

## 2018 朝阳二模试题

### 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

#### 第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

1. Come here, Mary. If you stand at this angle, you \_\_\_\_\_ just see the sunset.

A. must

B. need

C. can

D. should

【答案】 C

【翻译】 来这儿，玛丽。如果你站在这个角度，你就刚好可以看见日落。

【解析】 此题考查情态动词；A 必须，一定；B 需要；C 可以，能够；D 应该，故答案为 C。

2. The book is now out of print, \_\_\_\_\_ it can easily be borrowed from libraries.

A. and

B. for

C. so

D. but

【答案】 D

【翻译】 这本书现在已经售完了，但你可以从图书馆借到。

【解析】 此题考查连词；前后句为转折关系，故选择转折连词 but，故答案为 D。

3. \_\_\_\_\_ an opposing idea effectively, you can use the following words and phrases.

A. To express

B. Expressing

C. Expressed

D. Being expressed

【答案】 A

【翻译】 为了有效地表达一个对立观点，你可以使用如下词汇和短语。

【解析】 此题考查非谓语动词做状语；所以排除 D，express 的逻辑主语为 you，和 express 之间为主动关系，且表目的，排除 B、C，故答案为 A。

4. Sometimes tests are needed \_\_\_\_\_ doctors discover exactly what's wrong with your body.

A. since

B. before

C. although

D. if

【答案】 B

【翻译】 有时在医生发现你的病症之前，一些检查是必要的。

【解析】 此题考查状语从句；A 自从；由于；B 在.....之前；C 尽管；D 如果，根据句意得应该选择 before，故答案为 B。

5. It gives us great delight \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese science fictions are becoming increasingly popular.

A. how

B. what

C. that

D. why

【答案】 C

【翻译】 中国科幻小说正在变得越来越受欢迎，这使我们非常开心。

【解析】 此题考查主语从句，It 做形式主语，真正的主语为后面的从句。因为从句不缺成分，且句意完整，故答案为 C。

6. The boy is having a fever. You'd better damp a towel and lay it \_\_\_\_\_ his forehead.

A. across

B. within

C. through

D. beyond

【答案】 A

【翻译】 这个男孩发烧了，你最好浸湿一条毛巾，然后放在他的额头上。

【解析】 此题考查介词；A 穿过，横过；B 在.....之内；C 从空间里穿过；D 超出.....范围，句意为在表面穿过，故答案为 A。

7. Just an hour ago he told me on the phone that he \_\_\_\_\_ home right after his work.

A. has come

B. comes

C. came

D. would come

【答案】 D

【翻译】 一小时前他在电话里告诉我他工作完就会回家。

【解析】 此题考查时态语态；主句为一般过去时，从句表示从过去那一点看将来将要发生的事，故选择过去将来时，故答案为 D。

8. We really appreciate our learning environment, \_\_\_\_\_ we can have direct communication.

A. whom

B. which

C. where

D. when

【答案】 C

【翻译】 我们真的很感激我们的学习环境,在这里我们可以进行直接的交流。

【解析】 此题考查非限定性定语从句;从句不缺成分,故选择关系副词。先行词为 **environment**, 表示抽象地点, 故答案为 C。

9. \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between the two findings is one of the worst mistakes you've made.

A. Ignored

B. Ignoring

C. To ignore

D. Having ignored

【答案】 B

【翻译】 忽视两个调查结果的不同是你犯过的最糟糕的错误之一。

【解析】 此题考查非谓语动词做主语; 空缺处缺句子主语, 且表示主动, 故用 **doing** 的形式, 故答案为 B。

10. - You seem to be familiar with this city.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ here for three years. It's so great to be back.

A. lived

B. had lived

C. have lived

D. live

【答案】 A

【翻译】 -你似乎对这个城市很熟悉。

-我在这住了三年了，回来的感觉真好。

【解析】 此题考查时态语态；由于 live 的动作发生在过去，且没有持续到现在，故选择一般过去时，故答案为 A。

11. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ photography then. If so, I could give you a hand now.

A. studied

B. had studied

C. have studied

D. will study

【答案】 B

【翻译】 我真希望我那时学习了摄影。这样的话，我现在就能够帮助你了。

【解析】 此题考查虚拟语气中 wish 从句的虚拟，从句为对过去的虚拟，故选择 had done 的形式，故答案为 B。

12. The girl's eyes brightened when she saw the birthday present she \_\_\_\_\_.

A. would promise

B. had promised

C. would be promised

D. had been promised

【答案】 D

【翻译】 当女孩看到她之前被承诺过的生日礼物时，她的眼睛亮了。

【解析】 此题考查时态语态；由于 brightened 和 saw 为一般过去时，选项动作发生在 brightened 和 saw 之前，故选择过去完成时，

故答案为 D。

13. If you leave this application form and go to another website, you will lose \_\_\_\_\_ you have already filled out on this form.

A. whatever

B. whoever

C. wherever

D. whenever

【答案】 A

【翻译】 如果你把这个申请表放在一边，去看另一个网站，你就会丢失掉你已经填写的部分。

【解析】 此题考查名词性从句中的宾语从句；宾语从句中缺 fill out 的宾语，故选择连接代词，又因为宾语指物，所以选择 whatever，故答案为 A。

14. In the library you can use your own computer to connect to Wi-Fi specially \_\_\_\_\_ for readers.

A. preparing

B. to prepare

C. prepared

D. prepare

【答案】 C

【翻译】 在图书馆里你可以使用自己的电脑连接专门为读者们准备的 Wi-Fi。

【解析】 此题考查非谓语动词作定语；prepare 的逻辑主语是 Wi-Fi，其与逻辑主语的关系为被动关系，故答案为 C。

15. - The small restaurant is always crowded in every part.

