**2020--2021学年度第二学期**

**揭西河婆中学高一英语期中考**

**注意事项：**

1. 答卷前，考生务必用**黑色字迹**的**钢笔**或**签字笔**将自己的姓名和考生号、试室号、班别填写在答卷上。

2．**非选择题**必须用**黑色字迹钢笔**或**签字笔**作答，答案必须写在答卷各题目指定区域内相应位置上；不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

**第一部分 听力理解（共两节，满分20分）**

**1.第一节：角色扮演：**听下面一段对话，根据中文提示，用英语写出三个问题，并根据你所听到的录音材料和回答内容，回答随后五个问题。对话听一遍，你有5分钟的时间完成这一部分的练习（共8题计11分。）

**Part B: Role Play**

Listen to the conversation, ask three questions and then answer five questions.

**角色：**你是Mary。

**任务：**（1）与朋友谈论动物收养的问题。

（2）根据谈话内容回答另一同学的提问。

**生词：**vet (n.) 兽医   adopt (vt.)收养

*First, please listen to the conversation carefully.*

*Now please get ready to ask the following three questions in English.*

（1）Q1: 你之前有养过猫吗？

A1：Listen to answer 1.

（2）Q2: 你是不是很喜欢猫？

A2：Listen to answer 1.

（3） Q3：你是如何照顾猫的？

A 3: Listen to answer 3.

*Now please get ready to answer the following five questions.*

（4）Q4: Listen to question 4. Answer

（5）Q5: Listen to question 5. Answer

（6）Q6: Listen to question 6. Answer

（7）Q7: Listen to question 7. Answer

（8）Q8: Listen to question 8. Answer

**2. 第二节       故事复述：**听下面一段独白，根据你所听到的内容，用50字左右英语单词写出所听到的信息。要求尽可能使用自己的语言，概括所听到的信息内容。独白播放两遍。你有10分钟的时间完成这一部分的练习（共1题计9分）

**梗概：**Tom是一个吃货，他要去看牙医。因为他的牙齿长得错位了，不能胡吃海喝的日子让他很苦恼。

**关键词:**food  （食物）， dentist（牙医）, get braces (戴牙箍)，chew（咀嚼），hate（讨厌）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第二部分 阅读理解 （共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节：阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**

**A**

**Diary of a Wimpy Kid Do-It-Yourself Book**This book based on Greg Hefley's own "diary" lets kids express themselves in

an exciting way. In the book, kids will be asked： What was the best dream you

have ever had？ The worst thing you have ever eaten？ The best secret you have

ever heard？ This book is unique and special because it has blank pages for readers

to write their own stories and keep their own diaries.   
Author： Jeff Kinney   
List Price：＄ 10.95   
Price：＄ 6.57 Buy it on Amazon.com.   
You save：＄ 4.38（40%）

**Chinese Children's Favorite Stories**This volume of beloved Chinese stories contains a delightful selection from the

store of Chinese legend. Discover many delightful animal characters as well as

Chang'e and Guan Yin. Retold for an international audience, the stories with

beautiful pictures will give children aged six to ten in other countries a chance to

learn about both the tradition and culture of China.   
Author： Mingmei Yip   
List Price：＄ 18.95   
Price：＄ 12.89 Buy it on Amazon.com.   
You save：＄ 6.06（32%）

**The Way Science Works**The perfect introduction to show how science explains the world around us!

Eye-opening experiments and extraordinary photography bring science to life. It

explains everyday facts to the theories behind the technology in today's

fast-moving world. Full of facts about famous scientists, technology news and

more.   
Author： Robin Kerrod   
List Price：＄ 24.99   
Price：＄ 16.49 Buy it on Amazon.com.   
You save：＄ 8.50（34%）

3. Diary of a Wimpy Kid Do-t-Yourself Book is different from other books because you can \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. ask the author questions B. write your own stories in the book  
C. have a chance to see beautiful photos

D. read many interesting stories about the author

4. Chinese Children's Favorite Stories is written for \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Chinese children aged 6 to 10 B. teenagers in other countries  
C. junior students in other countries D. foreign children aged 6 to 10

5. Whose book would you like to read if you are interested in science and technology？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Robin Kerrod's. B. Jeff Kinney's.  
C. Mingmei Yip's. D. Eve Bunting's.

