## 浙江省2021高考模拟预测试（二）

英 语

本试卷共10页，满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 本试卷由三个部分组成。其中，第二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第二部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。

2. 答卷前，考生务必用2B铅笔在“考生号”处填涂考生号。用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将 自己所在的县（市、区）、学校、班级以及自己的姓名和考生号、试室号、座位号填写在答题卡上。用2B铅笔将试卷类型（A）填漆在答题卡相应位置上。

3. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；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，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。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．Who is the man possibly talking to?

A．A doctor. B．A teacher. C．His mother.

2．What do we know about Sam?

A．His sister will leave for New York.

B．His sister will leave for Los Angeles.

C．He will leave New York.

3．What is the woman going to do?

A．Rewrite the paper because there are too many mistakes.

B．Throw the paper away.

C．Read the paper again.

4．Why does the woman thank the man?

A．He lent her some money.

B．He gave her a five­pound bill.

C．He returned her money found.

5．Where does this conversation probably take place?

A．At an airport.

B．At a railway station.

C．At a department store.

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。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。

6．Whom do you think the woman was angry with?

A．The man.

B．The repairman.

C．The shopkeeper.

7．Why couldn’t the woman find the repair shop?

A．She missed the right turn.

B．The man gave her the wrong directions.

C．She was a bad driver.

8．Why did the man tell her to turn to these television repairmen?

A．The shop was easy to find.

B．One of the repairmen was his friend.

C．They did good work and the price was reasonable.

听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。

9．What’s the relationship between the man and the woman?

A．They are teacher and student.

B．They are friends.

C．They are mother and son.

10．What does the woman ask the man to do?

A．Look for a new apartment.

B．Find a job to earn 200 a month.

C．Share an apartment with one or two roommates.

11．How much does the woman want to spend on rent?

A．Less than 200 a month.

B．Somewhere about 200 a month.

C．A little more than 200 a month.

听第8段材料，回答第12至14题。

12．What is the woman good at?

A．Swimming. B．Running. C．Playing.

13．How old was she when she became famous?

A．She was twenty.

B．She was thirteen.

C．She was fifteen.

14．What can we learn about the woman from the dialogue?

A．She took part in one of the Olympic Games.

B．She still swims for international competitions.

C．She used to swim thirty five miles every week.

听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15．What had gone wrong in their house?

A．Their washing machine.

B．The electricity.

C．The lights.

16．Who was Mr Smith?

A．A repairman.

B．The woman’s husband.

C．The woman’s new neighbor.

17．Why did the man think it would cost him dearly?

A．Because he wanted to buy a car.

B．Because he didn’t have a good job.

C．Because their car needed repairing.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18．What were the students going to do?

A．They were going to read their articles before a video camera.

B．They were going to read news on TV.

C．They were going to celebrate the writer’s sister’s birthday.

19．Why was the writer so nervous?

A．He had never stood before a video camera.

B．He had never read his own article before a video camera.

C．This camera was different from the one he had once faced.

20．What was the writer’s feelings to his class teacher?

A．Nervous. B．Afraid. C．Thankful.

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节，满分35分)

第一节　(共10小题；每小题2.5分，满分25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**

They were a happy family：four daughters were all in the same school in different grades.The youngest，Janice，who was in my class，seemed to be glued(粘) to her mother’s skirts.The three older girls took the bus to school every morning，but Janice was always driven to school by her mother.

One Friday，Janice’s mother asked for a talk with me.She said in a soft voice，“My husband is going to Europe on business for two weeks，and he insists that I go with him.I have tried to explain over and over that Janice needs me here.But he thinks that she will be fine without me so I have no choice；I have to go.I have told the babysitter to drive her every morning.Will you please give Janice special attention and help her? I want to be sure everything goes well for her.”

I told her that we would make every effort to support Janice.I even volunteered to meet Janice at her car so she would see a familiar face.As a mother myself，I’d like to help.Janice’s mother thanked me for my understanding.

On Monday morning，expecting a tearful，anxious child，I planned a special program of fun and games.I waited outside to greet Janice，but just then the bus arrived and not three，but four girls got off.Janice skipped along joyfully，saying “goodbye” to her sisters as she ran with two friends into the classroom.I walked slowly into the classroom and called Janice over to ask how the bus ride went.Impatiently she said，“Oh，I always want to take the bus with the other kids，but Mother needs to be with me.You see there won’t be any more babies，so I have to be a baby a little longer.While she is away，I’ll just ride the bus every day.I am five，you know.”

