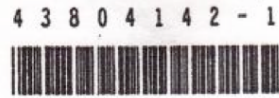


2016年高三诊断考试

英语



注意事项:

1. 本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题纸相应的位置上。
2. 本试卷满分120分,考试用时100分钟。
3. 答题全部在答题纸上完成,试卷上答题无效。

第I卷

第一部分:阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

I have completely forgotten the name of an lady who was a customer on my paper route when I was a twelve-year-old boy in Marinette, Wisconsin back in 1954.

On a mindless Saturday afternoon, a friend and I were throwing rocks onto the roof of the old lady's house in her backyard. The object of our play was to observe how the rocks changed to missiles as they rolled to the roof's edge and shot out into the yard like comets falling from the sky.

I found myself a perfectly smooth rock. The stone was too smooth, however, so it slipped from my hand as I let it go and headed straight for a small window on the old lady's back porch. At the sound of fractured glass, we ran away fast.

I was scared about getting caught that first night. However, a few days later, when I was sure that I hadn't been discovered, I started to feel guilty for her misfortune.

I made up my mind that I would save my paper delivery money, and in three weeks I had the seven dollars that I calculated would cover the cost of her window. I put the money in an envelop with a note explaining that I was sorry for breaking her window.

I waited until it was dark, snuck up to the old lady's house, and put the envelope with a note explaining that I was sorry for breaking her window.

The next day, I handed the old lady her paper and was able to return the warm smile that I was receiving from her. She thanked me for the paper and said, "Here, I have something for you." It was a bag of cookies. I thanked her and began to eat the cookies as I continued my route.

After several cookies, I felt an envelope and pulled it out of the bag. When I opened the envelope, I was astonished. Inside was the seven dollars and a short note that said, "I'm proud of you."

1. The author and his friends threw stones onto the roof of the old lady's house in order to _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. amuse themselves | B. wake her up |
| C. ask her for some help | D. help her repair it |

【解析】选 A。本题属于推理判断题中的细节推断题。该题属于中等难度题,一部分做错该题的学生主要是因为没有正确记忆 A 选项中 amuse 的意思。Amuse 为“娱乐,消遣”的意思。该题定位到第二段第一句“The object of our play was to observe”中的“object”和“play”可知,作者和朋友扔石头的目标就是为了玩,因此 A 选项中的取悦他们自己符合。另外, B、C 选项全文未提到,而 D 选项是在作者打碎了玻璃之后,感到后悔时想要做的事,

但最终只是给了 old lady 钱，并未发生 repair it。

2. What part-time job did he author do at the age of 12?

- A. Collecting stones. B. Making cookies.
C. Delivering newspaper. D. Repairing windows.

【解析】选 C。本题属于细节理解题中的单细节题。本题属于难度较低的题。根据文章第三段第一句中 “I would save my paper delivery money that I calculated would cover the cost of her window.” 可知，作者要存自己 delivery paper 所得的钱，取赔付 old lady 的窗户，由此可知他的业余时间用来送报纸。

3. When the author felt guilty about what he had done, he _____.

- A. turned to his friend for some advice.
B. just wrote a letter to apologize to the old lady.
C. went to see the old lady and admitted his mistake bravely.
D. decided to rely on his own efforts to make up for his mistake.

【解析】选 D。本题属于细节理解题中的单细节题。该题属于中等难度题。由题干定位在文章的第四段，紧接着第五段 “I made up my mind that...”，该句中的 “made up my mind ...” 与 D 选项中的 “decided to ...” 属于同义替换。作者下定决心要存自己送报纸挣来的钱，去 “cover the cost of her window”。因此 D 选项符合。A 选项文章没有提及，属于无中生有。B 选项中的动作是在作者做出决定后所发生的事。而 C 选项中所说的作者去找 old lady 并勇敢地承认了自己的错误，与原文第六段不符，该段说作者等到天黑，把信封悄悄地扔进了 old lady 的房子里，说明作者是不敢直接面对 old lady 的。

4. Which of the following can best replace the phrase “snuck up to” in paragraph 6?

- A. Broke into B. Slipped into C. Ran into D. Rushed into

【解析】选 B。本题属于猜词题。属于中等难度的题。难点分别在于原文中该词组前后的逻辑关系，以及选项中四个词组的词义识记。首先，该短语之前的第五段作者在给 old lady 写信，第六段首句提到作者特意等到“天黑”，可推断出作者是不敢直接面对 old lady 的。其次，A.break into 为破门而入，闯入；B.slip into 为悄悄潜入，溜进；C.ran into 为遭遇，陷入，偶然遇见；D.rush into 为仓促行动。因此只有 B 选项悄悄溜进符合文章逻辑与作者心理。

