

## 2022 年猿辅导高考英语模拟试卷（二）

⌚ 时间 · 100 分钟 | 100 满分 · 120 分

| 题号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 五 | 六 | 总分 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 得分 |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |

### 一、阅读理解。（共 30 分）

本题共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，共 30 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。

1.

A

#### Application and Essays

You can apply to Stanford by submitting online either the Coalition Application or the Common Application.

Both applications include essay prompts for your personal essay. In addition to the personal essay, you also need to reply to the Stanford Questions, which you can access in either application once you add Stanford University to your list of colleges.

When you apply to Stanford, we encourage you to indicate potential majors and career interests in the application, but please know you are not bound by these selections in any way.

#### Stanford Questions

We ask applicants to choose one of the three topics below and write a short essay.

- ◆ Reflect on an idea or experience that makes you genuinely excited about learning in Stanford.
- ◆ Write a note to your future roommate that reveals something about you or that will help your roommate know you better.
- ◆ Tell us about something that is meaningful to you, and why?

#### How to Submit Required Materials

- ◆ We suggest using Coalition or Common Application online forms whenever possible to Submit documents, which is the speediest method.
- ◆ If online submission is not possible; school personnel may send materials as an email Attachment to [personnel@stanford.edu](mailto:personnel@stanford.edu).
- ◆ When ordering college transcripts, please use [credentials@stanford.edu](mailto:credentials@stanford.edu) as the contact email.
- ◆ If your checklist is not complete by the deadline, simply continue to check your Application Status Portal until we have received all items.

(1) What is necessarily included in an application?

- A. A personal essay.      B. Career interests.      C. Personal hobbies.      D. The selected major.

(2) What is suggested when you reply to Stanford Questions?

- A. Writing an essay to include the three topics.
  - B. Writing a note about something that interests you.
  - C. Writing an essay on what inspires your learning in Stanford.
  - D. Writing a note to recommend something meaningful to your roommate.
- (3) Which online service or website is the quickest way to submit materials?
- A. [personnel@stanford.edu](mailto:personnel@stanford.edu).
  - B. [credentials@stanford.edu](mailto:credentials@stanford.edu).
  - C. Application Status Portal.
  - D. Coalition or Common Application.

2.

**B**

My day began on a definitely sour note when I saw my six-year-old son wrestling with a limb of my azalea (杜鹃花) bush. By the time I got outside, he'd broken it. "Can I take this to school today?" he asked. With a wave of my hand, I sent him off. I turned my back so he wouldn't see the tears gathering in my eyes.

The washing machine had leaked on my brand-new linoleum. If only my husband had just taken the time to fix it the night before when I asked him instead of playing checkers with Jonathan.

It was days like this that made me want to quit. I just wanted to drive up to the mountains, hide in a cave, and never come out.

Somehow I spent most of the day washing and drying clothes and thinking how love had disappeared from my life. As I finished hanging up the last of my husband's shirts, I looked at the clock. 2:30. I was late. Jonathan's class let out at 2:15 and I hurriedly drove to the school.

I was out of breath by the time I knocked on the teacher's door and peered through the glass. She rustled through the door and took me aside. "I want to talk to you about Jonathan," she said.

I prepared myself for the worst. Nothing would have surprised me. "Did you know Jonathan brought flowers to school today?" she asked. I nodded, thinking about my favorite bush and trying to hide the hurt in my eyes. "Let me tell you about yesterday," the teacher insisted. "See that little girl?" I watched the bright-eyed child laugh and point to a colorful picture taped to the wall. I nodded.

"Well, yesterday she was almost hysterical. Her mother and father are going through a nasty divorce. She told me she didn't want to live, she wished she could die. I watched that little girl bury her face in her hands and say loud enough for the class to hear, 'Nobody loves me.' I did all I could to comfort her, but it only seemed to make matters worse." "I thought you wanted to talk to me about Jonathan," I said. "I do," she said, touching the sleeve of my blouse. "Today your son walked straight over to that child. I watched him hand her some pretty pink flowers and whisper, 'I love you.'"

I felt my heart swell with pride for what my son had done. I smiled at the teacher. "Thank you," I said, reaching for Jonathan's hand, "you've made my day."

Later that evening, I began pulling weeds from around my azalea bush. As my mind wandered back to the love Jonathan showed the little girl, a biblical verse came to me: "... these three remain: faith, hope and love. But the greatest of these is love." While my son had put love into practice, I had only felt anger.

I heard the familiar squeak of my husband's brakes as he pulled into the drive. I snapped a small limb bristling with hot pink azaleas off the bush. I felt the seed of love that God planted in my family beginning to bloom once again in me. My husband's eyes widened in surprise as I handed him the flowers. "I love



you,” I said.

