**杨府山高复寒假英语作业三**

**浙江省舟山市舟山中学2021年12月高三英语月考试卷**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

**做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上**

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分12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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C

听下面一段较长对话，回答1-4小题。

1．How often will the man be available to work?

A．Up to three evenings a week. B．At least three evenings a week. C．No more than two evenings a week.

2．Why does the man apply for a part-time job?

A．To earn money. B．To gain work experience. C．To improve his social skills.

3．What is the man good at?

A．Solving problems. B．Communicating with people. C．Working in a group.

4．What will the man do on September 10th?

A．Have a lesson. B．Work for the community. C．Meet the woman.

听下面一段较长对话，回答5-8小题。

5．Why did the woman get off the taxi after five minutes?

A．The taxi broke down. B．The taxi was out of gas. C．The driver was a greenhand.

6．What time should the woman begin to work?

A．At 8:00 a.m. B．At 8:20 a.m. C．At 8:40 a.m.

7．Why does the man refuse the woman’s request?

A．She is always late for work.

B．She doesn’t want to pay the parking fees.

C．There is no more room available in the car.

8．How does the man suggest the woman go to work in the end?

A．By bus. B．By car. C．By subway.

**第二节（共12小题；每小题1.5分，满分18分）**

听下面一段较长对话，回答9-12小题。

9．What is the relationship between the speakers?

A．Teacher and student. B．Journalist and sportsman. C．Interviewer and job applicant.

10．What does the man think of a teacher’s work?

A．Easy. B．Boring. C．Challenging.

11．What does the man like doing best?

A．Playing sports. B．Watching sports. C．Teaching sports.

12．What does the man value most about doing sports?

A．Teach the young important life lessons.

B．Try to maintain mental well-being.

C．Make efforts to keep physically fit.

听下面一段独白，回答13-16小题。

13．Who is giving the talk?

A．A reporter. B．A radio host. C．A policeman.

14．Which travelers had the most problems because of the accident?

A．Rail travelers. B．Air travelers. C．Road travelers.

15．Why did the accident probably happen?

A．Because of a mistake. B．Because of bad weather. C．Because of heavy traffic.

16．What was removed at about 5:30 p. m.?

A．A bridge. B．A bus. C．A train.

听下面一段独白，回答17-20小题。

17．What is the talk mainly about?

A．Ways to learn Latin well. B．Attempts to bring Latin to life. C．The origin of the Latin language.

18．How often is the Vatican Radio news broadcast?

A．Every day. B．Once a week. C．Five times a month.

19．What makes Luca Desiata’s book special?

A．Being written in two ancient languages.B．Being translated into several versions.C．Being about crossword puzzles.

20．What did Carlo Egger try to do?

A．Renew Latin through the Internet. B．Create some new Latin words. C．Form Latin Facebook groups.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分30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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

  **A**

 China started to carry out its one-child policy in the 1980s. Only several years ago it began to loosen the strict one-child policy. From 2016, Chinese couples were allowed to have up to two children, while parents from only-child families have been able to have two children since 2013.

On July 20, 2021, to promote the long-term and balanced development of the population , the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the State Council announced the Decision on using best of the family planning policy. According to the document, China will revise the law on population and family planning to make the country’s three-child policy legal, which was introduced on May 31, 2021 to allow all Chinese couples to have a third child.

The Decision contains supporting measures covering the aspects of giving birth, parenting, education, taxation, housing, and women’s rights in employment — to encourage births. While specific measures have yet to be worked out, potential future measures could affect human resources and wage policies of companies in China. They are also likely to unlock market opportunities in areas of day care services, elder care, healthcare, and related issues.

Currently, China does not have a national rule on childcare leave. However, female employees are entitled for 98 days of basic maternity leave (产假) by law as well as extra days granted by the local region. Meanwhile, male employees may enjoy paternity leave (陪产假) at the same time, ranging from seven days to one month, depending on the local rules. Thus, maternity leave and paternity leave policies vary from region to region. The Decision mentions that China will also explore an elderly care leave rule, allowing only-child employees to spend more time to take care of their parents.

The latest relaxing measures can still impact the personal lives of millions of families in China and will have long-term implication on the country’s demographics (人口结构).

21．What can we learn about family planning policy?

A．One-child policy has a history of more than forty years.

B．All couples have been able to have two children since 2013.

C．Three-child policy contributes to China’s population balance.

D．China will tighten one-child policy for some families in China.

22．What benefits will support measures bring about?

A．Better housing conditions. B．A steady increase in women's wages.

C．More opportunities in day care market. D．Digging out women's potential in companies.

23．Which of the following words can best explain the underlined word “granted" in the 4th paragraph?

A．changed. B．approved. C．abolished. D．completed.

  **B**

 Jonas loved to play video games. He liked all kinds of games, but he especially enjoyed games that let him pretend he was a race car diver. He loved to watch all the scenery fly by while he turned the wheel to get by the other players.

More than anything, Jonas wanted the newest driving video game. It was called *Race to the Top of Speed Mountain*. It looked like so much fun in the commercials. But when Jonas asked for the game, his mother only sighed. “Your birthday isn’t until July,” she said. “If you want the game sooner than that, you will have to buy it yourself.”

Jonas thought hard. He was too young to drive to work like Dad, and he couldn’t turn his bedroom into an office to work at home like Mom. He went to his favorite thinking spot to look at the bird feeder in his back yard.

As Jonas was thinking about getting a job, it began to snow. At first there were only a few flakes, but soon the ground turned white.

