**2022年高考英语真题试卷（新高考全国Ⅰ卷）**

**一、阅读 第一节 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。(共15小题，每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)**

（2022·新高考Ⅰ卷）阅读理解

**Grading Policies for Introduction to Literature**

**Grading Scale**

90-100, A; 80-89, B; 70-79, C; 60-69, D; Below 60, E.

**Essays (60%)**

Your four major essays will combine to form the main part of the grade for this course: Essay 1=10%; Essay 2-15%; Essay 3=15%; Essay 4 =20%.

**Group Assignments (30%)**

Students will work in groups to complete four assignments(作业) during the course. All the assignments will be submitted by the assigned date through Blackboard, our online learning and course management system.

**Daily Work/ln-Class Writings and Test/Group Work/Homework (10%)**

Class activities will vary from day to day, but students must be ready to complete short in-class writings or tests drawn directly from assigned readings or notes from the previous class' lecture/discussion, so it is important to take careful notes during class. Additionally, from time to time. I will assign group work to be completed in class or short assignments to be completed at home, both of which will be graded.

**Late Work**

An essay not submitted in class on the due date will lose a letter grade for each class period it is late. If it is not turned in by the 4th day after the due date, it will exam a zero. Daily assignments not completed during class will get a zero. Short writings missed as a result of an excused absence will be accepted.

1．Where is this text probably taken from?

A．A textbook. B．An exam paper.

C．A course plan. D．An academic article.

2．How many parts is a student's final grade made up of?

A．Two. B．Three. C．Four. D．Five.

3．What will happen if you submit an essay one week after the due date?

A．You will receive a zero. B．You will lose a letter grade.

C．You will be given a test. D．You will have to rewrite it.

（2022·新高考Ⅰ卷）阅读理解

Like most of us, I try
to be mindful of food that goes to waste. The arugula (芝麻菜) was to make a nice green salad, rounding out a roast chicken
dinner. But I ended up working late. Then friends called with a dinner
invitation. I stuck the chicken in the freezer. But as days passed, the arugula
went bad. Even worse, I had unthinkingly bought way too much; I could have made
six salads with what I threw out.

In a world where
nearly 800 million people a year go hungry, "food waste goes against the
moral grain," as Elizabeth Royte writes in this month's cover story. It's
jaw-dropping how much perfectly good food is thrown away —
from "ugly" (but quite cat able) vegetables rejected
by grocers to large amounts of uneaten dishes thrown into restaurant garbage
cans.

Producing food that no
one eats wastes the water, fuel, and other resources used to grow it. That makes
food waste an environmental problem. In fact, Royte writes," if food waste
were a country, it would be the third largest producer of greenhouse gases in
the world. "

If that's hard to
understand, let's keep it as simple as the arugula at the back of my
refrigerator. Mike Curtin sees my arugula story all the time —
but for him, it's more like 12 boxes of donated strawberries
nearing their last days. Curtin is CEO of DC Central Kitchen in Washington. D.C.,
which recovers food and turns it into healthy meals. Last year it recovered
more than 807, 500 pounds of food by taking donations and collecting blemished
(有瑕疵的) produce that otherwise would have rotted
infields. And the strawberries? Volunteers will wash, cut, and freeze or dry
them for use in meals down the road.

Such methods seem obvious,
yet so often we just don't think. "Everyone can play a part in reducing
waste, whether by not purchasing more food than necessary in your weekly
shopping or by asking restaurants to not include the side dish you won't eat."
Curtin says.

4．What does the author want to show by telling the arugula story?

A．We pay little attention to food waste.

B．We waste food unintentionally at times.

C．we waste more vegetables than meat.

D．We have good reasons for wasting food.

5．What is a consequence of food waste according to the text?

A．Moral decline. B．Environmental harm.

C．Energy shortage. D．Worldwide starvation.

6．What does Curtin's company do?

A．It produces kitchen equipment.

B．It turns rotten arugula into clean fuel.

C．It helps local farmers grow fruits.

D．It makes meals out of unwanted food.

7．What does Curtin suggest people do?

A．Buy only what is needed. B．Reduce food consumption.

C．Go shopping once a week. D．Eat in restaurants less often.

（2022·新高考Ⅰ卷）阅读理解

The elderly residents(居民) in care homes in London are being given hens to look after to stop them feeling lonely.

The project was dreamed up by a local charity(慈善组织) to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people's wellbeing. It is also being used to help patients suffering dementia, a serious illness of the mind. Staff in care homes have reported a reduction in the use of medicine where hens are in use.

Among those taking part in the project is 80-year-old Ruth Xavier. She said: "I used to keep hens when I was younger and had to prepare their breakfast each morning before I went to school."

"I like the project a lot. I am down there in my wheelchair in the morning letting the hens out and down there again at night to see they've gone to bed."

"It's good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents come and sit outside to watch them. I'm enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful. "

There are now 700 elderly people looking after hens in 20 care homes in the North East, and the charity has been given financial support to roll it out countrywide.