- That's \_\_\_\_\_ it has a unique dining environment and quite a few wonderful dishes.

A. why

B. because

C. where

D. when

【答案】 B

【翻译】 — 这个小饭店总是挤满了人。

— 这是因为它有独特的就餐环境和几道很棒的菜。

【解析】 此题考查名词性从句中的表语从句；表语从句中不缺成分，但句意不完整，缺“因为”，**because** 是“因为”的意思，故答案为 B。

## 第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**All Quiet in a Darkened Library**

After my mother died, my father, who was 75 at the time, began to regularly visit the local library in Epping. He loved going there \_\_\_\_\_ (16) he enjoyed reading different kinds of books, especially reading the newspapers on Saturdays. The library had a small area, where the soft carpet, folding chairs and lap desks \_\_\_\_\_ (17) a comfortable space for independent reading. My dad would sit there for hours. This particular wintery Saturday, at about 12 noon, after being there for two hours, my dad \_\_\_\_\_ (18) that it was very quiet and darker than usual. He looked around, realizing that all the staff had left and he had been \_\_\_\_\_ (19) locked in.

My dad was a “panic merchant” at the best of times, so I can only \_\_\_\_\_ (20) what he was like when this happened. The doors had been locked from the outside and he had no way \_\_\_\_\_ (21). He must have felt completely at a \_\_\_\_\_ (22), since he didn’t know some \_\_\_\_\_ (23) for handling this kind of crazy situation. My dad looked at the noticeboards to try to find a \_\_\_\_\_ (24) phone number — a staff member or someone he could ring to help let him out — but without \_\_\_\_\_ (25). So he rang the police station and they



kindly got in touch with the head librarian.

The head librarian immediately rang my dad back at the library, and \_\_\_\_\_ (26) that she would be soon there. She tried to \_\_\_\_\_ (27) him and even explained how he could make a coffee if he wished. This was very nice, but my dad was in too much of a “\_\_\_\_\_ (28)” to do so.

Thankfully, the head librarian arrived \_\_\_\_\_ (29) the hour and let my dad out. She apologized for the \_\_\_\_\_ (30) it had caused my father and sent my father back home in person. We were very grateful, since she could easily have been \_\_\_\_\_ (31) at having to come back to work. The next day my dad seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ (32) from this accident. He almost forgot all about the unpleasantness, and even found his experience quite \_\_\_\_\_ (33).

I guess the entire staff now makes extra sure that the library is \_\_\_\_\_ (34) before they leave. What’s more, my dad has learned an important lesson by himself — never again became quite so \_\_\_\_\_ (35) in his reading.

- |                     |               |               |                |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. A. as           | B. if         | C. till       | D. though      |
| 17. A. measured     | B. occupied   | C. replaced   | D. created     |
| 18. A. expected     | B. noticed    | C. admitted   | D. doubted     |
| 19. A. accidentally | B. constantly | C. properly   | D. illegally   |
| 20. A. acquire      | B. witness    | C. imagine    | D. explore     |
| 21. A. along        | B. back       | C. down       | D. out         |
| 22. A. failure      | B. loss       | C. risk       | D. distance    |
| 23. A. tips         | B. marks      | C. notes      | D. senses      |
| 24. A. convenient   | B. flexible   | C. relevant   | D. temporary   |
| 25. A. trouble      | B. effort     | C. permission | D. success     |
| 26. A. promised     | B. informed   | C. assumed    | D. reminded    |
| 27. A. forgive      | B. comfort    | C. instruct   | D. persuade    |
| 28. A. result       | B. choice     | C. state      | D. trend       |
| 29. A. over         | B. near       | C. beyond     | D. within      |
| 30. A. conflict     | B. anxiety    | C. regret     | D. blame       |
| 31. A. ashamed      | B. confused   | C. annoyed    | D. pleased     |
| 32. A. recover      | B. reflect    | C. struggle   | D. suffer      |
| 33. A. satisfying   | B. amusing    | C. scaring    | D. astonishing |
| 34. A. tidy         | B. open       | C. quiet      | D. empty       |
| 35. A. distributed  | B. blocked    | C. absorbed   | D. exposed     |

16.

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题是连词题；根据挖空前后句逻辑，我父亲爱去图书馆是因为阅读不同种类的书籍，所以为 **as**；其余选项含义为：if（如果），till（直到），though（尽管）；故此题正确答案是 A。

17.

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题是动词题；根据动宾搭配，柔软的地毯，折叠椅和小桌子等物体集中在一起“创造”了一个舒适的空间，所以选 **created**。其余选项含义为：measured（测量），occupied（占据），replaced（取代）；故此题正确答案是 D。

18.

【答案】 B

【解析】 此题是动词题；根据句间逻辑，在图书馆呆了两小时后，我父亲注意到周围非常安静，而且比往常更黑，所以选 **noticed**。其余选项含义为：expected（期盼），admitted（承认），doubted（怀疑）；故此题正确答案是 B。

19.

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题是副词题；根据句间逻辑，父亲是“意外地”被锁在了图书馆里，所以选 **accidentally**。其余选项含义为：constantly（不断地），properly（合适地），illegally（非法地）；故此题正确答案是 A。

20.

