**金华十校2023年11月高三模拟考试**

**英语试题卷**

**第I卷(选择题共95分)**

**第一部分听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**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。**

1. What will the woman do this afternoon?

A. Go skating.

B. Clean the dormitory.

C. Take her math exam.

2. What does the man mean?

A. He will take some notes tonight.

B. He can’t study for the exam tonight.

C. He will get his notes back from Sam.

3. What is the most important reason for the man to shop online?

A. It is time-saving. B. It is convenient. C. It is cheaper.

4. What may be the final price of the cheapest cell phone?

A.$299. B.$150. C.$135.

5. Where does this conversation most likely take place?

A. In a restaurant.

B. At a cafe.

C. At a movie theater.

**第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分，满分22.5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，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

**听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。**

6. How does the man usually go to work?

A. By car.

B. By bike.

C. By getting a ride.

7. Why does the woman need to leave earlier today?

A. To pick up the man.

B. To drop by a repair shop.

C. To prepare for a meeting.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What subject might the man end up teaching?

A. English. B. History. C. Science.

9. When will the man begin teaching?

A. In about one year.

B. In about two years

C. In about three years.

10. How does the man feel about the test he must take?

A. Concerned.

B.Confident.

C. Confused.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. Why does the woman make the call?

A. To place an order.

B. To file a complaint.

C. To get some after-sales service

12. What is the problem with the bike?

A. It is beyond repair.

B. The START button cannot be pushed.

C. There is something wrong with the screen.

13. When will the technician help the woman?

A. 10:00 a.m. on November 23rd.

B. 2:00 p.m. on November 23rd.

C. 10:00 p.m. on December 8th.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. What does the woman think of her present job?

A.Interesting. B. Boring C. Stressful.

15. What qualifications do applicants need to get the new job?

A. A master’s degree.

B. An inquiring mind.

C. Five years of experience

16. What does the new job offer?

A. Social security.

B. A fixed salary.

C. Further education courses.

17. What will the woman probably do?

A. Apply for the new job.

B. Ask the man for more advice.

C. Seek more information of the job

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. Who might the man be?

A. A bus driver.

B. A ship captain.

C. An airplane pilot.

19. Where will the passengers go next?

A. To Miami.

B. To Mexico City.

C To Havana City.

20. What does the speaker suggest the passengers do?

A. Stay inside.

B. Run to the rooms.

C. Look for staff at once.

**第二部分阅读理解(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**

The romantic Rhine, which flows more than 700 miles from Switzerland to the North Sea, is one of the most popular cruising(巡游) rivers in Europe, with many options available. Take a look at things to do in Rhine River!

**Amsterdam**

Many Rhine River Cruises begin or end in Amsterdam. This city is popular among multiple age groups and types of travelers for its relaxing atmosphere. Grab a bicycle and enjoy an afternoon of cafes, art, and historical sites. The Anne Frank House is a popular attraction in Amsterdam. Be sure to check if your river cruise can help with advance tickets as the lines are consistently long, though.

**Neuschwanstein Castle**

This fairytale castle is in the heart of Bavaria, Germany. Situated in the Black Forest, and conjuring up (唤起) visions of princes and princesses, it is an extremely popular tourist attraction. It was in fact one of the inspirations for Walt Disney’s Sleeping Beauty Castle. If your Rhine River cruise includes a stop in Munich, there’s a good chance that visits to Neuschwanstein will be available.

**Strasbourg**

If you’re looking for a classic European country town, this is the stop for you Strasbourg has a typical French feel, with cobblestoned streets, small shops, and of course a cathedral. Be sure to visit picturesque Petite France, the historic quarter of town, and Rohan Palace to walk in the footsteps of Marie Antoinette, the last queen of France before the French Revolution. Strasbourg is also a delightful place for visit for Christmas markets.

**Basel**

Sharing three international borders: Switzerland, Germany, and France, Basel presents a fascinating combination of cultures, cuisines, and languages. You can enjoy several wonderful historic sights in Basel, within a short distance from each other, and don’t miss a walk through the Botanical Gardens.

1. What do Amsterdam and Strasbourg have in common?

A. They have historical sites.

B. They have a relaxing French style.

C They are home to big shopping malls.

D. They are famous for the picturesque scenery.

2. What might be the reason for Neuschwanstein Castle’s popularity?

A. Its mysterious story. B. Its favourable location.

C. Its fairytale romance. D. Its inspiration for films.

3. Which stop would you recommend most to those who want to experience diverse cultures?

A. Amsterdam. B. Neuschwanstein Castle.

C. Strasbourg. D. Basel.

【答案】1. A 2. C 3. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了在莱茵河畔的四个典型城市。

【1题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第二段“Many Rhine River Cruises begin or end in Amsterdam. This city is popular among multiple age groups and types of travelers for its relaxing atmosphere. Grab a bicycle and enjoy an afternoon of cafes, art, and historical sites.(许多莱茵河游船在阿姆斯特丹开始或结束。这座城市因其轻松的氛围而受到不同年龄层和类型的游客的欢迎。抓一辆自行车，享受一个下午的咖啡馆，艺术，和历史遗迹)”和文章第四段“If you’re looking for a classic European country town, this is the stop for you Strasbourg has a typical French feel, with cobblestoned streets, small shops, and of course a cathedral. Be sure to visit picturesque Petite France, the historic quarter of town, and Rohan Palace to walk in the footsteps of Marie Antoinette, the last queen of France before the French Revolution.(如果你正在寻找一个经典的欧洲乡村小镇，那么斯特拉斯堡是你的不二之选。斯特拉斯堡有典型的法国风情，鹅卵石铺成的街道，小商店，当然还有大教堂。一定要参观风景如画的小法兰西，历史悠久的小镇和罗汉宫，走在法国大革命前法国最后一位女王玛丽·安托瓦内特的脚步中)”可推知，阿姆斯特丹和斯特拉斯堡都有历史遗迹。故选A。