Wendy Wilson, extra care manager at 60 Pen fold Street, one of the first to embark on the project, said: "Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions: We are looking forward to the benefits and faun the project can bring to people here."

Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways, said: "We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities."

8．What is the purpose of the project?

A．To ensure harmony in care homes.

B．To provide part-time jobs for the aged.

C．To raise money for medical research.

D．To promote the elderly people's welfare.

9．How has the project affected Ruth Xavier?

A．She has learned new life skills.

B．She has gained a sense of achievement.

C．She has recovered her memory.

D．She has developed a strong personality.

10．What do the underlined words "embark on" mean in paragraph 7?

A．Improve. B．Oppose. C．Begin. D．Evaluate.

11．What can we learn about the project from the last two paragraphs?

A．It is well received. B．It needs to be more creative.

C．It is highly profitable. D．It takes ages to see the results.

（2022·新高考Ⅰ卷）阅读理解

Human speech contains more than 2, 000 different sounds, from the common "m" and "a" to the rare clicks of some southern African languages. But why are certain sounds more common than others? A ground-breaking, five-year study shows that diet-related changes in human bite led to new speech sounds that are now found in half the world's languages.

More than 30 years ago, the scholar Charles Hockett noted that speech sounds called labiodentals, such as "f" and "v", were more common in the languages of societies that ate softer foods. Now a team of researchers led by Damián Blasi at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has found how and why this trend arose.

They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were aligned (对齐), making it hard to produce labiodentals, which are formed by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth. Later, our jaws changed to an overbite structure(结构), making it easier to produce such sounds.

The team showed that this change in bite was connected with the development of agriculture in the Neolithic period. Food became easier to chew at this point. The jawbone didn't have to do as much work and so didn't grow to be so large.

Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the Neolithic age, with the use of "f" and "v" increasing remarkably during the last few thousand years. These sounds are still not found in the languages of many hunter-gatherer people today.

This research overturns the popular view that all human speech sounds were present when human beings evolved around 300, 000 years ago. "The set of speech sounds we use has not necessarily remained stable since the appearance of human beings, but rather the huge variety of speech sounds that we find today is the product of a complex interplay of things like biological change and cultural evolution," said Steven Moran, a member of the research team.

12．Which aspect of the human speech sound does Damián Blasi's research focus on?

A．Its variety. B．Its distribution.

C．Is quantity. D．Its development.

13．Why was it difficult for ancient human adults to produce labiodentals?

A．They had fewer upper teeth than lower teeth.

B．They could not open and close their lips easily.

C．Their jaws were not conveniently structured.

D．Their lower front teeth were not large enough.

14．What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

A．Supporting evidence for the research results.

B．Potential application of the research findings.

C．A further explanation of the research methods.

D．A reasonable doubt about the research process.

15．What does Steven Moran say about the set of human speech sounds?

A．It is key to effective communication.

B．It contributes much too cultural diversity.

C．It is a complex and dynamic system.

D．It drives the evolution of human beings.

**二、阅读 第二节(共5小题，每小题25分，满分12.5 分)**

（2022·新高考Ⅰ卷）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。

*Fitness Magazine* recently ran an article titled "Five Reasons to Thank Your Workout Partner."

One reason was: "You'll actually show up if you know someone is waiting for you at the gym," while another read: "　16． 　" With a workout partner, you will increase your training effort as there is a subtle (微妙) competition.

So, how do you find a workout partner?

First of all, decide what you want from that person. 　17． 　Or do you just want to be physically fit, able to move with strength and flexibility? Think about the exercises you would like to do with your workout partner.

You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but it probably won't result in a useful response. 　18． 　 If you plan on working out in a gym, that person must belong to the same gym.

My partner posted her request on the notice board of a local park. Her notice included what kind of training she wanted to do, how many days a week and how many hours she wanted to spend on each session, and her age. It also listed her favorite sports and activities, and provided her phone number.　19．

You and your partner will probably have different skills. 　20． 　 Over time, both of you will benefit — your partner will be able to lift more weights and you will become more physically fit. The core (核心) of your relationship is that you will always be there to help each other.

A. Your first meeting may be a little awkward.

B. A workout partner usually needs to live close by.

C. You'll work harder if you train with someone close.

D. Do you want to be a better athlete in your favorite sport?

E. How can you write a good "seeking training partner" notice?

E. Just accept your differences and learn to work with each other.

G. Any notice for a training partner should include such information.

**三、语言运用 第一节（共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分）**

（2022·新高考Ⅰ卷）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。

My husband, our
children and I have had wonderful camping experiences over the past ten years.

Some of our 21． are funny, especially from the early years
when our children were little.

Once, we 22． along Chalk Creek. I was 23． that our 15-month-old boy would fall into the creek (小溪). I tied a rope around his waist to keep him near to our spot. That
lasted about ten minutes.

He was 24． , and his crying let the whole campground know it. So 25． tying him up, I just kept a
close eye on him. It 26． he didn't end up in the creek. My
three-year-old, however, did.