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题是动词题；根据句间逻辑，我父亲大多数情况下都会有点恐慌，所以我能想象到当这个情况发生的时候，他会处于一种什么样的状态，所以选 **imagine**。其余选项含义为：**acquire**（取得），**witness**（目睹），**explore**（探索）；故此题正确答案是 C。

21.

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题是介词题；根据动作方向，父亲被困在图书馆里，门从外面被锁了，没有“出去”的路，所以选 **out**。其余选项含义为：**along**（沿着），**back**（后面），**down**（向下）；故此题正确答案是 D。

22.

【答案】 B

【解析】 此题是名词题；根据感情态度，前文提到父亲是一个 **panic merchant**，因此此时的感情倾向是向下的，**at a loss** 表示茫然，不知所措，与上文的 **panic** 为同义替换。其余选项含义为：**failure**（失败），**risk**（冒险），**distance**（距离）；故此题正确答案是 B。

23.

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题是名词题；根据搭配，父亲不知道应对这种疯狂情形的方法，技巧，所以选 **tips**。其余选项含义为：**marks**（标记），**notes**（笔记），**senses**（感觉）；故此题正确答案是 A。

24.

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题是形容词题；根据形名搭配，父亲在布告栏上没有看到相关的，可以求救的电话号码，所以选 **relevant**；其余选项含义为：**convenient**（方便的），**flexible**（灵活的），**temporary**（暂时的）；故此题正确答案是 C。

25.

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题是名词题；前文说父亲尝试寻找相关员工的电话号码，此句出现 **but** 转折，所以是没有成功，故选 **success**。其余选项含义为：**trouble**（麻烦），**effort**（努力），**permission**（允许），故此题正确答案是 D。

26.

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题是动词题；根据上句，“图书馆馆长很快给我爸爸回电话”可知，她在电话中承诺很快会到图书馆。其余选项含义为：**informed**（通知），**assumed**（假定），**reminded**（提醒）；故此题正确答案是 A。

27.

【答案】 B

【解析】 此题是动词题；根据下句甚至解释会给作者的爸爸做一杯咖啡可知是在安慰作者的爸爸。其余选项含义为：forgive（原谅），instruct（指导），persuade（说服），故此题正确答案是 B。

28.

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题是名词题；根据前文可知，作者的爸爸从来没有类似的经历，不知所措，因此在馆长提出做一杯咖啡时，作者的爸爸并没有这种状态（心情）去品尝。其余选项含义为：result（结果），choice（选择），trend（趋势）；故此题正确答案是 C。

29.

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题是介词题；上文提到馆长承诺会立即赶来，因此此处应为在一小时内赶到。其余选项含义为：over（在...之上），near（靠近），beyond（超出）；故此题正确答案是 D。

30.

【答案】 B

【解析】 此题是名词题；根据下文，it 指代把作者的爸爸锁在图书馆里，因此是由这件事给我爸爸造成的焦虑。其余选项含义为：conflict（冲突），regret（后悔），blame（责备）；故此题正确答案是 B。

31.

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题是形容词题；根据上文可知目前馆长不在工作时间范围内，但得知这个情况她表示立即赶来，因此此处我们非常感激的是她本可以因为再次回到工作地点而感到恼怒，但她并没有。其余选项含义为：ashamed（羞愧），confused（困惑），pleased（高兴的）；故此题正确答案是 C。

32.

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题是动词题；根据下文第二天，作者的爸爸几乎忘记了这件不愉悦的事情可知此处表示作者的爸爸从意外中恢复过来。其余选项含义为：reflect（反映），struggle（奋斗），suffer（遭受）；故此题正确答案是 A。

33.

【答案】 B

【解析】 此题是形容词题；根据上文可知作者的爸爸忘记了这次意外带来的不愉悦，此处表示他甚至觉得有些有趣。其余选项含义为：satisfying（令人满意的），scaring（害怕的），astonishing（令人震惊的）；故此题正确答案是 B。

34.

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题是形容词题；根据上文出现的这次意外，此处表示工作人员在离开前要确保图书馆是空着的。其余选项含义为：tidy（整齐的），open（开着的），quiet（安静的）；故此题正确答案是 D。

35.

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题是形容词题；根据上句作者的爸爸从这个经历中学到了宝贵一课，因此此处应表示在读书时不要太过沉浸于其中。其余选项含义为：distributed（分散的），blocked（被封锁的），exposed（暴露的）；故此题正确答案是 C。



## 第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Dear Koko,

I've learned about you from my amazing teacher. I think it's fun that you can communicate with us humans by using the sign language. I've spent a lot of time watching you in different videos and love you from the bottom of my heart.

It's heartbreaking to learn about all of the cruel things done to gorillas(大猩猩). In Africa, for example, the killers use guns to kill your fellows for meat. They don't understand the influence their actions are having on gorillas. Another thing is the loss of gorillas' natural home, which is caused by the improved infrastructure such as building roads and airports. When we cut down trees, you become homeless. We take away your shelter and sources of food, leaving you with very little chance of survival.

Some of my classmates are writing to the relevant departments about these serious problems. Hopefully these letters will make a difference during your lifetime. Over the past three months, my

class has been researching on gorillas, and I've learned so many things. For example, I've learned that you have a lot of feelings similar to mine and you are always so careful with everything you do. I think that you are really worth saving.

