

分班考检测卷（三）

英语

第一部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Enter to become a BBC young reporter Young people aged from 11-18 are invited to send stories about “Me and My World” as part of the *BBC* Young Reporter Competition. Here’s some information about it. ● The thing needed

To take part, you don’t need to send us a finished report. Just provide your story idea. You can either write it down or record it as a video.



● The prize for winners

With the help of *BBC* programme makers, winners will produce and share their reports on the *BBC*’s TV and radio channels and online. ● More information

Visit our website at tinyurl.com/TWJ-BBC_Young_reporter and submit your story idea before June 30.

1. Which of the following students can take part in the competition?
A. Tom, aged 6. B. Ben, aged 16. C. Lucy, aged 10. D. Amy, aged 20.
2. What chance can winners get from the competition?
A. Getting a lot of money. B. Being invited to host a *BBC* programme.
C. Becoming a programme maker. D. Having their reports known by others.
3. If you want to go for the competition, you must _____.
A. prepare a finished report on your own B. record your story idea as a video
C. provide your story idea before June 30 D. pay a personal visit to the organizer

B

Dr. Dituri, or “Dr. Deep Sea”, has just finished an amazing adventure (冒险). For 100 days, the university teacher lived in a small room underwater. He set a new world record, beating (击败) the old record of 73 days.

On March 1, Dr. Dituri began the project. The farther you go below the ocean’s surface, the greater the pressure (压力). Dr. Dituri wanted to learn how this pressure would slowly change human body. Underwater, Dr. Dituri was living with pressure about 66% greater than that on the

surface. But he believes that high pressure could help people live longer and stay healthier as they get older. It could also help doctors treat different medical problems, including brain injuries (伤害).

Dr. Dituri's life underwater might be quite different from what you think. He often exercised in his 9.3-square-meter room. He kept teaching his college classes, and he had online chats with over 5,500 students from 15 countries. Dr. Dituri also discussed ways to protect the ocean with other experts. Besides, he had many visitors who dove down to spend time with him. But Dr. Dituri admitted that he badly missed sunshine.

Last Friday, June 9, Dr. Dituri finally returned to the surface. Doctors found he became 1.3 centimeters shorter because of the huge underwater pressure, but his health did greatly improve.



4. Dr. Dituri spent _____ more days than the last underwater record-breaker.
A. 100 B. 73 C. 27 D. 173
5. What did Dr. Dituri want to learn through the project?
A. Whether he could become famous after this.
B. Whether he would die because of the pressure.
C. How seriously his brain would be hurt by pressure.
D. How water pressure would influence human body slowly.
6. Which of the following best describes Dr. Dituri's life underwater?
A. Busy. B. Lonely. C. Boring. D. Dangerous.
7. What can be a suitable title for the passage?
A. 100 days without sunshine
B. Having fun by living underwater
C. "Dr. Deep Sea" lives underwater for 100 Days
D. Water pressure makes you taller and healthier

C

A quarrel (争吵) at home may result in you falling ill. Don't laugh — it's true. Family matters including living habits and even the way we speak have a big effect on our health, doctors say. Wang Xiaoyu, Senior 2 girl from Xichang, Sichuan Province fainted (晕倒) in class when she heard her classmates quarrel at the top of their voices. Quarrels between her parents also put her into a coma. It is because she has depression (抑郁), caused by bad relations at home, doctors explained.

"We don't get sick or stay well by ourselves," says Dr. Robert Ferrer from the US. Ferrer shows that family relationships may explain about 25% of health problems in his recent research.

The genes (基因) you get from your family may cause illness. If one of your parents has a heart attack, your risk of being affected (影响) may double. But effects on health are not only written in our DNA. Unrelated people who live under the same roof also get similar problems. Food, lifestyle and environment influence our health, too.

Ferrer's research also found that if teenagers feel they get little attention from their parents, they are more likely to get sick.

We may never fully understand all the effects that families have on our health. But just as a single person's problems can have effects on others, a small improvement can have big effects, Ferrer said.

