**绝密★启用前**

**重庆市2021-2022学年（上）9月月度质量检测**

高二英语

学校:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_班级：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_考号：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

注意：本试卷包含Ⅰ、Ⅱ两卷。第Ⅰ卷为选择题，所有答案必须用2B铅笔涂在答题卡中相应的位置。第Ⅱ卷为非选择题，所有答案必须填在答题卷的相应位置。答案写在试卷上均无效，不予记分。

第**I**卷（选择题）

一、阅读理解（本大题共**15**小题，共**30.0**分）

**A**

All Charms to You—Charm School is Coming!    Our Mission  
    Beautify the world by helping to reach your potential! We will focus on the body and spirit needed to become a well-rounded individual. Through motivating, encouraging and training, we have changed the lives of 1,000 plus eager young minds, aged 4-15. Our classes primarily focus on manners and etiquette, with academic subjects secondary. Our aim is to make you presentable both inside and outside and prepare you for entry into society.  
    "Elegant Ladies" Class Overview  
• Engage in artistic lessons including but not limited to six different dance styles.  
• Style your hair in various ways.  
• Take your sewing to the next level and see how easy it is to create a constructed dress.  
• Master the art of tea ceremony.  
• Practice daily conversations in a foreign language.  
    "Honorable Gentlemen" Class Overview  
• Learn good manners and conversational skills in social context.  
• Maintain reasonable dress code standards.  
• Build a charming character and the future leadership at school.  
• Master time-management strategies. Learn how to do multitasking time-saving.  
• Become an excellent golfer in your spare time.  
• Learn to make safe small talk with a foreigner in class.  
    Costs  
    Tuitions: Early birds (before Dec.1): $9,000; Regular: $10,000  
    Black Slip-On Jazz Shoes (price varies)  
    Charm Jacket: $15 /$25 /$60  
• All fees stated above are not due upon registering. For example, jacket fees are usually due the third week of the session.  
• We provide healthy lunch for energy support. Our lunch is not your ordinary "school box lunch", but instead, fulfilling and hearty meals.  
• With new applicants, we offer a one-time brief free-of-charge phone consultation with our experts. This gives us the opportunity to get to know you better and allows you to bring up any questions you may have.  
• Click here for many free printable material.

1. Who may have an interest in Charm School?

A. A man who has potential for sports.  
B. A woman who wants to learn practical skills.  
C. A student eager to improve academic subjects.  
D. A teenager seeking for well-rounded education.

1. What do the girls, and boys' classes have in common?

A. Dress making. B. Sports training.  
C. Language learning. D. Leadership building.

1. Which of the following is the correct information about costs?

A. The shoes and jacket cost $15 in total.  
B. All fees have to be paid when you register.  
C. The lunch and consultations are free of charge.  
D. The tuitions have a 10% discount if you sign up early.

**B**

When almost everyone has a mobile phone, why are more than half of Australian homes still paying for a landline (座机)

These daysit is hardto find anyone in Australia over the age of 15 who doesnˈt own a mobile phone. In fact plenty of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime.

Still, 55 percent of Australians have a landline phone at home and only just over a quarter（29%）dependonly on their smartphones.Of those Australians who still have a landline, a third **concede** that itˈs not really necessary and theyˈre keeping it as a security blanket（安全毯）—19 percent say they never use it while a further 13 percent keep it in case of（以防）emergencies（紧急情况）.

More than half of Australian homes are still choosing to stick with their home phone. Age naturallyplays a role---only 58 percent of Generation Ys still use landlines now and then, compared to 84 percent of Baby Boomers(二战后“婴儿潮”一代)whoˈve perhaps had the same home number for 50 years. Age isnˈt the onlyreason; Iˈd say it alsohas somethingto do with the makeup of your household.

Generation Xers with young families, like my wife and I, can still find it convenient to have a home phone rather than providing a mobile phone for every family member. To be honest the only people who ever ring our home phone are our Baby Boomers parents, to the point where we play a game and guess who is calling before we pick up the phone（using Caller ID would take the fun out of it）.