We've come up with many ideas to help you and your fellows. One of the best ideas is to communicate with the President of the World Bank and have him give more financial support to the organizations for gorillas. Another idea is to make public laws on the killers. I also think we need to keep educating people about gorillas.

I love writing to you and hope you can understand how important you've become to our class. Would it be too much to ask for a return letter?

Mike

36. According to the passage, Koko is probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a killer of gorillas
- B. a member of the gorilla family
- C. an expert on gorillas
- D. a governor in charge of gorillas

【答案】 B

【解析】 此题考查文章细节；由文章第一段 “I think it’s fun that you can communicate with us humans by using the sign language.”可知，Koko 不是人类，A 的关键词 “killer” 杀手，C 的关键词 “expert” 专家，D 的关键词 “governor” 管理者，都是指人。B 选项是指猩猩家族的一员，故正确答案是 B。

37. What is mainly talked about in the second paragraph?

- A. The problems gorillas face at present.
- B. The danger gorillas cause for humans.
- C. The unique characteristic gorillas have.
- D. The natural environment gorillas live in.

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题考查段落主旨；第二段开头写到 “It’s heartbreaking to learn about all the cruel things done to gorillas”意为 “得知对大猩猩所做的一切残忍的事情，真是令人心碎” 后面以在 Africa 为例进行说明大猩猩被猎杀，又提到了人类破坏大猩猩的家园，

所以这一段的主旨实在说明大猩猩现在面临的一些残酷的问题。

故正确答案是 A。

38. The author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gorillas should be protected in nature reserves
- B. killers for gorillas should be legally responsible
- C. organizations should be set up to protect gorillas
- D. people should make donations to gorilla protection

【答案】 B

【解析】 此题考查文章细节；作者在第四段提出两个观点；第一个是 “One of the best idea is to communicate with the President of the World Bank and have him give more financial support to the organizations” 即和世界银行的主席交流获得更多的 “大猩猩保护组织” 的经济支持。而 C 项说的是大猩猩保护组织应该被建立，显然不对。第二个观点是 “Another idea is to make public laws on killers” 和 B 选项猎杀大猩猩的人应该承担法律责任是同义替换。故答案选 B。

## B

### The Handshake

I don't remember the exact date I met Marty for the first time. Like a lot of people who want to get through a checkout line, I found my thoughts on speed, nothing more. The line I was standing in wasn't moving as quickly as I wanted, and I glanced toward the cashier, who was busy receiving money from customers.

He was an old man in his sixties. I thought, well, it probably took him a little longer to get the jobs done. For the next few minutes I watched him. He greeted every customer before he began scanning the goods they were purchasing. Sure, his words were the usual, "How's it going?" But he did something different—he actually listened to people. Then he would respond to what they had said and talk with them briefly.

I thought it was strange, but I guessed I had grown accustomed to people asking me how I was doing simply out of a conversation without thinking. Usually, after a while, you don't give any thought to the question and just say something back quietly.

This old cashier seemed sincere about wanting to know how people were feeling. Meanwhile, the high-tech cash register rang up their purchases and he announced what they owed. When

customers handed money to him, he pushed the appropriate keys, the cash drawer popped open, and he counted out their change.

Then magic happened.

He placed the change in his left hand, walked around the counter to the customers, and extended his right hand in an act of friendship. As their hands met, the old cashier looked the customers in the eyes. "I want to thank you for shopping here today," he told them. "You have a great day. Bye-bye." The looks on the faces of the customers were priceless.

Now it was my turn. I glanced down at the name tag on his red waistcoat, the kind experienced Wal-Mart cashier wore. It read, "Marty."

Marty told me how much I owed and I handed him some money. The next thing I knew he was standing beside me, offering his right hand and holding my change in his left hand. His kind eyes locked onto mine. Smiling, and with a firm handshake...

39. While the author stood in the checkout line, she felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. comfortable
- B. enthusiastic
- C. impatient
- D. embarrassed

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题考查作者的情绪态度；根据“checkout lines”可定位至原文第一段，根据“The line I was standing in wasn’t moving as quickly as I wanted”可得知作者的不耐烦，故正确答案是 C。

40. In the opinion of the author, people tended to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. remain calm while having a talk
- B. talk about unimportant topics
- C. develop a mindless conversation
- D. face communication problems

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题考查文章细节；根据题干中“In the opinion of the author”，结合题文一致的特点，可以帮助我们将该题定位至第三段，“I thought it was strange, but I guessed I had grown accustomed to people asking me how I was doing simply out of a conversation without thinking.”故正确答案是 C。

41. The author thought Marty special because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he spent as much time as possible serving customers
- B. he was patient with all the questions from customers
- C. he showed particular interest in customers' personal life
- D. he expressed his sincerity while giving back the change

【答案】D

【解析】此题考查文章细节；根据文章第四段的信息，“This old cashier seemed sincere about wanting to know how people were feeling...”，可得知，主要是因为这位年老收银员真诚服务的态度，让作者感受到了不一样，故正确答案是 D。

42. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Marty was a talkative man.
- B. Marty cared a lot about what he did.
- C. The author failed to get along well with others.
- D. The author was dissatisfied with such a waste of time.

【答案】B

【解析】此题考查文章主旨推断；文章主要借由自己曾经排队的一次经历，被那位年老的收银员的真诚服务态度所感动的故事。因此可以排除 A 和 D。C 选项与文意不符，所以不选。故正确答案是 B。



## C

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing the order of the words and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs (助动词) and suffixes (后缀), we can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey different meanings. However, the question which many language experts can't understand and explain is—who created grammar?