**B**

I was born with bad eyesight. At high school I couldn't read the blackboard. By the time I got to the university of Bath to study Chemistry it had got to the point where I couldn't really see images at all, only the difference between light and dark. And a few years later, once I was in the first year of my PhD， I was almost completely blind.   
 But climbing is my great passion（激情）. I started climbing when I was young. My dad taught me everything about climbing. When I was 11， I led my first climbing route outside. People are usually amazed when they discover that not only do I climb, but I also lead climbs.   
 At university I joined the Mountaineering Club and was able to climb much more frequently. We had regular trips to indoor walls and weekends away outdoors. I developed a great circle of climbing friends and went on several trips to Europe. After these I started Alpine climbing and ice climbing, too.   
 When my sight dropped to a level where I could no longer read, I thought I might have to give up leading. But I never thought I would stop climbing. I just learnt to adapt with the support of my friends.   
 People often ask me, "Why rock climbing？ It doesn't seem like a good activity for a blind person."   
 But when I think about the danger, crossing the road is far more dangerous, and also, it's something where I'm not in control.   
 It's quite possible that I wouldn't be such a good climber if I weren't blind. If I didn't have these challenges, it wouldn't focus me. That determination is built through my disability（残疾）.   
 When I reach the top of a climb, I don't get to appreciate the view, but the feeling of achievement is extremely good.   
 Climbing is a way to prove my way of thinking in life - which is that I'm not disabled, I'm blind and able.

6. When the author went to university, he \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. couldn't read the blackboard B. couldn't figure out light and dark  
C. nearly couldn't see images D. was almost blind

7. What did the author do when he couldn't read？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. He thought about quitting climbing. B. He learnt to adapt with others' help.  
C. He continued leading climbs. D. He went on several trips to Europe.

8. What can we learn from the passage？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. The author started climbing at the age of 11.  
B. The author began ice climbing when he got his PhD.  
C. The author is afraid of crossing the road.  
D. The author views blindness in a positive way.

9. Which can best express the main idea of this passage？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.  
B. All things are difficult before they are easy.  
C. Actions speak louder than words.  
D. The eye is blind if the mind is absent（缺席的）.

**C**

Did you know that Albert Einstein could not speak until he was four years old, and could not read until he was seven？ His parents and teachers worried about his mental ability.   
 Beethoven's music teacher said about him, "As a composer （作曲家） he is hopeless." What if this young boy had believed it？   
 When Thomas Edison was a young boy, his teachers said he was so stupid that he could never learn anything. He once said, "I remember I used to never be able to get along at school. I was always at the foot of my class …My father thought I was stupid, and I almost decided that I was a stupid person." What if young Thomas had believed what they said about him？   
 When the sculptor Auguste Rodin was young, he had difficulty learning to read and write. Today, we may say he had a learning disability. His father said of him, "I have an idiot （白痴） for a son." His uncle agreed. " **He's uneducable**，" he said. What if Rodin had doubted his ability？   
 Walt Disney was once fired by a newspaper editor because he was thought to have no "good ideas" . Enrico Caruso was told by one music teacher, "You can't sing. You have no voice at all." And an editor told Louisa May Alcott that she was unable to write anything that would have popular attention.   
 What if these people had listened and become discouraged？ Where would our world be without the music of Beethoven, the art of Rodin or the ideas of Albert Einstein and Walt Disney？ As Oscar Levant once said, "It's not what you are but what you don't become that hurts."   
 You have great potential（潜能）. When you believe in all you can be, rather than all you cannot become, you will find your place on earth.

10.How many successful people are mentioned as examples in the passage？ \_\_\_\_

A. Six B. Seven C. Eight D. Nine.

11.Which of the following statements is TRUE？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. When he was young, Thomas Edison always got good grades at school.  
B. Levant thought Louisa May Alcott couldn't write any popular works.  
C. Only Auguste Rodin's uncle regarded him a boy of learning ability.  
D. Both Enrico Caruso and Beethoven achieved their dreams in music.