21．Why did Janice’s mother want to have a talk with the author?

A．To ask her to help Janice with her homework.

B．To ask her to pick up Janice every day.

C．To ask her to give Janice more attention.

D．To ask her to meet Janice at her car.

22．What did the author not do for Janice?

A．Plan a special program of fun and games.

B．Wait for her outside the school.

C．Greet her when she got off the bus.

D．Ask about her bus ride.

23．What do we know from the passage?

A．Janice is too young to go to school by bus.

B．Janice likes taking a bus to school.

C．Janice doesn’t like her babysitter.

D．Janice is no longer a child.

**B**

(2020·四川天府名校质量测评)

Attitudes toward new technologies often fall along generational lines.That is，generally，younger people tend to outnumber older people in face of a technological shift.

It is not always the case，though.When you look at attitudes toward driverless cars，there doesn’t seem to be a clear generational divide.The public overall disagree on whether they’d like to use a driverless car.In a study last year，of all people surveyed,48 percent said they wanted to ride in one，while 50 percent did not.

The fact that attitudes toward self­driving cars appear to be so steady across generations suggests how transformative the shift to driverless cars could be.Not everyone wants a driverless car now—and no one can get one yet—but among those who are open to them，every age group is similarly engaged.

When it comes to driverless cars，differences in attitude are obvious based on factors not related to age.College graduates，for example，are particularly interested in driverless cars compared with those who have less education：59 percent of college graduates said they would like to use a driverless car compared with 38 percent of those with a high­school diploma or less.

Where a person lives matters，too.More people who lived in cities and suburbs said they wanted to try driverless cars than those who lived in rural areas.

While there’s reason to believe that interest in self­driving cars is going up，a person’s age will have little to do with how self­driving cars can become mainstream.Once driverless cars are actually available for sale，the early adopters will be the people who can afford to buy them.

24．What usually happens when a new technology appears?

A．It benefits society greatly.

B．The old are not happy with it.

C．People of different ages react differently.

D．It will separate the old from the young.

25．What does the author say about the driverless car?

A．It makes people’s life more convenient.

B．It can lead to fewer road accidents.

C．It may start a revolution in the car industry.

D．It does not seem to create a generational divide.

26．Who are the most potential customers of the driverless car?

A．The seniors. B．The wealthy.

C．The educated. D．The car lovers.

**C**

(2019·山东泰安一模)

Developed by researchers and designers specializing in typography(印刷术) and behavioral science，Sans Forgetica is a new font(字体) designed to help readers better remember the information they read by forcing them to spend a bit more time on each word.

The design of Sans Forgetica is based on a font called Albion，but with substantial modifications(修改) to reduce familiarity and attain its goal of engaging the brain more and helping the reader retain (保留) more information.It was developed by scientists at RMIT University in Melbourne，Australia，who believe it could help students studying for exams.

“We believe this is the first time that specific principles of design theory have been combined with specific principles of psychology theory in order to create a font，”Behavioral economist Jo Peryman told DW.

If fonts are too familiar，readers often glance over them without their brain creating any memories of what was read.At the same time，if a font is too outlandish，the brain has to struggle too much to decipher(破译) it while neglecting the retention of information.According to its developers，“Sans Forgetica lies at a sweet spot where just enough obstacle has been added to create that memory retention.”Its modifications force readers to spend more time，but not too much time，reading each word，allowing the brain to engage in deeper cognitive processing.

So does Sans Forgetica actually work? Does it help readers better remember the information they read? So far，studies have shown that it can make a difference，although not a significant one.

One experiment had 96 participants recall word pairs presented in three different fonts.They remembered 69 percent of the word pairs written in Sans Forgetica，compared to 61 percent for the other fonts.In a different experiment,303 students took a mock(模拟) multiple­choice exam，and whenever the text was presented in Sans Forgetica，they remembered 57 percent of the text，compared to only 50 percent of the surrounding text written in Arial font.

So Sans Forgetica won’t give you the memory of an elephant，but if you’re the kind of person who believes every little bit helps，it might be worth a try.