8. Why did Wang Xiaoyu faint in class?
- A. Because her classmates had hit her.
 - B. Because she shouted to her classmates aloud.
 - C. Because her schoolwork was too hard for her.
 - D. Because a serious quarrel broke out in her class.
9. The underlined word "coma" in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. excitement B. faint C. tiredness D. sadness
10. Which of the following might Dr. Ferrer agree with?
- A. We get sick or stay well by ourselves.
 - B. What we eat doesn't matter much to our health.
 - C. Teenagers need enough attention from parents to keep healthy.
 - D. Only the genes we get from parents decide our health condition.
11. What does the author want to tell us in the passage?
- A. We can't avoid getting sick.
 - B. Happy families keep us healthy.
 - C. Health is important to everyone.
 - D. We should get on well with others.

D

We all enjoy being part of a group — there's no better work than teamwork, right? In fact, I disagree. Teamwork can be hard. In fact, it was so difficult that I left my office job and started working from home on my own. It's much more suitable for me, so I started to think about why teamwork can make our jobs not easier but harder.

Personalities (个性) can make teamwork difficult. There's often someone on the team that puts their needs first. The team often goes along with this person, whose ideas might not be the best, just the loudest. Just one difficult personality can make teamwork hard. Imagine what more means.

Not having enough time together can also make teamwork a problem. For example, I was once on a team where group members never had enough time to meet. To successfully work as a team, you need time together — and lots of it.

A final reason teamwork is difficult is because there's often no training on how to work on a team. You can't just put people in a room and expect them to work well with each other. You need to build trust with your team members. Think of football players: They aren't just given a ball and told to play. They practice, and they train.

Team can be hard, but working alone has its challenges, too. When my computer doesn't work, I don't have an IT person to turn to. When I have a great idea, I don't have anyone to share it with to see if it is really a great idea. Don't get me wrong — I still like working alone and enjoy making all of the important decisions myself. But now I realize what was wrong with the teamwork I did in the past and how good teamwork could be if done correctly. And that's useful information — because one day I might want to turn my ME TEAM into a WE TEAM.

12. Why did the writer choose to work from home on his own?
- A. To keep himself busier.
 - B. To keep himself healthier.

- C. To make his job easier. D. To make his team harder.
13. Which of the following makes teamwork difficult?
- A. Difficult personality. B. Lots of teamwork time.
C. Wonderful ideas. D. Clear team roles.
14. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. WE TEAM has hardly any advantages. B. ME TEAM needs a lot of IT engineers.
C. ME TEAM has no challenges for the writer. D. WE TEAM may be the writer's choice one day.
15. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To show the advantages of teamwork. B. To tell the importance of teamwork.
C. To introduce the influence of teamwork. D. To explain the difficulties of teamwork.

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。
How can you become a successful learner?

Everyone is born with the ability to learn. But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits. 16.

Creating an interest in what they learn

Studies show that if you are interested in something, your brain is more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time. 17. For example, if they need to learn English and they like music or sports, they can listen to English songs or watch sports programs in English. This way they will not get bored.

Practicing and learning from mistakes

Good learners think about what they are good at and what they need to practice more. Remember, "Use it or lose it." Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it. "18." Good learners will keep practicing what they have learned, and they are not afraid of making mistakes. Alexander Graham Bell did not invent the telephone on the first try. He succeeded by trying many times and learning from his mistakes.

19

It is not enough to just study hard. Good learners know the best way they can study. For example, they may take notes by writing down key words or by drawing mind maps. They also look for ways to review what they have learned. They may do this by reading their notes every day or by explaining the information to another student.

Asking questions

Good learners often ask questions during or after class. They even ask each other and try to find out the answers. 20.

Learning is a lifelong journey because everyday brings something new. Everything that you learn becomes a part of you and changes you, so learn wisely and learn well.

- A. Practice makes perfect
B. Here are some good habits worth developing
C. Knowledge comes from questioning
D. Good learners often connect what they learn with interests
E. Learning to draw maps
F. Developing their study skills
G. All roads lead to Rome

第二部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

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

One day, Steve noticed a homeless man at the train station. He 21 him, so he gave him some money. The man thanked Steve. The next day again, Steve noticed the homeless man at the same place. This time Steve 22 to get him something to eat, so he went outside the station and brought him a meal. The man thanked Steve for his 23. But Steve got curious and asked him, “24 did you get to this point?”

The homeless man 25 him with a smile and said, “By showing love.” Steve didn’t understand it. “What do you mean 26 that?” he asked. The homeless man replied, “I made sure that everyone was 27. Whatever was going right or wrong in my life, I 28 helped everyone else.”

Steve asked him, “Do you regret it?”