【2题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第三段“This fairytale castle is in the heart of Bavaria, Germany. Situated in the Black Forest, and conjuring up (唤起) visions of princes and princesses, it is an extremely popular tourist attraction. It was in fact one of the inspirations for Walt Disney’s Sleeping Beauty Castle. If your Rhine River cruise includes a stop in Munich, there’s a good chance that visits to Neuschwanstein will be available. (这座童话般的城堡位于德国巴伐利亚州的中心。它坐落在黑森林里，让人联想到王子和公主，是一个非常受欢迎的旅游景点。事实上，它是华特·迪斯尼睡美人城堡的灵感来源之一。如果你的莱茵河游轮在慕尼黑有一站，那么你很有可能可以参观新天鹅堡)”可推知，新天鹅堡受欢迎的原因可能是因为它是童话般的城堡。故选C。

【3题详解】

推理判断题。由文章最后一段“Sharing three international borders: Switzerland, Germany, and France, Basel presents a fascinating combination of cultures, cuisines, and languages. You can enjoy several wonderful historic sights in Basel, within a short distance from each other, and don’t miss a walk through the Botanical Gardens. (分享三个国际边界:瑞士，德国和法国，巴塞尔呈现了一个迷人的文化，美食和语言的组合。在巴塞尔，你可以欣赏到几个美妙的历史景点，彼此之间距离很近，不要错过植物园的散步)”可推知，对于那些想体验多元文化的人，你会推荐巴塞尔。故选D。

**B**

I ask every student I interview for admission to my institution, Pitzer College, the same question, “What do you look forward to the most in college?” I was astonished and delighted recently when a student replied, “I look forward to the possibility of failure.” Of course, this is not how most students respond to the question when sitting before the person who can make decisions about their academic futures, but this young man took a risk.

“You see, my parents have never let me fail,” he said. “When I want to take a chance at something, they remind me it’s not a safe route to take. Taking a more demanding course or trying an activity I may not succeed in, they tell me, will ruin my chances at college admission.”

I wish I could tell you this is an uncommon story, but kids all over the world admit they are under great pressure to be perfect. When I was traveling in China last fall and asked a Chinese student what she did for fun, she replied: “I thought I wasn’t supposed to tell you that? I wouldn’t want you to think I am not serious about my work!”

Students are usually in shock when I laugh and tell them I never expect perfection. Of course, this goes against everything they’ve been told. How could a dean (院长) of admission at one of America’s most selective institutions not want the best and the brightest? The reality is, perfection doesn’t exist, and we don’t expect to see it in a college application. In fact, admission officers tend to question students who present themselves as individuals without shortcomings.

We get the most excited when we read an application that seems real. It’s so rare to hear stories of defeat. If their perspectives are of lessons learned, these applicants tend to jump to the top at highly selective colleges. We believe an error in high school should not define the rest of your life, but how you respond could shape you forever.

4. What can we learn about the student in the first two paragraphs?

A. He is taught not to take risks.

B. He tries to avoid any chance of failure.

C. He cares little about his academic futures

D. He is seldom allowed to take part in activities.

5. Why does the author mention the Chinese student in paragraph 3?

A. To emphasize the importance of hard work.

B. To compare students from different countries.

C. To give an example of the students he favors.

D. To illustrate the widespread stress on students

6. What is probably admission officers’ attitude towards a perfect application?

A. Doubtful. B. Confused. C. Favorable. D. Casual.

7. What is the key to success in college according to the author?

A. A desire for perfection

B. The ability to learn from defeats.

C. The opportunity of making mistakes.

D. An experience of defeat in high school

【答案】4. A 5. D 6. A 7. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了作者是大学的面试官，但是从不会期待学生做得过于完美，因为作者认为有失败经历的申请才是真实的，学生也应该从失败中获益。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第二段中“When I want to take a chance at something, they remind me it’s not a safe route to take. Taking a more demanding course or trying an activity I may not succeed in, they tell me, will ruin my chances at college admission. (当我想尝试某事时，他们会提醒我这不是一条安全的路。他们告诉我，选一门难度更高的课程或尝试一项我可能不会成功的活动，会毁掉我被大学录取的机会。)”可知，这个学生被父母教导不要冒险。故选A。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第三段“I wish I could tell you this is an uncommon story, but kids all over the world admit they are under great pressure to be perfect. When I was traveling in China last fall and asked a Chinese student what she did for fun, she replied:“ I thought I wasn’t supposed to tell you that? I wouldn’t want you to think I am not serious about my work!” (我希望我能告诉你，这是一个不同寻常的故事，但世界各地的孩子都承认，他们面临着巨大的压力，要做到完美。去年秋天，当我在中国旅行时，问一位中国学生她做了什么好玩的事，她回答说：“我以为我不应该告诉你？我不想让你认为我对工作不认真！”)”可知，作者在第3段提到中国学生是想说明学生普遍承受的压力。故选D。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。由文章第四段中“The reality is, perfection doesn’t exist, and we don’t expect to see it in a college application. In fact, admission officers tend to question students who present themselves as individuals without shortcomings. (现实是，完美是不存在的，我们也不指望在大学申请中看到完美。事实上，招生官往往会质疑那些表现得没有缺点的学生。)”可知，招生官对一份完美的申请可能往往会质疑。故选A。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。由文章最后一段中“We believe an error in high school should not define the rest of your life, but how you respond could shape you forever. (我们相信，高中时的一个错误不应该决定你的余生，但你的应对方式可能会永远影响你。)”可知，作者认为，在大学里取得成功的关键是从失败中学习的能力。故选B。

**C**

The sharp fin (鳍). The rows upon rows of sharp teeth. The large black eyes. The sharks you see on television in Jaws or Discovery’s ”Shark Week“ are not the friendliest looking creatures. They aren’t exactly an animal you want to find near you while swimming in the ocean. Despite their portrayals (刻画) in movies and popular culture, sharks are complicated, misunderstood creatures that are weaker than they appear.

