

目录

高一语文寒假作业说明	3
作业打卡	4
文言文阅读 1	4
文言文阅读 2	10
文言文阅读 3	16
文言文阅读 4	22
文言文阅读 5	29
文言文阅读 6	36
文言文阅读 7	42
文言文阅读 8	48
古诗练习 1	54
古诗练习 2	59
古诗练习 3	65
古诗练习 4	69
英语寒假作业安排表	77
Day1 U1 基础词汇（一）；空英 W1	78
Day2 U1 基础词汇（二）；天学网同步听说训练 Unit 1	82
Day3 综合训练 1	85
Day4 U2 基础词汇（一）；空英 W2	89
Day5 U2 基础词汇（二）；天学网同步听说训练 Unit 2	94
Day 6 (综合训练 2)	97
Day7 U3 基础词汇（一）；空英 W3	102
Day8 U3 基础词汇（二）；天学网同步听说训练 Unit 3	107
Day 9 (综合训练 3)	109
Day10 U4 基础词汇（一）；空英 W4	114
Day11 U4 基础词汇（二）；天学网同步听说训练 Unit 4	118

Day 12 (综合训练 4)	120
数学假期作业	125
寒假作业之一 集合与逻辑	125
寒假作业之二 等式与方程	127
寒假作业之三 不等式	129
寒假作业之四 函数的概念	131
寒假作业之五 函数的性质	134
寒假作业之六 幂、指、对函数基础	137
寒假作业之七 幂、指、对函数综合	140
寒假作业之八 概率与统计	142
寒假作业之九 平面向量	146
寒假作业之十 综合练习	148
数学参考答案	154

高一语文寒假作业说明

第一部分：文言文阅读练习（8天，每天60分钟）

本次作业所选文言文，都是重要人物的传记，希望大家在阅读人物传记的过程中，能够对他们的生平行状，对他们所处的历史时代，对传记文体的风貌，进而对中国古代社会文化有更进一步的了解与知识储备。

请同学们订正清楚选择题的错误选项，卷面上要有痕迹；精细、准确地完成并订正句子翻译；在60分钟的学习时间内，还希望大家充分利用原文和译文，扩充自己的文言知识储备。

第二部分：古诗阅读练习（4天，每天60分钟）

读懂古诗，需要方法指导，需要阅读数量的累积、质量的保证。

诗歌习题，标注星号的是重点篇目，所有同学都要精读作品，精心完成并订正习题；未标注星号的篇目，同学们可根据自身状况分配时间精力，以每天用时60分钟为准。

完成这部分作业，我们需要注意认清本末：我们的目标是充分读懂诗歌，习题为大家提示了一首诗的理解难点和赏析要点，是读懂诗歌的辅助工具，切忌盲目刷题。

没有习题的诗歌，请借助“评析”部分理解、欣赏诗歌，圈画“评析”部分的重点词句。

第三部分：12天的作业之外，请大家保持阅读习惯，推荐书目和自选书目阅读相结合。

推荐：两册《读书课》 本学期的《伏脉时文报》

人民日报评论部《与青春谈谈心》人民出版社

曹林《时评中国4》北京大学出版社

莫砺锋《莫砺锋讲唐诗课》江苏文艺出版社

作业打卡

日期	内容	完成打卡	日期	内容	完成打卡
___月___日	文言文练习 1		___月___日	文言文练习 7	
___月___日	文言文练习 2		___月___日	文言文练习 8	
___月___日	文言文练习 3		___月___日	古诗练习 1	
___月___日	文言文练习 4		___月___日	古诗练习 2	
___月___日	文言文练习 5		___月___日	古诗练习 3	
___月___日	文言文练习 6		___月___日	古诗练习 4	

文言文阅读 1

1. 宋史·苏辙传（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成 1-4 题。

苏辙，字子由，年十九，与兄轼同登进士科，又同策制举。仁宗春秋高，辙虑或倦于勤，因极言得失。而于禁廷之事，尤为切至。策入，辙自谓必见黜。考官司马光第以三等，范镇难之。考官胡宿以为不逊，请黜之。仁宗曰：“以直言召人，而以直言弃之，天下其谓我何？”宰相不得已，置之下等，授商州军事推官。三年，辙为大名推官。逾年，丁父忧。服除，神宗立己二年，辙上书言事，召对延和殿。

王安石以执政与陈升之领三司条例，命辙为之属。安石出《青苗书》使辙熟议，辙尽言其弊。会河北转运判官王广廉奏乞度僧牒数千为本钱，于陕西漕司私行青苗法，春散秋敛，与王安石意合，于是青苗法遂行。安石因遣八使之四方，访求遗利。中外知其必迎合生事，皆莫敢言。辙以书抵安石，力陈其不可。安石怒，将加以罪。陈升之止之，以为河南推官。

宣仁后临朝，用司马光、吕公著，欲革弊事。光以安石私设《诗》、《书新义》考试天下士，欲改科举，别为新格。辙言：“进士来年秋试，日月无几，而议不时决。诗赋虽小技，比次声律，用功不浅。至于治经，诵读讲解，尤不轻易。要之，来年皆未可施行。乞来年科场，一切如旧，惟经义兼取注疏及诸家论议，或出己见，不专用王氏学。仍罢律义，令举人知有定论，一意为学，以待选试，然后徐议元佑五年以后科举格式，未为晚也。”光皆不能从。

辙性沉静简洁为文汪洋澹泊似其为人不愿人知之而秀杰之气终不可掩其高处殆与兄轼相迫。所著《诗传》、《春秋传》、《古史》、《老子解》、《栾城文集》并行于世。

（节选自《宋史·苏辙传》）

1.下列对文中画波浪线部分的断句，正确的一项是（3分）

- A.辙性沉静简洁/为文汪洋澹泊/似其为人/不愿人知之/而秀杰之气终不可掩/其高处殆与兄轼相迫。
- B.辙性沉静简洁/为文汪洋澹泊/似其为人/不愿人知之/而秀杰之气终不可掩其高处/殆与兄轼相迫。
- C.辙性沉静/简洁为文/汪洋澹泊/似其为人/不愿人知之/而秀杰之气终不可掩其高处/殆与兄轼相迫。
- D.辙性沉静/简洁为文/汪洋澹泊/似其为人/不愿人知之/而秀杰之气终不可掩/其高处殆与兄轼相迫。

2.下列对文中加点词语的相关内容解说，不正确的一项是（3分）

- A.制举，又叫制科，是由皇帝下诏而举行的小范围考试，通过策论文章考查应试者水平，选拔各类特殊人才。
- B.宰相，中国古代最高行政长官的通称，各朝代所对应的官名有所不同，可不受君主限制，具有独立处理政务的权力。
- C.临朝，特指皇室女性亲临朝廷处理政事。古时后宫是不能上厅堂的，所以后妃要掌权就要“临朝”。
- D.注疏，注是对经书字句的注解；疏，对经书所做注解的注解。注疏的内容关乎经籍中词语的意义、史实等。

3.下列对原文有关内容的分析和概括，不正确的一项是（3分）

- A.苏辙参加制举考试，文章言词激切。苏辙在制举考试的策论文章中，因为激切地谈论朝廷宫禁之事，虽然得到皇帝的理解，但最终还是被列入下等。
- B.苏辙为国为民，劝说王安石。王安石施行青苗法后，派遣使者前往各地寻求未收取的财利。人们对此颇有担心，最终选派苏辙去信劝说王安石。
- C.苏辙体谅士子，建议考试从旧。司马光想要对科举考试加以改革，但苏辙认为考试时间将近，建议来年的考试除稍作变动外，尽量一切如旧，可是司马光没有听从。
- D.苏辙敢于直言，不以谄媚为事。无论是对于皇帝，还是执政的王安石与司马光，苏辙均能直言其弊，不以对方位高权重而畏缩不言，体现了他正直耿介的品性。

4.把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。（10分）

- （1）策入，辙自谓必见黜。考官司马光第以三等，范镇难之。（5分）

(2) 辙以书抵安石，力陈其不可。安石怒，将加以罪。(5分)

【参考答案】

1.A (辙性沉静简洁，为文汪洋澹泊，似其为人，不愿人知之，而秀杰之气终不可掩，其高处殆与兄轼相迫。)

2.B (宰相秉承君主旨意处理全国政务。)

3.B (苏辙写信劝说王安石是出自己意，并不是受众人委派。)

4. (1) 策论文章送达皇帝后，苏辙自认为一定会被黜免。考官司马光将他置于第三等，范镇感到为难。(入，1分，翻译为“送达”、“呈上”均可；见，1分，翻译为“被”；难，1分，翻译为“对...感到为难”、“认为...很为难”均可。大意2分。)

(2) 苏辙将书信给王安石，竭力陈说这件事不可行。王安石大怒，想要把罪名施加给他。

(抵，1分，翻译为“送达”、“送给”“给”均可；力，1分，翻译为“竭力”“全力”均可；“将加以罪”，状语后置句，1分，翻译为“想要把罪名施加给他”。大意2分。)

【参考译文】

苏辙，字子由，十九岁时，和哥哥苏轼一同考中进士科，又一同参加制举的策论考试。宋仁宗年岁已高，苏辙想他或许会对勤于政事感到疲倦，于是详尽地论说为政的得失，而对官禁朝廷的事，论述得尤为激切。策论文章送达皇帝后，苏辙自认为一定会被黜免。考官司马光将他置于第三等，(注：制举考试的合格者分为五等，因一、二等为虚设，所以三等为最高。)范镇感到为难。考官胡宿认为对皇上不恭，要求黜落他。仁宗说：“本来是想用直言求取人才，却因直言而抛弃他，天下人会怎么说我呢？”宰相不得已，把他列入下等，任商州军事推官。过了三年，为大名推官。过一年，遭父丧。服丧后，神宗已即位二年，苏辙上书论政事，被召见于延和殿。

当时王安石以宰相身份与陈升之管三司条例司，叫苏辙入三司条例司作为属员。王安石拿《青苗书》出来让苏辙仔细说说意见，苏辙详尽地说了它的不足之处。河北转运判官王广廉上奏请求发给几千份度僧牒作为本钱，在陕西转运司私自实行青苗法，春天发放秋天收还，和王安石意见相合，于是青苗法实行。王安石派八位官员到四方各地，寻求尚未收取的财利。朝廷内外知道这些人一定会迎合王安石心意添加事情，都不敢说。苏辙将书信送给王安石，竭力陈说这件事不可行。王安石大怒，想要施加罪名给他。陈升之劝阻，任为河南推官。

宣仁后垂帘听政，起用司马光、吕公著，想革除弊政。司马光因王安石私自设《诗经》、《尚书新义》来考试天下士人，于是想改变科举，另立新的条例。苏辙说：“进士来年秋天考试，没有多少日子了，而议论没有及时决定。诗赋虽然是小技，但要讲究声律，用的功夫不浅。至于治经书，诵读和讲解，尤其不是轻易的事。总之，来年都还不能实行。请求来年的考试，一切还照旧，惟有经书的释义兼取注疏及各家议论，或提出应举者自己的见解，不专用王安石的学说。并罢去对律令释义的考试，使应举的人知道有定论，一心一意做学问，以待选拔考试，然后慢慢地议论元祐五年以后科举的条例，也不算晚。”司马光都不听。

苏辙性情沉静简洁，写文章气势宏大而淡泊，和他的为人相似，不愿被人知道，而俊秀杰出之气终究不可掩饰，他的高超大致和哥哥苏轼相近。所著《诗传》、《春秋传》、《古史》、《老子解》、《栾城文集》都流传于世。

2. 资治通鉴·曹操谋迎天子（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成1-4题。（16分）

曹操在许，谋迎天子。众以为：“山东未定，韩暹、杨奉，负功恣睢，未可卒制。”荀彧曰：“昔晋文公纳周襄王而诸侯景从，汉高祖为义帝缟素而天下归心。

自天子蒙尘，将军首唱义兵，徒以山东扰乱，未遑远赴。今銮驾旋轸，东京榛芜，义士有存本之思，兆民怀感旧之哀。诚因此时，奉主上以从人望，大顺也；秉至公以服天下，大略也；扶弘义以致英俊，大德也。四方虽有逆节，其何能为？韩暹、杨奉，安足恤哉！若不时定，使豪杰生心，后虽为虑，亦无及矣。”操乃遣扬武中郎将曹洪将兵西迎天子，董承等据险拒之，洪不得进。

议郎董昭，以杨奉兵马最强而少党援，作操书与奉曰：“吾与将军闻名慕义，便推赤心。今将军拔万乘之艰难，反之旧都，翼佐之功，超世无畴，何其休哉！方今群凶猾夏，四海未宁，神器至重，事在维辅；必须众贤，以清王轨，诚非一人所能独建，心腹四支，实相恃赖，一物不备，则有阙焉。将军当为内主，吾为外援，今吾有粮，将军有兵，有无相通，足以相济，死生契阔，相与共之。”奉得书喜悦，语诸将军曰：“兖州诸军近在许耳，有兵有粮，国家所当依仰也。”遂共表操为镇东将军，袭父爵费亭侯。

操引董昭并坐，问曰：“今孤来此，当施何计？”昭曰：“将军兴义兵以诛暴乱，入朝天子，辅翼王室，此五霸之功也。此下诸将，人殊意异，未必服从，今留匡弼，事势不便惟有移驾幸许耳然朝廷播越新还旧京远近跂望冀一朝获安今复徙驾不厌众心。夫行非常之事，乃有非常之功，愿将军算其多者。”操曰：“此孤本志也。杨奉近在梁耳，闻其兵精，得无为孤累乎？”昭曰：“奉少党援，心相凭结，镇东、费亭之事，皆奉所定，宜时遣使厚遣答谢，以安其意。说‘京都无粮，欲车驾暂幸鲁阳，鲁阳近许，转运稍易，可无县乏之忧。’奉为人勇而寡虑，必不见

疑，比使往来，足以定计，奉何能为累！”操曰：“善！”即遣使诣奉。庚申，车驾出轅而东，遂迁都许。己巳，幸曹操营，以操为大将军，封武平侯。

(节选自《资治通鉴·卷第六十二》，有删改)

1.下列对文中画波浪线部分的断句，正确的一项是()

- A. 事势不便/惟有移驾/幸许耳然/朝廷播越新还/旧京远近跂望/冀一朝获安/今复徙驾/不厌众心
- B. 事势不便/惟有移驾幸许耳/然朝廷播越/新还旧京/远近跂望/冀一朝获安/今复徙驾/不厌众心
- C. 事势不便/惟有移驾/幸许耳然/朝廷播越/新还旧京/远近跂望/冀一朝获安/今复徙驾/不厌众心
- D. 事势不便/惟有移驾幸许耳/然朝廷播越新还/旧京远近跂望/冀一朝获安/今复徙驾/不厌众心

2.下列对文中加点词语的相关内容的理解，不正确的一项是()

- A. “缟素”，缟与素都是白色的生绢，引申为白色。在古文中即指丧服，也比喻俭朴。在这里是“俭朴”的意思。
- B. “万乘”，一万辆兵车。周代制度规定，天子地方千里，能出兵车万乘，因此常以“万乘”指天子、帝王。
- C. “四海”，指全国各地。古以中国四境有海环绕，各按方位为东海、南海、西海、北海，因时而异，说法不一。
- D. “五霸”，即春秋五霸，一种说法是指齐桓公、宋襄公、晋文公、秦穆公和楚庄王，另一种说法是指齐桓公、晋文公、楚庄王、吴王阖闾、越王勾践。

3.下列对原文有关内容的分析和概括，不正确的一项是()

- A. 献帝将返回旧京，曹操认为，借此时机奉迎天子以顺从民心是最合乎时势的行动，用大公无私的态度使天下心悦诚服是最正确的策略。
- B. 议郎董昭认为杨奉的兵马最强，但缺少外援，就以曹操的名义给杨奉写信。杨奉接到信后极为高兴，诸将也联名上表推荐曹操担任镇东将军。
- C. 曹操请董昭与自己并坐在一起，向他问计，董昭提出只有做不同寻常的事情，才能建立不同寻常的功业，希望曹操做出利多弊少的选择。
- D. 曹操听从了董昭的建议，派使者给杨奉送去重礼，献帝迁都于许县，献帝抵达曹操军营后，任命曹操为大将军，封他为武平侯。

4.把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。(6分，每句3分)

- (1)今吾有粮，将军有兵，有无相通，足以相济，死生契阔，相与共之。

(2)奉为人勇而寡虑，必不见疑，比使往来，足以定计，奉何能为累!

【参考答案】

1.D

2.A【解析】题中A项，“在这里是‘俭朴’的意思”说法错误，“缟素”在文中的意思是“穿丧服”。故选A。

3.A【解析】题中A项，“曹操认为，借此时机奉迎天子以顺从民心是最合乎时势的行动，用大公无私的态度使天下心悦诚服是最正确的策略”说法张冠李戴。原文相关语句之前有“荀彧曰”三字，可知这句话并非曹操的观点。故选A。

4.(1)只有做不同寻常的事情，才能建立不同寻常的功业，希望将军做出利多弊少的选择。

(非常:不同寻常;乃:才;算其多者:做出利多弊少的选择。每点1分)

(2)杨奉这个人有勇无谋，此计一定不会被他怀疑，等到使者返回后，就足以定下大计，杨奉哪里能成为隐患!

(句中的“寡虑”，少谋略;“见”，被;“何能为累”，哪里能成为隐患。每点1分)

【参考译文】

曹操在许县，计划迎接献帝。部下众人都认为：“崤山以东尚未平定，而且韩暹、杨奉等人自认为护驾有功，骄横凶暴，不能马上制服。”荀彧说：“以前晋文公重耳迎接周襄王，各诸侯国像影子一样跟随他，汉高祖为义帝身穿孝服，使得天下百姓诚心归附。自从天子流离在外，将军首先倡兴起义军，只因崤山以东局势混乱，来不及远行迎驾。如今献帝返回洛阳，但洛阳荒废，忠义之士有存续国家正统的想法，黎民百姓有怀念旧的王室的哀伤。如果借此时机，奉迎天子以顺从民心，是最合乎时势的行动；用大公无私的态度使天下心悦诚服，是最正确的策略；坚守君臣大义，招揽天下英才，是最大的德行。这样，尽管四方还有叛逆者，但他们又能做些什么呢？韩暹、杨奉之辈，有什么值得担心呢！如果不及时决定，使别的豪杰生出奉迎的念头，以后就算再费尽心思，也来不及了。”曹操于是派遣扬武中郎将曹洪率兵向西，到洛阳迎接献帝。董承等扼守险要之地阻拦曹洪，曹洪不能前进。

议郎董昭认为杨奉的兵马最强，但缺少外援，就以曹操的名义给杨奉写信说：“我和将军相互倾慕，只听到名声，便已推心置腹。如今，将军在艰难之中救出天子，护送他回到旧都洛阳，护卫辅佐的功勋盖世无双，是何等的美善！现在，各地不法之徒扰乱华夏，天下不宁，政权至关重要，事情主要靠辅佐大臣；所有的贤明之士必须一齐努力，来肃清君王道路上的

障碍，这绝不是一个人的力量所能办得到的，心脏、胸腹与四肢，实际上是互相依存的，缺少了任何一件，都不完整。将军应当在朝廷主持事务，我则作为外援，如今我有粮草，将军有兵马，互通有无，足以相辅相成，我们生死相约，祸福同当。”杨奉接到信后十分高兴，对其他将领说：“兖州的军队已经靠近许县，有兵有粮，正是朝廷可以倚靠仰仗的对象。”于是诸将领联名上表推荐曹操担任镇东将军，并承袭他父亲曹嵩的爵位费亭侯。

曹操请董昭与自己并坐在一起，问他：“现在我已到洛阳，应当采取什么策略？”董昭说：“将军兴起义兵，讨伐作乱之人，入京朝见天子，辅佐王室，这是像春秋五霸一样的功业。现在洛阳的各位将领都有自己的打算，未必服从将军的指挥。如今留在洛阳匡正辅佐朝政，有许多不利因素，只有请天子移驾到许县。但是天子在外流离多时，刚回到旧都城，远近都踮起脚跟观望，盼望迅速获得安定，如今再要移驾，是不符合民心的。不过，只有做不同寻常的事情，才能建立不同寻常的功业，希望将军做出利多弊少的选择。”曹操说：“这也是我的想法啊。只是杨奉近在梁县，听说他兵强马壮，难道不会阻挠我吗？”董昭说：“杨奉缺少与他绥援相助的人，所以他愿与将军结交。任命您为镇东将军、封费亭侯的事情，都是杨奉的主意，应该及时派遣使者送去重礼表示感谢，使他安心。并告诉他说‘洛阳没有粮食，想让献帝暂时移驾鲁阳，鲁阳靠近许县，运输较为便利，可以免去粮食匮乏的忧虑’。杨奉这个人有勇无谋，此计一定不会被怀疑，等到使者返回后，就足以定下大计，杨奉怎么阻挠得了呢！”曹操说：“很好！”立即派使者去拜见杨奉。庚申，献帝车驾出辕关，向东行进，于是迁都于许县。己巳，献帝抵达曹操军营，任命曹操为大将军，封他为武平侯。

文言文阅读 2

3. 陶渊明传（节选）

阅读下面文言文，完成下列 1-4 题。

陶渊明字元亮，或云潜，字渊明，浔阳柴桑人也。曾祖侃，晋大司马。渊明少有高趣，博学，善属文，颖脱不群，任真自得。尝著《五柳先生传》以自况，时人谓之实录。

亲老家贫，起为州祭酒，不堪吏职，少日自解归。州召主簿，不就。躬耕自资，遂抱羸疾。江州刺史檀道济往候之，偃卧瘠馁有日矣。道济谓曰贤者处世天下无道则隐有道则至今子生文明之世奈何自苦若此？对曰：“潜也何敢望贤，志不及也。”道济馈以梁肉，麾而去之。

后为镇军、建威参军，谓亲朋曰：“聊欲弦歌，以为三径之资可乎？”执事者闻之，以为彭泽令。不以家累自随，送一力给其子，书曰：“汝旦夕之费，自给自为。今遣此力，助

汝薪水之劳。此亦人子也，可善遇之。”公田悉令吏种秫，曰：“吾常得醉于酒，足矣。”妻子固请种粳，乃使二顷五十亩种秫，五十亩种粳。岁终，会郡遣督邮至县，吏请曰：“应束带见之。”渊明叹曰：“我岂能为五斗米折腰向乡里小儿！”即日黄昏解绶去职，赋《归去来兮辞》，征著作郎，不就。

江州刺史王弘欲识之，不能致也。渊明尝往庐山，弘命渊明故人庞通之赍酒具于半道栗里邀之。渊明有脚疾，使一门生、二儿舁篮舆，既至，欣然便共饮酌。俄顷弘至，亦无违也。先是颜延之为刘柳后军功曹，在浔阳与渊明情款，后为治安郡，经过浔阳，日造渊明饮焉。每往必酣饮致醉。弘欲邀延之坐，弥日不得。延之临去，留二万钱与渊明，渊明悉遣送酒家，稍就取酒。尝九月九日出宅边菊丛中坐，久之，满手把菊，忽值弘送酒至，即便就酌，醉而归。渊明不解音律，而蓄无弦琴一张，每酒适，辄抚弄以寄其意。贵贱造之者，有酒辄设。渊明若先醉，便语客：“我醉欲眠，卿可去。”其真率如此。郡将尝候之，值其酿熟，取头上葛巾漉酒，漉毕，还复著之。

其妻翟氏亦能安勤苦，与其同志。自以曾祖晋世宰辅，耻复屈身后代，自宋高祖王业渐隆，不复肯仕。元嘉四年，将复征命，会卒，时年六十三。世号“靖节先生”。

节选自萧统《陶渊明传》

1.下列对文中画线部分的断句，正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 道济谓曰/贤者处世/天下无/道则隐/有道/则至/今子生/文明之世奈何自苦若此?
- B. 道济谓曰/贤者处世/天下无道则隐/有道则至/今子生/文明之世奈何自苦若此?
- C. 道济谓曰/贤者处世天下/无道则隐/有道则至/今子生文明之世/奈何自苦若此?
- D. 道济谓曰/贤者处世/天下无道则隐/有道则至/今子生文明之世/奈何自苦若此?

