**2023-2024学年第一学期高三阶段性联考**

**高三英语试卷**

**考试时间：120分钟 试卷总分：150**

**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. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a store. B. In a hotel. C. In a restaurant.

2. Who is probably available for the meeting tomorrow?

A. Sophie. B. Peter. C. James.

3. How much is Jack’s new jacket?

A. $100. B. $130. C. $140.

4. Why does the woman have to change her flight?

A. Her father is ill.

B. Her flight has been canceled.

C. She suffers from a heart attack.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A painting. B. A photo. C. An exhibition.

**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、7题。**

6. When did the library close today?

A. At 1 p. m. B. At 3p. m. C. At 5 p. m.

7. What worried the man?

A. How to select books. B. How to return books. C. How to borrow books.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What will Charlie do after breakfast?

A. Go running. B. Take a Spanish class. C. Go to the supermarket.

9. How long will the Spanish class last?

A. For an hour. B. For two hours. C. For two and a half hours.

10. What will Charlie do together with Tom?

A. Study for a test. B. Go to the theatre. C. Watch a football match.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. When did the woman go to New Zealand last year?

A. In August. B. In October. C. In December.

12. Which place may be recommended by the woman’s friends?

A. Milford Sound. B. Mount Cook. C. Lake Tekapo.

13. What does the woman think of her trip to New Zealand?

A. Money-saving. B. Expensive. C. Tiring.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. What are the speakers doing?

A. Cooking a meal. B. Buying healthy food. C. Making a meal plan.

15. Why does the woman disagree with the suggestion of bacon?

A. It’s not to her taste. B. It’s not quick to make. C. It’s not healthy enough.

16. What will the speakers have for lunch?

A. Some potato chips and soda.

B. Sandwiches and a piece of fruit.

C. Salad and some chicken with rice.

17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Fellow workers. B. Chef and customer. C. Husband and wife.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What is the speaker trying to do?

A. Introduce Earth Day. B. Organize a party. C. Promote a volunteer job.

19. Where can the participants meet?

A. At West 36th Street & West River Parkway.

B. At East 44th Street & West River Parkway.

C. At East 45th Street & West River Parkway.

20. What are the participants required to do?

A. Bring their own gloves. B. Bring their own lunch. C. Go there with a parent.

**第二部分 阅读（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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Black Valley, 63 kilometers from downtown Chongqing, is one of the best preserved natural wonders around the municipality. The national 5A-level scenic spot is a popular summer resort for sightseeing, forest adventures, outdoor camping, hunting and angling.

Located in Heishan town, Wansheng Economic Development Zone, the scenic spot spans over 103 square kilometers, 97 percent of which are covered by primitive forests. With over 110,000 negative oxygen ions in each cubic centimeter of air, it is dubbed as a natural oxygen bar and “the most beautiful healthcare-themed valley.”

Black Valley is also known as “the natural gene bank of Chongqing and Guizhou regions” for the diversity of its rare plants and wildlife, including Cathaya argyrophylla, Davidia involucrata, Trachypithecus francoisi and clouded leopards.

Scenic spot level: AAAAA

Address: Heishan town, Wansheng Economic Development Zone, 63 kilometers from downtown Chongqing Opening hours: 8:30 am - 3:30 pm (peak season from November to February), 9:00 am-3:00 pm (off season from March to October)

Ideal sightseeing season: from May to September

Ticket price: 60 yuan ($8.72) during off season and 100 yuan during peak season, sightseeing bus and cable not included.

Notes:

1. It is recommended that tourists start from the higher southern area for a downward journey.

2. The average temperature is 18.1 degrees.

3. It’s a good idea to experience the local folk culture of the Miao ethnic group, especially when you choose to visit in May when the traditional Caishan Festival of Miao ethnic group is celebrated.

1. What can we know about Black Valley?

A. It lies in downtown Chongqing.

B. Plants and wildlife are rarely seen there.

C. A visit there costs at most 100 yuan.

D. The air is very high in negative oxygen ions there.

2. A best time for a visitor and lover of the folk culture to Black Valley is in

A. January. B. March. C. May. D. July.

3. Which section is the text taken from in a newspaper?

A. Culture. B. Travel. C. Nature. D. Wildlife.

**B**

We journalists live in a new age of storytelling, with many new multimedia tools. Many young people don’t even realize it’s new. For them, it’s just normal.

This hit home for me as I was sitting with my 2-year-old grandson on a sofa over the Spring Festival holiday. I had brought a children’s book to read. It had simple words and colorful pictures — a perfect match for his age.

Picture this: my grandson sitting on my lap as I hold the book in front so he can see the pictures. As I read, he reaches out and pokes (戳) the page with his finger.

What’s up with that? He just likes the pictures, I thought. Then I turned the page and continued. He poked the page even harder. I nearly dropped the book. I was confused: Is there something wrong with this kid?

Then I realized what was happening. He was actually a stranger to books. His father frequently amused the boy with a tablet computer which was loaded with colorful pictures that come alive when you poke them. He thought my storybook was like that.

Sorry, kid. This book is not part of your high-tech world. It’s an outdated, lifeless thing. An antique, like your grandfather. Well, I may be old, but I’m not hopelessly challenged, digitally speaking. I edit video and produce audio. I use mobile payment. I’ve even built websites.

There’s one notable gap in my new-media experience, however: I’ve spent little time in front of a camera, since I have a face made for radio. But that didn’t stop *China Daily* from asking me last week to share a personal story for a video project about the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province.

Anyway, grandpa is now an internet star — two minutes of fame! I promise not to let it go to my head. But I will make sure my 2-year-old grandson sees it on his tablet.

4. What do the underlined words “hit home for me” mean in paragraph 2?

A. Provided shelter for me. B. Became very clear to me.

C Took the pressure off me. D. Worked quite well on me.

5. Why did the kid poke the storybook?

A. He took it for a tablet computer. B. He disliked the colorful pictures.

C. He was angry with his grandpa. D. He wanted to read it by himself.

6. What does the author think of himself?

A. Socially ambitious. B. Physically attractive.

C. Financially independent. D. Digitally competent.

7. What can we learn about the author as a journalist?

A. He lacks experience in his job. B. He seldom appears on television.

C. He manages a video department. D. He often interviews internet stars.

**C**

Alaska’s Yukon River has faced major salmon shortages in recent years. Officials say record-high temperatures last year killed most salmon in the 3,200-kilometer river before the fish were able to reproduce. The losses led Alaska to stop their salmon harvests in 2021 to make sure that enough fish survived to reproduce for another year.

The poor salmon harvests caused major financial losses to private fishing companies in the area. The die-offs also hurt native communities, which traditionally store the fish as a year-round food supply.

Last month, the U.S. Department of Commerce declared a disaster for Yukon River fishing for 2020 and 2021, making aid money available. Alaska has sent emergency fish shipments to areas affected by the salmon shortages.

Scientists have mostly blamed the problems on a series of heat waves in the Bering Sea and North Pacific Ocean from 2014 to 2019. The warm ocean waters affected salmon’s living in the sea before they returned to lay eggs.

Climate change may also be affecting what the salmon are eating. Fishing experts say young salmon are likely filling up on nutrient-poor food because warmer waters drive away healthier organisms (有机物) they normally feed on. “In my opinion, the salmon are starving with climate change,” said Brooke Woods in the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

The effects of climate change on freshwater environments have also been studied. Vanessa von Biela is a biologist who looked at the rivers, streams and lakes where salmon live. Her team found that Chinook salmon show heat stress at temperatures above 18℃. They start dying above 20℃. In 2019, temperatures on the Alaskan side were above 18℃ for 44 straight days, a recent study found.