“I know!” cried Jonas. “I’ll shovel (铲) the sidewalks on snow days. If I’m fast, I can do a lot of houses and make a lot of money.”

So Jonas put on his warmest sweater and bundled up in his winter coat. He added gloves and a hat. Then he went into the garage to grab a shovel.

Jonas started next door. He rang the bell and asked Mr. Travers if he would like his sidewalks shoveled. “Yes,” said Mr. Travers. “But you should wait until it stops snowing before you start or you will have to do it twice.”

“I’ll be back!” said Jonas. He went around the block to see who would like their walks shoveled after the storm. He had eight customers by the time he got back to his own house.

When it stopped snowing, Jonas grabbed his shovel and got to work. He started at Mr. Travers’ house and shoveled the sidewalks in the same order he talked to his neighbors. When he was finished, he was very, very tired. Jonas was also happy. He had earned forty dollars for his work, and now he would be able to buy his video game.

And he did — right after a warm cup of cocoa.

24．Jonas’s mother refused to buy him the video game because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．she couldn’t afford it B．his birthday hadn’t come yet

C．she wanted him to be independent D．he was too young to play the game

25．Why did Jonas shovel the sidewalks?

A．To earn money for a video game. B．To get work experience.

C．To make his mother proud. D．To perform an act of kindness.

26．How did Jonas feel in the end?

A．Relaxed and Curious. B．Pleased and energetic. C．Regretful but relieved. D．Exhausted but satisfied.

27．What can be a suitable title for the text?

A．A Snowy Day B．Help from neighbors C．Jonas’ First Job D．The Newest Video Game

 **C**

 Identifying the chemical makeup of pigment (色素) used in ancient documents, paintings, and watercolors is critical to restoring and conserving the precious artworks. However, despite numerous efforts, scientists had been unable to determine the source of folium, a popular blue dye used to color manuscripts (手稿) in Europe during the middle ages — from the 5th to the 15th century. Now, a team of researchers from Portugal has finally uncovered the mysterious ingredient responsible for the gorgeous blueish-purple color that helped bring ancient illustrations and texts to life.

The research team began by poring over instructions penned by European dye makers from the 12th, 14th, and 15A centuries. They found what they were seeking in a 15th-century text entitled *The Book on How to Make All the Color Paints* for Illuminating Books. However, translating the instructions was no easy task. It was written in the now extinct Judaeo-Porluguese language, and though the source of the dye was traced back to a plant, no name was mentioned.

However, by piecing together suggestions from the text the scientists were able to determine that the dye was made from the bluish-green berries of the chrozophora tinctoria plant. After an extensive search, the team found a few varieties of the plant growing along the roadside near the town of Monsaraz in south Portugal.

The detailed instructions gave the researchers critical clues — including the best time to pick the berries. “You need to squeeze the fruits, being careful not to break the seeds, and then to put them on linen. The scientist says the detail was important since broken seeds polluted the pigment producing an inferior quality ink. The dyed linen, which was left to dry, was an efficient way to store and transport the pigment during ancient times. When needed, the artist would simply cut off a piece of the cloth and dip it with water to squeeze out the blue color.

Once the key ingredient had been identified, the researchers began to determine the dye’s molecular structure. To their surprise, they found that folium was not like any other known permanent blue dyes — it was an entirely new class of color, one they named chrozophoridin. “Chrozophoridin was used in ancient times to make a beautiful blue dye for painting.” the team wrote in the study. “Thus, we believe that this will not be our final word on this amazing plant and its story and that further discoveries will follow soon.”

28．The primary purpose of the study is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．restore and conserve ancient precious artworks B．determine the substance making up the folium

C．prove the ancient dye-making technique was organic D．identify which class of color folium belongs to

29．The underlined phrase “poring over” in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．discussing publicly B．testing repeatedly C．passing directly D．reading carefully

30．The article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．how the mystery of a thousand-year-old blue dye was solvedB．why the researchers took the trouble to recreate the dye

C．what needs to be done to make an organic dye from a plant D．when and where the discovery of the dye was made

**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

 Shakespeare once wrote: “Neither a borrower nor a lender be; For loan oft loses both itself and friend”. It’s often paraphrased and used as a warming about the dangers of lending, and how you could risk a friendship through it.31．

If our friend or family member comes to us for hard cash, it can be very difficult to turn them away. You feel under pressure to help. 32． So how can we, as the lender, avoid these complications （纠纷）？ According to Bradley T. Klontz, an expert in financial psychology, there are some steps you can take.

Understanding why there is an unavoidable risk to lending anything to a friend is the first thing.33． This is because, psychologically speaking, the action of lending has changed the balance of power. The lender becomes superior, while the borrower may feel awkward with the new arrangement. Likewise, if you try to advise them on what to do with the money, it might make things difficult between you two.

34． Saying ‘no’ is hard when a friend comes asking, but if you need that money, denying them is probably the safest course of action. If you still feel the need to lend, making a legally binding （具有法律约束力的） agreement and putting things down in writing could guarantee deadlines.35．

Finally, for some, it’s best to just see the money as a gift and be pleasantly surprised if something comes back. And if you do want to preserve your friendship, perhaps a bank is a better option.

A．And if you can’t afford to lend something, don’t.

B．But why can lending money be so harmful to our friendships?

C．If you do decide you want to lend money, be sure to write up an agreement.

D．And if that money doesn’t come back, it can lead to fights or even legal battles.

E.It’s not just the risk of losing the money, but the friendship could also be in danger.

F.Even if you’re sure that the borrower will pay you back, it’s hard to know if you should continue.

