**绝密★启用前**

**2024年1月高一年级期末调研测试**

**英 语**

**考生注意：**

**1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上, 并将考生号条形码粘 贴在答题卡上的指定位置。**

**2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需 改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡**

**上。写在本试卷上无效。**

**3. 考试结束后. 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分30分)**

**做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有2分钟的时间将试卷上的答案 转涂到答题卡上。**

**第一节(共5小题；每小题1. 5分, 满分7. 5分)**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳**

**选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话 仅读 一 遍。**

例: How much is the shirt?

A.£19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a computer room. B. In a bookstore. C. In a school.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

A. The man's study. B. The woman's work. C. The man's eating habits.

3. What is the woman doing now?

A. Buying some salt. B. Making meals. C. Getting dressed.

4. How will the woman go to New York?

A. By car. B. By train. C. By plane.

5. Why does the woman refuse the man's invitation?

A. She will attend a meeting. B. She will prepare a meal. C. She will visit Jack.

**第二节(共15小题；每小题1. 5分, 满分22. 5分)**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的A 、B 、C 个 选**

**项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟；听完 后, 各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

**听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。**

6. What is the man doing?

A. Ordering food. B. Eating a hamburger. C. Asking for help.

7. How much does the man tip the woman?

A. $1. 70. B. $1. 30. C. $ 0.70.

**听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。**

8. Why does the man plan to go to England?

A. Because he wants to do business.

B. Because he wants to study there.

C. Because he wants to apply for a job.

9. How long will it take to get the visa?

A. One month. B. Several months. C. One year or two.

**听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。**

10. What does the man say about homework?

A. It is unnecessary. B. It is useful. C. It covers important information.

11. What does the woman want to do after class?

A. Do after-school activities. B. Have a good sleep. C. Review the new knowledge.

12. What's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Doctor and patient. B. Teacher and student. C. Classmates.

**听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。**

13. What is the woman probably?

A. A teacher. B. A host. C. An athlete.

14. What does the man think made him get the MVP?

A. His hard work. B. His skill. C. Teamwork.

15. Why did the man choose to play in the Bucks?

A. The Bucks provided more money.

B. The Bucks showed him trust.

C. The Bucks was the most famous.

16. What are the most important in the man's opinion?

A. Confidence and hard work.

B. Creativity and patience.

C. Interest and teamwork.

**听下面一段独白, 回答以下小题。**

17. What is the topic of the speech?

A. The secret of saving money.

B. The way to protect our environment.

C. The view on public transportation.

18. Which transportation is good according to the speaker?

A. Bus. B. Car. C. Taxi.

19. What do we know about the speaker?

A. He is short of money.

B. He is kind-hearted.

C. He is environmentally friendly.

20. Why does the speaker give the speech?

A. To discuss a topic.

B. To introduce a product.

C. To encourage changes in lifestyle.

**第二部分 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和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将 该项涂黑。**

**A**

Books make great gifts, but which ones to pick? We’ve rounded up some of 2023’s most talked-about reads.

**THE COVENANT OF WATER**

By Abraham Verghese Publish:2023. 5 $9. 24

Anyone who loves an extremely readable novel that will last through the holidays will enjoy it. This book, which has more than 700 pages, covers the history of a family living at the southern tip of India.

**MUCH ADO ABOUT NADA**

By Uzma Jalaluddin Publish:2023. 6 $11. 5

The author reimagines classic (经典) romances—Pride and Prejudice. You’ve Got Mail—with modern settings. It is a humorous retelling of Jane Austen’s Persuasion that’s as warm and cozy as a cup of tea. The main character Nada has a difficult career and a heart full of regret for her lost love—who just happens to re-enter her life as the novel begins,

**KING:A LIFE**

By Jonathan Eig Publish:2023, 5 $16. 99

This biography (传记) is about Marin Luther King. It’s a detailed description of his weakness and strength, heroism and important role in the history of American civil rights—a subject that’s as important today as it was in King’s era.

**REALLY GOOD. ACTUALLY**

By Monica Heisey Publish:2023. 1 $18. 99

Monica Heisey is one of the funniest Canadians most people have ever heard of. It’s a comedy with enough jokes to populate a Netflix stand-up special. If you’ve ever felt lost and hoped that it is leading towards wisdom (智慧), then it is your novel.