One very common misunderstanding about sharks is their desire to hunt humans. Actually when sharks attack humans, it is because they mistake a human for their normal prey (猎物),seals or dolphins. They don’t seek out humans on purpose. Statistically, you are more likely to be struck by lightning than be bitten by a shark.

Sharks are very important to the ocean as they are at the top of the food chain. Some sharks even control the balance of an ecosystem through fear alone. Tiger sharks in Australia help protect seagrass meadows from turtles. Turtles eat the seagrass and without the sharks, will destroy these meadows. When tiger sharks are present though, the turtles are scared away, holding back their appetite for seagrass and protecting its growth.

Though sharks have a reputation for being very scary to humans, the sad truth is that they should be scared of humans. The number of sharks in the ocean is steadily dropping. There are a few reasons for this. For one, they mature quite slowly, over several years, and produce relatively few young. For another, overfishing of sharks is happening because more and more people want their fins. About 100 million sharks are killed every year according to National Geographic. Shark fin is a way for people to show off their wealth. Shark fins are also believed to have medicinal benefits, though there is no evidence or proof that they actually do.

8. What do most people think about sharks?

A. They are ugly.

B. They are important

C. They are violent.

D. They are complicated.

9. The author compares shark bites to lightning strikes to show they are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Deadly B. rare C. unavoidable D. unpredictable

10. Why should sharks be scared of humans according to the author?

A. Humans keep sharks to show off.

B. Humans kill sharks in large quantities.

C. Humans catch sharks for medical research.

D. Humans are greater in number than sharks

11. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. SOS: Save Our Sharks!

B. Sharks: King of the Ocean

C. Shark Fins: An Ecological Crisis

D. Sharks: Killers or Misunderstood?

【答案】8. C 9. B 10. B 11. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了人们对鲨鱼的误解，鲨鱼在海洋生态系统中的重要性，以及鲨鱼面临的威胁和生存状态。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“One very common misunderstanding about sharks is their desire to hunt humans. Actually when sharks attack humans, it is because they mistake a human for their normal prey(猎物),seals or dolphins. They don’t seek out humans on purpose.(关于鲨鱼的一个很常见的误解是它们想猎杀人类。事实上，当鲨鱼攻击人类时，那是因为它们把人类误认为是它们的正常猎物，海豹或海豚。它们不会故意寻找人类。)”可知，大多数人对鲨鱼的误解是鲨鱼想要猎杀人类，也就是鲨鱼是暴力的。故选C。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“They don’t seek out humans on purpose. Statistically, you are more likely to be struck by lightning than be bitten by a shark.(它们不会故意寻找人类。据统计，你被闪电击中的可能性比被鲨鱼咬伤的可能性更大。)”可知，作者将被鲨鱼咬伤的可能性和被闪电击中的可能性相比较是为了说明被鲨鱼咬伤的可能性极小。故选B。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“Though sharks have a reputation for being very scary to humans, the sad truth is that they should be scared of humans. The number of sharks in the ocean is steadily dropping. There are a few reasons for this. For one, they mature quite slowly, over several years, and produce relatively few young. For another, overfishing of sharks is happening because more and more people want their fins.(虽然鲨鱼对人类来说是非常可怕的，但可悲的事实是它们应该害怕人类。海洋中鲨鱼的数量正在稳步下降。这有几个原因。首先，它们成熟得很慢，需要几年的时间，而且产生的幼崽相对较少。另一方面，鲨鱼的过度捕捞正在发生，因为越来越多的人想要它们的鳍。)”可知，鲨鱼应该惧怕人类是因为人类过度捕捞鲨鱼。故选B。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“The sharp fin(鳍). The rows upon rows of sharp teeth. The large black eyes. The sharks you see on television in Jaws or Discovery’s ”Shark Week“ are not the friendliest looking creatures. They aren’t exactly an animal you want to find near you while swimming in the ocean. Despite their portrayals(刻画) in movies and popular culture, sharks are complicated, misunderstood creatures that are weaker than they appear.(尖锐的鳍。一排排锋利的牙齿。又大又黑的眼睛。你在电视节目《大白鲨》或探索频道的“鲨鱼周”中看到的鲨鱼并不是看起来最友好的生物。当你在海里游泳时，你不会想在你附近找到它们。尽管鲨鱼在电影和流行文化中被描绘成这样，但它们是一种复杂的、被误解的生物，比它们看起来的要弱。)”以及全文内容可知，本文主要是讲解了人们对鲨鱼的误解以及鲨鱼的真实情况等。所以短文的最佳的标题为“鲨鱼:杀手还是被误解了？”故选D。

**D**

If you’ve got more than one kid, you’re showing favoritism, whether you know it or not.

“Parents may favor one child over another, for a lot of reasons. The child may have an easy temperament (性情) or might behave particularly well or may look like you,” says Susan Newman, a psychologist. “But regardless of the reason, every child must be made to feel loved and special, in order to fully develop.” Newman warns that favoring one child over their siblings (兄弟姐妹) publicly can have a significantly negative effect.

“The unfavored child can feel defeated, and unmotivated, as a result of working hard to get parental support, with no success,” says Yelena Gidenko, a licensed counselor. “He orshe may also suffer from depression and become angry, bitter, or jealous,” she adds Children feeling this way may act out, in an effort to get their parent’s attention, making matters worse. They may also behave inappropriately, becoming the black sheep, which they believe their parents already see. “Unfavored children may have a hard time accepting who they are, since they do not feel accepted by their parents,” adds Gidenko.