- (1) Why did the woman cry when seeing her son had broken the azalea bush?
  - A. Because she could not tolerate the harm to it.
  - B. Because it made her bad mood even worse.
  - C. Because her son did not ask her for permission.
  - D. Because she wanted to hand it to her husband.
- (2) The writer wanted to hide in the mountain cave probably for the reason of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. feeling fed up with her endless daily housework
  - B. her husband’s failing to fix the machine in time
  - C. boring daily routine with a feeling of lack of love
  - D. her hoping to seek happiness in a brand new place
- (3) We can infer from the passage that the writer expressed love to her husband in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. she was inspired by her son that love was supposed to be felt and practiced
  - B. she felt guilty that she misunderstood her husband and wanted to apologize
  - C. she felt it necessary to have a complete family for the happiness of herself
  - D. she wanted to prove her love and expected the same words from her husband
- (4) What did the teacher intend to express when telling the story of the little girl?
  - A. the girl was from a poor family.
  - B. the troublesome work at school.
  - C. the love between the girl and the author’s son.
  - D. the author should be proud of her son.

3.

C

Store owners have been inventing new tricks to get consumers into their stores and purchasing their goods. Even as we find new strategies to resist, neuroscientists (神经科学家) are employed at marketing agencies across the country to best figure out what is going through a consumer’s brain at each point in the decision process.

We consumers overspend due to the fact that we have a fear of missing the really good deal or having to pay more for the same thing and lose money. Normally, the prefrontal cortex (前额皮层) controls our emotional reactions to things, and keeps us from acting unreasonably by calming down our fears. But an advertiser can disturb our prefrontal cortex just by displaying flashy deal signs, encouraging it to do math on how much money we might save now by buying more of something we don’t actually need yet.

Nostalgia, that regretful affection for past events, is another strong influencer during the holiday season, and it’s shaped by emotion. Emotion — whether good or bad — enhances the formation of memories, engaging more parts of the brain. So hearing a nephew singing a carol, for instance, might reawaken memories associated with that particular song in a much more powerful way than hearing that same nephew sing another song. These kinds of memories are brought back even more easily by sensory input. This might be why we are often greeted by a sensory reminder everywhere we go in a month.



Wherever you purchase gifts, there are social influences on what you buy as well. The holidays are a time when we are especially conditioned to pay more for the label because we're buying gifts. Receiving a brand-name gift sends the message that "this person has spent more on me, so he or she must value me more." And it makes sense. If two things seem pretty much the same, how do I know which to choose? Humans have survived as a social species, and we have to rely on each other. So when our brains are trying to make decisions, one of the shortcuts is to assume that if a lot of other people prefer something (and higher cost is often a predictor of that), then there must be a reason.

Much of our holiday spending is driven by unplanned purchases. Plan ahead, resist the urge to purchase in the moment, make notes for comparison shopping, and if the deal is actually good, then it will hold up to inspection and you'll feel good about your purchases later. Before you blow your budget this season, remember that your brain might be fooling you into that next purchase.

- (1) From Paragraph 2, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the prefrontal cortex is the calculation center  
B. the common consumers always act unreasonably  
C. the sight of flashy deal signs may fill consumers with fear  
D. the advertisers make consumers pay more for the same thing
- (2) According to Paragraph 3, which of the following can work on consumers?  
A. Creating a festival atmosphere.                      B. Following the current fashion.  
C. Preparing more free samples.                      D. Offering a bigger discount.
- (3) Why do we buy brand-name gifts during the holiday?  
A. They are more reliable.                      B. They are a sign of social status.  
C. They make people feel valued.                      D. They are favored by most people.
- (4) To avoid overspending, the author suggests we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. buy in the moment                      B. reduce our budget  
C. return unnecessary products                      D. make a plan in advance

4.

#### D

When making choices, people assume that they pick what they like. However, research suggests that we like something strictly because we have chosen it. In other words, we dislike things we don't choose. And this phenomenon has existed since we were babies.

In an experiment, US researchers brought several 10 to 20-month-old babies into a lab and gave them two same bright and colorful soft blocks to play with. They set each block far apart, so the babies had to crawl (爬) to one or the other — a random choice. After the baby chose one of the toys, the researchers took it away and came back with a new option. The babies could then pick either the toy they didn't play with before, or a brand new toy.

It turned out that the babies reliably chose to play with the new toy rather than the one they had not chosen.

In follow-up experiments, when researchers instead helped choose which toy the baby would play with, the phenomenon disappeared. “As if they were saying, ‘Hmm, I didn’t choose that object last time, because I guess I didn’t like it very much,’” said Lisa Feigenson, co-author of the study.

This is a very important phenomenon in life, Feigenson noted. Adults will less like the thing they didn’t choose, even if they had no real preference in the first place. It looks like babies do just the same.

It shows that the act of making choices changes how we feel about our options. The random choices might become our preferences. “They are really not choosing based on whether they are novel or what they prefer,” said Alex Silver, co-author of the study.

This new finding explains why adults build unconscious preference when they make choices between the same things. Justifying (证明有道理) choice is somehow fundamental to the human experience. “I chose this, so I must like it. I didn’t choose this other thing, so it can not be so good. Adults make these inferences unconsciously,” Feigenson said.

Such tendency makes sense to us as we live in a consumer culture and must make so many choices every day, between everything from toothpaste brands to styles of jeans.

Next, researchers will look at whether too many choices could be a problem for babies as they certainly are for adults.

(1) What is the purpose of the experiments?

- A. To test whether people choose what they like.
- B. To see why babies prefer new toys to old ones.
- C. To explain how babies and adults make choices differently.
- D. To study if too many choices could create problems for people.