G.But, some friends may not like the idea of being asked to make it official-seeing it as a lack of trust.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节完形填空（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

 A major earthquake struck Haiti in 2010. Shortly after that, my wife and I decided to 36 a struggling orphanage (孤儿院) in Port-au-Prince. The children there became like 37 to us, especially one little girl named Chika. But at the age of five, Chika was diagnosed with a rare brain tumor. Though we never 38 adopted Chika, we decided to bring her home with us to Detroit to make sure she got the 39 medical care---just as any parent would.

Occasionally, our friends would say，“It’s 40 what you’re doing for a child that’s not yours.” It 41 me to think there would be any difference in our efforts if 42 Chika had our DNA．

The paperwork at the orphanage was 43 by me. It obligated (使负责任) us to feed, educate，and 44 the children—all things parents are supposed to do. But 45 , it is a document of 46 , not parenthood.

We 47 with the “Yours or not yours” question for many times until Chika once asked, “How did you find me?” From then on，I 48 myself she would never feel 49 again.

We did not bring any of these little souls into the world. That 50 can never be overstated. But I have witnessed the 51 connection between an adoptive mother and her child, and I have also witnessed helpless babies 52 by those who birthed them. The opposite also happens. Now, I’ve 53 the truth: Love determines our 54 . It always comes down to that. We were---we are---a place of love and 55 for Haitian children.

36．A．take over B．check out C．settle in D．pull down

37．A．friends B．family C．audience D．patients

38．A．formally B．willingly C．temporarily D．eagerly

39．A．cheapest B．simplest C．toughest D．best

40．A．easy B．understandable C．great D．rewarding

41．A．shocked B．excited C．puzzled D．Embarrassed

42．A．somewhat B．somehow C．anyway D．therefore

43．A．clarified B．discovered C．evaluated D．signed

44．A．protect B．observe C．punish D．test

45．A．by the way B．in the end C．as a consequence D．for no reason

46．A．rights B．methods C．process D．responsibility

47．A．dealt ‘ B．agreed C．wrestled D．ended

48．A．confirmed B．forced C．proved D．promised

49．A．annoyed B．lost C．confused D．forgot

50．A．problem B．lesson C．truth D．idea

51．A．purest B．strangest C．funniest D．weakest

52．A．trained B．delivered C．abandoned D．amused

53．A．thought highly of B．made peace with C．fed up with D．let go of

54．A．bonds B．beliefs C．goals D．efforts

55．A．dream B．luck C．wisdom D．shelter

**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。

Snakes are just about the most frightening thing in the world, according to Dr. Henry Walton Jones Jr. The only thing 56． (bad) than a snake you can see is a snake you can’t see, however. And thanks 57． the photos Sunshine Coast Snake Catchers offer, you can experience the latter horror from the comfort of almost anywhere else besides the place 58． that snake is.

The snake-like animals’ removal(移动) and relocation 59． (serve) from Queensland, Australia posted a challenge to its 51,000 some-odd fans 60． (find) the snake in the photo.

Any luck? The photo shows that this particular backyard seems like 61． regular ＂I Spy＂ book for snakes, so it’s understandable if they are still looking hard. The snake is actually in the top right corner, 62． (hide) in the crook(藤条) between the two fences.

Fear of snakes 63． (call) ＂Ophidiophobia＂(蛇恐怖症) or ＂being a rational person＂. People are afraid of a lot of odd things, though.

This fun little puzzle proves to just be further evidence that Australia is a 64． (terrible) dangerous place where everything 65．(try) to eat you. We’ll just stick to trying to find turtles in flowers, thank you very much.

**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）**

66．学生作，上周你校成功举办了英语周活动（English Wek). 请你为校英文报写一篇报道，内容包括：

1. 参加人员；2. 活动内容；3. 活动意义。

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）**

67．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。

At a medical clinic in Waterloo, Ontario, an elderly woman sat on the edge of a waiting room chair singing the Celine Dion tune “My Heart Will Go On.” Other than a slight rhythmic rocking of her body to the Titanic theme song, she kept still, with her arms crossed elegantly over her chest. With little effort, she was able to send her sweet，high-pitched (尖声的) voice exploding into every comer of the clinic.

I had fun watching how people reacted. There was a lot of changing in seats, but mainly they awkwardly looked away and tried to pretend there was nothing out of the ordinary going on.

I was there with my father, who was getting a routine blood test, when the woman arrived. She settled into the seat directly across from my dad. Because she was so tiny, she was forced to sit on the edge of the chair so her feet could touch the floor. The position made it seem as though she were sitting forward to engage in conversation with him. She smiled at him, and he smiled back.

I was concerned about how my dad would react to the possible invasion of his space. He was 77 at the time and had been living with Alzheimer’s (老年痴呆症) for several years. He was a brilliant and shy military man. When he was healthy，he tolerated people’s eccentricities (古怪) dutifully but with silent disapproval. He considered it wholly bad mannered to bring too much unnecessary attention to oneself. Since Alzheimer’s has a tendency to cause damage to a person’s patience and self-control. Dad had got into a few challenging and unpleasant situations in the past. I couldn’t help but think that this little woman was playing with fire.

Her singing began gently, like a quiet hum. I glanced over at Dad. His smile was gone, and he was staring right

at her. She was staring back. I couldn't read his expression, but it seemed to be something like confusion. This wasn’t an unusual state for him.

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，每段的开头语己为你写好；4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

This didn’t stop the tiny woman one bit, and her singing slowly got louder.

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

Paragraph 2:

To my surprise, my dad's face softened.

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**参考答案**

**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12分）**

1．A 2．B 3．B 4．C

【原文】

W: Hello. Care for the Community. How can I help you?

