昆八中2021-2022学年度上学期月考一

平行高二英语试卷 答案

1-5BBCCA 6-10BCBCC 11-15CBBCB 16-20CBCBB

21-25CDBAC 26-30BDCAD 31-35ADBCD 36-40DCFAG

41-45 BACAD    46-50 BDCAC    51-55 BADDC   56-60 BACDB

语法填空61 is regarded 62. prepared63. but64. who65. to satisfy

66. consideration 67visually 68. in 69. unpleasant 70. includes

单词拼写71. persuade72. preference 73. absence74.artificial 75. appeal 76.unbelievable/incredible77.banned 78.​valley79.wandering 80. ​swung

短文改错：将exciting改成excited(2)将careful改成carefully(3)将had改成have(4)将cheering改成cheer(5)将much改成many(6)将player改成players(7)将but改成and(8)将it删去(9)将are改成is(10)在to后加the

详解

**第一部分 听力 （共两节，满分30分**

1. What are the speakers doing?

A. Shopping. B. Having lunch. C. Cooking dishes.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: Your lunch looks good. It has strawberries.

W: Do you want one? I’ll trade a strawberry for one of your sausages.

M: That would be nice.

2. When does the performance start?

A. At 6 o’clock. B. At 7 o’clock. C. At 8 o’clock.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: I’m looking forward to your performance tonight. It starts at 8 o’clock, doesn’t it?

W: Actually, it starts one hour early.

M: Well, then I’ll leave home at 6 o’clock.

3.

Where are the speakers?

A. At a hospital. B. At a gym. C. At a school.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: I twisted my neck in PE class, and it really hurts.

W: Oh no. Maybe you should leave school early to see a doctor.

4.

What hasn’t been prepared for the emergencies?

A. A flashlight. B. Towels. C. Water.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: Do you keep anything ready for the emergencies?

W: Let me think. I have a flashlight, gloves, and um…, some towels in my backpack.

M: What about water?

W: I don’t, but I know I should.

5.

What can be inferred about the woman?

A. She doesn’t know the man.

B. She made a huge mistake.

C. She is from New York.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】M: Oh, what a surprise! It’s so good to see you. How have you been?

W: Ah, hello…

M: Don’t you remember? I’m Travis, from New York.

W: I think you may be mistaken.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. How did the man travel around the world?

A. By car. B. By motorbike. C. By train.

7. What did the man think of cycling?

A. A bit boring. B. Not adventurous. C. Impractical sometimes.

【答案】6. B 7. C

【解析】

【原文】W: You’re the man who spent years traveling around the world on a motorbike!

M: That’s right.

W: What made you decide to travel in that way?

M: Well, taking my car seemed a bit boring. And traveling by train was not adventurous.

W: Did you think about cycling?

M: That would have been cheaper—no fuel costs to pay, but I don’t think I could have gone up all the mountains by bike!

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. Which country won the fewest medals?

A. Great Britain. B. Japan. C. Spain.

9. How many athletes has France sent?

A. 133. B. 135. C. 158.

【答案】8. B 9. C

【解析】

【原文】W: What are you working on?

M: My presentation for next week.

W: Oh, it’s about the London Paralympics (残奥会).

M: Yeah. I made this chart showing the number of participants from each country and the number of medals they won. GreatBritain had 294 athletes and won 120 medals.

W: Wow! How about countries with fewer athletes?

M: Well, Japan sent 135 athletes and won 16 medals. Spain had 133 athletes and won 42 medals.

W: What about France?

M: France and Spain had similar results, but France won three more medals. They sent 158 athletes.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?

A. Over the phone. B. In a pizza house. C. At home.

11. What ingredient does the woman dislike?

A. Garlic. B. Pepper. C. Onions.

12. Which pizzas will be ordered?

A. Sausage Deluxe and Seasonal Vegetable.

B. Meat Lovers and Seasonal Vegetable.

C. Grilled Vegetable and Spicy Chicken.

【答案】10. C 11. C 12. B

【解析】

【原文】M: I feel like having pizza tonight.