【语篇解析】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲了作者小时候，和自己的朋友因为贪玩而砸破了一位老婆婆家的窗户。事后，作者感到内疚，于是打算用自己平时送报纸的钱，赔付老婆婆的窗户。于是写了一封道歉信，并把自己认为能够买窗户的钱一起装进了信封里，在天黑时偷偷的放入老婆家。后来因为自己勇于认错，不但取得了老婆婆的原谅，并得到了一篮的饼干。更让作者感到震惊的是，老婆婆还回了他的钱，并同样写信说为他骄傲。

整篇文章词汇难度较小，逻辑关系也较为简单清晰，难度不大。四道题目难度适中，在单词记忆正确的基础上，好好揣摩文章逻辑，选择出正确选项的难度较小。

B

One of my first memories as a child in the 1950s was a discussion I had with my brother in our tiny bedroom in the family house in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

We had heard in school about a planet called Pluto. It was the farthest, coldest, and darkest thing a child could imagine. We guessed how long it would take to die if we stood on the surface of such a frozen place wearing only the clothes we had on. We tried to figure out how much colder Pluto was than Antarctica, or than the coldest day we had ever experienced in Pennsylvania.

Pluto---which famously was downgraded from a “major planet” to a “dwarf planet (矮星) in 2006---captured our imagination because it was a mystery that could complete our picture of what it was like at the most remote corners of our solar system.

Pluto’s undergo discovery story is part of what makes it so attractive. Clyde Tombaugh was a Kansas farm boy who built telescopes out of spare auto parts, old farm equipment and self-ground lenses. As an assistant at Lowell Observatory

in Flagstaff, Arizona, Tombaugh's task was to search millions of stars for a moving point of light, a planet that the observatory's founder thought existed beyond the orbit of Neptune. On February 18, 1930, Tombaugh found it. Pluto was the first planet discovered by an American, and represented a moment of light in the midst of the Great Depression's dark encroachment(入侵).

Pluto is much more than something that is not a planet. It's a reminder that there are many worlds out there beyond our own---that the sky isn't the limit at all. We don't know what kinds of fantastic variations on a theme nature is capable of making until we get out there to look.

5. Why did Pluto become famous in 2006 according to the passage?

- A. Because it disappeared in the sky.
- B. Because it lost its major planet status.
- C. Because it was discovered by an American.
- D. Because it was proved to be the coldest planet in the universe.

【语篇解读】

本文是一篇介绍冥王星的科普类说明文，文中主要介绍了冥王星的发现过程；冥王星从大行星被降级为矮行星的事件和冥王星给作者带来的启示。

5. 解析：答案为 B；此题为细节题，首先在题干中找到很明显的关键词 2006，回归原文定位到第三段。根据第一句话“Pluto---which famously was downgraded from a ‘major planet’ to a ‘dwarf planet’ (矮星) in 2006”得出“在 2006 年冥王星从‘大行星’降级成为‘矮星’”这件事情使冥王星在 2006 出名，所以对选项 B（因为它失去了作为“大行星”的地位）；而 A 选项是无中生有，冥王星并没有在空中消失；C 选项中冥王星是 1930 年发现的（对应倒数第二段 On February 18, 1930, Tombaugh found it.）；D 选项（因为冥王星在宇宙中被证明为是最冷的星球）原文并没有提到，也是无中生有，所以排除。

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

- A. Pluto's Strange Romance
- B. Pluto was First Discovered by a Boy.
- C. An American Scientist: Clyde Tombaugh
- D. The Days I Spent with My Brother in Pennsylvania.

6. 解析：答案为 A；此题为主旨大意题中的标题类。主要运用排除法。这篇文章从第二段开始一直在介绍冥王星 Pluto，第二段简单介绍了 Pluto 的地理环境；第三段介绍了 Pluto 在 2006 年被降级为矮星的事情；第四段介绍了 Pluto 的发现过程；最后一段总结 Pluto 带给作者的启示。然后按照排除法：B 选项是第四段出现的细节，不能作为整篇文章的主旨，所以排除；C 选项中体现的文章主体是介绍美国科学家 Clyde Tombaugh，而原文文章主体是介绍 Pluto，所以排除；D 选项是“我与我的哥哥在 Pennsylvania 度过的时光”也与原文介绍的主体不符，所以排除，答案选 A。

7. What can we learn from the fourth paragraph?

- A. Clyde Tombaugh discovered the darkness in the Great Depression.
- B. Pluto was **the only** planet that was discovered by Clyde Tombaugh.
- C. Clyde Tombaugh's telescopes used for searching stars were very simple.
- D. Clyde Tombaugh's job was to build telescopes for Lowell Observatory.