The effects of warming waters can be reduced by climate-driven glacier (冰川) runoff, which brings cooler water into rivers and streams. But scientists still expect salmon to begin slowly moving to new areas within Alaska. “Salmon will find a way,” said Biela. “but it’s going to be hard for communities in places where there might not be salmon anymore.”

8. What do the locals rely on salmon for?

A. Food supply. B. Scientific study. C. Green tourism. D. Water improvement.

9. What did the declaration of the disaster bring about?

A. Financial losses. B. Relief funds. C. Economic growth. D. Fast delivery.

10 Which of the following is the effect of climate change in Yukon River?

A. No healthy organisms are left there. B. Salmon there lose the ability to lay eggs.

C. Salmon there go short of nutritious food. D. The temperature remains above 18℃ till now.

11 What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A Measures to protect salmon are effective. B. Salmon will not find a way out of the crisis.

C. The amount of salmon will increase greatly. D. Salmon are likely to leave the river for survival.

**D**

Buying clothes for special events, hiding the price tickets and returning them to the store the next day has for years been the method of money-saving shoppers. Today people are doing it just for social media.

A survey conducted by the credit card company Barclaycard showed that nearly one in ten UK shoppers admits to buying clothing only to post photos on social media for likes. After the “outfit (装束) of the day” (OOTD) makes it online, they return it back to the store. According to Barclaycard, the “try before you buy” policy of online retailers (零售商) — where people pay for clothing they order online after they try it on at home — could be leading to this rising trend.

But the rise of social media means that everyone, not just superstars, expects to build and maintain a personal brand. Since we’re recording our lives and posting them online for public judgement, getting caught in the same outfits more than once should be avoided. And the cost of all those outfits of the day adds up, which makes returning a popular way.

There are brands that make clothes specially for social media shoppers, like Fashion Nova. “These are clothes made for social media: meant to be worn once, photographed and abandoned,” Allison P. Davis wrote in her report about the brand. Another favourite of the social media age is Rent the Runway, which lets customers rent designer clothing for a fee.

Some, however, are moving in the opposite direction. Groups promoting “work uniforms” have increased greatly in recent years, aiming to free women from “the trouble of clothing decisions”. The concept of the “capsule wardrobe (胶囊衣橱)”, which calls for purchasing a small number of high-quality pieces instead of lots of trendy throwaway clothes, is also making a comeback.

12. What does the survey by Barclaycard suggest?

A. Britons follow the fashion stars closely.

B. Some Britons over-order and return clothes.

C. Britons try on clothes before online purchases.

D. Some Britons send outfits back after taking pictures.

13. What’s Fashion Nova’s special service?

A Renting top designers’ clothes.

B. Offering customers single-use clothes.

C. Creating unique shopping experiences.

D. Helping shoppers improve their clothing style.

14. What’s the idea behind the “capsule wardrobe”?

A. Better fewer, but better. B. Less addition, but more enjoyment.

C. Less uniform, and more freedom. D. More choices, and less trouble.

15. Why does the author write the text?

A. To compare different wearing trends.

B. To introduce Britain’s new wearing trend.

C. To support buying high-quality clothes.

D. To criticize the “try before you buy” policy.

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

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

Your success as a manager can be determined by how you interact with people. The role of a manager as a leader is an important part of these interactions. Leadership involves influencing colleagues so that they follow a given direction or goal.\_\_\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_\_

The first is the “people function”. Here leadership helps to hold a group together and maintain the motivation of the group.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_\_\_\_In this role the leader will ensure the group has sufficient funds to carry out its tasks. So a leader should be seen to have influence both outside the group and within the group.

Next comes the “task function”. Here leadership involves deciding what the tasks of the group of employees are and then making sure that they are carried out successfully.

The third is the “strategic function.” \_\_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_\_A group of workers that knows what they are trying to achieve will be more efficient and better motivated than a group that doesn’t know what it’s supposed to be doing.

\_\_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_\_For example, how much power the manager has over the group, how well the manager knows the systems present in an organization and how many personal contacts the manager has within the organization.

Good communication is another crucial element to successful leadership. A good leader is aware both of the message to be communicated and of the importance of effective communication to influence members of the group. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_\_\_It is essential to be a role model for the policies you advocate. And remember, always accept responsibility for your mistakes and don’t blame colleagues for things that you do badly. No one is perfect. Just remember this when you interact with colleagues.

A. A leader should act as an ambassador for the group.

B. Leadership here helps with the development of a sense of purpose and direction for the group.

C. It is often stated that leadership has three main functions within groups.

D. A manager’s ability to influence people depends on a range of factors.

E. Networking includes the ability to make and maintain useful contacts.

F. This shows that you are aware of the effort colleagues are putting into their work.

G. A manager’s behavior is a vital component of the message they communicate to colleagues.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文， 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

Rain or shine, a Tibetan mailman, Tsering Chopa treks (跋涉) for long hours to deliver mail.

Pumachangthang in Tibet, China’s highest township, has very \_\_\_21\_\_\_ oxygen level and the annual average temperature is -7℃. However, these weren’t the biggest challenges for a \_\_\_22\_\_\_ service. A single \_\_\_23\_\_\_ to all the six villages of less than 2,000 people can be as long as 160 km. The extraordinary \_\_\_24\_\_\_ required under such conditions needs no further explanation.

The \_\_\_25\_\_\_ time for Tsering Chopa is between July and August each year, when students are waiting for their \_\_\_26\_\_\_ letters from various universities. He recalls one summer he had to deliver mail to one student whose family had already moved away. He had to quiz (询问) neighbors several times for the new \_\_\_27\_\_\_. Even though the road to the village was \_\_\_28\_\_\_ because of rain, he trekked for more than 20 km to finally deliver the letter. “I don’t mind the \_\_\_29\_\_\_, because it was my \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ to deliver the mail on time,” he says.

One night in February, 2019, a local resident Nyima Tsering’s daughter had fainted and \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ needed help. Knowing that, the mailman \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ a car right away and sent her to the county hospital. He also gave some \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ to the family for the girl’s treatment to help her recovery.

In 2019, Tsering Chopa \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ the China Youth May Fourth Medal. And he says, “It is a great \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ of what I do and a symbol of encouragement as well, to bring the world closer to them and take them closer to the world.”

21. A. intense B. light C. high D. low

22. A. postal B. consulting C. domestic D. public

23. A. flight B. holiday C. trip D. choice

24. A. diligence B. perseverance C. creativity D. curiosity

25. A. busiest B. best C. fastest D. earliest

26. A. application B. recommendation C. admission D. proposal

27. A. name B. address C. idea D. explanation

28. A. blocked B. widened C. extended D. smoothed

29. A. letters B. benefits C. potentials D. hardships

30. A. opportunity B. responsibility C. ability D. secret

31. A. originally B. possibly C. gradually D. desperately

32. A. hoped for B. kept off C. arranged for D. pulled over

33. A. bills B. changes C. cash D. comfort

34. A. received B. missed C. declined D. competed for

35. A. requirement B. attitude C. gratitude D. acknowledgment

**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

Quyi is a general term for all kinds of talking and singing arts in China. It originated from oral literature, the talking and singing performances of ancient people. It refers \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (primary) to storytelling, accompanied by body movements. There are many different types of quyi-performance in China, such as comic dialogues, degu, pingshu and shuanghuang, among\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_the crosstalk is most popular,

The crosstalk, also \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (know) as xiangsheng in Chinese, a kind of folk art with“comic” dialogues began as \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ form of Street performance and is generally thought to have taken form in the late Qing Dynasty, particularly during the rule of the Xianfeng Emperor and the Tongzhi Emperor in the mid-1800s.