Some recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. Since the slaves didn't know each other's languages, they developed a make-shift language called a *pidgin*. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowners. They have little in the way of grammar, and speakers need to use too many words to make their meaning understood. Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. Slave children didn't simply copy the strings of words used by their elders. They adapted their words to create an expressive language. In this way complex grammar systems which come from pidgins were invented.

Further evidence can be seen in studying sign languages for the

deaf. Sign languages are not simply a group of gestures; they use the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, although deaf children were taught speech and lip reading in the classrooms, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures they used at home. It was basically a pidgin and there was no consistent grammar. However, a new system was born when children who joined the school later developed a quite different sign language. It was based on the signs of the older children, but it was shorter and easier to understand, and it had a large range of special use of grammar to clarify the meaning. What's more, they all used the signs in the same way. So the original pidgin was greatly improved.

Most experts believe that many of the languages were pidgins at first. They were initially used in different groups of people without standardization and gradually evolved into a widely accepted system. The English past tense—"ed" ending—may have evolved from the verb "do". "It ended may once have been "It end-did". It seems that children have grammatical machinery in their brains. Their minds can serve to create logical and complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

43. What can be inferred about the slave's pidgin language?

- A. It was difficult to understand.
- B. It came from different languages.
- C. It was created by the landowners.
- D. It contained highly complex grammar.

【答案】A

【解析】推断题，考察文章细节。通过题干中 the slaves' pidgin 可以定位到文章第二段。根据第二段第三行 “They have little in the way of grammar...too many words...” 和第四行 “a complex language” 可知，洋泾浜(pidgin)需要用更多的词汇去表达同一个意思，且已变成一门复杂的语言。所以 A 选项符合题意。根据第二段可知，洋泾浜(pidgin)英语来自于奴隶主语言，B 排除；是由奴隶自己创造的，C 排除；根据 “They have little in the way of grammar” ，D 排除。故正确答案为 A。

44. What is the characteristic of the new Nicaraguan sign language?

- A. No consistent signs were used for communication.
- B. Most of the gestures were made for everyday activities.
- C. The hand movements were smoother and more attractive.
- D. The meaning was clearer than the previous sign language.

【答案】 D

【解析】 细节题。通过关键词 **Nicaraguan sign language** 可定位到文章第三段。根据第三段第五行 “**using the gestures they used at home**”，使用的手势是在家里使用过的，排除 A；B 选项 “大多数手势都是为了日常活动创造的”，原文是说上学了的孩子由于发展出来不同的手势语言，排除 B；C 选项未提到；第三段倒数第三行 “**it was shorter and easier to understand**”，故正确答案为 D。

45. Which idea does the author present in the last paragraph?

- A. English grammar of past tense system is inaccurate.
- B. Children say English past tense differently from adults.
- C. The thought that English was once a pidgin is acceptable.
- D. Experts have proven that English was created by children.

【答案】 C

【解析】 细节题。根据干要求，答案定位到最后一段。

A 选项 “英语语法中的过去式是不准确的”，原文未提到 “不准确”；  
B 选项 “孩子说的英文过去式和来成年人说的不一样”，原文未提到这个点，原文说孩子能创造出更有逻辑、更复杂的结构，排除 B；  
D 选项 “英语由孩子创造” 夸大事实，原文只是说孩子的头脑能创造出有逻辑和复杂的结构，排除 D；最后一段第一句说大多数专家认为许多语言一开始就是洋泾浜，后文用英语的过去式进行来举例论证。故正确答案为 C。

46. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. The Creators of Grammar
- B. The History of Languages
- C. Why Pidgins Came into being
- D. How Grammar System Are Used

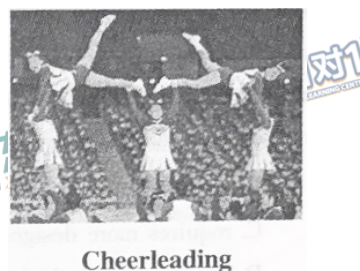
【答案】A

【解析】主旨题。简单题。本文第一段就提出了本文的主题“who created grammar? ”，后文也就这一问题进行了阐述，用洋泾浜作例证进行了说明。B 选项“语言的历史”范围过大；C 选项“洋泾浜卫为什么形成？”不合题意；D 选项“语法系统怎么用”不合题意。故正确答案为 A。

## D

**A Competitive Sport**

Over the years, cheerleading has taken two primary forms: game-time cheerleading and competitive cheerleading. Game-time cheerleader's main goal is to entertain the crowd and lead them with team cheers, which should not be considered a sport. However, competitive cheerleading is more than a form of entertainment. It is really a competitive sport.



Competitive cheerleading includes lots of physical activity. The majority of the teams require a certain level of tumbling (翻腾运动) ability. It's a very common thing for gymnasts, so it's easy for them to go into competitive cheerleading. Usually these cheerleaders integrate lots of their gymnastics experience including their jumps, tumbling, and overall energy. They also perform lifts and throws. This is where the "fliers" are thrown in the air, held by "bases" in different positions that require strength and working with other teammates.

Competitive cheerleading is also an activity that is governed by rules under which a winner can be declared. It is awarded points for technique, creativity and sharpness. Usually the more difficult the action is, the better the score is. That's why cheerleaders are trying

to experience great difficulty in their performance.