How attached(依恋，依附)are you to your landline? How long until they go the way of gas street lamps and morning milk deliveries?

1. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about mobile phones?

A. Theirmainusers. B. Theirconvenientdesign.  
C. Their majoruses. D. Their wide popularity.

1. What does the underlined word "concede" in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Doubted. B. Admit. C. Remember. D. Mark.

1. What can we say about Baby Boomers?

A. They like smartphone games.  
B. They enjoy guessingwho is the caller.  
C. They keep using landline phones.  
D. They are attached to their family.

1. What can be inferred(推断)about the landline from the last paragraph?

A. It remains a family necessity.  
B. It will fall out of use some day.  
C. It may increase daily expenses(开销).  
D. It is as important as the gas light.

**C**

    My fifteen-year-old son has just returned from abroad with rolls of exposed film and a hundred dollars in uncashed traveler's checks, and is asleep at the moment. His blue duffel (粗呢) bag lies on the floor where he dropped it. Obviously, he postponed as much sleep as he could: when he walked in and we hugged, his electrical system suddenly switched off, and he headed directly for the bed, where I imagine he beat his old record of sixteen hours.  
    It was his first trip overseas, so weeks before it, I pressed travel books on him, and a tape cassette of useful French phrases; drew up a list of people to visit; advised him on clothing and other things. At the luggage store where we went to buy him a suitcase, he headed for the duffels, saying that suitcases were more for old people.  
    During the trip, he called home three times: from London, Paris, and a village named Ullapool. Near Ullapool, he climbed a mountain in a rainstorm that almost blew him off. In the village, a man spoke to him in Gaelic, and, too polite to interrupt, my son listened to him for ten or fifteen minutes, trying to nod in the right places. The French he learned from the cassette didn't hold water in Paris. The French he talked to shrugged and walked on.  
    When my son called, I sat down at the kitchen table and leaned forward and hung on every word. His voice came through clearly, though two of the calls were like ship-to-shore communication. When I interrupted him with a "Great!" or a "Really?", I knocked a little hole in his communication. So I just sat and listened. I have never listened to a telephone so attentively and with so much pleasure. It was wonderful to hear news from him that was so new to me. In my book, he was the first man to land on the moon, and I knew that I had no advice to give him and that what I had already given was probably not much help.  
    The unused checks are certainly evidence of that. Youth travels light. No suitcase, not much luggage and a slim expense account, and yet he went to the scene, and came back safely. I sit here amazed. The night when your child returns with dust on his shoes from a country you've never seen is a night you would gladly turn into a week.

1. During the trip, the author's son \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had inadequate sleep B. ran out of money  
C. forgot to call his mother D. failed to take good pictures

1. According to the passage, which of the following could best describe the author's son?

A. Polite and careless.  
B. Creative and stubborn.  
C. Self-centered and adventurous.  
D. Considerate and independent.

1. What does the underlined word "that" in the last paragraph refer to?

A. It is important to listen to your child's story.  
B. The son no longer needs much help from his mother.  
C. The author is proud of her son landing on the moon.  
D. It's easy to interrupt the chat with your child.

1. What can we infer from the passage?

A. Good parents should protect their children from potential dangers.  
B. The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page.  
C. It's a win-win choice to give a child space to experience and explore.  
D. Communication between parents and children is extremely important.

**D**

Journalists are the major group of people who make their living from writing. Many young people who see themselves as future novelists choose journalism as a way of earning a living while developing their writing skills. Although writing for newspapers and writing for books require different qualities, the aspiration (志向) to be a great writer is not one to be discouraged in a would—be journalist.

Most people want their work to be recognized by others. This helps to give it value. Some people also want themselves to be recognized, so that they have status (地位) in the eyes of society. It is not a bad motive to wish to be famous, but this must never become your main reason for being a journalist. You will not be a good journalist if you care more for impressing your audience than for serving their needs.