W: Here’s a flyer(小传单) from the new shop.

M: I’d like one with sausage.

W: How about the Sausage Deluxe?

M: Let me see. But it has onions.

W: Oh, you know I can’t stand them.

M: It says on the other side that these two are on sale. The seafood looks delicious.

W: I’m not in the mood for seafood. I’d prefer the other one, Spicy Chicken.

M: Hmm…, but this one looks even better. Oh, it’s regular price.

W: Meat Lovers? OK. The kids will be happy with that. But for the second pizza, I’d like one with lots of vegetables.

M: They have Grilled Vegetable and Seasonal Vegetable. They’re kind of similar, but the Seasonal hasmushrooms and garlic. The Grilled has eggplant andonions.

W: Oh no.

M: If you don’t mind garlic, shall we go with Seasonal Vegetable?

W: Sure. Should I call?

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

13. What’s the relationship between the speakers?

A. A couple. B. Grandma and grandson. C. Mother and son.

14. What is Paul watching?

A. A movie. B. A concert. C. Music videos.

15. What does the woman think of today’s music?

A. Pleasant. B. Noisy. C. Inspiring.

16. What is the guy doing?

A. Holding a stick. B. Driving a car. C. Playing his guitar.

【答案】13. B 14. C 15. B 16. C

【解析】

【原文】W: Paul, isn’t that the same show that was on yesterday?

M: It’s not just one show, Grandma. They are actually a lot of different shows. They are music videos.

W: Oh really.

M: Why don’t you sit down and watch a couple? They’re really good.

W: Well, I guess it won’t hurt… What’s that girl holding the stick supposed to be doing?

M: She’s singing.

W: Do you call that singing?

M: Sure.

W: Hmm. Music was very different when I was young. It was… pleasant to the ear. It made you feel happy. It wasn’t just a lot of angry noise.

M: Music today isn’t just angry noise, Grandma. Times are different now.

W: I suppose so… Is this another video?

M: Yeah. This one’s great. I saw it yesterday.

W: Who’s that guy? The one wearing the funny hat.

M: He’s the leader of the band. But in this video he’s just a normal kid who stands on the corner all day, playing his guitar. Then this big, shiny car comes along…

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. Who is children’s favourite story teller according to the study?

A. Dad. B. Mom. C. Celebrities.

18. What happens when children grow older?

A. They become storytellers to other children.

B. They depend more on stories from parents.

C. They are less thirsty for bedtime stories.

19. How can parents become good storytellers?

A. By making faces.

B By using funny voices.

C. By telling their own stories.

20. What’s Woolfson’s opinion about parents’ reading with children?

A. It’s quite common. B. It’s beneficial. C. It’s not difficult.

【答案】17. B 18. C 19. B 20. B

【解析】

【原文】M: Almost two-thirds of children want their parents to spend more time reading to them before bed. Most of these kids like mom’s storytelling more than dad’s, researchers said. They carried out a study that showed younger children aged 3~4 were most hungry for more stories. Over three-quarters of them said they wished their parents to read to them more often. About half of all children aged 3~8 said story time was their favorite pastime with their parents.

According to the research, there are two ways for mothers to become best storytellers. They can use funny voices to show different characters in a story. They can also make their own special sounds to keep the story interesting and attractive. When mom and dad are not at hand, celebrities (名人) will do: over 30 percent of children said they would like to hear a bedtime story from famous people like Harry Potter, star Daniel Radcliffe. Other movie stars like Zac Efron, Miley Cyrus and Emma Watson are also welcomed by children.

“It can be very difficult for parents to find the time to read with their children. But these moments can help build a close relationship between parents and children, and also can play an important part in their child’s development,” said child psychologist Richard Woolfson.

