，陶罐是用盛水的。由此可知，他将陶罐放到竹子平台上“收集”雨水。故选D

35. D考查动词。A. returned返回:B. learned学会;C.fild失败;D. continued继续。句意:在接下来的37年里， Molai续种树。根据后一句可知，他的努力使1360英亩的天然土地成为许多动植物的家园。由此推知，在接下来的37年里，他“续”种树。故选D

语法填空

1. immediately 37. the 38. what 39. decision 40. is
2. which 42. amazing 43. to make 44. conclusions 45. trying

基础知识

单项选择

46—50 CBCAD 51—55 ACDDB

单词填空

1. suitable 57.accompanied 58.reflects 59.adjust 60.comfort

课文内容填空

1. adapt 62.challenging 63.concept 64. equipment 65. water 66.weekly 67.mixture 68.bubbling 69.across 70.windows 71. relevant 72. back

73.honest 74. whether 75. difference

应用文

Dear Henry,

I am Li Hua. How is everything getting along with you? I'm writing to tell you something in detail.

To start with, what I intend to stress is that the Paper-cutting Art Exhibition is about to start in the hall of the Art Building at 10 a.m. next Friday. What's more, in order to learn more about Chinese paper-cutting, it is of importance for you to be acquainted with the paper-cutting culture. There is no doubt that you are supposed to know about the paper-cutting culture in advance, which will make the visit more enjoyable and impressive.

I’ll appreciate it if you can reply to my letter at your earliest convenience

Yours,

 Li Hua

读后续写

*The* *doors* *were* *all* *locked* *from* *the* *outside* *and* *what*’*s* *more, I* *did* *not* *have* *the* *keys*. But luckily, the man forgot to lock the window of the kitchen. Both my brother and I managed to get out of the house through the window and we ran to the nearby police station and asked them for help. The police arrived at our house as soon as possible. And as a result, the man was caught.

*Just* *at* *the* *same* *time* *our* *parents* *came* *back* *home*. The police asked my family to go to the police station. At the police station the police told us that the man was a wanted robber, who pretended to sell comic books and they had been looking for him for a long time. The police praised my brother and me for our bravery. After we went back home, I told my parents the whole story. They were thankful that we didn’t get hurt but they scolded me for not stopping my brother from opening the door to strangers. I learned a lesson on safety and responsibility.