Knowing the power of the printed or spoken word or image, some people enter journalism for the power it will give them to influence people. There is a strong belief that journalists control the mass media but the best journalists recognize their role as servants of the people. There is a difference between the desire to influence events for your own sake, and the desire to do it for other people. You should never use journalism for selfish ends, but you can use it to improve the life of other people.

Curiosity is a natural part of most peopleˈ s characters and an important ingredient for any journalist. Lots of young men and women enter the profession with the desire to know more about the world without needing to specialize in limited fields of study. Most journalists tend to know a little bit about a lot of things, rather than a lot about one subject. Knowledge has many uses. It can simply help to make you a fuller and more interesting person. It can also give you power over people, especially people who do not have that particular knowledge. Always bear in mind that power can be used in a positive way to improve peopleˈs lives.

1. What can we know from the first paragraph?

A. Journalists are most likely to become great writers.  
B. Writing for newspapers is similar to writing for novels.  
C. Journalism can be used as a means to improve writing.  
D. Most of the journalists make a living by writing books.

1. Why do some people want themselves to be recognized?

A. To earn much wealth. B. To get great power.  
C. To gain high position. D. To learn rich knowledge.

1. What is most necessary for journalists according to Paragraph 4?

A. Having a wide range of knowledge.  
B. Being specialized in a certain field.  
C. Being good at making friends with others.  
D. Being able to speak a foreign language well.

1. What does the text mainly talk about?

A. The development of journalism.  
B. The challenges journalists face now.  
C. Why people choose a career in journalism.  
D. How to become a qualified journalist.

二、阅读七选五（本大题共**5**小题，共**10.0**分）

       Childhood is an important period of social development, particularly in the formation of social identity, which is how we perceive our various roles in society in relation to others.      (1)      If a child is very shy and withdrawn, itˈs likely that other children will pick up on that childˈs social cues (暗示) and leave them alone, thus confirming the childˈs social identity as "shy and withdrawn.” In turn, the child may become upset, trying to break free from that identity.

     (2)      The more people identify with (认同) a particular group, the more that group plays a role in shaping how people feel about themselves. Being a member of that group becomes important for how people regard themselves and their abilities.      (3)

Not all children who experience threats to their social identity will experience depression.      (4)      For example, a child who only sees himself as a star soccer player may experience discomfort and a sense of loss if he suddenly becomes injured and is unable to play soccer any more. The child may lose his status as a star athlete, which opens the door for depression.

How can a childˈs identity be supported? As an adult, you can acknowledge what and who is important to them. Try not to place too much emphasis on any one single social role.      (5)      Whatˈs more, if you notice that a child is losing interest in activities they once loved, or other behaviors that show they are feeling depressed, seek advice from their mental health providers.

A. Social identity allows people to be part of groups.

B. In fact, the child may hide their negative side and try to fit in.

C. Why does a child feel depressed without being noticed by their parents or teachers?

D. Instead, encourage them to try new and different things in life.

E. Only those with a limited number of social roles are more at risk.

F. Our social identities are often influenced by people around us.

G. So gaining status within the group can help people develop a sense of belonging.

1. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G
2. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G
3. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G
4. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G
5. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G

三、完形填空（本大题共**15**小题，共**22.5**分）

I was out in my fields,spade in hand,planting trees this morning.I feel good when I do it,knowing that long after I am gone,these trees will(21)high above the land,providing oxygen for humans not yet born and (22) the carbon dioxide from the air.   
Each spring,as I am(23)，my mind goes back to a(24)I have of my grandfather,walking with him on the land,listening to his(25)and learning about nature.He often told a story which has(26) in my imagination all these years.   
It was in the early 1900s,a man lost his wife and daughter to a terrible disease.Filled with(27)，he decided to take up the(28)occupation of shepherd in the hills.He was about 55 years of age at that time,and as he(29)his sheep,he looked around and saw the land was(30).Then the old man felt he needed to do something to help the land(31)，for it had once been a splendid green forest.   
He collected some(32)of oak trees from other places,(33) watered them and cared for the young trees that sprouted the next year.For the rest of his life,he planted every day.No one knew his story until he was 90 years old.Yet he(34) to plant,perhaps only five trees a day.At that time,the hill had become a green forest,(35) as far as people could see.

