

昆明八中 2022-2023 学年度上学期期中考试

特色高二英语参考答案

第一部分 听力（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1-5 AACCB 6-10 CBCBA 11-15 CBABA 16-20 CAABC

第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

第一节：21-23 CAD 24-26 CDB 27-30 BADC

第二节：31-35 GEBCF

第三部分 语言知识运用（共三节，满分 55 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

36-40 BADCA 41-45 BBCDA 46-50 CABDD 51-55 BACCD

第二节 语篇填空（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

56. owned 57. happily 58. contribution 59. a/of 60. who
61. were given 62. in 63. to support 64. has attracted 65. saying

第三节 单词拼写（共 10 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

66. overcome 67. reality 68. subscribes 69. proof 70. ambition
71. nutritious 72. transformed 73. assistant 74. motivates 75. Exposed

第四部分 写作（35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. will→would
2. and→but
3. got 后加 the
4. me→myself
5. advices→advice
6. very→so
7. on→in
8. excited→excitedly
9. helps→helping
10. were 删掉

第二节 书面表达（共 1 题，满分 25 分）

Dear John,

As is known to us, there are lots of great people in China. For me, Yuan Longping is the person I admire most.

Yuan Longping, father of hybrid rice, is one of Chinese great scientists. He made great achievements during his lifetime, improving the yield of hybrid rice and feeding millions of people all over the world. Besides, he was strong-minded and continued setting higher goals instead of stopping trying, which leaves me a deep impression.

Although he passed away last year, his spirit still inspires me all the time. I will study hard and never give up my dream. In the future, I would like to be a useful person to make a great contribution to society.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于开放性作文。要求考生以 The Person I Admire Most 为主

题，写一篇短文介绍自己最敬佩的人。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

成就：achievement→accomplishment

提高：improve→heighten

此外：besides→what's more

继续：continue→go on

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：In the future, I would like to be a useful person to make a great contribution to society.

拓展句：In the future, I would like to be a useful person in order that I can make a great contribution to society.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Besides, he was strong-minded and continued setting higher goals instead of stopping trying, which leaves me a deep impression. (运用了 which 引导非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】Although he passed away last year, his spirit still inspires me all the time. (运用了 although 引导让步状语从句)

【答案解析】

【听力】

1~5 AACCB 6~10 CBCBA 11~15 CBABA 16~20 CAABC

【录音原文】

Text 1

W:I hear you're planning to take a trip next summer, Tom.

M:Oh,I hope I can tour China if I can finish my degree in time and save enough money.

Text 2

W:Hello,may I speak to Mr. Wang?

M:I'm afraid Mr. Wang is not in at the moment. Shall I take a message?

Text 3

W:Wow,what a wonderful sale. Did you see the sofa? It's in good shape,and he's selling it for \$100.

M:Yes. And that computer,just \$150. What a sale! The one we saw last week was three times as expensive as it.

Text 4

M:How would you like it?

W:Trim (修剪) the back,but leave it long on the sides,please.

M:Do you want a shampoo?

W:No,thanks.

Text 5

M:When did your toothache start?

W:It's been this way for a few days.

M:Let me take a look at it. It's a small decayed tooth. It should be easy to pull.

Text 6

W:Can you turn the TV up a little,Peter? There should be the weather report after the news.

M:All I watch is advertising. Oh, here it comes.

W:Peter,what did it say?

M:It says we are going to have more snow and it will turn colder.

W:But it's already terribly cold today.

M:I'm glad I'll be able to go skating this weekend.

W:Not if it's too windy.

M:You'll just have to learn to like it, Susan. The weather here will be like this for another two months.

W:Yes,I know, but I wish the winter was shorter here.

Text 7

W:Hello,John. How was your French exam yesterday?

M:Not too good.

W:Well,the term exam is always more difficult. Work harder, and you'll certainly do better next time.

M:I've worked hard enough, I think. But unluckily, I have never done well in the exam.

