**2020中考押题卷2**

考试时间：100分钟

**第一部分听力**

**一、听句子选答语**

1．A．Yes,she can. B．Yes,she does. C．Yes,she is.

2．A．It is. B．I see. C．Thank you.

3．A．You’re welcome. B．You’re right. C．You’re kind.

4．A．For an hour. B．Once a week. C．In a week.

5．A．Sure. It’s my magazine. B．Sure, you could. C．Sure. Here you are.

**二、听短对话回答问题**

6．A．She is short. B．She has curly hair. C．She wears glasses.

7．A．At 10:00 pm. B．At 10:30 pm. C．At 11:00 pm.

8．A．One. B．Two. C．Three.

9．A．Wonderful. B．Cute. C．Excited.

10．A．Big Screen. B．Town China. C．Movie World.

11．A．In the bookstore. B．In the reading room. C．In the library.

12．A．The nature museum. B．The art museum. C．The science museum.

13．A．She went to the water park. B．She went to the countryside.

C．She went to her grandparents.

14．A．Twenty. B．Fifteen. C．Five.

15．A．He’s cleaning his room. B．He’s playing a game. C．He’s watching TV.

**三、听短文回答问题**

16．What will classrooms be like one day according to the study?

A．There will be chairs only. B．There will be standing desks.

C．There will be no chairs or desks.

17．Who has made the study on the use of standing desks in primary schools?

A．A team of researchers. B．A group of teachers. C．A number of parents.

18．What can standing desks help students do?

A．Improve listening skills. B．Be more relaxed. C．Study better.

19．What do many teachers think of the standing desks?

A．They make students behave better in class.

B．They make students walk around in class.

C．They make students more tired in class.

20．Why do a few teachers have worries?

A．Because they have difficulty in watching every student.

B．Because they think its bad for students’ health.

C．Because they think it makes parents worried.

**四、听句子或对话填写表格**

21．\_\_\_\_\_\_

22．\_\_\_\_\_\_

23．\_\_\_\_\_\_

24．\_\_\_\_\_\_

25．\_\_\_\_\_\_

**五、听短文填写表格（1x5=5分）**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| name: Michael Swaine  job: 26 of a college in San Francisco | |
| his 27 work | time: the 15th of 28 ,for almost 15 years |
| act: make and mend(缝补) clothes for poor or homeless people for free |
| his gains(收获) from the acts | He has made more friends.  He now understands 29 things.  He now lives a more meaningful life. |
| the influences of his acts | People are encouraged by his caring spirit.  People’s smiles show the 30 brought by his small acts of kindness.  People can learn from the example of taking part, being a citizen, acting outside of what is normal and doing something good with their own talents. |

**第二部分（基础知识运用)**

1. **选择填空**

**A. 从以下各题的A、B、C或D选项中选择最佳答案填入空白处**

31．—Listen! Someone is playing violin.

—Wow! beautiful music! I like it very much.

A．the; What B．an; How C．/; How

32．—Can we play soccer here?

—No, you play it near the road. That’s too dangerous!

A．can B．may C．mustn’t

33．Although I don’t feel very well myself, I will not go to hospital for some reason.

A．certain B．a certain C．few D．a few

34．---I called you at about ten o’clock this morning. But you didn’t answer the phone.

---Oh, I’m sorry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．I was having a meeting with clients B．I had a meeting with clients

C．I have had a meeting with clients D．I would have a meeting with clients

35．The popular restaurant is always crowded with people. You need to make a booking in advance.

A．order food B．pay the bill C．arrive there D．make a reservation

36．I am writing \_\_\_\_\_\_for more information about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ course in your college.

A．asking; four weeks B．to ask; four-week C．ask; four weeks’ D．to ask; four weeks

37．Brain Harvey, a singer with the group East 17, is quite keen on meat.

A．is delighted at B．is like C．is crazy about D．feels like

38．Bangkok has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evening rush hour traffic in the world. That’s according to a list of the world’s most crowded cities, published by Dutch GPS manufacturer Tom on Feb 21.

A．worse B．the worst C．better D．the best

39．The speech contest, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is “Man and Nature”, will be held in the Room 10 from 2:00 — 5:00 on the afternoon of May the tenth.

A．which topic B．the topic of which C．that topic D．the topic of that

40．— Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

— I'm so sorry. I checked it twice but didn’t notice the fault.

A．what you would do to avoid making a mistake

B．how you made such a foolish mistake

C．who made the foolish mistake

1. **补全对话5选5** 根据对话内容 ,从方框中选出适当的选项补全对话。

A: Lucy, do you know what the largest palace in the world is?

B: Sure. It's the Palace Museum.41．

A: That’s right. Then do you know how old it is?

B: 42． Can you tell me?

A: Yes, it's six hundred years old.

B: 43．

A: Yep!

B: Wow! I really want to visit it. It' s a pity that it' s closed now because of COVID—19.

A: Well, you don’t have to go there in person to visit it.

B: 44．

A: Check out the Panoramic(全景的) Palace Museum on its website and you can have a VR tour of the museum.

B: 45． I'll visit the website right now!

A．No. I don't.

B．Sounds amazing.

C．What do you mean?

D．It's also known as the Forbidden City.

E.You mean 2020 marks the 600th birthday of it?

1. **完型填空**

**A**

Zheng Tengfei wrote an article on the Internet, in which she wanted people to start from themselves rather than make complaints (抱怨) to the government in the face of smog. Zheng believes that everyone must 46 themselves to help fight smog.

The article was both praised and criticized (批评). Many said she was making 47 for the government. Zheng explained that she just wanted everyone to realize that the environmental pollution is a 48 of human activities.

Being an environmentalist, she always collects advertising leaflets in the subways and 49 learning material for children to make paper planes, believing it could save resources (资源). Her children like reading, but she prefers to borrow books from libraries. She is willing to pay for such mode of sharing, hoping more resources could be 50 , such as mobile libraries.

In Zheng's eyes, the Chinese public's awareness (意识) of environmental protection still needs Improving.

46．A．believe in B．depend on C．take pride in

47．A．dreams B．excuses C．messes

48．A．reason B．mix C．result

49．A．helpful B．empty C．wasted

50．A．shared B．given C．discovered

B

A young man was walking in the desert. He felt very 51 . Just then he suddenly found a spring of delicious and clear water. The water was cool and sweet for a man who had 52 it for such a long time. He drank a lot, and then he 53 his bottle so that he could bring some back to his village and gave it to his teacher who had taught him in middle school.

After a four-day 54 , he gave the water to the old man and he took a deep drink, smiled warmly and 55 his student for the sweet water. The young man returned to his home with a happy heart.