1. A. survive B. tower C. shape D. react
2. A. applying B. adding C. receiving D. cleaning
3. A. thinking B. walking C. planting D. wondering
4. A. imagination B. memory C. regret D. word
5. A. stories B. complains C. laughter D. songs
6. A. brought B. got C. stuck D. put
7. A. anger B. sadness C. worries D. dreams
8. A. special B. lonely C. rewarding D. attracting
9. A. tended B. moved C. bought D. lost
10. A. broad B. abandoned C. charming D. bare
11. A. appear B. grow C. recover D. spread
12. A. branches B. seeds C. flowers D. leaves
13. A. indifferently B. desperately C. anxiously D. lovingly
14. A. had B. competed C. continued D. forgot
15. A. spreading out B. bringing about  
    C. wandering about D. leading to
16. 第**II**卷（非选择题）

四、阅读填空（本大题共**1**小题，共**10.0**分）

1. 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。

    Global warming, scientists say, is responsible not only for shrinking ice caps     (1)       for extreme weather that is causing heat waves, forest fires, and droughts. The polar bear     (2)       (stand) on the shrinking ice has become a familiar image, a symbol of the destructive effects of climate change.

    Researchers agree that even small changes in temperature are enough to threaten     (3)      (hundred) of already struggling animals. Up to half of the animal and plant species in the world’s most naturally rich areas, such as the Amazon and Galapagos, could face extinction by the turn of the century due to climate change, according to a study     (4)       (publish) in the journal Climate Change.

    The key impact of global warming on wildlife is habitat destruction, in which ecosystems—places    (5)       animals have spent many years adapting—rapidly transform in response to climate change, reducing their ability     (6)       (meet) the species’ needs. Usually habitat destruction     (7)      (cause) by changes in temperature and water availability, which affect the native plants and the animals that feed on it.

    Affected wildlife populations can sometimes move into new spaces and continue to live. But human population     (8)       (grow) means that many land areas     (9)      (suit) for such “refugee wildlife” have been occupied with residential and industrial development. Cities and roads can act as obstacles（障碍）, preventing plants and animals     (10)       moving into alternative habitats.

五、任务型读写（本大题共**1**小题，共**25.0**分）

1. 阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

I couldnˈt stop thinking about watermelons. Iˈd saved all y money to buy one. One giant, juicy wonderful watermelon all for me. I was going to eat it all up, for the seeds.

At the store I searched carefully, looking for the biggest, juiciest, and most wonderful one I could find. There it was. I picked up my dream watermelon and put it on the floor. I rolled my treasure to the checkout line and waited for the cashier to weigh. Fifteen pounds!

After paying,I rolled it out the door , then along the sidewalk, three blocks to my house. Sweat fell in drops from my forehead onto the watermelon. in drops from my forehead onto the watermelon.

＂Lucy! What are you doing with that watermelon?" Mom asked in surprise.

“I saved up my money and bought it at the grocery store. Iˈm going to eating it all by myself.”

Mom frowned,and warned, “Youˈll get sick.”

＂Please,” I begged. “Iˈve been saving all my money for it.”

Mom thought for a while, and then smiled meaningfully as if she knew something.She asked me to roll my giant,juicy,wonderful watermelon out the back door to our picnic table in the yard. She brought out a knife and some paper plates. My sister followed her.“Oh,watermelon,"she exclaimed with joy. “I want some.”

“Sorry,”I told her. “Iˈm going to eat it all by myself.”“Mom!” she cried,deep disappointment in her eyes.

“Your sister saved her money and bought it herself. She decides what to do with it.”

My brother came out next.“Watermelon! Can I have some?” he asked eagerly.“No way,"I refused him without hesitation. “Iˈm going to eat it all by myself.”“ Mom!” my brother protested loudly.

“Itˈs your sisterˈs watermelon. She decides.”

“You canˈt eat that all by yourself," he challenged.

“Yes,I can!”I declared firmly.