Another time, we
rented a boat in Vallecito Lake. The sky was clear when we 27． , but storms move in fast in the mountains, and this one quickly 28． our peaceful morning trip. The 29． picked up and thunder old. My husband stopped fishing to 30． the motor. Nothing. He tried again.
No 31． We were stuck in the middle of the lake
with a dead motor. As we all sat there 32． a fisherman pulled up, threw
us a rope and towed (拖) us back. We were 33． Now, every year when my husband pulls our camper out of the garage, we
are filled with a sense of 34． ,
wondering what camping fun and 35． we will experience next.

21．A．ideas B．jokes C．memories D．discoveries

22．A．camped B．drove C．walked D．cycled

23．A．annoyed B．surprised C．disappointed D．worried

24．A．unhurt B．unfortunate C．uncomfortable D．unafraid

25．A．due to B．instead of C．apart from D．as for

26．A．worked B．happened C．mattered D．changed

27．A．signed up B．calmed
down C．checked out D．headed off

28．A．arranged B．interrupted C．completed D．recorded

29．A．wind B．noise C．temperature D．speed

30．A．find B．hide C．start D．fix

31．A．luck B．answer C．wonder D．signal

32．A．patiently B．tirelessly C．doubtfully D．helplessly

33．A．sorry B．brave C．safe D．right

34．A．relief B．duty C．pride D．excitement

35．A．failure B．adventure C．performance D．conflict

**四、语言运用 第二节(共10小题，每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

（2022·新高考Ⅰ卷）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。

The Chinese government recently finalized a plan to set up a Giant Panda National Park (GPNP). 　36． 　(cover) an area about three times　37． 　 size of Yellowstone National Part, the GPNP will be one of the first national park in the country. The plan will extend protection to a significant number of areas that　38． 　(be) previously unprotected, bringing many of the existing protected areas for giant pandas under one authority　39． 　(increase) effectiveness and reduce inconsistencies in management.

After a three year pilot period, the GPNP will be finally set up next year. The GPNP. 　40． 　(design) to reflect the guiding principle of "protecting the authenticity and integrity (完整性) of natural ecosystems, preserving biological diversity, protecting ecological buffer zones, 　41． 　leaving behind precious natural assets (资产) for future generations". The GPNP's main goal is to improve connectivity between separate　42． 　(population) and homes of giant pandas, and　43． 　(eventual) achieve a desired level of population in the wild.

Giant pandas also serve　44． 　an umbrella species (物种). Bringing protection to a host of plants and animals in the southwestern and northwester parts of China. The GPNP is intended to provide stronger protection for all the species　45． 　live within the Giant Panda Range and significantly improve the health of the ecosystem in the area.

**五、写作(满分40分)**

46．（2022·新高考Ⅰ卷）假定你是校广播站英语节目"Talk and Talk"的负责人李华，请给外教Caroline写邮件邀请她做一次访谈。内容包括：

1）节目介绍；

2）访谈的时间和话题。

注意:

1）写作词数应为80左右;

2）请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Caroline,  ……  Yours sincerely,  Li Hua |

47．（2022·新高考Ⅰ卷）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。

It was the day of the big cross country run. Students from seven different primary schools in and around the small town were warming up and walking the route (路线) through thick evergreen forest.

I looked around and finally spotted David, who was standing by himself off to the side by a fence.

He was small for ten years old. His usual big toothy smile was absent today. I walked over and asked him why he wasn't with the other children. He hesitated and then said he had decided not to run.

What was wrong? He had worked so hard for this event!

I quickly searched the crowd for the school's coach and asked him what had happened. "I was afraid that kids from other schools would laugh at him," he explained uncomfortably. "I gave him the choice to run or not, and let him decide."

I bit back my frustration (懊恼). I knew the coach meant well-be thought he was doing the right thing. After making sure that David could run if he wanted, I turned to find him coming towards me, his small body rocking from side to side as he swung his feet forward.

David had a brain disease which prevented him from walking or running like other children, but at school his classmates thought of him as a regular kid. He always participated to the best of his ability in whatever they were doing. That was why none of the children thought it unusual that David had decided t0 join the cross -country team. It just took him longer -that's all David had not missed a single practice, and although he always finished his nun long after the other children, he did always finish. As a special education teacher at the David faced and was school, I was familiar with the challenges the challenges proud of his strong determination.

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。

|  |
| --- |
| We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn't look at me.  ……  I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners. |

**答案解析部分**

【答案】1．C

2．B

3．A

【知识点】推理判断题；细节理解题；时文广告类

【解析】【分析】本文是一篇应用文，介绍了文学概论课程评分办法。

【点评】考查阅读理解，包含细节理解题、推理判断题，是一篇介绍类阅读，注意先略读文章，掌握文章大意，再分析题干及选项，到文中找到相关内容并进行理解。

1．考查推理判断。根据文章标题“**Grading Policies for Introduction to Literature**”文学概论课程评分办法；以及**Essays (60%)**部分中的“Your four major essays will combine to form the main part of the grade of for this course ：”你的四篇主要文章将构成本课程评分的主要部分。可知，本文介绍了文学概论课程评分办法，应该出自一个课程计划。故选C。

