

考试总分：45分 考试时间：120分钟

学校：_____ 班级：_____ 姓名：_____ 考号：_____

注意事项：

1. 答题前填写好自己的姓名、班级、考号等信息；
2. 请将答案正确填写在答题卡上；

卷II（非选择题）

一、完形填空（本题共计1小题，共计5分）

1.(5分)

Aleksandor Pushkin (1799-1837) could have led a very comfortable life, just like any other child who was born into a rich, aristocratic (贵族的) family. But if he had (1) _____ an easy life, perhaps he would not be (2) _____ the greatest Russian poet.

The great man is celebrated at the Pushkin Festival, (3) _____ falls on the first Sunday of June.

Pushkin (4) _____ his first poem when he was only 14 years old. (5) _____ he left a school for aristocratic youngsters in 1817, his talent was (6) _____ recognized. The promising young man (7) _____ a post at the foreign office in St. Petersburg.

The poet (8) _____ have become a big name in Russian politics. But overtime he began to (9) _____ for change in society, and spoke for other writers that thought the same way. He wrote (10) _____ poems such as *Ode to Liberty*. Pushkin also met members of a political group that later (11) _____ an uprising (起义). Several members were arrested and killed, and hundreds of people were sent to Siberia.

Although Pushkin was (12) _____, he never denied his friendship with them. (13) _____ when the Tsar (沙皇) asked him which side he was on, Pushkin said he supported the group.

His behavior made the government (14) _____ and he was sent away. Pushkin (15) _____ to write poems about the simple joys of (16) _____ people. His masterpiece is the novel in verse *Eygene Onegin*. The poetry can only be (17) _____ Mozart's music. Pushkin died young, at the age of 37, after being forced into a duel (决斗).

(18) _____ is said that his wife had many admirers and that she had a(n) (19) _____ with an officer. He challenged the man to a duel which left both men injured. Pushkin died two days (20) _____.

A.created

B.led

C.enjoyed

(1) D.built

- A.known as
- B.known for
- C.known to
- (2) D.known by

- A.it
- B.he
- C.that
- (3) D.which

- A.printed
- B.declared
- C.published
- (4) D.sold

- A.At a time
- B.In time
- C.By the time
- (5) D.At time

- A.widely
- B.nearly
- C.partly
- (6) D.highly

A.accepted

B.found

C.applied

(7) D.received

A.can

B.may

C.would

(8) D.could

A.turn up

B.take up

C.stand up

(9) D.pick up

A.literature

B.chemical

C.practical

(10) D.political

A.recognized

B.organized

C.developed

(11) D.discovered

A.in trouble

B.in danger

C.out of trouble

(12) D.out of danger

A.So

B.Still

C.Even

(13) D.Yet

A.angry

B.happy

C.terrible

(14) D.nervous

A.forgot

B.tried

C.stopped

(15) D.continued

A.poor

B.past

C.everyday

(16) D.present

- A.connected
- B.compared to
- C.contributed to

(17) D.belonged to

- A.It
- B.What
- C.He

(18) D.This

- A.matter
- B.thing
- C.idea

(19) D.affair

- A.later
- B.ago
- C.before

(20) D.or so

二、 阅读理解（本题共计 4 小题， 每题 5 分， 共计20分）

2.

After a day's hiking, a comfortable place to bed down for the night feels like heaven. Here are four best places that offer more than just bed and breakfast. Click the websites for more if you're interested.

The Old Rectory, Gwynedd

At the foot of Cadair Idris mountains, the Old Rectory offers good walking around town of Machynlleth. Two of its four attractive lake-view rooms have big, free-standing baths, ideal for an end-of-walk bath.

Walks: An easy 2-mile trail loops around Tal-y-Llyn lake.

• Double from £ 100 B&B (bed and breakfast) , rectoryonthelake.co.uk

Clachaig Inn, Scottish Highlands

This Glencoe inn is a Highlands legend. The 23 rooms are comfortable and simple, but more appealing are the live bands and the bar.

Walks: A gentle 1-mile woodland route from the inn visits Signal Rock. An exposed 8-mile climb up Buachaille Etive Mor.

- Double from £ 106 B&B, *clachaig.com*

Lee Byre, Devon

This barn house has three bright guest rooms. Owners are keen hikers and can give trail advice or lead guided walks, day and night. Breakfast features fresh-laid eggs and homemade honey.

Walks: Make a circuit across the wetland (11 miles) . Hike from Mary Tavy to Wheal Betsy (5 miles) .