**第二部分 阅读理解 （共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（共15小题; 每小题2分，满分30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**

【答案】

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】C | 【小题2】D | 【小题3】B |

【解析】【文章大意】本文主要介绍了明尼苏达大学孔子学院的相关信息。
1. 根据表格第一栏可知，Chinese Rehab将在周一的6:30〜7:00 p.m.进行。故选C。
2. 根据Office hours中的The office is generally open Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. The office is closed daily from 12:00 noon until 1:00 p.m. and is closed on all University holidays.可知，办公室的开放时间为：周一至周五的早上8:00到下午4:30；每天中午12:00到1:00关闭，所有节假日关闭。因此选项中周五下午1:30符合题意。故选D。
3. 根据表格上方的句子The schedule may change due to teacher availability.可知，根据老师情况，时间表是可能发生变化的。故选B。

**B**

【答案】

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】A | 【小题2】C | 【小题3】B | 【小题4】D |

【解析】【文章大意】作者通过暑假在工厂的工作经历，意识到了大学教育的重要性，从而更加珍惜大学时光。
1. 根据第一段Ever since I graduated from high school I've worked in the factories surrounding my hometown every summer.（自从我高中毕业，每年暑假都在家乡周围的工厂工作。）以及My friends never seem to understand why I'm so relieved to be back at school or that my summer vacation has been anything but a vacation.（我的朋友们似乎从来都不明白，为什么我回到学校后会如此放松，为什么我的暑假根本就不是一个假期。）可知，作者认为暑假对他来说，根本不是假期。故选A。
2. 根据第二段There are few people as self-confident as a college student who has never been out in the real world. People of my age always seem to overestimate the value of their time and knowledge.（很少有人能够像从未进入过现实世界的大学生那样自信。我的同龄人总是高估自己的时间和知识的价值。）可推知，大多数大学生都自视甚高，太高估自己了。故选C。
3. 根据第三段The most stressful thing about blue-collar life is knowing your job could disappear over night.（蓝领生活中最让人紧张的事情就是知道你的工作会随时消失。）可推知，对于蓝领工人来说，最大的压力是缺乏安全感，可能随时会失去工作。故选B。
4. 根据最后一段My experiences in the factories have inspired me to make the most of my college years before I enter the real world for good.（在我进入真正的工作之前，在工厂的工作经历激励我充分利用大学时光。）可知，工厂的工作经历改变了作者对大学的态度，让他更加重视大学教育。故选D。

**C**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】C | 【小题2】A | 【小题3】D | 【小题4】A |

【解析】（1）C. 细节理解题。根据原文第二段 " The researchers found evidence of cacao's use at an ancient village in the highlands of southeastern Ecuador. They examined the remains of very old objects at the Santa Ana-La Florida archeological site. 研究人员在厄瓜多尔东南部高地的一个古老村庄发现了可可使用的证据。他们检查了佛罗里达州圣安娜考古遗址中非常古老的遗迹。"可知为了找到可可在古代使用的证据，研究人员他们研究了非常古老的物体的残骸。 故选C.
（2）A.推理判断题。根据原文第三段 "They also identified a substance found in the cacao tree but not in its wild relatives. This suggests that humans grew the tree for food purposes.他们还发现了一种在可可树中发现的物质，但在其野生近缘植物中没有发现。这表明人类种植这棵树是为了获取食物。"可知5000年前南美洲的人们是靠自己种可可树得到可可的。故选 A.
（3）D. 细节理解题。根据原文最后一段 "By the 1800s, technology developed in the Netherlands made it possible to turn cacao into a solid chocolate product.到了19世纪，荷兰开发的技术使可可成为固体巧克力产品成为可能。"可知，固体巧克力是在19世纪的时候第一次出现的。 故选D.
（4）A．标题归纳题。根据文章第二段中出现的的地名如：in the highlands of southeastern Ecuador,in South America instead of Central America,in South or Central America,in the upper Amazon area today,Central America and Mexico,between South and Central America,Spain在厄瓜多尔东南部的高地，在南美洲而不是中美洲，在南美洲或中美洲，在今天的亚马逊上游地区，中美洲和墨西哥，在南美洲和中美洲之间，西班牙等；时间如：5，300 years ago,about 1，500 years earlier,thousands of years ago,about 4，000 years ago,in the late 1400s,By the 1580s5300年前，大约1500年前，几千年前，大约4000年前，大约15世纪80年代晚期等，本文通过描述可可豆种植或者在不同时间出现在不同地方，被制作成了什么，可知，文章主要是介绍了可可豆的发展历史。故选A项．
这是一篇说明文。科学家通过研究可可豆的历史，提出了新观点：可可豆最初是在南美洲被种植的，而不是像他们曾经认为的那样在中美洲被种植。而且新的发现表明，可可树的种植时间比已知时间早了1500年。