27．What can we know about the new font?

A．It is not beneficial to the study.

B．It is more advanced than Albion font.

C．It’s based on principles of psychology theory.

D．It helps readers better remember the information.

28．What does the underlined word “outlandish” in Paragraph 4 mean?

A．Strange. B．Contradictory.

C．Splendid. D．Ugly.

29．What’s the main idea of Paragraph 4?

A．Why Sans Forgetica is popular.

B．The disadvantages of the new font.

C．How Sans Forgetica works.

D．The unique character of the new font.

30．Why are two experiments mentioned in Paragraph 6?

A．To advertise the new font.

B．To prove Sans Forgetica is effective.

C．To show Arial font is successful.

D．To explain how Sans Forgetica serves readers.

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。

Friendships can bring joy or sorrow. 31 ，we talked to researchers，authors，and therapists to learn how to manage the common relationship difficulties we all face.

**Broken promises**

Friends are vital for our physical and mental well­being but these relationships aren’t always smooth sailing. 32 .And a major way this happens is through broken promises.Perhaps he canceled plans at the last minute or she declined to take part in an important party. 33 ，the first thing to do is remember that no one is perfect，says Jan Yager，PhD，friendship coach.

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“Sometimes jealousy reveals our deepest desires，”says Dr.Yager.“Healthy envy can motivate you to become better and be inspired by your friend’s success，”she says.She points out that it could be the other way around as well：Your friends might be jealous of you.

**Feeling left out**

There’s no worse feeling than when you check Facebook Monday morning to find out that your friends went on a weekend getaway without you.Scott Christnelly，a therapist，says，“I encourage clients to express their feelings about it but also not to jump to conclusions.” Then find someone else to talk to—maybe a family member，or a close friend(not one who went on the trip)—to explain how you feel. 35 .

A．Experiencing envy

B．But while it may be painful

C．Stopping to feel jealous of them

D．Friend breakups can be just as painful as a romantic split

E．In fact，it’s common to experience some serious hurt from your friends

F．Since there’s no rule book on what to do when things get tense or go south

G．Maybe through that conversation，you can brainstorm how you will respond

第三部分　语言运用(共两节，满分45分)

第一节　(共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30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。

I boarded the airplane heading to Barcelona，frightened because in a matter of hours I’d be landing in a country populated by people who all spoke a language which was completely unknown to me.Not only that，I’d be 36 the next two weeks there.

All the butterflies I had in my 37 immediately flew away because as I arrived at the warm，colorful campus 38 I’d be living for the next fourteen days.I felt like I’d found myself a second 39 .Counselors and other staff members welcomed us at the gate，introducing themselves，and just being all round 40 .

I made my 41 to my assigned room only to find a crying girl and two other girls 42 her down.Little 43 I know how many memories I’d make 44 these three girls，how close we’d become over the next 45 of weeks and how many times the camp director would have to come to our room at 3：00 a．m.and 46 not to send us shopping if we didn’t go to bed 47 .

In the mornings we took Spanish classes and a guy 48 he learnt more Spanish over these two weeks than he did for the past year at 49 .During the day，I formed life­long relationships with people from all 50 of the globe，and mostly visited the breathtaking Barcelonan beaches.

Speaking of breakfast，the meals were restaurant­worthy，the 51 were endless and people with special food needs were well 52 .

The staff always found some way or another to 53 us，whether it was having a surprise water party at 10：00 p．m.or having an unannounced watermelon­eating contest，they always had 54 up their sleeves.

By the end of camp，everyone was so sad that they had to leave，there were enough 55 to fill up an Olympic­sized pool.