Favoritism is not exactly a **boon** for the favored child, either. Kids who feel that they are their parent’s favorite sometimes translate that into a go pass for their behavior in future relationships. “Favored children may feel a sense of entitlement, and that rules do not apply to them,” says Gidenko. This can negatively affect the way they act in school, at work, and in their friendships.

It may seem absurd, but the opposite can also occur. Favored children may experience anxiety and insecurity, resulting from their favorite child status. “Children are observant. They know when they are getting praise for things they have not earned, such as being your favorite. For this reason, they know, and fear, that these things might be taken away fromthem at any time, for any reason,” says Gidenko

Newman urges parents to remember that it’s not possible to treat children equally because they are all different. What parents can, and should do is talk to their kids about how, and why, they treat them the way they do. “According to research, parents don’t talkabout this. They don’t say why one child gets more time than another. If they do, they are preserving their bond with each child,” says Newman

12. What can we learn about unfavored children?

A. They want to please their parents

B. They care little about their siblings.

C. They tend to lack a sense of identity

D. They hope to be the black sheep of the family.

13. What does the underlined word “boon” in paragraph 4 mean?

A. Blessing. B. Challenge. C. Honor. D. Burden.

14. What does Newman suggest parents do in the last paragraph?

A. Treat their children equally

B. Explain themselves to their children

C. Strengthen their bond with their children

D. Remove the differences between their children

15. What is the text mainly about?

A. The solutions to parental favoritism

B. The consequences of parental favoritism

C. An analysis of why parents play favorites

D. A contrast between favored and unfavored children

【答案】12. C 13. A 14. B 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，指出在有多个孩子的家庭中，父母很可能会出现对某个孩子的偏爱，无论他们自己是否意识到。

【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段““The unfavored child can feel defeated, and unmotivated, as a result of working hard to get parental support, with no success,” says Yelena Gidenko, a licensed counselor. “He orshe may also suffer from depression and become angry, bitter, or jealous,” she adds Children feeling this way may act out, in an effort to get their parent’s attention, making matters worse. They may also behave inappropriately, becoming the black sheep, which they believe their parents already see. “Unfavored children may have a hard time accepting who they are, since they do not feel accepted by their parents,” adds Gidenko.(持证心理咨询师叶莲娜·吉登科(Yelena Gidenko)说：“不受宠爱的孩子会感到挫败，没有动力，因为他们努力获得父母的支持，却没有成功。”她补充说：“他或她也可能患有抑郁症，变得愤怒、痛苦或嫉妒。”有这种感觉的孩子可能会采取行动，试图引起父母的注意，使事情变得更糟。他们也可能表现得不得体，成为害群之马，他们认为父母已经看到了这一点。“不受宠爱的孩子可能很难接受自己，因为他们觉得自己不被父母接受，”金登科补充道。)”可推知，不受宠爱的孩子他们往往缺乏认同感，所以试图引起父母的注意。故选C项。

【13题详解】

词句猜测题。根据后文“Kids who feel that they are their parent’s favorite sometimes translate that into a go pass for their behavior in future relationships. “Favored children may feel a sense of entitlement, and that rules do not apply to them,” says Gidenko. This can negatively affect the way they act in school, at work, and in their friendships.(那些觉得自己是父母最爱的孩子有时会把这种感觉转化为他们在未来关系中的行为。“受宠的孩子可能会有一种权利感，觉得规则不适用于他们，”金登科说。这会对他们在学校、工作和友谊中的表现产生负面影响)”可知，本段主要讲述了偏袒对被偏爱的孩子来说，也不完全是好处，所以推知boon意为“益处”和A项意思相近。故选A项。

【14题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Newman urges parents to remember that it’s not possible to treat children equally because they are all different. What parents can, and should do is talk to their kids about how, and why, they treat them the way they do. “According to research, parents don’t talkabout this. They don’t say why one child gets more time than another. If they do, they are preserving their bond with each child,” says Newman(纽曼敦促父母记住，不可能平等对待孩子，因为他们都是不同的。父母能做的，也应该做的，是告诉他们的孩子，他们是如何对待他们的，以及为什么要这样对待他们。“根据研究，父母不会谈论这个问题。他们没有说为什么一个孩子比另一个孩子得到更多的时间。如果他们这样做，他们就保留了与每个孩子的联系，”纽曼说)”可知，纽曼在本段建议父母加强他们与孩子的联系。故选B项。

【15题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段““Parents may favor one child over another, for a lot of reasons. The child may have an easy temperament (性情) or might behave particularly well or may look like you,” says Susan Newman, a psychologist. “But regardless of the reason, every child must be made to feel loved and special, in order to fully develop.” Newman warns that favoring one child over their siblings (兄弟姐妹) publicly can have a significantly negative effect.(“出于很多原因，父母可能会偏爱一个孩子。这个孩子可能性情随和，或者表现得特别好，或者长得像你，”心理学家苏珊·纽曼(Susan Newman)说。“但不管是什么原因，为了全面发展，每个孩子都必须感受到爱和特别。”纽曼警告说，公开地偏爱一个孩子而不是他们的兄弟姐妹会产生明显的负面影响)”以及纵观全文可知，本文主要讲述了父母偏爱的后果。故选B项。

**第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

**How to communicate complex information?**

Did you ever have to read a presentation where you felt like you’re lost in confusing terms, data and concepts? Are you giving others this same experience? \_\_\_16\_\_\_ But there are ways you can simplify your presentation and reengage your audience. Here’s how you can get complex information across.

Use interactive content. It gets the readers more involved in your presentation by letting them play an active part. \_\_\_17\_\_\_ Beyond that, questionnaires and chatbots provide personalized and specific answers to readers as part of your presentation. Making your presentation interactive used to be hard, but now you can just use Storydoc. Go make your first interactive presentation. It’s easy as pie.