Besides, there is also a strict rule of time. The whole performance has to be completed in less than three minutes and fifteen seconds, during which the cheerleaders are required to stay within a certain area. Any performance beyond the limit of time is invalid.

Another reason for the fact that competitive cheerleading is one of the hardest sports is that it has more reported injuries. According to some research, competitive cheerleading is the number one cause of serious sports injuries to women. Emergency room visits for it are five times the number than for any other sport, partially because cheerleaders don't use protective equipment. Smiling cheerleaders are thrown into the air and move down into the arms of the teammates, which may easily cause injuries. Generally, these injuries affect all areas of the body, including wrists, shoulders, ankles, head, and neck.

There can be no doubt that competitive cheerleading is a sport with professional skills. Hopefully, it will appear in the Olympics since cheerleaders are just as athletic and physically fit as those involved in the more accepted sports. It should be noted that it is a team sport and even the smallest mistake made by one teammate can bring the score of the entire team down. So without working

together to achieve the goal, first place is out of reach.

47. What is the main purpose of competitive cheerleading?

- A. To compare skills of participants.
- B. To make the audience feel amused.
- C. To attract more people to watch events.
- D. To cheer up the competitors on the court.

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题考察文章细节；由第一段最后一句可知 competitive cheerleading 是一种 competitive sport；由第二段第一句可知这项运动 require a certain lever of tumbling ability. 可知其需要某些特殊的技巧，A 符合题意。故本题答案为 A。

48. The underlined word “integrate” in Paragraph 2 probably means

“\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. examine
- B. combine
- C. identify
- D. replace



【答案】 B

【解析】 此题考察猜词题；由词在题目中的位置可知该词应该是一个动词，而后面提到了 jumps, tumbling and overall energy 可知，竞技性的拉拉队运动需要设计到以上各种类型的技能且要求运用全部 (overall) energy，即与 B 选项的 combine 相符合，故正确答案是

B。

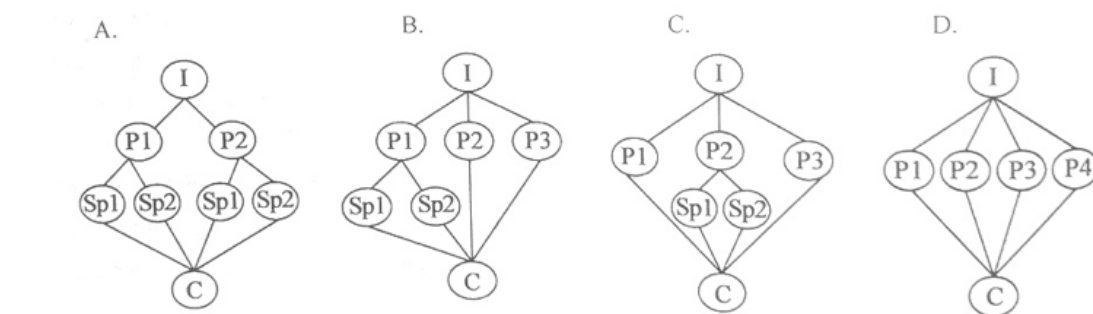
49. We can learn from the paragraph that competitive cheerleading

- A. lacks necessary guidelines to follow
- B. enjoys greater popularity than other sports
- C. requires more designed actions than gymnastics
- D. has a relatively high rate of damage to the body

【答案】 D

【解析】 此题考细节题。有倒数第二段 Emergency room visits for it are five the number than for any other sport 可知，竞技性拉拉队队员拜访医务室的次数是其他运动的五倍，与 D 选项的 relatively high rate of damage 相符。故正确答案是 D。

50. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



I: Introduction P: Point Sp: Sub-point(次要点) C: Conclusion

【答案】 C

【解析】 此题考察文章结构。文章首先通过娱乐性拉拉队和竞技性拉拉队进行比较而引出竞技性拉拉队这一概念 (I)，第二段主要介绍了竞技性啦啦队所需要的技能 (P1)；第三段和第四段都介绍了竞技性啦啦队的比赛规则 (P2)，而第三段主要介绍了打分规则 (SP1)，第四段主要介绍了比赛时间 (SP2)；第五段主要介绍了该种运动对运动员造成的伤害 (SP3)；最后一段最为总结，希望该项运动进入奥运会 (C)。选项 C 符合该结构，故正确答案是 C。

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Rich and Famous

Twenty years ago the most common ambition of American children was to be a teacher, followed by working in banking and finance, and then medicine. But today's situation is quite different.

\_\_\_\_\_ (51) Instead they most commonly say they want to be a sports star, a pop star, or an actor—in other words, they hope to become a celebrity (名人) .

According to experts, young people desire these jobs largely because of the wealth and the fame. \_\_\_\_\_ (52) Let's take athletes and singers as an example. Their careers are short-lived. Many athletes' best time only lasts a few years and singers can have a very limited career. The result, they'll have a feeling of worthlessness and a lack of control. \_\_\_\_\_ (53) The truth is quite simple: they have been so far removed from it for so long.

In spite of these disadvantages, there is greater ambition than ever among young people to achieve that status. They are not satisfied just making a living—they want to be rich and famous. Globally, more and more TV shows provide talent competitions where winners can achieve their goals in just a few weeks or months.

\_\_\_\_\_ (54) They unrealistically believe that this lifestyle is easily obtained and leads to great satisfaction.