W:Well,it's no use worrying about the exam now. Let's talk about the football game tonight. It's much more interesting.

M:Is there a football game on TV tonight?

W:Yes,it's between the Chinese team and the Japanese team.

M:Er. . . I'd rather watch some other programs.

W:Why? You are so interested in football.

M:The Chinese team has always played badly in the important matches, just as I have done in the import ant exams.

Text 8

W:It's nice to meet you. My friend told me about you. Have you been in Seattle long?

M:No,only three months. How about you?

W:I moved here three years ago from California.

M:OK,really!I'm from California, too. Where did you live in California?

W:In Gilroy, not far from San Jose.

M:What? This is really a coincidence. I'm from Gilroy, too! I like telling people I'm from the garlic capital of the world. Did you usually go to the summer garlic festival?

W:I used to go every summer. How about you?

M:I went to most of them. I thought the one in 1998 was great. Did you go to that one?

W:Sure. I was there. You were there then?

M:Yes,I was there.

Text 9

M:Emergency services, can I help you?

W:Yes,please help me! My brother fell down the stairs and he's not moving!

M:Miss,please calm down. Is your brother breathing?

W:Yes,he's breathing, but he hit his head and he won't wake up.

M:Please give me your name and address so I can send an ambulance.

W:I'm Linda Smith. We're at 254 Main Street. It's the green house near the corner of Pine Street.

M:Okay,Miss Smith, the ambulance should be there within 15 minutes.

W:What should I do now?

M:It's possible that your brother has injured his neck, so it's very important that you not try to move him. Other than that, just try to keep calm and wait for the ambulance to arrive.

W:I'll do that. Thank you very much. Please hurry!

Text 10

M:If you wish to dance with a certain lady, go to her, bow and say, "May I have the pleasure of a dance?" If it is a formal dance with programs, she will tell you which dance she will have with you; if there are no programs she will either rise and dance with you, or she may say, "I have this dance taken. " This may be a polite way of saying that she does not want to dance with you, or it may be that she is tired and wants to rest. Do not expect a lady whom you have engaged in advance for a dance to make any attempt to find you. It is her part to remain seated until you find her, bow and say, "I believe this is my dance. "At the end of the dance, thank your partner, but do not leave her until you have conducted her to a seat. If you are introduced to a lady, you must of necessity ask her for a dance. If you cannot dance very well, it is always permissible to ask a lady if she is willing to "sit out" a dance with you.

【阅读理解】

【A 篇】21-23 CAD

21. C 22. A 23. D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了不同时期人们听音乐的不同设备。

21. 细节理解题。根据第二段介绍的 "In the mid-1920s player pianos began to disappear mainly because the radio got more popular. (在 20 世纪 20 年代中期，钢琴开始消失，主要是因为收音机变得更流行)" 可知，这一时期无线电逐渐取代了自动演奏钢琴。故选 C。

22. 细节理解题。根据第三段 "People could listen to them only a few times before the foil broke. Later the music was on wax cylinders. (人们只听了几遍，箔纸就坏了。后来，音乐是在蜡筒)" 以及第四段中 "Gramophones were similar to the phonographs, but they used flat vinyl(乙烯基) disks and not cylinders to hold the music. (留声机与留声机相似，但它们使用扁平的黑胶盘而不是圆筒来保存音乐)" 可知，phonographs 和 gramophones 都是留声机，但前者是通过蜡筒唱片播放音乐，而后者则是用圆盘唱片播放音乐。故选 A。

23. 主旨大意题。文章按时间顺序介绍了二十世纪几种音乐播放设备——自动演奏钢琴、留声机和随身听。故本文是关于人类听音乐的发展历程。故选 D。

【B 篇】24-26 CDB

【文章大意】本文主要讲述了在不同的文化环境下人们对于礼貌的看法是不同的，即礼貌取决于我们所处的文化。

24. 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 it clearly shows how we don't always say what we mean 以及第二段中的 We often don't say what we are thinking—in fact we often say the opposite! 可推知，举这个例子是想表明英国人所说的与其所想的不一樣。故选 C。