\_\_\_18\_\_\_ No one will read a presentation with a thousand words. Do everyone a favor and use images. Images can be super effective at communicating complex information and save you a lot of needless text. In fact, visual representation of data and concepts can often convey what words cannot. Use diagrams and images to illustrate your points and simplify the complex.

Narrate your content. \_\_\_19\_\_\_ Whether it’s through text to speech Al or video bubbles, centering your presentation around a story can help guide your audience through the complexity, making it more digestible, engaging, and memorable.

Use examples and fables. They can help explain clearly the complexity of ideas for they are what we’ve already known and understood. \_\_\_20\_\_\_ More importantly, the real secret lies in selecting examples that are not just familiar but also deeply relevant-those are the ones that will truly ring with your listeners

A. Show, don’t tell

B. Make every word count.

C. This makes the complex concepts less new and more familiar

D. If you don’t sound excited, the listeners won’t feel excited either

E. Storytelling is another powerful tool for communicating complex concepts.

F. Communicating complex information is a common challenge in presentations

G. For example, allow them to choose the content route they wish to take and control the pace.

【答案】16. F 17. G 18. A 19. E 20. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要就如何传递复杂的信息提出了一系列的建议。

【16题详解】

根据空前“Did you ever have to read a presentation where you felt like you’re lost in confusing terms, data and concepts? Are you giving others this same experience? (你是否曾经读过一篇演讲，感觉自己迷失在混乱的术语、数据和概念中？你会给别人同样的经历吗？)”可知空前就交流中可能出现的术语、数据和概念的混乱提出了两个问题，根据空后“But there are ways you can simplify your presentation and reengage your audience. Here’s how you can get complex information across. (但是有一些方法可以简化你的演讲并重新吸引你的听众。下面是如何传递复杂信息的方法。)”可知此处指出有一些可以传递复杂信息的方法，空处承上启下，所以空处应该提出传递复杂信息这个话题，F项Communicating complex information is a common challenge in presentations. (在演讲中，传达复杂的信息是一个常见的挑战。)提出传递复杂信息这个话题，承接上文，引出下文，符合上下文语境。故选F项。

【17题详解】

根据空前“Use interactive content. It gets the readers more involved in your presentation by letting them play an active part. (使用交互式内容。这会让读者更积极地参与到你的演讲中来。)”可知本段的建议是使用交互式内容，根据空后“Beyond that, questionnaires and chatbots provide personalized and specific answers to readers as part of your presentation. (除此之外，问卷调查和聊天机器人为读者提供个性化和具体的答案，作为你演讲的一部分。)”可知此处仍然讲的是交互式内容的好处，空处呈上启下，所以空处应该就空前所提到的交互式内容举出例子，G项For example, allow them to choose the content route they wish to take and control the pace. (例如，允许他们选择他们想要的内容路线并控制节奏。)举例说明如何使用交互式内容，承接上文，引出下文，符合上下文语境。故选G项。

【18题详解】

空处位于句首，应是本段的主旨句。根据空后“No one will read a presentation with a thousand words. Do everyone a favor and use images. (没有人会读一篇一千字的报告。帮大家一个忙，使用图片。)”可知此处讲的是要善于运用图片而不是篇幅较长的文字来展示自己所讲的内容，所以空处的建议应该是运用展示而不是讲的方式来传递复杂信息，A项Show, don’t tell(展示，不要告诉)指出要用展示的方式，概括了本段的主旨大意，符合上下文语境。故选A项。

19题详解】

根据本段小标题“Narrate your content. (叙述你的内容。)”可知本段的建议是运用讲故事的方式来传递复杂信息，根据空后“Whether it’s through text to speech Al or video bubbles, centering your presentation around a story can help guide your audience through the complexity, making it more digestible, engaging, and memorable. (无论是通过文本到语音还是视频气泡，以故事为中心的演讲都可以帮助引导观众理解复杂的内容，使其更容易理解、更吸引人、更难忘。)”可知此处讲的仍然是通过讲故事的形式来传递信息的好处，所以空后应该对这一建议所能采用的方法进行进一步的解释，E项Storytelling is another powerful tool for communicating complex concepts. (讲故事是传达复杂概念的另一个强大工具。)指出了讲故事是叙述的传达复杂概念的一种强大工具，符合上下文语境。故选E项。

【20题详解】

根据空前“Use examples and fables. They can help explain clearly the complexity of ideas for they are what we’ve already known and understood. (使用例子和表格。它们可以帮助我们清楚地解释思想的复杂性，因为它们是我们已经知道和理解的。)”可知本段的建议是使用例子和表格来传递复杂信息，根据空后“More importantly, the real secret lies in selecting examples that are not just familiar but also deeply relevant-those are the ones that will truly ring with your listeners. (更重要的是，真正的秘诀在于选择那些不仅熟悉而且非常相关的例子——那些能真正引起听众共鸣的例子。)”可知此处依旧讲的使用例子的好处，空处承上启下，所以空处应该讲的是运用例子和表格来传递复杂信息的好处，C项This makes the complex concepts less new and more familiar. (这使得复杂的概念不再那么新鲜，而是更加熟悉。)指出使用例子和表格来传递复杂信息的好处，符合上下文语境。故选C项。

**第三部分语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共15个小题;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。**

When Eugenie George first heard that her friend passed a financial exam, her heart sank. She’d \_\_\_21\_\_\_ the same test weeks earlier.

“Envy was eating me up,” recalls George. But anyway she \_\_\_22\_\_\_ her friend. “And I told her I failed and admitted I was \_\_\_23\_\_\_,” she says. George knew that being \_\_\_24\_\_\_ would ease her envy, but she was surprised that it also enabled her to \_\_\_25\_\_\_ her friend’s happiness and experience her own in turn.