(2) What can be learned from the experiments?

- A. Babies prefer bright and colorful toys.
- B. Babies’ preference largely affects their choices.
- C. Babies prefer adults to help them make choices.
- D. Babies’ previous random choices affect their preference.

(3) Why is the new finding important in life?

- A. It entirely changes our attitude to our choices.
- B. It helps us make wise decisions in a consumer culture.
- C. It promotes the relationship between adults and babies.
- D. It helps us understand our unconscious preference for choices.

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

- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Babies like what they choose       | B. Random choices matter         |
| C. Too many choices puzzle the adults | D. Preference affects the choice |

## 二、七选五。(共 10 分)

本题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分。根据短文内容，从短文后的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。

5. Are people less or more happy when they get older? A study in 2018 found that people generally become happier and experience less worry after age 50. In fact, it found that by the age of 85, people are happier with their life than they were at 18.

Arthur Stone in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science at Stony Brook University in New York led the study. His team found that levels of stress were the highest among adults between the ages of 22 and 25. 1

Happiness was the highest among the youngest adults and those in their early 70s. But the people least likely to report feeling negative emotions were those in their 70s and 80s. The survey also found that men and women have similar emotional patterns as they grow older. 2

The researchers also considered possible influences like having young children, being unemployed or being single. But they found that influences like these did not affect the levels of happiness and well-being related to age.

3 One theory is that, as people get older, they become more thankful for what they have and have better control of their emotions. They also spend less time thinking about bad experiences.

4 In another study, people in their 80s reported the fewest problems with the quality of their sleep. The original goal was to confirm the popular belief that aging is connected with increased sleep problems.

5 But except for that, people reported that they felt their sleep quality improved as they got older.

- A. So why will happiness increase with age?
- B. Researchers surveyed more than 150,000 American adults.
- C. At that time, the people were between the ages of 18 and 85.
- D. Stress levels dropped sharply after people reached their 50s.
- E. Happiness is not the only thing that apparently improves with age.
- F. The survey did find an increase during middle age, especially in women.
- G. However, women at all ages reported more sadness, stress and worry than men.

## 三、完形填空。(共 30 分)

共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 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。

6. It was just after sunrise on an August morning. Ivan, a florist, who was busy in his flower shop 1 flowers for three young girls. They are the 2 of the “Leaving Smiles UK” — a 3 of leaving bunches of blooms in public places for 4 to find. Ivan is donating 50 bunches of flowers each week to volunteers through social media, who then leave them in 5 places with a card saying “Please 6 me”. Smiles could be seen on the faces of the three girls who had already taken part in the programme.



Strangers once — now 7 through the campaign's hashtag (主题标签) on Instagram. One of the girls said: "Lovely! I'm going to take this beautiful bunch of flowers and 8 it for a stranger somewhere and see if we can 9 a smile today."

During the epidemic lockdown (疫情封闭) when everyone's been a bit 10 and they can't see their friends or families, it's important to be able to help people go through the 11. So, a gift of flowers is 12 to lift people's spirits and change their day in a 13 way. It is hoped that people who 14 flowers might be 15 to carry out a random act of kindness of their own.

After stepping out of the flower shop, I noticed some 16 left on the bench of a park. A few people came to look at the bouquet (花束) before some children 17 figured it out and got up the 18 to take the flowers to Mum. Perhaps this isn't the first programme to encourage 19 towards strangers, but in these socially distant times, it's bringing people just that little bit 20.

- |                    |                |                |               |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) A. buying      | B. drawing     | C. packing     | D. growing    |
| (2) A. customers   | B. volunteers  | C. donators    | D. employers  |
| (3) A. programme   | B. lesson      | C. trick       | D. research   |
| (4) A. lovers      | B. teenagers   | C. strangers   | D. visitors   |
| (5) A. certain     | B. crowded     | C. restricted  | D. random     |
| (6) A. take        | B. enjoy       | C. respect     | D. appreciate |
| (7) A. admitted    | B. connected   | C. discovered  | D. changed    |
| (8) A. prepare     | B. decorate    | C. leave       | D. spare      |
| (9) A. spread      | B. expect      | C. beg         | D. steal      |
| (10) A. excited    | B. grateful    | C. surprised   | D. depressed  |
| (11) A. luck       | B. failure     | C. leisure     | D. hardship   |
| (12) A. asked      | B. designed    | C. contributed | D. permitted  |
| (13) A. common     | B. strange     | C. positive    | D. cheap      |
| (14) A. donate     | B. receive     | C. make        | D. sell       |
| (15) A. inspired   | B. ordered     | C. chosen      | D. forbidden  |
| (16) A. gifts      | B. flowers     | C. cards       | D. money      |
| (17) A. constantly | B. casually    | C. actually    | D. eventually |
| (18) A. courage    | B. interest    | C. mercy       | D. curiosity  |
| (19) A. sadness    | B. willingness | C. kindness    | D. darkness   |
| (20) A. happier    | B. braver      | C. smarter     | D. closer     |

**四、语法填空。(共 15 分)**

本题共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 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。

7. Sirinpun, a student from Thailand, is studying Traditional Chinese Medicine at Liaoning University of TCM. She 1 (be) in China for 5 years. She and her foreign friends work 2 volunteers at the Liaoning Museum to help foreigner understand 3 cultural background of the Exhibition of Eight Masters of Tang and Song Dynasties.