While many people argue that there is nothing wrong with having such ambitions, others feel that this trend will finally lead to dissatisfaction as more and more people are unable to reach their goals. \_\_\_\_\_ (55) That means they ignore the simple fact that great effort is needed before success. As a result, many people won't realize their childhood dreams, which could have a negative effect on their happiness.

- A. The younger generation don't favor these professions any more.
- B. In many ways this has been brought about by the celebrity culture.
- C. Unfortunately, they do not always have a positive effect on people's life.
- D. Besides, it can be difficult for them to adapt back to a normal everyday life.
- E. People no longer have a sense of satisfaction once their goals have been achieved.
- F. This quick way of gaining wealth and fame creates a celebrity culture among people.

G. The reason is that they don't realize it takes talent and hard work to be rich and famous.

51.

【答案】 A

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前两句、空后一句；考查方式：上下文承接。空前两句提到：大多数美国孩子的普遍理想是成为一名老师，其次在在银行和金融业工作，最后是医疗行业。但是如今情况不同了。A 选项承接上文年轻的一代不再崇尚这些专业，与空后下一句“they hope to become celebrity”也就是类似于运动员和演员相对应；故此题正确答案是 A。

52.

【答案】 C

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前一句、空后一句；考查方式：上下文对应；通过空前句“young people desire these jobs largely because of the wealth and the fame”可知年轻人渴望这样的工作主要因为“the wealth and the fame”财富与名声，而空后一句以运动员和歌手为例说明他们的事业期是“short-lived”短暂的，可知前后文形成转折关系，即 Unfortunately 不幸的是，他们不总是对人们的生活产生好的影响，故此题正确答案是 C。

53.

【答案】 D

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前一句；考查方式：前后文承接；空前一句表达不好的结果是，他们会感觉毫无价值以及缺乏对生活的掌控感，与 D 选项第二个结果 **Besides** 后面所说的内容“他们很难再次适应正常生活”相承接，以此题正确答案是 D。

54.

【答案】 F

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前一句及空后一句；考查方式：上下文承接。空前一句句意为：电视节目中的赢家能够在短短几周或者几个月就实现目标。F 选项中的“The quick way of gaining...”与前文“...in just a few weeks or months”相对应，且和后一句“...easily obtained and leads to great satisfactory”中“这种生活方式容易获得”相对应；故此题正确答案是 F。

55.

【答案】 G

【解析】 挖空方式：段中空；解题语句：空前一句及空后一句；考查方式：上下文承接。空前表达其他人会感觉达不到目标而带来不满，G 解释了导致这种结果的原因，即财富和名声都是需要天赋与不断努力的；后一句再次解释了成功前努力是必须的，另外“talent and hard work”与后文“great effort is needed”相对应，故此题正确答案是 G。

### 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

#### 第一节（15 分）

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华，你班交换生 Jim 要参加面向外国友人的“点赞中国”活动，向你寻求帮助，希望通过亲身体验，更好地认识中国。请你给他写一封邮件，内容包括：

1. 推荐他做的一件事；
2. 说明推荐的理由；
3. 表达愿望。

注意： 1. 词数不少于 50；

2. 邮件开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

（请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内）

【范文】

Dear Jim,

I'm glad to learn that you are going to participate in the activity "Thumbs-up for China". Let me give you some advice.

I suggest you take the "Fuxing" bullet train, which travels at a speed of about 350 kilometers per hour. I'm sure you'll get a clear idea of what high technology brings to China. Besides, you can enjoy the beautiful scenery along the way. This experience will help you develop a deeper understanding of China and I do hope you can share your impression with the people around you.

Hope my advice can be of some help. If there is anything else I could do, please let me know.