M: Oh, good morning. I’m interested in doing some part-time work for your organization. My name is Philippa Tailor. I’m a student at Brookfields University.

W: Good morning, Philippa. When would you be available to work? Days? Evenings?

M: Well, days would be difficult, as I have classes then. I was thinking maybe a couple of evenings a week, or maybe three. But no more than that.

W: OK. Philippa, why are you interested in working for us?

M: Well, I major in Social Care Studies. I’m hoping to apply for a job in social care when I graduate, and this would give me some work experience in this field.

W: Great. And what makes you suitable for this kind of work, do you think?

M: Well, I have very good communication skills. That’s my strong point, I think. And I’m a good listener. Sometimes you can help by just listening, you know.

W: I agree. Hmm, right. What I’d like to do, if it’s OK with you, is fix an appointment so we can meet and talk about this some more. It wouldn’t be anything formal, not an interview or anything like that. Er, how are you fixed for Tuesday 9th September at 4:30?

M: Ah, I’m sorry. I have a lesson then. Would Wednesday be possible?

W: The 10th? Yes, that would be fine.

5．C 6．A 7．C 8．C

【原文】

W: David, I had a terrible experience this morning. I took a taxi to work, but the taxi driver had little experience. So I got off the taxi after five minutes and walked all the way to work.

M: Oh, that's too bad! Were you late?

W: Yeah. I didn't get to my office until 8:20 a. m, so I was 20 minutes late.

M: I am never late for work. I often drive to work, and sometimes I take the bus.

W: You drive? But parking around here is so expensive.

M: Actually, I drive to work with some of my colleagues, so we can share the cost of gas and parking.

W: Do you think I could share a ride too?

M: Unfortunately, we don't have any more space in the car. Maybe you can get to work by subway. Taking the subway is a bit more expensive than taking the bus, but it's totally worth it.

W: I see. Thank you for your suggestion.

9．C 10．C 11．A 12．A

【原文】

W: Nice to meet you, Jack. I’m Mrs. Spence. Please take a seat.

M: Thank you, Mrs. Spence. Nice to meet you, too.

W: So, you’ve applied to do a teaching course here.

M: Yes, that’s right.

W: I’d like you to tell me, first of all, why you want to be a teacher.

M: OK. Well, I’ve always loved explaining things and helping people. I’m not looking for an easy job—I like a challenge! I also want to work with young people.

W: And why have you decided to become a PE teacher?

M: OK, playing sports is my favorite. I really believe it’s important for young people to do sports at school.

W: Oh, mine is watching sports. Well, why is it so important, do you think?

M: OK. Well, first of all, we all know it’s important for our health to keep physically fit. Secondly, physical exercise is good for our mental well-being.

W: Hmmm…

M:Finally, playing sports teaches young people important life lessons, like the teamwork, which values most.

W: OK. Jack. Let’s stop here. I’ll let you know the result soon.

**第二节（共12小题；每小题1.5分，满分18分）**

13．B 14．C 15．A 16．B

【原文】

Good morning. Here is the news from Sunrise Radio. The roof of a bus was damaged after it crashed into a low railway bridge in York. It happened on Leeman Road on Thursday afternoon. Nobody was hurt in the crash, but the road remains closed. Train services are running, but there have been a few trains being late. A woman who lives on Leeman Road, named Sarah, said, “I've just got home to see a bus that has been peeled (剥) open like a can of beans. Terrible. There is exactly no roof on this bus at all.” Another person named Karen said, “There was a large noise and the whole roof came flying off. I was shocked.” The bus company told our reporter, “The accident might be caused by a mistake, and we are working hard to find out what exactly happened.” Clearly, such a tall bus should not have been traveling on that road. The bus was removed at about 5:30 p. m., but the road was still closed and it caused heavy traffic during the rush hour.

17．B 18．B 19．A 20．B

【原文】

M: Vatican Radio recently began its first regular news broadcast in Latin. The broadcast is the latest effort to expand the use of Latin. The weekly Vatican Radio news broadcast lasts five minutes. It will be followed by a 30-minute show with Latin conversation. The radio’s news team, as well as the Vatican’s Latin translation department, will produce the program. Italian businessman Luca Desiata published a new book of crossword puzzles in Latin and ancient Greek this month. This book is thought to be the first with no help or explanations in modern languages. Desiata said the Internet has helped renew interest in Latin as more and more schools around the world stop teaching it. He said we now have Wikipedia in Latin, and about 40 Latin Facebook groups around the world. Many attempts have been made to bring Latin back to popular use. Some have tried to introduce new words for things that did not exist at the time of the Roman Empire. In the 1990s, for example, top Vatican Latin researcher Carlo Egger came up with some words for common objects in the home. Maybe given time, the dead language will come back to life.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共10小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）**

A

21．C 22．C 23．B

【分析】

本文是说明文。文章讲述了中国的“三孩”生育政策以及相关支持性措施。

21．

推理判断题。根据第二段“On July 20, 2021, to promote the long-term and balanced development of the population , the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the State Council announced the Decision on using best of the family planning policy. According to the document, China will revise the law on population and family planning to make the country’s three-child policy legal, which was introduced on May 31, 2021 to allow all Chinese couples to have a third child.(2021年7月20日，为促进人口的长期平衡发展，中共中央和国务院宣布了关于使用最佳计划生育政策的决定。根据该文件，中国将修改人口和计划生育法，使这个国家的“三孩”政策合法。该政策于2021年5月31日出台，允许所有中国夫妇生育第三个孩子)”可知，“三孩”政策有助于中国人口平衡。故选C。