2.下列对文中加点词语的相关内容的解说，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 解归，自请解职辞官归家，古代官职升降调动有一些专用词语，官职升迁有拔、擢、陟；官职调任有转、徙、调；官职降职有罢、黜、免、谪。
- B. 主簿，古代官名，是各级主官属下掌管文书的佐吏。魏、晋以前主簿官职广泛存在于各级官署中；隋、唐以后，主簿是部分官署与地方政府的事务官，重要性减少。文中指陶渊明做州里的掌管文书的小官。
- C. 阴历九月初九，我国古代以九为阳，九月九日正是阳月阳日，故名“重阳”。民间在重阳节有插茱萸、饮菊花酒、举行庙会、登高等风俗。
- D. 葛巾，葛，是一种植物，多年生藤本，纤维可以织成“葛布”。男子18岁称“弱冠”，要戴帽子了，还要举行“冠礼”的仪式，表示已经是成年人了，平时成年男子不必戴帽子，于是就用葛布做成头巾（古时，棉花还未传入中国），包住头发，称作葛巾。葛巾比丝绸便宜，大众化。

3.下列对原文有关内容的概括和分析，不正确的一项是()

- A. 陶潜博学多识，擅长写文章。他的《五柳先生传》中的五柳先生安贫乐道，这一形象被当时人认为是他自己的真实写照；他在辞去彭泽令时作了《归去来兮辞》。
- B. 陶潜仕途短暂。因亲人去世，家里贫穷，去做了州祭酒，但不能胜任这个职务，不久，就解职回家，此后，还担任过镇军、建威参军、彭泽令等职。
- C. 陶潜清高不群。他接受江州刺史檀道济的馈赠，起初也不愿意同江州刺史王弘交往，更不愿为五斗米向乡里小儿折腰。
- D. 陶潜任真自得。他曾将颜延之赠送的二万钱全都送至酒家；有时坐在菊花丛中，有时抚弄无弦琴寄托情感；如果自己喝醉，就叫客人先回去。

4.把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。

①渊明尝往庐山，弘命渊明故人庞通之赍酒具于半道栗里邀之。

②渊明不解音律，而蓄无弦琴一张，每适酒，辄抚弄以寄其意。

【参考答案】

1.D 根据句意断开。“无道”的主语是“天下”，要连在一起，排除 AC。“今子生文明之世”表意才完整，是说如今你生在开明盛世，要在“世”后才能断句，排除 B。故选 D。译文：檀道济说：“贤人处世，朝廷无道就隐居，政治开明就出来做官，如今你生在开明盛世，为什么自己如此糟践自己呢？”

2.D“男子 18 岁称‘弱冠’”错，应该是“20 岁”。

3.B“因亲人去世，家里贫穷”分析有误，据原文“亲老家贫”可知，这句话的意思是孝敬老人，家里很穷。

4.①尝：曾经；故人：老朋友；赍：准备。句子翻译为：陶渊明曾经去庐山，王弘让陶渊明的老朋友庞通之准备酒席，在半路栗里（地名）邀请他。

②解：懂；蓄：保存；适：遇到。句子翻译为：陶渊明不懂音律（音乐），却保存了一张没有弦的琴，每次遇到喝酒，就通过弹奏琴来寄托内心的情感。

【参考译文】

陶渊明，字元亮。有人说他叫陶潜，字渊明。浔阳柴桑（今江西九江境内）人。他的曾祖父陶侃，是晋朝的大司马（官职名）。陶渊明少年时就有很高的志向，博学多识，擅

长写文章；聪颖洒脱，卓尔不群，任性率真，清高自负。曾经著作《五柳先生传》自娱自乐，当时的人称这本书为实录。

孝敬老人，家里很穷，被起用任命为州祭酒（官职名），忍受不了官场琐事，不久自己弃官回家了。州郡召他担任主簿，没有接受。亲自耕种自给自足，得了疾病。江州刺史（官职名）檀道济前去探望他，陶渊明卧床挨饿好几天了。檀道济说：“贤人处世，朝廷无道就隐居，政治开明就出来做官，如今你生在开明盛世，为什么自己如此糟践自己呢？”陶渊明回答说：“我怎敢充当贤人，我的志向比不上他们。”檀道济送给他粮食和肉，他却挥手叫檀道济离开。

后来担任镇军、建威参军（官职名）。陶渊明对亲戚朋友说：“我打算当一个小县的县令过隐居的生活，可以吗？”当政者听说后，调任他为彭泽县令。不带家眷独自上任，送了一个劳力给他的儿子，写信说：“你每天的用度，要自给自足，现在派给你一个佣人，帮助你砍柴打水。他也是别人的儿子，你要善待他。”官府的公田都让人种高粱，说：“我常常能喝醉酒就够了。”妻子、儿子坚持要求种粮食，于是下令二顷五十亩的田地种高粱，五十亩种粮食。年终，恰逢州郡派督邮（官职名）到彭泽县，下属请示陶渊明说：“您应该装束整齐穿官服面见他。”陶渊明叹气说：“我怎么能为了五斗米，向乡里小人折腰！”当天就解下官印辞去官职，写了一篇《归去来》赋。朝廷征聘他为著作郎（官职名），没有接受。

江州刺史王弘打算和他结交，却请不来他。陶渊明曾经去庐山，王弘让陶渊明的老朋友庞通之准备酒席，在半路栗里（地名）邀请他。陶渊明脚上有病，让一个门生和两个儿子交替抬轿，到了以后，欣然和庞通之一同饮酒。不一会王弘到了，陶渊明也没有抵触的情绪。起初颜延之（人名）担任刘柳后军功曹（官职名），在浔阳和陶渊明有交情，后来始安郡做官，经过污阳（地名），常常到陶渊明的住所饮酒。每次去，都要畅饮直到喝醉。王弘打算邀请颜延之赴宴，整天都找不到。颜延之临调走的时候，留下二万钱给陶渊明；陶渊明全部送给酒店，以便以来就能喝酒。曾经在九月九日在房子边上菊花丛中闲坐，时间长了，采了一手菊花，忽然赶上王弘送酒来了，随即就喝，喝醉才回去。陶渊明不懂音律，却保存了一张无弦琴，每次喝酒喝到酣畅之处，都弹拨一番寄托心意。来拜访的人不论贵贱，只要有酒就招待他们。陶渊明如果先喝醉，就告诉客人：“我喝醉了要睡觉，你可以走了。”他的天真直率达到这种地步。郡将（官职名）曾经来拜访他，正赶上他酿的酒糟熟了，陶渊明就用头上的葛巾筛酒，筛完，又把头巾扎在头上。

陶渊明的妻子翟氏也能安于勤劳清苦，和陶渊明志趣相同。自认为曾祖父是晋朝的宰相，耻于在后一个朝代降低身份，自从宋高祖（南北朝时期的宋，宋高祖刘裕）的基业渐渐兴盛，再不愿意做官。元嘉（南北朝宋文帝年号）四年将要接受朝廷征聘，恰好去世了，时年六十三岁。谥号叫做靖节先生。

4. 旧唐书·杜甫传（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成第1-4题。

杜甫，字子美，本襄阳人，后徙河南巩县。曾祖依艺，位终巩令。祖审言，位终膳部员外郎，自有传。父闲，终奉天令。

甫天宝初应进士不第。天宝末，献《三大礼赋》。玄宗奇之，召试文章，授京兆府兵曹参军。十五载，禄山陷京师，肃宗征兵灵武。甫自京师宵遁赴河西，谒肃宗于彭原郡，拜右拾遗。房琯布衣时与甫善，时琯为宰相，请自帅师讨贼，帝许之。其年十月，琯兵败于陈涛斜。明年春，琯罢相。甫上疏言琯有才，不宜罢免。肃宗怒，贬琯为刺史，出甫为华州司功参军。时关畿乱离，谷食踊贵，甫寓居成州同谷县，自负薪采椽，儿女饿殍者数人。久之，召补京兆府功曹。

上元二年冬，黄门侍郎、郑国公严武镇成都，奏为节度参谋、检校尚书工部员外郎，赐绯鱼袋。武与甫世旧，待遇甚隆。甫性褊躁，无器度，恃恩放恣。尝凭醉登武之床，瞪视武曰：“严挺之乃有此儿！”武虽急暴，不以为忤。甫于成都浣花里种竹植树，结庐枕江，纵酒啸咏，与田畯野老相狎荡，无拘检。严武过之，有时不冠，其傲诞如此。永泰元年夏，武卒，甫无所依。及郭英义代武镇成都，英义武人粗暴，无能刺谒，乃游东蜀依高适。既至而适卒。是岁，崔宁杀英义，杨子琳攻西川，蜀中大乱。甫以其家避乱荆、楚，扁舟下峡，未维舟而江陵乱，乃溯沿湘流，游衡山，寓居耒阳。甫尝游岳庙，为暴雨所阻，旬日不得食。耒阳聂令知之，自棹舟迎甫而还。永泰二年，啖牛肉白酒，一夕而卒于耒阳，时年五十九。

子宗武，流落湖、湘而卒。元和中，宗武子嗣业，自来阳迁甫之柩，归葬于偃师县西北首阳山之前。

（选自《旧唐书·杜甫传》）

1. 对下列句子中加点词语的解释，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 玄宗奇之，召试文章 奇：认为……不一般
- B. 甫自京师宵遁赴河西 宵：在夜里
- C. 严武过之，有时不冠 过：指出过错
- D. 自棹舟迎甫而还 棹：用桨划

2. 下列句子中，全部表现杜甫凄苦人生的一项是

- ①授京兆府兵曹参军 ②甫自京师宵遁赴河西
 - ③贬琯为刺史，出甫为华州司功参军 ④自负薪采椽，儿女饿殍者数人
 - ⑤瞪视武曰：“严挺之乃有此儿！” ⑥甫尝游岳庙，为暴雨所阻，旬日不得食
- A. ①③⑤ B. ②④⑥ C. ①④⑥ D. ②③⑤

3. 下列对原文有关内容的分析和概括，不正确的一项是
- A. 杜甫出生于官宦之家，虽然没有考中进士，但因为文章写得好，仍然在天宝末年受到皇上的赏识。
 - B. 杜甫因为自幼同房琯就有深交，所以在房琯讨伐叛军，兵败陈涛斜被免去宰相职务时，极力上疏救助，终因此招祸，也被免职。
 - C. 严武和杜甫是世交，所以严武对待杜甫很优厚，在很多时候也能原谅杜甫的放肆行为。
 - D. 由于郭英义对待杜甫不好，高适也已经死去，杜甫只好携家出川，生活颠沛流离，最后死在耒阳。

4. 把文言文阅读材料中加横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。

(1)时琯为宰相，请自帅师讨贼，帝许之。

(2)甫尝游岳庙，为暴雨所阻，旬日不得食。

(3)宗武子嗣业，自来阳迁甫之柩，归葬于偃师县西北首阳山之前。

【参考答案】

1.C （拜访）

2.B

3.B （“终因此招祸，也被免职”有误）

4.(1)这时房琯担任宰相，向肃宗请求亲自率领军队讨伐叛贼，皇帝准许他。

(2)杜甫曾游览耒阳的岳庙，被洪水阻隔，十多天都得不到食物。

(3)宗武的儿子嗣业，从耒阳迁走杜甫的棺柩，归葬在偃师县西北首阳山前。

【参考译文】

杜甫，字子美，本是襄阳人，后来搬迁到河南巩县。曾祖父名为杜依艺，官位最终到巩县县令。祖父名为杜审言，官位最终到膳部员外郎，另有传记。父亲名为杜闲，官位最终到奉天县县令。

杜甫在天宝初年应考进士科没有考中。天宝末年，献上自己写的《三大礼赋》。玄宗认为这赋写得很奇妙，就召唤他来考试文章，并授给他京兆府兵曹参军一职。天宝十五年，安禄山攻陷京师，肃宗在灵武征召兵马。杜甫趁黑夜从京城逃奔到河西地区，在彭原郡拜见肃宗，被封为右拾遗。房琯在做平时时就和杜甫很友好，这时房琯担任宰相，向肃宗请求亲自率领军队讨伐叛贼，皇帝准许他。这一年的十月，房琯的军队在陈涛斜被打败。第二年春，房琯被罢去宰相一职。杜甫上奏说房琯还是有才干的，不应该被罢免。肃宗发怒，贬房琯当刺史，杜甫也外任华州司功参军。当时京城地区动乱流离，粮食一下子变得很贵，杜甫寄住在成州同谷县，自己背柴火采集野菜，饿死的儿女有好几个。过了好久，被召回补任京兆府功曹。

上元二年冬天，黄门侍郎、郑国公严武镇守成都，奏明皇上让杜甫担任节度参谋、检校尚书工部员外郎，并赐给他绯衣与鱼符袋。严武和杜甫是世交，对杜甫的待遇十分丰厚。但杜甫性情褊狭急躁，气量窄小，依仗恩情放纵不羁。曾经趁酒醉登上严武的坐榻，瞪着眼睛对严武说：“你父亲严挺之居然有你这样的儿子！”严武虽然急躁暴烈，却也不认为他忤逆。杜甫在成都的浣花里种竹植树，靠着江边建造房屋，尽情喝酒，长啸咏唱，和农夫村翁一起亲昵地游逛，没有拘束。严武拜访他，他有时连帽子也不戴，他就是这样傲慢胡乱。永泰元年夏天，严武去世，杜甫失去了依靠。到了郭英义代替严武镇守成都，郭英义是武人，性情粗暴，杜甫不能探望拜见，于是游历东蜀投靠高适。刚到高适就死了。这一年，崔宁杀掉郭英义，杨子琳攻陷西川，蜀中大乱。杜甫带着他的家人到荆、楚地区躲避战乱，乘着扁舟出三峡，还没停船江陵又发生动乱，于是溯流而上沿着湘江漂泊，游历衡山，寄居在耒阳。杜甫曾游览耒阳的岳庙，被洪水阻隔，十多天都得不到食物。耒阳姓聂的县令知道这个消息，就亲自划着船去迎接杜甫回来。永泰二年，杜甫吃牛肉喝白酒，在一个晚上死在了耒阳，当时年纪只有五十九岁。

杜甫的儿子宗武，流落在湖、湘去世。元和年间，宗武的儿子嗣业，从耒阳迁走杜甫的棺柩，归葬在偃师县西北首阳山前。

文言文阅读 3

5. 新唐书·李白传（节选）

李白字太白，兴圣皇帝⁽¹⁾九世孙。其先隋末以罪徙西域，神龙初，遁还，客巴西。白之生，母梦长庚星，因以命之。十岁，通诗书。既长，隐岷山，州举有道⁽²⁾不应。苏頲为益州长史，见白异之。曰：“是子天才英特，少益以学，可比相如。”然喜纵横术，击剑，为

任侠，轻财重施。更客任城，与孔巢父、韩准、裴政、张叔明、陶沔居徂徕山，日沉饮，号“竹溪六逸”。

天宝初，南入会稽，与吴筠善，筠被召，故白亦至长安。往见贺知章，知章见其文，叹曰：“子，谪仙人也！”言于玄宗，召见金銮殿，论当世事，奏颂一篇。帝赐食，亲为调羹，有诏供奉翰林。白犹与饮徒醉于市。帝坐沉香子亭，意有所感，欲得白为乐章，召入，而白已醉，左右以水盥⁽³⁾面，稍解，授笔成文，婉丽精切，无留思。帝爱其才，数宴见。白尝侍帝，醉，使高力士脱靴。力士素贵，耻之，摘其诗激杨贵妃。帝欲官白，妃辄沮止。白自知不为亲近所容，益骜放不自修，与知章、李适之、汝阳王、崔宗之、苏晋、张旭、焦遂为“酒中八仙”。恳求还山，帝赐金放还。白浮游四方，尝乘月与崔宗之自采石至金陵，著宫锦袍坐舟中，旁若无人。

安禄山反，转侧宿松、匡庐间，永王璘辟为府僚佐。璘起兵，逃还彭泽；败，当诛。初，白游并州，见郭子仪，奇之。子仪尝犯法，白为救免。至是子仪请解官以赎，有诏长流夜郎。会赦，还寻阳，坐事下狱。时宋若思将吴兵三千赴河南，道寻阳，释囚辟为参谋，未几辞职。李阳冰为当涂令，白依之。代宗立，以左拾遗召，而白已卒，年六十余。

白晚好黄老度牛诸矶至姑孰悦谢家青山欲终焉及卒葬东麓。元和末，宣歙观察使范传正祭其家，禁樵采。访后裔，惟二孙女嫁为民妻，进止仍有风范，因泣曰：先祖志在青山，顷葬东麓，非本意。传正为改葬，立二碑焉。告二女，将改妻士族，辞以孤穷失身，命也，不愿更嫁。传正嘉叹，复其夫徭役。

（选自《新唐书·李白传》）

【注解】（1）兴圣皇帝：即西凉武昭王李暠，唐玄宗二年追谥。（2）有道：唐时选举科目之一。（3）盥：huì，洒。

1. 对下列句子中加点的词语的解释，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 见白异之 异：异常
- B. 是子天才英特 英特：才智超群
- C. 击剑，为任侠 任侠：抱不平，负气仗义
- D. 与吴筠善 善：友善

2. 对文中画波浪线部分的断句，正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 白晚好黄老度/牛诸矶至/姑孰悦谢家/青山欲终焉/及卒/葬东麓
- B. 白晚好黄老/度牛诸矶/至姑孰悦谢家/青山欲终/焉及卒/葬东麓
- C. 白晚好黄老/度牛诸矶至姑孰/悦谢家青山/欲终焉/及卒/葬东麓
- D. 白晚好黄老度/牛诸矶至姑/孰悦谢家/青山欲终/焉及卒/葬东麓

3. 下列对选文有关内容的概述与分析，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A.李白10岁就通诗书，成年后，州郡凭有道科举荐他，可是他没有应举。在长安李白拜见贺知章，知章见到李白的诗文，颇为感叹。
- B.在贺知章的推荐下，李白得以步入仕途，担任翰林供奉。玄宗皇帝爱李白的才华，几次召见宴请。
- C.李白是个豪放之人，《梦游天姥吟留别》中的诗句“安能摧眉折腰事权贵，使我不得开心颜”便道出了他的心声；在朝堂上使高力士脱靴又为一例。
- D.李白曾游历并州(今山西太原)，见到大将郭子仪，郭子仪认为李白很奇特。

4.把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。

(1)至是子仪请解官以赎，有诏长流夜郎。

(2)告二女，将改妻士族，辞以孤穷失身，命也，不愿更嫁。

【参考答案】

1.A(异：感到惊讶)

2.C

3.D(是李白认为郭子仪很奇特)。

4.(1)及至李白论罪当诛的时候，郭子仪愿解除官职来赎李白的罪(于是李白得以免于一死)，朝廷下诏，把他长期流放夜郎。

(2)(范传正)告诉李白的两位孙女，要将她们改嫁给士族为妻；两位孙女辞谢说孤独穷苦而失身于平民，是命该如此，不愿再嫁。

【参考译文】

李白字太白，兴圣皇帝第九代孙子。他的祖先隋朝末年因罪被流放到西域。神龙(705—707)初年，他的父辈从西域逃回来，客居在巴西(在今四川江油)。李白诞生的时候，他母亲梦到太白星，因而取其字为太白。10岁时就通读诗书，及至长大成人，隐居在岷山。当时所在州郡以有道科举荐他，他没有应举。苏頲担任益州长史时，见到李白，感到惊讶，说：“这个青年天才英特，如果再少加努力，增加点学问，便可以 and 汉代的司马相如相比。”然而李白喜欢纵横家的那一套术数，学击剑，想当个游侠之士，轻财好施。后来，李白又客居任城(今山东济宁)，和孔巢父、韩准、裴政、张叔明、陶沔居于徂徕山，成日酣饮沉醉，当时号称竹溪六逸。

天宝初年，李白南游到会稽(今浙江绍兴)，和吴筠友善。吴筠被召入京，所以李白也到了长安。他去拜见贺知章；贺知章见到他的诗文，感叹地说：“你，是个天上贬下人间的仙人啊。”并在玄宗面前说起，玄宗于是在金銮殿召见李白。李白论当代的大事，献上一篇赋颂。玄宗皇帝赐李白吃的东西，并亲自为他调羹，下诏命他为翰林供奉。李白和酒徒还在街市中醉酒，玄宗皇帝坐在沉香子亭，忽然意有所感，想要听李白演奏歌唱歌词，于是召李白入宫，而李白已经醉倒，左右侍从用水洗他的面，酒醉稍醒，拿笔给他，他提起笔一挥而就，下笔成文，词章婉转华丽，意精旨切，一气呵成，不留余思。玄宗皇帝爱他的才华，几次召见宴请。李白曾经陪玄宗皇帝饮酒，醉了，让高力士为他脱鞋。高力士平素为朝中显贵，替李白脱鞋，深以为耻，于是挑剔他诗中的毛病，并加以附会，以激怒杨贵妃。玄宗皇帝想让李白当官，杨贵妃总是从中作梗加以阻止。李白自己知道不被玄宗的亲近所容忍，愈加桀骜不驯，放荡不羁，和贺知章、李适之、汝阳王李进、崔宗之、苏晋、张旭、焦遂并称为酒中八仙人。李白恳求引退还山，玄宗皇帝也就赐给他金帛，让他回去。李白浮游漂泊于四方，曾经于夜间借着月色，和崔宗之乘船从采石矶至金陵(今江苏南京)，身上穿着皇帝所赐官锦袍，坐在船中，旁若无人。

安禄山起兵造反，天下大乱，李白辗转于宿松(今属安徽)和匡庐(今江西庐山)之间。永王李璘聘请他到幕下当僚佐，及至永王起兵，心怀不轨，他即逃回彭泽(今属江西)；永王失败了，李白论罪判斩。起初，李白游并州(今山西太原)曾见郭子仪，暗暗称奇。当时郭子仪曾犯法，应受处罚，李白救了他，他才免受处罚。及至李白论罪当诛的时候，郭子仪愿解除官职以赎李白之罪，于是他得免于死，朝廷下诏，把他长期流放夜郎。正好碰上大赦，又回浔阳(今江西九江)，因事获罪下狱。那时宋若思率领吴地之兵三千人将赴河南(今河南洛阳)，道经浔阳，将李白释放了，并聘请他为行军参谋，没多久，又辞去参谋之职。李白冰任当涂(今属安徽)县令，李白去投奔他。代宗即帝位后，召李白任左拾遗之职，而这时李白已经逝世了，终年六十余岁。

6. 白居易传(节选)

阅读下面文言文，完成1-4题。

居易字乐天，太原下邳人。弱冠，名未振，观光上国，谒顾况。况，吴人，恃才少所推可，因谑之曰：“长安百物皆贵，居大不易。”及览诗卷，至“离高原上草，一岁一枯荣。野火烧不尽，春风吹又生”，乃叹曰：“有句如此，居天下亦不难。老夫前言戏之耳。”贞元十六年，中书舍人高郢下进士、拔萃，皆中，补校书郎。元和元年，作乐府及诗百余篇，规讽时事，流闻禁中。上悦之，召拜翰林学士，历左拾遗。时盗杀宰相，京师汹汹。居易首上疏，请亟捕贼。权贵有嫌其出位，怒。俄有言：“居易母堕井死，而赋《新井篇》，言既浮华，行不可用。”贬江州司马。初以勋庸^①暴露不宜，实无他肠，怫怒奸党，遂失志。亦能顺适所遇，托

浮屠死生说忘形骸者。久之，转中书舍人，知制诰。河朔乱，兵出无功，又言事，不见听，乞外，除为杭州刺史。文宗立，召迁刑部侍郎。会昌初致仕，卒。

居易累以忠鲠遭摈，乃放纵诗酒。既复用，又皆幼君，仕情顿尔索寞。卜居履道里，与香山僧如满等结净社。疏沼种树，构石楼，凿八节滩，为游赏之乐，茶铛酒杓不相离。尝科头^②箕踞，谈禅咏古，晏如也。自号醉吟先生，作传。酷好佛，亦经月不荤，称香山居士。与胡杲、吉皎、郑据、刘真、卢贞、张浑、如满、李文爽燕集，皆高年不仕，日相招致，时人慕之，绘《九老图》。

公诗以六义为主，不尚艰难。每成篇，必令其家老妪读之，问解则录。后人评白诗如山东父老课农桑，言言皆实者也。鸡林国^③行贾售于其国相，率篇百金，伪者即能辨之。与元稹极善胶漆，音韵亦同，天下曰“元白”。元卒，与刘宾客齐名，曰“刘白”云。公好神仙，自制飞云履，焚香振足，如拔烟雾，冉冉生云。初来九江，居庐阜峰下，作草堂，烧丹。今尚存。

(节选自元·辛元房《白居易传》)