My father came out. “Oh,watermelon!” he said, seeing it.

＂Donˈt even ask,”said my brother.

“She wonˈt share,” my sister added.

Mom cut the watermelon into eight pieces in total.I reached for my first piece and took a bite.Red juice ran down my chin(下巴）.

注意：

(1).请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

(2).续写词数应为150左右；

Para 1:

The four of them stood together around he picnic table,Watching me.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
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Para 2:

Suddenly felt I was greedy as I was the only one having fun.

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六、书面表达（本大题共**1**小题，共**25.0**分）

1. 亲爱的同学，你的英语学习已经持续一段时间，请以"My English Study"为题，谈一谈你学习英语的经历。  
   要点包括：  
   1.你是什么时候开始学习英语的？（When did you begin to learn English？）  
   2.你在英语学习方面有什么变化？（How did you English learning change？）  
   3.你打算将来如何更好地学习英语？（What are you going to learn English better？）  
   提示词语：be （not）good at,give…some suggestions,try,improve

**答案和解析**

1.【答案】

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

【解析】【文章大意】本文是一则广告。介绍了一所礼仪学校的主要任务、授课内容、费用以及其它一些相关情况。  
1. 根据第一段的Through motivating, encouraging and training, we have changed the lives of 1,000 plus eager young minds, aged 4-15（ 通过激励、鼓励和培训，我们改变了1000名4-15岁的年轻人的生活）和Our aim is to make you presentable both inside and outside and prepare you for entry into society.（ 我们的目标是让你从内到外都体面，为你进入社会做好准备）并结合授课内容可推断， 一个寻求全面教育的青少年可能对该学校感兴趣。故选D。  
  
2. 根据"Elegant Ladies" Class Overview部分的Practice daily conversations in a foreign language以及"Honorable Gentlemen" Class Overview部分的Learn to make safe small talk with a foreigner in class可知，两门课程的相同之处是都学习语言。故选C。  
  
3. 根据Costs部分的Tuitions: Early birds (before Dec.1): $9,000; Regular: $10,000可知，早报名注册可以打折10%。故选D。

4.【答案】

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

【解析】【文章大意】本文是议论文，主要论述了手机流行的时代，一半的澳大利亚人仍然使用座机，后文就该现象和原因进行了分析。  
1. 根据第二段In fact plenty of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime.（事实上，很多年幼的孩子口袋里都有。几乎每个人都可以随时随地拨打和接听电话。）可知，第二段主要讲述了在澳大利亚手机是非常普及的，它们广受欢迎。故选D。  
2. 划线单词所在前后文的句意为：在那些仍然有座机的澳大利亚人中，有三分之一的人——这并不是真的必要，他们把座机当作安全保障——19%的人说他们从不使用座机，还有13%保留座机是为了以防万一。可知，有座机的人对于座机的存在都有不同的看法，不会使用或不常用。故划线单词concede意思是承认，相当于admit，故选B。  
3. 根据第四段Age naturally plays a role—only 58 percent of Generation Ys still use ...number for 50 years.（年龄自然起作用——只有58%的Y一代仍然时不时地使用固定电话。相比之下，婴儿潮一代中有84%的人可能已经有50年不变的家庭号码了。）可知，婴儿潮一代人习惯了使用固定的座机来进行联系，故选C。  
4. 根据最后一段How attached are you to your landline? How long until they go the way of ...milk deliveries?（你对你的座机有多依恋？他们还要多久才能走上煤气路灯和早奶配送的道路？）故可推知，曾经我们使用煤气路灯以及早上送牛奶，而现在这种情况基本已经不见了，现在座机的使用必将被淘汰，远离我们的生活，故选B。