7. 解析：答案为 C；此题为推断题中的细节推断。主要运用排除法。先阅读原文中的第四段然后与四个选项进行对应。首先 A 选项“Clyde Tombaugh 在‘大萧条’时期发现了‘黑暗’”，而原文中是 Clyde Tombaugh 是发现了冥王星 Pluto，所以排除；B 选项“冥王星是 Clyde Tombaugh 唯一发现的行星”，而原文中并未提到是“唯一发现的”所以属于过度推断，排除；C 选项“Clyde Tombaugh 用来搜索行星的望远镜非常简单”，这个选项可以对应到第四段的第二句话“来自于堪萨斯的农场男孩 Clyde Tombaugh 用一些零碎的汽车零件，旧的农具和自制的镜片制作了望远镜”，从这句话中表明 Clyde Tombaugh 的望远镜是非常简单的，所以为正确答案；D 选项“Clyde Tombaugh 的工作就是为 Lowell Observatory 制作望远镜”，而第四段第三句话“Tombaugh's task was to search

millions of stars for a moving point of light, a planet that the observatory's founder thought existed beyond the orbit of Neptune”表明 Clyde Tombaugh 的工作是搜索行星，所以与原文不符，排除。

8. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph is most likely to mean' _____ ?

- A. Pluto is no less than a planet in the solar system.
- B. Pluto is much more than a planet in the solar system.
- C. Pluto is more important than any other planet in the sky.
- D. Pluto is not a planet in the solar system, but it is more than a planet.

8. 解析：答案为 D；此题为词义猜测题中的句义猜测。首先分析划线句“冥王星存在的意义不仅仅体现在它不是一个大行星。”，所以首先确定冥王星不是一个行星，这样就可以排除 B 选项（冥王星在太阳系里不仅仅是个行星）和 C 选项（冥王星在有宇宙中要比其他行星更加重要），再根据后面的句子“It's a reminder that there are many worlds out there beyond our own---that the sky isn't the limit at all”表明“冥王星更是一个提醒者，提醒人们有许多超出我们想象的世界和超出我们界定的宇宙”，所以总结得出“冥王星它不是一个大行星，但是它存在的意义要比它本身是不是一个行星更加深远”，所以答案选 D。

整篇解析

B 篇阅读是一篇科普类说明文，文章中有许多科普类词汇学生会比较陌生，所以需要学生平时多做科技类文章多积累文中常出现的词汇；还有如文中提到的“冥王星被降级为矮行星”这一类的科普常识也需要平时多关注。在四道题中，第五题较为简单，可直接在题干中抓住关键词定位到原文进行选择；第六题和第七题主要运用排除法，认真翻译每一个选项，然后对应原文段落依次排除；第八题句意猜测题难度较大，学生不仅要理解划线句本身表达的意义，还要注意下文中的句子表达的意义，并且要认真分析四个选项。总体来说，B 篇阅读难度一般，但要认真分析题干和选项以防出错。

C

Thanks to this new hands free suitcase, carrying around heavy luggage may soon become a thing of the past. Designed by Israeli company NUA Robotics, this 'smart' suitcase is the technological equivalent of Mary's little lamb – it'll follow you everywhere you go.

The carry-on suitcase, currently a prototype, connects to a smartphone app via bluetooth. It has a built-in camera sensor that can 'see' you and follow you around on flat surfaces like airport floors. It comes with an anti-theft alarm to prevent someone snatching it away when you're not looking, and, for the icing on the cake, it has a backup battery that you can use to charge all your devices.

“It can follow and carry things for people around while communicating with their smartphone, and avoiding obstacles,” explained Alex Libman, founder of NUA Robotics. “We're combining sensor network, computer vision, and robotics. So if you download our app, press the 'follow me' button, the luggage recognizes the specific user and knows to follow and communicate.”

NUA is still testing the device and trying improve features like speed and customization, but they hope to make the suitcase available to customers in a year's time. If it proves successful, they want to use the Bluetooth pairing technology to automate lots of other devices, like shopping carts at the supermarket. These devices are especially meant to be useful to the physically disabled and elderly. “Any object can be smart and robotic,” Libman said. “We want to bring robots into everyday life.”

9. The carry-on suitcase has many functions expect _____ .

- A. following you up stairs
- B. charging your smartphone
- C. giving an alarm when it is stolen
- D. avoiding obstacles automatically

9. 本题属于细节理解题中的多细节题。本题考查对文章细节部分的把握，属于难度较低的题，需要注意的是题干中“expect”一词，由此可知四个选项中仅有一个选项是原文未提及或错误的改写，通过第二段“ It comes with an anti-theft alarm to prevent someone snatching it away when you’re not looking, and, for the icing on the cake, it has a backup battery that you can use to charge all your devices.”可知该行李箱具有防盗报警和为其他设备充电的功能，通过第三段“ It can follow and carry things for people around while communicating with their smartphone, and avoiding obstacles”可知该行李箱具有规避路障的功能。

10. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. The carry-on suitcase is on the market now.
- B. Robots have already been widely used in our daily life.
- C. The bluetooth pairing technology has great application prospects.
- D. Shopping carts are mostly used by disabled and old people at the supermarket.