【注】①勋庸：这里指被刺杀的宰相武元衡。

②科头：不戴帽子，裸露发髻。

③鸡林国：朝鲜半岛古国名。

1. 对下列句子加点词语的解释，不正确的一项是（ ）
 - A. 会昌初致仕 致仕：做官。
 - B. 居易累以忠鲠遭摈 累：屡次。
 - C. 与胡杲……李文爽燕集 燕：通“宴”，宴饮。
 - D. 不尚艰难 艰难：艰涩。
2. 下列各组句子中，加点词的意义和用法相同的一组是（ ）
 - A. 鸡林国行贾售于其国相 今漂沦憔悴，转徙于江湖间
 - B. 久之，转中书舍人 歌以赠之，凡六百一十六言
 - C. 权贵有嫌其出位 必令其家老妪读之，问解则录。
 - D. 与刘宾客齐名 与生彘肩
3. 下列各句括号中补出的省略成分，不正确的一项是（ ）
 - A. 及览（其）诗卷
 - B. 流闻（于）禁中
 - C. （老妪）问解则录
 - D. 伪者（国相）即能辨之

4. 下列对原文有关内容的赏析，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 本文开篇以顾况对白居易的前“谑”后“叹”，侧面表现了白居易在诗歌创作上的非凡才华。
- B. 白居易性格耿直，常上书直言论事，触怒了权贵奸党，这给他的仕途蒙上了阴影，也是他“放纵诗酒”的重要原因之一。
- C. 白居易的诗歌内容真实，辞句晓畅，风格平易，在当时流传甚广。内至宫廷，外达异邦，诗名远播。
- D. 白居易居庙堂之上，则“兼济天下”；处江湖之远，则“独善其身”。儒、释两家思想的影响，并存于他人生的各个阶段。

【参考答案】

- 1. A（致仕：交还官职，即退休。）
- 2. C（A. 介词，给/介词，在。B. 助词，无实义/代词，他。C. 代词，他 D. 连词，跟、同。/动词，给）
- 3. C（“老姬”应改为白居易。）
- 4. D（“并存于他人生的各个阶段”错，他“独善其身”，信奉佛教，是在他仕途失意之后。）

【参考译文】

白居易字乐天，太原下邳人。他在年近二十名声未起的时候，（有一次）去京城游玩，拜见（当时名流）顾况。顾况是南方吴地人氏，自恃才华，很少有他推荐认可的诗人，于是就取笑白居易说：“长安城什么东西都贵，要想‘居’于此，是非常不容易的。”等到翻阅白居易诗卷，读到其中“离离原上草，一岁一枯荣。野火烧不尽，春风吹又生”一诗时，他就又感慨道：“能写出这样的诗句，想居天下都不难。老夫我之前的话是开玩笑的了。”贞元十六年，中书舍人高郢主持进士考试，选拔英才，白居易全都考中，被朝廷授任为校书郎。元和元年，白居易写作乐府及诗歌一百多篇，讽谏时事，流传到了宫中。皇帝读了他的诗后非常喜欢他，召见他并且授任他翰林学士一职，接着又历任了左拾遗。当时有盗贼刺杀了宰相，京城议论纷纷。白居易第一个上疏皇帝，请求紧急抓捕盗贼。有权贵厌嫌他越职行事，对他十分恼怒。不久就有传言说：“白居易的母亲落井而死，他却写了篇《新井篇》，词句十分浮夸华丽，如此品行不可重用。”后来白居易就被贬为江州司马。起初白居易只是认为不应当让被刺杀的宰相武元衡暴尸街头，其实并没有别的意思，（想不到却）触怒了奸党，于是志向受挫。但他能顺其自然，随遇而安，借佛教的生死之说超脱形体的痛苦。很长一段时间后，又调任中书舍人，主管制定朝廷的政令。有一年，河北发生暴乱，朝廷出兵无功，白居易又向朝廷进谏，没有被采纳，于是请求外调，担任了杭州太守。唐文宗即位后，下诏升任白居易为刑部侍郎。

会昌初年辞职回家，最后死在家中。

白居易多次因为忠诚耿直遭到排斥，于是就纵情喝酒作诗。被重新任用后，（由于）遇到的又都是年少君主，（所以）做官的心情顿时消沉。在履道里购宅定居，与香山僧人如满等成立净社。每天开挖沟池，栽种树木，建造石楼，开凿八节滩，作为游玩之乐，茶壶锅子酒杯不离身。曾经有一次光着头，像箕一样张开腿盘坐着，谈论佛理，吟咏古诗，十分清静安闲。自己号称醉吟先生，并且还为此作了篇传记。白居易十分喜欢佛教，也常常几个月不吃荤，自称香山居士。与胡杲、吉皎、郑据、刘真、卢贞、张浑、如满、李文爽等人宴饮集会。这些人都是年纪大却不肯做官的人，每天互相招待邀请，当时人们很羡慕他们，有人给他们画了一幅《九老图》。

白居易的诗以风雅颂赋比兴六义为主，不推崇艰涩难懂，每写成一篇，必定让他家里的老婆婆先读一读，询问老婆婆直到她理解了才抄录下来。后人评价白居易的诗作就像崤山以东的百姓谈论农桑之事，字字句句都是非常朴实的话。鸡林国的商人把他的诗作卖给他们的国相，每篇都是一百两银子，如果是伪造的，鸡林国相马上就能分辨出来。白居易与元稹关系十分要好，友情可谓如胶似漆，写诗追求的音韵也相同，天下人把他们并称为“元白”。元稹死后，白居易与刘禹锡齐名，并称为“刘白”。白居易喜欢神仙，曾经自己造了一双飞云鞋，点起香举起脚，好像在腾云驾雾，云雾冉冉降临。刚来九江时，居住在庐阜峰下，建了一座草堂，炼制丹药。这座草堂如今还保存着。

文言文阅读 4

7. 宋史·苏轼传（节选）

苏轼，字子瞻，眉州眉山人。生十年，父洵游学四方，母程氏亲授以书。程氏读东汉《范滂传》，慨然太息。轼请曰：“轼若为滂，母许之否乎？”程氏曰：“汝能为滂，吾顾不能为滂母邪？”比冠博通经史属文日数千言好贾谊陆贽书既而读《庄子》叹曰吾昔有见口未能言今见是书得吾心矣嘉佑二年，试礼部。方时文磔裂诡异之弊胜，主司欧阳修思有以救之，得轼《刑赏忠厚论》，惊喜，欲擢冠多士，犹疑其客曾巩所为，但置第二，复以《春秋》对义居第一。殿试中乙科。后以书见修，修语梅圣俞曰：“吾当避此人，出一头地。”闻者始哗不厌，久乃信服。

徙知徐州。河决曹村，泛于梁山泊，溢于南清河，汇于城下，涨不时泄，城将败，富民争出避水。轼曰：“富民出，民皆动摇，吾谁与守？吾在是，水决不能败城。”驱使复入。轼诣武卫营，呼卒长曰：“河将害城，事急矣，虽禁军且为我尽力。”卒长曰：“太守犹不避涂潦，吾侪小人，当效命。”率其徒持畚鍤以出，筑东南长堤，雨日夜不止，城不沈者三版。轼庐于其上，过家不入，使官吏分堵以守，卒全其城。

初，祖宗时，差役行久生弊。王安石相神宗，改为免役。司马光为相，知免役之害，不知其利，欲复差役，轼曰：“差役、免役，各有利害。免役之害，掊敛民财，敛聚于上而下有钱荒之患。差役之害，民常在官，不得专力于农，而贪吏猾胥得缘为奸。此二害轻重，盖略等矣。”光不以为然。轼又陈于政事堂，光忿然。轼曰：“昔韩魏公刺陕西义勇，公为谏官，争之甚力，韩公不乐，公亦不顾。轼昔闻公道其详，岂今日作相，不许轼尽言耶？”光笑之。

建中靖国元年，卒于常州，年六十六。

轼与弟辙，师父洵为文，既而得之于天。虽嬉笑怒骂之辞，皆可书而诵之。其体浑涵光芒，雄视百代，有文章以来，盖亦鲜矣。

自为举子至出入侍从，必以爱君为本，忠规谏论，挺挺大节，群臣无出其右。但为小人忌恶挤排，不使安于朝廷之上。（节选自《宋史·苏轼传》）

1. 对文中画曲线部分的断句，正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 比冠/博通经史属文/日数千言/好贾谊陆贽书/既而读《庄子》/叹曰/吾昔有见/口未能言/今见是书/得吾心矣
- B. 比冠/博通经史/属文日数千言/好贾谊陆贽书/既而读《庄子》/叹曰/吾昔有见口/未能言/今见是书/得吾心矣
- C. 比冠/博通经史/属文日数千言/好贾谊陆贽书/既而读《庄子》/叹曰/吾昔有见/口未能言/今见是书/得吾心矣
- D. 比冠/博通经史/属文日数千言/好贾谊陆贽书/既而读《庄子》/叹曰/吾昔有见/口未能言/今见/是书得吾心矣

2. 下列对古代文化知识、文学常识的解说，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. “字”是古时对一个的称呼，一般应该是男子二十岁行冠礼时由乡中长老或贵宾所取，可以与名的意思一致，也可以相关，甚至相反。
- B. 礼部是中国古代官署之一，掌管吉、嘉、军、宾、凶五礼之用；管理全国学校事务及科举考试及藩属和外国之往来事。长官为礼部尚书。
- C. 《春秋》是由孔子修订的中国现存最早的一部编年体史书。它与《乐经》《尚书》《诗经》《礼记》合称“五经”。
- D. 举子即举人，授予通过乡试者。乡试在省城举行，每三年一次，皇帝亲派主考官，因在八月举行故称“秋闱”，乡试第一名称为“解元”。

3. 下列对原文有关内容的分析和概括，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 苏轼才华出众。欧阳修在梅圣俞面前很是推崇苏轼，听到欧阳修这话的人刚开始都很厌烦，很长时间之后，大家才真正信服了欧阳修的话。
- B. 苏轼勤政爱民。黄河决口，徐州城将要被洪水冲毁，苏轼说服卒长带领手下人尽力筑堤，自己住在城墙上，过家门不入，最终保全了徐州城。

C. 苏轼敢于直言。苏轼和司马光就差役制和免役制的利弊争论不休、各执己见，司马光很愤怒，苏轼用司马光做谏官时的事情对他进行反驳。

D. 苏轼仕途坎坷。苏轼自从中举以来，一直以爱戴君王为本，其忠心耿直、正直无畏远在群臣之上，但被小人嫉妒和排挤，不能安然在朝廷中任职。

4. 把文言文中画横线的语句翻译成现代汉语。

(1) 轼请曰：“轼若为滂，母许之否乎？”程氏曰：“汝能为滂，吾顾不能为滂母邪？”

(2) 其体浑涵光芒，雄视百代，有文章以来，盖亦鲜矣。

【参考答案】

1. C 【解析】 本题考查文言文断句的能力。解答此类题，要注意培养语感，注意名词、动词、对称性结构、虚词等。语意为：到二十岁的时候，苏轼博学多识，通晓经书和历史，每天写文章洋洋数千言，喜欢贾谊（汉初杰出的政治家、思想家和文学家）、陆贽（唐代贤相之一）的文集。不久当他读到《庄子》的时候，感叹说：“我以前有这样的想法，但嘴里却说不出。现在看到这本书里写的，正好和我心里想的一样啊！”

2. C 【解析】 本题考查识记文化、文学常识的能力。C 有误。五经为《易经》《尚书》《诗经》《礼记》《春秋》。

3. A 【解析】 本题考查归纳内容要点，概括中心意思的能力。A. “听到欧阳修这话的人刚开始都很厌烦”理解错误。文中说“刚开始听到欧阳修这话的人都认为是欧阳修虚夸，并不信服。很长时间之后，大家才真正信服了欧阳修的话”，对“闻者始哗不厌，久乃信服”的“厌”理解错误。

4. (1) 苏轼问母亲：“苏轼如果将来做范滂那样的人，母亲是否允许呢？”程氏说：“你能够做范滂那样的人，我难道就不能成为范滂母亲那样的人吗？”

(2) 他的文章博大丰富，光辉灿烂，称雄百代，自从文章产生以来，（这种情况）大概也是很少见的。

【解析】 本题考查理解并翻译文中的句子的能力。解题时注意字字落实，要直译。注意关键词：(1) 若：如果。为：做。许：允许。顾：难道。(2) 浑涵光芒：博大丰富，光辉灿烂。盖：大概。鲜：少。

【参考译文】

苏轼，字子瞻，眉州眉山（今四川省眉山县）人。苏轼十岁时，他的父亲苏洵外出四处游学，母亲程氏亲自教授苏轼读书。程氏在读到东汉《范滂传》时，不禁感慨叹息。苏轼问母亲：“如果苏轼将来做范滂（东汉人，字孟博，少年时便怀澄清天下之志）那样的人，母亲是否允许呢？”程氏说：“你能够做范滂那样的人，我难道就不能成为范滂母亲那样的人吗？”到二十岁的时候，苏轼博学多识，通晓经书和历史，每天写文章洋洋数千言，喜欢贾谊（汉初杰出的政治家、思想家和文学家）、陆贽（唐代贤相之一）的文集。不久当他读到《庄子》的时候，感叹说：“我以前有这样的想法，但嘴里却说不出。现在看到这本书里写的，正好和我心里想的一样啊！”嘉祐二年（1057），参加礼部的科举考试。当时文章支离分裂和诡异奇怪的弊病很严重，欧阳修正思索有什么方法能救治这种弊病。当他得到苏轼的《刑赏忠厚论》这篇文章时，又惊又喜，就想评为第一，但又怀疑可能是自己的学生曾巩所作，于是最终只评为第二名，但是凭借“《春秋》经义策问”取得第一。参加殿试，中乙科。后来苏轼携书信拜见欧阳修，欧阳修对梅尧臣（字圣俞，北宋著名诗人）说：“我的文章比这个人要逊色一大截啊！”刚开始听到欧阳修这话的人都认为是欧阳修虚夸，并不信服。很长时间之后，大家才真正信服了欧阳修的话。

（苏轼）调到徐州（今江苏徐州市）任知州。黄河在曹村这个地方决口，泛滥于梁山泊和南清河等地，最后洪水汇集到徐州城下。暴涨的洪水没有被及时疏导，徐州城将要被洪水冲毁，城里的富裕人家都争着出城躲避洪水。苏轼说：“富人们出城，老百姓都动摇了，我还与谁守卫这座城池呢？我在这里，就决不允许洪水危及城池。”于是，将逃出城外的富人们又赶回城里。苏轼拜访守卫徐州城的军队，叫出士兵头目说：“黄河水将危害到徐州城，事态非常紧急，即使你们是禁军，也要听从我的命令为我效力。”士兵头目说：“您太守大人尚且不躲避洪水和污泥，我们都是小人，理应为您效命。”于是带领手下人拿着畚鍤等挖运泥土的用具走出军营，修筑起东南长堤。雨日夜不停，城墙仅有三版没有淹没到洪水里。苏轼在城墙上过夜，路过家门时也没有进去。他派官吏们分别在城墙各处守卫，最后终于保全了徐州城。

当初，宋太祖时实行差役制度，时间长了，产生了弊病。王安石担任宋神宗的宰相时改为免役制。司马光担任宰相，知道免役的害处，不知道它的好处，想要恢复差役制。苏轼说：“差役制和免役制各有利弊。免役的害处是官吏聚敛民财，钱财聚集在朝廷而百姓闹钱荒。差役的害处是百姓长时间服役，不能专心全力在农事上，此时那些贪婪狡猾的官吏就趁机做一些不法的事情。这两种害处的程度，大概是相等的。”司马光并不认为苏轼说得正确。苏轼又在政事堂陈述自己的观点，司马光很愤怒。苏轼说：“当年宰相韩魏公（指韩琦，是宋朝时辅佐过三任皇帝的宰相）指责陕西省的义勇军，您当时是谏官，努力和他争执，韩公不高兴了，您也不顾。苏轼以前听您详细说过这件事，难道今天您做了宰相，就不许我苏轼把话说完吗？”司马光听完笑了起来。

建中靖国元年（1101），苏轼在常州（今江苏常州市）去世，享年66岁。

苏轼和弟弟苏辙，随父亲苏洵学习文章，后来得力于天赋。即使是嬉笑怒骂的言语，也都能写成文章诵读。他的文章博大丰富，光辉灿烂，称雄百代，自从文章产生以来，（这种情况）大概也是很少见的。

苏轼自从成为举人到后来出入皇帝身边做侍从，都一定是以爱戴君王为根本，忠心耿直的言论，正直无畏的节操，都远远在众大臣之上。只是他被小人嫉妒和排挤，使得他不能安然在朝廷中任职。

8. 宋史·辛弃疾传（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成 1-5 题。

辛弃疾字幼安，齐之历城人。金主亮死，中原豪杰并起。耿京聚兵山东，称天平节度使，节制山东、河北忠义军马，弃疾为掌书记，即劝京决策南向。

绍兴三十二年，京令弃疾奉表归宋，高宗劳师建康，召见，嘉纳之。授承务郎、天平节度掌书记，并以节使印告召京。会张安国、邵进已杀京降金，乃约统制王世隆及忠义人马全福等径趋金营，安国方与金将酣饮，即众中缚之以归，金将追之不及，献俘行在，斩安国于市。

乾道四年，通判建康府。六年，孝宗召对延和殿。时虞允文当国，帝锐意恢复，弃疾因论南北形势及三国、晋、汉人才，持论劲直，不为迎合。作《九议》并《应问》三篇、《美芹十论》献于朝，言逆顺之理，消长之势，技之长短，地之要害，甚备。以讲和方定，议不行。辟江东安抚司参议官，留守叶衡雅重之，衡入相，力荐弃疾慷慨有大略。召见，迁仓部郎官、提点江西刑狱。

寻知潭州兼湖南安抚。盗连起湖湘，弃疾悉讨平之。诏委以规画，乃度马殷营垒故基，起盖砦栅，招步军二千人，马军五百人。先以缗钱五万于广西买马五百匹，诏广西安抚司岁带买三十匹。时枢府有不乐之者，数沮挠之，弃疾行愈力，卒不能夺。军成，雄镇一方，为江上诸军之冠。

时江右大饥，诏任责荒政。始至，榜通衢曰：“闭籴者配，强籴者斩。”次令尽出公家官钱、银器，召官吏、儒生、商贾、市民各举有干实者，量借钱物，逮其责领运籴，不取子钱，期终月至城下发糶。于是连槁而至，其直自减，民赖以济。时信守谢源明乞米救助，幕属不从，弃疾曰：“均为赤子，皆王民也。”即以米舟十之三予信。帝嘉之，进一秩，以言者落职。

弃疾豪爽尚气节，识拔英俊，所交多海内知名士。为大理卿时，同僚吴交如死，无棺敛，弃疾叹曰：“身为列卿而贫若此，是廉介之士也！”既厚赙之，复言于执政，诏赐银绢。

弃疾雅善长短句，悲壮激烈，有《稼轩集》行世。

（选自《宋史·辛弃疾传》，有删改）

1. 对下列句子中加点词的解释，不正确的一项是
- A. 弃疾行愈力，卒不能夺 夺：改变
- B. 帝嘉之，进一秩 秩：官吏的俸禄
- C. 力荐弃疾慷慨有大略 慷慨：情绪激昂
- D. 留守叶衡雅重之 雅：很
2. 下列各组句子中，加点词的意义和用法相同的一组是
- A. 时枢府有不乐之者 备他盗之出入与非常也
- B. 以言者落职 余船以次俱进
- C. 不为迎合 恐为操所先
- D. 弃疾因论南北形势 相如因持璧却立
3. 以下六句话分别编为四组，全都表明辛弃疾勇武有才干或尚气节的一组是
- ①即众中缚之以归
- ②作《九议》并《应问》三篇
- ③弃疾行愈力，卒不能夺
- ④即以米舟十之三予信
- ⑤既厚赙之，复言于执政
- ⑥弃疾雅善长短句
- A. ①③⑤ B. ①②④ C. ③④⑥ D. ②⑤⑥
4. 下列对原文有关内容的理解和分析，不正确的一项是
- A. 辛弃疾很勇武，听到耿京被杀的消息后，约同别人进入金营，在金营杀死了张安国。
- B. 乾道六年，辛弃疾写了很多关于北伐的文章，但是因为朝廷和金人刚刚议和，所以没有被朝廷采纳。
- C. 江右闹饥荒，辛弃疾到任后，发动民力，度过饥荒。并且帮助信州解决饥荒，得到皇帝的表彰。
- D. 辛弃疾为人豪爽，崇尚气节，同僚吴玠死后，家贫，辛弃疾帮助厚葬，并且上书皇帝，使得皇帝赏赐了很多金银和丝绢给吴家。
5. 把文言文阅读材料中画线的句子翻译成现代汉语。
- (1) 言逆顺之理，消长之势，技之长短，地之要害，甚备。
-
- (2) 期终月至城下发粟。于是连檣而至，其直自减，民赖以济。

【参考答案】

1. C; “慷慨”应为“胸怀大志”之意。
2. C; “为”表示被动，译为“被”; A. “不乐之者”中“之”是代词，代这件事; “备他盗之出入”中“之”是用在主谓之间取消句子的独立性。B. “以言者落职”中“以”是“因为”之意; “余船以次俱进”中“以”是“按照”的意思。D. “因论南北形势”中“因”是“趁机”之意; “因持壁却立”中“因”是“于是”之意。
3. A; ②是说辛弃疾的著作，④是说辛弃疾拨米救济信州百姓。
4. A; 不是在金营杀死了张安国，是将其抓回献给朝廷，朝廷在闹市中将张安国斩首。
5. 答案：(1) 论述（敌我）不利和有利的条件，形势的变化发展，战术的长处短处，地形的有利有害，极为详细。
(2) 约定月底到城下销售。于是运粮的船只接连来到，粮价自行降低，百姓赖以得以度过饥荒。

【参考译文】

辛弃疾，字幼安，山东历城人。金主完颜亮死后，中原豪杰纷纷起义。耿京在山东聚集人马，号称天平节度使，调配管辖山东、河北效忠大宋王朝的军马，辛弃疾在耿京手下做掌书记，就劝耿京作南归决断。

绍兴三十二年，耿京命令辛弃疾带奏表归宋，宋高宗正在建康劳军，召见他，嘉奖了他，授他承务郎天平节度使掌书记的官职，同时用节度使印和文告召耿京。正遇张安国、邵进已杀耿京降金，于是邀约统制王世隆及忠义人马全福等直奔金营，（此时）张安国正与金将饮酒兴浓，就当着众人将他捆绑起来带走，金将没追上他们，辛弃疾将张安国献给朝廷。（朝廷）在闹市中将张安国斩首。

乾道四年，（他）到建康府做通判。乾道六年，孝宗召见大臣们在延和殿对策。当时虞允文掌管国事，孝宗帝在恢复中原问题上态度坚决，辛弃疾趁机谈了南北形势及三国、晋、汉的人才，所持的观点强硬而直露，不被（孝宗帝）采纳。（辛弃疾）写了《九议》和《应问》三篇，《美芹十论》献给朝廷，论述（敌我）不利和有利的条件，形势的变化发展，战术的长处短处，地形的有利有害，极为详细。因为朝廷和金主讲和刚成定局，（所以他的）建议不能实行。朝廷征召（辛弃疾）做江东安抚司参议官，留守叶衡很看重他，叶衡入朝为相，竭力推荐胸有大志谋略过人的辛弃疾。（孝宗）召见，改任仓部郎官，做江西提点刑狱。

不久担任潭州知州兼湖南安抚使。强盗不断在湖南造反，辛弃疾讨伐并平定了他们。皇帝下诏让他谋划，就丈量原先马殷营垒的房基，修建新的营垒，准备招步兵二千人，马军五百人。先拿铜钱五万到广西买了五百匹马，皇上又下诏命令广西安抚司每年捎带买三十匹。当时枢府有不愿做这件事的，屡次阻挠他，弃疾干得更加卖力，最终没能改变他的想法。军

队建成，雄镇一方，是江上各部队中最好的。

当时江西一带发生严重饥荒，皇帝命令弃疾督办赈灾工作。刚一到灾区，弃疾就在通衢大道张榜说：“囤积粮食的流配，强买粮食的杀头。”接着下令全部出公家的官钱银器，号召吏民分别推举有实际才能的人，根据自己的情况借贷钱物，等到他们领命运回余来的粮食，不取利息，约定月底到城下销售。于是运粮的船只接连来到，粮价自行降低，百姓赖此得以度过饥荒。当时信州太守谢源明乞求拨米救助，部属都不答应，弃疾说：“都是一样的老百姓，而且都是皇上的子民。”就拿米舟十分之三拨给了信州。皇帝嘉勉了这件事，给弃疾进一级俸禄。又因为谏官弹劾丢掉了职务。

辛弃疾为人豪爽，崇尚气节，（喜欢）发现和提拔人才，他交往的人多为海内知名人士。担任大理卿时，同僚吴交如去世，没有钱买棺材装殓，辛弃疾感叹说：“担任高官却贫困到这地步，这是廉洁的志士！”就送了很多财物以后，又把这事上告皇帝，皇帝赐了钱财。