22．

细节理解题。根据第三段的“They are also likely to unlock market opportunities in areas of day care services, elder care, healthcare, and related issues.(这些决定也有可能在日托服务、老年人护理、医疗保健和相关问题等领域释放市场机会)”可知，这些支持性措施会带来日托市场上更多的机会。故选C。

23．

词句猜测题。上文“Currently, China does not have a national rule on childcare leave. However, female employees are entitled for 98 days of basic maternity leave (产假) by law as well as extra days(目前，中国还没有一个关于育儿休假的国家规定。但是，根据法律规定，女性员工有权享有98天的基本产假和额外的天数)”说明女性员工享有98天法律规定的产假和额外的天数，结合下文的“by the local region(被当地政府)”可推断，这些额外的产假是当地政府批准的，划线词与B项approved“被批准的”意思相近。故选B。

B

24．B 25．A 26．D 27．C

【分析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了乔纳斯想要得到自己心仪的最新的驾驶电子游戏，在被母亲拒绝后，自己通过雪天铲人行道的雪来自己赚钱买游戏的故事。

24．

细节理解题。根据第二段第四句话开始“But when Jonas asked for the game, his mother only sighed. “Your birthday isn’t until July,” she said. “If you want the game sooner than that, you will have to buy it yourself.”(但当乔纳斯要求参加比赛时，他的母亲只是叹了口气。“你的生日要到7月才到，”她说。“如果你想早一点得到这个游戏，你就得自己去买。”)”可知，乔纳斯的母亲拒绝给他买电子游戏，因为他的生日还没到。故选B。

25．

推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“If you want the game sooner than that, you will have to buy it yourself. (如果你想早一点得到这个游戏，你就得自己去买)”和第五段““I know!” cried Jonas. “I’ll shovel (铲) the sidewalks on snow days. If I’m fast, I can do a lot of houses and make a lot of money.”(“我知道！”乔纳斯喊道。“下雪天我会铲人行道。如果我速度快，我可以铲很多房子，赚很多钱。”)”可知，乔纳斯铲人行道是为一个电子游戏赚钱。故选A。

26．

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段第三四句“When he was finished, he was very, very tired. Jonas was also happy.(当他完成时，他非常非常累。乔纳斯也很高兴)”可知，乔纳斯最后感觉筋疲力尽但心满意足。故选D。

27．

主旨大意题。结合文章大意，讲述了乔纳斯想要得到自己心仪的最新的驾驶电子游戏，在被母亲拒绝后，自己通过雪天铲雪来自己赚钱买游戏的故事，可知C选项（乔纳斯的第一份工作）符合题意。故选C。

C

28．B 29．D 30．A

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要内容是关于一种成分神秘的蓝色染料，研究小组经过研究发现了这种蓝色染料的关键成分，讲述了千年蓝色染料之谜是如何解开的。

28．

推理判断题。由第一段中的“However, despite numerous efforts, scientists had been unable to determine the source of folium, a popular blue dye used to color manuscripts (手稿) in Europe during the middle ages — from the 5th to the 15th century. Now, a team of researchers from Portugal has finally uncovered the mysterious ingredient responsible for the gorgeous blueish-purple color that helped bring ancient illustrations and texts to life. (然而，尽管进行了大量的努力，科学家们仍然无法确定叶绿的来源。叶绿是一种流行的蓝色染料，在中世纪（从5世纪到15世纪）欧洲用于给手稿上色。现在，一个来自葡萄牙的研究小组终于发现了一种神秘的成分，这种神秘的成分导致了绚丽的蓝紫色，使古老的插图和文字栩栩如生)”，最后一段中的“Once the key ingredient had been identified, the researchers began to determine the dye’s molecular structure. To their surprise, they found that folium was not like any other known permanent blue dyes — it was an entirely new class of color, one they named chrozophoridin. (一旦关键成分被确定，研究人员就开始确定这种染料的分子结构。令他们惊讶的是，他们发现叶绿与其他已知的永久性蓝色染料不同——这是一种全新的颜色，他们将其命名为chrozophoridin)”和其它研究内容可知，研究的主要目的是为了确定叶绿的组成物质。故选B项。

29．

词句猜测题。由第二段中的“The research team began by poring over instructions penned by European dye makers from the 12th, 14th, and 15A centuries. They found what they were seeking in a 15th-century text entitled *The Book on How to Make All the Color Paints* for Illuminating Books. However, translating the instructions was no easy task. (研究小组首先poring over欧洲染料制造商从12、14和15世纪开始编写的说明书。他们在15世纪的一本书中找到了他们想要的东西，这本书名叫《如何制作所有用于书籍照明的彩色颜料》。然而，翻译说明书绝非易事)”可知，研究小组仔细阅读了说明书，对其进行研究，找到自己需要的东西，poring over在此处意为“仔细阅读（reading carefully）”。故选D项。