10. 本题属于推理判断题中的细节推断题。本题考查对文章细节部分的理解和推理，揣摩作者的意图，属于中等难度的题，只有对选项一一排除得出答案。由“NUA is still testing the device and trying improve features like speed and customization, but they hope to make the suitcase available to customers in a year’s time.”可知，该公司所研发的行李箱仍处于测试阶段，他们期望一年内在消费者中普及。由此排除 A、B 两项，即该行李箱上市，已经在日常生活中广泛使用。由“they want to use the Bluetooth pairing technology to automate lots of other devices, like shopping carts at the supermarket. These devices are especially meant to be useful to the physically disabled and elderly.”可知使用蓝牙配对技术的购物车对于残疾人和老年人很有帮助，而 D 选项是对原文中 useful 的错误改写，即残疾人和老年人通常使用购物车。

11. What’s the attitude of Libman towards robots?

- A. Critical
- B. Optimistic
- C. Skeptical
- D. Unclear

11. 该题属于推理判断题中的态度推断题。本题需要找出文章中关于 Libman 描述该发明的形容词、动词、名词，判定这些词的感情色彩得出答案，属于中等难度的题型。由第三段“Alex Libman, founder of NUA Robotics.”可知 Libman 是行李箱的发明者，并且文章前三段都在介绍该发明的功能，以及由文章最后一句“We want to bring robots into everyday life.”可知 Libman 希望普及这项新发明。该题难点在于选项中四个形容词词意的识记，A.critical 批判的 C.skeptical 怀疑的 D.unclear 不清楚的，以上均为负面词，只有 B. Optimistic 乐观的为正面词。

【语篇解读】

本文是一篇物品介绍类的说明文。本文主要介绍了以色列 NUA Robotics 公司设计了一款智能旅行箱能自动跟着主人走。箱子内置了摄像头探测器和驱动装置，通过蓝牙与主人智能手机上的 app 相连，还能躲避障碍物。箱子可以感应内部物品的重量，让你快速了解到行李是否超重，同时配备了防盗报警器，一旦被别人取走就会报警。

D

Anyone who has ever tried to make their way through the center of Amsterdam in a car knows it: the city is owned by cyclists. They hurry in swarms through the streets, unbothered by traffic rules, taking precedence (优先权) whenever they want, rendering motorists powerless by their sheer numbers.

Cyclists rule in Amsterdam and great pains have been taken to accommodate them: the city is equipped with an elaborate network of cycle-paths and lanes, so safe and comfortable that even toddlers and elderly people use bikes as the easiest mode of transport. It's not Amsterdam which boasts a network of cycle-paths, of course, you'll find them in all Dutch cities.

The Dutch take this for granted; they even tend to believe these cycle-paths have existed since the beginning of time. But that is certainly not the case. This was a time in the 1950s and 60s, when cyclists were under severe threat of being expelled from Dutch cities by the growing number of cars. Only thanks to fierce activism and a number of decisive events would Amsterdam succeed in becoming what it is, unquestionably, now: the bicycle capital of the world.

12. According to the passage, while cyclists in Amsterdam crossing a street, _____.

- A. they never feel easy to cross it as there are many cars
- B. they ignore traffic rules and follow motorists in swarms
- C. they cross it in a large number regardless of traffic rules
- D. they feel very nervous and cross it cautiously one after another

12. 本题属于细节理解题中的单细节题。本题考查对文章细节部分的把握，属于难度较低的题，通过第二段“**They hurry in swarms through the streets, unbothered by traffic rules,**”可知行人无视交通规则，C 选项中“**regardless of**”是对原文“**unbother**”的同义改写，忽视，不管。

13. This passage is most probably taken from _____.

- A. a science fiction
- B. a travelling magazine
- C. an academic report
- D. an instructive brochure

13. 本题属于主旨大意题中的文章来源题。本文在阐述交通问题时反复出现了阿姆斯特丹这一地名，并提到了荷兰其他城市，可归类为风俗人情，排除科幻小说、学术报告、指导手册三个选项。

14. Which of the following statements is not mentioned in this passage?

- A. Almost all people in Amsterdam like riding bicycles.
- B. These cycle-paths haven't existed since the beginning of time.
- C. Cities in some other countries have also begun to build their own cycle-paths.
- D. In 1950s and 60s, cyclists were in the face of being driven by the growing number of cars.

14. 该题属于细节理解题中的多细节题。本题需要注意的是题干中“not mentioned”一词，由此可知四个选项中仅有一个选项是原文未提及的，通过第二段“**It's not Amsterdam which boasts a network of cycle-paths, of course, you'll find them in all Dutch cities.**”可知，在荷兰其他城市，而不是C选项中的其他国家。

15. This passage mainly tells us _____.

- A. why the people in Amsterdam rode bicycles.
- B. when Amsterdam built many cycle-paths and lanes.
- C. how Amsterdam became the bicycle capital of the world
- D. what the Amsterdam government has done in the past few years

15. 该题属于主旨大意题。说明文主旨大意首先要找出文中反复出现的名词，然后定位文首，文末，通过“**Only thanks to fierce activism and a number of decisive events would Amsterdam succeed in becoming what it is, unquestionably, now: the bicycle capital of the world.**”可知C选项正确。

【语篇解读】

本文是一篇现象阐述类的说明文。本文主要介绍了自行车之都——荷兰阿姆斯特丹目前所面临的交通状况，便捷高效的科技以及当地人的行动使得骑自行车仍然能够在当今与驾驶汽车分庭抗礼。

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

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

People need homes: children assume their parents' place as home; boarders call school "home" on weekdays; married couples work together to build new homes; and travelers ... have no place to call "home", at least for a few nights. _____ 16 _____? Don't they have the right to a home. Of course they do.