25. 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 The British are often considered to be polite but this can be very confusing for non-native speakers. 可推知，来自其他文化的人们可能会认为英国人的礼貌很难理解。故选 D。

26. 词义猜测题。第三段提到，如果英国人叫你来家里喝茶坐坐，但却没有给出更多细节时，那很可能只是出于一种礼貌，实际上并不是要你真正地来家里拜访。而根据第四段，尤其是 people expected me to visit them. I was always surprised by how welcoming people were. In fact, I think I spent more time at other people's houses than my own! 可推知，当作者住在印度时，很多人会邀请作者到他们的家里来做客，但作者总是认为他们只是出于礼貌而已，作者错了，这些邀请都是真实的，人们希望作者去拜访他们。genuine 的意思是“真的”，和 B 项意思相近。故选 B。

【C 篇】27-30 BADC

【文章大意】本文主要介绍了一种专门用来对付网上欺凌的字体。

27. 根据第三段中的 As users try to write hurtful English words, the font will automatically replace them. (当用户试图写伤人的英语单词时, 该字体会自动替换它们。)以及 The company says it is the first example where a blur has been used as a symbol in a font package. (该公司表示, 这是第一个在字体包中使用模糊符号的例子。)可知, Polite Type 字体的特别之处是它既包含单词也包含符号。故选 B。

28. 根据第四段中的 The font's library of words was chosen to include language from different origins, religions, and world views, and will make adjustments as more people and businesses use it. In the future, TietoEVERY suggests that machine learning could be used to teach the font to understand how language is used. (该字体的词汇库包括了来自不同起源、宗教和世界观的语言, 并将随着更多的人和企业使用它而做出调整。TietoEVERY 认为, 在未来, 将来可以用机器学习来教字体理解语言的使用方式。)可知, 在未来, Polite Type 这种字体会不断更新。故选 A。

29. 根据最后一段中的 We want bullies to rethink the words they use and the actual meaning behind them, (我们希望欺凌者重新思考他们使用的词语和背后的实际含义)以及 I hope that our cause acts as a wake-up call for all audiences to consider how bullying could be handled. (我希望我们的事业为所有受众敲响警钟, 让他们考虑如何应对欺凌。)可知, Kia Haring 认为 Polite Type 字体的创建是具有启发意义的。故选 D。

30. 阅读全文尤其第二段中的 TietoEVERY developed the Polite Type font as a new tool to deal with online bullying among kids, pointing out harmful language and causing users to pick kinder words. (TietoEVERY 开发了这款 Polite Type 字体, 作为一种新的工具来应对孩子们的网络欺凌, 指出有害的语言, 并促使用户选择更友好的词语。)可知, 本文主要介绍了一款应对网络欺凌的字体——Polite Type。C 选项(一种旨在对抗网络欺凌的字体)为本文的最佳标题。故选 C。

【七选五】31-35 GEBCF

【解析】【文章大意】发展中国家的农民经常因砍伐森林而受到批评。但一项新的研究表明, 许多农民已经认识到了保护树木的价值。

31. 根据上文 Researchers using satellite images found at least ten percent tree cover on more than one billion hectares(公顷) of farmland. 可知, 此处介绍了农场上的树木覆盖情况。G 项“那几乎是世界上半的农田”可以衔接上文, 符合语境, 故选 G。

32. 根据上文 The study found the most tree cover in South America. 以及下文 North Africa and West Asia have the least. 可知, 此处是在介绍不同地区农场上的树木覆盖情况, 且前后句分别介绍了树木覆盖率最高和最低的区域。E 项“接下来是撒哈拉以南的非洲, 其次是东南亚”符合此处语境, 也是在按从高到低的顺序介绍其他区域的树木覆盖率, 故选 E。