30．

主旨大意题。由第一段中的“However, despite numerous efforts, scientists had been unable to determine the source of folium, a popular blue dye used to color manuscripts (手稿) in Europe during the middle ages — from the 5th to the 15th century. Now, a team of researchers from Portugal has finally uncovered the mysterious ingredient responsible for the gorgeous blueish-purple color that helped bring ancient illustrations and texts to life. (然而，尽管进行了大量的努力，科学家们仍然无法确定叶绿的来源。叶绿是一种流行的蓝色染料，在中世纪（从5世纪到15世纪）欧洲用于给手稿上色。现在，一个来自葡萄牙的研究小组终于发现了一种神秘的成分，这种神秘的成分导致了绚丽的蓝紫色，使古老的插图和文字栩栩如生)”，最后一段中的“Once the key ingredient had been identified, the researchers began to determine the dye’s molecular structure. To their surprise, they found that folium was not like any other known permanent blue dyes — it was an entirely new class of color, one they named chrozophoridin. (一旦关键成分被确定，研究人员就开始确定这种染料的分子结构。令他们惊讶的是，他们发现叶绿与其他已知的永久性蓝色染料不同——这是一种全新的颜色，他们将其命名为chrozophoridin)”和结合全文对这种蓝色染料成分的研究可知，研究人员已确定染料的关键成分，由此可知，本文主要是关于一种千年蓝色染料之谜是如何解开的。故选A项。

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

31．B 32．D 33．E 34．A 35．G

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了，为什么朋友间借钱会影响友谊，以及如何避免这些影响。

31．

上文“It’s often paraphrased and used as a warning about the dangers of lending, and how you could risk a friendship through it.”（它经常被转述并用作对贷款危险的警告，以及你如何通过它冒着友谊的风险。）说明，借贷会影响友谊；下文“If our friend or family member comes to us for hard cash, it can be very difficult to turn them away.”（如果我们的朋友或家人来找我们要现金，很难拒绝他们。）说借贷影响友谊的原因，B. But why can lending money be so harmful to our friendships?（但是为什么借钱会对我们的友谊如此有害呢？）在此处起着承上启下的作用。故选B。

32．

下文“So how can we, as the lender, avoid these complications（纠纷）？”（那么作为贷方，我们如何才能避免这些纠纷？）说明，说明朋友间借贷可能会带来纠纷，也就是打官司，与D. And if that money doesn’t come back, it can lead to fights or even legal battles.（如果这笔钱不回来，可能会导致打架甚至法律纠纷。）相一致。故选D。

33．

上文“Understanding why there is an unavoidable risk to lending anything to a friend is the first thing.”（首先要了解为什么将任何东西借给朋友会有不可避免的风险。）说明借贷有不可避免的风险，E. It’s not just the risk of losing the money, but the friendship could also be in danger.（这不仅仅是赔钱的风险，而且友谊也可能处于危险之中。）接着说都有哪两种风险。故选E。

34．

上文“Saying ‘no’ is hard when a friend comes asking, but if you need that money, denying them is probably the safest course of action.”（当朋友来问时说“不”很难，但如果你需要这笔钱，拒绝他们可能是最安全的做法。）说明，即使是朋友之间该不借时就不要借，与A. And if you can’t afford to lend something, don’t.（如果你负担不起借东西，就不要借。）相一致。故选A。

35．

上文“If you still feel the need to lend, making a legally binding（具有法律约束力的） agreement and putting things down in writing could guarantee deadlines.”（如果您仍然觉得需要出借，可以签订具有法律约束力的协议并以书面形式记录下来，以保证期限。）说明，即使是朋友之间也最好打一个欠条，G. But, some friends may not like the idea of being asked to make it official-seeing it as a lack of trust.（但是，有些朋友可能不喜欢被要求正式承认的想法——认为这是缺乏信任。）接着说有一些朋友之间会碍于面子不打欠条。故选G。

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

36．A 37．B 38．A 39．D 40．C 41．C 42．B 43．D 44．A 45．B

46．D 47．C 48．D 49．B 50．C 51．A 52．C 53．B 54．A 55．D

【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者和丈夫在海地地震后，接管了一个孤儿院。孤儿院的一个叫Chika 孩子患病后，我和丈夫带她回家，给她治病。在此期间，孩子的一个问题使我明白了爱使我们和这些本没有关系的孩子联系了起来。

【详解】

36.考查短语词义辨析。句意：不久之后，我妻子和我决定接管太子港的一家孤儿院。A.take over接管；掌管；B.check out 核查；结账离开；C.settle in习惯（新居）；适应（新工作，新学校等）；D. pull down拆毁，摧毁。根据下文“The paperwork at the orphanage was\_\_8\_\_by me”，可知我签署了接管孤儿院的文件。所以此处指我们接管了孤儿院。故选A。

37.考查名词词义辨析。句意：那里的孩子就像我们的家人一样，尤其是一个叫 Chika 的小女孩。A. friends朋友；B.family家庭；家人；C.audience观众；D.patients病人。结合下文“just as any parent would”可知里面的孩子与我们就犹如家人一样。故选B。

38.考查副词词义辨析。句意：虽然我们从未正式收养过奇卡，但我们决定带她回底特律，确保她得到最好的医疗护理，就像任何父母一样。A.formally正式地；B.willingly乐意地；C.temporarily临时的；暂时的；D.eagerly渴望地。根据上文“ especially one little girl named Chika”及“we never”可知，Chika是孤儿院的一名孩子，我们从没有收养过她。结合语境，此处指正式地收养过她。故选A。

39.考查形容词词义辨析。句意同上。A.cheapest最便宜的；B.simplest最简单的；C.toughest最困难的；D.best最好的。结合下文“just as any parent would”可知，我们对待Chika就像父母对待自己的孩子一样，根据语境，父母对于自己的生病的孩子，一定是要给其最好的治疗。故选D。

40.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：有时候，我们的朋友会说“你为一个不属于你的孩子所做的一切真是太棒了。”A.easy 容易的；B.understandable合情理的；可以理解的；C.great伟大的；D.rewarding值得做的；有意的。根据句中“what you’re doing for a child that’s not yours”可知，对于不是自己的孩子使其得到最好的治疗，这样的行为是伟大的。故选C。