“No, but it just 29 me. Here is an example. I took off my coat and handed it to a man, 30 when I was cold, he wouldn’t give me a coat. So it is better to build your own house and invite someone in for shelter (庇护) than to give them your bricks while you are using them to build 31, because maybe one day you will be the one who is short of 32.”

Steve understood 33 the homeless man meant and thanked him for the good advice. Helping others is not a bad thing at all. But remember that sometimes 34 is better than donating. You can do more by being in a 35 position. You can’t bring yourself into a weaker situation, instead.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. took part in | B. took care of | C. took pity on | D. took notice of |
| 22. A. decided | B. forgot | C. agreed | D. afforded |
| 23. A. confidence | B. courage | C. kindness | D. pride |
| 24. A. When | B. How | C. Why | D. Who |
| 25. A. looked after | B. looked through | C. looked for | D. looked at |
| 26. A. by | B. on | C. for | D. with |
| 27. A. sad | B. angry | C. happy | D. worried |
| 28. A. never | B. seldom | C. always | D. sometimes |
| 29. A. touches | B. recommends | C. encourages | D. hurts |
| 30. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. so |
| 31. A. mine | B. yours | C. theirs | D. his |
| 32. A. bricks | B. houses | C. coats | D. money |
| 33. A. that | B. whether | C. which | D. what |
| 34. A. comparing | B. advising | C. sharing | D. doubting |
| 35. A. weaker | B. stronger | C. easier | D. stranger |

第二节（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

What is 5G? It’s 36 newest generation of mobile phone network technology. It works by using a wider range (范围) of the radio spectrum (射频频谱), 37 (let) a greater number of signals (信号) be sent and received at higher speeds.

With 5G, people will be able to use the Internet at a much 38 (great) speed than before.

5G will increase download speeds to up to 20 Gb per second — much faster than 4G's 1 Gb per second. That 39 (mean) a movie can be downloaded in just less than ten seconds!

Most 40 (important), 5G's greater network capacity (容量) means that we can connect 41 only people to people, but also people to machines, or to just about anything. 5G will make the "Internet of Things" possible, connecting all of our devices and environments to an online network.

For example, the lights in your living room, the refrigerator in your kitchen — all of them can 42 (control) by your phone. Outside the home, factory owners will be able to use it to control their robots. Driverless cars and home delivery drones (送货无人机) will depend 43 5G to work better. A complete wireless (无线的) world is at our doorstep.

China has done a great job in 5G technology. It leads the world in the number of 5G-related patents (专利), with Huawei owning over 13,000 of them. At the end of 2023, 5G network 44 (cover) most cities in China. But that's not all. The 45 (research) at Southeast University in China are now working on 6G technology, which can send and receive signals at 100 Gb per second.

第三部分 完成句子（共 5 小题：每小题 4 分，共 20 分）

46. 当我正在接电话的时候，请不要发出太大的噪音。

Please ① too much noise while I ② the phone.

47. —你父母是什么时候动身去北京的？

—上周，他们离开家已经一个星期了。

— When did your parents ① Beijing?

— Last week. They ② from home for a week.

48. ——据说这个社区下个月要举行一场时装秀。

——哇！多么令人激动的消息啊！

—It's said that the community will have a ① next month.

—Wow! ② news it is!

49. 因为恶劣的天气，昨天上午我们没被允许在操场上跑步。

We ① to run on the playground yesterday morning ② the bad weather.

50. ——我想知道明天他是否将来这儿解决这个问题。

——他别无选择只能这样做。

— I want to know ① come here to solve the problem tomorrow or not.

— He has no ② it.

第四部分 写作(满分 15 分)

51. 假定你是李华，你校将举办一场机器人展览，请给你的美国朋友 Daniel 写封邮件邀请他参加。内容包括：

1.展览时间、地点；

2.展览内容；

3.发出邀请。

注意：

1.词数 80 左右；

2.开头与结尾已给出，不计入总词数；

3.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Daniel,

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

参考答案

第一部分

A

1. B 2. D 3. C

【分析】本文为应用文。本文介绍了 BBC 青年记者大赛征文启事的概况。

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段“**Young people aged from 11-18 are invited to send stories about “Me and My World” as part of the BBC Young Reporter Competition.**(11 至 18 岁的青少年可投稿有关“我与我的世界”的故事，以此参与英国广播公司“青年记者”竞赛)”可知，16 岁的 Ben 是具备参赛资格的人员。故选 B。