8.【答案】

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

【解析】【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文，作者通过这篇文章向我们介绍了作者十五岁儿子的旅行，同时介绍了旅行中所发生的事情，作者认为给予自己孩子足够的自由空间让他们自己去经历和体验是一种双赢的选择。  
1. 根据第一段My fifteen-year-old son has just returned from abroad...and is asleep at the moment.可知，作者的儿子刚旅游回到家就蒙头大睡了，由此可推知他在旅游的过程中缺乏睡眠。故选A。  
2. 根据第三段too polite to interrupt, my son listened to him for ten or fifteen minutes可推知，作者的儿子很体贴；根据文章说作者的儿子自己去旅行，很多事情都一个人去处理，可推知他是一个独立的人。故选D。  
3. 根据倒数第二段I knew that I had no advice to give him and that what I had already given was probably not much help.（我知道我没有什么建议可以给他，而且我已经给了他的建议可能也没有多大帮助。）可推知，划线词that指代“儿子不再需要母亲的太多帮助了”。故选B。  
4. 纵观全文，根据作者对他儿子这次去旅游之前，去的时候给家里打电话以及回来之后的一连串的分析和思考，可知作者认为给予自己孩子足够的自由空间让他们自己去经历和体验是一种双赢的选择。故选C。

12.【答案】

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

【解析】【文章大意】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了为什么人们选择新闻职业。  
  
1. 略  
2. 略  
3. 略  
4. 略

16.【答案】

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

【解析】【文章大意】本文为主要讲了童年时期的社会认同的概念，影响，以及如何帮助孩子建立社会认同。  
1. 根据空前Childhood is an important period of social development, particularly in the formation of social identity, which is how we perceive our various roles in society in relation to others.可知，童年是社会发展的一个重要时期，特别是在社会身份的形成过程中，社会身份是我们如何看待自己在社会中的各种角色与他人的关系。所以F项“我们的社会身份经常受到周围人的影响。”能够承接上文，符合语境。故选F。  
  
2. 根据后文The more people identify with (认同) a particular group, the more that group plays a role in shaping how people feel about themselves.可知，人们对某一特定群体的认同程度越高，该群体在塑造人们自我感觉方面的作用就越大。可知本段主要讲人们对某一特定群体的认同，选项A：社会身份使人们成为群体的一部分，是讲社会认同的作用，总领下文。故选A。  
3. 本句位于段末，本段主题是社会身份使人们成为群体的一员，即身份认同的作用。选项G：因此，在群体中获得地位可以帮助人们建立归属感，总结身份认同的作用，符合题意，故选G。  
4. 根据上文Not all children who experience threats to their social identity will experience depression.可知，并不是所有社会身份受到威胁的孩子都会经历抑郁。可推测本句是关于什么样的孩子会经历抑郁。选项E：只有那些社会角色有限的人才会面临更大的风险，可以承接上文，符合语境，故选E。  
5. 根据前句Try not to place too much emphasis on any one single social role.可知，尽量不要过分强调任何一个社会角色。选项D：相反，鼓励他们尝试生活中新的和不同的事情，其中Instead表明与前句的对比，故选D。