1. Which book is the most expensive?

A. KING:A LIFE. B. MUCH ADO ABOUT NADA.

C. THE COVENANT OF WATER. D. REALLY GOOD. ACTUALLY.

2. Who wrote a book about an American famous person?

A. Jonathan Eig. B. Monica Heisey.

C. Abraham Verghese. D. Uzma Jalaluddin.

3. What do MUCH ADO ABOUT NADA and REALLY GOOD. ACTUALLY have in common?

A. They tell many love stories. B. They are about human rights.

C. They bring laughter for readers. D. They are adapted from classics.

【答案】1. D 2. A 3. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一些2023年最受关注的读物。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据**THE COVENANT OF WATER**部分的“$9. 24”、**MUCH ADO ABOUT NADA**部分的“$11. 5”、**KING:A LIFE**部分的“$16. 99”以及**REALLY GOOD. ACTUALLY**部分的“$18. 99”可知，最贵的是REALLY GOOD. ACTUALLY这本书。故选D。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据**KING:A LIFE**部分的“By Jonathan Eig”以及“This biography (传记) is about Marin Luther King. It’s a detailed description of his weakness and strength, heroism and important role in the history of American civil rights—a subject that’s as important today as it was in King’s era.(这本传记是关于马丁·路德·金的。书中详细描述了马丁·路德·金的优缺点、英雄主义以及他在美国民权运动中所扮演的重要角色——这个主题在今天和在马丁·路德·金的时代一样重要。)”可知，Jonathan Eig写了一本关于美国著名人物的书。故选A。

【3题详解】

推理判断题。根据**MUCH ADO ABOUT NADA**部分的“It is a humorous retelling of Jane Austen’s Persuasion that’s as warm and cozy as a cup of tea.(这是对简·奥斯汀《劝导》的幽默复述，就像一杯温暖舒适的茶。)”和**REALLY GOOD. ACTUALLY**部分的“It’s a comedy with enough jokes to populate a Netflix stand-up special.(这是一部喜剧，里面有足够多的笑话，可以做成Netflix的单口相声特别节目。)”可推知，这两本书的共同之处在于它们为读者带来欢笑。故选C。

**B**

Eddie was on a family trip on Hawaii’s Big Island when the terrible wildfires occurred in the island of Maui, killing 115 people and destroying the town of Lahaina. He overheard the disaster (灾难) while watching TV.

“It was Wednesday afternoon, we had the news on, and he asked me to turn it off because he said that made him too sad,” Eddie’s mother, Ami, told USA TODAY. “At that point, I realized he was really paying attention and listening, and we needed to actually solve it. I hadn’t really intended to tell him about it, because we thought he was still a kid. But what happened next proved that we were wrong.”

Ami shared how their family had stayed in Lahaina earlier that year. While it was difficult for Eddie to understand the disaster at a young age, he wanted to help people in any way he could.

Eddie shared the idea of starting a stand and giving all the money to support **casualties**. Ami and her husband immediately supported the idea and set up a lemonade stand on Saturday on their busy Seattle street.

The stand ran from 10 am to 6 pm. It sold lemonade, ice cream sandwiches and even some of Eddie’s toys. Lemonade was sold for a dollar each, but most people gave $5, $10 and $20 bills as part of their donation (捐赠) .

The family also posted videos on social media and told their friends and family. To their surprise, their one-day business found success quickly. Back-to-back cars would line up to buy and many donated online. The stand made over $17,000, including online donations.

Eddie had a great time in the whole process. Struck by how his generosity invited others to be generous, Ami and her husband are proud of Eddie’s creativity and generosity and happy to support his positive ideas.

4. What can we know about Eddie?

A. He enjoyed watching TV. B. He was willing to help others.

C. He understood what the disaster was. D. He cared little about what happened.

5. What does the underlined word “**casualties**” in paragraph 4 probably refer to?

A. Parents losing their jobs. B. Children liking lemonade.

C. Villagers doing some business. D. People suffering from the fire.

6. Why did the family post videos on social media probably?

A. To make themselves famous. B. To call for more donations.

C. To attract officials to join them D. To share more lemonade with others.

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

A. It’s good to aim at an early age. B. Creativity is the key to success.

C. There is no age limit to helping others. D. Where there is a will, there is a way.

【答案】4. B 5. D 6. B 7. C

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇记叙文，讲述了年幼的艾迪在看到一场灾害事故后，在父母的帮助下帮助受灾者的故事。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段“While it was difficult for Eddie to understand the disaster at a young age, he wanted to help people in any way he could.(虽然艾迪很难在年轻的时候理解这场灾难，但他想尽一切办法帮助人们)”可知，艾迪很愿意帮助他人。故选B项。