36．A.consuming B．spending

C．wasting D．requiring

37．A.stomach B．brain

C．heart D．chest

38．A.which B．when C．that D．where

39．A.chance B．life

C．home D．language

40．A.nervous B．friendly

C．awkward D．silent

41．A.way B．head C．step D．walk

42．A.laying B．striking

C．calming D．attending

43．A.would B．do C．will D．did

44．A.up B．of C．out D．with

45．A.dozen B．couple C．score D．decade

46．A.threaten B．urge

C．promise D．convince

47．A.frequently B．thoroughly

C．immediately D．comfortably

48．A.admitted B．shouted

C．remembered D．argued

49．A.work B．rest

C．peace D．school

50．A.sides B．angles C．squares D．corners

51．A.staff B．choices

C．services D．tables

52．A.catered to B．adopted to

C．dealt with D．thought of

53．A.encourage B．motivate

C．surprise D．awake

54．A.nothing B．something

C．anything D．everything

55．A.voices B．cheers

C．tears D．stories

第二节　(共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

 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。

Environmental problems are significant in many people’s minds, but it’s 56. younger generation who is particularly concerned about the future of our planet.From global school strikes for climate change action 57. amazing teen activists，kids are now taking it into their own hands. 58. (promote) this love for the earth，a new bill that requires students to plant 10 trees each before graduation 59. (pass) in the Philippines on May 15,2019.In the past years，the Philippines 60. (lose)more than 30% of its forest cover.But 175 million trees could be planted by students each year under the 61. (fantasy) program，which means the students in the Philippines can help improve the situation.The action of planting 10 trees is an 62. (extreme) easy task for the average student：a kid graduating from elementary school，a teen graduating from middle school，a young adult graduating from college—but their small actions will add up quickly to work wonders.

In fact，this isn’t the only positive program 63. (involve) the younger generation.Some schools in India made students pay their“school fees” by collecting，bringing to school and recycling any plastic waste 64. was lying across the town.This type of activity has helped raise 65. (aware) of plastic waste in Asian countries.

第四部分　写作(共两节，满分40分)

第一节　应用文写作(满分15分)

假定你是李华，你的外教Sharon想找人教她唱中文歌曲。你想推荐你的朋友王明教她唱歌。请你给Sharon写一封邮件，要点如下：

1．简单介绍王明；

2．推荐他的两个理由。

注意：

1．词数80左右；

2．可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节　读后续写(满分25分)

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

A knock at the front door announced a visitor.Phil Radcliffe opened the door，looked down，and found a small boy of about 10，head down and face hidden，nose sniffling(抽鼻子)，obviously in some unhappiness.

Phil and his wife Molly lived in this neighbourhood for almost three decades.The families here all knew and trusted one another.Youngsters bounced from home to home looking for friends and entertainment.In the school holidays，Molly and Phil had been known to take children at a time to the local cinema to give some of the parents a break.

Having taken him to the living room and had him seated，Phil asked the boy，“Philip，what’s happened？”

The boy seemed genuinely upset by the inquiry.“Sorry，Mr Radcliffe，” he sobbed，“My dad’s just left home.He’s not going to live with us any more.Mum’s crying.It’s made me cry.I don’t think I’m going to see him again.”

Phil sat down next to him and put a comforting arm around his shoulders，trying to reassure the youngster，“I’m sure that you’ll see your father again very soon，Philip.You’re a lovely boy and he’ll want to see you a lot.And your teachers will understand if sometimes you’re a bit sad.”

The boy wiped away his tears with the back of a hand.

“Let me get something for us，” Phil suggested.He went into the kitchen，and then returned with an orange juice for the boy，a coffee for himself and a selection of biscuits for them.However upset he might have been，young Philip was obviously happy with the drink and concentrated on the chocolate samples among the biscuits.

Once the boy seemed more settled，Phil proposed，“Perhaps you should call your mum and tell her where you are，so that she doesn’t worry.”

“It’s OK，Mr Radcliffe，” he insisted.“I’ll go home in a few minutes.But I like talking to you.”

“You can stay as long as you want，Philip.I just don’t want your mother to think that she’s lost you.”

注意：

1．所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2．至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3．续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4．续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

**Paragraph 1**：

 *The* *response* *surprised* *and* *troubled* *Philip*.

**Paragraph 2**：

 *On* *the* *doorstep*，*young* *Philip* *looked* *up* *at* *his* *friendly* *neighbour*.