Later, the teacher let another student taste the water. He spat it out at once, saying it was 56 . The student said the water had become bad because the bottle was too old.

The student asked his teacher, “Master, the water was bad and it was bitter. Why did you 57 to him that you liked it?” The teacher replied, “You only tasted the water 58 I tasted the gift. The water which has been put in loving and kindness is not 59 water.” Nothing could be 60 than love.

51．A．thirsty B．tired C．hungry D．angry

52．A．avoided B．processed C．expected D．checked

53．A．opened B．filled C．emptied D．carried

54．A．illness B．holiday C．rest D．trip

55．A．thanked B．praised C．paid D．taught

56．A．wonderful B．awful C．safe D．dangerous

57．A．report B．say C．lie D．explain .

58．A．after B．before C．when D．while

59．A．actually B．simply C．mostly D．nearly

60．A．sweeter B．heavier . C．dearer D．cleaner

**第三部分 阅读理解**

**八、阅读下面短文， 根据短文内容判断句子正误， 正确填A， 错误填B**

Calvin Gillian didn’t believe that Norway was the place for an adventurous (惊险的) holiday.

However, his brother and some friends told him to go there and he enjoyed it.

“I’m an extreme sports ( 极限运动) lover. I have traveled to many different countries, but I didn’t expect Norway to be a good place for an adventurous holiday. People usually visit Norway to go fishing and boating to enjoy a relaxing holiday, or to go climbing to enjoy the beauty of nature. But I didn’t go for them; I wanted adventure.

“Skiing (滑雪) is the most unforgettable thing I did in Norway. I went skiing in Svartisen. I had to wear special clothes, because skiing there could be very dangerous. Svartisen is a very special and beautiful place. The ice there is not the usual white but blue, like the sea.

“I also visited the Holmenkollen Ski Jump in Oslo. It was fantastic to look from the top of the ski jump (滑雪跳台) and the ski museum was very interesting. I wanted to try a jump but unluckily, it didn’t open when I visited. Anyway, I was very tired and needed a break, so I went back to my hotel and got some sleep.

“Next year, I am going to take my sister to Norway, too. She is having her holiday with our parents in Australia now and she wants to have a different kind of adventure next year.”

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容判断句子正误。正确的涂“A”，错误的涂“B”。根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

61．From Paragraph 2, we can learn what visitors usually do for holiday in Norway.

62．Calvin went climbing this year in Norway, but he is going to skiing next year.

63．Svartisen is a very special and beautiful place in Calvin’s mind.

64．Calvin didn’t try a jump in Holmenkollen Ski Jump because he didn’t have enough time.

65．Calvin plans to go to Australia again with his friends because he wants to have a different kind of adventure.

1. **朗读下面两篇短文， 根据短文内容选择正确答案**。

A

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (A)  More than half the young people in China are nearsighted, according to a survey, which called for great efforts to control the condition. The survey found that eight of 10 senior middle school students were nearsighted, compared with 71.6 percent in junior middle school, 36 percent in primary school and 14 percent of 6-year-olds in kindergarten. | (B)  According to experts, one of the best ways to make thankfulness a part of your life is to keep a diary. For example, before you go to bed every night, write down any positive experience you have during the day, no matter how small. Your mental health will gradually improve. |
| (C)  “It is in giving that we receive," It turns out that this is scientifically right. Studies have shown that putting the well-being of others before our own without expecting anything in return will give us a strong sense of satisfaction. | (D)  Studies show volunteering reduces stress. Even if you have little time to offer, just the act of giving has been shown to improve your health, possibly by reducing your sense of pain. A new study found that people who said they would volunteer were less sensitive(敏感  的) to an electric shock than those who refused. |
| (E)  Researchers found a clear link between breakfast habits and heart disease risk. Those who didn't eat in the morning were up to 87 percent more likely to cause heart trouble. They did a survey on 6,550 people over 40. Most (59 percent) ate breakfast every day, but 5.1 percent never did, 10.9 percent seldom did, and 25 percent would not eat for a few days. | (F)  Now many children are getting fat. Some of them spend too much time watching TV. Others have to spend a lot of time studying. So they don’t have enough time to exercise. A report says that many middle school students spend about 10 hours a day sitting down. And many students like eating sweet food. That also makes them fatter. |

66．Match passages (A)—(F) with the two topics: ①Mental health; ②Physical health. Which is right?

A．①—(D)(E)(F); ②—(A)(B)(C)

B．①—(B)(C); ②—(A)(D)(E)(F)

C．①—(B)(C)(D); ②—(A)(E)(F)

67．Why does the editor present readers Passage (A)?

A．To explain why Chinese children have poor eyesight.

B．To call on children to watch less TV to protect their eyes.

C．To show how serious Chinese children’s eyesight problems are.

68．Which question was asked in the survey in Passage(E)?

A．What do you eat for breakfast?

B．How often do you eat breakfast?

C．Do you have a good breakfast every day?

69．Which of the following cannot help improve your mental health?

A．Writing down the good things you did for others.

B．Giving away your old clothes to people in need.

C．Offering to help in an old people's home.

70．What can we learn from the six passages?

A．Half of the middle school students in China are nearsighted

B．It's difficult for a person to give without expecting anything.

C．Children’s fatness is mainly caused by having no time to exercise.

B

There were two fishermen named Tom and Jack. They were close pals. One day they went out to catch fish together and have a fish meal in the field. They sat at a distance and started hunting for fish. Tom got a big and beautiful fish in a few minutes. He was so happy and placed the fish in the ice box. He decided to cook the fish in the noon. He spent some more time and caught a few more fish. He decided to make a grand meal with the fish. Also, he froze a few fish to take them back home.

After an hour or so, Tom went to Jack to see if he needed any help. Jack said no. In a few minutes, Jack caught a large fish. However, he put it back into the lake. Tom was surprised at his act, but he remained silent. Jack caught more big fish, and put them all back into the lake. Very frustrated, Tom angrily asked him, “Are you mad? Why do you put your fish back into the water? They are beautiful and big!” Jack replied, I know they are big, but I don’t have the big pan(锅) to cook the big fish! So I’m looking for a smaller fish that fits my cooking pan! God is troubling me today.”

71．What did Tom and Jack go out for?

A．To catch fish. B．To have a joy ride.

C．To eat out together. D．To feed the fish in the lake.

72．Why did Tom put his fish in an ice box?

A．To keep it alive. B．To keep it fresh for his meal.

C．To keep it from going away. D．To keep it away from his friend.

73．What did Tom want to do when he went to his friend?

A．To give him some fish. B．To offer some help.

C．To ask him to cook his fish. D．To take some of Jack’s fish for himself.