“It is the key to Chinese culture but a big challenge for foreigners who have an interest in China. By helping them, I can improve 4 (I) own understanding, and this will be 5 (benefit) to my study,” she explained.

There are 27,700 international students from 166 countries in Liaoning, ranking fifth in China, 6 (report) by the local authority. But most can hardly understand Chinese culture or join in local life due to cross-cultural barriers.

To offer 7 (convenient) to foreigners to better understand Chinese culture, the Liaoning Museum works with local universities to provide such a platform.

“Through this exhibition, I have gained a deeper understanding about China’s long history and excellent culture,” said Sirinpun Yantararat. “It seems that I have 8 (absolute) gone back to the times of the eight masters of the Tang and Song Dynasties, 9 (enjoy) their thoughts and spirits.”

Shi Yan, chief of the Liaoning University of TCM, says he supports international students to participate in such activities, 10 will help them combine knowledge together with culture.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_

**五、短文改错。(共 10 分)**

本题共 10 处错误，每处错误 1 分，共 10 分。每句中最多有两处错误，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

8. Like many boys, my most favorite sport is basketball. To be honest, I felt clumsy when I first learn to play it. I moved more slowly and I was not as strongly as others. But they didn’t give up and spent my spare time practicing. Gradually, I made progresses. I can’t forget how exciting I was before winning the first match. That’s how I fell in love basketball. Since then, it has become a important part of my life. It strengthens my body but also helps me become confident.

**六、书面表达。(共 25 分)**

本题共 1 小题，满分 25 分。根据下面题目要求完成写作。



9. 假定你是李华，你最近经常用一款手机 app 帮妈妈在网上买菜，觉得这既方便又实惠。请你写信把它推荐给你的外籍老师 Jack，内容包括：

1. 功能介绍：产品推荐，收藏产品，查看物流信息；
2. 它的优势：蔬菜新鲜且价格合理，服务快捷。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

参考词汇：物流信息 tracking information

Dear Jack,

Yours,  
Li Hua

# 参考答案与解析

## 一、阅读理解

### 1. 【答案】

(1) A

(2) C

(3) D

### 【解析】

(1) 细节理解题。

根据文章第二段第一句 Both applications include essay prompts for your personal essay. 可知，申请表的必要条件是提交一份个人论文。

故正确答案为 A。

(2) 细节理解题。

根据文章第一个小标题 **Stanford Questions** 下的第二段 Reflect on an idea or experience that makes you genuinely excited about learning in Stanford. 可知，论文中可以写一篇关于什么激发了你在斯坦福学习的文章。

故正确答案为 C。

(3) 细节理解题。

根据文章第二个小标题 **How to Submit Required Materials** 下的第一段 We suggest using Coalition or Common Application online forms whenever possible to submit documents, which is the speediest method. 可知，最快的提交材料方式是采用 Coalition 或者 Common Application 线上程序。

故正确答案为 D。

### 2. 【答案】

(1) B

(2) C

(3) A

(4) D

### 【解析】



(1) 推理判断题。

根据第一段中的句子 I turned my back so he wouldn't see the tears gathering in my eyes. 我转过身去, 以免他看到我眼里的泪水。由此可见作者的情绪非常不好, 看到儿子的行为, 作者几乎要哭了, 可见儿子的行为让情绪更糟糕了。

故正确答案为 B。

(2) 细节理解题。

根据下文句子 Somehow I spent most of the day washing and drying clothes and thinking how love had disappeared from my life. 不知怎么的, 我花了一整天的时间洗衣服、晾衣服, 想着爱是如何从我的生活中消失的。这应该就是作者想躲进山洞的原因。

故正确答案为 C。

(3) 推理判断题。

根据倒数第二段句子 As my mind wandered back to the love Jonathan showed the little girl, a biblical verse came to me: "... these three remain: faith, hope and love. But the greatest of these is love." 当我的思绪又回到乔纳森向小女孩展示的爱时, 一句圣经经文浮现在我脑海里: "……这三个依然存在: 信仰、希望和爱。" 可见是儿子的行为鼓舞了作者, 才有了下文作者向丈夫表达爱。

故正确答案为 A。

(4) 推理判断题。

根据文章倒数第三段句子 I felt my heart swell with pride for what my son had done. I smiled at the teacher. "Thank you," I said, reaching for Jonathan's hand, "you've made my day." 老师告诉完儿子的故事, 作者为儿子感到自豪的反应, 说明老师想通过小女孩的故事, 告诉作者儿子做的很好。

故正确答案为 D。

3. 【答案】

(1) C

(2) A

(3) C

(4) D

【解析】

(1) 细节理解题。

根据文章第二段最后两句 Normally, the prefrontal cortex (前额皮层) controls our emotional reactions to things, and keeps us from acting unreasonably by calming down our fears. But an advertiser can disturb our prefrontal cortex just by displaying flashy deal signs, encouraging it to do math on how much money we might save now by buying more of something we don't actually need yet. 可知, 正常情况下, 前额叶皮层控制我们对事物的情绪反应, 并通过平复我们的恐惧来阻止我们做出不合理的行为。但