2. D 细节理解题。根据 The prize for winners 部分“**With the help of BBC programme makers, winners will produce and share their reports on the BBC’s TV and radio channels and online.**(在英国广播公司节目制作人的协助下，获奖者将通过英国广播公司的电视、广播频道以及网络平台制作并发布他们的报道)”可知，获胜者能从这次竞赛中使他们的报告被其他人知晓。故选 D。

3. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段“**Visit our website at tinyurl.com/TWJ-BBC Young reporter and submit your story idea before June 30.**(请访问我们的网站：tinyurl.com/TWJ-BBC Young reporter，并于 6 月 30 日前提交您的报道创意)”可知，如果你想参加这次比赛，那么你必须在 6 月 30 日之前提交你的参赛故事大纲。故选 C。

B

4. C 5. D 6. A 7. C

【分析】本文为新闻报道。本文讲述了“深海博士”Dr. Dituri 为了解长期的水压对身体的影响，在水下生活及工作 100 天的经历。

4. C 细节理解题。根据第一段“**For 100 days, the university teacher lived in a small room underwater. He set a new world record, beating (击败) the old record of 73 days.** (在这 100 天里，这位大学教师一直住在水下的一个小房间里。他打破了此前 73 天的纪录，创下了新的世界纪录。)”可知，上一位破纪录者在水下生活了 73 天，故在水下生活了 100 天的“深海博士”比他多呆了 27 天。故选 C。

5. D 细节理解题。根据第二段“**Dr. Dituri wanted to learn how this pressure would slowly change human body.** (迪图里博士想要探究这种压力如何会逐渐改变人体的状况。)”可知，Dr. Dituri 水下生活及工作的目的是弄清楚长期的水压对身体带来什么样的影响。故选 D。

6. A 推理判断题。根据第三段“**Dr. Dituri’s life underwater might be quite different from what you think. He often exercised in his 9.3-square-meter room. He kept teaching his college classes, and he had online chats with over 5,500 students from 15 countries. Dr. Dituri also discussed ways to protect the ocean with other experts. Besides, he had many visitors who dove down to spend time with him. But Dr. Dituri admitted that he badly missed sunshine.** (迪图里博士在水下的生活可能与你想象的截然不同。他经常在自己 9.3 平方米的房间里锻炼。他还继续教授大学课程，并与来自 15 个国家的超过 5500 名学生进行在线交流。迪图里博士还与其他专家讨论了保护海洋的方法。此外，还有许多潜水者前来与他共度时光。但迪图里博士承认，他非常想念阳光。)”可知博士的生活很丰富，包括锻炼、授课、网络聊天、专家讨论以及接待访客。故可以用“忙碌的”一词来概况。故选 A。

7. C 主旨大意题。根据第一段“Dr. Dituri, or “Dr. Deep Sea”, has just finished an amazing adventure (冒险). For 100 days, the university teacher lived in a small room underwater. He set a new world record, beating (击败) the old record of 73 days. (迪图里博士, 也就是“深海博士”, 刚刚完成了一次非凡的探险之旅。在这 100 天里, 这位大学教师一直住在水下的一个小房间里。他打破了原有的 73 天的纪录, 创下了新的世界纪录。)”以及本文首段就开门见山地提出了“深海博士”水下生活 100 天的新闻主题, 之后介绍了他的研究目的和水下生活。故本文最佳标题为““深海博士”在水下生活了 100 天”。故选 C。

C

8. D 9. B 10. C 11. B

【分析】本文为说明文。本文介绍了家庭关系对于子女健康方面的影响。

8. D 细节理解题。由第一段的“Wang Xiaoyu, Senior 2 girl from Xichang, Sichuan Province fainted (晕倒) in class when she heard her classmates quarrel at the top of their voices.(来自四川省西昌市的高二女生王晓雨在课堂上突然晕倒了, 当时她听到同学们在大声争吵。)”可知, 王晓雨晕倒的直接原因是同学们在班级激烈争吵。故选 D。

9. B 词句猜测题。由第一段的“Wang Xiaoyu, Senior 2 girl from Xichang, Sichuan Province fainted (晕倒) in class when she heard her classmates quarrel at the top of their voices. Quarrels between her parents also put her into a coma.(来自四川省西昌市的高二女生王晓雨在课堂上听到同学们大声争吵时突然晕倒了。她父母之间的争吵也让她陷入了 coma。)”可知, 划线词所在的句子的前一句中 fainted (晕倒)一词表明, 父母的争吵也会让她陷入昏迷, 因此 coma 也是昏迷之意。故选 B。