74．Why was Tom angry with his friend?

A．He couldn’t understand his act. B．He was fond of eating big fish.

C．He thought it was unfair for small fish. D．He didn’t catch any big fish himself.

75．What would be Tom’s advice for his friend at the end of the story?

A．Ask God to send him only small fish,

B．Take a bigger pan with him next time.

C．Change his fishing pole to catch small fish.

D．Cut the big fish into small pieces to fit his pan.

**B卷部分**

**一、根据首字母填空** 根据⾸字母及句意补全单词。

1．I stayed up late last night, so I o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this morning and missed my first online class.

2．Mike shook his head in d \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at the news of Kobe’s death.

3．Anyone who had a fever would be s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from others during the epidemic （疫情）situation of COVID—19.

4．He used to be a w \_\_\_\_\_\_\_man, but he has given away nearly all his money over the years.

5．The outbreak of novel coronavirus was r \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for the cancellation of most public activities in many countries.

**二、完成对话** 在空格中填上适当的单词，使对话完整正确。一空一词（含缩略词)。

A: Excuse me, Jolin. Why are you so sad today? You are always a 1 girl.

B: It’s because of my parents. Today is my 2 birthday, you know.

A: Yes, you are 12 years old now. Happy birthday to you. But what's wrong?

B: My uncle gives me a Smartphone, I like 3 with it after school. But my parents want me to do that.

A: What do they want you to do?

B: They want me to read some books about 4 because I want to be a scientist.

A: 5 do you want to be a scientist? Is that your favorite subject?

B: That's for 6 .I like it best.

A: I think your parents are helping you. They want you to do the 7 things, not the wrong things.

B: I see. But our middle school students are always too 8 with our homework.

Can we have a rest when we 9 doing our lessons?

A: That's OK. But it's good for you to do some reading. You can find it's not 10 to study all the subjects well if (如果）you read many books.

1. **短文填空**

answer do for friend happy he

in month nine play these think

Dan is the doormen(门童)of a hotel in a big city. The hotel is new. It is just opened for two 1 .And the hotel is his 2 .

Today is his 3 day at work. He likes his job, except(除了)one thing.

Every day many people pass（经过） his door. A lot of them stop and ask 4 , “Do you have a watch? What’s the time, please?” He is 5 about this.

Dan says to himself, “I don’t want to 6 all those stupid（愚蠢的）people. I’m going to buy a big clock. And I can put it up on the wall here.”

Then he 7 so. And the people can see a clock on the wall later.

“Now people can’t stop and ask me 8 the time,” he 9 happily.

But after that, a lot of people still stop, look at the clock and then ask Dan, “Is 10 clock right?” Dan doesn’t know how to answer the question.

**四、阅读表达**

**A 补全短文6选5**

根据短文内容,从短文后的 A~ F选项中选出适当的选项补全短文。

In films, spies (间谍) are lucky people. They are smart and adventurous. But a real spy’s life is not that exciting. They must live a life of lies. Their work is dangerous and they may have to pay for it with their lives.1

Why does someone want to be a spy? Some do it for their country. Some for money. Some just love it.

2 He lived during the American Revolution (革命). He and his people fought the British army.

In 1774, Hale joined the American army. Before that, he was a schoolteacher. Two years later, he chose to be a spy.3

He went to the city where the British army was staying. He told them that he was a schoolteacher and wanted to find a new job. He tried to get information for the American army.

Hale finally got something important and decided to go back. He hid some papers in his boots (靴子). He went to the riverbank and waited for a boat to pick him up.

4 He told his secret to somebody else. But that person sold him out to the British army. British soldiers caught Hale at the riverbank and found the papers in his boots.

5 His final words were: “I only regret I have but one life to lose for my country.”

A．But as a young spy, Hale didn’t have enough experience.

B．Nathan Hale became a spy for the first reason.

C．American spy Nathan Hale (1755—1776) was one of these people.

D．Luckily, he ran away with someone’s help and managed to finish the task.

E. He had to get information from the British army.

F. Hale died on Sept 22, 1776, at the age of 21.

**B. 完成表格**

Beyond its influence on health, not getting enough sleep can lead to car accidents or other mistakes. Here are what sleep researchers have found about how to sleep.

How much sleep do we actually need?

It is known that all of us naturally need no less than eight hours of sleep per night. When we sleep below six hours per 24. we're at an increased risk of health problems. Some of us think we can make up any of those hours lost during the week on the weekends. Sadly there is no storage system for sleep in the brain.

Can we train ourselves to need less sleep?

As a study in 1964, a 17yearold boy named Randy Gardner stayed awake for 264 hours. How many people could do anything close to that without dying?

When you are reading this, you might say you usually get six hours of sleep and feel just fine. Sleep experts often compare people without enough sleep to drunk drivers: They don't get behind the wheel thinking they're probably going to kill someone.

Can we drink coffee instead of sleeping?

Coffee can keep us awake. Remember, too much coffee may throw off our sleep and energy cycles. So limit coffee and avoid caffeine for four to six hours before bedtime.

Does a sense of purpose connect to sleep quality?

A new research suggests a kind of strong connection between purpose in life and sleep. People who have a greater sense of purpose usually have better physical and mental health, which in turn explains their higherquality sleep. Perhaps developing a sense of purpose in life could be as useful at improving sleep as the healthy habits above.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| How to sleep | | |
| Introduction | Not getting enough sleep can 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and cause many mistakes. | |
| 7. from sleep researchers | How much sleep do we actually need? | Eight hours of sleep a night is necessary for all of us.  Sleeping less than six hours a day can8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the risk of health problems.  It is impossible to make up the lost sleeping hours during the workweek. |
| Can we train ourselves to need less sleep? | People without enough sleep might think that they were fine, but weren’t doing well at all. |
| Can we drink coffee instead of sleeping? | Using coffee instead of sleeping might lead to sleep problems.  Drink proper amount of coffee at 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| Does a sense of purpose connect to sleep quality? | A sense of purpose in life is closely connected with sleep quality.  People with 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_of purpose may sleep better. |

6．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**八、材料作文**

41．旅行是学习的最好方式之一。请以“Travelling”为题，根据以下思维导图的提示，写一篇短文，并发表你的看法。

注意：

1. 要点齐全，适当发挥；

2. 从思维导图Sayings部分，选择恰当的格合理利用在短文中；

3. 词数：100词左右；



**参考答案**

**听力**

1．A

【原文】

Can your sisters speak English?

2．C

【原文】

Your dress is beautiful.

3．A

【原文】

Thanks a lot for your help.

4．B

【原文】

How often does Tom exercise?

5．C

【原文】

Could I borrow your magazine?