是广告商可以通过展示华而不实的交易标志来干扰我们的前额叶皮层，鼓励它计算一下，如果我们现在多买一些我们实际上还不需要的东西，可以省下多少钱。C 项意为“华而不实的交易标志可能会让消费者充满恐惧”，符合文意。

故正确答案为 C。

(2) 推理判断题。

根据文章第三段前两句 Nostalgia, that regretful affection for past events, is another strong influencer during the holiday season, and it's shaped by emotion. Emotion — whether good or bad — enhances the formation of memories, engaging more parts of the brain. 可知，怀旧是对过去事件的一种遗憾的感情，也是节日期间另一种强烈的影响因素，它是由情感塑造的。情绪——无论是好是坏——都会增强记忆的形成，使大脑的更多部分参与其中。A 项意为“营造节日气氛”，对消费者有效，符合题意。B 项意为“紧跟潮流”，C 项意为“准备更多的免费样品”，D 项意为“提供更大的折扣”，均不符合题意。

故正确答案为 A。

(3) 细节理解题。

根据文章第四段第二、三、四句 The holidays are a time when we are especially conditioned to pay more for the label because we're buying gifts. Receiving a brand-name gift sends the message that “this person has spent more on me, so he or she must value me more.” 可知，节日期间，我们特别习惯于为品牌多花钱，因为我们要买礼物。收到一件名牌礼物会传递这样的信息：“这个人在我身上花了更多的钱，所以他或她一定更看重我。” C 项意为“它们让人们感到被重视”，符合文意。

故正确答案为 C。

(4) 细节理解题。

根据文章最后一段前两句 Much of our holiday spending is driven by unplanned purchases. Plan ahead, resist the urge to purchase in the moment, make notes for comparison shopping, and if the deal is actually good, then it will hold up to inspection and you'll feel good about your purchases later. 可知，作者建议提前计划，抵制一时的冲动。D 项意为“提前制定计划”，符合文意。

故正确答案为 D。

4. 【答案】

(1) A

(2) D

(3) D

(4) B

【解析】

(1) 推理判断题。

根据第一段关键句 However, research suggests that we like something strictly because we have chosen it. In other words, we dislike things we don't choose. 可知, 研究表明的是我们的喜好和我们的选择之间的关系, 这也是本文要讨论的话题, 由此可推断出, 下文实验也是围绕这一话题进行的, 目的是为了测试人们是否选择他们喜欢的东西。

故正确答案为 A。

(2) 细节理解题。

根据第六段关键句 It shows that the act of making choices changes how we feel about our options. The random choices might become our preferences. 它表明做出选择的行为改变了我们对自己选择的感受。随机选择可能会成为我们的偏好。可知, 实验表明随机选择可能会成为我们的偏好, 由此可知, 婴儿先前的随机选择会影响他们的偏好。

故正确答案为 D。

(3) 推理判断题。

根据第七段关键句 This new finding explains why adults build unconscious preference when they make choices between the same things. 这项新发现解释了为什么成年人在相同的事情之间做出选择时会产生无意识的偏好。由此可知, 这项新发现在生活中是重要的, 是因为它帮助我们理解了我们选择无意识的偏好。

故正确答案为 D。

(4) 标题归纳题。

结合全文内容可知, 文章主要介绍了一项新发现, 随机选择可能会成为我们的偏好, 这项发现能够解释为什么成年人在相同的事情之间做出选择时会产生无意识的偏好。Random choices matter 意为随机选择很重要, 符合文章主题, 最适合作文章标题。

故正确答案为 B。

## 二、七选五

5. 【答案】

(1) D

(2) G

(3) A

(4) E

(5) F

【解析】

(1) 设空前一句 His team found that levels of stress were the highest among adults between the ages of 22 and 25. 他的研究小组发现, 22 岁至 25 岁的成年人压力最大。所以第 1 空仍为压力水平的研究的成果。D 项, Stress levels dropped sharply after people reached their 50's. 当人们到了 50 岁时, 压力水平急剧下降。符合上文。

故正确答案为 D。

(2) 此句前一句说的是 The survey also found that men and women have similar emotional patterns as they grow older. 随着年龄变老, 男人和女人有相似的情绪的模式。所以后一句仍然是说基于男女对比的研究发现。However, women at all ages reported more sadness, stress and worry than men. 然而, 所有年龄段的女性都比男性表现出更多的悲伤、压力和担忧。

故正确答案为 G。

(3) 设空处位于第五段第一句, 而且为总领句。根据后面 One theory is that, as people get older, they become more than thankful for what they have and have better control of their emotions. 人老了之后变得对他们所拥有的事务更加感激, 而且能更好地控制情绪等。所以, 第一句 So why will happiness increase with age? 为什么幸福感会随着年龄增长。

故正确答案为 A。

(4) 根据后面的句子 people in their 80's reported the fewest problems with the quality of their sleep. 到了人们 80 岁的时候, 最少的问题就是睡眠质量问题, 是随着变老的又一个好处。上文是 Happiness is not the only thing that apparently improves with age. 随着年龄的增长, 幸福感并不是唯一明显改善的东西。