【5题详解】

词义猜测题。根据划线词前文“Eddie shared the idea of starting a stand and giving all the money to support(艾迪分享了他的想法，他想开一个小摊，把所有的钱都捐给别人来支持)”及第一段“Eddie was on a family trip on Hawaii’s Big Island when the terrible wildfires occurred in the island of Maui, killing 115 people and destroying the town of Lahaina. He overheard the disaster ( 灾 难 )while watching TV.(可怕的野火在毛伊岛发生造成115人死亡，并摧毁了拉海纳镇，那时艾迪正在夏威夷大岛的家庭旅行中。他在看电视时无意中听到了这场灾难)”可知，艾迪想要支持遭受火灾的人们。故选D项。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段“The family also posted videos on social media and told their friends and family. To their surprise, their one-day business found success quickly. Back-to-back cars would line up to buy and many donated online. The stand made over $17,000, including online donations.(这家人还在社交媒体上发布了视频，并告诉了他们的朋友和家人。令他们惊讶的是，他们一天的生意很快就成功了。背靠背的汽车会排队购买，许多人在网上捐款。包括网上捐款在内，该摊位的收入超过1.7万美元)”可知，这家人会在社交媒体上发布视频是为了呼吁更多的捐款来帮助受灾的人。故选B项。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“At that point, I realized he was really paying attention and listening, and we needed to actually solve it. I hadn’t really intended to tell him about it, because we thought he was still a kid. But what happened next proved that we were wrong.(在那一刻，我意识到他真的在认真倾听，我们需要解决这个问题。我真的没打算告诉他这件事，因为我们以为他还是个孩子。但接下来发生的事情证明我们错了)”及下一段“While it was difficult for Eddie to understand the disaster at a young age, he wanted to help people in any way he could.(虽然艾迪很难在年轻的时候理解这场灾难，但他想尽一切办法帮助人们)”可推知，作者通过年幼的艾迪的助人之举告诉我们，帮助别人没有年龄限制。故选C项。

**C**

Bells ringing around the necks of dairy cows eating grass lazily on a green field may sound peaceful, but if you live next door, it can be noisy.

Two residents( 住 户 )who recently moved to the small village of Aarwangen in the Swiss Alps, which has a population of just 4, 700 people, complained about the ringing of cowbells. They asked for the cows’ bells to be removed at night so they can sleep.

Long-term residents and the village’s remaining farmers were angry. They felt it was an attack on their traditional culture. Cowbells have been used in rural Switzerland for centuries. They were once useful for tracking herds( 牧 群 )in the Alps in summer. Older farmers say they could hear each individual cow by the sound of its own bell. Another resident, Mr Andreas Baumann, said cowbells were an important part of the Swiss soul. Referring to the sound of cowbells, he said, “As soon as I hear them, I know I’m back home.”

The noise level of these cowbells is usually between 90 and 113 decibels(分贝) —which is equal to the noise from an alarm clock, hairdryer or some power tools. In modern times, however. many farmers have changed to using electronic chips instead of bells.

This year’s argument is not the first time residents have complained about cowbells. In 2015, a Zurich court( 法 庭 )ordered a farmer to remove the bells from his 27 cows from 10 pm to am since they were safe in a farm and always keeping the neighbors awake.

Next month, Aarwangen’s villagers will gather for a public meeting to vote on the future of their bells. They will decide how the sound of the bells can continue without breaking noise pollution laws.

8. Why did the new residents complain about the ringing of cowbells?

A. It affected their rest at night. B. It was an attack on culture.

C. It was not attractive. D. It couldn't be heard clearly.

9. What is Baumann’s attitude to the sound of cowbells?

A. Uncaring. B. Worried. C. Doubtful. D. Supportive.

10. What’s the topic of the meeting to take place next month?

A How to make laws. B. How to keep the bells.

C. When to vote on the bells. D. Whether to remove noise pollution laws.

11. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. An introduction to cowbells. B. An argument about pollution.

C. Cowbells: a trouble or a tradition. D. Farmers: for or against raising cows.

【答案】8. A 9. D 10. B 11. C

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇新闻报道。阿尔旺根的新居民抱怨牛铃声打扰他们夜晚休息，而农民们很愤怒，认为这是对传统文化的攻击。

8题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“They asked for the cows’ bells to be removed at night so they can sleep.(他们要求在晚上把牛的铃铛拿掉，这样他们就可以睡觉了)”可知，新居民抱怨牛铃响是因为它影响了他们夜晚的休息。故选A项。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“Another resident, Mr Andreas Baumann, said cowbells were an important part of the Swiss soul. Referring to the sound of cowbells, he said, “As soon as I hear them, I know I’m back home.”(另一位居民安德烈亚斯·鲍曼表示，牛铃是瑞士灵魂的重要组成部分。提到牛铃的声音，他说:“我一听到它们，我就知道我回家了。”)”可知，Baumann对于牛铃的态度是积极的。故选D项。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“Next month, Aarwangen’s villagers will gather for a public meeting to vote on the future of their bells. They will decide how the sound of the bells can continue without breaking noise pollution laws.(下个月，阿尔旺根的村民们将举行公开会议，投票决定他们的铃的未来。他们将决定如何在不违反噪音污染法的情况下继续发出铃声)”可知，下月举行的会议的主题是“如何保持这些铃声”。故选B项。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第二段“Two residents who recently moved to the small village of Aarwangen in the Swiss Alps, which has a population of just 4, 700 people, complained about the ringing of cowbells. They asked for the cows’ bells to be removed at night so they can sleep.(最近搬到瑞士阿尔卑斯山区阿尔旺根这个人口只有4700人的小村庄的两名居民抱怨牛铃的响声。他们要求在晚上把牛的铃铛拿掉，这样它们就可以睡觉了)”及第三段“Long-term residents and the village’s remaining farmers were angry. They felt it was an attack on their traditional culture. Cowbells have been used in rural Switzerland for centuries.(村里的长期居民和留下来的农民都很愤怒。他们认为这是对他们传统文化的攻击。牛铃在瑞士农村已经使用了几个世纪)”及全文内容可知，本文报道了阿尔旺根的居民抱怨牛铃声打扰他们夜晚休息，而农民们很愤怒，认为这是对传统文化的攻击的事情，C选项“牛铃:麻烦或传统”适合作为本文最佳标题。故选C项。

**D**

Imagine flying over the city in an electric-powered aircraft that has no pilot but can take you from point A to point B in minutes. Sounds like science fiction, right? Well, not anymore.