6．B

【原文】

M:What does Lisa look like? W:She is tall with long curly hair. M:Does she wear glasses? W:No,she doesn’t. Q:What does Lisa look like?

7．C

【解析】

【原文】

W:What time do you go to bed? M:I go to bed at 10:30 p.m. on weekdays,but on weekends,I go to bed 30 minutes later. Q:What time does the man go to bed on weekends?

8．C

【原文】

W:Lets make fruit salad. M:OK.What do we need? W:We need two apples and three bananas. M:How about oranges? W:Err...Only one. Q:How many bananas do they need to make fruit salad?

9．B

【原文】

M:How was you trip to the Panda Research Base? W:It was wonderful.We saw lots of pandas.They were really cute.We were excited to see them. Q:What does the girl think of the pandas?

10．B

【原文】

W:Hi,Tony.A new movie is on.Which movie theater shall we go to?Big Screen has the biggest screens.Town Cinema is the closet to your home.Movie World has the best sound. M:You know,I have hurt my right leg.I can’t go too far. Q:Which movie theater is good for Tony to go to?

11．A

【原文】

W:Good morning,sir.What can I do for you? M:I’m looking for a book called Harry Potter. W:Ah...It’s selling well.This way,please. Q:Where are they talking?

12．C

【原文】

W:It’s a nice day.Let’s go somewhere different today.It’s said that the nature museum is good. M:But it’s closed today.How about the art museum?Some new paintings are on show. W:I went there last week.What about the science museum?I have never been there. M:Me,neither. Q:Where will they probably go today?

13．A

【原文】

W:Hi,Alan.What did you do last weekend? M:I visited my grandparents.They live in the countryside.How about you,Cindy? W:My parents took me to the water park. Q:Where did Cindy go last weekend?

14．C

【原文】

.W:I heard that you did a survey on how you classmates go to school.What’s the result? M:Well,there are 40 students in my class.Half of us take buses to school.Fifteen of us ride bikes. W:What about the others? M:They go on foot. Q:How many students go to school on foot?

15．C

【原文】

W:Could you please clean you room,Peter? M:Sure,Mom.But could I do it after the game show? W:No problem. Q:What’s Peter doing now?

16．B

17．A

18．C

19．A

20．A

【解析】

21．D

22．E

23．A

24．C

25．B

【解析】

26．an art teacher

27．amateur

28．each month

29．more

30．influences/effects

**单项选择**

31．A

【详解】

句意：——听!有人在拉小提琴。——哇!多么美妙的音乐!我非常喜欢它。考查感叹句和冠词辨析。前句violin（小提琴）是器乐类名词，和play连用表示弹奏的具体乐器，需用定冠词the修饰；后句是感叹句，beautiful music（美妙的音乐）是名词性短语，需用what引导；根据句意结构，可知选A。

【点睛】

感叹句的基本句型：一.What + (a / an) + 形容词 + 名词 + 主语 + 谓语！在感叹句中，What a / an常用来修饰单数可数名词，若其前面的形容词为元音开头，则用 an。what 是用来修饰复数可数名词和不可数名词，但有些不可数名词，如 rain, surprise, breakfast, lunch 等，当前面有形容词修饰，使抽象名词具体化时，则要用 what a / an。二. How + 形容词 / 副词 + 主语 + 谓语！

32．C

【详解】

句意：——我们可以在这里踢足球吗?——不，你不能在马路附近玩。那太危险!考查情态动词辨析。can和may表示许可，mustn’t表禁止；根据That’s too dangerous!可知禁止在马路附近玩，故选C。

33．B

【详解】

本题考查：可数名词。选项分析：few和a few 后接可数名词复数。few表否定。由于 reason是可数名词，综合选项，用 a certain修饰可以用reason的单数形式。综合分析前后句， 可知此处填 a certain一定的;特定的，最合适，完整句意为：Although I don’t feel very well myself, I will not go to hospital for a certain reason.虽然我自己感觉不太好，但我不会因为某种原因去医院。正确答案为：B

【点睛】

certain adj. [作表语]确凿的, 无疑的 可靠的 。[作表语, 后跟动词不定式或 of, that]一定的, 必然的, 有把握的, 确信的; 一定会来到或发生的 。[作定语]某, 某一(些); 相当的, 一定程度的; 一些, 有点儿, 某种 for a certain reason 为了某种理由。

34．A

【详解】

本题考查：过去进行时。选项分析：A. I was having a meeting with clients我那时正在和客户开会。（强调过去的那个时候）。B. I had a meeting with clients我和客户开了个会。（过去时发生的）C. I have had a meeting with clients我和客户开了个会。（动作已完成） D. I would have a meeting with clients我要和客户开会。（将来时）本题中问的是上午十点打电话的时刻，故用过去进行时。综合分析前后句， 可知此处填 I was having a meeting with clients最合适，完整句意为：--I called you at about ten o’clock this morning.我今天上午大约十点钟给你打电话。But you didn’t answer the phone.但是你没有接电话。---Oh, I’m sorry.哦,我很抱歉。I was having a meeting with clients.我在和客户开会。正确答案为：A

【点睛】

表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行或发生的动作.其形式为was /were + V-ing.常与表示过去具体的时间状语连用,或与when,while,as引导的过去时间状语连用。

35．D

【详解】

句意：这家受欢迎的餐厅总是挤满了人。你需要提前预定。A.点餐；B.支付账单；C.到达这里；D.预定。短语make a booking意为“预定”，故选D。

【点睛】

拓展区别book和order，两词都有预定的意思。Book：预订，往往用于“订座、订票”在电影院、剧院、车站等处订票、座。I have booked two tickets to New York. 我订了两张去纽约的票。order 指定购，向商店定购材料，定制衣服、饭店定饭。order a suit 定制一套衣服。

36．B

【详解】

句意：我正在写信询问关于你大学里四周课程的更多信息。动词ask意为“询问”，这里“询问信息”是目的状语部分，使用不定式to ask（为了问…），短语“四周的”可以说four-week（复合形容词形式）或four weeks’（名词所有格形式），故选B。

【点睛】

总结一下复合形容词：复合形容词就是指用“连字符号连接其它几个词所构成”的形容词。下面就将几种主要类型的复合形容词的构成归纳如下：（1）形容词＋v-ing， a good-looking boy相貌好看的男孩；nice-smelling flowers 香气扑鼻的花（2）副词＋过去分词， a well-written novel写得好的小说；（3）形容词＋带ed后缀的名词 an ill-tempered man脾气坏的人；（4）名词＋形容词： an apple-green shirt苹果绿衬衫；snow-white walls 雪白的墙。