12.What's the meaning of the underlined sentence "He's uneducable" ？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. He can't be taught. B. He is very clever.  
C. He is different. D. He is a late success.

13.What is the best title for the passage？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Working Hard for Success B. Having Dreams  
C. Believing in Yourself D. Selfchallenging

**D**

Plenty of children ask their parents for a pet. And now it might be harder for parents to refuse their requests, as a new study shows that young adults who care for an animal have stronger social relationships. American scientists also found that looking after a pet might also help teenagers develop better social skills.   
 Animals can have positive effects on children, but little is known about the benefits that caring for animals every day can bring to young people. "The young teenagers in the study who cared for pets felt more connected to other people," said Dr. Megan Mueller, a professor at the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University, Massachusetts.   
 Dr. Mueller surveyed more than 500 young people aged between 18 and 26 about their attitudes towards animals. Their responses were used to measure their positive youth development characteristics （特征）such as caring, confidence and connection, as well as feelings of depression. The study found that young adults who cared for animals helped their friends or family more and showed stronger leadership qualities than those who did not look after a pet. The more actively they took part in the pet's care, the higher they scored on their sociable deeds.   
 "We can't draw causal links with this study, but it is a good starting point to better understand the role of animals in our lives, especially when we are young," said Dr. Mueller. To further develop the research, scientists need to look at how specific features of human experiences are connected with animal experiences, as well as how these relationships develop over time, and look at a larger number of people.

14. If teenagers look after pets, they will probably \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Score highly at school. B. Develop better social skills.  
C. Become leaders in the future. D. Have only positive characteristics.

15. What does Dr. Mueller mean in Paragraph 2 ？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Children should love pets. B. Little is known about pets.  
C. Children's growth is connected with pets. D. Pets can benefit children.

16. What will scientists probably do to further the study ？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. To study more people. B. To communicate with animals.  
C. To care for more animals. D. To measure youth development characteristics.

17. Where is the text probably taken from？ \_\_\_\_\_\_

A. A scientific journal.（科学杂志） B. A health magazine.（健康杂志）  
C. A storybook. D. An education program.（教育类节目）

**第二节 （共5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。**

It seems that there is never enough time in the day. But, since we all get the same 24 hours, why is it that some people achieve much more than others？ (18)

.  
**Keep a to-do list.** You should have a reminder system to tell you when you need to do what. (19) Carry a pen and paper wherever you go and write down the things you need to do, including dates and deadlines.   
**Set goals.** Set yourself exact goals, and make sure that they are realistic. To do this, you first need to examine your present situation and assess （判断） which goals are important to you. Have a secondary route to your goals in case you have to change your plans.   
**Break down tasks.** Break goals down into different parts so that you can complete them one step at a time. (20) .Try to complete one task before you go on to the next.   
**Organize your time.**  (21) .A good way to do this is record everything you do for a week in detail and then examine your record to see how you use or waste your time.   
(22) .  
Keep your work space tidy so that you can work better 一it's hard to work if things you need to find are buried under a pile of paper! Work according to the schedule so that you can meet deadlines in good time --don't leave everything until the last minute.   
A． Make a detailed plan.   
B． Develop a regular work order.   
C． The answer lies in good time management.   
D． The best time to do something is usually NOW        ．   
E． Don't try to remember everything in your head.   
F． Find out areas of your life where you are wasting time and try to reduce them.   
G． Write these steps down, and try to be as detailed as you can when you do this.