10. C 推理判断题。由第四段中的“Ferrer’s research also found that if teenagers feel they get little attention from their parents, they are more likely to get sick.(费雷尔的研究还发现, 如果青少年觉得父母对他们关注不够, 他们就更有可能生病。)”可知, 青少年如缺少父母关注, 更可能得病。故可以推测出只有父母亲给予青少年足够关注, 他们的健康才能得到保证。故选 C。

11. B 推理判断题。通读全文, 特别是第二段内容““We don’t get sick or stay well by ourselves,” says Dr. Robert Ferrer from the US. Ferrer shows that family relationships may explain about 25% of health problems in his recent research.(美国的罗伯特·费雷尔医生表示: “我们不会自己患病或保持健康。”费雷尔在其近期的研究中指出, 家庭关系能够解释约 25% 的健康问题。)”可知, 本文由王晓雨因身患抑郁而在同学或家人争吵之时晕倒的个案导入, 介绍了不良的家庭关系(包括父母之间的争吵及对孩子的忽略)对子女健康状况的影响。在最后一段中指出家人的一个小小的改善会产生很大的作用。由此可知, 作者想借本文说明的是: 幸福的家庭使我们健康。故选 B。

D

12. C 13. A 14. D 15. D

【分析】本文为说明文。主要说明了作者认为团队合作不易, 因个性、缺共处时间、无团队培训, 故辞职居家独干, 也提及独干挑战, 还意识到过往团队问题及好团队合作的可能。

12. C 细节理解题。根据第一段“Teamwork can be hard. In fact, it was so difficult that I left my office job and started working from home on my own.(团队合作可能会很艰难。事实上, 这种困难程度之大, 以至于我辞去了办公室的工作, 开始独自在家工作)”可知, 作者选择自己在家工作是因为团队合作太难了。换言之: 通过在家工作, 他想要工作容易点。故选 C。

13. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“Personalities (个性) can make teamwork difficult.(个性可能会使团队合作变得困难)”可知, 团队成员难相处的个性会使团队合作变得困难。故选 A。

14. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Team can be hard, but working alone has its challenges, too. When my computer doesn't work, I don't have an IT person to turn to. When I have a great idea, I don't have anyone to share it with to see if it is really a great idea. Don't get me wrong — I still like working alone and enjoy making all of the important decisions myself. But now I realize what was wrong with the teamwork I did in the past and how good teamwork could be if done correctly. And that's useful information — because one day I might want to turn my ME TEAM into a WE TEAM.(团队合作可能会很艰难, 但独自工作也有其自身的挑战。当我的电脑出故障时, 我就没有信息技术人员可以求助了。当我有了一个很棒的想法时, 我又没有可以与之分享的人来检验这个想法是否真的很棒。别误会我——我仍然喜欢独自工作, 并且喜欢自己做出所有重要的决定。但现在我意识到了我过去团队合作中存在的问题, 也明白了如果团队合作做得恰当的话会有多么出色。这是很有用的信息——因为说不定哪天我会想把我的“我们团队”变成“我们大家庭团队”)”可知, “大家的团队”也许有一天会成为作者的选择。故选 D。

15. D 推理判断题。根据第一段“So I started to think about why teamwork can make our jobs not easier but harder.(于是我开始思考, 为什么团队合作反而会使我们的工作变得更艰难而非更轻松呢?)”以及文章主要说明了作者认为团队合作不易, 因个性、缺共处时间、无团队培训, 故辞职居家独干, 也提及独干挑战, 还意识到过往团队问题及好团队合作的可能。故可推测出本文的目的是解释团队合作的困难之处。故选 D。

16. B 17. D 18. A 19. F 20. C

【分析】本文体裁为说明文。文章主要介绍了如何成为一个成功的学习者, 列举了一些值得培养的学习习惯, 并详细说明了这些习惯的重要性和实施方法。

16. B 由上文“Everyone is born with the ability to learn. But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits (每个人天生都有学习的能力。但是你是否能做好这件事取决于你的学习习惯。)”可知, 本空要列举关于学习习惯的话题, B 选项“Here are some good habits worth developing (这里有一些值得培养的好习惯)”能承接上文, 符合题意。故选 B。