The crosstalk realizes \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (it) artistic presentation by means of imitation, talking, teasing, and singing. The jokes \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (hide) in the baofu, or “package”. When the right time comes, they are suddenly spilled out, just like the funny stuff being thrown out of a carefully, wrapped package, thus unexpectedly but logically with a second thought,\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (cause) the audience to laugh. Most of the crosstalk \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (story) come from daily life. Others are based on folk jokes, historic legends, events and word games. The stage props (道具) are quite simple: a fan, a handkerchief \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ a table will be adequate. Normally, a crosstalk performance is done by two people. Up to now, the crosstalk has become a nationwide\_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (entertain) loved by different walks of people.

**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。你的英国笔友Mike一直想来中国旅游，但由于疫情未能成行。请你写信告知他现在可以实现他的中国之旅。内容包括：

1.推荐景点；

2.提供帮助；

3.表达祝愿。

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

**第二节 读后续写（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 husband and I enjoy seeing life through the eyes of our children. It’s amazing to watch as they discover their world.

While we were outdoors last summer enjoying the sunshine, our oldest daughter, Kaytlin, called me to the doorway. Beneath the steps was a baby red squirrel.

We watched it from a distance, not wanting to disturb it or scare off its mother. But after a long wait—and looking all around our house for signs of a nest or a mother—we realized the tiny squirrel was lost.

Shaking terribly, he was weak, thin, and hungry. We tried to find an expert to help, but the Inland Fisheries and Wildlife website showed that there were no wildlife experts in our area. After some quick research, we concluded that the best way to give the squirrel a fighting chance was to care for him ourselves. So a trip to the local store for milk and supplies was in order. More research taught us how much to feed him, how to estimate his age, how and when to wean (断奶) him, and that we should let him go as soon as he could survive on his own.

Our daughters and I took turns in feeding “Squirt.” Kaytlin took on the most responsibility. She taught him to eat from a bottle, and she woke in the night for his feeds.

To our relief, Squirt soon became healthy and strong. Within a few weeks he became more active. He would chatter (吱吱叫) for his next meal, playfully go around the girls, and lie down on them for sleep. It wasn’t long before he was weaned onto solid food and reintroduced to the wild.

His first few visits to the great outdoors were funny. Just like a child, he would play in the grass some and then run back to Kaytlin for safety. Soon she had him climbing trees and finding nest material.

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。

One day in the trees, Squirt met up with a family of gray squirrels.

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One night, Squirt didn’t come back to our house and it rained hard.

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**2023-2024学年第一学期高三阶段性联考**

**高三英语试卷**

**考试时间：120分钟 试卷总分：150**

**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. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a store. B. In a hotel. C. In a restaurant.

2. Who is probably available for the meeting tomorrow?

A. Sophie. B. Peter. C. James.

3. How much is Jack’s new jacket?

A. $100. B. $130. C. $140.

4. Why does the woman have to change her flight?

A. Her father is ill.

B. Her flight has been canceled.

C. She suffers from a heart attack.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A painting. B. A photo. C. An exhibition.

**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、7题。**

6. When did the library close today?

A. At 1 p. m. B. At 3p. m. C. At 5 p. m.

7. What worried the man?

A. How to select books. B. How to return books. C. How to borrow books.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What will Charlie do after breakfast?

A. Go running. B. Take a Spanish class. C. Go to the supermarket.

9. How long will the Spanish class last?

A. For an hour. B. For two hours. C. For two and a half hours.

10. What will Charlie do together with Tom?

A. Study for a test. B. Go to the theatre. C. Watch a football match.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. When did the woman go to New Zealand last year?

A. In August. B. In October. C. In December.

12. Which place may be recommended by the woman’s friends?

A. Milford Sound. B. Mount Cook. C. Lake Tekapo.

13. What does the woman think of her trip to New Zealand?

A. Money-saving. B. Expensive. C. Tiring.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. What are the speakers doing?

A. Cooking a meal. B. Buying healthy food. C. Making a meal plan.

15. Why does the woman disagree with the suggestion of bacon?

A. It’s not to her taste. B. It’s not quick to make. C. It’s not healthy enough.

16. What will the speakers have for lunch?

A. Some potato chips and soda.

B. Sandwiches and a piece of fruit.

C. Salad and some chicken with rice.

17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Fellow workers. B. Chef and customer. C. Husband and wife.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What is the speaker trying to do?

A. Introduce Earth Day. B. Organize a party. C. Promote a volunteer job.

19. Where can the participants meet?

A. At West 36th Street & West River Parkway.

B. At East 44th Street & West River Parkway.

C. At East 45th Street & West River Parkway.

20. What are the participants required to do?

A. Bring their own gloves. B. Bring their own lunch. C. Go there with a parent.

**第二部分 阅读（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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Black Valley, 63 kilometers from downtown Chongqing, is one of the best preserved natural wonders around the municipality. The national 5A-level scenic spot is a popular summer resort for sightseeing, forest adventures, outdoor camping, hunting and angling.

Located in Heishan town, Wansheng Economic Development Zone, the scenic spot spans over 103 square kilometers, 97 percent of which are covered by primitive forests. With over 110,000 negative oxygen ions in each cubic centimeter of air, it is dubbed as a natural oxygen bar and “the most beautiful healthcare-themed valley.”

Black Valley is also known as “the natural gene bank of Chongqing and Guizhou regions” for the diversity of its rare plants and wildlife, including Cathaya argyrophylla, Davidia involucrata, Trachypithecus francoisi and clouded leopards.

Scenic spot level: AAAAA

Address: Heishan town, Wansheng Economic Development Zone, 63 kilometers from downtown Chongqing Opening hours: 8:30 am - 3:30 pm (peak season from November to February), 9:00 am-3:00 pm (off season from March to October)

Ideal sightseeing season: from May to September

Ticket price: 60 yuan ($8.72) during off season and 100 yuan during peak season, sightseeing bus and cable not included.

Notes:

1. It is recommended that tourists start from the higher southern area for a downward journey.

2. The average temperature is 18.1 degrees.

3. It’s a good idea to experience the local folk culture of the Miao ethnic group, especially when you choose to visit in May when the traditional Caishan Festival of Miao ethnic group is celebrated.