2．考查细节理解。根据标题**“Essays (60%)**”、“**Group Assignments (30%)**”和“**Daily Work/In-Class Writings and Tests/Groups Work/Homework (10%)**”可知，学生的最终成绩由3部分组成。故选B。

3．考查推理判断。根据**Late Work**部分中的“If it is not turned in by the 4th day after the due date, it will earn a zero. ”如果没有在截止日期后的第4天上交，将会得到零分。可知，如果在截止日期后一周才交文章，你将会得零分。故选A。

【答案】4．B

5．B

6．D

7．A

【知识点】推理判断题；细节理解题；社会现象类；说明文

【解析】【分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了我们日常生活中的食物浪费现象以及华盛顿DC中央厨房的首席执行官科廷为解决食物浪费而采取的努力。

【点评】本题考点涉及细节理解和推理判断两个题型的考查，是一篇社会现象类阅读，考生需要准确捕捉细节信息，并根据上下文进行逻辑推理，从而选出正确答案。

4．考查推理判断。根据第一段中的“Like most of us, I try to be mindful of food that goes to waste.”像我们大多数人一样，我努力关注那些被浪费的食物；以及“But as days passed, the arugula went bad. Even worse, I had unthinkingly bought way too much; could have made six salads with what I threw out.”但随着时间的推移，芝麻菜变坏了。更糟糕的是，我不假思索地买了太多东西；我扔掉的东西可以做六份沙拉。可推知，作者想通过讲述芝麻菜的故事来表明我们有时会无意间浪费食物。故选B。

5．考查细节理解。根据第三段“Producing food that no one eats wastes the water, fuel, and other, resources used to grow it. That makes food waste an environmental problem. In fact, Royte writes, ‘if food waste were a country, it would be the third largest producer of greenhouse gases in the world.’”生产没人吃的食物会浪费用于种植食物的水、燃料和其他资源。这使得食物浪费成为一个环境问题。事实上，罗伊特写道，“如果食物浪费是一个国家，它将是世界上第三大温室气体排放国。”可知，根据文中的说法，浪费食物的一个后果是对环境的危害。故选B。

6．考查细节理解。根据倒数第二段中的“Curtin is CEO of DC Central Kitchen in Washington. D.C., which recovers food and turns it into healthy meals. Last year it recovered more than 807,500 pounds of food by taking donations and collecting blemished (有瑕疵的) produce, that otherwise would have rotted in fields. And the strawberries? Volunteers will wash, cut, and freeze or dry them for use in meals down the road.”科廷是华盛顿DC中央厨房的首席执行官，该公司把食物复原，变成健康的食物。去年，该组织通过接受捐赠和收集有瑕疵的农产品，收回了超过807500磅的食物，否则这些农产品就会在地里腐烂。草莓呢？志愿者们将清洗、切割、冷冻或干燥它们，以便在路上的餐食中使用。可知，科廷的公司用人们不想要的食物重新制作食物。故选D。

7．考查细节理解。根据最后一段中的“‘Everyone can play a part in reducing waste, whether by not purchasing more food than necessary in your weekly shopping or by asking restaurants to not include the side dish you won't eat,’ Curtin says.”“每个人都可以在减少浪费方面发挥作用，无论是在每周的购物中不购买不必要的食物，还是要求餐馆不包括你不吃的配菜，”科廷说。可知，科廷建议人们只买需要的东西来避免浪费食物。故选A。

【答案】8．D

9．B

10．C

11．A

【知识点】推理判断题；词义猜测题；说明文

【解析】【分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了旨在减少孤独，改善老年人的健康状况的项目。

【点评】本题考点涉及词义猜测和推理判断两个题型的考查，是一篇介绍类阅读，通读全文，理解文章大意，阅读题目后返回原文阅读并找出与题目相对应的内容，仔细核对，选择符合原文原意的答案，完成后再次阅读并检查。

8．考查推理判断。根据第二段中的“The project was dreamed up by a local charity (慈善组织) to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people's wellbeing.”该项目由当地一家慈善机构构想，旨在减少孤独，改善老年人的健康状况。可知，这个项目的目的是为了提高老年人的幸福。故选D。

9．考查推理判断。根据第五段“It's good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents come and sit outside to watch them. I'm enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful.” 有不同的关注点很好。人们把自己的孩子带进来看母鸡，居民们也来外面坐着看它们。我喜欢创造性的活动，做一些有用的事情的感觉很好。可推知，Ruth Xavier通过该项目获得了一种成就感。故选B。

10．考查词义猜测。根据倒数第二段中的“Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here. ”居民们非常欢迎该项目的想法和创意会议。我们期待这个项目能给这里的人们带来好处和乐趣；以及划线处前的“one of the first”第一批人之一，可知Wendy Wilson是着手这项工程的人之一， embark on 是“开始”之意，故选C。