17. D 由上文“Creating an interest in what they learn (培养他们对所学内容的兴趣)”和“Studies show that if you are interested in something, your brain is more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time. (研究表明, 如果你对某事感兴趣, 你的大脑就更活跃, 你也更容易长时间地关注它。)”可知, 本空要讲述学习和兴趣的关系, D 选项“Good learners often connect what they learn with interests (好的学习者经常把他们所学的内容和兴趣联系在一起)”能承接上文, 符合题意。故选 D。

18. A 由上文“Remember, “Use it or lose it.” Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it. (记住, “要么用, 要么丢。”即使你学得很好, 你也会忘记它, 除非你使用它。)”可知, 这里强调要不断地练习所学内容, 熟能生巧, A 选项“Practice makes perfect (熟能生巧)”能承接上文, 符合题意。故选 A。

19. F 由下文“It is not enough to just study hard. Good learners know the best way they can study. For example, they may take notes by writing down key words or by drawing mind maps. They also look for ways to review what they have learned. They may do this by reading their notes every day or by explaining the information to another student.(仅仅努力学习是不够的。好

的学习者知道他们学习的最佳方式。例如，他们可以通过写下关键词或画思维导图来做笔记。他们还会寻找方法来复习所学的知识。他们可以通过每天阅读笔记或向其他学生解释信息来做到这一点。)可知，这里强调要发展学习技能，F选项“Developing their study skills (发展他们的学习技能)”能概括本段主旨，符合题意。故选 F。

20. C 由上文“Good learners often ask questions during or after class. They even ask each other and try to find out the answers. (好的学习者经常在课上或课后提问。他们甚至互相提问，并试图找出答案。)”可知，这里强调提问在获取知识中的重要性，C选项“Knowledge comes from questioning (知识来源于提问)”能承接上文，符合题意。故选 C。

第二部分

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

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了 Steve 两次帮助火车站流浪汉，询问其困境，流浪汉分享曾总助人却未获回报的经历，告诫助人需先保自身强大，Steve 从中领悟适度助人的道理。

21. C 考查动词短语辨析。句意：他对他产生了同情，于是给了他一些钱。A. took part in 参加；B. took care of 照顾；C. took pity on 怜悯；D. took notice of 注意到。后文提到“gave him some money” (给他钱)，说明 Steve 对流浪汉是同情的态度。故选 C。

22. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意：这一次，史蒂夫决定给他弄点吃的，于是他走出车站，给他带了一顿饭回来。A. decided 决定；B. forgot 忘记；C. agreed 同意；D. afforded 买得起。根据“so he went outside the station and brought him a meal” (所以去买了饭)，可知 Steve 决定给流浪汉找吃的。故选 A。

23. C 考查名词词义辨析。句意：这位男士向史蒂夫表达了感谢，感谢他的好意。A. confidence 自信；B. courage 勇气；C. kindness 善良；D. pride 骄傲。根据上文“he went outside the station and brought him a meal”可知，Steve 给流浪汉食物是善意的行为，流浪汉感谢的是这份善意。故选 C。

24. B 考查疑问词词义辨析。句意：但史蒂夫很好奇，便问对方：“你是怎么走到这一步的？”A. When 何时；B. How 如何；C. Why 为什么；D. Who 谁。根据后文“By showing love.”可知，Steve 好奇流浪汉是如何陷入无家可归的境地，后文流浪汉回答“By showing love” (通过付出爱)，故选 B。

25. D 考查动词短语辨析。句意：那个无家可归的人微笑着看着他，并说道：“通过给予关爱。”A. looked after 照顾；B. looked through 浏览；C. looked for 寻找；D. looked at 看着。根据后文“him with a smile and said, “By showing love.””可知，流浪汉微笑着看着 Steve 说话，故选 D。

26. A 考查介词词义辨析。句意：“你这话是什么意思？”他问道。A. by 借助；B. on 在上面；C. for 为了；D. with 和。“What do you mean by that?”是固定表达，意为“你那样说是什么意思？”故选 A。

27. C 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：那个无家可归的人回答道：“我确保每个人都很开心。”A. sad 悲伤的；B. angry 生气的；C. happy 快乐的，开心的；D. worried 担心的。根据上文“By showing love.”可知，流浪汉说自己付出爱，核心是让别人开心，故选 C。