辛弃疾一向擅长作词，他写的词风格悲壮激烈，有《稼轩集》流传于世。

文言文阅读 5

9. 李清照自传（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成 1-5 题。

余建中辛巳，始归赵氏。侯年二十一，在太学作学生。每朔望谒告出，质衣取半千钱，步入相国寺，市碑文归，相对展玩咀嚼，自谓葛天氏之民也。后二年，出仕宦，渐益堆积。后或见古今名人书画，三代奇器，亦复脱衣市易。尝记崇宁间有人持徐熙牡丹图求钱二十万当时虽贵家子弟求二十万钱岂易得耶留信宿计无所出而还之夫妇相向惋怅者数日。

连守两郡，竭其俸入以事铅槧。每获一书，即同共勘校，整集答题。得书画彝鼎，亦摩玩舒卷，指摘疵病，夜尽一烛为率。余性偶强记，每饭罢，坐归来堂烹茶，指堆积书史，言某事在某书某卷第几页第几行，以中否角胜负，为饮茶先后。中即举杯大笑，至茶倾覆怀中，反不得饮而起。甘心老是乡矣！收书既成，归来堂起书库大橱，薄甲乙，置书册。如要讲读，即请钥上簿，关出卷帙。

至靖康丙午岁，侯守淄川，闻金寇犯京师，四顾茫然，盈箱溢篋，既长物不能尽载，凡屡减去，尚载书十五车。十二月，金人陷青州，凡所谓十余屋者，已皆为煨烬矣。

己酉夏五月，至池阳，被旨知湖州，过阙上殿。途中奔驰，冒大暑，感疾。八月十八日，遂不起。取笔作诗，绝笔而终。葬毕，余无所之。

今日忽阅此书，如见故人。今手泽如新，而墓木已拱，悲夫！或者天意以余菲薄，不足以享此尤物耶？抑亦死者有知，犹斤斤爱惜，不肯留在人间耶。何得之艰而失之易也。然有有必有无，有聚必有散，乃理之常。所以区区记其终始者，亦欲为后世好古博雅者之戒云。

(节选自李清照《金石录后序》，有删节)

1. 下列对文中画波浪线部分的断句，正确的一项是（ ）
 - A. 尝记崇宁间/有人持徐熙牡丹图求钱/二十万当时/虽贵家子弟/求二十万钱/岂易得耶/留信宿计/无所出而还之/夫妇相向惋怅者数日。
 - B. 尝记崇宁间/有人持徐熙牡丹图/求钱二十万/当时虽贵家/子弟求二十万钱/岂易得耶/留信宿计/无所出/而还之/夫妇/相向惋怅者数日。
 - C. 尝记崇宁间/有人持徐熙牡丹图求钱/二十万当时/虽贵家子弟/求二十万钱/岂易得耶/留信宿计/无所出/而还之/夫妇/相向惋怅者数日。
 - D. 尝记崇宁间/有人持徐熙牡丹图/求钱二十万/当时虽贵家子弟/求二十万钱/岂易得耶/留信宿/计无所出而还之/夫妇相向惋怅者数日。
2. 下列对古代文化知识的解说，不正确的一项是（ ）
 - A. 太学：太学是中国古代的国立大学，始设于汉代，为中央官学。隋代以后改为国子监，而国子监内同时也设太学。宋代太学仍为最高学府，隶国子监。
 - B. 朔望：古代“朔”指农历初一，“望”指农历十五，而“晦”指农历三十。
 - C. 靖康：是宋钦宗的第一个年号，也是北宋的最后一个年号。所谓“年号”，是从汉武帝即位后开始使用的、封建王朝用来纪年的一种名号。
 - D. 乙酉：就是农历甲子中的一个。乙酉、丁卯、己巳、戊申等，为古时天干地支纪时的术语，可以用来纪月和纪年。
3. 下列对原文有关内容的概括和分析，不正确的一项是（ ）
 - A. 本文既小中见大，由家庭而见国家，又因物及人，由典籍文物的得失聚散而见人世的悲欢离合，具有较高的史学价值和认识意义。
 - B. 文中记灯下校书赏画，已是兴致淋漓，饭后指述典故，比赛胜负，以致茶倾怀中，更见夫妇融洽的雅趣，一时欢愉气氛，跃然纸上。
 - C. 丈夫辞世及其生前珍爱之物遇乱尽失，给作者以沉重的打击；但“有有必有无，有聚必有散，乃理之常”一句表明她已最终想通，不再为外物所累。
 - D. 本文叙事清晰，层次分明，文情跌宕，达到了文由情生、情由文见的“自然而工”的境地，极易拨动读者的心弦。
4. 把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。
 - (1) 得书画彝鼎，亦摩玩舒卷，指摘疵病，夜尽一烛为率。

(2) 或者天意以余菲薄，不足以享此尤物耶。抑亦死者有知，犹斤斤爱惜，不肯留在人间耶。

【参考答案】

1. D. 本题考查文言文断句的能力。解答此类题，要注意培养语感，注意名词、动词、对称性结构、虚词等。语意为：曾记得崇宁年间，有一个人拿来一幅南唐徐熙所画的《牡丹图》，要二十万钱才肯卖。当时就算是贵家子弟，要筹备二十万铜钱，也很不容易啊！我们把它留了两夜，终于因为想不出法子而还给了他。我们夫妇俩为此惋惜怅惘了好几天。
2. B. (晦：农历每月的最后一天，小月是二十九)
3. C. (“遇乱尽失”绝对化；“有有必有无，有聚必有散，乃理之常”一句是作者无可奈何，对自己的宽慰。)
4. (1) 得到书画和彝、鼎等古代酒器，也摩挲把玩或展开来欣赏，指摘上面的毛病，每晚以烧完一枝蜡烛为准。
注意重点词语“舒卷”“夜尽”“率”各1分，大意2分，共5分；
(2) 或者是上天之意，认为我资质浅薄，不足以享有这些世间最好的东西吧？又或者是明诚泉下有知，对这些东西犹牵挂怜惜，不愿它们飘零人间呢？
注意重点词语“菲薄”“尤物”“斤斤爱惜”各1分，大意2分，共5分。

【参考译文】

我在建中辛巳年间，嫁到了赵家。明诚当年21岁，还在太学当学生。每月初一、十五，明诚都请假出去，把衣服押在当铺里，取五百铜钱，走进大相国寺，购买碑文，回到家中。我们面对面地坐着，展玩碑文，自己觉得很像远古时代葛天氏的臣民那样自由和快乐。两年以后，明诚出仕做官，日积月累，碑文也越积越多。从那以后如果看到古今名人的书画，也还是脱下衣服去当了也要把它买下来。曾记得崇宁年间，有一个人拿来一幅南唐徐熙所画的《牡丹图》，要二十万钱才肯卖。当时就算是贵家子弟，要筹备二十万铜钱，也很不容易啊！我们把它留了两夜，终于因为想不出法子而还给了他。我们夫妇俩为此惋惜怅惘了好几天。

明诚又接连做了莱州和淄州的太守，把他的全部薪俸拿出来，从事书籍的刻写。每得一本，我们就一起校勘，整理成集，题上书名。得到书画和彝、鼎等古代酒器，也摩挲把玩或展开来欣赏，指摘上面的毛病，每晚以烧完一枝蜡烛为准。我天性博闻强记，每次吃完饭，和明诚坐在归

来堂上烹茶，指着堆积的书史，说某一典故出在某书某卷第几页第几行，以猜中与否决定胜负，作为饮茶的先后。猜中了，便举杯大笑，以至把茶倒在怀中，反而弄得喝不到一口茶倒要起身。甘心在这样的环境中过一辈子！收集书籍的任务既已完成，就在归来堂中建起书库大橱，编上了甲乙丙丁的代码，中间放上书册。如需讲读，就拿来钥匙开橱，在簿子上登记，然后取出所要的书籍。

到了钦宗靖康元年，明诚做了淄州知州，听说金军进犯京师汴梁，一时间很茫然，满箱满笼的书籍，所有的物品不能全部载去，经多次削减，还装了十五车书籍。到了十二月，金兵攻下青州，这十几屋东西，一下子化为灰烬了。

建炎三年夏五月，到贵池，皇帝有旨任命他为湖州知州，需上殿朝见。一路上不停地奔驰，冒着炎暑，感染成疾。八月十八日，他便无法起身，取笔做诗，写完而死。把他安葬完毕，我茫茫然不知到什么地方是好。

今天无意之中翻阅这本《金石录》，好像见到了死去的亲人。如今他的手迹还象新的一样，可是墓前的树木已能两手合抱了。悲伤啊！或者是上天之意，认为我资质浅薄，不足以享有这些世间最好的东西吧？又或者是明诚泉下有知，对这些东西犹牵挂怜惜，不愿它们飘零人间呢？为什么得来非常艰难而失去又是如此容易啊！然而有“有”必有“无”，有聚必有散，这是人间的常理。因此我以诚挚之心记述这本书完成的始末，也想以此为后世喜好古物兴趣广泛志趣高雅的人留下一点借鉴。

10. 旧唐书·韩愈传（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成 1-4 题。

韩愈，字退之，昌黎人。父仲卿，无名位。愈生三岁而孤，养于从父兄。愈自以孤子，幼刻苦学儒，不俟奖励。洎举进士，投文于公卿间，故相郑余庆颇为之延誉，由是知名于时。寻登进士第。

宰相董晋出镇大梁，辟为巡官。府除，徐州张建封又请其为宾佐。愈发言真率，无所畏避，操行坚正，拙于世务。调授四门博士，转监察御史。德宗晚年，政出多门，宰相不专机务。宫市之弊，谏官论之不听。愈尝上章数千言极论之，不听，怒贬为连州阳山令，量移江陵府掾曹。

愈自以才高，累被摈黜，作《进学解》以自喻，执政览其文而怜之，以其有史才，改比部^①郎中、史馆修撰。逾岁，转考功郎中、知制诰，拜中书舍人。俄有不悦愈者，摭其旧事，言愈前左降为江陵掾曹，荆南节度使裴均馆之颇厚，均子锷凡鄙，近者锷还省父，愈为序饯锷，仍呼其字。此论喧于朝列，坐是改太子右庶子。

元和十二年八月，宰臣裴度为淮西宣慰处置使，兼彰义军节度使，请愈为行军司马。淮、蔡平，十二月随度还朝，以功授刑部侍郎，仍诏愈撰《平淮西碑》，其辞多叙裴度事。时先

入蔡州擒吴元济，李愬功第一，愬不平之。愬妻出入禁中，因诉碑辞不实，诏令磨愈文，宪宗命翰林学士段文昌重撰文勒石。

凤翔法门寺有护国真身塔，塔内有释迦文佛指骨一节，其书本传法，三十年一开，开则岁丰人泰。十四年正月，上令中使杜英奇押宫人三十人，持香花赴临皋驿迎佛骨。自光顺门入大内留禁中三日乃送诸寺王公士庶奔走舍施唯恐在后百姓有废业破产烧顶灼臂而求供养者。愈素不喜佛，上疏谏之。

愈性弘通，与人交，荣悴不易。少时与洛阳人孟郊、东郡人张籍友善。二人名位未振，愈不避寒暑，称荐于公卿间，而籍终成科第，荣于禄仕。后虽通贵，每退公之隙，则相与谈宴，论文赋诗，如平昔焉。而观诸权门豪士，如仆隶焉，瞪然不顾。而颇能诱厉后进，馆之者十六七，虽晨炊不给，怡然不介意。大抵以兴起名教，弘奖仁义为事。凡嫁内外及友朋孤女近十人。

长庆四年十二月卒，时年五十七，赠礼部尚书，谥曰文。

(节选自《旧唐书·韩愈传》)

【注】①比部：刑部所属四司之一，设有郎中、员外郎各一人、主事四人。

1. 对文中画波浪线部分的断句，正确的一项是（ ）
 - A. 自光顺门入大内/留禁中/三日乃送/诸寺王公士庶/奔走舍施/唯恐在后/百姓有废业破产/烧顶灼臂而求供养者
 - B. 自光顺门入/大内留/禁中三日/乃送诸寺/王公士庶/奔走舍施唯恐在/后百姓有废业破产/烧顶灼臂而求供养者
 - C. 自光顺门入大内/留禁中三日/乃送诸寺/王公士庶/奔走舍施/唯恐在后/百姓有废业破产/烧顶灼臂而求供养者
 - D. 自光顺门入/大内留禁中三日/乃送诸寺王公士庶/奔走舍施唯恐在/后百姓有废业破产烧顶灼臂而求供养者
2. 对文中所涉及的文学常识，下列说法不正确的一项是（ ）
 - A. 唐宋八大家是唐宋两代八个散文代表作家的称号，即唐代的韩愈、柳宗元和宋代的欧阳修、苏洵、苏轼、苏辙、王安石、司马光。
 - B. 古文运动是指提倡古文、反对骈文为特点的文体改革运动。
 - C. 谥号是古代君主、诸侯、大臣、后妃等具有一定地位的人死去之后，根据他们的生平事迹与品德修养而评定的一种称号，有褒贬之意。
 - D. 孟郊和贾岛并称为郊寒岛瘦，二人以苦吟著称。
3. 下面对原文的理解不正确的一项是（ ）
 - A. 韩愈三岁时丧父，自认为是孤儿，从小就刻苦学习儒家经典，前任宰相郑余庆为他宣扬美名。

B. 韩愈说话直率，无所回避，操行直正，不擅长应付世务。对宫市弊端，韩愈曾递上数千字的奏章极力劝谏，皇帝不但不听从，还发怒把他贬官。

C. 元和年间，韩愈随裴度平定淮西，获升迁，还奉诏写了《平淮西碑文》。但李愬对碑文内容不满。

D. 韩愈和张籍关系好。但豪门权贵对待张籍就像对待奴仆一样，瞪着眼睛不予理睬。

4. 把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。

(1) 愈自以才高，累被摈黜，作《进学解》以自喻。

(2) 此论喧于朝列，坐是改太子右庶子。

【参考答案】

1. 选 C。本题考查文言文断句的能力。解答此类题，要注意培养语感，注意名词、动词、对称性结构、虚词等。（解析：应为“自光顺门入大内，留禁中三日，乃送诸寺。王公士庶，奔走舍施，唯恐在后。百姓有废业破产、烧顶灼臂而求供养者。”译文：从光顺门进入皇宫，留在官中三日，然后送往各寺。王侯公卿士大夫及平民百姓，人人奔走迎送，施舍钱财，唯恐落在他人之后。百姓中有人不惜耗尽家产、灼烧头顶和手臂以求供养佛骨。）

2. 选 A。（解析：司马光不属唐宋八大家，应为曾巩。）

3. 选 D。（解析：“但豪门权贵对待张籍就像对待奴仆一样”误，应为韩愈对待豪门权贵就像对待奴仆一样。）

4. (1) 韩愈自认为才华出众，而又多次遭受排挤贬官，作《进学解》来自我开导。

（解析：累：多次。黜：降职、贬官。喻：开导。）

(2) 这一议论在朝廷传播开来，因为这个原因韩愈改任太子右庶子。

（解析：状语后置句：喧于朝列。坐：因为。是：代词，这个原因。）

【参考译文】

韩愈，字退之，昌黎人。父亲名叫韩仲卿，没有什么名声地位。韩愈三岁时丧父，寄养在堂兄家中。韩愈自认为是孤儿，所以从小就刻苦学习儒家经典，不需要别人奖励督促。等

到应举进士科，文章投送到公卿中间，前任宰相郑余庆很是为他宣扬美名，由此在当代知名。随即韩愈考中进士科。

宰相董晋出京镇守大梁，征召韩愈到幕府任巡官。董晋幕府撤除后，徐州张建封又请他到自己幕府充当宾客佐僚。韩愈说话直率，无所回避，操行直正，不擅长应付世务。后调任四门博士，转任监察御史。德宗晚年，一些部门随意发布政令，宰相不能独立掌管机务。官市的宦官到民间强买物品的弊端，谏官议论过而德宗不听。韩愈也曾递上数千字的奏章极力劝谏，皇帝不但不听从，还发怒把他贬为连州阳山令，后改任江陵府掾曹。

韩愈自认为才华出众，而又多次遭受排挤贬官，作《进学解》来自己开导自己。宰相看了这篇文章后同情他，认为他有修史才能，便改任他为比部郎中和史馆修撰（编写史书）。过了一年，转任考功郎中、知制诰，拜授中书舍人。不久有不喜欢韩愈的人，搜集他过去的事情，说他以前降职任江陵府掾曹时，荆南节度使裴均待他优厚，裴均的儿子裴铎平庸粗鄙，最近裴铎回家看望父亲，韩愈写序为其饯行，在序中称呼裴均的字。这一议论在朝廷传播开来，因为这个原因韩愈改任太子右庶子。

元和十二年八月，宰相裴度任淮西宣慰处置使，兼任彰义军节度使，他上奏请韩愈任行军司马。淮西和蔡平定之后，十二月韩愈随裴度返回朝廷，因立功授任刑部侍郎，宪宗还下诏命韩愈编写《平淮西碑文》，韩愈在碑文中较多记述了裴度的事迹，而就当时首先进入蔡州活捉吴元济一事而言，李愬功劳为第一，所以李愬对碑文不服。李愬的妻子经常出入官中，借机向皇帝诉说碑文失实，宪宗便下诏叫人磨掉韩愈写的碑文，并命令翰林学士段文昌重新撰写碑文并刊刻碑上。

凤翔法门寺有座护国真身塔，塔内有释迦文佛的一节手指骨，可以书写经文传布佛法，三十年开启一次，塔开时便年丰人泰。元和十四年（819）正月，圣上命中使杜英奇带领官女三十人，手持香料鲜花，前往临皋驿迎接佛骨。从光顺门进入皇宫，留在官中三日，然后送往各寺。王侯公卿士大夫及平民百姓，人人奔走迎送，施舍钱财，唯恐落在他人之后。百姓中有人不惜耗尽家产、灼烧头顶和手臂以求供养佛骨。韩愈向来不喜欢敬佛之事，便上疏劝谏这件事。

韩愈性情宽宏通达，和别人交往，无论人家荣辱沉浮他都不改变态度。年轻时和洛阳人孟郊、东郡人张籍关系友好，孟郊、张籍名声和地位还不显达时，韩愈不避寒暑，在公卿间称赞推荐他们，结果张籍终于考中进士科，仕宦之途顺利。后来韩愈虽然显贵，但每遇公事之暇，就和他们交谈会餐，论文赋诗，和昔日一样。然而他对待诸权门豪士，就像对待奴仆一样，瞪着眼睛不予理睬。他还颇能奖掖鼓励后辈，招入家中的十有六七人，即使连自己的早饭都供不上了，也和颜悦色地不在意。他总是把振兴名教、弘扬奖励仁义作为自己的职责，总共经他资助出嫁的内外亲戚及朋友的孤女多达十人。

长庆（穆宗年号）四年十二月韩愈去世，死时五十七岁，朝廷追赠韩愈礼部尚书的官职，

谥号为“文”。

文言文阅读 6

11. 史记·孔子世家（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成 1-4 题。

孔子迁于蔡三岁，吴伐陈。楚救陈，军于城父。闻孔子在陈蔡之间，楚使人聘孔子。孔子将往拜礼，陈蔡大夫谋曰：“孔子贤者，所刺讥皆中诸侯之疾。今者久留陈蔡之间，诸大夫所设行皆非仲尼之意。今楚，大国也，来聘孔子。孔子用于楚，则陈用事大夫危矣。”于是乃相与发徒役围孔子于野。不得行，绝粮。从者病，莫能兴。孔子讲诵弦歌不衰。

子贡色作。孔子曰：“赐，尔以子为多学而识之者与？曰：“然。非与？”孔子曰：“非也。予一以贯之。”

孔子知弟子有愠心，乃召子路而问曰：“《诗》云‘匪兕匪虎，率彼旷野’。吾道非邪？吾何为此？”子路曰：“意者吾未仁邪？人之不我信也。意者吾未知邪？人之不我行也。”孔子曰：“有是乎！由，譬使仁者而必信，安有伯夷、叔齐？使知者而必行，安有王子比干？”

子路出，子贡入见。孔子曰：“赐，吾道非邪？吾何为此？”子贡曰：“夫子之道至大也，故天下莫能容夫子。夫子盖少贬焉？”孔子曰“赐，良农能稼而不能为穡，良工能巧而不能为顺。君子能修其道纲而纪之统而理之而不能为容今尔不修尔道而求为容赐而志不远矣”

子贡出，颜回入见。孔子曰：“回，吾道非邪？吾何为此？”颜回曰：“夫子之道至大，故天下莫能容。虽然，夫子推而行之，不容何病，不容然后见君子！夫道之不修也，是吾丑也。夫道既已大修而不用，是有国者之丑也。不容何病，不容然后见君子！”孔子欣然而笑曰：“有是哉颜氏之子！使尔多财，吾为尔宰。”

（节选自《史记·孔子世家》）

注释：“匪兕匪虎，率彼旷野”，意为：不是犀牛不是老虎，却沿着旷野而行。孔子用以形容他与弟子被围于野的困境。

1. 下列对文中画波浪线部分的断句，正确的一项（ ）

A. 君子能修其道/纲而纪之/统而理之/而不能为容/今尔不修尔道而求为容/赐/而志不远矣

/

B. 君子能修其道/纲而纪之/统而理之/而不能为容/今尔不修尔道而求为容/赐而志/不远矣

/

C. 君子能修/其道纲而纪之/统而理之/而不能为容/今尔不修尔道而求为容/赐/而志不远矣

/

D. 君子能修/其道纲而纪之/统而理之/而不能为容/今尔不修尔道而求为容/赐而志/不远矣

2. 下列对文中加点的词语相关内容的解说，不正确的一项（ ）

- A. 诸侯，古代中央政权所分封的各国国君的统称，周代分公，侯，伯、子、男五等。
- B. 仲尼，孔子的字，孔子名“丘”，“尼丘”为山名，“仲”是古代对男子的美称。
- C. 《诗》即《诗经》，收集了从西周初年到春秋中叶的三百首诗，又称“诗三百”。
- D. 宰，原指贵族的管家，后也作县令别名，如“家君作宰”，本文为第一种含义。

3. 下列对原文有关内容的概括和分析，不正确的一项（ ）

- A. 孔子为人正直，不畏危难。他因批评陈国和蔡国国君的问题，在陈蔡之间遭遇两国的围攻，断绝粮食，但依然坚持教学。
- B. 子路面对困境，主张反省。他认为孔子的学说得不到当权者的信任，有可能是孔子及其弟子的德行不够，应该加以改进。
- C. 子贡面对困境，主张妥协。他认为孔子的学说虽然确实非常伟大，但为了便于让天下人接受，应该适当降低一些要求。
- D. 颜回面对困境，信念坚定。他认为即使不被接受，孔子也还是应该坚持自己的正道，不被接受，更能显出君子的品格。

4. 把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。

(1) 今楚，大国也，来聘孔子。孔子用于楚，则陈蔡用事大夫危矣。

(2) 虽然，夫子推而行之，不容何病，不容然后见君子！

【参考答案】

1. A. 原文断句为：君子能修其道，纲而纪之，统而理之，而不能为容。今尔不修尔道而求为容。赐，而志不远矣！根据主语一致原则，可以先排除 C、D，再根据上提示，“赐”与下文单独断开。

2. B. “仲”在这里指孔子在兄弟中的排行。

3. A. 孔子遭遇陈蔡两国围攻的原因是他过于贤能，威胁到了两国掌权大夫的利益。

4. (1) 如今的楚国，是个大国，却来聘请孔子。如果孔子在楚国被重用，那么我们陈蔡两国掌权的大夫们就危险了。

(聘，征聘，聘请；用于楚，被楚国任用；用事，掌权；)

(2) 虽然是这样，老师还是要推行自己的学说，不被天下接受又有什么值得担心呢？不被接受，这样才能显出君子的本色！

(虽然，虽然是这样；不容，不被接纳；病，忧虑，担心，)

【参考译文】

孔子迁居到蔡国三年，吴国攻打陈国。楚国救援陈国，军队驻扎在城父。听说孔子住在陈国和蔡国的边境上，楚国便派人去聘请孔子。孔子正要前往拜见接受聘礼，陈国、蔡国的大夫商议说：“孔子是位有才德的贤人，他所指责讽刺的都切中诸侯的弊病。如今长久地停留在我们陈国和蔡国之间，大夫们的施政措施、所做所为都不合仲尼的意思。如今的楚国，是个大国，却来聘请孔子。如果孔子在楚国被重用，那么我们陈蔡两国掌权的大夫们就危险了。”于是他们双方就派了一些服劳役的人把孔子围困在野外。孔子和他的弟子无法行动，粮食也断绝了。跟从的弟子饿病了，站都站不起来。孔子却还在不停地给大家讲学，朗诵诗歌、歌唱、弹琴。（子路很生气地来见孔子：“君子也有困窘的时候吗？”孔子说：“君子在困窘面前能坚持节操不动摇，小人遇到困窘就会不加节制，什么过火的事情都做得出来。”）