21.【答案】

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

【解析】（1）B.考查动词及语境理解。A.survive生存；B.tower 高耸，超越；C.shape 塑造；D.react 反应。当我这样做的时候我感觉很好，我知道在我离开很久以后，这些树将高耸在大地之上，为尚未出生的人类提供氧气，并清除空气中的二氧化碳。故选B。   
（2）D.考查动词及语境理解。A.applying申请，应用；B.adding 添加；C.receiving 接收；D.cleaning 清洁。当我这样做的时候我感觉很好，我知道在我离开很久以后，这些树将高耸在大地之上，为尚未出生的人类提供氧气，并清除空气中的二氧化碳。故选D。   
（3）C.考查动词及语境理解。A.thinking思考；B.walking 行走；C.planting 种植；D.wondering 疑惑。每年春天，当我种树的时候，我的脑海里就会想起我祖父。根据上文I was out in my fields,spade in hand,planting trees this morning.可知是种树。故选C。   
（4）B.考查名词及语境理解。A.imagination想象力；B.memory 记忆；C.regret 后悔；D.word 单词。每年春天，当我种树的时候，我的脑海里就会想起我祖父。根据后面的定语从句I have of my grandfather可知是对祖父的回忆。故选B。   
（5）A.考查名词及语境理解。A.stories故事；B.complains 抱怨；C.laughter 笑声；D.songs 歌曲。和他一起在土地上散步，听他的故事，了解自然。根据下文He often told a story可知是故事。故选A。   
（6）C.考查动词及语境理解。A.brought带来；B.got 得到；C.stuck 粘贴，卡住；D.put 放置。他经常讲一个这些年来一直萦绕在我脑海中的故事。故选C。   
（7）B.考查名词及语境理解。A.anger愤怒；B.sadness 悲伤；C.worries 忧虑；D.dreams 梦想。他心中充满了悲伤，决定到山里去当牧羊人。根据上文a man lost his wife and daughter to a terrible disease可知是悲伤。故选B。   
（8）B.考查形容词及语境理解。A.special特殊的；B.lonely 孤独的；C.rewarding有益的，值得做的；D.attracting 吸引人的。他心中充满了悲伤，决定到山里去当孤单的牧羊人。根据下文shepherd in the hills可知是孤独的。故选B。   
（9）A.考查动词及语境理解。A.tended照顾，护理；B.moved 移动，感动；C.bought 购买；D.lost 迷失。那时他大约55岁，当他放羊的时候，他环顾四周，发现地上光秃秃的。根据上文occupation of shepherd in the hills可知是照顾。故选A。   
（10）D.考查形容词及语境理解。A.broad广泛的；B.abandoned 弃置的；C.charming 迷人的；D.bare 光秃秃的。那时他大约55岁，当他放羊的时候，他环顾四周，发现地上光秃秃的。故选D。   
（11）C.考查动词及语境理解。A.appear出现；B.grow 成长；C.recover 恢复；D.spread 分散。这时，老人觉得他需要做点什么来恢复这片土地，因为它曾经是一片美丽的绿色森林。根据下文for it had once been a splendid green forest可知是恢复。故选C。   
（12）B.考查名词及语境理解。A.branches树枝；B.seeds 种子；C.flowers 花；D.leaves 树叶。他从其他地方收集了一些橡树的种子，亲切地浇水，并照料第二年发芽的小树。根据下文cared for the young trees that sprouted the next year可知是种子。故选B。   
（13）D.考查副词及语境理解。A.indifferently漠不关心地；B.desperately 绝望地，拼命地；C.anxiously 焦急地；D.lovingly 亲切地。他从其他地方收集了一些橡树的种子，亲切地浇水，并照料第二年发芽的小树。故选D。   
（14）C.考查动词及语境理解。A.had有；B.competed 竞争；C.continued 继续；D.forgot 忘记。但他继续种植，也许一天只种五棵树。那时，小山已经变成了一片绿色的森林，延伸到人们最远能看到的地方。根据上文For the rest of his life,he planted everyday.可知是继续。故选C。   
（15）A.考查动词短语及语境理解。A.spreading out延伸，展开；B.bringing about 带来；C.wandering about 四处游荡；D.leading to 导致。但他继续种植，也许一天只种五棵树。那时，小山已经变成了一片绿色的森林，延伸到人们最远能看到的地方。故选A。  
这是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了一位孤独的牧羊人每天植树，直到光秃秃的山变成了一片森林的故事。  
近几年高考试题中的完形填空有新的变化，试题所涉及的知识面不断拓宽，综合难度不断提高。做完形填空首先要通读全文，了解大意。一篇完形填空的文章有许多空格，所以，必须先通读一至两遍，才能大概了解文章的内容。千万不要看一句，做一句。其次要逐句分析，前后一致。选择答案时，要考虑整个句子的内容，包括搭配、时态、语法等。答案全填完后，再通读一遍文章，检查是否通顺流畅了，用词得当，意思正确。