Some regular travelers take their own belongings: like bed sheets, pillowcases and family photos to make them feel like home no matter where they are; some stay for long periods in the same hotel and as a result become very familiar with service and attendants;

Others may simply put some flowers by the hotel window to make things more homely. _____ 17 _____!

And how about maintaining relationships while in transit _____ 18 _____; some send letters and postcards, or even photos; others may just call and say hi, just to let their friends know that they're still alive and well. _____ 19 _____.

Making friends on the way helps travelers feel more or less at home. Backpackers in youth hostels may become very good friends, even closer than siblings.

Nowadays, fewer people are working in their local towns, so how do they develop a sense of belonging? _____20____. Whenever we are, with just a bit of effort and imagination, we can make the place we stay "home".

- A. Home is the harbor for travelers
- B. People find ways to keep in touch
- C. Do all people have a comfortable home
- D. Some keep contact with their friends via internet
- E. So how about people who have to travel for extended periods of time
- F. Whenever we step out of our local boundaries, there is always another "home" waiting to be found
- G. Furthermore, driving a camping car during lone's travels and sleeping in the vehicle at night is just like home -- only mobile!

答案：EGDBF

【解析】

- 1 E文中本空后出现？只有本选项符合疑问句。
- 2 根据上下文意义，下文开始讲解在旅途中如何维系关系。因此上文仍然在讲解travels如何have the right to a home，根据furthermore及本句语意is just like home 可得。
- 3 根据文意可得：下文中将讲解how about maintaining relationships while in transit，并且根据18空后的；可得以下内容并列。
- 4 B本句为总结性的语言，针对上文的几种maintaining relationships 的方式总结，本句答案中的to keep in touch和上文呼应。
- 5 F本题考察名词呼应，选项中的out of our local boundaries与上文中working in their local towns呼应。

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节：完形填空（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四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

All parents know that one of their most important tasks is to prepare their children for an (21) _____ life, but any parent can tell you that it's hard to let (22) _____ of your children. That (23) _____ between keeping your children safe and allowing them to learn from their own mistakes can be (24) _____. Years of experience means that parents often do know best, but (25) _____, the young, being less bound by tradition, are often more (26) _____, more able to find new solutions to old problems. (27) _____ are led by the young.

Good teachers make the growth of critical thinking easier in their students, (28) _____ that this can lead to a questioning of the teachers' basic beliefs. Schools encourage parents to become (29) _____, but are often embarrassed when parents **have reservations about** some of the educational methods being used. The rebellions (叛逆的) (30) _____ are important in social development. They are not (31) _____ representatives of those they want to (32) _____ or not realistic in their demands, (33) _____ their voices must be heard.

Good parents know that just forbidding particular behaviors does not prevent their children from finding ways to (34) _____ in these forbidden activities. (35) _____, sometimes the forbidden fruit is more (36) _____, just because it is not accepted by (37) _____. Parents must work with their children to educate them (38) _____ the facts, know as much as possible about the lives of their children, provide a good example, encourage more wholesome activities (39) _____ support their children when they don't follow (40) _____ is expected of them. But the most important point is that they also need to learn how to let go.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. happy | B. independent | C. meaningful | D. easy |
| 22. A. go | B. drop | C. alone | D. fall |
| 23. A. alternative | B. difference | C. balance | D. definition |
| 24. A. heartbreaking | B. heartbroken | C. warmhearted | D. wholehearted |
| 25. A. on one hand | B. for one thing | C. on the other hand | D. in other words |
| 26. A. creative | B. active | C. passive | D. unlimited |
| 27. A. Destructions | B. Revolutions | C. Conversations | D. Recognitions |
| 28. A. just to find | B. only to find | C. just to know | D. only to know |
| 29. A. linked | B. attached | C. included | D. involved |
| 30. A. young | B. old | C. middle-aged | D. aging |
| 31. A. frequently | B. accidentally | C. certainly | D. necessarily |
| 32. A. suggest | B. represent | C. imply | D. respond |
| 33. A. so | B. and | C. but | D. then |
| 34. A. engage | B. result | C. persist | D. believe |
| 35. A. Anyhow | B. However | C. Indeed | D. Somehow |
| 36. A. confusing | B. inviting | C. astonishing | D. shocking |
| 37. A. government | B. organization | C. authority | D. agency |
| 38. A. at | B. of | C. on | D. over |
| 39. A. but also | B. or | C. nor | D. otherwise |
| 40. A. whether | B. that | C. which | D. what |