**D**

【答案】

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】D | 【小题2】B | 【小题3】C | 【小题4】D |

【解析】【文章大意】本文讲述了美国一家公司在员工手上植入芯片，继而介绍了这个芯片的优势。
1. 主旨大意题。通读本段内容可知，本段主要介绍了芯片的优势。故选D。

2. 词句猜测题。根据划线词所在句The company says scanners can read the chips only when they are within a few inches of them.（公司说扫描仪只有在几英寸以内才能读取芯片。）可知them指代的就是scanners。故选B。

3. 推理判断题。根据第二段最后两句About 70 out of 80 employees have chosen to do so. The president of the company, his wife and their children are also getting chips implanted in their hands.可推知，芯片在员工当中很受欢迎。故选C。

4. 推理判断题。根据最后一段Todd Westby所说的话Eventually, this technology will become standardized allowing you to use this as your passport, public transit, all purchasing opportunities, etc.可推知，Todd Westby对芯片的态度是乐观的。故选D。

**第二节 七选五（共5小题; 每小题2分，满分10分）**

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

【答案】

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】D | 【小题2】C | 【小题3】F | 【小题4】A | 【小题5】G |

【解析】【试题剖析】
【文章大意】本文从地理位置、交通、物价、语言等几个方面主要介绍了南京。
【试题解析】
1. 根据上面的问题“人们为什么喜欢南京？”可知，这里要开始介绍南京的特点。根据下文的Xuanwu Lake provides a peaceful escape right in central Nanjing玄武湖为南京市中心提供了一条”和平“的逃生通道，D项中Nanjing is one of the few big cities left in China to offer easy access to peace与之相关联，故选D。

2. ​​​​​​​根据上文Unlike city walls in Beijing or Xi'an, Nanjing's old wall isn't geometric and instead contours the lake and mountain
areas.（不像北京、西安的城墙，南京的老城墙不是几何的，而是湖和山的轮廓），这样的结果是“自然遗址经常出现在城市意想不到的地方”，故选C。
3. ​​​​​​​根据下文Nanjing has an efficient and expansive metro system that covers most of the city（南京有覆盖大半个城的有效的、全面的地铁系统），是对交通状况的说明，所以这里应该提涉及到交通的“逛这座城很容易”，故选F。
4. ​​​​​​​根据上句Residents rave about how affordable Nanjing is compared to other Chinese cities, especially when it comes to housing（当南京当地居民谈到同中国其他城市相比较时，南京的东西是价格合理的，尤其是住房），接下来应该具体说明，A项说明了南京和北京、上海的租金比较，故选A。
5. 根据上句The language and cultural barrier tends to be high（语言和文化障碍趋于严重），所以学会说普通话可以帮助融入当地社区，故选 G。

**第三部分 语言知识运用 （共三节，满分55分）**

**第一节 完型填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30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。**

【答案】

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 【小题1】B | 【小题2】A | 【小题3】C | 【小题4】A | 【小题5】D |
| 【小题6】B | 【小题7】D | 【小题8】C | 【小题9】A | 【小题10】C |
| 【小题11】B | 【小题12】A | 【小题13】D | 【小题14】D | 【小题15】C |
| 【小题16】B | 【小题17】A | 【小题18】C | 【小题19】D | 【小题20】B |