37．C

【解析】句意：东方17乐队的歌手Brain Harvey对肉非常感兴趣。is delighted with对…感到高兴；is like像…；is crazy about对…感到疯狂；feels like感觉像；喜欢。原句中is quite keen on…是固定短语，意思是“对…很感兴趣”，C选项与它的意思最接近，故选C。

38．B

【解析】句意：曼谷是世界上晚间高峰时刻最拥挤的城市。那是根据荷兰GPS制造商Tom于2月21日发布的《世界最拥挤的城市名单》得出的。worse更糟糕的，是bad的比较级；the worst最糟糕的，是bad的最高级；better更好的，是good的比较级；the best最好的，是good的最高级。根据句中a list of the world’s most crowded cities可知，这份名单是关于世界最拥挤的城市，因此晚间的交通是最糟糕的，故应选B。

39．B

【解析】句意：5月10日下午2点到5点在10号房间将会举行主题为“人与自然”的演讲比赛。which topic形式错误，which引导定语从句时，是关系代词，在句中作主语或宾语；the topic of which演讲比赛的主题；that topic形式错误；the topic of that形式错误，that引导定语从句时，不能放在介词后面。根据句子结构可知，这里是一个定语从句，先行词是The speech contest，topic是一个名词，根据句意可知，这里说的是演讲比赛的主题，故应选B，the topic of which=whose topic。

40．B

【详解】

句意：——你能告诉我你怎么犯了这么愚蠢的错误吗？——我很抱歉。我检查了两次，但没有注意到错误。

考查宾语从句。what you would do to avoid making a mistake你会做什么来避免犯错误；how you made such a foolish mistake你怎么会犯这么愚蠢的错误；who made the foolish mistake谁犯了这个愚蠢的错误；根据句意理解及后句I checked it twice but didn’t notice the fault.可知，这里表达的应该是询问怎么会犯错误，故选B。

**补全对话**

41．D

42．A

43．E

44．C

45．B

【解析】

对话主要是两个人谈论世界上最大的宫殿——故宫博物院，也叫紫禁城，并且对方建议另一个人去浏览故宫博物馆的网站去虚拟参观故宫博物院。

41．句意：它是故宫博物院，也叫紫禁城。

根据句意理解及前句It’s the Palace Museum.可知，这里是对Palace Museum的进一步说明介绍，所给选项中D选项就是对此的介绍，故选D。

42．句意：不，我不知道。

根据句意理解以及前句Then do you know how old it is?和后句Can you tell me?可知，这里表达的是对上句问句的回答，且表达的是“不知道”，故选A。

43．句意：你是说2020年是它的600岁生日？

根据句意理解及Yep!可知，这里是对上句it’s six hundred years old.的表示疑问，所

给选项中只有E选项是与上句意思相近的，且是疑问句，故选E。

44．句意：你什么意思？

根据句意理解及前句you don’t have to go there in person to visit it. 你不必亲自去那里参观。以及后句Check out the Panoramic(全景的) Palace Museum on its website and you can have a VR tour of the museum. 在故宫博物院的网站上可以看到全景式的故宫博物院，你可以通过虚拟的形式去参观故宫博物院。可知这里表达的是对上句的意思不太明白，对上句的疑问，所以C选项是比较合适的，故选C。

45．句意：听起来很棒。

根据句意理解及后句I’ll visit the website right now! 我现在就去看网站！可知这里表达的是赞同上面的建议，所以B选项是比较合适的，故选B。

**完形填空**

46．B

47．B

48．C

49．C

50．A

【解析】

文章介绍的是郑腾飞在网上写了一篇文章呼吁人们从自己做起保护环境，引起人们对她持有的不同的看法以及她自己在生活中为保护环境做的一些具体的事情。

46．句意：每个人都必须依靠自己来帮助抗击烟雾。

believe in相信；depend on依靠；take pride in骄傲；根据句意理解及前句she wanted people to start from themselves rather than make complaints (抱怨) to the government in the face of smog. 她希望人们从自己做起，而不是面对烟雾时向政府投诉。可知这里表达的是“要靠自己”，故选B。

47．句意：许多人说她在为政府找借口。

dreams梦想；excuses理由，借口；messes混乱；根据句意理解及后句Zheng explained that…郑解释说……，可知这里表达的是“找借口”，英语是excuse，故选B。

48．句意：她只是希望大家认识到环境污染是人类活动的结果。

reason原因；mix混合；result结果；根据句意理解及句中的human activities可知，这里表达的是“人类活动的结果”，故选C。

49．句意：她总是在地铁里收集广告传单和无用的学习材料给孩子们做纸飞机。

helpful有帮助的；empty空的；wasted无用的；根据句意理解及后句believing it could

save resources (资源)可知，这里表达的是“无用的”，故选C。

50．句意：希望更多的资源可以共享。

shared共享的；given给予，赠送的；discovered发现；根据句意理解及句中的such as mobile libraries比如移动图书馆，可知这里表达的是“共享的”，故选A。

**完形填空B**

51．A

52．C

53．B

54．D

55．A

56．B

57．C

58．D

59．B

60．A

【解析】

一个年轻人在沙漠中取了一瓶水准备送给他的老师，经过四天的长途跋涉，他终于把水带回去送给了他的老师。尽管那瓶水味道很糟糕，但老师却觉得它无比甘甜。

51．句意：一个年轻人正在沙漠里走着，他感到很渴。thirsty 口渴的；tired劳累的；hungry饥饿的；angry生气的。结合上下文可推断，他在沙漠里走路，觉得很"渴"，故选A。

52．句意：对于一个已经期待很久的人来说，此时的水又凉又甜。avoided避免，processed 加工，处理， expected 期待checked检查，核对；根据句意可知在沙漠了走水是他一直期待的，故选C。

53．句意：他喝了很多水，然后又把他的瓶子"装满"了水。A. opened打开， B. filled 装满，C. emptied倒空，D. carried携带；根据后文描述他想带回村庄给他的老师，故这里是“装满”了瓶子，故选B。

54．句意：四天旅行之后，他把水给了这个老人。A. illness疾病，B. holiday假期，C. rest 休息，D. trip旅行，根据句意这个年轻人是在沙漠中进行了四天的旅行，故选D。

55．句意：这个老人痛快地喝了水，微笑着感谢他的学生给他带来那么甘甜的水。A. thanked 感谢，B. praised赞扬，C. paid付钱，D. taught教，根据句意以及后面的介词for可知，这里用到“为…而感谢”thank for…, 故选A。

56．句意：后来老师让另一个学生品尝了水，这个学生立即吐了出来，并说非常难喝。wonderful精彩的；awful糟糕的；safe安全的；dangerous危险的。根据上一句的He spat it out at once，可知水并不好喝，故选B。