**第三部分 英语知识运用 （共三节，满分40）**

1. **完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）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。**

Lifeart is a student-run organization founded by one of my best friends at my school in Boston, US. It gathers its members together to make artwork to sell for one（23）\_\_\_\_\_\_ ： funding（资助） cancer research.   
 Since the students at our school can only（24） \_\_\_\_\_\_ us so much, we took our artwork to the（25） \_\_\_\_\_\_ of Boston one spring day to try and sell it to the（26） \_\_\_\_\_\_ .   
 We set up near the entrance of an underground station, thinking that people might be more likely to（27） \_\_\_\_\_\_ our artwork if they were going home. It was quite（28） \_\_\_\_\_\_ to control the situation at first. It was（29） \_\_\_\_\_\_ that day, so our canvases （帆布）kept on falling over, and the price tags kept on blowing away. All of us were quite（30） \_\_\_\_\_\_ as well and were afraid to ask people if they would consider buying our artwork.   
 Finally, one of the brave girls, Luna, talked to our first（31） \_\_\_\_\_\_ . Although he did not buy anything, it gave a little bit of（31） \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the rest of us. Then I tried to talk to a Korean woman passing by. I felt a little（33） \_\_\_\_\_\_ when she said that she didn't have time, but my courage had grown with this short conversation with a（34） \_\_\_\_\_\_ .   
 At the end of the day, we sold a respectable amount of artwork. It might not have been as much as we（35） \_\_\_\_\_\_ ， but we agreed as a group that the（36） \_\_\_\_\_\_ of gaining and exercising our courage made up for the（37） \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

23. A. purpose B. rule C. organization D. topic

24. A. pay B. support C. tell D. push

25. A. school B. museum C. workshop D. street

26. A. classmates B. members C. researchers D. public

27. A. take B. buy C. watch D. keep

28. A. hard B. dangerous C. easy D. pleasant

29. A. sunny B. rainy C. windy D. snowy

30. A. anxious B. calm C. shy D. outgoing

31. A. friend B. company C. helper D. customer

32. A. courage B. challenge C. comfort D. responsibility

33. A. embarrassed B. surprised C. injured D. frightened

34. A. character B. stranger C. native D. visitor

35. A. knew B. found C. expected D. learned

36. A. behavior B. interest C. attitude D. experience

37. A. profit B. pity C. money D. detail

**第二节：语篇填空。 阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题卡的相应位置。（共10小题，每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

38. In China, Single's Day has become a shopping day. It is more like a shopping spree（狂欢） where many Chinese people wait in front of their computers (1) 00：01 and then buy anything they can. It is a bit like the Black Friday in the US ， a shopping festival which (2) （ celebrate） around the world nowadays.   
 Black Friday is on the (3) （ four） Friday of November, (4) is the day after Thanksgiving Day. Every year, after eating Thanksgiving dinner, many American people start to line up outside the shopping malls, hoping to be (5)

first customer to be able to buy the products. Some even set up a tent and spend the whole night (6) （ wait）．   
 Black Friday started in the 1980s and now it (7) （ become） a part of the American culture. Though many (8) （ shop） also sell their products online, a lot of people still like to stand in line and wait the whole night. The great discounts（折扣） encourage them to wait. Many products can be bought at the (9) （ low） price, which saves them a lot of money.   
 It can be a great joy for the whole family (10) （ rush） into the malls and buy a lot of things.

**第三节： 语法填空，用所给动词的正确形式填空。将答案填写在答题卡的相应位置。（每空1分，共10空，满分10分）**

39. One morning, Mr.Wolf told his wife he would catch some toads（癞蛤蟆）for her to eat.  1) (hear) these annoying words, Mrs. Wolf grabbed a pan to beat him. Not wanting to 2)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (scold) by his wife, Mr. Wolf decided to invent something to help him catch goats. He got 3) (inspire) when he saw a spring（弹簧） and invented a pair of spring shoes. With the magic shoes, Mr. Wolf 4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (jump) onto the sky above the sheep village where the goats were practicing spears（标枪）. Seeing Mr. Wolf, the goats immediately threw their spears at him with a 5).  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(frighten) look on their faces. Hearing a loud noise, Red Wolf opened the door and found her husband 6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (trap)  to the wall with many spears in his body. As a determined inventor, Mr. Wolf didnˈt lose heart. He improved his invention and made a new pair of spring shoes, hoping 7） \_\_\_\_ (catch) the goats.

         In order to defeat Big Big Wolf, Slow Goat 8) (lose)

in thought. Suddenly, a good idea occurred to him.  After a few days’ experiment, a magic insole（鞋垫）was invented, 9） \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) Mr. Wolf badly injured as he hit his house heavily. And he had to have his house 10）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（repair）in the following week.