China-based Ehang has become the world’s first company to be officially allowed to fly passengers in its pilotless air taxis

Ehang’s air taxis can carry up to two passengers and can fly at speeds of up to 130 km/h and distances of up to 28 km. Passengers can simply select their destination( 目 的 地 )on a touch screen inside the cabin and enjoy the ride without worrying about piloting the aircraft.

The taxis do not require airports or runways. They can take off and land vertically( 垂 直 地 ) from any flat surface, such as a rooftop, park or car park. They can be fully charged in two hours and have low noise levels. They also have some necessary things, such as backup batteries, propellers, emergency landing systems and parachutes in case anything goes wrong.

They could change how we travel around big cities—imagine using them to avoid traffic jams, save time to work or school, or get to places that are hard to reach by car or public transport. And beyond just moving people, the aircraft can be used for delivering goods, such as packages, medical supplies or food. During natural disasters such as bushfires or foods, air taxis could transport much-needed medical staff, equipment or medicines to the scene quickly and safely.

Ehang’s air taxis need to follow the laws and rules of different countries and regions where they might operate. One big challenge will be gaining the trust of the public and persuading passengers they are safe while flying. To do this, Ehang will educate passengers about the benefits and risks of using its taxis while also dealing with possible problems.

12. Why is science fiction mentioned in the first paragraph?

A. To prove air taxis are not real. B. To show air taxis are advanced.

C. To express people’s love for air taxis. D. To provide scientific facts about air taxis!

13. Which is an advantage of air taxis?

A. They are less noisy. B. They use less energy.

C. They can land anywhere. D. They are less expensive.

14. What does paragraph 5 mainly tell us about air taxis?

A. Their possible problems. B. Their wide popularity.

C. Their key functions. D. Their simple design.

15. What’s the passengers’ main concern over air taxis?

A. Price. B. Speed. C. Management. D. Safety.

【答案】12. A 13. A 14. C 15. D

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文，介绍了中国的Ehang（亿航）空中出租车。

【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Imagine flying over the city in an electric-powered aircraft that has no pilot but can take you from point A to point B in minutes. Sounds like science fiction, right? Well, not anymore.(想象一下，一架没有飞行员的电动飞行器在城市上空飞行，但可以在几分钟内把你从A点带到B点。听起来像科幻小说，对吧？现在不是了)”可推知，第一段提及科幻小说是为了证明空中出租车是不真实的。故选A项。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段“They can be fully charged in two hours and have low noise levels.(它们可以在两个小时内充满电，而且噪音很低)”可知，空中出租车有更少的噪音。故选A项。

【14题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第五段“They could change how we travel around big cities—imagine using them to avoid traffic jams, save time to work or school, or get to places that are hard to reach by car or public transport. And beyond just moving people, the aircraft can be used for delivering goods, such as packages, medical supplies or food. During natural disasters such as bushfires or foods, air taxis could transport much-needed medical staff, equipment or medicines to the scene quickly and safely.(它们可以改变我们在大城市的出行方式——想象一下，使用它们可以避免交通堵塞，节省上班或上学的时间，或者到达汽车或公共交通工具难以到达的地方。除了运送人员，这种飞行器还可以用来运送货物，比如包裹、医疗用品或食品。在发生森林大火或食品等自然灾害时，空中出租车可以快速安全地将急需的医务人员、设备或药品运送到现场)”可知，文章第五段介绍了空中出租车的主要功能。故选C项。

【15题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“One big challenge will be gaining the trust of the public and persuading passengers they are safe while flying.(一个巨大的挑战将是赢得公众的信任，并说服乘客它们在飞行时是安全的)”可知，乘客对空中出租车的主要担忧是安全性。故选D项。

**第二节(共5小题；每小题2. 5分, 满分12. 5分)**

**根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填人空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项 涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

Is it bad to work out in cold weather? \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_. With winter now, here is what the doctors and personal trainers want you to know about exercising in cold weather.

**Burn extra calories**

In cold climates, your body needs to perform extra heat to keep your body warm. Brown fat is the type of body fat that helps control body temperature. When you’re outside in the cold, brown fat burns calories in order to increase body temperature. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_.

**Help increase willpower**

Working out in the heat can cause you to become tired more easily, since it increases sweating and your heart rate more rapidly. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_. It may mean you can build willpower (毅力) more easily.