57．句意：你为什么要对他撒谎说你很喜欢这个水呢？7. A. report报告，B. say说，C. lie 说谎，D. explain .解释；根据句意可知老师说水好喝是在撒谎，故选C。

58．句意：老师回答到，看你品尝的是水，而我品尝的却是礼物。after在....之后；before在..之前；when当……时; while但是，而；根据句意可知这里表示对比，故选D。

59．句意：被装入了爱和善良的水不仅仅是水。A. actually实际上，B. simply仅仅， C. mostly大部分的 D. nearly几乎，将近；根据句意可知这里表示“仅仅”，故选B。

60．句意：没有什么比爱更甜。A. sweeter更甜B. heavier更重 C. dearer更贵D. cleaner更干净；结合句意可知，这里表示"更甘甜"，故选A。

【点睛】

阅读短文，了解故事大意，做完型填空时需要我们根据上下文语境及句子中的关键词，结合所给选项选出正确答案。例如第5小题，虽然thank, pay和praise都可以和句子中的for连用，但是根据句意可知这里表示 “为…而感谢”thank for…, 故选A。

**阅读理解**

61．A

62．B

63．A

64．B

65．B

【解析】

文章大意：本文属于说明文阅读，作者通过这篇文章主要向我们描述了Calvin Gillian在挪威冒险的经历。

61．细节理解题。根据文中“However, his brother and some friends told him to go there and he enjoyed it.” 然而，他的哥哥和一些朋友告诉他去那里，他很享受。可知，From Paragraph 2, we can learn what visitors usually do for holiday in Norway.可知，此句是正确的，故答案为A。

62．细节理解题。根据文中“I went skiing in Svartise” 我去斯瓦蒂森滑雪。可知，Calvin went climbing this year in Norway, but he is going to skiing next year. 卡尔文今年去挪威爬山，但明年他要去滑雪。是错误的，故答案为B。

63．细节理解题。根据文中“Svartisen is a very special and beautiful place.” 斯瓦蒂森是一

个非常特别和美丽的地方。可知，Svartisen is a very special and beautiful place in Calvin’s mind. 斯瓦蒂森是卡尔文心目中一个非常特别和美丽的地方。此句是正确的，故答案为A。

64．细节理解题。根据文中“Anyway, I was very tired and needed a break, so I went back to my hotel and got some sleep.” 总之，我很累，需要休息一下，所以我回到酒店睡了一觉。可知，Calvin didn’t try a jump in Holmenkollen Ski Jump because he didn’t have enough time. 卡尔文没有尝试在霍尔曼科伦滑雪跳跃，因为他没有足够的时间。是错误的，故答案为B。

65．细节理解题。根据文中“Next year, I am going to take my sister to Norway, too.” 明年，我也要带妹妹去挪威。可知，.Calvin plans to go to Australia again with his friends because he wants to have a different kind of adventure. 卡尔文计划和他的朋友们再次去澳大利亚，因为他想有一个不同的冒险。是错误的，故答案为B。

**阅读理解**

66．C

67．C

68．B

69．B

70．C

【解析】

文章是六个有关身体和心理方面不同的一些调查结果。

66．细节理解题。根据文中调查A可知，主要是介绍中国有一半以上的年轻人是近视眼的问题，这是身体方面的，所以归类到2；根据文中调查B可知，主要是介绍感恩的方法，感恩属于精神方面的，所以归类到1；根据文中调查C可知，主要介绍的是给予能够得到很好的满足感，属于精神方面的，所以归类1；根据文中调查D可知，主要是介绍志愿工作可以减轻压力，压力是属于精神方面的，所以归类1；根据文中调查E可知，主要是介绍早餐习惯和心脏病风险之间关系，是属于身体方面的，所以归类2；根据文中调查F可知，主要是介绍现在孩子长胖的问题，是属于身体方面的问题，所以归类2；故选C。

67．推理判断题。根据文中A篇可知，主要是呼吁大力控制青少年近视的问题，通过列数字的形式，显示中国儿童视力问题有多严重，故选C。

68．推理判断题。根据E篇的理解They did a survey on 6,550 people over 40. Most (59 percent) ate breakfast every day, but 5.1 percent never did, 10.9 percent seldom did, and 25 percent would not eat for a few days. 他们对超过40岁的6550人进行了调查。大多数人（59%）每天都吃早餐，但5.1%的人从不吃，10.9%的人很少吃，25%的人几天都不吃。可知，主要是关于人们吃早餐的频率的问题，故选B。

69．推理判断题。根据文中B篇的理解及文中According to experts, one of the best ways to make thankfulness a part of your life is to keep a diary. For example, before you go to bed every night, write down any positive experience you have during the day, no matter how small. Your mental health will gradually improve.根据专家的说法，让感恩成为你生活一部分的最好方法之一就是记日记。例如，每天晚上睡觉前，写下白天任何积极的经历，不管有多小。你的心理健康会逐渐好转的。可知这是感恩要做的事情，可以改善精神健康，而C选项Offering to help in an old people’s home.在老人之家提供帮助，也是一个积极的经历，并且属于志愿活动，会改善心理健康。根据文中C篇的理解“It is in giving that we receive,” It turns out that this is scientifically right. Studies have shown that putting the well—being of others before our own without expecting anything in return will give us a strong sense of satisfaction. “给予是我们得到的，”事实证明，这在科学上是正确的。研究表明，把他人的幸福放在自己的幸福之上，不期望任何回报，会给我们强烈的满足感。并没有说会改善精神健康，故选B。

70．细节理解题。根据文中A篇中71.6 percent in junior middle school可知，中学生中71.6%的学生近视，并不是一半，所以A错误；根据C篇中Studies have shown that putting

the well-being of others before our own without expecting anything in return will give us a strong sense of satisfaction. 研究表明，把他人的幸福放在自己的幸福之上，不期望任何回报，会给我们强烈的满足感。可知并没有提到是否是困难的，所以B错误；根据文中Now many children are getting fat. Some of them spend too much time watching TV. Others have to spend a lot of time studying. So they don’t have enough time to exercise. A report says that many middle school students spend about 10 hours a day sitting down. 现在很多孩子都长胖了。有些人花太多时间看电视。其他人不得不花很多时间学习。所以他们没有足够的时间锻炼。一份报告说，许多中学生每天花大约10个小时坐下来。可知儿童肥胖的主要原因是没有时间运动。故选C。

71． A

72． B

73． B

74． A

75． D

【解析】

本文讲述了Tom和Jack去钓鱼的故事。Tom看到Jack把钓到的大鱼扔回了湖里，他不明白Jack为什么要这样做，Jack的回复是他没有那么大的锅。

71．细节理解题。根据第一段中的''One day they went out to catch fish together ...有一天他们一起出去钓鱼，可知答案为 A。