**第四部分 单词拼写（用必修二第1-5单元和必修三1-2单元的单词完成下面句子，**本大题共**1**小题，共**15.0**分**）**

40. 根据单词首字母或所给中文意思写出单词的正确形式。首字母必须写在答卷上。有些单词已经给出，注意时态和语态或形式，个别空格可以填两个词(每空1分, 满分15分)

（1）Imagine having the o to sing together with hundreds of other people while you are at home alone.

（2）Since then, the virtual quarrel has become a worldwide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (现象）.

（3）A virtue choir e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them to add their voices to those of their  individuals and become part of the global community.．

（4）Some of their great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(成就)included building towns and roads .

(5)There are countless articles telling us how the Internet has made our lives more c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（6）A community \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(establish) to limit damage to the Egyptian buildings and prevent the loss of cultural relics.

（7）Experts investigated the issue , \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(conduct) several tests and then made a proposal for how the buildings would be saved..

（8）I a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoy the archery, too ,but the horse races were my favorite part.

（9）A good sleeping bag is an essential part of every camper’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(装备)．

(10）Watching them moving slowly across the green grass, I’m struck by their

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful).

（11）Water from the dam would (like) damage a number of temples and destroy cultural relics.

（12）At the same time, we all go through （各种各样的）periods when we feel sad or alone.

（13）The sounds of the fireworks were terribly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(annoy) .I was woken up by the noise quite a few times.

（14）Dr. Lin did not r until the day she died.

（15）They (反映)people’s wishes, beliefs, faiths, and attitudes towards life.

**第五部分 书面表达（本大题共1小题，共25分）**

41. 钟南山院士因为他在抗击疫情期间的杰出表现最近被国家主席习近平授予了共和国勋章（Republic Medal），请简略介绍一下你所了解的钟南山。

    请你根据下面的提示，用英语对钟南山作简单介绍，写一篇120词左右的英语作文。内容如下：

    (1)钟南山，1936年10月出生于南京，后生活在广东；

    (2)运动健将；

    (3)2003年春，抗击了SARS；2020年，抗击了COVID-19；

(4)楷模，典范。

**2020--2021学年度第二学期**

**揭西河婆中学高一英语期中考答案**

**第一部分 听力理解（共两节，满分20分）**

1第一节. 1). ​​​​​​​Have you raised a cat before?   2). Do you like cats a lot？

  3). How do you take care of cats?

  4). On Saturday   5).  Buying some cat food for his cat.   6). 3 (Three)

7).  Because his house does’t have enough room.   8). ​​​​​​​ The pet store.

2第二节 ​​​​​​​Tom liked food. Meat, vegetables and French fries were his favorites. He always said that he had good strong teeth. He could eat any food. But one day, Tom had to go to the dentist to get braces, because two of his teeth were growing out of place. It took three hours to get it all done. Before he left, the dentist told Tom he may have trouble eating for the next few days, but he would be back to normal in a week. Tom thought his teeth looked cool! He wanted to show his friends. But the next morning, Tom felt his teeth so weak. He couldn’t even chew a piece of bread. At lunch, while all his friends ate kinds of foods, Tom could only ate yogurt and drink milk. He felt like an old man. Tom told his friends he hated these braces. Tom would have a feast and eat his favourite foods when he got better.