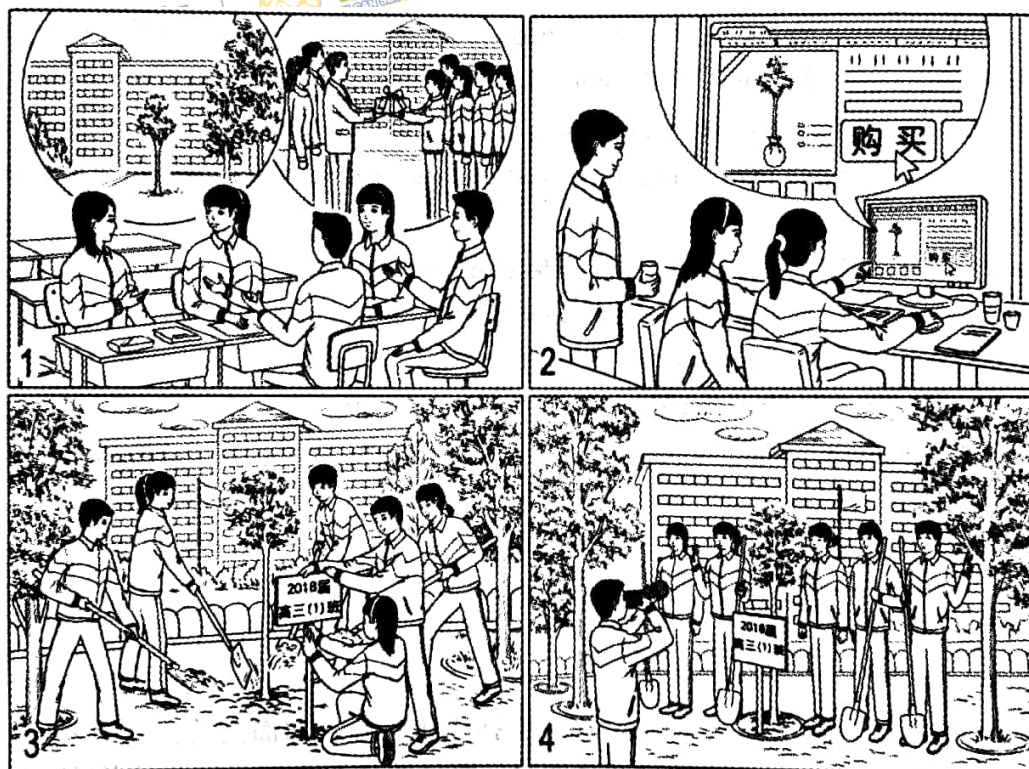
Yours,

Li Hua



## 第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，介绍你们班上周开展“为母校留念”活动的完整过程，并以“A Special Present”为题，给校刊“英语角”写一篇英文稿件。词数不少于 60。



### A Special Present

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

## 【范文】

### A Special Present

With the days of graduation drawing near, I, together with my classmates planted a tree on campus last week, aiming at showing our appreciation to our beloved school.

It was during the break between classes that we had a brainstorm, in which we had a heated discussion about how to express our gratitude. Several ideas flashed into our mind, such as preparing a delicate gift to the teachers, shooting a video, as well as planting a tree in person. Considering for twice, we reached a consensus on practicing the last choice into reality.

Right after school last Monday, with the company of my classmates, I finally chose one similar to the species of the trees in our garden on the online shop. Having paid online, we couldn't wait to receive it as soon as possible.

Thanks to the development of the express industry, it wasn't long before our young tree seedling was delivered. Hardly had we got it when we couldn't help rushing out to the garden. Some of my classmates was occupied with digging the hole and planting the tree, while I, along with one of my classmates was in charge of putting up a board, with the name of our class on it.

A bit tired as we were, a sense of pride surged through our

hearts the instant we completed. For the sake of recording this exciting and meaningful moment, we had a photo taken beside the tree we planted with the spades in our hands. When the shutter was pressed, our broad smile was also captured.

What we did that day will be sure to be treasured in our mind. As the saying goes, "The Alma Mater is the place that you can complain about for thousand times and that you will never stand hearing a scold about from the others". I love my school, hoping it a bright future.

新东方  
XDF.CN

koolearn  
新东方在线

新东方  
XDF.CN

东方优播  
DFUB

## 2018 朝阳二模试题

## 英 语

## 参考答案及评分标准

## 第一部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. B 10. A  
11. B 12. D 13. A 14. C 15. B

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

16. A 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. C 21. D 22. B 23. A 24. C 25. D  
26. A 27. B 28. C 29. D 30. B 31. C 32. A 33. B 34. D 35. C

## 第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

36. B 37. A 38. B 39. C 40. C 41. D 42. B 43. A 44. D 45. C  
46. A 47. A 48. B 49. D 50. C

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

51. A 52. C 53. D 54. F 55. G

## 第三部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节（15 分）

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 4 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以档次的要求来衡量，确定或降低档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容是否完整，条理是否清楚，交际是否得体，语言是否准确。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可以接受。
5. 词数少于 50，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求：

分值	评分标准说明
第一档 (13 分--15 分)	<p>完全完成了试题规定的任务。</p> <p>内容完整，条理清楚；</p> <p>交际得体，表达时充分考虑到了交际的需求；体现出较强的语言运用能力。</p> <p>完全达到了预期的写作目的。</p>

第二档 (9 分--12 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求; 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求; 语法和用词方面有一些错误,但不影响理解。 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档 (4 分--8 分)	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。 内容不完整; 所用词汇有限,语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。 未能清楚地传达信息。
第四档 (1 分--3 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 写了少量相关信息; 语法或用词方面错误较多,严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0	未能传达任何信息;写的内容与要求无关。

## 第二节 (20 分)

## 一、评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 20 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑:内容要点的完整性、上下文的连贯、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的准确性。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时,应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于 60,从总分中减去 1 分。

## 二、内容要点:

1. 讨论;
2. 买树苗;
3. 种树;
4. 留念。

## 三、各档次的给分范围和要求:

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。
18 分—20 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了所有内容要点;</li> <li>• 运用了多样的句式和丰富的词汇;</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面有个别错误,但为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致;体现了较强的语言运用能力;</li> <li>• 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,所写内容连贯、结构紧凑。</li> </ul> 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。

15 分—17 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了所有内容要点；</li> <li>• 运用的句式和词汇能满足任务要求；</li> <li>• 语法和用词基本准确，少许错误主要为尽可能表达丰富的内容所致；</li> <li>• 使用了简单的语句间连接成分，所写内容连贯。</li> </ul> 达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档	基本完成了试题规定的任务。
12 分—14 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 覆盖了内容要点；</li> <li>• 运用的句式和词汇基本满足任务要求；</li> <li>• 语法和用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解。</li> </ul> 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档	未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
6 分—11 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 漏掉或未描述清楚主要内容；</li> <li>• 所用句式和词汇有限；</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul> 未能清楚地传达信息。
第五档	未完成试题规定的任务。
1 分—5 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 明显遗漏主要内容；</li> <li>• 句式单调、词汇贫乏；</li> <li>• 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。</li> </ul>
0 分	未能传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。

新东方  
XDF.CN

koolearn  
新东方在线

新东方  
XDF.CN

东方优播  
OFUB