题目解析：

题号	正确答案	词性类别	解析
21.	B	形容词题	21和22题在同一句话里，所以不能单独去看。
22.	A	动词题	原句“所有的父母都知道，最重要的任务之一，就是让自己的孩子准备好过xxxx样的生活，但是每个父母都知道很难xxx你的孩子。” 加之23空后边说keep your children safe, 只有独立生活才会需要让孩子自己保证安全，所以，21空填independent, 独立的；22填 go, let go of 放手。
23.	C	名词题	首先，D项definition没有和between的搭配，A. B. C 三选项都有 xxx between A and B；其次，本空前有个that, that一定代指之前出现过的名词或者前一句话。后边有“保证孩子安全和允许他们自己犯错”，所以that代指的应该是前边的整句话说的这件事儿，即“所有父母都知道..... 很难对孩子放手”这件事。而文章强调的是两件事都要做，不能选其一，所以只能选balance。Alternative, 两者选其一的选项，difference是两者之间的差距。
24.	A	形容词题	这个题四个选项有特点，前两负态度，后两正态度。所以本题一定通过感情色彩做出。这句话是跟在but和hard之后的态度，所以保持负态度，故排除C和D；A和B之差在于ing和ed，句子说的是这件事令人xxxx，所以选择ing, heartbreaking。
25.	C	连词短语题	前边说父母，后边说年轻人，两件事，另一方面，所以是on the other hand。本句中的 be bound by 被.....束缚
26.	A	形容词题	此处形容词，跟后边的 more able to find new solutions 是同样的感情色彩，所以需要选褒义词，且是new solutions的同义词，只有creative 有创造力的，符合题。active 活跃的；passive, 被动的；unlimited, 没有极限的——这是干扰项，意思正确，但是修饰关系有误。unlimited和limited 只能物做主语，比如智力，想象力，等，但是不能人作主语。
27.	B	名词题	本句意思是，xxx是由年轻人主导的。哪个选项和new solutions是对应线索呢？只有revolution, 革命。destruction 毁灭，毁坏；conversation 对话；recognition 承认，认可。
28.	B	语法题	just to 是直接目的，only to是意想不到的目的；前半句说“好老师使得孩子更容易有批判式思考”，后半句说这会导致老师基本信念的质疑。前边是好事，后边是坏事，所以是意想不到的，故排除A和C；其次know是已知，find是发现未知，所以选择find。only to find “意想不到地发现.....”
29.	D	形容词题	本题难度较大。首先，选项四个词都可以和get搭配，增加排除难度；其次四选项意思都有“参与，加入”的意思，学校让家长参与，linked是两事物连接起来，attached是有感情地附属，included是内容包括，involved是行动参与。所以选择involved。后半句have reservations about是理解难点，应译为：持保留态度。 句意“学校鼓励父母变得xx样，但是当父母对当前正在使用的教育方法持保留态度时，学校通常会很尴尬。”父母持保留态度=父母的观点是负态度。再次；
30.	A	形容词题	此题难度非常低，叛逆的，以及之后的they代表自己想代表的事物，都是独立的角色，也就是the young, 年轻人。
31.	D	副词题	难点！！三空一句，先挑能做出来的做.....

32.	B	动词题	最简单——33 they are not or not... , _____ their voices must be heard. 前边两个都是not, 证明后边是重点, 所以是not but, 33题选择but ;
33.	C	逻辑+固定搭配	这句可推得32——句子意思“他们不xxx代表他们想yyy的, 或者在他们需求里不现实的, ”也就是xxx的地方都是“不代表”, A是不频繁代表, B是不偶然代表, C是当然不代表, D是不一定代表, 只有D表示否定, 不代表。 最后填满未知信息——他们不一定代表他们想代表的, 这里yyy的部分就很好理解了。故选represent。
34.	A	动词题	动词词义辨析, 所以句意理解很重要——好的家长知道, 禁止特定的行为并不会防止孩子们发现xxx这些被禁活动的方法。禁止活动, 孩子当然是要参加活动, 所以engage in “参加” 正确。 result in导致; persist in = insist in 坚持; believe in 相信。
35.	C	连词题	前边说禁止某些行为也不能禁止孩子参与这些被禁活动的方法, 后句说forbidden fruit 禁果是xxx的, 就是因为他不被xxx接受。所以前后两句是同向的, anyhow、however是转折, somehow是“莫名其妙地”, 为高频错误选项, 只有indeed是前后同向, “的确地”。
36.	B	形容词题	“的确, 禁果有时是更加的xxx的” 跟前一句话是同向的, 同样的感情色彩。astonishing和shocking, 同意必同错; confusing, 困惑的, 和禁果无法构成搭配关系。但是这四个词里, inviting是熟词僻意, 是“美味的, 诱人的”, 是否认识该词这个意思对句子理解非常重要。
37.	C	名词题	“仅仅因为它不被xxx接受”。乍一看, government, organization, authority和agency都正确, 而且读完全文都没有看到原词复现, 或者同类名词。所以该题的解题思路, 是找出四个选项之中的不同于其他三个的那一个——只有authority是抽象名词“权威”, 其他三个都是具体名词, 政府, 组织和机构。
38.	C	介词题	父母们必须在教育孩子的问题上基于事实(就是上述说的那些禁止行为的事实)。on the facts 基于事实, 其他的介词只有over与之相搭配, 掩盖事实。
39.	A	连词题	续上半句, “提供一个好的榜样, 鼓励更多的健全健康的活动”, 空格后, “支持她们的孩子当孩子们不遵守他们被期望的那样”。前后两句逻辑一致, 所以是but also而且。
40.	D	语法题	此处考察从句连接词的选填, 空格前是follow, 及物动词, 所以___ is expected of them是宾语从句; 其次空格处缺少主语, 选项中符合名词性从句缺少主语的只能填what和which, 而what没有范围, which有范围。局子里没有给出表示范围的名词短语, 所以此题选择what。