\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

Exercising outside during the winter is thought to be one useful way to avoid a type of disorder or depression that tends to affect people during the dark winter months. Sunlight and exercise both have a positive impact on your mental (精神的) condition. They help give out more “feel good” chemicals, including serotonin and endorphins.

**Help you sleep better**

The combination of sunlight exposure (暴露) during the daytime, fresh air and physical activity can help you relax and sleep well at night. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_. It is also called your “internal clock” which makes you feel sleepy enough at night and awake enough in the morning.

Exercising in cold weather isn’t for everyone, though. If you have any health problems, it is advisable to talk with your health care provider first.

A. Support heart health

B. Improve your mental health

C. It can make you take regular exercise

D. In this process it can likely help you to lose weight

E. Sunlight is important for controlling your sleep-wake cycle

F. As long as you take preventive measures, it is actually pretty beneficial

G. On the other hand, exercising in the cold can allow you to work out longer

【答案】16. F 17. D 18. G 19. B 20. E

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文。文章介绍了寒冷天锻炼的好处。

【16题详解】

前文“Is it bad to work out in cold weather?(在寒冷的天气里锻炼不好吗)”提出疑问是否在寒冷里锻炼不好，后文“With winter now, here is what the doctors and personal trainers want you to know about exercising in cold weather.(随着冬天的到来，以下是医生和私人教练想让你知道的关于在寒冷天气里锻炼的事情)”及下文中描述的冬天锻炼的好处可知；F选项“只要你采取预防措施，它实际上是相当有益的”描述冬天锻炼的好处，符合语境。故选F。

【17题详解】

前文“When you’re outside in the cold, brown fat burns calories in order to increase body temperature.(当你在寒冷的室外时，棕色脂肪燃烧卡路里以提高体温)”可知，D选项“在这个过程中，它可能会帮助你减肥”为燃烧卡路里的结果，符合语境。故选D。

【18题详解】

前文“Working out in the heat can cause you to become tired more easily, since it increases sweating and your heart rate more rapidly.(在高温下锻炼会让你更容易疲劳，因为它会增加出汗量，让你的心率更快)”描述高温下锻炼的弊端；G选项“On the other hand, exercising in the cold can allow you to work out longer(另一方面，在寒冷的天气里锻炼可以让你锻炼得更久)”表示在寒冷的天气能让人锻炼得更持久，与后文“It may mean you can build willpower more easily.(这可能意味着你可以更容易地建立意志力)”构成逻辑上的因果关系。故选G项。

【19题详解】

空处为本段小标题，根据后文“Exercising outside during the winter is thought to be one useful way to avoid a type of disorder or depression that tends to affect people during the dark winter months.(人们认为，在冬季进行户外锻炼是避免在黑暗的冬季容易影响人们的一种疾病或抑郁症的有效方法)”可知，本段讲述冬季锻炼可以改善心理健康；B选项“改善你的心理健康”符合语境。故选B项。

【20题详解】

空前“The combination of sunlight exposure during the daytime, fresh air and physical activity can help you relax and sleep well at night.(白天的阳光照射、新鲜空气和体育锻炼可以帮助你放松，晚上睡个好觉)”表示寒冷的白天锻炼能帮助睡眠，后文“It is also called your “internal clock” which makes you feel sleepy enough at night and awake enough in the morning.(它也被称为你的“生物钟”，它让你在晚上感到足够困，在早上感到足够清醒)”提出“生物钟”概念；E选项“阳光对控制你的睡眠周期很重要”与前后文呼应，符合语境。故选E项。

**第三部分 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, 从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最 佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

It was a bitter cold night and there were few people in the street. The bus driver, Natalie Barnes, noticed a man she’d seen before, but something seemed \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_.

He boarded the bus and \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ quietly. Then, during her break, he approached Barnes and said, “I’m \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ now.” He said that his home was not safe enough to live in and he’d been living in the \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ and staying hungry for a week. Hearing that, Barnes offered to buy him a \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_.

This act alone is \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ to fill our cup, but what Barnes did next will overflow it.

Not wanting to stop there, Barnes called a \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ , who was able to find Richard an accommodation. They were working to find him a long-term home. “It was important that the old man found somewhere warm to\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ for the cold night,” her friend said.

Little did Barnes know, but things were about to really \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_her as well.

To shine a light on her \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_, an organization honored Barnes with an award. Created to praise the kind act, the organization said the award fit Barnes \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_. “Barnes showed what we all need to do to \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ homelessness: to care for each other and to work \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_,” it said.

At some point in our lives, everybody \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ help and no act of kindness, no matter how \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ , is ever wasted.

21.

A. simple B. unusual C. typical D. familiar

22.

A. read B. drew C. sat D. slept

23.

A. homeless B. ordinary C. nervous D. sick

24.

A. stores B. buses C. hotels D. streets

25.

A. gift B. ticket C. meal D. drink

26.

A. difficult B. unique C. necessary D. enough

27.