这时子贡的脸色也变了。孔子说：“赐啊，你认为我是博学强记的人吗？”子贡回答说：“是的。难道不对吗？”孔子说：“不是的。我是用一种基本原则贯穿于全部学说之中的。”

孔子知道弟子们心中不高兴。便叫来子路问道：“《诗经》上说‘不是犀牛也不是老虎，然而它却徘徊在旷野上’，难道是我们的学说有什么不对吗？我们为什么会落到这种地步呢？”子路说：“大概是我们的德还不够吧？所以人家不信任我们；想必是我们的智谋还不够吧？所以人家不让我们通行。”孔子说：“有这样的话吗？仲由啊，假使有仁德的人必定能使人信任，哪里还会有伯夷、叔齐饿死在首阳山呢？假使有智谋的人就能畅行无阻，哪里会有王子比干被剖心呢？”

子路退出，子贡进来见孔子。孔子对子贡说：“赐啊，《诗经》上说‘不是犀牛也不是老虎，然而它却徘徊在旷野上’。难道是我们的学说有什么不对吗？我们为什么落到这种地步呢？”子贡说：“老师的学说博大到极点了，所以天下没有一个国家能容纳老师。老师何不稍微降低一些您的要求呢？”孔子说：“赐啊，好的农夫虽然善于耕种，但他却不一定有好的收获；好的工匠虽然有精巧的手艺，但他却未必能使人们都称心如意。有修养的人能修明自己的学说，用法度来规范国家，用道统来治理臣民，但不一定被世人所接受。现在你不去研修自己的学说，反而追求苟合取容。赐啊，你的志向太不远大了。”

子贡出去之后，颜回进来见孔子。孔子说：“回啊，《诗经》说‘不是犀牛也不是老虎，

然而它却徘徊在旷野上'。难道是我们的学说有什么不对吗?我们为什么落到这种地步呢?"颜回说:"老师的学说博大到极点了,所以天下没有一个国家能容纳老师。虽然是这样,老师还是要推行自己的学说,不被天下接受又有什么可担心呢?不被接受,这样才能显出君子的本色!一个人不研修自己的学说,那才是自己的耻辱。至于已下大力研修的学说不被人所用,那是当权者的耻辱了。不被天下接受又有什么关系呢?不被接受,这样才能显出君子的本色!"孔子听了欣慰地笑着说:"是这样的啊,姓颜的小伙子!假使你有很多钱财,我愿意给你做管家。"

史记·孟子传(节选)

阅读下面的文言文,完成1-4题。

孟轲,邹人也。受业子思之门人。道既通,游事齐宣王,宣王不能用。适梁,梁惠王不能用,则见以为迂远而阔于事情。当是之时,秦用商君,富国强兵;楚、魏用吴起,战胜弱敌;齐威王、宣王用孙子、田忌之徒,而诸侯东面朝齐,天下方务于合从连衡,以攻伐为贤,(1)而孟轲乃述唐、虞、三代之德,是以所如者不合。退而与万章之徒序《诗》、《书》,述仲尼之意,作《孟子》七篇。其后有邹子之属。

齐有三邹子。其前邹忌,以鼓琴干威王,因及国政,封为成侯而受相印,先孟子。

其次邹衍,后孟子。邹衍睹有国者益淫侈,不能尚德。乃深观阴阳消息而作怪迂之变,《终始》《大圣》之篇十馀万言。其语闳大不经,必先验小物,推而大之,至于无垠。其术皆此类也。然要其归,必止乎仁义节俭,君臣上下六亲之施,始也滥耳。王公大人初见其术,惧然顾化,其后不能行之。

是以邹子重于齐。适梁,惠王郊迎,执宾主之礼。适赵,平原君侧行襪席。如燕,昭王拥彗^①先驱,请列弟子之座而受业,筑碣石宫,身亲往师之。(2)其游诸侯见尊礼如此,岂与仲尼菜色陈、蔡,孟轲困于齐、梁同乎哉!

荀卿,赵人。年五十始来游学于齐。邹衍之术迂大而闳辩;淳于髡久与处,时有得善言。故齐人颂曰:"谈天衍,炙毂过^②髡。"田骈之属皆已死齐襄王时,而荀卿最为老师。齐尚修列大夫^③之缺,而荀卿三为祭酒焉。齐人或谗荀卿,荀卿乃适楚,而春申君以为兰陵令。春申君死而荀卿废,因家兰陵。荀卿嫉浊世之政,亡国乱君相属,不遂大道而营于巫祝,于是推儒、墨、道德之行事兴坏,序列著数万言而卒。因葬兰陵。

(节选自《史记·孟子荀卿列传》)

【注】①彗:扫帚。

②炙毂过:过,古时车上盛贮油膏的器具,烘热后流油,润滑车轴。比喻言语流畅风趣。

③列大夫:秦汉时爵位名。列第七级,也称为七大夫或公大夫。

1. 下列加点字的意义和用法相同的一项是 ()

- A. 则见以为迂远而阔于事情 秦城巩不可得，徒见欺
B. 以鼓琴干威王 哭声直上干云霄
C. 身亲往师之 师者，所以传道受业解惑也
D. 春申君以为兰陵令 以为小礼无所用

2. 下列各项中，分别体现孟子、邹衍、荀子思想的一项是 ()

- ①迂远而阔于事情；
②述唐、虞、三代之德；
③其语闳大不经，必先验小物，推而大之，至于无垠；
④要其归，必止乎仁义节俭，君臣上下六亲之施；
⑤嫉浊世之政，亡国乱君相属；
⑥谈天衍，炙毂过髡

- A. ①③⑥ B. ②③⑥ C. ①④⑤ D. ②④⑤

3. 下列说法不符合文意的一项是 ()

- A. 孟子所处的时代是一个以武力征伐为主导思想的时代，所以孟子想通过著书来引起诸侯的重视，实现理想。
B. 邹衍虽然一开始能够受到各国君王的热情接待，甚至享有很高的礼遇，但是他的思想却很难施行。
C. 荀子在当时的齐国是最年长和有资历的宗师，正好当时有列大夫的缺额，所以荀卿曾先后三次以宗师的身份担任稷下学士的祭酒。
D. 荀子憎恶诸侯王们为遵循王政大道却被装神弄鬼的巫祝所迷惑，所以推究各家之长，著书立说，以启民众。

4. 把阅读材料中画线的句子翻译为现代汉语。

(1) 而孟轲乃述唐、虞、三代之德，是以所如者不合。

(2) 其游诸侯见尊礼如此，岂与仲尼菜色陈、蔡，孟轲困于齐、梁同乎哉！

【参考答案】

1. A A 都是表被动，相当于“被”；B 求取/冲；C 名词意动用法，以之为师，拜师学习/名词，老师；D 以之为，把他任命为/认为。
2. D
3. A. 除此之外，还有一个重要原因是“所如者不合”。
4. (1) 孟子却（或“竟然”）称述唐尧、虞舜以及夏、商、周三代的德政，因此同他所周游的那些国家的需要不符合（或“因此不符合他所周游的那些国家的需要”）。
(2) 邹衍周游各国受到这般尊敬和礼遇（或“尊敬的礼遇”），这难道与孔丘在陈国、蔡国因断粮而面有饥色（或“容颜像黄菜一般颜色”），孟轲在齐国、梁国遭到的困厄相同呢？“见尊礼”“菜色陈蔡”“岂……同乎哉”的句式语气。

【参考译文】

孟轲，是邹国人。他曾跟着子思的弟子学习。当通晓孔道之后，便去游说齐宣王，齐宣王没有任用他。于是到了魏国，梁惠王不但不听信他的主张，而且他还被认为主张不切实情，远离实际。当时，秦国任用商鞅，使国家富足，兵力强大；楚国、魏国也都任用过吴起，战胜了一些国家，削弱了强敌；齐威王和宣王举用孙臆和田忌等人，国力强盛，使各诸侯国都向东朝拜齐国。当各诸侯国正致力于“合纵连横”的攻伐谋略，把能攻善伐看作贤能的时候，孟子却称述唐尧、虞舜以及夏、商、周三代的德政，因此不符合他所周游的那些国家的需要。于是就回到家乡与万章等人整理《诗经》、《书经》，阐发孔丘的思想学说，写成《孟子》一书，共七篇。在他之后，出现了学者邹子等人。

齐国三个邹子。在前的叫邹忌，他借弹琴的技艺得以求见齐威王，随后便参与了国家政事，封为成侯并接受相印，做了宰相，他生活的时代要早于孟子。

第二个叫邹衍，生在孟子之后。邹衍目睹了那些掌握一国之权的诸侯们越来越荒淫奢侈，不能崇尚德政。于是就深入观察万物的阴阳消长，记述了怪异玄虚的变化，如《终始》《大圣》等篇共十余万字。他的话宏大广阔荒诞不合情理，一定要先从细小的事物验证开始，然后推广到大的事物，以至达到无边无际。邹衍的学说都是这一类述说。然而，总括它的要领，一定都归结到仁义节俭，并在君臣上下和六亲之间施行，不过开始的述说的确泛滥无节了。王公大人初见他的学说，感到惊异而引起思考，受到感化，到后来却不能实行。

因此，邹衍在齐国受到尊重。到魏国，梁惠王远接高迎，同他行宾主的礼节。到赵国，平原君侧身陪行，亲自为他拂试席位。到燕国，燕昭王拿着扫帚清除道路为他作先导，并请

求坐在弟子的座位上向他学习，还曾为他修建碣石宫，亲自去拜他为老师。邹衍周游各国受到如此礼尊，这与孔丘陈蔡断粮面有饥色，孟轲在齐、梁遭到困厄，岂能是相同的吗！

荀卿，是赵国人。五十岁的时候才到齐国来游说讲学。邹衍的学说曲折夸大而多空洞的论辩；淳于髡，若与他相处日久，时常学到一些精辟的言论。所以齐国人称颂他们说：“高谈阔论的是邹衍，智多善辩，议论不绝的是淳于髡。”田骈等人都在齐襄王时死去，此时荀卿是年最长，资历深的宗师。当时齐国仍在补充列大夫的缺额，荀卿曾先后三次以宗师的身分担任稷下学士的祭酒。后来，齐国有人毁谤荀卿，荀卿就到了楚国，春申君让他担任兰陵令。春申君死后，荀卿被罢官，便在兰陵安了家。荀卿憎恶乱世的黑暗政治，亡国昏乱的君主接连不断地出现，他们不通晓常理正道却被装神弄鬼的巫祝所迷惑，于是推究儒家、墨家、道家活动的成功和失败，编次著述了几万字的文章便辞世了。死后就葬在兰陵。

文言文阅读 7

12. 庄子传（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成 1-4 题。

庄子者，蒙人也，名周。周尝为蒙漆园吏，与梁惠王、齐宣王同时。其学无所不窥，然其要本归于老子之言。故其著书十多万言，大抵率寓言也。作《渔父》、《盗跖》、《胠箝》、《胠箝》，以诋訛孔子之徒，以明老子之术。《畏累虚》、《亢桑子》之属，皆空语无事实。然善属书离辞，指事类情，用剝剥儒、墨，虽当世宿学不能自解免也。其言洸洋自恣以适己，故自王公大人不能器之。

楚庄王闻庄周贤，使使厚币迎之，许以为相。庄周笑谓楚使曰：“千金，重利；卿相，尊位也。子独不见郊祭之牺牛乎？养食之数岁，衣以文绣，以入大庙。当是之时，虽欲为孤豚，岂可得乎？子亟去，无污我。我宁游戏污渎之中自快，无为有国者所羈，终身不仕，以快吾志焉。”

（节选自《史记·老子韩非子列传》）

庄子钓于濮水，楚王使大夫二人往先焉，曰：“愿以境内累矣！”庄子持竿不顾，曰：“君闻楚有神龟，死已三千岁矣，王巾笥而藏之庙堂之上。此龟者，宁其死为留骨而贵乎？宁其生而曳尾于涂中乎？”二大夫曰：“宁生而曳尾涂中。”庄子曰：“往矣，吾将曳尾于涂中。”

（选自《庄子·内篇》）

宋人有曹商者，为宋王使秦其往也，得车数乘；王说之，益车百乘。反于宋，见庄子曰：“夫处穷阓阨巷，困窘织屦，槁项黄馘者，商之所短也；一悟万乘之主而从车百乘者，商之所

长也。”庄子曰：“秦王有病召医，破痈溃痤者得车一乘，舐痔者得车五乘，所治愈下，得车愈多。子岂治其痔邪，何得车之多也？子行矣！”

(选自《庄子·杂篇》)

1. 对下列句子中加点词语的解释，不正确的一项是 ()
- A. 然善属书离辞，指事类情 属：连缀，撰写
 - B. 其言洸洋自恣以适己 适：满足
 - C. 吾将曳尾于涂中 涂：道路
 - D. 一悟万乘之主而从车百乘者 从：跟从
2. 下列各组句子中，加点词语的意义和用法全都相同的一项是 ()
- A. ①虽当世宿学，不能自解免也
 ②臣之所好者道也
 - B. ①使使厚币迎之
 ②始臣之解牛之时
 - C. ①以快吾志焉
 ②吾闻庖丁之言，得养生焉
 - D. ①宁其死为留骨而贵乎
 ②提刀而立
3. 下面语句编成四组，全部表现庄子不愿被俗务所累的一组是 ()
- ①指事类情，用剽剥儒、墨
 - ②故自王公大人不能器之
 - ③虽欲为孤豚，岂可得乎
 - ④我宁游戏污渌之中自快
 - ⑤往矣，吾将曳尾于涂中
 - ⑥子岂治其痔邪，何得车之多也
- A. ①③⑥ B. ②④⑤ C. ①②⑥ D. ③④⑤
4. 下列对文段有关内容的理解和分析，不正确的一项是 ()
- A. 庄周撰写的书籍，大都是寓言之类，他善于运用曲笔和叙事寓情的手法，用语一点也不拘束，肆意汪洋，然而空话连篇，没有事实。
 - B. 楚威王听说庄周很有才干，便派使者送给他丰厚的礼物，并请他做宰相。庄周以牲牛为喻，表明了自己不愿意为官的立场。
 - C. 楚王派遣两位大臣想请庄周出仕时，庄周说愿意拖着尾巴生活在水里，而不愿意做死去后珍藏在宗庙里以显示尊贵的神龟。

D. 曹商用丧失尊严作代价去换取财富，不以为耻，反以为荣，庄子对曹商的痛斥，也是对那些不择手段追逐名利之徒的无比反感。

5. 把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。

(1) 子亟去，无污我。我宁游戏污渎之中自快，无为有国者所羈。

(2) 其往也，得车数乘；王说之，益车百乘。

【参考答案】

1. C 【解析】 本题考查理解常见文言实词在文中的含义。C项，“涂”为“烂泥”之意。

2. C 【解析】 A. 句末语气助词，表陈述/者也，表判断。B. 代词/取独。C 都是语气助词。
D. 连词表顺承/连词表修饰

3. D

4. A 【解析】 本题考查归纳内容要点、概括中心意思。A项，“空话”一词不对，这里应是“虚构”的意思。

5. (1) 您赶快离去，不要玷污了我。我宁愿在污浊的小沟渠中游玩而自寻快乐，也不愿被拥有国家的人束缚。

(2) 他前往秦国的时候，得到宋王赠与的数辆车马；秦王十分高兴，又加赐车马一百乘。

【参考译文】

庄子是蒙地人，叫周。他曾经担任过蒙地漆园的小吏，和梁惠王、齐宣王是同一时代的人。他学识渊博，涉猎、研究的范围无所不包。他的中心思想却本源于老子的学说，他撰写了十余万字的著作，大多是托词寄意的寓言。他写的《渔父》《盗跖》《胠箝》是用来诋毁孔子学派的人而表明老子学说的。《畏累虚》《亢桑子》一类的，都空设言语，没有实事。可是庄子善于行文措辞，描摹事物的情状，用来攻击和驳斥儒家和墨家，即使是当世博学之士，也难免受到他的攻击。他的语言汪洋浩漫，纵横恣肆，以适合自己的性情，所以从王公大人起，都无法重视他。

楚威王听说庄周贤能，派遣使臣带着丰厚的礼物去聘请他，答应他让他出任宰相。庄周笑着对楚国使臣说：“千金，确是厚礼；卿相，确是尊贵的高位。您难道没见过祭祀天地

用的牛吗？喂养它好几年，给它披上带有花纹的绸缎，把它牵进太庙去当祭品。在这个时候，它即使想做一头孤独的小猪，难道能办得到吗？您赶快离去，不要玷污了我。我宁愿在污浊的小沟渠中游玩而自寻快乐，也不愿被拥有国家的人束缚。我愿终身不做官，以便畅快我的志向啊！”

庄子在濮水钓鱼，楚王派两个大夫先去传达他的旨意：“想以楚国的事劳累先生啊！”庄子拿着渔竿，头也不回，说：“我听说楚国有神龟，已经死了三千年了，楚王用洁净的丝巾把它包起来装进竹箱里，然后放在庙堂上边供奉。这个神龟，愿意死了以后留下骨头被人们供奉呢，还是宁愿活着在烂泥里摇它的尾巴呢？”两个大夫回答说：“它更愿意活着在烂泥里摇它的尾巴啊。”庄子说：“请回吧，我要在烂泥里摇我的尾巴啊。”

宋国有个叫做曹商的人，为宋王出使秦国。他前往秦国的时候，得到宋王赠与的数辆车；秦王十分高兴，又加赐车辆一百乘。曹商回到宋国，见了庄子说：“身居偏僻狭窄的里巷，贫困到自己编织麻鞋，脖颈干瘪面色饥黄，这是我不如别人的地方；一旦有机会使大国的国君省悟而随从的车辆达到百乘之多，这又是我超过他人之处。”庄子说：“听说秦王有病召请属下的医生，破出脓疮溃散疔子的人可获得车辆一乘，舔治痔疮的人可获得车辆五乘，凡是疗治的部位越是低下，所能获得的车辆就越多。你难道给秦王舔过痔疮吗，怎么获奖的车辆如此之多呢？你走开吧！”

13. 史记·高祖本纪（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成 1-3 题。

初，项羽与宋义北救赵，及项羽杀宋义，代为上将军，诸将黥布皆属，破秦将王离军，降章邯，诸侯皆附。及赵高已杀二世，使人来，欲约分王关中。沛公以为诈，乃用张良计，使郦生、陆贾往说秦将，啖以利，因袭攻武关，破之。又与秦军战于蓝田南，益张疑兵旗帜，诸所过毋得掠卤，秦人憚，秦军解，因大破之。又战其北，大破之。乘胜，遂破之。

汉元年十月，沛公兵遂先诸侯至霸上。秦王子婴素车白马，系颈以组，封皇帝玺符节，降轂道旁。诸将或言诛秦王。沛公曰：“始怀王遣我，固以能宽容；且人已服降，又杀之，不祥。”乃以秦王属吏，遂西入咸阳。欲止宫休舍，樊哙、张良谏，乃封秦重宝财物府库，还军霸上。召诸县父老豪桀曰：“父老苦秦苛法久矣，诽谤者族，偶语者弃市。吾与诸侯约先入关者王之，吾当王关中。与父老约，法三章耳：杀人者死，伤人及盗抵罪。余悉除去秦法。诸吏人皆案堵如故。凡吾所以来，为父老除害，非有所侵暴，无恐！且吾所以还军霸上，待诸侯至而约定耳耳。”乃使人与秦吏行县乡邑，告谕之。秦人大喜，争持牛羊酒食献飧军士。沛公又让不受，曰：“仓粟多，非乏，不欲费人。”人又益喜，唯恐沛公不为秦王。

或说沛公曰：“秦富十倍天下，地形强。今闻章邯降项羽，项羽乃号为雍王，王关中。今则来，沛公恐不得有此。可急使兵守函谷关，无内诸侯军，稍微关中兵以自益，距之。”沛公然其计，从之。十一月中，项羽果率诸侯兵西，欲入关，关门闭。闻沛公已定关中，大怒，

使黥布等攻破函谷关。十二月中，遂至戏。沛公左司马曹无伤闻项王怒，欲攻沛公，使人言项羽曰：“沛公欲王关中，令子婴为相，珍宝尽有之。”欲以求封。亚父劝项羽击沛公。方飨士，旦日合战。是时项羽兵四十万，号百万。沛公兵十万，号二十万，力不敌。会项伯欲活张良，夜往见良，因以文谕项羽，项羽乃止。沛公从百馀骑，驱之鸿门，见谢项羽。项羽曰：“此沛公左司马曹无伤言之。不然，籍何以生此！”沛公以樊哙、张良故，得解归。归，立诛曹无伤。

(节选自《史记·高祖本纪》)

1. 下列对文中画波浪线部分的断句，正确的一项是 ()
 - A. 父老苦秦苛法久矣/诽谤者/族偶语者/弃市/吾与诸侯约/先入关者王之/吾当王关中。
 - B. 父老苦秦苛法久矣/诽谤者族/偶语者弃市/吾与诸侯约/先入关者王之/吾当王关中。
 - C. 父老苦秦苛法久矣/诽谤者/族偶语者/弃市/吾与诸侯约/先入关者王之/吾当王关中。
 - D. 父老苦秦苛法久矣/诽谤者族/偶语者/弃市/吾与诸侯约先入关者/王之/吾当王关中。
2. 下列对原文有关内容的概括和分析，不正确的一项 ()
 - A. 刘邦与秦军大战蓝田，战前用了酈生、陆贾的计谋，游说秦将，“啖以利”，偷袭武关，获得胜利。
 - B. 刘邦率先入关却最终又能“还军霸上，待诸侯至而定约束耳”，可见刘邦从谏如流而有远见卓识。
 - C. 刘邦入关后与民约法三章，实行一系列宽政爱民的措施，赢得了秦地人民的热烈拥护，人心所向是他日后节节取胜的根本原因。
 - D. 秦王子婴投降刘邦，将领们有的说杀掉秦王，刘邦却把秦王子婴交给主管官吏不杀他，说明刘邦宽厚仁德容人。
3. 把文中画横线的句子翻译成现代汉语。

(1) 又与秦军战于蓝田南，益张疑兵旗帜，诸所过毋得掠卤，秦人憚，秦军解，因大破之。

(2) 会项伯欲活张良，夜往见良，因以文谕项羽，项羽乃止。

【参考答案】

1. B

2. A (用的是张良的计谋, 派出酈生、陆贾做说客。)

3. (1) 又和秦军在蓝田南面交战, 增设疑兵, 多树旗帜, 所经过的地方不许掳掠(掠夺)。

秦地的群众很高兴, 秦军懈怠了, 因此大破秦军。

(2) 恰巧项伯要救张良, 夜间去见他。(回来后,) 用道理劝说项羽, 项羽取消了进攻沛公的计划。

【参考译文】

起初, 项羽和宋义北进援救赵, 等到项羽杀死宋义, 代替他为上将军, 许多将领和黥布都从属项羽。打垮了秦将王离的军队, 使章邯投降, 诸侯都归附了他。等到赵高已经杀了秦二世, 派人来见沛公, 想要定约瓜分关中称王, 沛公以为是诈骗, 就采用张良的计策, 派酈生、陆贾去游说秦军将领, 用私利相诱, 趁机袭击武关, 攻破了关口。又和秦军在蓝田南面交战, 增设疑兵, 多树旗帜, 所经过的地方不许掳掠。秦地的群众很高兴, 秦军懈怠了, 因此大破秦军。又在蓝田北面接战, 再次打败秦军。乘胜追击, 彻底打垮了秦军。