33. 根据上文 And it also found that climate conditions alone could not explain the amount of tree cover in different areas. 可知, 仅靠气候条件并不能解释不同地区树木的覆盖率。B 项“附近的人口数量也不可能(解释不同地区树木的覆盖率), 这意味着人和树可以共存”衔接上文, 符合语境, 故选 B。

34. 根据上文 Dennis Garrity heads the World Agroforestry Center 可知, 此处引出 Dennis Garrity, 因此设空处内容应与此人相关。又根据下句“他说, 问题在于决策者和规划者迟迟没有意识到这一点, 也迟迟没有支持这类努力。”并分析选项, C 项“他说, 农民们正在采取行动保护和种植树木”符合此处语境, 下句中的 this 和 such effort 指代选项中的 farmers are acting on their own to protect and plant trees, 故选 C。

C。

25. 根据上文 They provide windbreaks and shade from the sun. 可知，它们（树木）可以提供防风林并且遮挡太阳。F 项“它们还有助于防止土壤流失和保护水源”与上文形成并列关系，都在说树木带来的好处，符合语境，故选 F。

【完形填空】

36-40 BADCA 41-45 BBCDA 46-50 CABDD 51-55 BACCD

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了 Gabriela 是巴西一家跨国公司的项目经理，最近被派往瑞典工作。员工尽管很友好，但是会公开质疑她的决定，这让她很郁闷。于是，她想自己瑞典的领导反应问题，和领导沟通后，她意识到这是文化冲突——瑞典员工喜欢和领导一起讨论问题。之后她和员工开诚布公地进行了对话，并做出了改变，以便大家能够高效地完成项目。

36. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她对自己的新角色感到兴奋，但很快意识到管理她的新团队将是一项挑战。A. upset 沮丧的；B. excited 激动的；C. worried 担心；D. shocked 震惊的。根据后文“about her new role but soon realized that managing her new team would be a challenge”中 but 表示转折，可推测一开始很兴奋。故选 B。

37. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：尽管他们很友好，Gabriela 却不觉得自己是一个受尊重的领导者。A. leader 领导；B. friend 朋友；C. teammate 队友；D. winner 赢家。根据上文“managing her new team”可知她成了领导者。故选 A。

38. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：她的新员工会在会议上公开质疑她的决定，当她指示他们如何执行一项任务时，他们往往会按照自己的方式去做，而不与她商量。A. follow 跟随；B. avoid 避免；C. understand 理解；D. question 质疑。根据后文“her decisions openly in meetings”可知，指在会议上公开质疑她的决定，故选 D。

39. 考查动词短语辨析。句意：她的新员工会在会议上公开质疑她的决定，当她指示他们如何执行一项任务时，他们往往会按照自己的方式去做，而不与她商量。A. turn on 打开；B. turn to 求助于；C. carry out 实施；D. carry away 运走。根据后文“a task, they would often go about it in their own way”可知，此处指执行任务，应用 carry out。故选 C。

40. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：她的新员工会在会议上公开质疑她的决定，当她指示他们如何执行一项任务时，他们往往会按照自己的方式去做，而不与她商量。A. checking 检查；B. quarreling 争吵；C. debating 辩论；D. bargaining 讨价还价。根据上文“they would often go about it in their own way without”可知员工喜欢自作主张，不和她商量，check with 表示“商议”。故选 A。

41. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：当她宣布她的决定时，他们会继续发表他们的意见，就好像它仍有待讨论一样。A. start 开始；B. continue 继续；C. delay 推迟；D. risk 冒险。根据后文“as if it was still up for discussion”可知，当她宣布她的决定时，他们会继续发表他们的意见，就好像它仍有待讨论一样。故选 B。

42. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：在经历了数周的沮丧之后，Gabriela 给她的瑞典经理发了一封电子邮件，告诉她这些问题。A. satisfaction 满足；B. problems 问题；C. amusement 娱乐；D. illnesses 疾病。根据上文“After weeks of frustration”以及上文描述的 Gabriela 和员工之间存在很多问题，故选 B。

43. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：她的经理只是问她是否觉得自己的团队仍然表现良好，以及她认为什么能帮助她更好地与团队成员一起工作。A. unwillingly 不情愿地；B. hardly 几乎不；C. simply 仅仅；D. quickly 快速地。根据后文“asked her if she felt her team was still performing”可知，经理只是问她是否觉得自己的团队仍然表现良好，故选 C。

44. 考查动词短语辨析。句意：她的经理只是问她是否觉得自己的团队仍然表现良好，以及她认为什么能帮助她更好地与团队成员一起工作。A. deal with 处理；B. argue with 争论；C. live with 忍受；D. work with 工作。根据后文“her team members”可知寻找解决办法是为了更好地和团队成员一起工作。故选 D。
45. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Gabriela 所经历的是一场文化冲突。A. cultural 文化的；B. religious 宗教的；C. abnormal 反常的；D. necessary 必要的。根据后文“In such a culture”以及常识，可知 Gabriela 所经历的是一场文化冲突。故选 A。
46. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她已经习惯了一个层次更分明的框架，在这种框架下，团队领导人掌握控制权，并就如何做事情给出具体的指示。A. abstract 抽象的；B. uncertain 不确定的；C. specific 具体的；D. similar 类似的。根据上文“She was used to a more hierarchical framework”可知，她已经习惯了一个层次更分明的框架，在这种框架下，团队领导人掌握控制权，并就如何做事情给出具体的指示。故选 C。
47. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：在这样的文化中，领导者做出重大决定，而不经常受到挑战。A. challenged 挑战；B. trusted 信任；C. judged 判断；D. accepted 接受。根据上文“In such a culture, leaders make the big decisions and are not often”可知，在她原本的文化中，领导者做出重大决定，而不经常受到挑战。故选 A。
48. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，她的瑞典团队习惯了在低权力距离的文化中工作，在这种文化中，下属经常与他们的老板一起寻找解决方案和做决定。A. therefore 因此；B. however 然而；C. furthermore 此外；D. besides 此外。结合前后文可知此处表示转折，应用 however。故选 B。
49. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而，她的瑞典团队习惯了在低权力距离的文化中工作，在这种文化中，下属经常与他们的老板一起寻找解决方案和做决定。A. relatives 亲戚；B. assistants 助手；C. parents 父母；D. bosses 老板。结合后文“Here, leaders”可知此处指领导或者老板，故选 D。
50. 考查动词短语辨析。句意：在这里，领导者扮演教练的角色，鼓励独立思考，并期待被挑战。A. laugh at 嘲笑；B. cheer for 欢呼；C. rely on 依靠；D. act as 扮演。根据后文 coaches 指领导扮演的是教练的角色，故选 D。
51. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在这里，领导者扮演教练的角色，鼓励独立思考，并期待挑战。A. common 共同的；B. independent 独立的；C. regretful 后悔的；D. traditional 传统的。结合下文“expect to be challenged.”可知，在低权威文化中，领导者扮演教练的角色，鼓励独立思考，并期待被挑战。故选 B。
52. 考查固定短语辨析。句意：当 Gabriela 意识到她和她的团队之间的文化差异时，她和他们进行了一次公开的谈话。A. aware of 意识到；B. proud of 为……而感到骄傲；C. fond of 喜欢；D. afraid of 害怕。根据后文“she had an open _____ with them.”指意识到她和她的团队之间的文化差异，故选 A。
53. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：当 Gabriela 意识到她和她的团队之间的文化差异时，她和他们进行了一次公开的谈话。A. argument 争论；B. apology 道歉；C. conversation 对话；D. conflict 冲突。根据上文“she had an open”以及下文“The conversation”指和团队进行公开对话，故选 C。
54. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：从那时起，Gabriela 和她的团队能够适应他们的工作方式。A. choose 选择；B. continue 继续；C. adapt 适应；D. keep 保持。根据上文“The conversation led to a better understanding.”从那时起，Gabriela 和她的团队能够适应他们的工作方式，故选 C。
55. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：Gabriela 能够做出调整，从而更有效地激励她的团队实现目标。A. doubt 怀疑；B. predict 预测；C. stop 停止；D. achieve 实现。根