A. driver B. friend C. lawyer D. brother

28.

A. stay B. wait C. chat D. study

29.

A. benefit B. encourage C. protect D. stop

30.

A. fairness B. honesty C. bravery D. kindness

31.

A. finally B. professionally C. perfectly D. partly

32.

A. leave out B. look into C. refer to D. fight against

33.

A. together B. differently C. forever D. regularly

34.

A. describes B. gains C. needs D. selects

35.

A. positive B. small C. similar D. challenging

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了公交车司机Natalie Barnes在寒冷的夜晚帮助一个无家可归的老人的故事。Natalie不仅为老人提供了一顿饭，还通过朋友的帮助为老人找到了住处，并因此获得了一个组织的表彰。

【21题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：公交车司机娜塔莉·巴恩斯(Natalie Barnes)注意到一个她以前见过的男人，但似乎有些不寻常。A. simple简单的；B. unusual不寻常的；C. typical典型的；D. familiar熟悉的。根据前文“The bus driver, Natalie Barnes, noticed a man she’d seen before”可知，这个男人之前巴恩斯见过，再根据but可知表转折，所以应是和之前不同，也就是不寻常。故选B项。

【22题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他上了公共汽车，静静地坐着。A. read阅读；B. drew画；C. sat坐；D. slept睡觉。根据前文“He boarded the bus”可知，在公交上，应是坐着符合常识。故选C项。

【23题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：然后，在她休息的时候，他走近巴恩斯说：“我现在无家可归。”A. homeless无家可归的；B. ordinary普通的；C. nervous焦虑的；D. sick生病的。根据后文“He said that his home was not safe enough to live in”可知，男人的家已经无法居住了，所以应是无家可归的。故选A项。

【24题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他说他家不够安全，他已经在街上住了一个星期，饿着肚子。A. stores商店；B. buses巴士；C. hotels旅馆；D. streets街道。根据前文“He said that his home was not safe enough to live in”以及后文“staying hungry for a week”可知，男人的家不能居住了，且饿着肚子，结合选项，应是住在街上符合实际。故选D项。

【25题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：听到这话，巴恩斯提出请他吃饭。A. gift礼物；B. ticket票；C. meal餐；D. drink喝酒。根据前文“staying hungry for a week”可知，男人很饿，所以应是巴恩斯提出请他吃饭。故选C项。

【26题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：单凭这一幕就足以填满我们的杯子，但巴恩斯接下来的所作所为会让杯子溢出来。A. difficult困难的；B. unique独特的；C. necessary必要的；D. enough足够的。根据后文“but what Barnes did next will overflow it.”可知，后文表转折说会溢出来，所以空出应是“足以填满我们的杯子”之意符合语境。故选D项。

【27题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：巴恩斯不想就此止步，她给一个朋友打了电话，朋友帮理查德找到了住处。A. driver司机；B. friend朋友；C. lawyer律师；D. brother兄弟。根据后文“her friend said.”可知，是她给朋友打电话。故选B项。

【28题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她的朋友说：“让老人找到一个温暖的地方过夜是很重要的。”A. stay停留；B. wait等待；C. chat聊天；D. study学习。根据前文“the old man found somewhere warm”可知，让老人找到一个温暖的地方，应是去停留符合实际。故选A项。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：巴恩斯一点也不知道，但事情也真的会给她带来好处。A. benefit使受益；B. encourage鼓励；C. protect保护；D. stop阻止。根据后文“To shine a light on her 　　　　10　　　　, an organization honored Barnes with an award.”可知，一个组织给巴恩斯颁奖，所以是给她带来好处。故选A项。

【30题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：为了彰显她的善良，一个组织为巴恩斯颁发了奖项。A. fairness公平；B. honesty诚实；C. bravery勇敢；D. kindness善良。根据前文内容可知，巴恩斯请理查德吃饭，并给他找了一个住的地方，所以应是为了彰显她的善良。故选D项。

【31题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：为了表扬巴恩斯的善举，该组织表示，这个奖项非常适合巴恩斯。A. finally最后；B. professionally在工作上；C. perfectly完全地；D. partly部分地。根据后文“Barnes showed what we all need to do to 　　　　12　　　　 homelessness”可知，这个组织说，巴恩斯向他们展示了对抗无家可归所需要做的事情，所以应是这个奖项非常适合巴恩斯。故选C项。

【32题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：“巴恩斯向我们展示了对抗无家可归所需要做的事情：互相关心，共同努力，”它说。A. leave out遗漏；B. look into考察；C. refer to提到；D. fight against与……作斗争。根据后文“homelessness”结合选项可知，应是“对抗无家可归”之意符合语境。故选D项。

【33题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：“巴恩斯向我们展示了对抗无家可归所需要做的事情：互相关心，共同努力，”它说。A. together共同；B. differently不同地；C. forever永远；D. regularly经常。根据前文“to care for each other”可知，空处和前文并列，结合选项，应是“共同努力”符合语境。故选A项。