1. What can we know about Black Valley?

A. It lies in downtown Chongqing.

B. Plants and wildlife are rarely seen there.

C. A visit there costs at most 100 yuan.

D. The air is very high in negative oxygen ions there.

2. A best time for a visitor and lover of the folk culture to Black Valley is in

A. January. B. March. C. May. D. July.

3. Which section is the text taken from in a newspaper?

A. Culture. B. Travel. C. Nature. D. Wildlife.

【答案】1. D 2. C 3. B

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇应用文。主要介绍重庆万盛黑山谷景区，它是AAAAA级景区，位于万盛经济开发区的黑山镇，占地超过103平方千米，97%是原始森林，被称为天然氧吧。黑山谷景区全年开放，最佳旅游时间是五月，苗族人民在这个时候举行盛大的踩山会庆祝活动。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段最后一句“With over 110,000 negative oxygen ions in each cubic centimeter of air, it is dubbed as a natural oxygen bar and “the most beautiful healthcare-themed valley.”（空气中的负氧离子超过11万个每立方厘米，它被称为天然氧吧和“最美丽的医疗主题山谷”）可知，黑山谷的负氧离子含量很高。故选D项。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一句“It’s a good idea to experience the local folk culture of the Miao ethnic group, especially when you choose to visit in May when the traditional Caishan Festival of Miao ethnic group is celebrated.”（体验当地苗族民俗文化是一个不错的主意，特别是当你选择在5月的传统苗族踩山会的时候去参观。）可知，前往黑山谷的最佳旅游时间是五月。故选C项。

【3题详解】

文章出处题。根据文章第一段“Black Valley, 63 kilometers from downtown Chongqing, is one of the best preserved natural wonders around the municipality.”（黑山谷距离重庆市中心63公里，是重庆市周围保存最完好的自然奇观之一。）以及景点评级“Scenic spot level: AAAAA”（5A级景区），还有文章中关于黑山谷景区的票务信息、开放时间以及注意事项可知，文章是旅游相关的主题。故选B项。

【点睛】细节理解题中直接理解类型的题目比较简单，此类题在原文中有明确信息。如本文第2题，找到文中最后一句“体验民俗文化”紧跟其后的句子就说明了去黑山谷的最佳时间。比较耗费时间的是‘判断正误’的细节理解题，需要仔细查看4个选项，对比文章和选项中的语句，信息处理量较大，常见的错误选项有以下几种情况：张冠李戴、无中生有、片面、反向意义和更改范围等。如本文第1题，选项对原文进行了改写，选项A-更改范围，黑山谷距离重庆市中心63千米，而不是在重庆市中心；选项B-反向意义，文中提到黑山谷97%都是原始森林，而不是很少见植物和野生动物；选项C-更改范围，文中100元指的是旺季时的票价，而不是选项中的花费“cost”；选项D是正确的，文中“空气中的负氧离子超过11万个每立方厘米，被称为天然氧吧”即空气中的负氧离子含量很高。

**B**

We journalists live in a new age of storytelling, with many new multimedia tools. Many young people don’t even realize it’s new. For them, it’s just normal.

This hit home for me as I was sitting with my 2-year-old grandson on a sofa over the Spring Festival holiday. I had brought a children’s book to read. It had simple words and colorful pictures — a perfect match for his age.

Picture this: my grandson sitting on my lap as I hold the book in front so he can see the pictures. As I read, he reaches out and pokes (戳) the page with his finger.

What’s up with that? He just likes the pictures, I thought. Then I turned the page and continued. He poked the page even harder. I nearly dropped the book. I was confused: Is there something wrong with this kid?

Then I realized what was happening. He was actually a stranger to books. His father frequently amused the boy with a tablet computer which was loaded with colorful pictures that come alive when you poke them. He thought my storybook was like that.

Sorry, kid. This book is not part of your high-tech world. It’s an outdated, lifeless thing. An antique, like your grandfather. Well, I may be old, but I’m not hopelessly challenged, digitally speaking. I edit video and produce audio. I use mobile payment. I’ve even built websites.

There’s one notable gap in my new-media experience, however: I’ve spent little time in front of a camera, since I have a face made for radio. But that didn’t stop *China Daily* from asking me last week to share a personal story for a video project about the integration of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province.

Anyway, grandpa is now an internet star — two minutes of fame! I promise not to let it go to my head. But I will make sure my 2-year-old grandson sees it on his tablet.

4. What do the underlined words “hit home for me” mean in paragraph 2?

A. Provided shelter for me. B. Became very clear to me.

C Took the pressure off me. D. Worked quite well on me.

5. Why did the kid poke the storybook?

A. He took it for a tablet computer. B. He disliked the colorful pictures.

C. He was angry with his grandpa. D. He wanted to read it by himself.

6. What does the author think of himself?

A. Socially ambitious. B. Physically attractive.

C. Financially independent. D. Digitally competent.

7. What can we learn about the author as a journalist?

A He lacks experience in his job. B. He seldom appears on television.

C. He manages a video department. D. He often interviews internet stars.

【答案】4. B 5. A 6. D 7. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者曾经是一名记者，在春节期间，作者给孙子拿了一本儿童读物，孙子却以为是平板电脑，不停地戳书。

【4题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第一段“We journalists live in a new age of storytelling, with many new multimedia tools. Many young people don’t even realize it’s new. For them, it’s just normal.”以及画线词后文“as I was sitting with my 2-year-old grandson on a sofa over the Spring Festival holiday.”可知，作者是记者，生活在一个讲故事的新时代，有许多新的多媒体工具。许多年轻人甚至没有意识到它是新的。对他们来说，这很正常。而这在春节假期，作者和两岁的孙子坐在沙发上，尤其清楚认识到了这一点。故画线词意思是“我很清楚”。故选B。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中“He was actually a stranger to books. His father frequently amused the boy with a tablet computer which was loaded with colorful pictures that come alive when you poke them. He thought my storybook was like that.(事实上，他对书本并不熟悉。他的父亲经常用一台装有彩色图片的平板电脑逗他开心，当你戳它们的时候，这些图片就会变得栩栩如生。他认为我的故事书就是那样的)”可知，那孩子戳故事书是因为他把它当成了平板电脑。故选A。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中“Well, I may be old, but I’m not hopelessly challenged, digitally speaking. I edit video and produce audio. I use mobile payment. I’ve even built websites. (我可能老了，但从数字角度来说，我还没有毫无希望挑战。我编辑视频，制作音频。我用移动支付。我甚至建立了网站)”可知，作者认为自己懂数码技术。故选D。

【7题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“There’s one notable gap in my new-media experience, however: I’ve spent little time in front of a camera, since I have a face made for radio.(然而，在我的新媒体体验中有一个明显的差距：我很少在镜头前呆着，因为我的脸是为电台而生的)”可知，作者作为记者他很少上电视。故选B。

**C**

Alaska’s Yukon River has faced major salmon shortages in recent years. Officials say record-high temperatures last year killed most salmon in the 3,200-kilometer river before the fish were able to reproduce. The losses led Alaska to stop their salmon harvests in 2021 to make sure that enough fish survived to reproduce for another year.

The poor salmon harvests caused major financial losses to private fishing companies in the area. The die-offs also hurt native communities, which traditionally store the fish as a year-round food supply.

Last month, the U.S. Department of Commerce declared a disaster for Yukon River fishing for 2020 and 2021, making aid money available. Alaska has sent emergency fish shipments to areas affected by the salmon shortages.

Scientists have mostly blamed the problems on a series of heat waves in the Bering Sea and North Pacific Ocean from 2014 to 2019. The warm ocean waters affected salmon’s living in the sea before they returned to lay eggs.

Climate change may also be affecting what the salmon are eating. Fishing experts say young salmon are likely filling up on nutrient-poor food because warmer waters drive away healthier organisms (有机物) they normally feed on. “In my opinion, the salmon are starving with climate change,” said Brooke Woods in the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

The effects of climate change on freshwater environments have also been studied. Vanessa von Biela is a biologist who looked at the rivers, streams and lakes where salmon live. Her team found that Chinook salmon show heat stress at temperatures above 18℃. They start dying above 20℃. In 2019, temperatures on the Alaskan side were above 18℃ for 44 straight days, a recent study found.