**第二部分 阅读理解 （共两节，满分50分）**

3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. B

11. D 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. D 16. A 17. A

18. C 19. E 20. G 21. F 22. B

**第三部分 英语知识运用 （共三节，满分40）**

**第一节：完形填空**

23. A 24. B 25. D 26. D 27. B 28. A 29. C 30. C

31. D 32. A 33. A 34. B 35. C 36. D 37. B

**第二节: 语篇填空**

38. （1）until  （2）. is celebrated  （3）. fourth  （4）. which  （5）. the

（6）. waiting  （7）. has become  （8）. shops  （9）. lowest  （10）. to rush

**第三节:语法填空**

39. 1)Hearing   2)be scolded 3)inspired 4)jumped 5)frightened 6)trapped

7)to catch   8) was lost   9)making   10) repaired

**第四部分 单词拼写 (每空1分，共15分)**

40. （1）opportunity  （2）. phenomenon  （3）. enables  （4）. ​​​​​​​achievements

（5）. convenient  （6）. was  established  （7）. conducted  （8）. ​​​​​​​absolutely

（9）. ​​​​​​​equipment  （10）. ​​​​​​​ beauty  （11）. ​​​​​​​ likely （12）. various

（13）. annoying  （14）. ​​​​​​​retire  （15）. reflect

**第五部分 书面表达 （共25分）**

41.    Dr. Zhong Nanshan was born in October 1936 in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. And later he went to study and live in Guangdong Province with his family. He is one of the famous medical scientists in the 21st century.  
   Not only did he study well, he was also good at sports. In the 1st National Games of PRC, Zhong Nanshan won the gold medal of the men's 400 m hurdles and created a national record at that time. The SARS epidemic broke out in the spring of 2003. Medical workers, led by Dr. Zhong, defeated the virus successfully. And this year the whole world saw his great achievement in defeating the COVID-19 again.  
    He is a hero who deserves respect from everyone.

**解析**

A篇 3~5. （1）B．细节理解题。根据第一段This Do-It-Yourself Book is unique and special because it has blank pages for readers to write their own stories and keep their own diaries.这本自己动手的书是独特的和特别的，因为它有空白页供读者写他们自己的故事和保存自己的日记。可知，这本书的独特之处在于给读者们留出了空白页来写自己的故事和日记，结合选项，故选B．   
（2）D．细节理解题。根据第三段Retold for an international audience, the stories with beautiful pictures will give children aged six to ten in other countries a chance to learn about both the tradition and culture of China.为国际观众重播，这些带有美丽图片的故事将给其他国家6至10岁的儿童一个了解中国传统和文化的机会。可知，这本书是针对6-10岁的外国孩子的。结合选项，故选D．   
（3）A．推理判断题。根据最后一段The perfect introduction to show how science explains the world around us! 完美的介绍，展示科学如何解释我们周围的世界！Robin Kerrod写的这本书是有关科技的，所以如果对科技感兴趣，应该读Robin Kerrod的书。结合选项，故选A．

B篇 6~9. （1）C．细节理解题。根据文章第一段第三句（我到巴斯大学学习化学的时候，我已经完全看不到图像了，只有光和暗的区别）"可知，作者在上大学时几乎看不见图像。故选C项。   
（2）B．细节理解题。根据文章第四段"When my sight dropped to a level where I could no longer read, I thought I might have to give up leading.（当我的视力下降到不能再阅读的水平时，我想我可能不得不放弃引导）"以及"I just learnt to adapt with the support of my friends.（我只是在朋友的支持下学会了适应）"可知，当作者不能阅读时，他在别人的帮助下学会了适应。故选B项。   
（3）D．推理判断题。根据文章倒数第三段"It's quite possible that I wouldn't be such a good climber if I weren't blind. If I didn't have these challenges, it wouldn't focus me. That determination is built through my disability.（如果我不是盲人，很可能就不会成为这么好的登山好手。如果没有这些挑战，我就无法集中精力。这种决心是通过我的残疾建立起来的）"可判断，作者能够以积极的方式看待失明。故选D项。   
（4）A．主旨大意题。根据文章倒数第一段"Climbing is a way to prove my way of thinking in life - which is that I'm not disabled, I' m blind and able.（攀岩是证明我的生活思维方式的一种方式--我不是残疾人，我是盲人，我是能人）"以及全文内容可知，文章主要讲述了作者喜爱攀登，尽管已经失明，但他依旧追寻自己的喜爱成为了一名登山好手的故事，呼吁人们只要勇于追寻自己内心所向往的事物就会成功。由此可知，Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.（心之所愿，无事不成）能最好地表达这篇文章的中心思想。故选A项。