28. C 考查副词词义辨析。句意：无论我的生活中发生了什么好事或坏事，我总是尽力帮助

其他人。A. never 从不 ;B. seldom 几乎不 ;C. always 总是 ;D. sometimes 有时。前文“By showing love.”强调“付出爱”，故无论生活顺逆，他总是帮助别人。故选 C。

29. D 考查动词词义辨析。句意：不，但这只是让我感到痛苦。A. touches 触碰 ;B. recommends 推荐 ;C. encourages 鼓励 ;D. hurts 伤害。后文“when I was cold, he wouldn't give me a coat”举例“自己冷时给别人外套，别人却不回报”，说明这种经历让他受伤。故选 D。

30. A 考查连词词义辨析。句意：我脱下外套递给一个男人，但当我感到寒冷时，他却不肯再给我一件外套。A. but 但是 ;B. and 并且 ;C. or 或者 ;D. so 所以。“我脱外套给别人”与“我冷时他不给我外套”是转折关系，用连词 but。故选 A。

31. B 考查代词词义辨析。句意：所以，与其在自己建造房屋时把砖头送给别人以供其避难，倒不如自己先建造好房屋，然后再邀请别人来避难，因为说不定哪天你自己也会缺砖头用呢。A. mine 我的 ;B. yours 你的 ;C. theirs 他们的 ;D. his 他的。流浪汉用“建房子”比喻，“give them your bricks while you are using them to build...”意为“在你用砖头建‘自己的’房子时，不要把砖头给别人”，“mine”（我的）指代“我的房子”。故选 B。

32. A 考查名词词义辨析。句意：所以，与其在自己建造房屋时把砖头送给别人以供其避难，倒不如自己先建造好房屋，然后再邀请别人来避难，因为说不定哪天你自己也会缺砖头用呢。A. bricks 砖块 ;B. houses 房子 ;C. coats 外套 ;D. money 金钱。根据上文“So it is better to build your own house”可知，指建造房子会缺砖头。故选 A。

33. D 考查连词词义辨析。句意：史蒂夫明白了那个无家可归者的意思，并向他表示了感谢，感谢他提供的有益建议。A. that 那 ;B. whether 是否 ;C. which 哪一个 ;D. what 什么。根据“Steve understood _____ the homeless man meant”可知宾语从句“the homeless man meant”缺少宾语，“what”（什么）可在从句中作宾语，指代“流浪汉的意思”故选 D。

34. C 考查动词短语辨析。句意：但请记住，有时“分享”比“捐赠”更有意义。A. comparing 比较 ;B. advising 建议 ;C. sharing 分享 ;D. doubting 怀疑。后文“You can't bring yourself into a weaker situation, instead.”强调“不要让自己陷入弱势”，即“分享”（在自身稳定的前提下分享）比“捐赠”（可能牺牲自身资源）更好。故选 C。

35. B 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：处于更有优势的地位时，你能够取得更多的成果。A. weaker 更虚弱的 ;B. stronger 更强烈的 ;C. easier 更容易的 ;D. stranger 更奇怪的。后文后文“You can't bring yourself into a weaker situation, instead.”可知需用“stronger”（更强的），指自身实力更强时，帮助他人的能力也更强。故选 B。

36. the 37. letting 38. greater 39. means 40. importantly 41. not 42. be controlled 43. on 44. will cover 45. researchers

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍 5G 是最新手机网络技术，网速快、容量大，能实现物联网，举例其应用，还提及中国 5G 专利领先、网络覆盖广，且正研发 6G。

36. the 考查冠词。句意：这是最新一代的移动电话网络技术。后文 newest 为最高级，与定冠词 the 搭配。故填 the。

37. letting 考查非谓语动词。句意：其工作原理是利用更宽范围的无线电频谱，从而能够以更高的速度发送和接收更多的信号。此处 let 与上文 using a wider range of the radio spectrum 构成主动关系，故用现在分词作状语。故填 letting。

38. greater 考查比较级。句意：有了 5G 技术，人们将能够以比以往更快的速度使用互联网。根据后文 than before 可知用比较级。故填 greater。