72．细节理解题。根据文中的''He was so happy and placed the fish in the ice box. He decided to cook the fish in the noon"可推断，他把鱼放在冰盒里，为的是使它保持新鲜，故选B。

73．细节理解题。根据文中的After an hour or so，Tom went to Jack to see if he needed any help可知Tom走向了他的朋友是为了看是否需要帮助，故选B。

74．推理判断题。根据文中后面两个人的对话Tom angrily asked him, “Are you mad? Why do you put your fish back into the water? They are beautiful and big!”，可知汤姆生他朋友的气是因为汤姆无法理解他的行为，故答案为A。

75．推理判断题。根据最后杰克的回答I know they are big, but I don’t have the big pan(锅) to cook the big fish! So I’m looking for a smaller fish that fits my cooking pan! 汤姆会建议他的朋友把大的鱼切成小块，以便烹饪，故答案为D。

【点睛】

通读全文，了解故事情节。前3个题目属于细节理解题，只需找出问题在原文中的位置，根据文章细节，选出正确答案；第4,5小题属于推理判断题，需要我们在理解原文的基础上，结合所给选项，做出合理的推断。例如第5小题，根据最后杰克的回答“没有那么大的锅”课推断汤姆可能会建议他的朋友把大的鱼切成小块，以便烹饪，故答案为D。

B卷

**单词填空**

1．overslept

2．disbelief

3．separated

4．wealthy

5．responsible

【解析】

1．句意：我昨晚熬夜很晚，所以今天早上睡过头了，错过了我的第一节网络课。

根据句意理解及后句的missed my first online class可知，这里指的是“睡过头”，英语是oversleep，而句中说的是this morning的事情，表达的是过去的动作，所以应该用过去时，故答案为overslept。

2．句意：听到科比去世的消息，迈克不相信地摇了摇头。

根据句意理解及句中的shook his head可知，这里表达的是“不相信”，与空格前的介词in构成一个短语in disbelief，表示“不相信，怀疑”，故答案为disbelief。

3．句意：在疫情期间，任何发烧的人都会被与其他人隔离。

根据句意理解及后句during the epidemic （疫情）situation of COVID—19可知，这里表达的是“被隔离”，而空格前有would be，所以这里直接用过去分词，表达“分隔，隔开”，英语是固定短语separate from，所以这里用过去分词separated，故答案为separated。

4．句意：他过去是个有钱人，但这些年来他几乎把所有的钱都捐给了别人。

根据句意理解及后句he has given away nearly all his money可知，这里表达的是“有钱人，富有的”，英语是wealthy，是一个形容词，在句中修饰后面的名词man，故答案为wealthy。

5．句意：新型冠状病毒的爆发导致许多国家的大多数公共活动被取消。

根据句意理解可知，这里表达的是“大多数活动被取消是病毒的原因”，所以这里应该是表示“引起……的原因”，用be responsible for表示，此空是一个形容词，在句中放在was后面做表语，故答案为responsible。

【点睛】

根据所给单词的首字母提示完成句子的题目，首先我们应具备一定的词汇量，其次对照句子，认真理解句意，准确的分析句子成分，要弄清楚所填的词在句中做什么成分，同时要根据句中的某个词或某个短语来确定要填的词的具体形式，然后填入正确的形式。比如第一小题I stayed up late last night, so I o \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this morning and missed my first online class.理解句意及分析句子结构之后得出，空格缺的是动词，在句中做的是谓语，且句中有过去的时间，所以确定要用一般过去时，所以填的是overslept。

**对话填空**

1．happy

2．twelfth

3．playing

4．science

5．Why

6．sure

7．right

8．busy

9．finish

10．difficult

【解析】

对话主要关于乔林和父母之间的矛盾。

1．句意：你一直是个快乐的女孩。

分析句子结构，空格处应是形容词作定语，修饰名词girl。根据前句“Why are you so sad today? 你今天为什么这么难过？”可知，乔林一直是个快乐的女孩。故填happy。

2．句意：今天是我的十二岁生日。

根据下句“Yes, you are 12 years old now.是的，你现在12岁了。”可知，应是第十二个生日。故空格处应是序数词“twelfth第十二”。故填twelfth。

3．句意：我喜欢放学后玩它（智能手机）。

like doing sth.喜欢做某事；play with sth.玩弄某物。故填playing。

4．句意：他们想让我读一些关于科学的书，因为我想成为一名科学家。

根据“because I want to be a scientist因为我想成为一名科学家”可知，应是读一些关于科学的书。science科学，不可数名词。故填science。

5．句意：你为什么想当科学家？

分析句子，此句应是特殊疑问句。根据上句“because I want to be a scientist因为我想成为一名科学家”可知，应询问为什么想当科学家。句首单词要大写。故填Why。

6．句意：那是肯定的。

根据下句“I like it best.我最喜欢它。”可知，强调肯定的语气。That’s for sure.是常见的英语口语，意为“那当然，那是肯定的”。故填sure。

7．句意：他们要你做正确的事，而不是错误的事。

分析句子结构，空格处应是形容词作定语，修饰名词thing。根据“not the wrong things不是错误的事”可知，应是做正确的事。故填right。

8．句意：但是我们的中学生总是忙于我们的家庭作业。

be busy with sth.忙于某事，固定结构。故填busy。

9．句意：我们做完功课后能休息一下吗？

分析句子结构，主句“Can we have a rest”是一般现在时，when从句也是一般现在时。从句主语we是人称代词复数，故谓语动词用原形。finish doing sth.完成做某事，固定结构。故填finish。

10．句意：如果你读了很多书，你会发现把所有的科目都学好并不难。

It’s +not +adj. +to do sth.表示“做某事不是……的”。根据“if (如果）you read many books如果你读了很多书”可知，你会发现把所有的科目都学好并不难。故填difficult。

**短文填空**

1．months

2．friend’s

3．ninth

4．him

5．unhappy

6．answer

7．does

8．for

9．thinks

10．this

【解析】

短文讲述丹是一家旅馆的门卫，许多路人问他时间，于是他买了一个大钟挂在墙上，但后来很多人还是停下来问这个钟对吗。

1．句意：它刚开业两个月。

“for+时间段”表示持续了一段时间；two二，基数词，修饰可数名词复数。结合所给单词，month月，符合句意，复数形式months。故填months。

2．句意：旅馆是他的朋友的。

根据句意可知这个旅馆是朋友的，应用名词friend的所有格，即friend’s。故填friend’s。

3．句意：今天是他工作的第九天。

nine九，基数词；ninth第九，序数词，符合句意。故填ninth。

4．句意：许多人停下来问他。

ask问，是动词，后接人称代词宾格作宾语；he是主格，宾格形式him。故填him。

5．句意：他对此不高兴。

由is可知，空格处应是形容词作表语。根据下文“I don’t want to \_\_\_6\_\_\_ all those stupid（愚蠢的）people.”可知，他对那些人的问题感到不高兴。结合所给单词，happy高兴的；unhappy，不高兴的。 故填unhappy。