据上文 “Gabriela was then able to make adjustments so as to more effectively motivate her team” 以及下文 “their goals” 指实现目标，应用 achieve。故选 D。

【语法填空】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了史蒂芬·霍金的家人将霍金生前的呼吸机捐出以支援医院。

56. 考查非谓语动词。句意：史蒂芬·霍金的家人将霍金生前所用的呼吸机捐赠给皇家帕普沃斯医院，以帮助救治其他病人。own 与 ventilator 为逻辑上的动宾关系，所以设空处用过去分词短语做后置定语，意为“霍金所拥有的呼吸机”。故填 owned。

57. 考查副词。句意：经过医院工程团队的检查后，医院欣然接受了这台呼吸机。设空处在句中修饰动词 accepted，应为副词作状语。故填 happily。

58. 考查名词。句意：霍金家人的捐赠对医院的帮助很大。设空处在句中做主语，故填名词 contribution，根据句意，用单数，故填 contribution。

59. 考查冠词或介词。句意：霍金家人的捐赠对医院的帮助很大。此句中的 help 可以指霍金家人的捐赠是一件“有帮助的事物”，是可数名词，表泛指，填不定冠词 a；此外，help 也可作抽象名词，of great help 意为 very helpful “非常有帮助的”。故此空填 a 或者 of。

60. 考查非限制性定语从句。句意：史蒂芬·霍金的女儿露西·霍金说：“父亲去世后，我们把所有的医疗设备都归还给了 NHS。” 设空处引导非限制性定语从句，指代前文的先行词 Lucy Hawking，并在从句中做主语，指人，故填 who。

61. 考查时态和语态。句意：甚至他给自己买的一些物品也交给了 NHS。主语 some items that he bought for himself 是谓语动词 give 动作的承受者，故用被动语态，此处描述的是发生在过去的事情，故用一般过去时，主语为复数，故填 were given。

62. 考查介词。句意：多年来，NHS 在我们的生活中发挥了巨大的作用。play a(n)... part in... 意为“在……中起……作用”，故填 in。

63. 考查非谓语动词。句意：此外，露西·霍金鼓励人们以任何方式支持 NHS 并认真对待社交距离措施。encourage sb to do sth 意为“鼓励某人做某事”，故填 to support。

64. 考查时态。句意：消息一公布，就引起了全国的关注。根据时间状语从句“Since the news was announced”可知，此处指的是过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响，用现在完成时，主语是 it，故填 has attracted。

65. 考查非谓语动词。句意：许多人被感动了，说即使这位伟大的物理学家成为了一颗星星，他仍然会发光。空白处所填词在句中做非谓语，与 people 构成主动关系，故填 saying。

【单词拼写】

66. overcome

考查动词。句意：你肯定要自己去克服一些困难。实义动词 need 后面接动词不定式表示“需要做某事”。根据句意“克服”以及单词首字母以及设空处前的 need to 可知，此处应填动词原形 overcome，与 to 构成不定式，充当 need 的宾语。故填 overcome。

67. reality

考查名词。句意：他最新的“海水水稻”愿景也已成为现实。分析句意再根据首字母提示可知，此处用名词 reality 作宾语表示“现实”符合语境。故填 reality。

68. subscribes

考查动词。句意：这位老人每年都订阅《新文化》杂志。subscribe to 意为“订阅”，根据后文 every year 可知为一般现在时，主语为 the old man，谓语用第三人称单数，故填 subscribes。