文章总体解析：

【篇章】

- 该文章延续了“兰州市一诊完形填空难度最大”的第1传统, 此次以一篇议论文的形式, 再次提升了延续自2015年夹叙夹议的难度。难度系数 ★★★★★
- 该文章话题为亲子关系, 为新课标高考真题老牌经典话题, 需持续关注!
- 该文章的来源: 改编自一篇阅读理解。文章有删减, 删减部分为——“叛逆的”所在句之前增加

Governments encourage unimportant groups to empower themselves in order to participate fully in the development process. And they are often surprised when the new leaders of these groups turn around and attack the policies of that same government.

有了这一段话对于文章的理解应该更加深刻一些。

【题型】

- 该文章延续了“兰州市一诊完形填空考语法”的第2传统，语法题为28题和40题。比2015年减少2题，由此可知，完形填空最终趋势仍然是纯考察词汇的用法。
- 本文动词题考察3题，名词题考察3题，形容词和副词题考察6题，考频超过动词题，跃居榜首。这点与高考新课标真题相较反常，形容词考察频率不会高过名词题。
- 再次体现出完形填空做题思路——线索和答案都在文章里，不会的不要蒙，从会的入手，慢慢填补未知信息，直到文章意思完整，语句通顺，符合逻辑。

【考察词汇】

- 除了高考核心词汇之外，一诊的完形填空词汇量一向很大。比如本次出现的 revolution, be bound by, critical, have reservations about, alternative, wholehearted, wholesome。都是选修六以上的难度。
- 本文考察熟词僻意，inviting，熟词僻意的考察也是一诊试卷老传统。

第二节 (共10小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分15分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Overhead bridges are found in many parts of big cities, especially in places 41 _____ traffic is very heavy and crossing the road is dangerous. The purpose of these bridges 42 _____ (be) to enable pedestrians to cross roads 43 _____ (safe). Overhead bridges are used in very much the 44 _____ way as zebra crossings. They are more efficient although 45 (little) convenient because people have to climb up a long flight of steps. This is 46 _____ (convenient) especially to older people. When pedestrians use an overhead bridge, they do not hold up traffic. However, when they cross a busy road using a zebra crossing, traffic is held up. This why the government has built many overhead bridges 47 _____ (help) pedestrians and to keep traffic moving at the same time. For their own safety, pedestrians should be encouraged to use them instead of 48 _____ (risk) their lives by dashing across the road. Old people, however, may find it a little difficult climbing up and down the steps, but it is still much safer than walking across the road with all the dander of moving traffic. Overhead bridges serve a very useful purpose. Pedestrians, both old and young, should make 49 _____ a habit to use them. This will prevent unnecessary accidents and 50 _____ (lose) of life.

【解析】

- 1 where 考察定语从句, 先行词为places, 还原后在后面的定语从句中做地点状语。
- 2 is 考察主谓一致, 首先确定本句缺失谓语动词, 句子主语为目的状语, 因此谓语形式为is。
- 3 safely 考察词性变化, 首先确定本句修饰的词为动词cross, 因此应变形为副词形式修饰动词。
- 4 same 考察固定搭配, 由后文的as提示可得考察the same...as 固定搭配。
- 5 less 考察比较级, 首先由逻辑关系词although确定本句与前句构成转折关系, 再由前半句的more 确定本句为less。
- 6 inconvenient 考察词语变形, 首先确定本空应填写形容词, 再由上文的less convenient 确定本句意义为inconvenient。
- 7 to help 考察非谓语, 首先确定本句已经有谓语动词has built, 因此本空应填写非谓语动词形式 to help 做目的状语。
- 8 risking 考察非谓语动词, 本句中instead of 为短语介词后应跟动词的现在分词形式。
- 9 it 考察形式宾语, 代替句子中真正的主语to use them .
- 10 loss 考察词性变化, 首先确定本句中and之后的词与之前的accident 名次并列, 因此变形为名词loss。

第三部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分35分)

第一节: 短文改错 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 下文就是你同桌的一篇作文。文中共有10处语言错误, 每句最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

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。

This morning, I was jogging in the park when I caught sight a. wallet on a bench. Clear, someone had left it there by an accident. I picked it up and checked the contents. Inside them, I found some money or a card with a phone number. Believing that the owner would be worrying, I immediately try the number. A man answered it in an anxious voice. Heard that I had his wallet, he sighed with relief and told me he would return right away. Ten minutes later, the man arrived. After confirming he was the owner, I handed the wallet back with him. With his thumbs up, he expressed his gratitude to me repeatedly. Seeing the smile on his face, I felt happy that I was able to help.