- Double from £ 70 B&B; guided day walk £ 60 per person; guided star hike £ 30 per person; *leebyre.com*

Cottage Lodge, Hampshire

Christina Simons, owner of this comfortable hotel, has created several self-guided walking routes direct from the front door. The lodge has 16 rooms, two of which are dog-friendly.

Walks: To Lyndhurst via Standing Hat woods (7 miles) , looking out for wild deer. A 3-mile walk through Keyhaven marshes, a good place to see migrating birds.

- Double from £ 75 B&B, *cottagelodge.co.uk*

(1) Which place best suits walkers who enjoy lake view?

- A.Lee Byre.
- B.Cottage Lodge.
- C.Clachaig Inn.
- D.The Old Rectory.

(2) What can we know about Cottage Lodge?

- A.Dogs are welcome to stay in all rooms there.
- B.It offers the lowest price and the most rooms.
- C.Walkers might see some wild animals during walks there.
- D.Walkers can join in some guided walking at the front door.

(3) Where is this text probably from?

- A.A tour guide book.
- B.A travel website.
- C.A lifestyle magazine.
- D.A local newspaper.

3.

Most of the new diseases we humans have faced in the past several decades have come from animals. The more we come into contact with wild animals, the more we risk a so-called disease "spillover" from animals to humans.

"As people move and wildlife move in response to a changing environment, humans and wildlife and animals will come in contact more regularly," said Jeanne Fair from the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. Fair argues that by shifting animal habitats, climate change will also make the opportunities for disease spillover more frequent. "Everything is sort of shifting and will shift into the future as the environment changes through climate change," Fair said.

Scientists, including climatologists and epidemiologists (流行病学家) on Fair's team at Los Alamos, are beginning to model how changes to the climate will impact the spread of infectious diseases. It's early days for this kind of research, but previous studies suggest that extreme weather has already played a role in at least one outbreak. Scientists say drought and deforestation have combined to force bats out of rainforests and into orchards (果园) in Malaysia to find food. Those bats, a common disease reservoir, then passed the Nipah virus through pigs to humans for the first time in the late 1990s.

"We're going by the past data to really predict what's going to happen in the future," Fair said, "And so, anytime you increase that wildlife-human interface (界面), that's sort of an emerging disease hot spot. And so, that's just increasing as we go forward."

Jeffrey Shaman, head of the climate and health program at Columbia University's public health school, argues we don't yet know whether climate change will cause a net increase in infectious disease rates globally. For example, mosquitoes carry disease that affects millions of people across the world every year. As their habitats expand in some parts of the world, they might contract diseases elsewhere. Shaman says what we know for certain about climate change is that it will make it harder to predict where disease outbreaks will pop up.

(1) How does climate change affect the spread of disease according to Fair?

- A. By breaking animals' habits.
- B. By changing animals' living environment.
- C. By promoting animals' breeding.
- D. By increasing animals' varieties.

(2) What is the example of bats for in Paragraph 3?

- A. Showing the effects of climate change on disease.
- B. Proving the harm of bats to human beings.
- C. Explaining the influence of Nipah virus.
- D. Presenting scientists' early study about the cause of disease.

(3) What can we infer from Fair's words in Paragraph 4?

- A. Humans should give up studying animals.
- B. Past data can solve the problems in the future.
- C. Disease hot spots will disappear if animals die out.

D.Frequent contact with animals can cause disease outbreaks.

(4) What could be the best title for the text?

A.Early Studies about Extreme Weather

B.Animals' Interaction with Humans

C.Climate Change and Disease Spillover

D.Scientists' Prediction for Disease Outbreaks

4.

The United States is offering to pay private companies to mine rocks and other resources on the moon. The U. S. space agency NASA published an official government listing for the mining proposal on September 10. NASA officials are asking interested companies to collect rocks, soil and other objects from the surface of the moon. The lunar materials would then be sold to the space agency.

NASA administrator Jim Bridenstine says the project was created "for the purpose of demonstrating that mined resources can be collected". The proposals would not involve private companies sending workers to the moon. Instead, NASA wants the businesses to provide robots to be launched into space by the space agency or private companies.

NASA has asked companies from around the world to present proposals to collect 50 to 500 grams of lunar materials from anywhere on the moon's surface. The companies will be required to provide images showing how the material is collected. In a statement published on a NASA website, Bridenstine said the agency's goal was to gain control of the collected materials before 2024. He added that officials would decide later how and when the materials could be transported from the moon.

Bridenstine repeated NASA's goal of landing the first woman and next man on the moon by 2024 as part of the space agency's Artemis program. NASA also has set a goal of setting up a long-term base on the moon by 2028. From there, it hopes to launch a series of space operations, including possible flights to Mars.