【解析】1--5 BACAD    6---10 BDCAC    11--15 BADDC  16--20 BACDB
 （1）B．考查动词及句意理解．A． left离开； B． brought带来； C． met遇见； D． taught教．根据后文句子to town to live with them，可知她的父母把她从乡下带来城里和他们一起居住，所以选B．
（2）A．考查形容词及句意理解．A． dirty脏的； B． new 新的；C． creative 有创造性的；D． attractive有吸引力的．根据后文句子when she was angry，可知他会说脏话，所以选A．
（3）C．考查动词及句意理解．A． trap围困；B． weep擦； C． roll 滚；D． jump跳越．根据后文句子to the （4）A of all people around．可见是跑有时她甚至在地上打滚，令人很惊讶，所以选C．
（4）A．考查名词及句意理解．A． surprise惊讶； B． delight 高兴；C． mercy怜悯；D． regret后悔．有时她甚至在地上打滚，这让人很惊讶，所以选A．
（5）D．考查动词及句意理解．A． advise 建议；B． encourage 鼓励；C． support 支持；D． educate教育．父母通过打她和踢她来教育她，所以选D．
（6）B．考查形容词及句意理解．A． mature 成长；B． violent暴力的； C． changeable可变的； D． considerate考虑周全的．父母通过打她和踢她来教育她，她就会变得更暴力，所以选B．
（7）D．考查形容词及句意理解．A． tired 疲倦的；B． pleased高兴的； C． relaxed 放松的；D． disappointed失望的．父母通过打她和踢她来教育她，她就会变得更暴力，这让父母更加对他失望，所以选D．
（8）C．考查名词及句意理解．A． office 办公室；B． stranger陌生人； C． neighbor 邻居；D． apartment部门．根据next door可知应该是邻居，所以选C．
（9）A．考查形容词及句意理解．A． beautiful 美丽的；B． modern 现代的；C． shabby 破旧的；D． fragile易碎的．根据后文句子It immediately caught the girl's （10）C and made them shine brightly．前文是裙子非常的漂亮，所以选A．
（10）C．考查名词及句意理解．A． attention注意； B． ears 耳朵；C． eyes眼睛； D． imagination想象．前文裙子非常的漂亮，后文是这个裙子吸引了这个女孩的裙子，所以选C．
 （11）B．考查形容词及句意理解．A． rude 粗鲁的；B． different不同的； C． violent暴力的； D． unique独一无二的．根据后文句子She no longer acted rudely or hit others，可见她和以前不同了，所以选B．
（12）A．考查副词及句意理解．A． even 甚至；B． also 也；C． still 仍然；D． ever曾经．根据前文She no longer acted rudely or hit others，他甚至很少在地上打滚了，所以选A．
（13）D．考查形容词及句意理解．A． bad坏的； B． much许多的； C． enough 足够的；D． suitable合适的．穿着漂亮的裙子不适合打滚了，所以选D．
（14）D．考查形容词及句意理解．A． voluntary志愿的； B． conscious 有意识的；C． merciful 怜悯的；D． gentle温柔的．根据后文neat， and lovely．与之并列的词是gentle温柔的．所以选D．
（15）C．考查动词及句意理解．A． imagining想象； B． moving移动； C． thinking考虑；D． puzzling使迷惑．这件事让我们思考，所以选C．
（16）B．考查动词及句意理解．A． ruined 毁坏；B． hidden藏； C． disappeared 消失；D． rediscovered重新发现．也许每个人心里都藏着一件漂亮的衣服，所以选B．
（17）A．考查动词及句意理解．A． forget 忘记；B． criticize 批判；C． advocate 倡导；D． remember记住．根据前文Only some people are not aware of it， 忘记他不注意它，所以选A．
（18）C．考查名词及句意理解．A． Love爱； B． Violence 暴力；C． Beauty 美；D． Honesty诚实．美是一种强大的力量或武器，所以选C．
（19）D．考查动词及句意理解．A． cared 关心；B． valued珍惜； C． unlearnt 没有学到；D． unrealized没意识到．一些我们没有意识到事情，所以选D．
（20B）B．考查动词及句意理解．A． dealt处理； B． born 出生；C． grown成长； D． lived居住．它能唤起人类的优良品质，人类是弓箭手，但迄今为止却隐藏在某个地方，它有一种震撼灵魂的影响力，这确实是无与伦比的．所以选B．
文章讲述了一个小姑娘因为一件美丽的裙子蜕变的故事．
做完型填空首先要通读全文，了解大意．一篇完形填空的文章有许多空格，所以，必须先通读一至两遍，才能大概了解文章的内容．千万不要看一句，做一句．其次要逐句分析，前后一致．选择答案时，要考虑整个句子的内容，包括搭配、时态、语法等．答案全部填完后，再通读一遍文章，检查是否通顺流畅了，用词得当，意思正确．