汉元年十月, 沛公的军队先于各路诸侯到达霸上。秦王子婴素车白马, 用丝带系着脖子, 封了皇帝的印玺和符节, 在轺道旁投降。将领们有的主张杀死秦王。沛公说: “当初楚怀王派遣我, 本来是因为我能宽大人。况且人家已经降服, 又杀死人家, 不吉利。”于是就把秦王交给了官吏, 向西进入咸阳。沛公想要留在官殿中休息, 樊哙、张良劝说后, 才封闭了秦宫的贵重珍宝、财物和库房, 回军霸上。召集各县的父老、豪杰说: “父老们苦于秦朝的严刑峻法已经很久了, 诽谤朝政的要灭族, 相聚议论的要在街市上处斩。我和诸侯们约定, 先入关的在关中称王, 我应当称王关中。同父老们约定, 法律只有三章: 杀人的处死, 伤人和抢劫的处以与所犯罪相当的刑罚。其余的秦朝法律全部废除。官吏和百姓都要安居如故。我所以到这里来, 是为父老们除害, 不会有欺凌暴虐的行为, 不要害怕。我回军霸上的原因, 是等待诸侯们到来制定共同遵守的纪律。”沛公派人与秦朝官吏巡行县城乡间, 告谕百姓。秦地的百姓大为高兴, 争先恐后地拿出牛羊酒食款待士兵。沛公又谦让不肯接受, 说: “仓库的谷子很多, 不缺乏, 不愿破费百姓。”百姓更加高兴, 唯恐沛公不做秦王。

有人劝沛公说: “秦地比天下富足十倍, 地势好。如今听说章邯投降了项羽, 项羽就给了雍王的封号, 称王于关中。现在即将到来到关中就国, 你沛公恐怕不能占有这个地方了。应赶快派兵把守函谷关, 不让诸侯军进来, 逐渐征集关中兵, 以加强实力, 抵抗诸侯兵。”沛公赞成他的计策, 照着做了。十一月间, 项羽果然率领诸侯军西进, 想要入关, 而关门紧闭。听说沛公已经平定关中, 大怒, 派黥布等攻破了函谷关。十二月间, 就到了戏水。沛公左司马曹无伤听说项王发怒, 要攻打沛公, 派人告诉项羽说: “沛公想要称王关中, 令子婴为相, 珍宝被他全部占有了。”打算以此求得封赏。亚父劝项羽进攻沛公。当时项羽饱餐士卒, 准备明日会战。这时项羽兵四十万, 号称百万。沛公兵十万, 号称二十万, 兵力敌不过项羽。恰巧

项伯要救张良，夜间去见他。（回来后，）用道理劝说项羽，项羽取消了进攻沛公的计划。沛公带来了一百多骑兵，驰至鸿门，来见项羽，表示歉意。项羽说：“这是你沛公左司马曹无伤向我说的。不然，我项羽何至于做这样的事。”沛公因为樊哙、张良的缘故，得以脱身返回。回来后，立刻杀了曹无伤。

文言文阅读 8

14. 苏洵墓志铭（节选）

有蜀君子曰苏君，讳洵，字明允，眉州眉山人也。君之行义，修于家，信于乡里，闻于蜀之人久矣。当至和、嘉祐之间，与其二子轼、辙，偕至京师，翰林学士欧阳修得其所著书二十二篇献诸朝。书既出，而公卿士大夫争传之。其二子举进士，皆在高等，亦以文学称于时。

眉山在西南数千里外，一日父子隐然名动京师，而苏氏文章遂擅天下。君之文博辩宏伟，读者悚然想见其人。既见，而温温似不能言；及即之，与居愈久，而愈可爱。间而出其所有，愈叩而愈无穷。呜呼，可谓纯明笃实之君子也！

曾祖讳祐，祖讳杲，父讳序，赠尚书职方员外郎。三世皆不显。职方君三子：曰澹、曰涣，皆以文学举进士；而君少，独不喜学，年已壮，犹不知书。职方君纵而不问，乡闾亲族皆怪之。或问其故，职方君笑而不答，君亦自如也。年二十七，始大发愤，谢其素所往来少年，闭户读书为文辞。岁余，举进士再不中，又举茂才异等不中，退而叹曰：“此不足为吾学也。”悉取所为文数百篇焚之。盖闭户读书，绝笔不为文辞者五六年。乃大究六经、百家之说，以考质古今治乱成败、圣贤穷达出处之际。得其精粹，涵畜充溢，抑而不发。久之，慨然曰：“可矣！”由是下笔顷刻千言。其纵横上下，出入驰骋，必造于深微而后止。盖其禀之厚，故发之迟；其志也愈，故得之精。自来京师，一时后生学者皆尊其贤，学其文以为师法。以其父子俱知名，故号“老苏”以别之。

初，修为上其书，召试紫微阁，辞不至。遂除试秘书省校书郎。会太常修纂建隆以来礼书，乃以为霸州文安县主簿，使食其禄，与陈州项城令姚辟同修礼书。为《太常因革礼》一百卷。书成，方奏未报而君以疾卒，实治平三年四月戊申也。享年五十有八。天子闻而哀之，特赠光禄寺丞，敕有司具舟载其丧归于蜀。

君善与人交，急人患难，死则恤养其孤，乡人多德之。盖晚而好《易》，曰：“《易》之道深矣，汨而不明者，诸儒以附会之说乱之也，去之则圣人之旨见矣。”作《易传》，未成而卒。治平四年十月壬申，葬于彭山之安镇乡可龙里。

（节选自欧阳修《故霸州文安县主簿苏君墓志铭》）

1. 对下列各句中加点词语的解释，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 与其二子轼、辙，偕至京师 偕：一起
- B. 而苏氏文章遂擅天下 擅：独特超群
- C. 谢其素所往来少年 谢：谢绝
- D. 乡人多德之 德：恩德

2. 下列各组句中，加点词的意义和用法相同的一组是（ ）

- A. 君之行义，修于家
蚓无爪牙之利
- B. 皆以文学举进士
君何以知燕王
- C. 乃大究六经、百家之说
精思傅会，十年乃成
- D. 方奏未报而君以疾卒
侣鱼虾而友麋鹿

3. 下列对原文有关内容的概括和分析，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 苏洵参加科举考试，两次都没有考中，后来更加发奋读书，终于中举，被授予试秘书省校书郎一职。
- B. 苏洵的文章广博雄辩，气势宏大，受到了欧阳修的推崇，一时名声大震，年轻人、求学者都把他的文章当作学习的榜样。
- C. 文中关于苏洵发奋求学大器晚成的一段写得极为生动具体，突出了苏洵的执著、有主见，使人受到教益。
- D. 本文用了较多笔墨写苏洵在文学上取得的成就，在记叙苏洵文学成就的同时又突出了他的学识和品德。

4. 把原文中划线的句子翻译成现代汉语。

(1) 其二子举进士，皆在高等，亦以文学称于时。

(2) 间而出其所有，愈叩而愈无穷。

(3) 其纵横上下，出入驰骋，必造于深微而后止。

【参考答案】

1. D (德：感激)
2. B (A 结构助词，的/助词，定语后置的标志；B 介词，凭借；C 副词，于是/副词，才；D 连词，表转折/连词，表并列)
3. A (苏洵“终于中举”，于原文无据)
4. (1) 他的两个儿子都考中了进士，并且都在前列，在当时也因文采学识而出名。
(2) 他偶尔发表见解，越是辩驳深入，就越层出不穷。
(3) 文章纵横驰骋，思路开阖自如，必定达到深远幽微的境界才停下来。

【参考译文】

蜀地有一个姓苏的君子，名洵，字明允，是眉州眉山县人。苏君高洁的品行和道义，在家里修养而成，在家乡广为传播，在蜀地的百姓中出名已经很久了。在至和、嘉佑年间，苏洵和他的两个儿子苏轼、苏辙一起来到京城，翰林学士欧阳修得到苏洵所写的二十二篇文章把它献给了朝廷。文章印刷后，公卿士大夫们争相传阅。他的两个儿子都考中了进士，并且都在前列，在当时也因文采学识而出名。

眉山在西南方数千里之外，苏洵父子由默默无闻而一日之间名扬京城，于是苏洵父子的文章从此独占天下；苏洵的文章广博雄辩，气势宏大，读到的人感到惊讶并由此想到他（神采飞扬）的样子。见面后发现他老实温和，似乎不像健谈的人。到逐渐接近他，跟他相处越久，就会发现他越发可爱。断断续续地谈出他所知道的，越询问他，就觉得他像什么都知道一样。唉，可以称得上是纯明笃实的君子之人了！

苏洵的曾祖名佑；祖父名杲亲；父名序，曾被朝廷授予尚书职方员外郎之职，三代都不显达。苏序有三个儿子，长子苏澹，次子苏涣，两人都靠文章考中了进士；而苏洵最小，唯独（他）不喜欢学习，已经成人后还不知道读书。他的父亲也放任他而不过问，乡邻和亲戚都对这感到奇怪。有人询问原因，他的父亲只是笑笑而不回答，而苏洵本人也依然我行我素。到 27 岁时才发愤努力学习，谢绝了先前交往的伙伴，关起门来读书写文章。一年后，去考进士连考两次都没考中，又考秀才异等也没有考中。回家后感叹道：“这些都不值得我学习。”于是把自己先前写的数百篇文章拿来全部烧掉，闭门读书越发用功，有五六年时间不动笔写文章。于是潜心地研究了六经和百家的学说，考证古今太平与动乱、成功与失败的变迁和圣贤们的挫折、顺利、出仕、退隐的原因，获得了它们的精华，涵养、积蓄丰富。但抑制着不

表达出来。这样很长时间后，自己感慨地说：“可以了！”从此文思敏捷，顷刻之间下笔千言，文章纵横驰骋，思路开阖自如，必定达到深入细微的地方才停下来。大概是他禀赋深厚，所以才表现出来得晚；他的心志诚实，所以学到的东西精深。从他来到京城，一时之间，年轻人、求学者都尊崇他的贤能，学习他的文章，并当作典范来效仿。因为他们父子三人都很出名，所以称他“老苏”来区别他们。

开始的时候，欧阳修为他向朝廷推荐文章，（朝廷）召他到紫微阁供职，他推辞没有到任，后来又授予他秘书省校书郎。恰逢太常编修建隆年间以来的礼书，于是让他作了霸州文安县主簿，使他拿主簿的俸禄，与陈州项城令姚辟共同编修礼书，写成了《太常因革礼》一百卷。书编成后，正当要上奏朝廷而还没有上报的时候，他却因病去世了。当时是治平三年四月戊申日，享年58岁。天子知道后为他感到哀痛，特地赠他光禄寺丞的官职，命令有司准备船载着他的尸体回蜀地下葬。

苏洵喜欢跟人交往，惠他人之所急，友人死了他就周济抚养人家的孩子，因此乡邻都很感激他。苏洵晚年喜欢《易》，曾说：“《易》的内容太深奥了，加上遗失而弄不明白的地方，一些儒生拿附会之说混淆它，去掉这些（附会之说）那么圣人的思想就显现出来了。”著有《易传》但没完成就死了。治平四年十月壬申，葬在了彭山的安镇乡可龙里。

15. 宋史·欧阳修传（节选）

阅读下面的文言文，完成1-4题。

欧阳修，字永叔，庐陵人。四岁而孤，母郑，亲诲之学，家贫，至以荻画地学书。举进士，调西京推官。始从尹洙游，为古文，议论当世事，迭相师友，与梅尧臣游，为歌诗相倡和，遂以文章名冠天下。入朝，为馆阁校勘。

范仲淹以言事贬，在廷多论救，司谏高若讷独以为当黜。修贻书责之，谓其不复知人间有羞耻事。若讷上其书，坐贬夷陵令，稍徙乾德令、武成节度判官。久之，复校勘，进集贤校理。庆历三年，知谏院。时仁宗更用大臣，杜衍、富弼、韩琦、范仲淹皆在位，增谏官员，用天下名士，修首在选中。每进见，帝延问执政，咨所宜行。既多所张弛，小人翕翕不便。修虑善人必不胜，数为帝分别言之。初，范仲淹之贬饶州也，修与尹洙、余靖皆以直仲淹见逐，目之曰“党人”。自是，朋党之论起，修乃为《朋党论》以进。其略曰：“君子以同道为朋，小人以同利为朋，此自然之理也。故为君但当退小人之伪朋，用君子之真朋，则天下治矣。”

修论事切直，人视之如仇，帝独奖其敢言，面赐立品服。会保州兵乱，以为龙图阁直学士、河北都转运使。陛辞，帝曰：“勿为久留计，有所欲言，言之。”对曰：“臣在谏职得论事，今越职而言，罪也。”帝曰：“第言之，毋以中外为间。”方是时，杜衍等相继以党议罢去，修慨然上疏曰：“杜衍、韩琦、范仲淹、富弼，天下皆知其有可用之贤。正士在朝，群邪所忌，

谋臣不用，敌国之福也。今此四人一旦罢去，而使群邪相贺于内，四夷相贺于外，臣为朝廷惜之。”于是邪党益忌修，因其孤甥张氏狱傅致以罪，左迁知制诰、知滁州。居二年，徙扬州、颍州。复学士，留守南京。小人畏修复用，有诈为修奏，乞澄汰内侍为奸利者。其群皆怨怒，谮之，出知同州，帝纳吴充言而止。迁翰林学士，俾修《唐书》。

熙宁四年，以太子少师致仕。五年，卒，赠太子太师，谥曰文忠。修始在滁州，号醉翁，晚更号六一居士。

1. 对下列句中加点的词的解释，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 始从尹洙游 游：游学
- B. 范仲淹以言事贬 贬：批评
- C. 帝延问执政 延：邀请
- D. 第言之，毋以中外为间 第：只管

2. 下列各组中，最能表现出欧阳修“切直”的一组是（ ）

- ①修贻书责之 ②增谏官员，用天下名士，修首在选中
 - ③故为君但当退小人之伪朋 ④帝独奖其敢言，面赐立品服
 - ⑤天下皆知其有可用之贤 ⑥乞澄汰内侍为奸利者
- A. ①②④ B. ①③⑤ C. ②④⑥ D. ③⑤⑥

3. 下列对原文有关内容的概括和分析，不正确的一项是（ ）

- A. 欧阳修因直言而遭不幸。欧阳修写书信指责范仲淹，而司谏高若讷把欧阳修的书信呈给皇上，因此欧阳修被贬官为夷陵令。
- B. 欧阳修不怕朋党之争。当初范仲淹被贬饶州，欧阳修与尹洙、余靖都因为认为范仲淹正直而被放逐，被人称为“党人”。欧阳修也为此写出《朋党论》进献皇帝，来说明君子与小人的朋党之别。
- C. 欧阳修深得皇帝器重。当保州有战事，欧阳修以龙图阁直学士、河北转运使之职出征之际，皇帝还请欧阳修跨越职务给自己进言。
- D. 欧阳修屡遭邪党迫害。因欧阳修力挺杜衍等人，奸邪党人借欧阳修外甥女入狱之事网罗欧阳修的罪名，后又担心欧阳修被复用，便一再陷害他。

4. 请将文中划线句子翻译成现代汉语。

(1) 四岁而孤，母郑，亲诲之学，家贫，至以荻画地学书。

(2) 故为君但当退小人之伪朋，用君子之真朋，则天下治矣。

【参考答案】

1. B (被贬职)

2. B (②因才被选中, ④侧面表现出的, ⑥非欧阳修之为)

3. A (欧阳修写书信指责的是司谏高若讷)

4. (1) 四岁时父亲离世, 母亲郑氏, 亲自教他学习, (因) 家境贫穷, 到了用荻草在地上书写学习的地步。(“悔”“以”“书”各1分, 句意2分)

(2) 因此作为君王只应当(就应该)消除(辞退)虚假朋党的小人, 任用真正朋党的君子, 那样天下就安定了。(“为君”“但”“治”各1分, 句意2分)

【参考译文】

欧阳修字永叔, 庐陵人。四岁时即死了父亲, 母亲郑氏在家亲自教欧阳修读书学习, 因家里贫穷, 以至于只能以芦荻作笔, 在地上学习写字。后来考中了进士, 并被任命为西京推官。此时欧阳修开始结交尹洙, 一起作古文, 议论时事, 二人互为师友, 又结交梅尧臣, 吟诗作歌, 相互唱和, 从此以文章名扬天下。以后欧阳修回京返朝, 升为馆阁校勘。

范仲淹因著文指陈时弊而被贬谪, 在朝官员大多上章为他解救, 只有左司谏高若讷认为应当黜除。对此欧阳修写信对高若讷进行谴责, 说他简直不知道人间还有羞耻一事。高若讷将欧阳修的信交给皇帝, 以致欧阳修被贬出为夷陵县令, 不久又迁任乾德县令、武成节度判官。过了很久, 欧阳修复任为馆阁校勘, 以后又改任为集贤校理。庆历三年(1043), 兼掌谏院。当时仁宗对在朝大臣进行人事更动, 杜衍、富弼、韩琦、范仲淹都参与执政, 增加谏官, 任用天下有名之士, 欧阳修最先入选。欧阳修每次进见皇上, 仁宗都询问他以治国执政之事, 看哪些是可以做的。因其时国家政事之许多方面都在从事改革, 一些小人遂势焰昌炽, 大肆攻讦。欧阳修担心从事改革的一些好人难以获胜, 便也多次分别就有关问题向仁宗上书进言。当初范仲淹之被贬去饶州, 欧阳修与尹洙、余靖都因范仲淹之事而被斥退, 世人都视他们为“党人”。从此, 朋党的议论便产生了, 欧阳修于是作《朋党论》一文以进呈仁宗。在文中他议论道: “君子以志同道合结为朋党, 小人因有共同的利益结为朋党, 这是很自然的道理。所以作为一国之君, 应当摒退小人的伪朋党, 而多多提携君子的真朋党, 这样, 天下就可以达到大治了。”

欧阳修论事切直了当, 因此有些人把他看作仇敌一样, 唯独仁宗勉励他敢于说话, 当面赐给他五品官的服饰。适逢保州发生了兵变, 因此又任命他为龙图阁直学士、河北都转运使。在告别皇上时, 仁宗对他说: “到那里去不要作久留的打算, 想要说什么, 就随时讲吧。”欧

阳修回答说：“我做谏官时可以直接论事，现在论事就超过我职务的范围了，是有罪的。”仁宗说：“只管说好了，不要区别在朝还是在地方。”

正当这个时候，杜衍等人因被诬陷私结朋党而相继罢去，欧阳修慨然上疏说：“杜衍、韩琦、范仲淹、富弼四人，天下人都知晓他们有治国的贤能，正直之士在朝，是邪恶者之大忌，谋臣置而不用，乃是敌人的福份啊。现在这四个人一旦被罢除，而让在朝奸邪之徒弹冠相庆，四邻蛮夷之敌振臂喝彩，臣下我真为朝廷感到惋惜呀。”从此奸邪之徒更加忌恨欧阳修，并借欧阳修外甥女张氏犯罪下狱之事罗织他的罪状，致使他降职为知制诰、滁州知州。到任二年又徙迁扬州、颍州。恢复龙图阁直学士官职，兼南京留守司事。小人皆恐惧欧阳修的重新起用，有人就伪造他的奏章，请求清洗宦官中作奸谋利的人。那些宦官都非常怨恨，他们联合起来陷害欧阳修，使得欧阳修出京为同州知州，皇上听取了吴充的意见后才取消了这一道命令。升迁翰林学士，让他修撰《唐书》。

熙宁四年，用太子少师的职位为官。熙宁五年，欧阳修去世，追封他为太子太师，给他谥号为文忠公。欧阳修当初在滁州时，别号醉翁，晚年改号为六一居士。

古诗练习 1

1. 水调歌头·黄州快哉亭赠张偓佺*

苏轼

落日绣帘卷，亭下水连空。知君为我，新作窗户湿青红。长记平山堂¹上，敲枕江南烟雨，渺渺没孤鸿。认得醉翁语，山色有无中²。

一千顷，都镜净，倒碧峰。忽然浪起，掀舞一叶白头翁。堪笑兰台公子，未解庄生天籁，刚道有雌雄³。一点浩然气，千里快哉风。

【注释】

1、平山堂：宋仁宗庆历八年（1048年）欧阳修在扬州所建。

2、欧阳修《朝中措》有诗句：“平山阑槛倚晴空，山色有无中”。

3、“堪笑”三句：兰台公子，指战国楚辞赋家宋玉，相传曾作兰台令。他有《风赋》云：“楚襄王游于兰台之宫，宋玉、景差侍，有风飒然而至王乃披襟而当之，曰：‘快哉此风，寡人所与庶人共者邪。’”宋玉因回答说“大王之雄风”与“庶人之雌风”截然不同。苏轼为亭命名“快哉”即取自《风赋》“快哉此风”句。但他认为风是自然之物，本身不应有雌、雄之别，大家都可享受。

【思考题】

1.下面对词作内容理解不正确的一项是（3分）

A.“知君”两句是说快哉亭刚建好，油漆未干，一个“湿”字很传神。

2. 江城子·湖上与张先同赋时闻弹筝

苏轼

凤凰山下雨初晴。水风清。晚霞明。一朵芙蕖，开过尚盈盈。何处飞来双白鹭，如有意，慕娉婷。

忽闻江上弄哀筝。苦含情，遣谁听。烟敛云收，依约是湘灵。欲待曲终寻问取，人不见，数峰青。

【评析】

作者富有情趣地紧扣“闻弹筝”这一词题，从多方面描写弹筝者的美丽与音乐的动人。写弹筝而不见弹筝人，而以闻筝所见和想象来衬托其美妙的意境。在对人物的描写上，作者运用了比喻和衬托的手法，将弹筝人置于雨后初晴、晚霞明丽的湖光山色中，使人物与景色相映成趣，音乐与山水相得益彰。

【思考题】

4.词的上阕写“芙蕖”与“白鹭”实为双关，请简要分析。

5.最后三句“欲待曲终寻问取，人不见，数峰青”颇受称道，请赏析其精妙之处。

3. 移居（其二）*

陶渊明

春秋多佳日，登高赋新诗。
过门更相呼，有酒斟酌之。
农务各自归，闲暇辄相思。
相思则披衣，言笑无厌时。
此理将不胜？无为忽去兹。
衣食当须纪，力耕不吾欺。

【评析】是晋代大诗人陶渊明从园田居迁居至南村不久后创作的组诗作品。其二写移居之后，与邻人融洽相处，忙时各纪衣食，勤力耕作，闲时随意来往、言笑无厌的兴味。整个作品充溢着温暖与欢欣的气氛。

【思考题】

4. 翻译这首诗：

5. 村行*

王禹稱(chēng)

马穿山径菊初黄，信马悠悠野兴长。
万壑有声含晚籁，数峰无语立斜阳。
棠梨叶落胭脂色，荞麦花开白雪香。
何事吟余忽惆怅？村桥原树似吾乡。

【评析】本诗写于作者贬谪期间。全诗以村行为线索，以多彩之笔逼真地描绘了山野迷人的景色，以含蓄的诗语真切地抒发了诗人拳拳思乡之情。作者在前六句诗里描绘了一幅色彩斑斓、富有诗意的秋日山村晚晴图。其中，三、四两句分别从听觉与视觉方面下笔。“有声”与“无语”两种截然不同的境界相映成趣，越发显示出山村傍晚的沉寂。诗的最后两句由写景转入抒情，诗人因蓦然发现村桥原野上的树像他故乡的景物而产生了思乡之情。这样写，就使上文的景物描写有了着落，传神地反映出了作者的心情由悠然至怅然的变化。

【思考题】

7.对这首诗的赏析，恰当的两项是（ ）（ ）

- A.首联照应题目，点明地点和时令，写出了诗人信马徐行、观赏山野景色的悠然兴致。
- B.第二联上下句构成对比，生动地表现出山中有时喧响有时静穆的景象。
- C.第三联将“胭脂”和“白雪”拟人化，生动地描绘出山村绚丽多彩的秋景。
- D.最后两句运用反问，抒发了诗人由外界景物所触发的浓浓的思乡之情。
- E.全诗触景生情，诗人思乡的惆怅心情已经渗透在前面的景物描写之中。

【参考答案】

1. (3分) C (“批评……”有误)

2. (3分) C (“巴山夜雨涨秋池”属于实写)

3. (6分)

相同点：两词都表达了贬谪境遇中苏轼的豪迈旷达的情怀。(2分)

不同点：

《念》词借古抒怀，借周瑜卓越不凡、青年功成来反衬自己壮怀难酬、老大未成的忧愤与失意。

《水》词借景抒情，借白头渔翁搏击风浪的壮伟之举，来表达自己的虽身处逆境却泰然处之、正气浩然的精神。(4分，每点2分)

4.上阕写一朵美丽的荷花盈盈而立，引来一对爱慕其美丽的白鹭，这既可能是对游玩时真实景物的描绘，也可联想到诗人意在暗喻自己与友人二人为弹筝人的美丽和技艺深深吸引，写法含蓄而有情趣。

5.这三句说曲终之后，只见青翠的山峰仍静静地立在湖边，弹筝人已经杳不可寻，而那美妙的音乐似乎仍荡漾在人的心中。以侧面描写来烘托来表现音乐的魅力，也使弹筝女子的形象更令人神往。