11．考查推理判断。根据倒数第二段中的“Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here. ”居民们非常欢迎该项目的想法和创意会议。我们期待这个项目能给这里的人们带来好处和乐趣；以及最后一段“Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways, said: ‘We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities.’“诺丁山路径”的负责人林恩·刘易斯说：我们很高兴能参与这个项目。它将通过共同的兴趣和创造性活动真正帮助我们的居民联系起来。可知，该项目的反响很好。故选A。

【答案】12．D

13．C

14．A

15．C

【知识点】推理判断题；细节理解题；段落大意题；社会文化类；说明文

【解析】【分析】本篇是一篇说明文，介绍了因为饮食的改变导致了现在在世界上一半的语言中发现了新的语音。

【点评】本题考点涉及细节理解，推理判断和段落大意三个题型的考查，是一篇文化类阅读，首先要仔细阅读短文，掌握大意，然后结合具体的题目，再读短文，从中找出相关信息，就可以确定正确答案。

12．考查细节理解。根据第二段中的“More than 30 years ago, the scholar Charles Hockett noted that speech sounds called labiodentals, such as ‘f’ and‘v’, were more common in the languages of societies that ate softer foods. Now a team of researchers led by Damian Blasi at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, has found how and why this trend arose.”30多年前，学者Charles Hockett注意到，被称为唇齿音的语音，如“f”和“v”，在吃软食物的社会的语言中更常见。现在，瑞士苏黎世大学的Damian Blasi领导的一组研究人员发现了这一趋势产生的方式和原因。可知Damian Blasi的研究重点是在语言的演变上。故选D。

13．考查细节理解。根据第三段“They discovered that the upper and lower front teeth of ancient human adults were aligned，making it hard to produce labiodentals，which are formed by touching the lower lip to the upper teeth. Later, our jaws changed to an overbite structure , making it easier to produce such sounds.”他们发现，古人类的上门牙和下门牙是对齐的，因此很难产生唇齿音，唇齿音是通过下唇接触上牙齿而形成的。后来，我们的下颚变成了覆盖咬合结构，更容易发出这样的声音。可知，因为古代成年人的下颚结构使他们很难发出唇齿音。故选C。

14．考查段落大意。根据第五段“Analyses of a language database also confirmed that there was a global change in the sound of world languages after the so Neolithic age, with the use of ‘f’ and ‘v’increasing remarkably during the last few thousand years. These sounds are still not found in the languages of many hunter-gatherer people today.”对语言数据库的分析也证实，在新石器时代之后，世界语言的发音发生了全球性的变化，在过去几千年里，“f”和“v”的使用显著增加。这些声音在今天许多狩猎采集者的语言中仍然没有发现。可知，第五段主要是通过列明数据分析结果来进一步证明研究结果。故选A。

15．考查推理判断。根据最后一段中的“‘The set of speech sounds we use has not necessarily remained stable since the appearance of human beings, but rather the huge variety of speech sounds that we find today is the product of a complex interplay of things like biological change and cultural evolution,’ said Steven Moran, a member of the research team.”研究小组成员Steven Moran说:“自从人类出现以来，我们使用的语音不一定保持稳定，我们今天发现的各种语音都是生物变化和文化进化等复杂相互作用的产物。”可知，Steven Moran认为语音是一个复杂的动态系统。故选C。

【答案】16．C；17．D；18．B；19．G；20．F

【知识点】七选五

【解析】【分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了如何找到一个一起锻炼的伙伴。  
【点评】考查七选五，本文是一篇文化类阅读，要求在理解细节信息的基础上，着重考查对上下文的理解和推理判断能力。

16．根据空前“Fitness Magazine recently ran an article titled ‘Five Reasons to Thank Your Workout Partne.’ One reason was: ‘You’ll actually show up if you know someone is waiting for you at the gym,’”《健身杂志》最近刊登了一篇题为《感谢健身伙伴的五个理由》的文章。一个理由是：“如果你知道有人在健身房等你，你就会去锻炼。”可知，这里陈述另一个和别人一起锻炼的理由。C. You'll work harder if you train with someone else.“如果你和别人一起训练，你会更努力。”符合语境。故选C。

17．根据空前“First of all, decide what you want from that person. ”首先，决定你想从那个人身上得到什么；以及空后“Or do you just want to be physically fit, able to move with strength and flexibility?”或者你只是想要身体健康，能够移动的力量和灵活性?。可知，这里是一个问句，反问自己结伴锻炼的目的。D. Do you want to be a better athlete in your favorite sport? “你想在你最喜欢的运动项目上成为更好的运动员吗?”符合语境，故选D。

18．根据空前“You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but probably won't result in a useful response. ”你可能会考虑在社交媒体上发布你想要的东西，但可能不会得到有用的回应；以及空后“If you plan on working out in a gym, that person must belong to the same gym.”如果你打算在健身房锻炼，那个人一定是同一个健身房的。可知，寻找的锻炼伙伴要具有便利性的特点。B. A workout partner usually needs to live close by.“锻炼伙伴通常需要住在附近。”符合语境。故选B。