- 1 添加of, 考察短语catch sight of。
- 2 clear改为clearly, 副词放在句首, 修饰一句话。
- 3 删除an, 考察固定搭配by accident.
- 4 them改为it, 考察代词的指代一致, 指代上文的wallet.
- 5 or改为and, 此处的意义为找到了money和card。
- 6 worrying改为worried, 主语为owner, 形容修饰人应为worried。
- 7 try 改为tried, 考察谓语动词时态, 全文时态为一般过去时。
- 8 heard改为hearing, 本句已经有了真的谓语动词sighed, 因此应该用非谓语动词, 逻辑主语为he, 用hearing做伴随状语。
- 9 with 改为to, 考察固定搭配hand back to.
- 10 Thumbs改为thumb,考察名词单复数变化。thumb up 表示竖起大拇指称赞.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 你喜爱的杂志《读者》创办了校园版 (School Edition), 为了吸引更多的学生读者, 现面向广大学生征集意见, 请你依据以下内容给主编写封邮件, 谈谈你的建议, 内容包括:

1. 说明该杂志校园版在学生中日渐受到欢迎, 你本人也是它的忠实读者;
2. 你的建议: (1) 希望多刊登一些学生的原创文章
(2) (至少再提出两条建议)。

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。

Dear chief editor,

As a student, I hope you will have more and more readers. Hope my suggestions would be useful.

Sincerely yours,
Li Hua

范文:

One possible version:

Dear chief editor,

I'm a regular reader of your magazine, especially School Edition. I like it much mainly for its excellent articles and the profound meanings each passage has.

Being a faithful reader, I do hope it will become even more popular. Here are some suggestions to achieve it. First, why not use some articles from students? Students may feel very proud if others read his / her articles. Second, I think it would be better if you could tell some campus stories. In this way, they would become more interested in this edition. Last but not the least, could you please cover some campus abroad? Students could be eager to know about foreign students.

As a student, I hope you will have more and more readers. Hope my suggestions would be useful.

Sincerely yours,
Li Hua

【解析】

- 本篇书面表达属于新课标 II 卷常考的**建议类书信体作文**。对于书信体我们主要强调**词汇句型和书写形式**。逻辑清晰行文流畅，要求学生有良好的**语言运用能力和重点词汇的升级能力**；
- 在形式上注意书信作文的**三段论**，第一段用两句话引出话题；第二段是重点段落，需要三个出彩的过渡词做连接引出三个有用性建议，并且挑一或两个建议进行扩充；第三段总结，题目中已为你写好。
- 除此之外，要想写出 A 档作文，则要在重点语法和句型以及高级写作词汇上多斟酌。语法点不要重复，重点语法如三大从句的写作，非谓语，被动语态是硬性要求，虚拟语气，倒装也可酌情采用；基础词汇也要升级为高级词汇，尽可能多的使用高级词组及惯用表达。

【细致范文分析】

文章**首段两句话**，介绍杂志的流传性及原因。its excellent articles and the profound meanings each passage has 中运用了省略关系词的定语从句，以及 profound 这个高级词汇。

第二段是文章重点。Being a faithful reader, I do hope it will become even more popular. 句首用非谓语 Being 做状语从而代替了学生比较常用的 as；同时，**助动词加动词原型**是学生比较擅长的强调结构。第二部分由总括句引出了 3 点建议，“**首先**”这个词语的表达我们升级为“**To start/begin with、First and foremost、In the first place,**” 题目要求的“原创文章”我们可以用学过的 original 一词；

第二个建议是关于校园故事，“其次”这个词语的表达也可以继续升级为“**additionally、in addition, ...**”； I think it would be better if you could tell some campus stories 一句中，campus 是必修词汇，条件状语从句也是学生在写作中必用的语法点。第三个建议是围绕报道国外校园的主题，其中 cover some campus abroad, be eager to 属于高分表达。

总体观之，这篇书面表达难度适中，题目中规中矩。如果要写出彩，**首先，尽可能多的运用老师总结的高级核心词汇/词组，词汇需要平时多积累，拒绝出现任何拼写错误；其次，重点语法都要涵盖，避免出现语法错误；最后，文章三段式的连接词要突出，能够一眼识别核心句。**总而言之，冰冻三尺非一日之寒，书面表达一定要在平日多读多写多积累方能得到理想的分数。