The effects of warming waters can be reduced by climate-driven glacier (冰川) runoff, which brings cooler water into rivers and streams. But scientists still expect salmon to begin slowly moving to new areas within Alaska. “Salmon will find a way,” said Biela. “but it’s going to be hard for communities in places where there might not be salmon anymore.”

8. What do the locals rely on salmon for?

A. Food supply. B. Scientific study. C. Green tourism. D. Water improvement.

9. What did the declaration of the disaster bring about?

A. Financial losses. B. Relief funds. C. Economic growth. D. Fast delivery.

10. Which of the following is the effect of climate change in Yukon River?

A. No healthy organisms are left there. B. Salmon there lose the ability to lay eggs.

C. Salmon there go short of nutritious food. D. The temperature remains above 18℃ till now.

11. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Measures to protect salmon are effective. B. Salmon will not find a way out of the crisis.

C. The amount of salmon will increase greatly. D. Salmon are likely to leave the river for survival.

【答案】8. A 9. B 10. C 11. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是阿拉斯加育空河近年来面临鲑鱼严重短缺的问题，科学家们大多将这些问题归咎于气候变化。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的“The die-offs also hurt native communities, which traditionally store the fish as a year-round food supply.(这些鱼类的死亡也对当地社区造成了伤害，当地传统上储存这些鱼类作为全年的食物供应。)”可知，当地人靠鲑鱼来作为食物供应。故选A。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的“Last month, the U.S. Department of Commerce declared a disaster for Yukon River fishing for 2020 and 2021, making aid money available.(上个月，美国商务部宣布育空河渔业在2020年和2021年处于灾难状态，使得援助资金被获得。)”可知，灾难的声明带来了救援资金。故选B。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第三段的“Climate change may also be affecting what the salmon are eating. Fishing experts say young salmon are likely filling up on nutrient-poor food because warmer waters drive away healthier organisms they normally feed on.(气候变化也可能影响鲑鱼的饮食。渔业专家说，年幼的鲑鱼可能会吃营养不良的食物，因为温暖的海水赶走了它们通常赖以为生的健康生物。)”可知，Yukon River的气候变化的影响是那里的鲑鱼缺乏营养食物。故选C。

【11题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“But scientists still expect salmon to begin slowly moving to new areas within Alaska.(但科学家仍然预计鲑鱼会开始缓慢地迁移到阿拉斯加的新地区。)”可知，鲑鱼很可能为了生存而离开这条河流。故选D。

**D**

Buying clothes for special events, hiding the price tickets and returning them to the store the next day has for years been the method of money-saving shoppers. Today people are doing it just for social media.

A survey conducted by the credit card company Barclaycard showed that nearly one in ten UK shoppers admits to buying clothing only to post photos on social media for likes. After the “outfit (装束) of the day” (OOTD) makes it online, they return it back to the store. According to Barclaycard, the “try before you buy” policy of online retailers (零售商) — where people pay for clothing they order online after they try it on at home — could be leading to this rising trend.

But the rise of social media means that everyone, not just superstars, expects to build and maintain a personal brand. Since we’re recording our lives and posting them online for public judgement, getting caught in the same outfits more than once should be avoided. And the cost of all those outfits of the day adds up, which makes returning a popular way.

There are brands that make clothes specially for social media shoppers, like Fashion Nova. “These are clothes made for social media: meant to be worn once, photographed and abandoned,” Allison P. Davis wrote in her report about the brand. Another favourite of the social media age is Rent the Runway, which lets customers rent designer clothing for a fee.

Some, however, are moving in the opposite direction. Groups promoting “work uniforms” have increased greatly in recent years, aiming to free women from “the trouble of clothing decisions”. The concept of the “capsule wardrobe (胶囊衣橱)”, which calls for purchasing a small number of high-quality pieces instead of lots of trendy throwaway clothes, is also making a comeback.

12. What does the survey by Barclaycard suggest?

A. Britons follow the fashion stars closely.

B. Some Britons over-order and return clothes.

C. Britons try on clothes before online purchases.

D. Some Britons send outfits back after taking pictures.

13. What’s Fashion Nova’s special service?

A. Renting top designers’ clothes.

B. Offering customers single-use clothes.

C. Creating unique shopping experiences.

D. Helping shoppers improve their clothing style.

14. What’s the idea behind the “capsule wardrobe”?

A. Better fewer, but better. B. Less addition, but more enjoyment.

C. Less uniform, and more freedom. D. More choices, and less trouble.

15. Why does the author write the text?

A. To compare different wearing trends.

B. To introduce Britain’s new wearing trend.

C. To support buying high-quality clothes.

D. To criticize the “try before you buy” policy.

【答案】12. D 13. B 14. A 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文一篇新闻报道。文章报道了社交媒体对购物行为的影响，以及由此产生的“先试后买”现象。文中提到，现在人们购买衣服不仅仅是为了省钱，更多的是为了在社交媒体上展示自己的时尚品味。同时，文章还提到了社交媒体时代的另一个趋势是租赁设计师服装，以及近年来出现的“工作制服”和“胶囊衣橱”的概念。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“A survey conducted by the credit card company Barclaycard showed that nearly one in ten UK shoppers admits to buying clothing only to post photos on social media for likes. After the “outfit (装束) of the day” (OOTD) makes it online, they return it back to the store.(巴克莱信用卡公司进行的一项调查显示，近十分之一的英国消费者承认，他们买衣服只是为了把照片上传到社交媒体上点赞。当“今日之装”(OOTD)在网上发布后，他们会将其退回商店。)”可知，巴克莱卡的调查表明一些英国人会在拍照后把衣服退回去。故选D项。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“There are brands that make clothes specially for social media shoppers, like Fashion Nova. “These are clothes made for social media: meant to be worn once, photographed and abandoned,” Allison P. Davis wrote in her report about the brand.(有些品牌专门为社交媒体购物者制作服装，比如Fashion Nova。“这些都是为社交媒体制作的衣服：穿一次，拍一张照片，然后扔掉，”艾莉森·P·戴维斯(Allison P. Davis)在关于该品牌的报告中写道。)”可知，Fashion Nova的特别服务是为顾客提供一次性衣服。故选B项。

【14题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“The concept of the “capsule wardrobe (胶囊衣橱)”, which calls for purchasing a small number of high-quality pieces instead of lots of trendy throwaway clothes, is also making a comeback.(“胶囊衣橱”的概念也正在卷土重来，它要求人们购买少量高质量的衣服，而不是购买大量时髦的一次性衣服。)”可知，“胶囊衣橱”背后的理念是“少而好，才是更好”。故选A项。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文可知，文章报道了在社交媒体时代，人们购买衣服不仅仅是为了省钱，更多的是为了在社交媒体上展示自己的时尚品味。在英国，相应的租赁设计师服装服务和“工作制服”以及“胶囊衣橱”等概念正在兴起。由此推知。作者写这篇文章是为了介绍英国新的着装趋势。故选B项。

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

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

Your success as a manager can be determined by how you interact with people. The role of a manager as a leader is an important part of these interactions. Leadership involves influencing colleagues so that they follow a given direction or goal.\_\_\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_\_

The first is the “people function”. Here leadership helps to hold a group together and maintain the motivation of the group.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_\_\_\_In this role the leader will ensure the group has sufficient funds to carry out its tasks. So a leader should be seen to have influence both outside the group and within the group.