19．根据空前“My partner posted her request on the notice board of a local park. Her notice included what kind of training she wanted to do, how many days a week and how many hours she wanted to spend on each session, and her age. It also listed her favorite sports and activities, and provided her phone number.”我的搭档把她的要求贴在了当地公园的布告栏上。她的注意事项包括她想要做什么样的锻炼，每周多少天，每次培训要花多少小时，以及她的年龄。它还列出了她最喜欢的运动和活动，并提供了她的电话号码。可知，本段作者以自己的锻炼伙伴为例，说明寻找锻炼伙伴布告所要包括的信息。G. Any notice for a training partner should include such information. “任何锻炼伙伴的布告都应包括这些信息。”符合语境，故选G。

20．根据空前“You and your partner will probably have different skills. ”你和你的伴侣可能有不同的技能；以及空后“Over time, both of you will benefit -- your partner will be able to lift more weights and you will become more physically fit.”久而久之，你们双方都会受益——你的伴侣会举起更多的重量，你也会变得更健康。可知，要学会求同存异，一起合作，共同提高。F. Just accept your differences and learn to work with each other. “接受你们的不同，学会彼此合作。”符合语境。故选F。

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

【知识点】记叙文；人物故事类

【解析】【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了作者和家人在旅行过程中经历过的趣事与冒险，并且作者和家人都十分期待即将经历的冒险。  
【点评】考查完形填空，本题考点涉及动词，名词，形容词，副词，固定短语等多个知识点的考查，是一篇故事类阅读，要求考生在理解细节信息的基础上，进一步根据上下文的逻辑关系，进行分析推理，从而选出正确答案。

21．句意：我们的一些记忆很有趣，尤其是在早些年我们的孩子很小的时候。A. ideas“想法”；B. jokes“笑话”；C. memories“记忆”；D. discoveries“发现”。根据上文“I have had wonderful camping experiences over the past ten years”以及空后“especially from the early years when our children were little”可推知，此处指作者认为自己与家人一起冒险的一些记忆是有趣的。故选C。

22．句意：有一次，我们沿着白垩溪露营。A. camped“露营”；B. drove“开车”；C. walked“散步”；D. cycled“骑自行车”。根据上文“My husband, our children and I have had wonderful camping experiences over the past ten years.”可知，此处指作者与家人一起在溪边露营。故选A。

23．句意：我担心我们15个月大的孩子会掉进小溪里。A. annoyed“恼怒的”；B. surprised“惊讶的”；C. disappointed“失望的”；D. worried“担心的”。根据下文“I tied a rope around his waist to keep him near to our spot.”可推知，此处指作者担心自己的孩子会掉进小溪里，所以才在他的腰上系了一根绳子。故选D。

24．句意：他很不舒服，他的哭声让整个营地都知道了这一点。A. unhurt“未受伤的”；B. unfortunate“不幸的”；C. uncomfortable“不舒服的”；D. unafraid“无所畏惧的”。根据上文“I tied a rope around his waist to keep him near to our spot.”；以及空后“his crying let the whole campground know it”可推知，此处指孩子身上被绑绳子后感觉不舒服，所以才会哭。故选C。

25．句意：所以我没有把他绑起来，而是密切关注着他。A. due to“由于”；B. instead of“代替、而不是”；C. apart from？“除了”；D. as for“至于”。根据上文“He was uncomfortable, and his crying let the whole campground know it.”以及下文“I just kept a close eye on him”可推知，此处指孩子身上被绑绳子后感觉不舒服，所以作者放弃在他身上绑绳子，而是密切关注着他。故选B。

26．句意：它起作用了，他最终没有掉进小溪里。A. worked“起作用”；B. happened“发生”；C. mattered“事关紧要”；D. changed“改变”。根据空后“he didn’t end up in the creek.”可推知，此处指作者的密切关注起作用了，孩子没有掉进小溪里。故选A。

27．句意：我们出发时，天空很晴朗，但山中风暴来势汹汹，风暴很快中断了我们平静的晨间旅行。A. signed up“注册，报名”；B. calmed down“冷静下来”；C. checked out“退房，结账离开”；D. headed off“启程，出发”。根据空前“The sky was clear”；以及空后“but storms move in fast in the mountains”可推知，此处指天气突然变化，出发时还天气晴朗。故选D。

28．句意：我们出发时，天空很晴朗，但山中风暴来势汹汹，风暴很快中断了我们平静的晨间旅行。A. arranged“安排”；B. interrupted“中断”；C. completed“完成”；D. recorded“记录”。根据空前“storms move in fast in the mountains, and this one quickly”；以及空后“our peaceful morning trips”可推知，此处指风暴来临，作者的旅行被迫中断了。故选B。

29．句意：狂风大作，雷声隆隆。A. wind“风”；B. noise“噪音”；C. temperature“温度”；D. speed“速度”。根据上文“storms move in fast in the mountains”可推知，此处指大风刮了起来。故选A。

30．句意：我丈夫停止钓鱼来启动马达。A. find“找到”；B. hide“隐藏”；C. start“启动”；D. fix“修理”。根据下文“Nothing. He tried again.”以及“We were stuck in the middle of the lake with a dead motor.”可推知，此处指作者的丈夫尝试将船启动。故选C。