故正确答案为 E。

(5) 前一句 The original goal was to confirm the popular belief that aging is connected with increased sleep problems. 最初的目标是证实一种流行的观点, 即衰老与睡眠问题的增加有关。而第 5 空后有转折词 “but” 为转折, 得知第 5 空和其前一句顺承关系。说的是睡眠问题的增加 The survey did find an increase during middle age, especially in women. 这项调查确实发现中年人的数量有所增加, 尤其是女性。

故正确答案为 F。

### 三、完形填空

#### 6. 【答案】

(1) C

(2) B

(3) A

(4) C

(5) D



- (6) A
- (7) B
- (8) C
- (9) A
- (10) D
- (11) D
- (12) B
- (13) C
- (14) B
- (15) A
- (16) B
- (17) D
- (18) A
- (19) C
- (20) D

**【解析】**

- (1) 本题主要考查动词及语境理解。

A 项, buying 买; B 项, drawing 吸引; C 项, packing 包装; D 项, growing 种植。根据前文 Ivan, a florist, who was busy in his flower shop \_\_\_\_\_ flowers for three young girls. 可知, Ivan 是花店老板, 所以他应该是在包装鲜花。

故正确答案为 C。

- (2) 本题主要考查名词及语境理解。

A 项, customers 顾客; B 项, volunteers 志愿者; C 项, donators 捐赠者; D 项, employers 雇主。下文 Ivan is donating 50 bunches of flowers each week to volunteers. 可知, Ivan 每周都会捐花给志愿者, 因此可以推断, 这三个女孩是志愿者。

故正确答案为 B。

- (3) 本题主要考查名词及语境理解。

A 项, programme 项目; B 项, lesson 教训; C 项, trick 骗局; D 项, research 研究。根据下文 who had already taken part in the programme. 可知, 这是一个公益项目。

故正确答案为 A。

(4) 本题主要考查名词及语境理解。

A 项, lovers 爱人; B 项, teenagers 青少年; C 项, strangers 陌生人; D 项, visitors 参观者。根据上文的 a \_\_\_\_\_ of leaving bunches of blooms in public places for 和空后的 find 可知, 这个项目留花束在公共场所让人发现, 可以推断, 是想让陌生人发现。

故正确答案为 C。

(5) 本题主要考查形容词及语境理解。

A 项, certain 确定的; B 项, crowded 拥挤的; C 项, restricted 受限制的; D 项, random 任意的。根据上文 leaving bunches of blooms in public places for \_\_\_\_\_ to find. 可知, 鲜花是放在公共场所供陌生人发现, 所以应该是任意的地方。

故正确答案为 D。

(6) 本题主要考查动词及语境理解。

A 项, take 带走; B 项, enjoy 享受; C 项, respect 尊敬; D 项, appreciate 感激。根据上文 leaving bunches of blooms in public places for \_\_\_\_\_ to find. 可知, 这个项目旨在把鲜花放在任意地方让陌生人发现并带走, 因此可以推断, 鲜花附带的卡片上应该写着“请带我走”。

故正确答案为 A。

(7) 本题主要考查动词及语境理解。

A 项, admitted 承认; B 项, connected 联系; C 项, discovered 发现; D 项, changed 改变。根据上文 Smiles could be seen on the faces of the three girls who had already taken part in the programme. 可知, 曾经的陌生人现在通过 Instagram 上的主题标签联系在一起。

故正确答案为 B。

(8) 本题主要考查动词及语境理解。

A 项, prepare 准备; B 项, decorate 装饰; C 项, leave 留给; D 项, spare 抽出。根据上文 volunteers through social media, who then leave them in \_\_\_\_\_ places. 可知, 志愿者的任务是把鲜花留在任意的地方, 让陌生人带走。

故正确答案为 C。

(9) 本题主要考查动词及语境理解。

A 项, spread 传播; B 项, expect 期待; C 项, beg 乞求; D 项, steal 偷窃。根据上文 Smiles could be seen on the faces of the three girls who had already taken part in the programme. 可知, 这些志愿者脸上都带着笑容, 因此可以推断, 她们也希望通过这项行动把微笑传播出去。

故正确答案为 A。

(10) 本题主要考查形容词及语境理解。

A 项, excited 激动的; B 项, grateful 感激的; C 项, surprised 吃惊的; D 项, depressed 低落的。根据前文 During the epidemic lockdown (疫情封闭), they can't see their friends or families. 可知, 在疫情封锁期间, 人们不能见到自己的亲人和朋友, 这是很令人沮丧的。



故正确答案为 D。

(11) 本题主要考查名词及语境理解。

A 项, luck 幸运; B 项, failure 失败; C 项, leisure 空闲; D 项, hardship 困难。根据上文 During the epidemic lockdown (疫情封闭) when everyone's been a bit \_\_\_\_\_ and they can't see their friends or families. 可知, 疫情封锁让人们行动不便, 心情低落, 对人们来说是困难时期。