69. proof

考查名词。句意：它是正确的，但他还是需要证明一下。根据首字母和句意可知，此处表示“证明”应用名词 **proof**，作宾语，且 **proof** 做“证明”讲时，是不可数名词，故填 **proof**。

70. **ambition**

考查名词。句意：他的抱负是航行环游世界。根据句意和首字母提示应填 **ambition** 作主语，由 **is** 可知用单数，故填 **ambition**。

71. **nutritious**

考查形容词。句意：这种水果尝起来有点酸，但实际上很有营养。根据汉语提示可知应填形容词 **nutritious**，作表语。故填 **nutritious**。

72. **transformed**

考查动词。句意：这家公司已经从家族企业变成了大型公司。根据汉语提示可知，**transform** 转变，动词，句子是现在完成时的被动语态，故用过去分词 **transformed**。故填 **transformed**。

73. **assistant**

考查名词。句意：为首相做助手她感到很幸运。分析句子可知，不定冠词后可接名词的单数形式进行修饰，且根据中文提示可知，“助手”可翻译为 **assistant**。故填 **assistant**。

74. **motivates**

考查动词时态。句意：成功可以激发人们不断做出新的努力。分析句子结构和意思可知，这里考查“促进，激发”对应的动词 **motivate**，做句子的谓语。这句话描述的是真理，所以用一般现在时，主语是 **Success**，谓语用第三人称单数形式。故填 **motivates**。

75. **Exposed**

考查非谓语动词。句意：看到这么多广告，我们禁不住被说服去买我们并不真正需要的东西。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用动词“暴露”。在句中是非谓语作状语，“暴露”英语使用“**expose**”，与主语 **we** 是被动关系，因此需要使用过去分词形式，故填 **exposed**。

【短文改错】

【详解】

76. 考查时态。句意：两个星期前，我们的老师宣布，我们学校将在 9 月 22 日举行汉字听写比赛。**announced** 后接宾语从句，从句用过去时的某种时态，所以句中的 **will** 变成 **would**。故 **will** 改为 **would**。

77. 考查连词。句意：我们中的许多人都很感兴趣，并希望加入它，但每个班级只允许一个竞争者参加。根据句意可知，前后句为转折关系，连词为 **but**。故 **and** 改为 **but**。

78. 考查冠词。句意：幸运的是，我得到了这个机会。本句特指上文参加汉字听写比赛的机会，所以用定冠词 **the**。故 **got** 后加 **the**。

79. 考查代词。句意：在接下来的几天里，我忙着准备比赛。主语与宾语表示同一个人时，宾语用反身代词。本句主语为 **I**，宾语为 **myself**。故 **me** 改为 **myself**。

80. 考查名词。句意：我的同学给了我很多好的建议。**advice** 为不可数名词，故 **advices** 改为 **advice**。

81. 考查结果状语从句。句意：有些汉字是如此具有挑战性，以至于许多参赛者被卡住了，而我成功地写下了大部分汉字，并赢得了一等奖。本句为 **so...that** 引导的结果状语从句。故 **very** 改为 **so**。

82. 考查介词。句意：有些汉字是如此具有挑战性，以至于许多参赛者被卡住了，而我成功地写下了大部分汉字，并赢得了一等奖。**succeed in doing sth** “成功做某事”为固定短语。故 **on** 改为 **in**。

83. 考查副词。句意：当我兴奋地站在舞台上的时候，帮助我的同学们的形象在我的脑海中闪现。副词 **excitedly** 修饰动词 **standing**。故 **excited** 改为 **excitedly**。
84. 考查非谓语动词。句意：当我兴奋地站在舞台上的时候，帮助我的同学们的形象在我的脑海中闪现。本句已经有谓语动词 **flashed**，所以 **help** 为非谓语动词，**classmates** 与 **helps** 在逻辑上是主动关系，所以用现在分词作定语。故 **helps** 改为 **helping**。
85. 考查语态。句意：胜利和荣誉是属于我们大家的。**belong to** “属于”无被动形式。故 **were** 删掉。