41.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：如果Chika有我们的DNA，我们的努力会有什么不同，这让我很困惑。A.shocked震惊的；B.excited 兴奋的；C.puzzled迷惑的；D.embarrassed尴尬的。结合前文内容可知，我们对于这个孤儿的所作所为就是把她当成我们的孩子一样，所以此处指若她有我们的遗传基因的话，我们的做法应该是一样的。这点使的我很困惑。故选C。

42.考查副词词义辨析。句意同上。A.somewhat有点儿；B.somehow不知怎么地；C.anyway无论如何；不管怎样；D.therefore因此。根据前文可知，Chika是孤儿院的一名孩子，和我们没有血缘上的关系。而此处是一种假设，指她如果有我们的遗传基因的话，所以是用某种方式或不知怎们的她带上我们的DNA，故选B。

43.考查动词词义辨析。句意：孤儿院的文件是我签的。A.clarified 澄清；B.discovered发现；C.evaluated评估；D.signed签署。根据前文“The paperwork at the orphanage ”可知，此处指我签署了文件。故选D。

44.考查动词词义辨析。句意：它使我们有义务喂养、教育和保护孩子——所有父母应该做的事情。A.protect保护； B.observe观察；C. punish惩罚； D.test测试。根据前文“feed, educate”可知父母应该做的事情是要保护孩子。故选A。

45.考查短语词义辨析。句意：但归根结底，这是一份责任的文件，而不是为人父母。A.by the way顺便说一下； B.in the end最后； C.as a consequence因此； D.for no reason没有理由。根据下文“not parenthood”可知，此处指最终我们不是为人父母。故选B。

46.考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A.rights权力；B.methods方法；C.process过程；D.responsibility责任。根据前文“ It obligated (使负责任）us to feed, educate...”可知，这份文件给了我们责任。故选D。

47.考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们一直在纠结“你的或者不是你的”这个问题，直到 Chika 问“你们是怎么找到我的?”A.dealt处理；B.agreed同意；C.wrestled努力解决；D.ended结束。短语：wrestle with“绞尽脑汁”，结合句中“ “Yours or not yours” question for many times”可知，对于这个问题我们问过自己很多次，可以看出我们是在纠结。故选C。

48.考查动词词义辨析。句意：从那时起，我对自己发誓，她再也不会感到迷失。A.confirmed证实；B.forced 强迫；C.proved证明；D.promised承诺；答应。根据下文“ myself she would never feel\_\_14\_\_again”可知此处指我给自己承诺。故选D。

49.考查形容词和动词词义辨析。句意：A.annoyed生气的；B.lost不知所措；C.confused困惑的；D.forgot忘记。结合前文可知，为了给Chika治病，我们把她带回了家里，就像父母对待孩子一样。孩子感觉到了家的温暖，而在之前她是没有这种感觉的。所以孩子对此是不知所措才问了问题。故选B。

50.考查名词词义辨析。句意：真相永远不会被夸大。A.problem问题；B.lesson课程；教训；C.truth真相；D.idea相法。根据前文“We did not bring any of these little souls into the world.”可知，我们没有赋予这些孤儿院孩子的生命，这是一个事实。所以此处指事实是不会夸大的。故选C。

51.考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但我见证了养母和孩子之间最纯粹的联系，我也见证了生下孩子的人，遗弃无助的婴儿。A.purest最纯粹的；B.strangest最奇怪的；C.funniest 最滑稽的；D.weakest最弱的；根据下文“connection between an adoptive mother and her child, and I have also witnessed helpless babies \_\_\_17\_\_\_\_\_by those who birthed them”可知，亲生父母抛弃自己的孩子，使得孩子变得无助。对比可知，收养的父母和孩子之间的联系是纯粹的家人关系。故选A。

52.考查动词词义辨析。句意：A.trained 训练；培训；B.delivered运输；C.abandoned抛弃；D. amused使发笑。根据前文“helpless babies”及“by those who birthed them”可知，生他们的父母遗弃孩子才会使孩子觉得无助。故选C。

53.考查短语词义辨析。句意：现在，我已经接受了这个事实:爱决定了我们之间的联系。A.thought highly of高度评价；B.made peace with 接受；习惯；C.fed up with厌烦；D.let go of释放；松手放开。根据下文“It always comes down to that. ”可知，我们对于这个事实是接受的。故选B。

54.考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A.bonds联系；纽带；B.beliefs 信心；C.goals 目标；D.efforts努力。根据前文中“connection between an adoptive mother and her child”可知，养父母和收养的孩子的联系是源于爱，所以此处指爱是我们与这些孤儿之间联系的纽带。故选A。

55.考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们曾经，我们现在，是海地儿童的庇护所。A.dream梦；梦想；B.luck运气；幸运；C.wisdom智慧；才智；D.shelter避难所。结合前文“a place of love”，此处指我们接管的这个孤儿院成为了海地儿童的庇护所。故选D。

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

56．Worse 57．To 58．Where 59．Service 60．to find 61．A 62．hiding

63．is called 64．Terribly 65．is trying

【分析】

本文是一个趣味小测试。蛇或许是世界上最令人害怕的动物。但是，见到蛇是糟糕的，更糟糕的是蛇就在那儿，你却看不见。一张照片展示：在右上角，蛇隐藏在两个栅栏之间的藤条中。你看到了吗？这个测试还证明了一个事实：澳大利亚是一个十分危险地方。在那里，一切动物时刻企图吃掉你。