**第二节 语法填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

【答案】【小题1】is regarded

【小题2】prepared

【小题3】but

【小题4】who

【小题5】to satisfy

【小题6】consideration

【小题7】visually

【小题8】in

【小题9】unpleasant

【小题10】includes

【解析】（1）is regarded.考查时态语态。句意：在中国，烹饪不仅被视为一种技艺，而且被视为一种艺术。表示"被认为"，所以用被动语态，描述现状，所以用一般现在时态，注意为动名词，故填is regarded.
（2）prepared.考查过去分词。句意：准备好的中国菜既好吃又好看。prepare和它所修饰的词之间是被动关系，所以用过去分词作后置定语，故填prepared.
（3）but.考查连词。句意：在中国不同的地区，烹饪技巧和食材有很大的不同，然而，好的中国菜总是有一些共同点，前后是转折关系，前面为逗号，所以用连词but连接，故填but.
（4）who.考查非限制性定语从句。句意：由于食物对人的健康至关重要，厨师有烹饪的天赋，所以他总是试图在谷物、肉类和蔬菜之间取得平衡。先行词为人，在非限制性定语从句中作主语，故填who.
（5）to satisfy.考查不定式。句意：中国烹饪的艺术远远超出了满足人们胃的简单需要。need后跟不定式作后置定语，故填to satisfy.
（6）consideration.考查名词的数。句意：一道菜的外观、气味和味道都要仔细考虑。作主语，所以用名词，表示抽象概念，为不可数名词，故填consideration.
（7）visually.考查副词。句意：一道菜的颜色必须在视觉上令人愉悦，在烹调过程中要注意颜色的平衡。修饰形容词，所以用副词，故填visually.
（8）in.考查固定搭配。句意：一道菜的颜色必须在视觉上令人愉悦，在烹调过程中要注意颜色的平衡。keep  sth. in mind牢记，为固定搭配，故填in.
（9）unpleasant.考查形容词。句意：烹饪时应避免所有令人不快的气味，以及那些可能会压倒其他气味的强烈气味。作定语修饰名词，所以用形容词，表示"令人不愉悦的"。故填unpleasant.
（10）includes.考查主谓一致。句意：中国烹饪艺术基本上包括四个方面：选料、切花装饰、控温和烹饪技巧。主语为不可数名词，所以谓语用第三人称单数形式，故填includes.
本文讲述许多人喜欢中国菜。并且重点介绍了中国烹饪不仅被视为一种技艺，而且被视为一种艺术。中国烹饪艺术基本上包括四个方面：选料、切花装饰、控温和烹饪技巧。
本题主要考查了用单词的适当形式填空．做本题的关键是在理解短文的基础上，灵活运用所学的基础知识。本类型的题目常考到的知识点有：固定的短语，词类的转换，名词的复数形式，副词以及祈使句的用法等。因此，这就需要在平时的学习中，牢固掌握各语言点及一些语法知识。

**第三节 单词填空**（本大题共**10**小题，共**10**分）

【答案】persuade

【答案】preference

【解析】考查名词。句意：她喜欢什么颜色？她偏爱蓝色。have a preference for偏爱，固定短语。根据句意及汉语提示，故填preference。

【答案】absence

【解析】句意：在缺乏确凿证据的情况下，嫌疑犯钻了法律的空子，逃脱了惩罚。结合 the suspect played the system and got away with punishment.和首字母a提示可知，in  the absence of...，缺乏/没有……，固定短语，符合题意。故填absence。
【答案】artificial