36.【答案】【小题1】but

【小题2】standing

【小题3】hundreds

【小题4】published

【小题5】where

【小题6】to meet

【小题7】is caused

【小题8】growth

【小题9】suitable

【小题10】from

【解析】1. 考查固定短语。not......but......不仅......而且......，固定短语，故填but。  
2. 考查非谓语动词。句意：站在不断缩小的冰面上的北极熊已经成为一种熟悉的景象，象征着气候变化的破坏性影响。根据句子结构，has become是句子的谓语动词，所以此处用非谓语动词，the polar bear与分词表示的动作stand之间是逻辑上的主谓关系，所以用现在分词，故填standing。  
3. 考查固定短语。hundreds of成百上千的，固定短语，故填hundreds。  
4. 考查过去分词。根据句子结构，could face是句子的谓语部分，所以此处用非谓语动词形式，a study与publish之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，所以此处用过去分词，作定语，修饰study，故填published。  
5. 考查定语从句。根据句子结构，可知    (5)       animals have spent many years adapting是一个定语从句，先行词places意思是地点，指的是事物，句子缺少地点状语，所以此处用where引导，故填where。  
6. 考查动词不定式。句意：降低了它们满足物种需求的能力。根据句子结构，可知     (6)       (meet) the species' needs是动词不定式短语后置定语，修饰ability，故填to meet。  
7. 考查被动语态。纵观全文，用的是一般现在时，主语habitat destruction与动词cause之间是被动关系，所以此处用一般现在时的被动语态，结构是is/am/are+过去分词，主语habitat destruction 是第三人称单数，所以be动词用is，故填is caused。  
8. 考查名词。根据句子结构，means是句子的谓语动词，所以human population     (8)       (grow) 是句子的主语，作主语用名词形式，grow的名词形式是growth，故填growth。  
9. 考查固定短语。be suitable for适合，固定短语，句子的谓语动词是have been occupied，所以此处be动词去掉，故填suitable。  
10. 考查固定短语。prevent......from doing sth阻止......做某事，固定短语，故填from。

37.【答案】      The four of them stood together around the picnic table, watching me I ate my second piece.My hands felt sticky. My belly started to feel full, but I just couldn't stop. I bit into my third piece, the little pile of black seeds on my plate growing higher. Five and a half more pieces to go. Red juice dribbled from my chin to my shirt. I glanced up at my family. My sister's mouth was watering. My brother's eyes were locked on the biggest slice left. My parents were watching me in amazement.   
​​​​​​​   I suddenly felt I was greedy as I was the only one having fun.Upon realizing this, my joy immediately gave way to embarrassment. "Go ahead," I invited in a faint murmur, "have a piece." Mom smiled. I guessed she knew all along that l'd share. For a second, they hesitated, eyes wide open in disbelief. Then, they stormed to the picnic table, each grabbing a piece of giant, juicy, wonderful watermelon. Now my whole family had watermelon-red chins, sticky hands, and black seeds piled in front of us. Everyone was tickled pink. I realized the only thing better than eating one by myself was sharing it!

【解析】略

38.【答案】My English Learning   
When I entered the middle school,I had so many difficulties with my English.【高分句型一】I was not able to understand the teacher in class,and I couldn't master the words and phrases.For a time I wanted to give it up.Later,with the help of the teacher and my classmates,I listened to the teacher carefully in class,kept on reading English every day and spoke English as much as possible,try to think in English and after class I often read lots of English articles.Step by step I made great progress in English.（介绍英语学习）   
In a word,only when you develop interest in studying English can you learn it well.【高分句型二】（总结）

【解析】高分句型一：When I entered the middle school,I had so many difficulties with my English.   
翻译：当我上了高中，我的英语学习有很多问题。   
分析：when引导的时间状语从句。   
高分句型二：In a word,only when you develop interest in studying English can you learn it well.   
翻译：总的来说，只有当你们培养了学习兴趣之后，你们才能把它学好。   
分析：only位于句首的部分倒装。  
这是一篇提纲作文，需要写的内容已经给出，但是写作时不要仅仅对要点进行生硬的翻译，而是要添加些內容，使文章看起来更充实，要组成一篇通顺连贯的短文，一定要谈谈自己的看法。需要注意紧扣文章主题，给出的要点都需要包括，缺一不可。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，不能出现文章脱节问题。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。同时注意要求的字数，不要太多也不要太少。