故正确答案为 D。

(12) 本题主要考查动词及语境理解。

A 项, asked 询问; B 项, designed 设计; C 项, contributed 贡献; D 项, permitted 允许。根据上文 They are the \_\_\_\_\_ of the "Leaving Smiles in UK", a \_\_\_\_\_ of leaving bunches of blooms in public places for \_\_\_\_\_ to find. 可知, 给陌生人送鲜花的活动应该是专门被设计的。

故正确答案为 B。

(13) 本题主要考查形容词及语境理解。

A 项, common 普通的; B 项, strange 奇怪的; C 项, positive 积极的; D 项, cheap 便宜的。根据上文 I'm going to take this beautiful bunch of flowers and \_\_\_\_\_ it for a stranger somewhere and see if we can \_\_\_\_\_ a smile today. 可知, 送鲜花的志愿者们希望一份鲜花礼物能带给陌生人微笑, 因此, 这是一种积极的改变人们生活的方式。

故正确答案为 C。

(14) 本题主要考查动词及语境理解。

A 项, donate 捐赠; B 项, receive 收到; C 项, make 制作; D 项, sell 出售。根据后文 It is hoped that people who \_\_\_\_\_ flowers might be \_\_\_\_\_ to carry out a random act of kindness of their own. 可知, 她们希望收到鲜花的人能够将善意传递下去。

故正确答案为 B。

(15) 本题主要考查动词及语境理解。

A 项, inspired 鼓舞; B 项, ordered 命令; C 项, chosen 选择; D 项, forbidden 禁止。根据后文 to carry out a random act of kindness of their own. 可知, 她们希望收到鲜花的人能够受到鼓舞而做出自己的善举。

故正确答案为 A。

(16) 本题主要考查名词及语境理解。

A 项, gifts 礼物; B 项, flowers 鲜花; C 项, cards 卡片; D 项, money 金钱。根据下文 A few people came to look at the bouquet (花束). 可知, 此处指长凳上有一些鲜花。

故正确答案为 B。

(17) 本题主要考查副词及语境理解。

A 项, constantly 不断地; B 项, casually 随便地; C 项, actually 事实上; D 项, eventually 最终。根据 A few people came to look at the bouquet (花束) before some children \_\_\_\_\_ figured it out and got



up. 可知，这些孩子们是在一些人走上前去看这些花束之后才最终弄明白，并且鼓起勇气把花送给妈妈。

故正确答案为 D。

(18) 本题主要考查名词及语境理解。

A 项，courage 勇气；B 项，interest 兴趣；C 项，mercy 怜悯；D 项，curiosity 好奇心。根据前文 A few people came to look at the bouquet (花束) before some children \_\_\_\_\_ figured it out and got up the \_\_\_\_\_ to take the flowers to Mum. 可知，孩子们起初是犹豫的，最终才鼓起勇气去拿那些花，get up the courage 意为“鼓起勇气”，符合句意。

故正确答案为 A。

(19) 本题主要考查名词及语境理解。

A 项，sadness 悲伤；B 项，willingness 愿意；C 项，kindness 善意；D 项，darkness 黑暗。根据上文 It is hoped that people who \_\_\_\_\_ flowers might be \_\_\_\_\_ to carry out a random act of kindness of their own. 可知，这个项目被设计是鼓励人们做出善举，对陌生人友善。

故正确答案为 C。

(20) 本题主要考查形容词及语境理解。

A 项，happier 更快乐；B 项，braver 更勇敢；C 项，smarter 更聪明；D 项，closer 更亲近。根据上文 encourage \_\_\_\_\_ towards strangers. 可知，这个项目鼓励人们对陌生人友善，因此它让人们的关系更加亲近。

故正确答案为 D。

#### 四、语法填空

##### 7. 【答案】

(1) has been

(2) as

(3) the

(4) my

(5) beneficial

(6) reported

(7) convenience

(8) absolutely

(9) enjoying

(10) which

##### 【解析】

(1) 本题主要考查时态。

结合句意，她在中国呆了 5 年了。根据前后句意及 for 5 years 可知，此处应用现在完成时。主语是 she，谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式 has been。

故正确答案为 has been。

(2) 本题主要考查介词。

结合句意，她和她的外国朋友在辽宁省博物馆做志愿者，帮助外国人了解唐宋八大名家展览的文化背景。固定短语 work as 担任……工作符合语意。

故正确答案为 as。

(3) 本题主要考查定冠词。

结合句意，她和她的外国朋友在辽宁省博物馆做志愿者，帮助外国人了解唐宋八大名家展览的文化背景。根据 of the Exhibition of Eight Masters of Tang and Song Dynasties 可知，此处 cultural background 特指唐宋八大家展览的文化背景，需加定冠词 the。

故正确答案为 the。

(4) 本题主要考查人称代词。

结合句意，通过帮助他们，我可以提高自己的理解，这也有利于我的学习。本空后面有 own。根据句意可知，应该用形容词性物主代词 my 修饰名词 understanding。

故正确答案为 my。

(5) 本题主要考查形容词。

结合句意，通过帮助他们，我可以提高自己的理解，这也有利于我的学习。设空后面是介词 to，应填形容词 beneficial 作表语。

故正确答案为 beneficial。

(6) 本题主要考查过去分词。

结合句意，根据当地权威机构的报告，辽宁省有来自 166 个国家的 27700 名国际学生，在中国排名第五。本句为 there be 结构，动词 report 与前面内容之间是被动关系，所以用过去分词形式。