Finding \_\_\_26\_\_\_ in another person’s good fortune is what social scientists call freudenfreude, the great joy we feel when someone else succeeds, \_\_\_27\_\_\_ it doesn’t directly involve us. Freudenfreude is like a kind of social\_\_\_28\_\_\_, says Catherine Chambliss, a professor of psychology. It makes relationships “closer and more enjoyable.”

Too often, we think our friends \_\_\_29\_\_\_ us most during their hard times: a job \_\_\_30\_\_\_, getting divorced. In fact, how friends \_\_\_31\_\_\_ our joy is even more important for us than how they respond to our \_\_\_32\_\_\_. Too often, we think of joy passively. We see it as something that come to us, instead of something we can \_\_\_33\_\_\_. While it can be difficult in practice, freudenfreude can lift us up and \_\_\_34\_\_\_ our day. So celebrating our friends’ \_\_\_35\_\_\_ is a win-win to us all.

21. A. taken B. passed C. failed D. prepared

22. A. congratulated B. forgave C. blamed D. ignored

23. A. badly-behaved B. over-burdened C. short-sighted D. green-eyed

24. A. tough B. honest C. tolerant D. optimistic

25. A. imagine B. understand C. share D. increase

26. A. hope B. passion C. confidence D. pleasure

27. A. even if B. as if C. now that D. so that

28. A. platform B. glue C. booster D. routine

29. A. support B. annoy C. upset D. need

30. A. loss B. change C. interview D. application

31. A. look forward to B. contribute to C. get used to D. react to

32. A. envy B. complaints C. suffering D. mistakes

33. A. predict B. produce C. choose D. measure

34. A. fill B. start C. brighten D. balance

35. A. survival B. success C. recovery D. generosity

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是夹叙夹议文。文章通过讲述Eugenie George在面对朋友通过财政咨询测试，从最初的情绪消沉到随后坦诚地告知朋友自己对她的羡慕以及朋友对自己的激励，这种态度的转变让她不仅体验到朋友的快乐，也找寻到属于自己的幸福。最终提出结论：从另一个人的好运中寻找快乐会使你们的关系更加亲密和愉快。分享别人的快乐也可以培养韧性，提高生活满意度，帮助人们在冲突中合作。

【21题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：几周前，她没能通过同样的测试。A. taken拿；B. passed通过；C. failed失败；D. prepared准备。根据后文“And I told her I failed”可知，她失败了。故选C项。

【22题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但不管怎样，她还是祝贺了她的朋友。A. congratulated祝贺；B. forgave原谅；C. blamed指责；D. ignored忽视。根据前文“When Eugenie George first heard that her friend passed a financial exam”可知，她的朋友通过考试，应是祝贺她的朋友。故选A项。

【23题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我告诉她我失败了，并承认我嫉妒了。A. badly-behaved表现差的；B. over-burdened负担过重；C. short-sighted目光短浅的；D. green-eyed嫉妒的。根据前文“Envy was eating me up”可知作者是嫉妒的。故选D项。

【24题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：乔治知道，诚实会减轻她的嫉妒，但令她惊讶的是，这也使她能够分享朋友的快乐，并反过来体验自己的快乐。A. tough艰难的；B. honest诚实的；C. tolerant宽容的；D. optimistic乐观的。根据前文“And I told her I failed and admitted I was 　　　3　　　”可知，作者承认她嫉妒了，所以是诚实的。故选B项。

【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：乔治知道，诚实会减轻她的嫉妒，但令她惊讶的是，这也使她能够分享朋友的快乐，并反过来体验自己的快乐。A. imagine想象；B. understand懂；C. share分享；D. increase增加。根据后文“Finding 　　　6　　　 in another person’s good fortune”可知，在从别人的好运中找到快乐，也就是分享他人的快乐。故选C项。

【26题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：从别人的好运中找到快乐就是社会科学家所说的Freudenfreude，当别人成功时，我们会感到极大的快乐，即使这与我们没有直接关系。A. hope希望；B. passion激情；C. confidence信心；D. pleasure快乐。根据前文“it also enabled her to 　　　5　　　 her friend’s happiness”可知，分享她朋友的快乐，所以是找到快乐。故选D项。

【27题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：从别人的好运中找到快乐就是社会科学家所说的Freudenfreude，当别人成功时，我们会感到极大的快乐，即使这与我们没有直接关系。A. even if即使；B. as if好像…一样；C. now that由于；D. so that以便。根据后文“it doesn’t directly involve us.”结合选项，应是“即使这与我们没有直接关系”之意符合语境。故选A项。

【28题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：心理学教授凯瑟琳·查布利斯(Catherine Chambliss)说，Freudenfreude就像一种社会粘合剂。A. platform平台；B. glue粘合剂；C. booster拥护者；D. routine常规。根据后文“It makes relationships “closer and more enjoyable.””可知，Freudenfreude让人际关系“更亲密、更愉快”，所以是粘合剂。故选B项。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：很多时候，我们认为朋友在困难时期最需要我们：失业、离婚。A. support支持；B. annoy使生气；C. upset使烦恼；D. need需要。根据后文“during their hard times”可知，朋友在困难时期应该是需要我们符合实际。故选D项。

【30题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：很多时候，我们认为朋友在困难时期最需要我们：失业、离婚。A. loss丢失；B. change改变；C. interview面试；D. application申请。根据前文“during their hard times”可知，在困难时期的事，应是丢失工作。故选A项。

【31题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：事实上，对我们来说，朋友对我们快乐的反应比他们对我们痛苦的反应更重要。A. look forward to期待；B. contribute to有助于；C. get used to习惯；D. react to对…有反应。根据后文“how they respond to our 　　　12　　　.”可知，空处和后文作比较，应是同一动作作比价，所以应是对快乐的反应。故选D项。