【34题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在我们生命中的某个时刻，每个人都需要帮助，任何善意的举动，无论多么微小，都不会被浪费。A. describes描述；B. gains获得；C. needs需要；D. selects选择。根据后文的“help”结合选项可知，应是“需要帮助”符合语境。故选C项。

【35题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在我们生命中的某个时刻，每个人都需要帮助，任何善意的举动，无论多么微小，都不会被浪费。A. positive积极乐观的；B. small小的；C. similar类似的；D. challenging挑战性的。根据后文“is ever wasted.”可知，应是“无论多么微小，都不会被浪费”符合语境。故选B项。

**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，并将答案填写 在答题卡上。

“Alone holding an oil-paper umbrella, I wander along a long lane in the rain.” is quoted (引用) from A Lane in the Rain by Dai Wangshu, \_\_\_36\_\_\_ famous Chinese poet in the 20th century.

The oil-paper umbrella, with a history of over 1, 000 years in China, used to be a water-proof (防水的) tool for daily use. People used a kind of paper \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ is painted with oil to make the umbrella’s surface. The umbrella has been of \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (important) in traditional Chinese culture, standing for romantic and faithful love. In the area where the Yao people live, it has been used \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ a gift when they express their love to a lover.

In the past, the shops making oil-paper umbrellas were everywhere around the country. However, in the 1980s, the handmade oil-paper umbrella \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (replace) by the nylon umbrella. Nowadays not many people are involved in \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ (produce) it. What’s more, the production of traditional oil-paper umbrellas \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ (require) skilled and time-consuming labor, resulting in higher costs. \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ the oil-paper umbrella is no longer a common tool for rainy days, it has never disappeared from people’s lives. Many places around China still keep the tradition of gifting a red oil-paper umbrella \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) birthdays, newborns, and moving houses. It is also \_\_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wide) used in ceremonies honoring ancestors.

【答案】36. a 37. which##that

38. importance

39. as 40. was replaced

41. producing

42. requires

43. Though##Although##While

44. to celebrate

45. widely

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国的油纸伞。

【36题详解】

考查冠词。句意：“撑着油纸伞，独自彷徨在悠长、悠长又寂寥的雨巷。”这句话出自20世纪中国著名诗人戴望舒的《雨巷》。poet为可数名词，此处表示一位著名的诗人，且famous发音以辅音音素开头，前边需用不定冠词a。故填a。

【37题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：人们用一种涂了油的纸来做伞的表面。空处引导定语从句，先行词paper，指物，在定语从句中作主语，需用关系代词which/that引导。故填which/that。

【38题详解】

考查名词。句意：雨伞在中国传统文化中很重要，象征着浪漫和忠诚的爱情。“be of+n”为固定搭配，表示“……的”，空处需填名词importance。故填importance。

【39题详解】

考查介词。句意：在瑶族居住的地区，它被用作向爱人表达爱意的礼物。be used as为固定搭配，意为“被用作”。故填as。

【40题详解】

考查动词时态语态。句意：然而，在20世纪80年代，手工油纸伞被尼龙伞所取代。根据时间状语“in the 1980s”可知，句子应用一般过去时，主语the handmade oil-paper umbrella和replace为被动关系，需用被动语态，主语为单数名词，be动词用was。故填was replaced。

【41题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：现在参与生产的人不多了。空处位于介词in后面，需用动名词形式producing作宾语。故填producing。

【42题详解】

考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：更重要的是，传统的油纸伞的生产需要熟练和耗时的劳动力，导致更高的成本。此处陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，主语为the production of traditional oil-paper umbrellas，谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。故填requires。

【43题详解】

考查连词。句意：虽然油纸伞不再是雨天的常用工具，但它从未从人们的生活中消失。上文提到“油纸伞不再是雨天的常用工具”，下文提到“它从未从人们的生活中消失”，上下文之间为转折关系，需用though/although/while引导让步状语从句，位于句首，首字母需大写。故填Though/Although/While。

【44题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：中国的许多地方仍然保留着赠送一把红色油纸伞来庆祝生日、新生儿和搬家的传统。结合语意可知，空处表示目的，需用动词不定式形式作目的状语。故填to celebrate。

【45题详解】

考查副词。句意：它也被广泛用于纪念祖先的仪式。修饰动词is used，需用副词widely，作状语。故填widely。

**第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分40分)**

**第 一 节 ( 满 分 1 5 分 )**

46. 假定你是李华，想利用寒假时间提高自己的英语水平，请你给外教Chris写一封邮件， 向他求助。内容包括：

1.介绍现状：

2. 征询建议。

注意：1.写作词数应为80个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Chris.

I’m Li Hua, your student in Class 1.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Chris,

I’m Li Hua, your student in Class 1. Recently I have had some trouble with my English and I’m writing to ask a favor.

I used to be good at English and get high marks in exams, but now it seems out of my reach to catch up with my classmates due to poor vocabulary. What’s worse, I find it a struggle for me to memorize some words despite the fact that I have spared no effort to memorize them on a daily basis.