Next comes the “task function”. Here leadership involves deciding what the tasks of the group of employees are and then making sure that they are carried out successfully.

The third is the “strategic function.” \_\_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_\_A group of workers that knows what they are trying to achieve will be more efficient and better motivated than a group that doesn’t know what it’s supposed to be doing.

\_\_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_\_For example, how much power the manager has over the group, how well the manager knows the systems present in an organization and how many personal contacts the manager has within the organization.

Good communication is another crucial element to successful leadership. A good leader is aware both of the message to be communicated and of the importance of effective communication to influence members of the group. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_\_\_It is essential to be a role model for the policies you advocate. And remember, always accept responsibility for your mistakes and don’t blame colleagues for things that you do badly. No one is perfect. Just remember this when you interact with colleagues.

A. A leader should act as an ambassador for the group.

B. Leadership here helps with the development of a sense of purpose and direction for the group.

C. It is often stated that leadership has three main functions within groups.

D. A manager’s ability to influence people depends on a range of factors.

E. Networking includes the ability to make and maintain useful contacts.

F. This shows that you are aware of the effort colleagues are putting into their work.

G. A manager’s behavior is a vital component of the message they communicate to colleagues.

【答案】16. C 17. A 18. B 19. D 20. G

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。作为一个管理者，你的成功取决于你如何与人互动。管理者作为领导者的角色是这些互动的重要组成部分。领导力包括影响同事，让他们遵循既定的方向或目标。文章介绍了领导在团队中有三种主要功能。

【16题详解】

根据上文提示“Leadership involves influencing colleagues so that they follow a given direction or goal.”（领导力包括影响同事，让他们遵循既定的方向或目标。）由此可知，C项It is often stated that leadership has three main functions within groups.（人们常说，领导在团队中有三种主要功能。）切题。该项中的three main functions within groups与上文的influencing colleagues保持一致。故选C。

【17题详解】

根据下文提示“In this role the leader will ensure the group has sufficient funds to carry out its tasks.”（在这个角色中，领导将确保小组有足够的资金来执行其任务。）承接下文，A项A leader should act as an ambassador for the group.（领导者应该充当团体的大使。）切题。该项中的act as an ambassador与下文中的In this role相吻合。故选A。

【18题详解】

根据该段主题句“The third is the ‘strategic function.’”（三是“战略功能”。）再根据下文提示“A group of workers that knows what they are trying to achieve will be more efficient and better motivated than a group that doesn’t know what it’s supposed to be doing.”（一群知道自己想要实现什么目标的员工会比一群不知道自己应该做什么的员工更有效率，更有动力。）。由此可知，B项Leadership here helps with the development of a sense of purpose and direction for the group.（在这里，领导力有助于培养团队的使命感和方向感。）切题。该项其承上启下的作用，其中a sense of purpose and direction与knows what they are trying to achieve保持一致。故选B。

【19题详解】

根据下文提示“For example, how much power the manager has over the group, how well the manager knows the systems present in an organization and how many personal contacts the manager has within the organization.”（例如，经理对团队有多大的权力，经理对组织中存在的系统有多了解，经理在组织中有多少个人联系。）由此可知，D项A manager’s ability to influence people depends on a range of factors.（管理者影响他人的能力取决于一系列因素。）切题。下文是对该项的举例说明。故选D。

【20题详解】

根据上文提示“A good leader is aware both of the message to be communicated and of the importance of effective communication to influence members of the group.”（一个好的领导者既知道要传达的信息，也知道有效沟通对影响团队成员的重要性。）承接上文，G项A manager’s behavior is a vital component of the message they communicate to colleagues.（管理者的行为是他们向同事传达信息的重要组成部分。）切题。该项中的vital与上文的importance相吻合。故选G。

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文， 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

Rain or shine, a Tibetan mailman, Tsering Chopa treks (跋涉) for long hours to deliver mail.

Pumachangthang in Tibet, China’s highest township, has very \_\_\_21\_\_\_ oxygen level and the annual average temperature is -7℃. However, these weren’t the biggest challenges for a \_\_\_22\_\_\_ service. A single \_\_\_23\_\_\_ to all the six villages of less than 2,000 people can be as long as 160 km. The extraordinary \_\_\_24\_\_\_ required under such conditions needs no further explanation.

The \_\_\_25\_\_\_ time for Tsering Chopa is between July and August each year, when students are waiting for their \_\_\_26\_\_\_ letters from various universities. He recalls one summer he had to deliver mail to one student whose family had already moved away. He had to quiz (询问) neighbors several times for the new \_\_\_27\_\_\_. Even though the road to the village was \_\_\_28\_\_\_ because of rain, he trekked for more than 20 km to finally deliver the letter. “I don’t mind the \_\_\_29\_\_\_, because it was my \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ to deliver the mail on time,” he says.

One night in February, 2019, a local resident Nyima Tsering’s daughter had fainted and \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ needed help. Knowing that, the mailman \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ a car right away and sent her to the county hospital. He also gave some \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ to the family for the girl’s treatment to help her recovery.

In 2019, Tsering Chopa \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ the China Youth May Fourth Medal. And he says, “It is a great \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ of what I do and a symbol of encouragement as well, to bring the world closer to them and take them closer to the world.”

21. A. intense B. light C. high D. low

22. A. postal B. consulting C. domestic D. public

23. A. flight B. holiday C. trip D. choice

24. A. diligence B. perseverance C. creativity D. curiosity

25. A. busiest B. best C. fastest D. earliest

26. A. application B. recommendation C. admission D. proposal

27. A. name B. address C. idea D. explanation

28. A. blocked B. widened C. extended D. smoothed

29. A. letters B. benefits C. potentials D. hardships

30. A. opportunity B. responsibility C. ability D. secret

31. A. originally B. possibly C. gradually D. desperately

32. A. hoped for B. kept off C. arranged for D. pulled over

33. A. bills B. changes C. cash D. comfort

34. A. received B. missed C. declined D. competed for

35. A. requirement B. attitude C. gratitude D. acknowledgment

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了世界之巅的快递小哥——邮递员次仁曲巴在恶劣条件下不畏艰辛，按时投递邮件并乐于助人的事迹。

【21题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：西藏的普玛江塘是中国海拔最高的乡镇，氧气含量很低，年平均气温为-7℃。A. intense十分强烈的，严肃紧张的；B. light明亮的，浅色的；C. high高的；D. low低的。根据句中的“China’s highest township”以及常识可知，普玛江塘作为中国海拔最高的乡镇，氧气含量很低。故选D。

【22题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然而，这些还不是邮政服务面临的最大挑战。A. postal邮政的；B. consulting咨询的，顾问的；C. domestic国内的，家用的；D. public公众的，大众的。根据上文“Rain or shine, a Tibetan mailman, Tsering Chopa treks (跋涉) for long hours to deliver mail.”以及第二段中“The \_\_\_5\_\_\_ time for Tsering Chopa is between July and August each year, when students are waiting for their \_\_\_6\_\_\_ letters from various universities. He recalls one summer he had to deliver mail to one student whose family had already moved away.”可知，此句阐述了恶劣环境给普玛江塘邮政服务带来的困难。故选A。

【23题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：到这6个人口不足2000人的村庄，单程行程可能长达160公里。A. flight航班，飞行；B. holiday假日，度假期；C. trip旅行，出行；D. choice选择。根据上文“Tsering Chopa treks (跋涉) for long hours to deliver mail.”以及句中“can be as long as 160 km”可知本句说明的是到这个村庄旅途较远，长达160 公里。故选C。