31．句意：没有好运。A. luck“好运”；B. answer“回答”；C. wonder“惊奇”；D. signal“信号”。根据下文“We were stuck in the middle of the lake with a dead motor.”可推知，此处指作者的丈夫再次尝试启动，也没有获得好运，船依然无法启动。故选A。

32．句意：当我们无助地坐在那里时，一个渔夫停了下来，扔给我们一根绳子并把我们拖了回来。A. patiently“耐心地”；B. tirelessly“不知疲倦地”；C. doubtfully“怀疑地”；D. helplessly“无助地”。根据上文“We were stuck in the middle of the lake with a dead motor.”可推知，此处指在天气恶劣的情况下船无法启动了，作者与家人十分无助地坐着。故选D。

33．句意：我们安全了。A. sorry“抱歉的”；B. brave“勇敢的”；C. safe“安全的”；D. right“正确的”。根据上文“a fisherman pulled up, threw us a rope and towed us back”可推知，此处指得到了渔夫的帮助，作者和家人安全了。故选C。

34．句意：现在，每年当我丈夫把露营车从车库里拉出来时，我们都会充满兴奋，想知道接下来我们会经历什么样的露营乐趣和冒险。A. relief“救济”；B. duty“职责”；C. pride“自豪”；D. excitement“兴奋”。根据空后“wondering what camping fun”可推知，此处指作者期待接下来的露营，充满兴奋。故选D。

35．句意：现在，每年当我丈夫把露营车从车库里拉出来时，我们都会充满兴奋，想知道接下来我们会经历什么样的露营乐趣和冒险。A. failure“失败”；B. adventure“冒险”；C. performance“表现”；D. conflict“冲突”。根据上文“Now, every year when my husband pulls our camper out of the garage, we are filled with a sense of 14 , wondering what camping fun and”；以及空后“we will experience next”可推知，此处指作者与家人十分期待即将经历的冒险。故选B。

【答案】36．Covering；37．the；38．were；39．to increase；40．is designed；41．and；42．populations；43．eventually；44．as；45．that

【知识点】语法填空

【解析】【分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了中国政府决定建立的大熊猫国家公园的计划。  
【点评】考查语法填空，本题考点涉及非谓语动词，冠词，时态，主谓一致，语态，连词，名词，副词，介词，定语从句以及固定搭配等多个知识点的考查，要求考生在理解细节信息的基础上，进一步根据上下文的逻辑关系，并结合相关语法知识，进行分析推理，从而写出正确的单词形式。

36．句意：该公园占地面积约为黄石国家公园的三倍，将成为中国首批国家公园之一。cover和逻辑主语the GPNP是主谓关系，应用现在分词，此处作状语，故填Covering。

37．句意：该公园占地面积约为黄石国家公园的三倍，将成为中国首批国家公园之一。此处是倍数的表达法，其结构是：倍数+ the size of +比较成分。故填the。

38．句意：该计划将把保护范围扩大到大量以前未受保护的地区，将许多现有的大熊猫保护区纳入一个管理机构，以提高效率，减少管理上的不一致性。此处是定语从句的谓语动词，先行词为a significant number of areas，在从句中作主语，根据previously可知从句的时态应为一般过去时，故填were。

39．句意：该计划将把保护范围扩大到大量以前未受保护的地区，将许多现有的大熊猫保护区纳入一个管理机构，以提高效率，减少管理上的不一致性。此处作目的状语，应用动词的不定式的形式。故填to increase。

40．句意：GPNP旨在体现“保护自然生态系统的真实性和完整性，保护生物多样性，保护生态缓冲区，为子孙后代留下宝贵的自然资产”的指导原则。此处是谓语动词，和主语The GPNP之间为被动关系；陈述的是客观事实，应用一般现在时。主语是the GPNP，故填is designed。

41．句意：GPNP旨在体现“保护自然生态系统的真实性和完整性，保护生物多样性，保护生态缓冲区，为子孙后代留下宝贵的自然资产”的指导原则。前后为并列关系，应用and。故填and。

42．句意：GPNP的主要目标是改善不同种群和大熊猫家园之间的联系，最终达到理想的野生大熊猫数量水平。此处和homes并列作宾语，应用population 的复数的形式。故填populations。

43．句意：GPNP的主要目标是改善不同种群和大熊猫家园之间的联系，最终达到理想的野生大熊猫数量水平。此处应用副词修饰动词achieve，作状语，故填eventually。

44．句意：大熊猫还扮演着保护伞的角色，为中国西南和西北地区的许多动植物带来保护。serve as 固定短语，“充当”。故填as。

45．句意：该计划旨在为生活在Giant Panda Range的所有物种提供更有力的保护，并显著改善该地区的生态系统健康。 live within the Giant Panda Range 是限制性定语从句，先行词为 the species ，在从句中作指物的主语，因先行词前为all修饰，只能用关系代词that。故填that。

46．【答案】Dear Caroline,

I'm writing to invite you to be on our broadcast "Talk and Talk". Let me inform you of more details.