Last May, NASA released the main ideas for what is being called the Artemis Accords. It hopes the ideas can lead to an international agreement on how people will live and work on the moon in the future. Such an agreement could give companies rights to own the moon resources they mine. For example, businesses doing work for NASA could use the moon's water ice to produce rocket fuel, or mine lunar minerals for other purposes. "NASA's plan to send robots to mine resources is meant to fuel a new era of exploration and discovery, " Bridenstine said.

(1) Why are NASA officials asking interested companies to collect lunar materials?

A.To buy rocks and other resources on the moon.

B.To see how the resources on the moon are mined.

C.To show mined resources on the moon can be collected.

D.To encourage more companies to explore the moon resources.

(2) What can we know about the requirements for collecting lunar materials?

A.The materials should be collected by workers rather than robots.

B.The companies should collect at least 500 grams of the materials.

- C.The companies should provide evidence to show the process of collecting.
- D.The materials should be collected from specific areas on the moon's surface.

(3) What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A.NASA's flights to Mars.
- B.NASA's Artemis program.
- C.NASA's moon base.
- D.NASA's moon project.

(4) How can private companies benefit from the Artemis Accords?

- A.They can use their mined resources.
- B.They can live and work on the moon.
- C.They will become international companies.
- D.They will get huge profits from the agreement.

5.

Ida Nelson was enjoying herself in her sister's sauna (桑拿浴室) when she heard the sound of a small airplane circling the nearby airport. It was 11:30 at night in the Alaskan village of Igiugig, population 70, and, any time a plane flies over that late, they will know something is wrong. Nelson and her sister leaped out of the sauna, ran to the window, and saw the problem: The airport's runway lights were out.

Nelson threw on some clothes, jumped into her car, and floored it to the airport, where she found a local pilot trying to turn on the lights manually. Normally, after pushing the button 10 or 15 times, the lights will just light up. Not this time. Meanwhile, she and the pilot learned of the plane's urgent mission: to transport a seriously ill local girl to the nearest hospital, 280 miles away in Anchorage.

Nelson had a plan. Driving her car to the end of the runway, she shone her headlights on the runway for the plane to follow. Great idea, but it wasn't enough. More light was needed, so a neighbor called nearly every home in the village—32 of them. Within 20 minutes, 20 vehicles arrived at the airport, and many of the drivers still in nightclothes. Following directions from the airplane's pilot, the cars lined up on one side of the runway. The airplane made its final approach and, guided by the headlights, landed safely. The young patient was loaded onto the aircraft, and the plane immediately took off again. Her illness was never publicly announced, but she has been allowed to come out of the hospital.

In a world filled with uncertainty, the little community's positive activism was a big deal. Not so much for Nelson. She said coming together was kind of a normal deal in Igiugig.

【长难句分析】

Ida Nelson was enjoying herself in her sister's sauna (桑拿浴室) when she heard the sound of a small airplane circling the nearby airport.

翻译：当Ida Nelson听到一架小型飞机在附近机场盘旋的声音时，她正在姐姐的桑拿房里享受。

句子分析

句子主干：Ida Nelson was enjoying herself

其他成分：

- 1) in her sister's sauna为介词短语作状语。
- 2) when she heard the sound为when引导的时间状语从句。
- 3) of a small airplane为介词短语作定语修饰名词sound。

4) circling the nearby airport为现在分词作后置定语修饰名词airplane。

(1) How did Ida Nelson judge there was something wrong?

A.Through the time the plane appeared.

B.By observing the runway lights.

C.Through the warning of the airport.

D.By listening to the sound of the engine.

(2) Why did the plane fly to Igiugig?

A.To repair runway lights.

B.To send important goods.

C.To pick up a local patient.

D.To practice night landings.

(3) How did villagers help the airplane?

A.They helped the pilots to control the plane.

B.They lit up the runway with their cars' headlights.

C.They changed the runway lights for new ones.

D.They finished the mission instead of the plane.

(4) What does Ida Nelson think of the villagers' action?

A.Random.

B.Common.

C.Impressive.

D.Outstanding.

三、书面表达（本题共计2小题，每题5分，共计10分）

6. 假定你是李华，你所在的英语学习小组正在做涉及国外“春假（Spring Break）”的活动课题，你负责收集资料。请给你的美国笔友Helen写一封电子邮件求助，内容包括：

1. 遇到的困难；
2. 需要的信息；
3. 回复的时间。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Helen,

Yours,

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/11810405000006044>