【24题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：在这种条件下所需要的非凡毅力无需进一步解释。A. diligence勤奋；B. perseverance毅力，不屈不挠的精神；C. creativity造力，独创性；D. curiosity好奇心。根据上文“Pumachangthang in Tibet, China’s highest township, has very \_\_\_1\_\_\_ oxygen level and the annual average temperature is -7℃. However, these weren’t the biggest challenges for a \_\_\_2\_\_\_ service. A single \_\_\_3\_\_\_ to all the six villages of less than 2,000 people can be as long as 160 km.”可知，艰苦的条件使这儿的邮递员需要非凡的毅力。故选B。

【25题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Tsering Chopa最繁忙的时间是每年的7月到8月，那时学生们正在等待各所大学的录取通知书。A. busiest最忙的；B. best最好的；C. fastest最快速的；D. earliest最早的。根据空后“between July and August each year, when students are waiting for their \_\_\_6\_\_\_ when students are waiting for”以及常识可知每年的7、8月份是大学录取的时间，也是邮递员最繁忙的时候，因为他们要投递录取通知书。故选A。

【26题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Tsering Chopa最繁忙的时间是每年的7月到8月，那时学生们正在等待各所大学的录取通知书。A. application正式申请，应用；B. recommendation推荐；C. admission承认，允许进入；D. proposal提议，建议。根据空后的“when students are waiting for”、“when students are waiting for”以及常识可知，每年的7、8月份是大学录取的时间，学生们在等着他们的大学录取通知书；admission意为“允许进入”，admission letter意为“录取通知书”符合语境。故选C。

【27题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他不得不问邻居好几次才知道新地址。A. name名字；B. address地址；C. idea想法，主意；D. explanation解释，说明。根据上文“He recalls one summer he had to deliver mail to one student whose family had already moved away.”可知，Tsering Chopa要送邮件的学生家搬走了，因此他问邻居是要知道这个学生家的新地址。故选B。

【28题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管通往村子的道路因雨而受阻，但他还是跋涉了20多公里，终于把信送到了。A. blocked阻塞，堵住（某人的路等）；B. widened变宽；C. extended扩大，延长，持续；D. smoothed弄平滑，使顺利。根据句中“because of rain, he trekked for more than 20 km to finally deliver the letter”可知，由于下雨，通往这个村的道路被阻，他不得不跋涉20多公里。故选A。

【29题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他说：“我不介意辛苦，因为按时投递邮件是我的责任。”A. letters信，字母；B. benefits利益，好处；C. potentials潜能；D. hardships艰难。根据第一段中所描述的恶劣环境以及上文“He had to quiz (询问) neighbors several times for the new \_\_\_7\_\_\_. Even though the road to the village was \_\_\_8\_\_\_ because of rain, he trekked for more than 20 km to finally deliver the letter.”可知，对于邮递员Tsering Chopa来说，他的工作充满艰辛，但他毫不介意，因为他认为按时投递是他的责任。故选D。

【30题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他说：“我不介意辛苦，因为按时投递邮件是我的责任。”A. opportunity机会；B. responsibility责任；C. ability能力；D. secret秘密。根据第一段中“Rain or shine, a Tibetan mailman, Tsering Chopa treks (跋涉) for long hours to deliver mail.”可知Tsering Chopa是位邮递员，因此，他认为按时投递是他的责任。故选B。

【31题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：2019年2月的一个晚上，当地居民尼玛次仁（Nyima Tsering）的女儿晕倒了，急需帮助。A. originally起初，独创地；B. possibly可能；C. gradually逐渐地；D. desperately绝望地，不顾一切地，非常。根据空前的“a local resident Nyima Tsering’s daughter had fainted”以及下文“Knowing that, the mailman \_\_\_12\_\_\_ a car right away and sent her to the county hospital.”可知Nyima Tsering的女儿晕倒，需要送往医院，由此可知，Nyima Tsering的女儿急需帮助。desperately意为“非常，及其”。desperately need意为“急需”符合语境。故选D。

【32题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：邮递员Tsering Chopa知道了这一点，马上安排了一辆车，把她送到县医院。A. hoped for期待，希望得到；B. kept off回避；C. arranged for安排，准备；D. pulled over向路边停靠。根据空后的“a car right away and sent her to the county hospital”可知，Tsering Chopa安排车把急需救治的病人送去医院。短语arrange for“安排，准备”符合语境。故选C。

【33题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他还给了女孩的家人一些现金用于治疗，帮助她康复。A. bills账单，议案；B. changes变化，找给的零钱；C. cash现金；D. comfort舒适，安慰。本段主要介绍邮递员Tsering Chopa如何帮助急需救治的病人，结合空后的“for the girl’s treatment to help her recovery”可知，次仁曲巴（Tsering Chopa）给了病人家一些钱用于给女儿治病。故选C。

【34题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：2019年，次仁曲巴（Tsering Chopa）荣获中国青年五四奖章。A. received获得，收到；B. missed想念，错过；C. declined下降，拒绝；D. competed for竞争。根据空后“he China Youth May Fourth Medal”以及下文“It is a great \_\_\_15\_\_\_ of what I do and a symbol of encouragement as well”可知Tsering Chopa荣获中国青年五四奖章。故选A。

【35题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他说：“这是对我所做的一切的极大认可，也是一种鼓励的象征，让世界更接近他们，让他们更接近世界。”A. requirement要求，必要条件；B. attitude态度；C. gratitude感激之情，感谢；D. acknowledgment感谢，承认。根据上文“In 2019, Tsering Chopa \_\_\_14\_\_\_ the China Youth May Fourth Medal.”可知，2019年Tsering Chopa荣获中国青年五四奖章，Tsering Chopa认为这是对他所作事情的认可与鼓励。acknowledgment“承认，认可”符合语境。故选D。

**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

Quyi is a general term for all kinds of talking and singing arts in China. It originated from oral literature, the talking and singing performances of ancient people. It refers \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (primary) to storytelling, accompanied by body movements. There are many different types of quyi-performance in China, such as comic dialogues, degu, pingshu and shuanghuang, among\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_the crosstalk is most popular,

The crosstalk, also \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (know) as xiangsheng in Chinese, a kind of folk art with“comic” dialogues began as \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ form of Street performance and is generally thought to have taken form in the late Qing Dynasty, particularly during the rule of the Xianfeng Emperor and the Tongzhi Emperor in the mid-1800s.

The crosstalk realizes \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (it) artistic presentation by means of imitation, talking, teasing, and singing. The jokes \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (hide) in the baofu, or “package”. When the right time comes, they are suddenly spilled out, just like the funny stuff being thrown out of a carefully, wrapped package, thus unexpectedly but logically with a second thought,\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (cause) the audience to laugh. Most of the crosstalk \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (story) come from daily life. Others are based on folk jokes, historic legends, events and word games. The stage props (道具) are quite simple: a fan, a handkerchief \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ a table will be adequate. Normally, a crosstalk performance is done by two people. Up to now, the crosstalk has become a nationwide\_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (entertain) loved by different walks of people.