I would appreciate it if you could give me some guidance.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。假定你是李华，想利用寒假时间提高自己的英语水平，请你给外教Chris写一封邮件， 向他求助。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

问题：trouble→problem

寻求帮助：ask a favor→seek help

斗争：struggle→challenge

指导：guidance→advice

2. 句式拓展

同义句转换

原句：I used to be good at English and get high marks in exams, but now it seems out of my reach to catch up with my classmates due to poor vocabulary.

拓展句：I used to be good at English and get high marks in exams, but now it seems that catching up with my classmates is out of my reach because of my poor vocabulary.

【点睛】[高分句型1]What’s worse, I find it a struggle for me to memorize some words despite the fact that I have spared no effort to memorize them on a daily basis.(运用了that引导的同位语从句)

[高分句型2]I would appreciate it if you could give me some guidance.(运用了if引导的条件状语从句)

**第二节(满分25分)**

47. 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。

Elisa studied her reflection in the mirror. She was wearing a green top and blue ieans.

Moments ago she was wearing a pink top and a brown skirt. For a moment. Elisa considered

changing clothes again but decided against it. “What’s the use?” she asked herself as she sat back on the bed.

At that moment, her mother called her from downstairs. “Elisa! Hurry up, honey! You don’t want to be late for your first day of school.”

“Don’t remind me.” Elisa thought to herself. It was not just the first day of school. It was Elisa’s first day at a new school. Picking out clothes for the first day of school was hard enough when you already knew your classmates. It was even harder when you would ever meet them for the first time.

“Elisa!” her mom called out. “I see the bus coming down the street!”

“This is it.” Elisa said to herself. She jumped off the bed and ran downstairs. Her mother stopped her at the bottom of the steps.

“I know you’re nervous about starting the first day at a new school.” her mother said.

“Remember my words: Be friendly to others and soon they will too.”

Elisa had her doubts. but she did not mention them. She put on a brave face and said. “It will be okay.” Then she hugged her mom and ran outside. where the bus was already waiting.

As she climbed on the bus, she was surprised to discover that she was the very first person on board. Elisa was happy to avoid other people for as long as she could. but she knew it would not last long. She took a seat near the back.

As the bus continued on its way, Elisa watched with a growing sense of anxiety as other kids filed on the bus. It seemed like everyone already knew each other. She had spent the past week worrying that other kids would make fun of her, but being ignored felt just as bad.

注意：1. 续写词数应为150个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Suddenly, Elisa noticed a girl sitting silently in front of her.

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“Really? I just moved here, too!”Elisa said, hardly believing her ears.

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【答案】范文

Suddenly, Elisa noticed a girl sitting silently in front of her. Her mother’s words rang in her ears: Be friendly to others and soon they will too. Elisa leaned over the seat in front of her and extended her right hand. “Hi, my name is Elisa.” The girl could hardly believe it. Her eyes brightened as she shook Elisa’s hand. “Nice to meet you,” she said, “My name is Ruth.” There was an awkward silence. Ruth broke the silence finally. “I’m so glad you introduced yourself. I just moved to this town and I don’t know anybody,” the girl said.

“Really? I jus moved here, too!”Elisa said, hardly believing her ears. The girls shared a laugh, and then Elisa grabbed her hook bag and moved up one row to sit with Ruth. Time passed quickly as they got to know each other, and the bus soon pulled in front of the school. The building was decorated with signs welcoming the students hack to school. Holding Ruth’s arm in hers, Elisa walked swiftly along the main road to her classroom. Her worries about the first day of school was replaced by her joy of having a new friend.

【解析】

【导语】文章以人物为线索展开，讲述了Elisa对新学校的第一天感到紧张，在出门之前不停地换衣服。妈妈看出她的紧张，告诉她：对别人友好，很快别人也会友好。在公交车上，Elisa听了妈妈的话，主动对别人友好，交到了Ruth这个新朋友。她对开学第一天的担忧被交到新朋友的喜悦所取代。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“突然，Elisa注意到一个女孩静静地坐在她面前。”可知，第一段可描写，Elisa听从妈妈的话，主动对别人友好的经过。

②由第二段首句内容““真的吗?我也刚搬来这里!”Elisa说，几乎不相信自己的耳朵。”可知，第二段可描写Elisa和Ruth成为朋友的过程以及Elisa的感受。

2.续写线索：妈妈的话再耳边回响——Elisa伸手表示友好——Ruth回应——交流——成为朋友

3.词汇激活

行为类

弯下身子：lean over/bend down

伸手：extend one’s hands/stretch out one’s hands

抓起：grab/hold up

情绪类

高兴的：glad/delighted

【点睛】[高分句型1]

Time passed quickly as they got to know each other, and the bus soon pulled in front of the school.（运用了as引导时间状语从句）

[高分句型2]

Holding Ruth’s arm in hers, Elisa walked swiftly along the main road to her classroom.（运用了现在分词作状语）