6.春秋两季有很多好日子，我经常登高赋写新诗篇。邻人们经过门前互相招呼，有美酒大家同饮共欢。要干农活便各自归去，闲暇时则又互相思念。思念的时候，大家就披衣相访，谈谈笑笑永不厌烦。这种饮酒言笑的生活的确很美好，抛弃它实在无道理可言。穿的吃的需要自己亲自去经营，躬耕的生活永不会将我欺骗。

7.AE B“第二联上下句构成对比”错误，“万壑有声含晚籁，数峰无语立斜阳”一动一静的生动描写，这属于动静结合；C“拟人”错误，这里是“比喻”；D“何事吟余忽惆怅？村桥原树似吾乡”并非设问。

古诗练习 2

6. 客至*

杜甫

舍南舍北皆春水，但见群鸥日日来。
花径¹不曾缘客扫，蓬门²今始为君开。
盘飧市远无兼味³，樽酒家贫只旧醅⁴。
肯⁵与邻翁相对饮，隔篱呼取尽馀杯。

【注释】

- 1.花径：长满花草的小路。
- 2.蓬门：用蓬草编成的门户，以示房子的简陋。
- 3.市远：离市集远。兼味：多种美味佳肴。无兼味，谦言菜少。
- 4.樽：酒器。旧醅：隔年的陈酒。樽酒句：古人好饮新酒，杜甫以家贫无新酒感到歉意。
- 5.肯：能否允许，这是向客人征询。

【评析】本诗作于成都草堂落成之后，是一首至情至性的纪事诗。前两句描写居处的景色，清丽疏淡，与山水鸥鸟为伍，显出与世相隔的心境；后六句写有客来访的欣喜以及诚恳待客，呼唤邻翁对饮的场景。全诗流露诗人诚朴恬淡的情怀和好客的心境，自然浑成，一线相接，把居处景、家常话、故人情等富有情趣的生活场景刻画得细腻逼真，表现出了浓郁的生活气息和人情味。

【思考题】

- 1.翻译这首诗：

7. 江汉*

杜甫

江汉思归客，乾坤一腐儒。
片云天共远，永夜月同孤。
落日心犹壮，秋风病欲疏。
古来存老马，不必取长途¹。

【注释】

1.这句话的意思是：自古以来存养老马是因为其智可用，而不必取其体力，跋涉长途。

【评析】本诗描写了诗人漂泊在江汉一带的所见所感，以及自己并未因处境困顿和年老多病而悲观消沉，集中地表现了“烈士暮年，壮心不已”的精神。虽然他由远浮天边的片云，孤悬明月的永夜，联想到了自己客中情事，仿佛自己就与云、月共远同孤一样。但身处江汉，面对瑟瑟秋风，诗人不仅没有了往日的感伤情怀，反倒产生了“病欲苏”的感觉。这种变化是诗人壮心不已的心态和积极用世的精神的反映。尾联借用了老马识途的典故，再一次表现了诗人老当益壮的情怀。

8. 夜泊水村

陆游

腰间羽箭久凋零，太息燕然未勒铭¹。
老子²犹堪绝大漠，诸君何至泣新亭³。
一身报国有万死，双鬓向人无再青。
记取江湖泊船处，卧闻新雁落寒汀。

【注释】

1、燕然勒铭：燕然：山名，在今蒙古人民共和国境内。勒铭：刻上铭文。东汉和帝永元元年，车骑将军窦宪大败匈奴，追击单于至燕然山，班固写了一篇铭文，把铭文刻写在巨

石上，记载这次成功。此句作者借喻自己未能建立战功。

2、老子：陆游自称，即老夫。

3、新亭：又名劳劳亭，在今南京市南。东晋时中原沦陷，王室南渡，有一些过江的士大夫在新亭宴饮，席间众人闷闷不乐，相对涕泣。独有王导不以为然，说：“当共戮力王室，克复神州，何至作楚囚相对耶？”

【评析】这首诗首联写壮志未酬之意。”羽箭凋零“，“燕然勒铭”形成对照。颌联自抒豪情，一句“犹堪”、一句“何至”构成流水对。颈联写以身许国，而时不我待的矛盾。尾联回应首联“太息”，落到眼前，谓此夜泊船锦水，卧闻新雁，报国之情，难以抒怀。表达了诗人至老不衰的雄心壮志，谴责了那些空谈报国而无所作为的达官贵人。此诗意境沉郁，音情顿挫。

9. 水龙吟·登建康赏心亭 1*

辛弃疾

楚天千里清秋²，水随天去秋无际³。遥岑远目⁴，献愁供恨，玉簪螺髻⁵。落日楼头，断鸿声里⁶，江南游子。把吴钩看了⁷，栏杆拍遍，无人会，登临意⁸。

休说鲈鱼堪脍⁹，尽西风，季鹰归未¹⁰？求田问舍¹¹，怕应羞见，刘郎才气¹²。可惜流年，忧愁风雨，树犹如此¹³！倩何人唤取¹⁴，红巾翠袖¹⁵，搵英雄泪¹⁶？

【注释】

- 1.建康，今南京，赏心亭在南京城西，可观览胜景。
- 2.楚天：楚地的天空，泛指长江中下游。
- 3.这句意思是，长江水随着楚天蜿蜒而去，秋色无边。
- 4.遥岑：远处陡峭的山崖。远目：远望。
- 5.玉簪：女子的首饰。螺髻：螺壳状的发髻。都比喻高耸的峰峦。
- 6.断鸿：失群的孤雁。
- 7.吴钩：钩，一种兵器，形似弯刀，春秋时期吴王阖闾命工匠制金钩，后世泛指利器，这里指率兵报国的理想。
- 8.登临意：登高临远时的想法。
- 9.鲈鱼堪脍：鲈鱼脍指思念故乡的美味佳肴。《世说新语·识鉴》：“张季鹰辟齐王东曹掾，在洛，见秋风起，因思吴中菰菜羹、鲈鱼脍，曰：‘人生贵得适意尔，何能羈宦数千里以要名爵？’遂命驾便归。俄而齐王败，时人皆谓为见机。”
10. 尽西风：秋风吹尽，指时间之久。季鹰：见注释9，张季鹰因思念家乡莼羹鲈脍，

辞官回乡。

11. 求田问舍：买屋置地。

12. 刘郎：刘备，泛指胸怀天下的志士。这两句用典见《三国志·陈登传》曰：“许汜与刘备并在荆州牧刘表坐，表与备共论天下人……备曰：‘君有国士之名，今天下大乱，帝主失所，望君忧国忘家，有救世之意，而君求田问舍，言无可采，是元龙所讳也，何缘当与君语？如小人，欲卧百尺楼上，卧君于地，何但上下床之间邪？’”表现了词人对胸无志向之辈的谴责。

13. 树犹如此：树木尚且随时间成长至此。《世说新语·言语》曰：“桓公北征经金城，见前为琅邪时种柳，皆已十围，慨然曰：‘木犹如此，人何以堪！’攀枝执条，泫然流泪。”

14. 倩(qìng)：请求别人代自己做事。唤取：唤来。

15. 红巾翠袖：指歌伎女郎。

16. 搵(wèn)：用手揩拭。这两句意思是，有谁能为我唤来歌伎，用她们的袖子擦去迟暮英雄的眼泪。

【思考题】

2.“把吴钩看了，栏杆拍遍，无人会，登临意”，表达了词人怎样的思想感情？

3.下阕以三个典故表达了作者怎样的感情？

【参考答案】

1.我家房前屋后都有池塘春水，平时只见群鸥日日飞去归来（并无访客来往）。长满花草的庭院小路不曾因为迎客而打扫，只是为了你的到来，我家草门今天才首次打开。因为集市太远，盘中的饭菜实在简单；因为家境贫寒，只有陈年浊酒招待。如果你愿意同邻家村翁一起对饮，那我就隔着篱笆将他唤来，一起喝尽杯中的酒。

2.这几句是说词人的壮志与愁情无出处可倾泄，只能空看吴钩，愁拍栏干，表现了词人虽有沙场立功的雄心壮志却英雄无用武之地的苦闷和悲愤。

3.“休说鲈鱼堪脍，尽西风，季鹰归未”是借张翰自比，而反用其意。既写了自己有家难归的悲伤，也暗含对南宋朝廷不思恢复失地的愤慨。“求田问舍，怕应羞见，刘郎才气”以批评许汜在天下大乱时无所建树只贪恋自己买房置地的典故，表达了自己收复河山、平定故土的志愿。“可惜流年，忧愁风雨，树犹如此”借桓温北征故事感慨流年似水，国势风雨飘摇，表达了自己空无作为的悲痛之情。

古诗练习 3

10. 金陵驿

文天祥

草合离宫转夕晖，孤云飘泊复何依？
山河风景元无异，城郭人民半已非。
满地芦花和我老，旧家燕子傍谁飞？
从今别却江南路，化作啼鹃带血归。

【评析】本诗作于文天祥被俘后，全词通过写景和联想抒写了作者恢复中原国土，统一祖国的抱负和愿望无法实现的失意的感慨，深刻揭示了英雄志士有志难酬、报国无门、抑郁悲愤的苦闷心情，极大地表现了词人诚挚无私的爱国情怀。尾联与《过零丁洋》里的“人生自古谁无死，留取丹心照汗青”可谓是异曲同工，旗帜鲜明地表达出诗人视死如归、以死报国的坚强决心。

11. 登金陵凤凰台*

李白

凤凰台上凤凰游，风去台空江自流。
吴宫花草埋幽径，晋代衣冠成古丘。
三山半落青天外，二水中分白鹭洲。
总为浮云能蔽日，长安不见使人愁。

【评析】本诗是李白登金陵凤凰台而创作的怀古抒情之作。以登临凤凰台时的所见所感而起兴唱叹，把天荒地老的历史变迁与悠远飘忽的传说故事结合起来言志抒情，用以表达深沉的历史感喟与清醒的现实思索。尾联寄寓着深意。长安是朝廷的所在，日是帝王的象征。李白这两句诗暗示皇帝被奸邪包围，而自己报国无门，他的心情是十分沉痛的。

12. 夜泊牛渚怀古¹*

李白

牛渚西江夜，青天无片云。
登舟望秋月，空忆谢将军²。
余亦能高咏，斯人不可闻。
明朝挂帆席，枫叶落纷纷。

【注释】

- 1、牛渚：即谢尚闻袁宏咏史处。
- 2、谢将军：东晋谢尚，官镇西将军，镇守牛渚时，秋夜泛舟赏月，适袁宏在运租船中

诵已作《咏史》诗，音辞都很好，遂大加赞赏，邀其前来，谈到天明。袁从此名声大振，后官至东阳太守。

【评析】此诗叙写诗人望月怀古，抒发不遇知音之伤感。首联开门见山点明“牛渚夜泊”及其夜景；颔联由望月过渡到怀古；颈联是由怀古回到现实，发出感慨，抒发不遇知音的深沉感喟；末联宕开写景，想象明朝挂帆远去的情景，烘托不遇知音之凄凉寂寞。全诗结构层次分明，波澜起伏，意象瑰丽，写景清新隽永而不粉饰，抒情豪爽豁达而不忸怩作态，意境高远，风格宏伟。

【思考题】

1.下列诗句的理解，不正确的一项是

- A. 诗的一开头，便写出夜晚江面上的辽阔空明，为引发融通古今的情思做好了铺垫。
- B. 诗人对袁宏在贫寒中被谢尚赏识的际遇非常羡慕，夜泊牛渚，怀古之情涌上心头。
- C. 望秋月而思古人，诗人不由得发出高亢的呐喊，呼唤那赏识自己旷世才华的伯乐。
- D. 这首诗的诗间明而又单纯，没有深刻复杂的内容，却有着一份悠然不尽的神韵。

2.这首诗中的“空”字对颈联的内容起到了什么作用？请结合诗句进行分析。

3.针对这首诗尾联的内容，具体谈谈诗人的无尽情思是怎样表现出来的。

13. 咏史

龚自珍

金粉东南十五州，万重恩怨属名流。
牢盆狎客操全算¹，团扇才人踞上游。
避席畏闻文字狱，著书都为稻粱谋²。
田横五百人安在³，难道归来尽列侯？

【注释】

- 1、牢盆：煮盐器，代指盐商，此诗中实指主管盐务的官僚。
- 2、稻粱谋：只考虑维持生计。语出杜甫《同诸公登慈恩寺塔》一诗：“君看随阳雁，各有稻粱谋。”
- 3、田横：秦末群雄之一，原为齐国贵族，在陈胜吴广起义后，田横与田儋、田荣也反秦自立，兄弟三人先后占据齐地为王。后刘邦统一天下，田横不肯称臣于汉，率门客逃往海岛，刘邦派人招抚，田横被迫赴洛阳，在途中自杀。

【评析】本诗写出了清代一些知识分子的典型心情。清前期曾屡兴文字狱，大量知识分子因文字获罪被杀。在这种酷虐的专制统治下，大多数知识分子不敢参与集会，言行十分谨

慎，唯恐被牵入文字狱中。他们著书立说，也只是为了自己的生计，弄口饭吃，不敢追求真理，直抒自己的见解。对于当时日趋颓废的社会风气，诗人有着清醒的认识。此诗以东南一带上层社会生活为背景，对这一现象作了充分的揭示。首联以概括之笔，渲染东南名流们纸醉金迷的生活，暴露其空虚无聊的精神世界。颔联写市侩小人、虚浮之徒把握权柄、占据要津的不合理现象。颈联则反映处于思想高压下的文人们，已成为一群苟且自保的庸俗之辈。尾联借田横五百壮士杀身取义的故事，感叹气节丧尽、毫无廉耻的社会现状。此诗从现实感慨出发，而以历史故事作为映衬，具有强烈的批判与讽刺效果。

14. 月夜*

杜甫

今夜鄜州月，闺中只独看。
遥怜小儿女，未解忆长安。
香雾云鬟湿，清辉玉臂寒。
何时倚虚幌，双照泪痕干。

【评析】是作者被禁于长安时望月思家之作。此诗借助想象，抒写妻子对自己的思念，也写出自己对妻子的思念。首联想象妻子在鄜州望月思念自己，说透诗人在长安的思亲心情；颔联说儿女随母望月而不理解其母的思念亲人之情，表现诗人悬念儿女、体贴妻子之情；颈联写想象中的妻子望月长思，充满悲伤的情绪；尾联寄托希望，以将来相聚共同望月，反衬今日相思之苦。全诗构思新奇，章法紧密，明白如话，情真意切，深婉动人。

【思考题】

4. 翻译这首诗

【参考答案】

- 1.C (“余亦能高咏”是说“我”也有高咏的才华，不是说诗人发出高亢的呐喊)
- 2.“空”字是“白白地”、“无用地”的意思，强调对谢将军的怀念是毫无用处的。这个“空”字统领了颈联的内容。颈联指出，“我也能象袁宏那样高吟好诗，而像谢尚那样的人却听不到，感慨当世不再有谢将军那样的爱才识才之人来赏识“我”的才华，与颔联的“空”来呼应，抒发怀才不遇的深沉叹息。
- 3.尾联想象次日一早扬帆远去，落叶纷纷的情景，表达了怀才不遇的凄冷寂寞，体现无尽的伤感之情。
- 4.（我想），今夜鄜州上空那轮圆月，（应该）只有你在闺房中独自遥看。我远在他乡怜惜你，因为幼小的儿女，还不懂得你为何思念长安（我远在他乡怜惜幼小的儿女，还不懂得你为何思念长安）。（我想，你在月色下伫立太久，以至）染香的雾气打湿你的发髻，明月的清光使你的玉臂生寒。你我何时才能并肩坐在薄帷帐下，让月光把我们的泪痕双双照干？

古诗练习 4

15. 商山早行

温庭筠

晨起动征铎，客行悲故乡。

鸡声茅店月，人迹板桥霜。

槲（hú）叶落山路，枳（zhǐ）花明驿墙。

因思杜陵梦，凫（fú）雁满回塘。

【评析】此诗描写了旅途中寒冷凄清的早行景色，抒发了游子在外孤寂之情和浓浓的思乡之意，字里行间流露出人在旅途的失意和无奈。整首诗正文虽然没有出现一个“早”字，但是通过霜、茅店、鸡声、人迹、板桥、月这六个意象，把初春山村黎明特有的景色，细腻而又精致地描绘出来。全诗语言明净，结构缜密，情景交融，含蓄有致，字里行间都流露出游子在外孤寂之情和浓浓的思乡之情。

16. 八声甘州*

柳永

对潇潇暮雨洒江天，一番洗清秋。渐霜风凄紧，关河冷落，残照当楼。是处红衰翠减，苒苒物华休。唯有长江水，无语东流。

不忍登高临远，望故乡渺邈，归思难收。叹年来踪迹，何事苦淹留？想佳人，妆楼颙(yóng)望，误几回、天际识归舟。争知我，倚栏杆处，正恁(nèn)凝愁！

【评析】此词抒写了作者漂泊江湖的愁思和仕途失意的悲慨。上片描绘了雨后清秋的傍晚，关河冷落夕阳斜照的凄凉之景；下片抒写词人久客他乡急切思念归家之情。全词语浅而情深，融写景、抒情为一体，通过描写羁旅行役之苦，表达了强烈的思归情绪，写出了封建社会知识分子怀才不遇的典型感受，从而成为传诵千古的名篇。

【思考题】

1. 翻译这首词。

2. 本词下阕运用了虚实结合的手法，请试作赏析。

17. 一剪梅·舟过吴江*

(南宋) 蒋捷

一片春愁待酒浇。江上舟摇，楼上帘招。秋娘渡与泰娘桥。风又飘飘，雨又潇潇。
何日归家洗客袍？银字笙调，心字香烧。流光容易把人抛。红了樱桃，绿了芭蕉。

【评析】作者深怀亡国之痛，隐居姑苏一带太湖之滨，漂泊不仕。此词为作者乘船经过吴江县时，见春光明艳的风景借以反衬自己羁旅不定的生活所作，是一首离乱颠簸的流亡途中的心歌。明艳的春光与凄楚的神魂在强烈地对照着，春深似海，愁深胜似海，在时光的流逝中，“春愁”却无法排遣。于是从看似浏亮的声韵中读者听到了夹杂着风声雨声的心底的呜咽声。这首词主要写作者乘船漂泊在途中客居异乡凄冷愁闷，用于表达倦懒思归之心情，以及韶华易逝的感慨。

【思考题】

3. 本词写景极为出色，看似平凡实为非凡。试赏析上下阕末尾“风又飘飘，雨又潇潇”、“红了樱桃，绿了芭蕉”四个写景句。

—

—

—

—

—

4.简析“何日归家洗客袍”在全词结构上的作用。

18. 苏幕遮*

周邦彦

燎沉香，消溽暑¹。乌雀呼晴，侵晓窥檐语²。叶上初阳干宿雨，水面清圆，一一风荷举³。

故乡遥，何日去？家住吴门，久作长安旅。五月渔郎相忆否？小楫轻舟，梦入芙蓉浦⁴。

【注释】

1.燎：烧。沉香：木名，其芯材可作熏香料。沉香，一种名贵香料，其香味可辟恶气。溽(rù)暑：潮湿的暑气

2.侵晓：快天亮的时候。侵，渐近。

3.一一风荷举：意味荷叶迎着晨风，每一片荷叶都挺出水面。

4.芙蓉浦：有荷花的水边。有溪涧可通的荷花塘。词中指杭州西湖。

【评析】当时周邦彦久客京师，从入都到为太学生到任太学正，处于人生上升阶段。词

以写雨后风荷为中心，引入故乡归梦，表达思乡之情。上阕先写室内燎香消暑，继写屋檐鸟雀呼晴，再写室外风荷摇摆，词境活泼清新，结构意脉连贯自然，视点变换极具层次。下阕再由眼前五月水面清圆，风荷凌举的景象联想到相似的故乡吴门的五月的风物，小楫轻舟，梦入芙蓉浦，相思之情淋漓尽致。一个“梦”字点明这些只不过是作者的梦影，这个“梦”字也含有不过是梦想罢了的意思。这就表明了他强烈的思乡情绪和回不了故乡的矛盾心理。

【思考题】

5.“水面清圆，一一风荷举”将雨后初晴的仲夏荷塘景色表现得淋漓尽致，王国维赞之“真能得荷之神理。”请简析这句诗“得其神”的原因。

6.下阕主要采用了什么表现手法？有什么作用？

【参考答案】

- 1.伫立江边面对着从天空潇潇洒洒下的暮雨，这雨水仿佛洗涤了清冷的残秋。秋风渐紧渐凄冷，只见山河冷落，落日余晖映照这江楼。满目所见，是花残叶凋，那些美好的景色都已经渐渐消散，只有长江水默默地向东流淌。我实在不忍心登高眺望，想到故乡遥远不可及之处，一颗归乡的心便迫切难以自抑。叹息自己这些年来奔波的踪迹，究竟是什么让我苦苦到处滞留？遥想远方，我心中的佳人一定天天登上画楼，一次次错把江上的归舟误认为我的归来。而你可知，我也正在倚高楼眺望，心中充满了忧愁苦闷！
2. 本词下阕一方面实写词人自己登高临远触发的思乡之情，进而感慨自己多年漂泊的境遇；一方面又联想到故乡的妻子也一定是在楼上久久遥望自己的归来，一次次错认归舟；这一笔虚写之后，又从想象回到自己，写佳人怨不归，自己也正为不归所苦。一虚一实，层层推进，丰富强化了词人的思乡怀人之情。
- 3.“红了樱桃，绿了芭蕉”用红绿色彩的变化暗示时光易逝，以动写静，以实写虚。大自然可以年年叶绿叶黄，花开花落，但青春一去便不再来，故国一失便不再有。绿肥红瘦意味着青春不再，家国衰亡。这是一个亡国遗民的深沉慨叹，乐景中寄寓了无限的悲凉）。
- 4.此句在全词中起到了承上启下的过渡作用。既总结上片他对风雨阻归的恼意，又引出下片

对回家后温暖生活的想象，进而引出流光易逝的感慨。

5.这句抓住荷叶“清”“圆”的特点，准确形象，“举”字不仅准确表现了雨后放晴时荷花亭亭出水的姿态，更赋予了荷花人的力量与精神面貌。

6.下阕整体上运用了虚实结合的手法。“故乡遥，何日去？家住吴门，久作长安旅”实写自己此时离家已久，客居长安的情况；“小楫轻舟，梦入芙蓉浦”虚写自己梦到回乡荡舟于芙蓉浦，以梦中回乡的想象，含蓄地表达了自己的思乡之情。

英语寒假作业安排表

Every little step counts!

Day1 U1 基础词汇（一）；空英 W1

Day2 U1 基础词汇（二）；天学网同步听说训练 Unit 1

Day3 综合训练 1

Day4 U2 基础词汇（一）；空英 W2

Day5 U2 基础词汇（二）；天学网同步听说训练 Unit 2

Day6 综合训练 2

Day7 U3 基础词汇（一）；空英 W3

Day8 U3 基础词汇（二）；天学网同步听说训练 Unit 3

Day9 综合训练 3

Day10 U4 基础词汇（一）；空英 W4

Day11 U4 基础词汇（二）；天学网同步听说训练 Unit 4

Day12 综合训练 4

Day1 U1 基础词汇（一）；空英 W1

必修 BOOK 1 UNIT1 综合提高

综合提高一 (TOPIC TALK-LESSON 1)

一、根据汉语，写出单词的正确形式。

1. I _____ (找回) the money I had lost.
2. Since “life is a stage (舞台)”, we are _____ (实际上) all actors and actresses.
3. If you are interested in _____ (本地的) Americans, you may read this book. (2011 福建改)
4. The history teacher wants us to read the _____ (章节) on the history of London for tomorrow. (2011 北京)
5. He has a lot of good _____ (品质) such as honesty and independence.

二、在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. He has made a full _____ (recover) from his leg injury. (2014 重庆改)
2. Some learning difficulties arise _____ the way children are taught.
3. Farther _____ the distance, I could enjoy the view (风景) of snowy mountains. (2015 浙江)
4. Twenty students want to attend the class that aims _____ (teach) how to read fast. (2011 辽宁)
5. Two years ago, I travelled to England. _____ (unfortunate), I had an accident and hit another car. (2012 浙江改)
6. _____ media have reported the Youth Olympic Games in various ways. (2014 江苏改)
7. _____ (previous) volunteering at the home for the old, the couple were not satisfied with the unhealthy meals. (2012 辽宁改)
8. It will be a big help if you go to the store and get what we need for dinner. _____ the meanwhile, I'll clean the room. (2013 浙江改)

9. I feel more confident now. I know I can act _____ pressure in a bad situation. (2017 北京改)
10. We didn't have enough money, so we couldn't find an apartment _____ our price range.
(2015 天津改)

三、根据所给汉语及提示, 用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. I _____ (对她有信心). She'll be perfect for the job.
2. We took the country roads _____ (出于需要). (2013 天津)
3. This laptop _____ (质量好), but it's too expensive. (2011 湖北改)
4. We expected the building work to be completed _____ (按时).
5. I am sure that I can perfectly _____ (不负你所望). (2015 陕西) (expectation)
6. Neilson considers herself lucky though she _____ (头部受了伤). (2008 湖北) (suffer)
7. Elder people tend to _____ (和我们聊) their old days and changes of the city.
8. We want to teach people how to understand and speak English like _____ (说本族语的人). (2015 浙江)
9. Although it would be very hard, we would all _____ (接受……的挑战) moving abroad.