【解析】句意：别担心。它们是人造花，不需要浇水。此处需要形容词做定语；artificial人造的，故填artificial。

【答案】appeal

【解析】句意：我们最好呼吁我们的同学向他学习。appeal呼吁，had better do sth.最好做某事，固定搭配。故填appeal。

【答案】unbelievable/incredible

【解析】句意：令人难以置信的是，他在一天之内就完成了所有暑假作业。根据所给的汉语提示“难以置信的”和空前的系动词is可知，此处应用形容词与系动词构成系表结构。“难以置信的”的英语是unbelievable/incredible。故填unbelievable/incredible。

【答案】banned

【解析】句意：政府禁止出版那本书，因为它被认为对青少年有害。根据as it is thought to be harmful可知，这里是“禁止”，ban动词，意思是“禁止”，此句是现在完成时，has后面用过去分词banned，故填banned。

【答案】​valley

【解析】考查可数名词的单复数。句意：一条小溪蜿蜒流过山谷流入河里。valley峡谷，根据句意和句式结构可知，此处应用其单数形式，故填valley。

【答案】wandering

【解析】句意：旅行者正在森林和田野里漫步。wander动词，漫步，徘徊。结合句意及空前单词are可知，句子时态是现在进行时，由be动词+动词ing构成。故填​wandering。

【答案】​swung

【解析】句意：当她妈妈推她时，她荡得越来越高。摇荡swing，由pushed可知，此处是一般过去时。

**第四部分 写作（共两节；满分25分）**

**第一节 短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）**

解析：

将exciting改成excited(2)将careful改成carefully(3)将had改成have(4)将cheering改成cheer(5)将much改成many(6)将player改成players(7)将but改成and(8)将it删去(9)将are改成is(10)在to后加the

**第二节 书面表达（满分15分）**

假定你是李华，你市图书馆将播放关于中国茶文化的纪录片．你的外教Mr．Smith是中国茶文化的爱好者，请给他写一封邮件，邀请他一起观看．内容包括：
1．播放时间、地点；
2．纪录片的主要内容．
注意：1．词数80左右；
2．可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯．
参考词汇：纪录片documentary
Dear Mr．Smith，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．
Yours sincerely，
Li Hua

【答案】Dear Mr Smith，
I'm writing to invite you to watch a documentary about Chinese tea culture， which will be shown in the City Library from 9 am to 11 am this Sunday．【高分句型一】（提出邀请，说明活动的内容，时间和地点）
It is said the documentary is in Chinese， with English subtitles． Moreover ， the history of tea as a drink in China will be talked about in the documentary， as well as the important role tea plays in foreign trade as a commercial product．【高分句型二】（纪录片主要内容）
I'm sure this documentary will contribute a lot to your understanding of Chinese tea culture． Therefore， if you're available this Sunday and interested in this documentary， please e-mail me ， so we can decide our meeting time and place．（商量细节）
Looking forward to your reply．（期盼见面）
Yours sinerely，
Li Hua

【解析】高分句型
1．I'm writing to invite you to watch a documentary about Chinese tea culture， which will be shown in the City Library from 9 am to 11 am this Sunday．
句子里，修饰先行词a documentary about Chinese tea culture，关系词 which 引导非限制性定语从句will be shown in the City Library from 9 am to 11 am this Sunday．
我写信是想请你看一部关于中国茶文化的纪录片，这部纪录片将于本周日上午9点至11点在城市图书馆展出．
2． Moreover ， the history of tea as a drink in China will be talked about in the documentary， as well as the important role tea plays in foreign trade as a commercial product．
句子里，固定短语as well as 表示"以及"；修饰先行词the important role ，定语从句tea plays in foreign trade as a commercial product．省略了关系词．
此外，该纪录片还将讲述中国茶饮料的历史，以及茶作为商品在对外贸易中的重要作用
写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，尽量使用自己熟悉的词汇和句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和句型使文章显得更有档次．特别注意在选择句式时要赋予变化．平时除了加强词汇积累，写作联系以外，还可以适当记忆一些类似的范文，这样在考试中可以起到事半功倍的效果．