C篇 10~13. （1）B．细节理解题。根据文中提到第一段提到爱因斯坦，第二段贝多芬，第三段爱迪生，第四段提到雕塑家奥古斯特•罗丹，第五段提到华特•迪士尼，恩里科•卡鲁索和Louisa May Alcott,文章中共提到七位成功人士。故选B项。   
（2）D．细节理解题。根据第二段可知，贝多芬实现音乐梦想，再根据第五段提到Enrico Caruso was told by one music teacher, "you can't sing. You have no voice at all."一位音乐老师告诉恩里科•卡鲁索："你不会唱歌。你一点声音都没有。"可知，恩里科•卡鲁索曾被音乐老师告知不会唱歌，却最后成为歌唱家，故选D项。   
（3）A．句意猜测题。根据第四段提到His father said of him, "I have an idiot（白痴） for a son." His uncle agreed. "He's uneducable," he said.他的父亲说："我有一个白痴的儿子。"他的叔叔同意。"他没教养，"可知，他的父亲说他有个白痴的儿子，他的叔叔说他是不可教育的，故选A项。   
（4）C．标题归纳题。本文讲述的是一些名人被否定的故事，但他们仍然相信自己，最终取得成功，A. 为成功而努力；B. 有梦想；C. 相信自己；D. 挑战自我。故选C项。

D篇 14~17. （1）B．细节理解题。由第一段最后一句可知 美国科学家还发现，照顾宠物也可能有助于青少年发展更好的社交技能。可知，如果青少年照顾宠物，他们可能发展更好的社交技能。故选B项。   
（2）D．推理判断题。由第二段第二句（ 马萨诸塞州兽医学卡明斯学院的教授 Megan Mueller 博士说：在研究中，那些照顾宠物的年轻人感觉到与其他人的联系更加紧密）可知，在第二段中，Megan Mueller 博士的意思是照顾宠物可以使年轻人受益。故选D项。   
（3）A．细节理解题，由最后一段最后一句（ 为了进一步发展这项研究，科学家们需要观察人类经历的特定特征是如何与动物经历相联系的，以及这些联系是如何随着时间发展的，并且观察更多的人）可知，为了进一步研究，科学家们可能会研究更多的人。故选A项。   
（4）A．文章出处题。由第一段后两句（ …，因为一项新的研究表明，照顾动物的年轻成年人有更强的社会关系。美国科学家还发现，照顾宠物也可能有助于青少年发展更好的社交技能。）可知，本文是关于一项新研究的，文章中还提到了科学家，所以本文可能选自一本科学类的杂志。故选A项。

**七选五** 18~22. （1）C. 细节理解题。根据前句 ”但是，既然我们都有同样的24小时，为什么有些人的成就比其他人大得多"，可知表示"答案在于良好的时间管理"的选项C符合前后的语境，故选C.   
（2）E. 推理判断题。根据后句表示"无论你去哪里，你都要随身携带一支笔和一张纸，写下你要做的事情，包括日期和截止日期"，可知表示"不要试图记住你脑子里的一切"的选项E符合前后的语境，故选E.   
（3）G. 细节理解题。根据前句 表示"把目标分解成不同的部分，这样你就可以一步一步地完成目标"，可知表示"把这些步骤写下来，当你这样做的时候尽量详细"的选项G符合前后的语境，故选G.   
（4）F. 细节理解题。根据后句表示"做这件事的好方法是详细记录一周内你所做的每件事，然后检查你的记录，看看你是如何使用或浪费时间的"，可知表示"找出你生活中浪费时间的地方，并试着减少它们"的选项F符合前后的语境，故选F.   
（5）B. 主旨大意题。根据后句表示"保持你的工作空间整洁，这样你就可以更好地工作了--如果你需要找的东西都埋在一堆纸下面，工作就很难了！按照时间表工作，这样你就能及时赶上最后期限--不要把一切都留到最后一分钟"，可知表示"制定定期工单"的选项B符合本段的主题，故选B.