【答案】36. primarily

37. which 38. known

39. a 40. its

41. are hidden

42. causing

43. stories

44. and 45. entertainment

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了相声这种艺术形式以及其特点。

【36题详解】

考查副词。句意：它主要指的是讲故事，伴随着肢体动作。修饰动词refer应用副词primarily，作状语。故填primarily。

【37题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：在中国有许多不同类型的曲艺表演，如相声、德鼓、评书和双簧，其中最受欢迎的是相声。此处为“介词+关系代词”结构非限制性定语从句修饰先行词types，作介词的宾语，指物，故填which。

【38题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：相声，在中国也被称为“xiangsheng”，是一种民间艺术，以“喜剧”对话开始作为街头表演的一种形式，通常被认为是在清末形成的，特别是在19世纪中叶咸丰皇帝和同治皇帝统治期间。短语be known as表示“被称为”，省略be动词，过去分词作后置定语，故填known。

【39题详解】

考查冠词。句意：相声，在中国也被称为“xiangsheng”，是一种民间艺术，以“喜剧”对话开始作为街头表演的一种形式，通常被认为是在清末形成的，特别是在19世纪中叶咸丰皇帝和同治皇帝统治期间。form为泛指且是发音以辅音音素开头的单词，故填a。

【40题详解】

考查代词。句意：相声通过模仿、说话、逗趣、唱歌等手段来实现其艺术表现。修饰名词presentation应用形容词性物主代its。故填its。

【41题详解】

考查时态语态。句意：这些笑话都藏在“包袱”里。主语与谓语构成被动关系，且陈述客观事实，所以用一般现在时的被动语态，主语为jokes，谓语用复数。故填are hidden。

【42题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：当合适的时机到来时，它们突然抛出来，就像有趣的东西从精心包装的包装中被扔出来一样，因此出乎意料但又合乎逻辑地三思而后行，引起观众的笑声。分析句子结构可知cause与逻辑主语they构成主动关系，故用现在分词作状语。故填causing。

【43题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：大多数相声故事来自日常生活。story为可数名词，结合上文Most of the crosstalk可知用复数形式。故填stories。

【44题详解】

考查连词。句意：舞台道具很简单：一把扇子、一块手帕和一张桌子就足够了。前后文为并列关系，应用连词and。故填and。

【45题详解】

考查名词。句意：时至今日，相声已成为一种深受各界人士喜爱的全国性娱乐活动。作表语，根据不定冠词可知用单数名词。故填entertainment。

**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。你的英国笔友Mike一直想来中国旅游，但由于疫情未能成行。请你写信告知他现在可以实现他的中国之旅。内容包括：

1.推荐景点；

2.提供帮助；

3.表达祝愿。

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【答案】Dear Mike,

I’m more than delighted to inform you that it’s time to travel to China because the pandemic has been under control.

Not only are there countless places of interest in China worth a visit, such as the Summer Palace, the Great Wall and Terra Cotta Warriors, but also you’ll enjoy some spectacular natural scenery. Besides, if necessary, I’m willing to be your guide, such as booking a hotel or treating you to some bites of snacks. I fimmly believe this travel can enable you to have fun as well as experience great Chinese culture.

Wish you a pleasant journey!

Best wishes.

Yours

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给英国笔友Mike写信，告知他现在可以实现他的中国之旅。

【详解】1.词汇积累

高兴的：delighted→glad

此外：besides→what’s more

玩得开心：have fun→enjoy oneself

愉快的：pleasant→ enjoyable

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Not only are there countless places of interest in China worth a visit, such as the Summer Palace, the Great Wall and Terra Cotta Warriors, but also you’ll enjoy some spectacular natural scenery.

拓展句：Not only are there countless places of interest in China worth a visit, which include the Summer Palace, the Great Wall and Terra Cotta Warriors, but also you’ll enjoy some spectacular natural scenery.

【点睛】【高分句型1】I’m more than delighted to inform you that it’s time to travel to China because the pandemic has been under control.（运用了that引导的宾语从句）

【高分句型2】Not only are there countless places of interest in China worth a visit, such as the Summer Palace, the Great Wall and Terra Cotta Warriors, but also you’ll enjoy some spectacular natural scenery.（运用了not only置于句首引起的倒装句）

**第二节 读后续写（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 husband and I enjoy seeing life through the eyes of our children. It’s amazing to watch as they discover their world.

While we were outdoors last summer enjoying the sunshine, our oldest daughter, Kaytlin, called me to the doorway. Beneath the steps was a baby red squirrel.

We watched it from a distance, not wanting to disturb it or scare off its mother. But after a long wait—and looking all around our house for signs of a nest or a mother—we realized the tiny squirrel was lost.

Shaking terribly, he was weak, thin, and hungry. We tried to find an expert to help, but the Inland Fisheries and Wildlife website showed that there were no wildlife experts in our area. After some quick research, we concluded that the best way to give the squirrel a fighting chance was to care for him ourselves. So a trip to the local store for milk and supplies was in order. More research taught us how much to feed him, how to estimate his age, how and when to wean (断奶) him, and that we should let him go as soon as he could survive on his own.

Our daughters and I took turns in feeding “Squirt.” Kaytlin took on the most responsibility. She taught him to eat from a bottle, and she woke in the night for his feeds.

To our relief, Squirt soon became healthy and strong. Within a few weeks he became more active. He would chatter (吱吱叫) for his next meal, playfully go around the girls, and lie down on them for sleep. It wasn’t long before he was weaned onto solid food and reintroduced to the wild.

His first few visits to the great outdoors were funny. Just like a child, he would play in the grass some and then run back to Kaytlin for safety. Soon she had him climbing trees and finding nest material.

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。

One day in the trees, Squirt met up with a family of gray squirrels.

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One night, Squirt didn’t come back to our house and it rained hard.

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【答案】 One day in the trees, Squirt met up with a family of gray squirrels. But the family was none too happy about his visit. They scolded and swatted at him. At first Squirt was so unhappy that he avoided them. And then he quickly learned some social skills. He would take some snacks to meet them. For several days he played all day in the trees surrounding our house but came down at bedtime.
 One night, Squirt didn’t come back to our house and it rained hard. Our girls fretted. They wanted to seek Squirt. We prevented them because it was too dangerous. But when the sun rose the next day, there was Squirt, begging for food. And that remained the pattern for weeks. The experience was entertaining and heartwarming for our family. In the wild and somewhat silly moments of raising an orphaned baby squirrel, our children learned to value and appreciate life.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者一家一天看到一只幼小的迷路的松鼠，他们决定收养它，看着这只小松鼠从瘦弱幼小，慢慢变的健康活泼，让作者一家感觉既有趣又温暖。

【详解】1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“一天，在树林里，Squirt遇到了一个灰色松鼠家庭。”可知，第一段可描写Squirt遇到这一家灰松鼠的情况，Squirt如何与灰松鼠一家交往。

②由第二段首句内容“一天晚上，Squirt没有回到我们家，下起了大雨。”可知，第二段可描写作者一家的担心，和最后的结果，以及作者的感悟。

2. 续写线索：遇到灰松鼠——与灰松鼠一家交往——没有回家，担心它——感悟

3. 词汇激活

行为类

①责骂：scold/blame/rebuke

②拍打：swat/slap/hit

③寻找：seek/find/look for/search for

④阻止：prevent/put a stop to/head off

情绪类

①高兴的：happy/delighted

②有趣的：entertaining/delightful/engrossing

【点睛】[高分句型1]At first Squirt was so unhappy that he avoided them.(so...that引导的结果状语从句)

[高分句型2]But when the sun rose the next day, there was Squirt, begging for food.(when引导的时间状语从句和现在分词作状语)