6．句意：我不想回答所有那些愚蠢的人。

want to do sth.想做某事。根据上文中“ask问”可知，此处应是“回答”。故填answer。

7．句意：然后他这样做了。

通读全文可知，时态是一般现在时。主语he是第三人称单数，故谓语动词用三单。根据后句“And the people can see a clock on the wall later.”可知，他做了这件事（买一个大钟，把它挂在墙上）。故填does。

8．句意：现在人们不能停下来问我时间。

ask sb. for sth.向某人寻求某物，固定搭配。故填ask。

9．句意：他高兴地想。

通读全文可知，时态是一般现在时。主语he是第三人称单数，故谓语动词用三单。结合所给单词，think想，符合句意，三单是thinks。故填thinks。

10．句意：这个钟对吗？

根据句意可知许多人问丹这个钟对吗，clock是名词单数，故指示代词也用单数。结合所给单词，these这些，表示复数，单数是this（这个）。故填this。

**A 补全对话**

1．C

2．B

3．E

4．A

5．F

【解析】

短文讲述的是美国间谍内森.黑尔的故事。黑尔加入美国军队之前曾是一名学校教师，然后做了一名间谍，由于经验不足，把秘密告诉了别人，正当他为美国军队搜索到了一些重要的情报打算返回的时候，被英国军队抓获，英勇献身，年仅21岁。

1．句意：美国间谍内森黑尔（1755-1776）就是其中之一。

根据句意理解及前句Their work is dangerous and they may have to pay for it with their lives. 他们的工作是危险的，他们可能不得不付出生命代价。可知这里引出文章的主人公，说内森.黑尔就是这样的人，故选C。

2．句意：内森黑尔成为间谍是第一个原因。

根据句意理解及前文Why does someone want to be a spy? Some do it for their country. Some for money. Some just love it. 为什么有人想当间谍？有些是为了国家。一些是为了钱。有些人就是喜欢。可知这里表达的是黑尔当间谍的原因，故选B。

3．句意：他必须从英国军队那里得到情报。

根据句意理解及前句Two years later, he chose to be a spy.两年后，他选择当间谍。以及后句He went to the city where the British army was staying. 他去了英国军队驻扎的城市。可知这里表达的是他的间谍工作的内容，故选E。

4．句意：但是作为一个年轻的间谍，黑尔没有足够的经验。

根据句意理解及后句He told his secret to somebody else. But that person sold him out to the British army. 他把他的秘密告诉了别人。但那个人把他卖给了英国军队。可知这里表达的是黑尔做间谍没有足够的经验，故选A。

5．句意：黑尔于1776年9月22日去世，享年21岁。

根据句意理解及后句His final words were: “I only regret I have but one life to lose for my country.” 他最后的遗言是:“我唯一遗憾的是，我只有一次生命可以献给我的祖国。”可知，这里是说的他牺牲了，故选F。

**B 表格填空**

6．influence our health

7．Findings

8．increase

9．proper time

10．a greater sense

【解析】

短文大意：本文是科普文，结合研究人员的发现，从“需要多少睡眠”“能训练自己少睡觉吗”“可以喝咖啡代替睡觉吗”“目标感与睡眠质量有关吗”四个方面介绍了如何更好地睡眠的问题，以消除睡眠不足对健康的影响。

36．题意：睡眠不足会影响我们的健康，导致许多错误。考查句意理解。根据Beyond its influence on health, not getting enough sleep can lead to car accidents or other mistakes.可知填influence our health。

37．题意：睡眠研究人员的发现。考查词性转换。from sleep researchers做空白处的定语，需是名词或动名词；根据Here are what sleep researchers have found about how to sleep.可知填Findings。

38．题意：每天睡眠少于6小时会增加健康问题的风险。考查词性转换。情态动词can后接原形动词，根据When we sleep below six hours per 24, we're at an increased risk of health problems.可知填increase。

39．题意：在适当的时间喝适量的咖啡。考查句意理解。proper amount of coffee适量的

咖啡；根据So limit coffee and avoid caffeine for four to six hours before bedtime.可知填proper time。

40．题意：更有使命感的人可能睡得更好。考查句型转换。with短语做people的后置定语，根据People who have a greater sense of purpose usually have better physical and mental health, which in turn explains their higher quality sleep.可知填a greater sense。

【点睛】

阅读短文填空，即根据文章的表层意思进行深层次的推理判断，提炼语言填空。首先要粗读文章了解大意，其次通过细读，理解全文。在粗读的基础上，仔细阅读题后所给的题目，根据题目要求，再有重点地返回来仔细阅读。在阅读时要注意辨认和记忆具体事实，重要情节，事物的起因、过程、结果及发生的地点、时间等，这对题目的判断至关重要，需要考生综合所有的细节来理解把握。

**书面表达**

Travelling is one of the best ways for learning. You may have read or heard about something, but you can never get an exact picture of it until you see it yourself. Seeing is believing. If you are a careful observer, you can learn much during your travel about the geography, biology, and history of the places you visit. You can also create great memories for your lifetime. Furthermore, while travelling, you can meet more people and make more friends. No matter how well educated you are, there is always a lot for you to learn through travelling.

【详解】

这篇短文使用了大量的固定句式和短语，为文章增色不少，如one of the best ways，learn much，an exact picture of，a careful observer，seeing is believing，no matter，a lot等。而非谓语动词结构Seeing is believing./ Furthermore, while travelling, you can meet more people and make more friends.和If you are a careful observer, you can learn much during your travel about the geography, biology, and history of the places you visit./ No matter how well educated you are, there is always a lot for you to learn through travelling.等复杂从句结构的运用，丰富了短文内容，使表达多样化，是本文的亮点。在学习中注意总结牢记一些固定句式及短语，写作时就可以适当引用，使文章表达更有逻辑性，也更富有条理。

【点睛】

书面表达题既不是汉译英，也不是可任意发挥的作文。它要求将所规定的材料内容经整理后展开思维，考查运用所学英语知识准确表达意思的能力。所以，考生不能遗漏要点，要尽量使用自己熟悉的单词、短语和句式，尽可能使用高级词汇和较复杂的句式结构以便得到较高的分数。