## 答案精析

1．A　2.B　3.C　4.C　5.A　6.A　7.B　8.C　9.B　10.A　11.A　12.A　13.C　14.C　15.B　16.C　17.C　18.A　19.B　20.C

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| 语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。讲述了一个幸福的家庭：四个女儿在同一所学校的不同年级。三个大一点的女孩每天早上乘公共汽车上学，但最小的珍妮斯总是由她妈妈开车送去学校。妈妈出差期间，珍妮斯也乘公共汽车去上学，其实珍妮斯喜欢乘公共汽车去学校，只是她的妈妈觉得她还小而不让她那样做。 |

21．C　[细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句“Will you please give Janice special attention and help her? I want to be sure everything goes well for her.”可知，珍妮斯的妈妈想和作者谈谈是为了让她多注意珍妮斯。故选C。]

22．C　[细节理解题。根据第四段第二、三句“I waited outside to greet Janice，but just then the bus arrived and not three，but four girls got off.Janice skipped along joyfully，saying ‘goodbye’ to her sisters as she ran with two friends into the classroom.”可知，珍妮斯下车时作者没有向她打招呼。故选C。]

23．B　[推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Impatiently she said，‘Oh，I always want to take the bus with the other kids，but Mother needs to be with me...’”可知，珍妮丝喜欢乘公共汽车去学校。故选B。]

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| 语篇解读　通常，年轻人比老年人更关注新技术。而作者通过无人驾驶汽车的例子，向我们阐述了影响人们对新技术态度的其他因素。 |

24．C　[细节理解题。根据第一段可知，对于新技术的关注，年轻人的数量往往超过老年人。这说明，对新技术的出现不同年龄段的人们反应不同，应选C项。]

25．D　[细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“When you look at attitudes toward driverless cars，there doesn’t seem to be a clear generational divide.”可知，对无人驾驶汽车的态度似乎并没有一个清晰的代际差异，D项与文意一致。]

26．B　[推理判断题。根据文章最后一句可知，一旦无人驾驶汽车真正上市销售，最早的用户将是那些买得起它们的人。故B项符合题意。]

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| 语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文。介绍了一种新字体Sans Forgetica，它通过强迫读者在每个单词上花更多但不是太多的时间来帮助他们更好地记住所读的信息。并通过两组实验对比证明了其有效性。 |

27．D　[细节理解题。根据第一段内容可知Sans Forgetica可以帮助读者更好地记忆信息，故选D。]

28．A　[词义猜测题。根据画线词后的“the brain has to struggle too much to decipher(破译)it while neglecting the retention of information”可推出，上文是指字体“太古怪；陌生”而使大脑无法理解，必须费力去破译字体，故画线部分意为“陌生的”，故选A。]

29．C　[段落大意题。根据第四段倒数第一、二句可知Sans Forgetica字体的工作原理是设置恰到好处的障碍，迫使读者花更多的时间阅读每个单词，以让大脑进行更深层次的认知过程。故第四段的大意是说明Sans Forgetica字体是如何工作的，故选C。]

30．B　[推理判断题。根据第六段第二句可知，第一组实验中参与者记住了69%用Sans Forgetica字体写的词组，而其他字体则为61%；根据第六段最后一句可知，第二组实验中用Sans Forgetica字体的一组记住了57%，而Arial字体的一组只有50%。由此可以推理第六段提到两组实验的目的是证明Sans Forgetica字体的有效性。故选B。]

31．F　32.E　33.B　34.A　35.G

36．B　[consume消费；spend花(时间)，度过；waste浪费；require要求。根据第二段第一句中的“I’d be living for the next fourteen days”可知，作者将在巴塞罗那度过两个星期。故选B。]

37．A　[根据空格后的“as I arrived at the warm，colorful campus”和第二段最后一句中的“Counselors and other staff members welcomed us at the gate，introducing themselves”可知，此处指那种紧张的心情没有了。have butterflies in one’s stomach是固定短语，意为“(做某事前)心慌，紧张”。故选A。]

38．D　[分析句子结构可知，空格处引导定语从句，先行词是“campus”，且在从句中作地点状语，应用where引导该从句。故选D。]

39．C　[chance机会；life生活；home家；language语言。根据下一句中的“Counselors and other staff members welcomed us at the gate，introducing themselves”可知，作者感觉像回到另一个家。故选C。]

40．B　[nervous紧张的；friendly友好的；awkward笨拙的；silent沉默的。根据空格前的“welcomed us”和“introducing themselves”可知，此处指夏令营的负责人和其他工作人员一直友好地陪在“我们”身边。故选B。]

41．A　[make one’s way to为固定短语，意为“朝……走”。故选A。]