"Talk and Talk", started in 2015, has been voted to be the most popular programme among students for 5 years in a row. In the show, we often invite a special guest to share thoughts about recent events. It's our great honour to have you on the air from 12:15 to 12:35 next Monday，during which you will talk about ways to deal with stress as the college entrance examination draws near.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【知识点】提纲作文；文字式应用文；半开放性作文

【解析】【分析】本题是一篇英文信件，要求考生以 校广播站英语节目"Talk and Talk"的负责人李华的身份， 外教Caroline写邮件邀请她做一次访谈。 写作要点已经给出，属于提纲类作文，内容包括：1）节目介绍；2）访谈的时间和话题。提示中的内容比较泛泛，需要适当补充。本题对于考生的综合能力要求较高，要求考生有很强的谋篇布局的能力和组织要点的能力。需要注意紧扣文章主题，给出的要点都需要包括。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单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。  
【点评】本篇作文要点齐全，结构完整，条理清晰，应用了较多的语法结构和词汇，熟练地使用了语句间的连接成分，使整个文章结构紧凑，很好地完成了写作任务。例如：I'm writing to invite you to be on our broadcast "Talk and Talk".运用了不定式作目的状语和宾语补足语； Let me inform you of more details.运用了祈使句；"Talk and Talk", started in 2015, has been voted to be the most popular programme among students for 5 years in a row. 运用了被动语态；It's our great honour to have you on the air from 12:15 to 12:35 next Monday，during which you will talk about ways to deal with stress as the college entrance examination draws near. 运用了it 作形式主语，非限制性定语从句。

47．【答案】We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn't look at me. I said gently and quietly, "No one can change your mind, except yourself. If you desire to challenge yourself, there is nothing to do with others' thoughts." He sat still with a deep breath. "You have a full preparation before this event, which is the most important reason why you show up here", I added with a sincere tone. Hearing my words, David turned to me tremblingly with tears spilling out of his eyes and expressed he had made a firm determination to finish the cross-country run. His coach heard what David said and gave me a look—the kind that was more determined than anyone else's.

I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners. The race started. It seemed that the runway was extremely long for young children, not to mention a child with a heart disease. David insisted on running as if he had forgotten all his weaknesses, though he was tripped over within the a few kilometers. It didn't take long before he picked himself up again and continued his mission. Classmates all appeared on the racing track, cheering for him. "Come on! You can make it! We are proud of you!" they shouted enthusiastically. To everyone's joy, he reached the final line and ranked the 20th. It was no more important whether he won the first place or not. It was his brave heart and strong faith that could make something unusual happen finally.

【知识点】文字式记叙文；开放性作文；读后续写

【解析】【分析】本篇书面表达是读后续写。通过阅读文章可知，作者是一名特殊教育教师，在大型越野赛跑那天，发现患有大脑疾病的大卫独自站在一旁。作者问其原因，他说准备放弃比赛。从教练口中得知，因为担心同学们会嘲笑大卫，所以教练想让大卫自己去决定是否参加赛跑。作者让大卫追寻自己的内心，不理会别人的看法，大卫最终参赛，尽管遇到困难，他战胜了自己，这已经无关名次，而是他的勇敢和坚定让这一切成为可能。段落续写：①由第一段首句内容“我们挨着坐着，但大卫不愿看我一眼。”和第二段首句内容”我看着大卫和其他选手一起走到起跑线上。”可知，第一段可描写作者鼓励大卫继续完成比赛，大卫经过强烈的心理斗争，最终决定参加比赛。②由第二段首句内容“我看着大卫和其他选手一起走到起跑线上。”可知，第二段可描写大卫开始参赛，虽然中途遇到困难，仍然坚持到最后，完成比赛。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单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。  
【点评】本书面表达要点齐全，上下文连贯，使用一定数量的句式结构，让句子更加生动丰满，同时运用了许多高级词汇和固定短语，提高文章的档次，体现了对英语的熟练的驾驭能力。例如：If you desire to challenge yourself, there is nothing to do with others' thoughts.运用了条件状语从句；You have a full preparation before this event, which is the most important reason why you show up here运用了非限制性定语从句，限制性定语从句； Hearing my words, David turned to me tremblingly with tears spilling out of his eyes and expressed he had made a firm determination to finish the cross-country run运用了with的复合结构，宾语从句； His coach heard what David said and gave me a look—the kind that was more determined than anyone else's.运用了宾语从句，限制性定语从句；It seemed that the runway was extremely long for young children, not to mention a child with a heart disease.运用了表语从句； David insisted on running as if he had forgotten all his weaknesses, though he was tripped over within the a few kilometers. 运用了方式状语从句，虚拟语气，让步状语从句；It didn't take long before he picked himself up again and continued his mission. 运用了时间状语从句； It was no more important whether he won the first place or not.运用了主语从句； It was his brave heart and strong faith that could make something unusual happen finally.运用了强调句。