故正确答案为 reported。

(7) 本题主要考查名词。

结合句意，为了方便外国人更好地了解中国文化，辽宁博物馆与当地大学合作提供了这样一个平台。设空处位于动词 offer 后面，根据句意，应填名词 convenience 作 offer 的宾语。

故正确答案为 convenience。

(8) 本题主要考查副词。

结合句意，我好像完全回到了唐宋八大家的时代，领略着他们的思想和精神。本空位于谓语动词之前，故应用副词修饰动词。

故正确答案为 absolutely。



- (9) 本题主要考查现在分词。

结合句意，我好像完全回到了唐宋八大家的时代，领略着他们的思想和精神。本句为 It seems that 句式，that 从句中谓语动词是 have gone，此处应为非谓语动词。Enjoy 与其逻辑主语 I 之间是主动关系，所以用现在分词作伴随状语。

故正确答案为 enjoying。

- (10) 本题主要考查定语从句。

结合句意，辽宁中医药大学校长石岩说，他支持留学生参加这样的活动，这将有助于他们把知识和文化结合起来。此处应用 which 引导非限制性定语从句，指代先行词 activities，并在从中作主语。

故正确答案为 which。

## 五、短文改错

### 8. 【答案】

- (1) 将 most 删除

- (2) 将 learn 改为 learned / learnt

- (3) 将 strongly 改为 strong

- (4) 将 they 改为 I

- (5) 将 progresses 改为 progress

- (6) 将 exciting 改为 excited

- (7) 将 before 改为 after

- (8) 在 basketball 之前添加 with

- (9) 将 a 改为 an

- (10) 将 but 改为 and

### 【解析】

- (1) 本题主要考查形容词。

句意：像许多男孩一样，我最喜欢的运动是篮球。favorite 意为“最喜爱的”本身为最高级，所以不需要再用 most。

故正确答案为将 most 删除。

- (2) 本题主要考查一般过去时。

句意：老实说，我第一次学篮球的时候觉得自己很笨。根据 I felt clumsy 可知，此处应用一般过去时。

故正确答案为将 learn 替换为 learned / learnt。

(3) 本题主要考查形容词。

句意：我移动得较慢，也不像别人那么强壮。在 was 后作表语应用形容词。

故正确答案为将 strongly 替换为 strong。

(4) 本题主要考查人称代词。

句意：但我没有放弃，把业余时间花在练习上。根据 my spare time 可知，此处是指“我”没有放弃。

故正确答案为将 they 替换为 I。

(5) 本题主要考查不可数名词。

句意：渐渐地，我取得了进步。progress 为不可数名词，所以没有复数形式。

故正确答案为将 progresses 替换为 progress。

(6) 本题主要考查形容词。

句意：我无法忘记赢得第一场比赛后我是多么的激动。根据 winning the first match. 可知此处是指“我”很激动。

故正确答案为将 exciting 替换为 excited。

(7) 本题主要考查介词。

句意：我无法忘记赢得第一场比赛后我是多么的激动。根据 I can't forget how excited I was. 可知，此处是指在赢得第一场比赛后。

故正确答案为将 before 替换为 after。

(8) 本题主要考查固定搭配和介词。

句意：我就是这样爱上篮球的。fall in love with 表示“爱上”，为固定搭配。

故正确答案为在 basketball 前添加 with。

(9) 本题主要考查不定冠词。

句意：从那时起，它就成了我生活中重要的一部分。part 为可数名词，important 的开头发音是元音，所以应用 an。

故正确答案为将 a 替换为 an。

(10) 本题主要考查连词。

句意：它让我的身体强壮，也帮助我变得自信。strengthens my body 和 helps me become confident 是并列关系。

故正确答案为将 but 替换为 and。

## 六、书面表达

### 9. 【范文】

Dear Jack,

I'm writing to recommend a convenient app where I have bought vegetables several times for my family. The features are as follows.

Firstly, it's a practical app. It can give you the recommended vegetables according to your preference. You can collect your favourite vegetables. What's more, the tracking information can be checked on the app. The whole process is like shopping online but the speed is faster. If you order vegetables in the morning, you can receive them in the afternoon.

So I strongly recommend it to you. I believe you'll fall in love with the wonderful app. I would be glad if it's helpful to you.

Yours,  
Li Hua

**【解析】** 本文是一篇应用文，需要写一封信。

1. 在题干中要求包含相关内容，故在文章编写时要十分注意，保证内容上的完整。
2. 文章中，结构要清晰，进行分段编写，用到相关连词或表达，使得文章有逻辑性。
3. 在写作中，要注意使用复杂句型，符合该年段英语学习内容；可多尝试使用高级词汇，来增加文章亮点。
4. 例句如下：
  - a. 我写信是为了推荐一个方便的应用程序，我已经为家人买了好几次蔬菜。（定语从句）
  - b. 更重要的是，可以在 app 上查看跟踪信息。（What's more 更重要的是，被动语态）
  - c. 如果你在早上订购蔬菜，你可以在下午收到。（条件状语从句）