56．考查形容词比较级。此处than暗示使用bad的比较级形式，所以填worse。

57．考查固定短语。题干中表示“多亏了这张照片”，thanks to(幸亏)是固定词组，所以填to。

58．考查定语从句。此处用where引导的定语从句修饰先行词place，where在从句中作地点状语，所以填where。

59．考查名词。用名词service作本句的主语，所以填service。

60．考查非谓语动词。此处填作该句的名词challenge的定语，所以填to find。

61．考查冠词。此处regular ＂I Spy＂ book前应用不定冠词表示泛指，且regular以辅音音素开头，故填a。

62．考查非谓语动词。此句含一个谓语动词is，且没有连词，故此处应使用非谓语动词；又因为hide与本句主语snake是主动关系，所以使用现在分词hiding充当伴随状语，所以填hiding。

63．考查被动语态。此处主语是名词短语Fear of snakes，中心词是Fear，Fear of snakes与call之间为被动关系，此处表示＂被称为＂，且为一般情况，故填is called。

64．考查构词法。由于dangerous是形容词，需要副词修饰，因此此处使用副词terribly。

65．考查时态。此处表达时时刻刻都在发生的事，因此使用现在进行时态；everything作主语时，谓语动词用单数，故填is trying。

【点睛】

形容词和副词是考点，无论是在语法填空还是在短文改错中都是很容易考到的内容，因此正确掌握运用和很好的辨析形容词和副词的用法区别尤为重要。在语法填空中形容词和副词常常互换。形容词主要修饰名词，常放在名词的前面做定语；副词常常修饰动词和形容词，也可以单独使用做状语修饰句子，修饰动词放在其后做，修饰形容词常放在其前，作状语。根据这些区别则可以判定出设空是用形容词还是副词。本篇语法填空的第一个空就考查了形容词比较级，根据形容词的用法，再结合than，很快就能判断出要用形容词的比较级，所以填worse。

**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）**

66．One Possible Version

Our school’s English Week was launched last week to arouse our passion for English learning.

This week-long activity keenly appealed to us students and the teachers as well. We actively took part in the English singing competition, the drama performance, the speech contest and the lecture on western culture, which undoubtedly added colour to our campus life.

This English Week turned out to be a great success. By immersing everyone in the charm of the language, the activity fueled our desire to be better English learners.

【分析】

本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生为校英文报写一篇报道，报道上周你校成功举办的英语周活动。

【详解】

1.词汇积累

激起：arouse→stir

热情：passion→enthusiasm

吸引：appeal to→attract

毫无疑问地：undoubtedly→undeniably

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：By immersing everyone in the charm of the language, the activity fueled our desire to be better English learners.

拓展句：The activity that immersed everyone in the charm of the language fueled our desire to be better English learners.

【点睛】

【高分句型1】Our school’s English Week was launched last week to arouse our passion for English learning.（运用了被动语态，不定式表目的）

【高分句型2】We actively took part in the English singing competition, the drama performance, the speech contest and the lecture on western culture, which undoubtedly added colour to our campus life.（运用了which引导非限制性定语从句）

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

67．One possible version:

Paragraph 1: This didn’t stop the tiny woman one bit, and her singing slowly got louder. By the time she got to the chorus---“Near，far, wherever you are.” — she used all her strength to sing. She was in a thoughtful, eyes-shut and body-rocking state as if she were performing on stage. Then my dad’s eves narrowed, looking a little shocked. It seemed that he would run out of patience and lose temper at any time. I kept alert to the possibility of Dad’s irritated outburst and watched for any sign of his being unhappy.

Paragraph 2: To my surprise, my dad's face softened. The tension cased in his brow. He no longer looked confused or shocked. When her song ended and the waiting room became silent, the woman opened her eyes. My dad was still looking directly at her. There wasn't any disapproval in his eyes. “That was beautiful,” he gently commented. And this struck up a long conversation between them. It was amazing that this encounter with a waiting room songstress unlocked a side of my father I'd rarely seen before Alzheimer’s.

【分析】

文章以时间为线索，讲述了作者带父亲去诊所做常规血液检查时，见到一位老妇人坐在候诊室的椅子边上唱着泰坦尼克号主题曲。她的甜美尖锐的声音，就传遍了诊所的每个角落。随后这位女士坐在我爸爸对面的座位上，与父亲对看着。之后开始唱起歌，作者担心患有阿尔茨海默氏症的父亲会有不愉快的反应出现，听着歌声，父亲的笑容消失了，他盯着她看。

【详解】

1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“这丝毫没有阻止那个小女人，她的歌声慢慢地变大了。”可知，第一段可描写这位女士在演唱中的那种享受，她的动作、神情以及爸爸可能给出的反应。

②由第二段首句内容“令我惊讶的是，我爸爸的脸变得柔和了。”可知，第二段可描写听完这位女士的演唱之后，父亲对于女士的表演给与了很好的评价，随后他们进行了交流。

2.续写线索：女士唱歌——享受表演——父亲的神情——演唱结束——父亲评论——交流——这次邂逅的影响

3.词汇激活

行为类：

摇摆：swing/wobble/sway

关闭：close/fold

评论：note/remark/explain

情感类：

沉思的：contemplative/pensive/ruminative

震惊的：astonished/surprised/amazed

警觉的：watchful/vigilant/wakeful

困惑的：puzzled/perplexed/bemused

【点睛】

[高分句型1]She was in a thoughtful, eyes-shut and body-rocking state as if she were performing on stage. （运用了as if 的虚拟语气）

[高分句型2]When her song ended and the waiting room became silent, the woman opened her eyes. （运用了when引导的时间状语从句）