**完形填空23~37.** （1）A.考查名词及语境理解。A. purpose目的；B. rule 规则；C. organization 组织；D. topic 主题。它把会员们聚集在一起制作艺术品，目的只有一个：资助癌症研究。根据下文funding cancer research.可知是目的。故选A.   
（2）B.考查动词及语境理解。A. pay支付；B. support 支持；C. tell 告诉；D. push 推。由于我们学校的学生只能支持我们这么多，一个春天的一天，我们把我们的作品带到波士顿街头，试图向公众出售。故选B.   
（3）D.考查名词及语境理解。A. school学校；B. museum 博物馆；C. workshop 车间；D. street 街道。由于我们学校的学生只能支持我们这么多，一个春天的一天，我们把我们的作品带到波士顿街头，试图向公众出售。根据下文We set up near the entrance of an underground station可知是带到街头。故选D.   
（4）D.考查名词及语境理解。A. classmates同学；B. members 成员；C. researchers 研究人员；D. public 公众。由于我们学校的学生只能支持我们这么多，一个春天的一天，我们把我们的作品带到波士顿街头，试图向公众出售。故选D.   
（5）B.考查动词及语境理解。A. take采取；B. buy 购买；C. watch 观察；D. keep 保持。我们在一个地铁站的入口附近安顿了下来，以为如果人们回家的话，他们可能更愿意买我们的艺术品。故选B.   
（6）A.考查形容词及语境理解。A. hard困难的；B. dangerous 危险的；C. easy 简单的；D. pleasant 愉快的。起初很难控制局势。根据下文 It was（7）that day, so our canvases kept on falling over, and the price tags kept on blowing away可知是困难的。故选A.   
（7）C.考查形容词及语境理解。A. sunny阳光明媚的；B. rainy 多雨的；C. windy 有风的；D. snowy 下雪的。那天风很大，所以我们的画布不停地掉下来，价签也不停地飘走。根据下文 so our canvases kept on falling over, and the price tags kept on blowing away可知是有风的。故选C.   
（8）C.考查形容词及语境理解。A. anxious焦虑的；B. calm 冷静的；C. shy 害羞的；D. outgoing 外向的。我们都很害羞，不敢问别人是否会考虑购买我们的艺术品。根据下文 as well and were afraid to ask people if they would

 consider buying our artwork.可知是害羞的。故选C.   
（9）D.考查名词及语境理解。A. friend朋友；B. company 公司；C. helper 助手；D. customer 客户。最后，一个勇敢的女孩，露娜，和我们的第一个顾客交谈。根据下文Although he did not buy anything可知是顾客。故选D.   
（10）A.考查名词及语境理解。A. courage勇气；B. challenge 挑战；C. comfort 舒适；D. responsibility 责任。虽然他什么也没买，但这给了我们其他人一点勇气。故选A.   
（11）A.考查形容词及语境理解。A. embarrassed尴尬的；B. surprised 惊讶的；C. injured 受伤的；D. frightened 害怕的。当她说她没有时间时，我感到有点尴尬，但我的勇气随着和一个陌生人的简短交谈而增强了。根据下文when she said that she didn't have time可知是尴尬的。故选A.   
（12）B.考查名词及语境理解。A. character性格；B. stranger 陌生人；C. native 本地人；D. visitor 访客。当她说她没有时间时，我感到有点尴尬，但我的勇气随着和一个陌生人的简短交谈而增强了。故选B.   
（13）C.考查动词及语境理解。A. knew知道；B. found 找到；C. expected 预期；D. learned 学习。这可能没有我们预期的那么多，但我们作为一个群体一致认为，获得和锻炼我们勇气的经验弥补了遗憾。故选C.   
（14）D.考查名词及语境理解。A. behavior行为；B. interest 兴趣；C. attitude 态度；D. experience 经验。这可能没有我们预期的那么多，但我们作为一个群体一致认为，获得和锻炼我们勇气的经验弥补了遗憾。故选D.   
（15）B.考查名词及语境理解。A. profit利润；B. pity 可怜；C. money 钱；D. detail 细节。这可能没有我们预期的那么多，但我们作为一个群体一致认为，获得和锻炼我们勇气的经验弥补了遗憾。根据上文It might not have been as much as we可知是遗憾。故选B.