【32题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：事实上，对我们来说，朋友对我们快乐的反应比他们对我们痛苦的反应更重要。A. envy嫉妒；B. complaints投诉；C. suffering痛苦；D. mistakes错误。根据前文“In fact, how friends 　　　11　　　 our joy”可知，空处应是和joy相对应，作比较，结合选项，应是“suffering痛苦”符合语境。故选C项。

【33题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们把它看作是我们与生俱来的东西，而不是我们能够创造出来的东西。A. predict预测；B. produce制造；C. choose选择；D. measure测量。根据前文“Too often, we think of joy passively. We see it as something that come to us, instead of”可知空处表转折，与“与生俱来的东西”相对的是“创造出来的东西”。故选B项。

【34题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然在实践中可能很困难，但Freudenfreude可以让我们振作起来，照亮我们的一天。A. fill填满；B. start开始；C. brighten照亮；D. balance平衡。根据前文“freudenfreude can lift us up and”可知，空处和lift us up并列，结合选项，应是“照亮我们的一天”符合语境。故选C项。

【35题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：所以庆祝朋友的成功对我们来说是双赢的。A. survival生存；B. success成功；C. recovery恢复；D. generosity慷慨。根据前文“So celebrating our friends’”结合选项和前文内容可知，应是“庆祝朋友的成功”符合语境。故选B项。

**第二节(共10小题：每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The sheepskin raft (羊皮筏), the oldest means of transportation along the Yellow River, has a history of nearly 2,000 years. The airbag of the raft is made of \_\_\_36\_\_\_ whole sheepskin and goes through many processes including heating to remove hair, soaking in salty oil, sewing, drying \_\_\_37\_\_\_ blowing. Then the airbags \_\_\_38\_\_\_ (fasten) to a wooden stand, enabling its use for transporting people and goods across the water.

It is said that the largest sheepskin raft in old times \_\_\_39\_\_\_ (consist) of more than 600 sheepskin airbags, with an impressive length of 22 meters and a \_\_\_40\_\_\_ (wide) of 7 meters. It was capable of carrying around 30 tons of goods and drifting over 200 kilometers in one day.

In the early 20th century, before the 1950s, \_\_\_41\_\_\_ railways were not yet in operation and road traffic was \_\_\_42\_\_\_(convenient), the sheepskin raft served as the most important means of transportation for residents \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (live) along the Yellow River.

However, with the rapid development of society, the sheepskin raft has largely played its historical role \_\_\_44\_\_\_ transporting people and goods. Nowadays, it can only be found along the banks of the Yellow River in some cities in Gansu province. It has become a tool for people \_\_\_45\_\_\_ (do) some sightseeing on the Yellow River.

【答案】36. a 37. and

38. are fastened

39. consisted

40. width 41. when

42. inconvenient

43. living 44. in

45. to do

【解析】

【导语】本文是说明文。介绍了黄河沿岸羊皮筏的制作流程和历史作用。

【36题详解】

考查冠词。句意：筏子的安全气囊由整张羊皮制成，经过加热脱毛、浸咸油、缝制、烘干、吹气等诸多工序。sheepskin意为“带毛绵羊皮”，为可数名词，句中用的单数，前用不定冠词修饰，whole为辅音音素开头，用a修饰。故填a。

【37题详解】

考查连词。句意：筏子的安全气囊由整张羊皮制成，经过加热脱毛、浸咸油、缝制、烘干、吹气等诸多工序。分析句子结构可知，blowing和前文的heating to remove hair, soaking in salty oil, sewing, drying并列，应用and连接。故填and。

【38题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意：然后将安全气囊固定在一个木制支架上，使其能够在水上运输人员和货物。分析句子结构可知，fasten作本句谓语，主语是airbags，两者是被动关系，用被动语态，前文用的是一般现在时，此处也用一般现在时。故填are fastened。

【39题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：据说古代最大的羊皮筏由600多个羊皮气囊组成，长22米，宽7米，令人印象深刻。分析句子结构可知，consist作从句的谓语，根据时间状语in old times可知，用一般过去时。故填consisted。

【40题详解】

考查名词。句意：据说古代最大的羊皮筏由600多个羊皮气囊组成，长22米，宽7米，令人印象深刻。分析句子结构可知，空前是冠词，所以空处应填名词，wide的名词形式是width。故填width。

【41题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：20世纪50年代以前，铁路尚未开通，公路交通不便，羊皮筏是黄河沿岸居民最主要的交通工具。分析句子结构可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是前文的时间，在从句中作时间状语，用when引导。故填when。

【42题详解】

考查形容词。句意：20世纪50年代以前，铁路尚未开通，公路交通不便，羊皮筏是黄河沿岸居民最主要的交通工具。分析句子结构可知，空前是形容词，所以空处填形容词作表语，根据句意，应是inconvenient意为“不方便”符合语境。故填inconvenient。

【43题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：20世纪50年代以前，铁路尚未开通，公路交通不便，羊皮筏是黄河沿岸居民最主要的交通工具。分析句子结构可知，本句已有谓语动词served，所以live用非谓语形式，逻辑主语是residents，两者是主动关系，用现在分词作后置定语。故填living。

【44题详解】

考查介词。句意：然而，随着社会的飞速发展，羊皮筏已经在很大程度上发挥了它在运送人和货物方面的历史作用。此处是固定搭配：play role in意为“在某方面起作用”。故填in。

【45题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：它已经成为人们在黄河上观光的工具。本句已有谓语动词has become，所以do用非谓语形式，根据句意，此处应是用不定式做主语。故填to do。

**第四部分写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

46. 假定你是李华，近日，你发现同学们参与外教Peter组织的“英语角”活动的兴趣不高，请你给他写一封邮件。内容包括：

1.说明问题;

2.提出建议。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80个左右;

2.请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Dear Peter,

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

Yours sincerely

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Peter,

I’m Li Hua, one of your students. I’m writing to render what I’ve found about students’ interest in our English Corner.