42．C　[lay down放下，制定；strike down使病倒，撞倒；calm down使平静，安静；无attend down这个短语；根据空格前的“a crying girl”可知，此处指另外两个女孩在安慰哭泣的女孩，让她平静下来。故选C。]

43．D　[根据本句中的“Little”和“know”可知，此处是否定词位于句首，该句子使用部分倒装。根据上下文可知，此处应用一般过去时，且需要将助动词did提前。故选D。]

44．D　[根据空格后的“how close we’d become”可知，此处指作者不知道她和这三个女孩会有什么回忆。故选D。]

45．B　[根据第一段最后一句中的“the next two weeks”可知，此处指接下来的两个星期。couple意为“两个”，符合语境。故选B。]

46．A　[threaten威胁；urge力劝；promise承诺；convince使相信。根据空格后的“not to send us shopping”可知，此处指负责人威胁她们说如果她们不立即睡觉就不送她们去购物。故选A。]

47．C　[frequently频繁地；thoroughly全面地；immediately立即；comfortably舒服地。句意参见上题解析。故选C。]

48．A　[admit承认；shout大叫；remember记得；argue争论。根据语境可知，一位同学承认他这两个星期学的西班牙语比在学校一年学得都多。故选A。]

49．D　[work工作；rest休息；peace平静；school学校。句意参见上题解析。故选D。]

50．D　[side方面；angle角度；square正方形，平方；corner角落。根据语境可知，此处指来自世界各个角落的人。故选D。]

51．B　[staff全体员工；choice选择，被选中的东西；service服务；table桌子。根据空格后的“endless”和“people with special food needs”可知，此处指可供选择的食物是无穷无尽的。故选B。]

52．A　[cater to满足某种需要或要求；adopt to采用；deal with处理；think of想起。根据空格前的needs可知，此处指很好地满足了有特殊食物需要的人。故选A。]

53．C　[encourage鼓励；motivate激励；surprise使惊喜；awake唤醒。根据后面的“surprise”和“unannounced”可知，此处指给“我们”惊喜。故选C。]

54．B　[根据空格前的“water party”和“watermelon­eating contest”可知，他们总有一些锦囊妙招。have something up one’s sleeve是固定短语，意为“有锦囊妙计，心中自有主张”。故选B。]

55．C　[voice嗓音；cheer欢呼；tear泪水；story故事。根据空格前的“sad”可知，所有人都很伤心，不愿意离开，他们流的泪水能填满奥运会的游泳池。故选C。]

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| 语篇解读　这是一篇说明文，主题语境是“人与自然”。为了培养孩子们对地球的关爱与呵护，菲律宾近日通过了一项新法案，要求每个学生在毕业前都种植10棵树。 |

56．the　57.to　58.To promote　59.was passed　60.has lost

61．fantastic　62.extremely　63.involving　64.that　65.awareness

第一节　参考范文

Dear Sharon，

I’m glad to know you are keen on Chinese songs and want to learn them.Here I would like to recommend my friend Wang Ming to you.

Wang Ming，aged 17 this year, is a student in our school.He is honest，kind and easy to get along with.On the one hand, he has a gift for singing and has taken part in many singing contests in which he performed well. Therefore, I’m sure he will live up to your expectations.On the other hand，his spoken English is so excellent that he has no difficulty communicating with you in English.

I hope my recommendation is of some help to you.

Best wishes!

Yours，

Li Hua

第二节　参考范文

The response surprised and troubled Philip.He asked Phil if he would lose her one day.He was worried about she would die and he would be without her.Phil comforted him，“Philip，please don’t worry about your mother.She’s still young and she’ll be with you.Of course，one day，she will die—but we all will die.When that happens，you’ll be a different person，an older person.It will be hard but you’ll manage it successfully—believe me.”

On the doorstep，young Philip looked up at his friendly neighbour.“Thank you very much，Mr Radcliffe.I feel a bit better now.Can I call again sometime？” “Of course，” Phil promised.“Come and talk whenever you like.Molly and I love seeing you and your friends.” The boy then said very quietly，“But you might be out.Or you might move away.” Phil cast a kind look at the boy，placed a comforting hand on his shoulder，and assured him，“Don’t worry.Whenever you want me，I’ll be there.Whatever happens，I promise you that I’ll be your friend as long as you trust me.”