39. means 考查时态。句意：这意味着一部电影只需不到十秒钟就能下载完成！陈述事实用一般现在时，主语为 That，谓语用三单形式。故填 means。
40. importantly 考查副词。句意：最为重要的是，5G 更强大的网络容量意味着我们不仅能够实现人与人之间的连接，还能实现人与机器之间的连接，或者实现人与几乎任何事物的连接。most importantly 表示“最为重要的是”，副词作状语。故填 importantly。
41. not 考查固定短语。句意：最为重要的是，5G 更强大的网络容量意味着我们不仅能够实现人与人之间的连接，还能实现人与机器之间的连接，或者实现人与几乎任何事物的连接。固定短语 not only...but also...表示“不仅……而且……”。故填 not。
42. be controlled 考查语态。句意：例如，你客厅里的灯、厨房里的冰箱——所有这些都可以通过手机来控制。主语与谓语构成被动关系，且 can 后跟动词原形。故填 be controlled。
43. on 考查介词。句意：无人驾驶汽车和家庭配送无人机要想运行得更顺畅，就需要依靠 5G 技术。短语 depend on 表示“依靠”。故填 on。
44. will cover 考查时态。句意：到 2023 年底，5G 网络将覆盖中国大部分城市。此处表示将来的动作一般将来时，故填 will cover。
45. researchers 考查名词。句意：中国东南大学的研究人员目前正在研究 6G 技术，该技术能够以每秒 100 吉比特的速度发送和接收信号。作主语，用名词 researcher，结合后文 are 可知为复数形式。故填 researchers。

第三部分

46. don't make am answering/on
考查祈使句和时态。根据中英文提示，第一空为祈使句否定形式（don't + 动词原形），“make noise”为固定搭配，表示“发出噪音”，此处需用否定祈使句表达请求（故填 don't make）；第二空根据中文“正在接电话”及后半句时态一致性，需用现在进行时，answer the phone 为固定搭配，表示“接电话”，或者用 on the phone“接电话”。故填①don't make②am answering/on。
47. leave for have been away
考查动词短语和时态。“动身去某地”强调“前往目的地”的动作，应用动词短语 leave for+地点。前有 did，leave 应用原形，故第一空应用 leave for。“for a week (持续一周)”表示动作从过去(上周)开始，持续到现在，应用现在完成时，且需用延续性动词。延续性动词短语 be away 表示“处于离开的状态”，可持续。主语是 they，应用 have，故第二空应用 have been away。故填①leave for②have been away。
48. fashion show What exciting
考查名词短语和感叹句。空一根据中文提示“时装秀”对应英文 fashion show，在句中作宾语，由不定冠词修饰，用单数。故填 fashion show。空二 根据感叹句结构“What + adj. + n. (可数名词复数或不可数名词)+ 主语+谓语”及中文“令人激动的”对应 exciting，在句中作定语修饰 news。news 是不可数名词，感叹句中修饰名词用 what，故填 what exciting。故答案为①fashion show②What exciting。
49. were not allowed/were not permitted because of/due to/owing to /for
考查时态语态和短语。根据中英文提示，第一空是谓语“被允许”，allow/permit“允许”，主语 We 与动词 allow 构成被动关系，且时间状语“yesterday morning”提示用过去时，否定形式为

were not allowed/permitted ;第二空表示“因为”可用短语 because of, due to, owing to 或者介词 for, 与 the bad weather 构成介词短语, 作原因状语。故填①were not allowed/were not permitted②because of/due to/owing to/for。

50. whether he will choice but to do

考查宾语从句和短语。根据中英文提示, 第一空引导宾语从句, 表示“是否”用 whether, 主语为 he ;表示将来的动作一般将来时, will+动词原形 ;第二空表示“别无选择只能……”短语为 have no choice but to do。故填①whether he will②choice but to do。

第四部分

51. 【参考范文】

One possible version:

Dear Daniel,

There is going to be a robot show in our school. Knowing that you are interested in robots, I'm writing to invite you to take part in it.

It will be held at my school hall from this Saturday, 14 September, lasting for 5 days. All the robots on the show are from China, Japan and South Korea. One of the robots is designed to help students with their homework. How exciting!

I'd appreciate it if you could accept my invitation.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给你的美国朋友 Daniel 写封邮件邀请他参加机器人展览。

1.词汇积累

参加 :take part in→participate in

展览 :show→display

令人兴奋的 :exciting→thrilling

举行 :hold→host

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句 :It will be held at my school hall from this Saturday, 14 September, lasting for 5 days.

拓展句 :It will be held at my school hall from this Saturday, 14 September, which will last for 5 days.