Aimed at cultivating students’ interest in English leaning, your English Corner undoubtedly offers us students a great platform to enhance our English proficiency. However, I’ve found students lacking enthusiasm to get involved lately. I think it would be a good idea to showcase the unique charm of English Comer by adding more interactive activities like English Drama Performance. Additionally, why not undertake a survey to know about what really interests students?

I would appreciate it if you could make a bit change, in which case, the English Corner will surely become one of the fondest memories rooted in our hearts.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇是应用文写作。你发现同学们参与外教Peter组织的“英语角”活动的兴趣不高，要求考生给外教Peter写封信提出建议。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

提供：render→provide

培养：cultivate→develop

增强：enhance→improve

独特的：unique→particular

2. 句式拓展

同义句替换

原句：  However, I’ve found students lacking enthusiasm to get involved lately.

拓展句：However, I’ve found students who lack enthusiasm to get involved lately.

【点睛】[高分句型1]I’m writing to render what I’ve found about students’ interest in our English Corner.(what引导的宾语从句)

[高分句型2]I would appreciate it if you could make a bit change, in which case, the English Corner will surely become one of the fondest memories rooted in our hearts.(if引导的条件状语从句)

**第二节(满分25分)**

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My father was the kind of person who could never pass by someone who needed help. He was a firm believer in the mantra (箴言)： What goes around comes around. He believed that someday he might need help, and someone would return the favor. But I didn’t quite buy it.

One weekend, my father and I took a trip to Flaming Gorge Reservoir (水库). We loved to fish at Flaming Gorge. We owned a cabin boat that was about fifteen feet in length. We put our boat in at Sheep Creek Marina (游艇停泊港). Our goal was to go as far north as possible, spend the weekend in our boat, and fish until we had our limit.

Heading toward the Wyoming side of the reservoir, we traveled some distance before we began to fish. Frankly, the fishing wasn’t very good, but we loved being out on the boat together in such a beautiful place.

Suddenly, we saw a man on the far shore waving at us. Immediately, my father fired up the motor and went toward the other side of the reservoir, where the man was still waving at us. When we arrived, I was amazed to see a beautiful big yacht (游艇) pulled onto the shore.

The man introduced himself as Mat and then thanked us warmly for coming to his assistance. His battery was dead, and he wondered if we could help him. We did, and soon his big motor roared back to life. Mat and his family were very grateful. We lost an hour of fishing. Being an impatient teenager, I was a bit annoyed at the one-hour loss, but we were soon back out on the reservoir.

The next day the fishing didn’t improve. As a matter of fact, it was terrible, so we decided to call it quits and go back to the marina. We were about two miles from the marina when we found ourselves fighting a strong headwind that slowed our progress. The waves were kicking up, and suddenly our engine decided to quit.

注意：

1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

We tried to get it running, but it simply wouldn’t start.

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On our way home, I saw an old lady waving at our car by the roadside.

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【答案】**We tried to get it running, but it simply wouldn’t start.** With each unsuccessful attempt, our frustration mounted. The once-reliable engine now lay silent, leaving us adrift helplessly on the vast reservoir. Suddenly, out of nowhere, Mat pulled up alongside us and asked if he could be of assistance. His friendly smile reassured us almost immediately, easing our worry. I was amazed that of all the people on the reservoir, Mat would be the person to show up to give us aid. Gratefully accepting his kind offer, we secured our boat to his. Chatting and laughing all the way, we returned to the marina safe and sound and were ready for home.

**On our way home, I saw an old lady waving at our car by the roadside.** Obviously, she was in need of help. Without thinking twice, I asked my father to pull over beside her, which my father did immediately. As we approached the lady, her face lit up with a glimmer of hope. She explained that her car had broken down, leaving her trapped on the way. We assured her that we would help. As the engine roared back to life, the old lady’s gratitude overflowed. As we waved the grateful lady goodbye, my heart swelled with a newfound understanding of my father’s mantra. What goes around really comes around. I finally had a chance to witness my father’s mantra in action and follow in his footsteps.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达是读后续写。本文以人物为线索展开。作者的父亲喜欢帮助别人，父亲相信一报还一报。有一天，作者和父亲出海钓鱼，作者认为浪费了很多时间帮助马特发动游艇。第二天，父子二人捕鱼时，突然海上起了风浪，而且船的引擎突然熄火。

【详解】1.段落续写

①由第一段句首内容“我们试着让它运转起来，但根本无法启动。”可知，第一段可以描写他们发动引擎的动作，作者的心理活动，得到帮助时的心情。

②由第二段句首内容“在回家的路上，我看到一位老太太在路边向我们的车挥手。”可知，第二段可以描写回家路上看到老太太需要帮助时作者的动作和心理变化，最后升华文章的主旨：一报还一报。

2.续写线索：发动引擎—失败—得到帮助—回家—路遇老太太—提供帮助—感悟

3.词汇激活

行为类

①尝试：attempt/ try/ experimentation

②出现：show up/ appear/ turn up

③帮助某人：give sb. aid/ help sb.

情绪类

①沮丧：frustration/ depression/ disappointment

②无助地：helplessly/ hopelessly

【点睛】【高分句型1】The once-reliable engine now lay silent, leaving us adrift helplessly on the vast reservoir. ( 运用了现在分词leaving作结果状语)

【高分句型2】I was amazed that of all the people on the reservoir, Mat would be the person to show up to give us aid.( 运用了that引导的宾语从句)

【高分句型3】Without thinking twice, I asked my father to pull over beside her, which my father did immediately. (运用了which引导非限制性定语从句)

听力答案：1-5 BBACC 6-10 ACCAB 11-15 CCBBB 16-20 AABCA