四、根据所给词块, 将下列句子译成英语。

1. 开学以来, 他把注意力从电脑游戏转向了学习。 (shift from... to)
Since the beginning of school, _____.
2. 如果你方便的话, 我们八点半在体育馆见面吧。 (2016 全国改) (it is convenient for sb)
_____.
3. 这项活动的目的是提高学生的听说能力。 (2009 天津改) (be aimed at doing sth)
_____ the students' listening and speaking abilities.
4. 我们自愿面对挑战, 帮助地震中的受害者。 (volunteer to do sth)
_____ to help the victims of the earthquake.

Studio W1

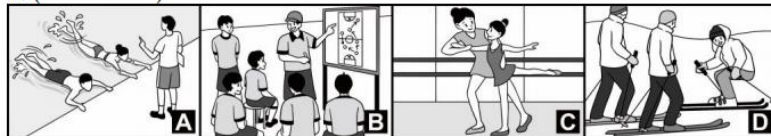
Listening Section

I. Pictures 看图辨义 - 16% (每题 8 分)

Please look at the four pictures and listen to the following information. Then choose the picture that correctly answers the question.

For question 1, please look at the four pictures.

1. ()



Listen to the question. Then choose the two best answers that describe the picture.

For question 2, please look at picture 2.

2. ()



II. Best Response 最佳回应句 - 24% (每题 8 分) Choose the best response to each question or statement.

3. A. Yes, he's young. B. Yes, to fifty dollars. C. No, only two years. D. No, by this evening.
4. A. Should we talk? B. It's a fun subject. C. Did you buy one? D. In that drawer.
5. A. Her salary is low. B. She drives to work. C. Her office is close. D. She got a pay raise.

III. Short Conversations 简短会话 - 24% (每题 8 分) Listen to the conversations. Then answer the questions.

6. A. A shop assistant. B. A gym instructor. C. A bank employee. D. A charity director.
7. A. A doctor's report. B. A vitamin pill. C. A stomach problem. D. A medical device.
8. A. He's humble. B. He's energetic. C. He's childish. D. He's brilliant.

IV. Long Conversation and Talk 长篇听解 - 36% (每题 9 分)

Listen to the following information and take notes on the form. Then, you will hear four questions. Use your notes to answer the questions. (Your notes won't count towards your score.)

To-do list for Amy's get-together	
1. Purchase _____ and _____	from a bakery.
2. Arrange the snacks on a big plate.	
3. Provide a _____, cup and _____ on the table for each guest.	
4. Place a _____, fork, _____ and spoon beside each plate.	
5. Put a bowl of _____ and a pot of _____ on the table.	
6. Seat your guests at the table when they arrive.	
7. Boil enough water to fill your _____ while they're chatting.	
8. Serve each guest a tea bag (_____, green or _____ are fine)	
9. Put a tea bag in the cup. Fill the cup with boiling water from your tea pot.	

9. A. A lasting tradition. B. A popular festival. C. An exciting sport. D. An overnight trip.
10. A. Make phone calls. B. Prepare a gathering. C. Fix her furniture. D. Learn to cook.
11. A. The USA. B. France. C. Japan. D. The UK.
12. A. B. C. D.



Reading Section

I. Vocabulary 词汇 - 35% (每题 7 分) Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. As she pushed her _____ around the store, Helen filled it with products that she needed.
A. cart B. option C. rank D. nerve
2. That shoe shop is offering _____ of up to twenty percent on women's shoes.
A. shelters B. cracks C. discounts D. launches
3. This article in today's newspaper _____ the importance of eating a healthy diet.
A. highlights B. strives C. participates D. gambles
4. We finally succeeded in our _____ to climb to the top of the mountain.
A. maturity B. volume C. timber D. quest

Weekly Test for 2024
Week 1: January 1-11

Name:
Class:
No:

5. Hundreds of laborers worked hard at the huge tobacco _____ under the sun.
A. secretary B. allowance C. plantation D. newcomer

II. Cloze Test 综合测验 - 30% (每题 6 分)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with the correct word or phrase.

A legend attributes the discovery of tea to Emperor Shennong of China in 2737 B.C. According to the ancient 6, the emperor was boiling water in a pot one day when leaves from a nearby wild tree blew into it. The leaves produced a delicious drink. Soon, 7 about the new drink spread, leading to the widespread use of tea leaves in China. Tea was initially 8 there for its healing properties. Before long, 9. By the Tang Dynasty, tea drinking was well-established in Chinese society as both an art 10 and a social activity. It later became a fashionable symbol of status among European nobility.

6. A. fate B. edge C. tale D. pose
7. A. duty B. word C. meter D. image
8. A. supposed B. responded C. phrased D. consumed
9. A. it became a daily beverage B. the proposals were praised
C. one of them took the blame D. several had been invented
10. A. lamb B. form C. nerve D. plain

III. Reading Comprehension 阅读理解 - 25% Read the paragraph. Then answer the questions.

Dear Sandra,

It's great to hear from you! I'm glad that you're doing well, and that you want to do a better job of managing your investments and making a budget.

To answer your question, yes, there are excellent online investment and budgeting tools. Many websites provide investment tracking applications free of charge. After setting up an account at such a website, you can download and install the free application on your computer, cellphone or both. After installing it, you'll need to input information about your stock market investments, such as the name of each company that you've bought shares in and how many shares you own. After that, the application will keep track of your investments so that you can check their current value at any time. The application may also provide investment advice and charts showing the performance of your investments over time.

Budgeting applications are also available free of charge from some websites. After setting up an account at one of these websites, you can download and install the free budgeting application. After installing it, you'll need to input information about your bank accounts and credit cards. Then you can use the application's tools to create a budget for yourself that includes various categories such as food and entertainment. The application will then keep track of your spending and income. It will also let you know when you're staying within your budget for each category and when you're going over it. Like the investment applications, these budgeting applications save you time and money and are simple to set up.

If you create an account at one of these websites, be sure to secure your account with a strong password. If you don't, someone may be able to break into it and steal your information.

I've tried many of these applications. If you want to know which ones are my favorites, I'll be happy to share that information.

Regards,
Harold

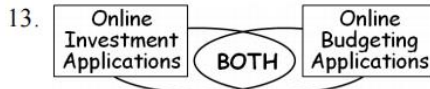
11. What does Harold believe the applications will help Sandra with? (8分)
A. Her trips. B. Her career. C. Her finances. D. Her education.

12. What did Harold suggest using to protect the accounts on these websites? (8分)

Ans: _____

13. According to the article, what can be put in "BOTH"? (9分)

- A. They offer a high level of convenience.
B. They received quite a few negative reviews.
C. They give people tips on traveling safely.
D. They charge their customers an annual fee.



IV. Translation 翻译 - 10%

14. 无论你多么忙碌，永远都要留时间陪伴你的家人。(No matter...) (5分)

15. 说到打扫，我比我姐姐更仔细。(When it...) (5分)

Day2 U1 基础词汇 (二) ; 天学网同步听说训练 Unit 1

综合提高二 (LESSON 2)

一、根据汉语, 写出单词的正确形式。

1. Every storm is an example of the _____ (力量) of nature.
2. John was _____ (移走) the desk out of the room.
3. Mary studied hard; _____ (因此) she got high marks.
4. One of the _____ (功能) of the machine is to provide information about your environment.
5. From their _____ (位置) on the top of the TV Tower, visitors can see the city more clearly.

二、在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. What would you do if you were _____ my position?
2. Lisa told me that she was expert _____ cooking good cheap meals.
3. The new bridge should reduce travelling time from 50 minutes _____ 15 minutes.
4. _____ (frank) speaking, the papers were not so challenging for me though there was some difficulty.
5. The World Health _____ (organise) gave a warning to the public when H1N1 hit Mexico in April, 2009. (2009 福建改)

三、根据所给汉语及提示, 用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. Unlike other animals, the African elephant is _____ (在很大程度上) the builder of its environment. (extent)
2. When writing an article, we should read the topic carefully and _____ (整理思路).

3. In the past, those people _____ (找工作) in the tough conditions to make money for their families. (seek)

综合提高三 (LESSON3-READING CLUB 2)

一、根据汉语，写出单词的正确形式。

1. I'm always _____ (启发) by things of beauty and love. (2016 全国改)
2. First of all, he wanted to use the trip to raise money for _____ (慈善). (2012 上海)
3. The map shows many geographical _____ (特征) of the area.
4. Joyce stayed at home, cooking and cleaning like a (n) _____ (典型的) housewife of the time.
5. I started to agree with the _____ (艰难的) choices she had to make on family and work.
6. Bicycling is good exercise; _____ (而且), it does not pollute the air. (2012 湖南改)
7. Keep going _____ (向前) and try not to look back.

二、在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. Just wait here. I'll be back _____ a moment.
2. To be honest, the pay isn't _____ (attract) enough, though the job itself is quite interesting and challenging. (2009 浙江改)
3. Both of the two actors had the qualities that are typical _____ Americans: humorous (幽默的) and making fun of each other. (2017 全国改)
2. A year after _____ (graduate), I was offered a position teaching a writing class. (2011 广东)
5. I knew that nothing would ever stop him; he would never give up _____ (want) to be a director.

6. Amy, as well as her brothers, _____ (be) given a warm welcome when returning to the village last week. (2019 天津)

7. We should not mind what others say so long as we are confident _____ what we have done.

8. Childhood activities help a child develop _____ (responsible), independence and confidence. (2016 天津改)

9. This is my first experience teaching _____ (formal), so I would like to know some of the ideas of all you professionals. (2012 广东)

10. We should make some cards, so we don't forget what we are saying during the _____ (present).

三、根据所给汉语及提示，用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. Would you please _____ (与我保持联系) by email? (contact *n.*)

2. Ann stood _____ (立刻) when the doorbell rang. (flash *n.*)

3. I'd _____ (有点) like to go, but I'm not sure. (sort *n.*)

4. He looked at me _____ (片刻) and then left. (2015 天津改) (moment)

5. Never before has she seen anybody who can play tennis _____ (与……一样好) Robert.

6. It is important for us to know how to _____ (把我们课堂上所学到的运用到实践中).

7. I will not _____ (放弃) so easily when _____ (面对挑战).

四、根据所给词块，将下列句子译成英语。

1. 我期待你尽快回复。 (2014 全国) (look forward to sth)

2. 我在写信申请支教老师这个职位。(2015 陕西) (apply for)

3. 我们所有人都很自信, 并渴望参加班级活动。(2018 全国改) (be eager to do sth)

4. 媒体每天给我们提供很多信息。(supply sth to sb / supply sb with sth)

5. 我们相信你的英语水平会大大提高。[(be) confident+that 从句]

6. 这本字典专为高中生量身打造。(be intended for)

请到天学网完成同步听说训练 U1

Day3 综合训练 1

第二部分阅读理解(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。

C

On a recent spring morning, Susan Alexander, a retired government intelligence analyst, left her Maryland home, climbed into her Volkswagen Passat and drove about three miles to pick up two strangers. She battled rush-hour traffic on the Capital Beltway and George Washington Memorial Parkway before dropping them off at Reagan National Airport. She didn't earn a cent for her trouble, and that was the point.

Alexander is a member of the Silver Spring Time Bank—one of more than 100 such exchanges around the world trying to build community by exchanging time credits for services instead of dollars and cents. “I have time,” she said. “I like giving the gift of time to other people.”

In Alexander's case, passengers Mary and Al Liepold were grateful for the ride, but it wasn't charity. Mary, a retired writer and editor for nonprofit organizations, used time credits she banked for editing work and baking. Senior citizens who don't drive, the Liepolds cashed in their credits to catch a flight to Montreal for a five-day vacation.

Without money changing hands or shifting between virtual accounts, the airport drop-off was more like a coffee party than a taxi ride. Driver and passengers chatted about projects they've completed for the time bank, and no one raised an eyebrow when Mary said she likes “to avoid the conventional economy.”

“The beauty of this is that you make friends,” Mary Liepold said. “You don't just get services.”

The Silver Spring Time Bank formed in 2015 and has about 300 members, said co-founder Mary Murphy. Last year, she said, 1,000 hours were exchanged for basic home repairs, dog walking, cooking and tailoring, among other services, without the exchange of money. “ You get to save that money that you would have spent,” she said. “You get to meet somebody else in your community and get to know that person. That’s a bonus that’s part of an exchange. “

A deal performed partly to make friends would seem to go against classical economics and one of Benjamin Franklin’s most memorable sayings:”Time is money. “ To those at the forefront of modern time-banking, that is the appeal.

28. What’s the main purpose of the Silver Spring Time Bank?
- A. To better serve the local economy.
 - B. To help people get to know more friends.
 - C. To provide the elderly with timely financial help.
 - D. To build community by exchanging time credits for services.
29. How did the Liepolds pay for their ride?
- A. In cash.
 - B. By credit card.
 - C. By cheque.
 - D. With time credits.
30. What does the underlined word “that” in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. Making friends.
 - B. Classical economics.
 - C. Modern time-banking.
 - D. Franklin’s famous saying.
31. What is the suitable title for the text?
- A. Time is money
 - B. The more friends, the better
 - C. Giving the gift of time
 - D. Swapping time credits for services

D



For all the technological wonders of modern medicine, health care—with its fax machines and clipboards(写字板)—is out of date. This outdated era is slowly drawing to a close as the industry catches up with the artificial-intelligence (AI) revolution.

Eric Topol, an expert in heart disease and enthusiast for digital medicine, thinks AI will be particularly useful for such tasks as examining images, observing heart traces for abnormalities or turning doctors’ words into patient records. It will be able to use masses of data to work out the best treatments, and improve workflows in hospitals. In short, AI is set to save time, lives and money.

The fear some people have is that AI will be used to deepen the assembly-line culture of modern medicine. If it gives a “ gift of time” to doctors, they argue that this bonus should be used to extend consultations, rather than simply speeding through them more efficiently.

That is a fine idea, but as health swallows an ever-bigger share of national wealth, greater efficiency is exactly what is needed, at least so far as governments and insurers are concerned. Otherwise, rich societies may fail to cope with the needs of ageing and growing populations. An extra five minutes spent chatting with a patient is costly as well as valuable. The AI revolution will also enable managerial accountants to adjust and evaluate every aspect of treatment. The autonomy of the doctor will surely be weakened, especially, perhaps, in public-health systems which are duty-bound to cut unnecessary costs.

The Hippocratic Oath(誓言) holds that there is an art to medicine as well as a science, and that “warmth, sympathy and understanding may outweigh the surgeon's knife or the chemist's drug”. There's lots of sense in it: the patients of sympathetic physicians have been shown to recover better. Yet as the supply of human carers fails to satisfy the demand for health care, the future may involve consultations on smartphones and measurements monitored by chatbots. The considerably warmed stethoscope (听诊器), placed gently on a patient's back, may become a relic of the past.

32. What's Dr Topol's attitude toward AI's coming into medicine?
A. Concerned. B. Doubtful. C. Optimistic. D. Cautious.
33. What does the author of the text attach more importance to?
A. Medical costs. B. National wealth. C. Longer consultation. D. Greater efficiency.
34. Why is the Hippocratic Oath mentioned?
A. To prove the bright future of AI.
B. To show the advantage of a human doctor.
C. To explain medical equipment is more important.
D. To argue a human doctor performs as well as a robot.
35. What may be the best title for the text?
A. Health care and AI
B. AI and its applications
C. Doctors and Patients
D. Dr Topol and digital medicine

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。

“The calm before the storm” is a very familiar expression. It is usually used to describe a peaceful period just before a very stressful situation or a tense argument. 36 They noted that before certain storms the seas would seem to become calm and the winds would drop.

But why is it often so calm before a storm? 37 According to US website HowStuffWorks, a calm period occurs because many storms, tornadoes and hurricanes draw in all the warm and damp air from the surrounding area. As this air rises into the storm clouds, it cools and acts as “fuel for the storm, like petrol in a car.”

Once the storm has taken all the energy it can from the air, it is pushed out from the top of the storm clouds and falls back down to ground level. 38 So once it covers an area, it causes a calm period before the storm.

39 First count how many seconds there are between a flash of lightning and a clap of thunder, roughly three seconds equal one kilometer. A good judgement is that if your count is below 30 seconds, you should seek shelter straight away.

However, due to the complexity of storm system, calm doesn't always go first. So, your best bet is to keep yourself updated with weather reports for any predictions regarding a coming storm in your area.

40

- A. Science has given us the answer.
B. There is no definite answer to the question.
C. Weather reports sometimes cannot be trusted.
D. British sailors coined the phrase in the late 1600s.
E. As the air declines, it becomes warm and dry, which is stable.

F. The Weather Network has a tip for working out how far away a storm is.

G. That's the most reliable way to predict the next display of nature's temper.

第三部分英语知识运用(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。

My cousin is nine years old, a little bit fat and doesn't do really well at school. She is heavily ___41___, and thus has developed some resistance and ___42___ towards adults, who usually don't put high hopes in her.

Yesterday we went to an art ___43___ together. There were paintings from kids with disabilities. My little girl has a ___44___ eye for the paintings she liked most were also the best of the show. She voluntarily helped to ___45___ the chairs and table for a sharing session, painted by herself alongside new friends while I attended the sharing, and also ___46___ helped me to get my bag from another room, ___47___ that doesn't happen often at home as she's usually ___48___ to her iPad.

In the afternoon, we went to buy books together. I bought a book written by a mom ___49___ her journey with her autistic(自闭的) son. On the bus back home, I briefly ___50___ the book to my cousin, and to my surprise she was ___51___ interested. She kept asking me to tell more stories about the boy in the book who ___52___ with small things in life. Even when the subject strayed (偏离) elsewhere, she ___53___ hearing more about this boy. This is the first time I've seen her so interested in a ___54___. Usually when she talks to me she describes events at school and at home without a ___55___ focus. I'm very ___56___ that the life of a ___57___ has found its way into this little girl's heart.

I'm very thankful for the ___58___ of books, for the beauty that my cousin revealed to me, and for the time we had together. I ___59___ that I can keep seeing clearly the wonderful things in her, so that whenever the not-so-kind world puts her ___60___, I can remind her how truly wonderful she has always been.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. abused | B. adored | C. challenged | D. teased |
| 42. A. satisfaction | B. dependence | C. distrust | D. appreciation |
| 43. A. exhibition | B. performance | C. interview | D. course |
| 44. A. curious | B. blind | C. doubtful | D. sharp |
| 45. A. donate | B. rent | C. arrange | D. distribute |
| 46. A. finally | B. unwillingly | C. cheerfully | D. secretly |
| 47. A. anything | B. something | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 48. A. adjusted | B. glued | C. admitted | D. opposed |
| 49. A. beginning | B. advertising | C. recording | D. taking; |
| 50. A. sent | B. lent | C. owed | D. introduced |
| 51. A. nearly | B. hardly | C. slightly | D. truly |
| 52. A. struggles | B. plays | C. deals | D. lives |
| 53. A. insisted on | B. dreamed of | C. worried about | D. objected to |
| 54. A. painting | B. journey | C. topic | D. title |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 55. A. simple | B. clear | C. natural | D. controversial |
| 56. A. touched | B. discouraged | C. puzzled | D. disappointed |
| 57. A. relative | B. stranger | C. traveler | D. passer-by |
| 58. A. theme | B. content | C. characters | D. power |
| 59. A. pray | B. suspect | C. agree | D. conclude |
| 60. A. up | B. down | C. off | D. on |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填写 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Chinese invented block printing more than 1,400 years ago. The original characters were carved on wood and ink was then applied. Block printing is time consuming and ___61___ (cost) a lot of manpower and materials. Misprinted characters cannot be ___62___ (easy) corrected. These shortcomings were only overcome after the appearance of movable type printing, ___63___ greatly improved the speed and quality of printing.

Bi Sheng of the Northern Song Dynasty invented the movable type printing. He carved the Chinese characters on small ___64___ (cube) of sticky clay. He baked them in the fire until they became hard and movable. In the course of presswork, the movable characters were placed into ___65___ iron frame until it was full. He then took a smooth board and pressed it over the surface so that the block of type became even: Then ink was applied and it was ready ___66___ printing. To be more ___67___ (efficiency), he prepared two iron boards. When one was being used for printing, the other could be used ___68___ (put) characters in order for the next page. The two boards were used alternately.

Although what Bi Sheng invented was simple when ___69___ (compare) to today's letterpress printing; it already had the main traits of modern printing. So Bi Sheng's ___70___ (contribute) to printing cannot be overstated.

Day4 U2 基础词汇 (一) ; 空英 W2

必修 BOOK 1 UNIT 2 综合提高

综合提高一 (TOPIC TALK-LESSON 1)

一、根据汉语, 写出单词的正确形式。

- The government built a (n) _____ (自行车) lane (车道) on the road. (2015 湖南改)
- I've come to know many friends on the _____ (互联网), but few of them would become my _____ real friends. (2014 安徽改)
- The plane _____ (坠毁) and all the passengers fell into the sea.
- Grade 7 and their teachers are to _____ (集合) at the front gate at 9:35. (2008 天津)

5. We were leaving very early so we _____ (收拾行李) the night before. (2013 全国)
6. Six months after suffering a(n) _____ (战败) on the spring practice field, we won our first game. (2018 天津改)

二、在空白处填入括号内单词的正确形式。

1. James is a _____ (champion) cyclist, and has a comfortable life with his parents.
2. Faith and love are all in all, and nothing is _____ (prefer) before them.
3. Although this is only a small town, it's _____ (crowd) with tourists who come here all year round. (2008 上海)
4. The price of petrol (汽油) has risen _____ (sharp) since last month. (2009 江西改)
5. He followed his _____ (track) and returned to the snow cave (洞穴). (2015 北京改)

三、根据所给汉语及提示, 用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. Parents should _____ (了解……的动态) children's use of social media to solve the problem. (2018 江苏改) (track *n.*)
2. He said I should not make such an important decision when I _____ (状态不好). (shape *n.*)
3. — Steven, I finally decided to _____ (节食).
— Good for you. But don't push yourself too hard, Lucy. (2010 湖北)
4. Once a friend and I _____ (把……打包) some sandwiches for an outing. (2009 浙江改)
5. I managed to _____ (还清) the money I borrowed from the bank.
6. Jane stopped where _____ (一小群) men had gathered. (广东)
7. When the teacher finished, everyone started to _____ (鼓掌).
8. The young man made a promise that he would try to _____ (自食其力) after graduation. (2008 湖北改) (earn)

9. My house is _____ (在步行距离内) of my university.

四、根据所给词块，将下列句子译成英语。

比起看电视，我更喜欢读报纸。 [prefer (doing) sth to (doing) sth]

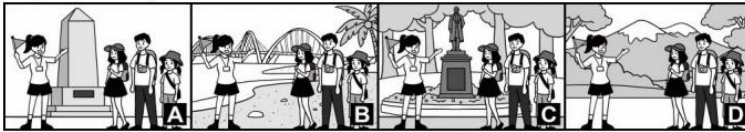
Listening Section

I. Pictures 看图辨义 - 16% (每题 8 分)

Please look at the four pictures and listen to the following information. Then choose the picture that correctly answers the question.

For question 1, please look at the four pictures.

1. ()



Listen to the question. Then choose the two best answers that describe the picture.

For question 2, please look at picture 2.



II. Best Response 最佳回应句 - 24% (每题 8 分) Choose the best response to each question or statement.

3. A. To dry wet clothes. B. To relax for a while. C. To protect my skin. D. To grow vegetables.
4. A. On the first floor. B. About two miles. C. To see beautiful art. D. Take Bus 22 or 307.
5. A. Is it hard to ride? B. Was the bus late? C. Who threw it away? D. Did anyone get hurt?

III. Short Conversations 简短会话 - 24% (每题 8 分)





Listen to the conversations. Then answer the questions.

6. A. The man's boat. B. The man's aquarium. C. The man's meal. D. The man's pond.
7. A. She's losing weight. B. She's doing exercise. C. She's healing nicely. D. She's buying roses.
8. A. It features romance. B. It's pretty scary. C. It's a black comedy. D. It's related to magic.

IV. Long Conversation and Talk 长篇听解 - 36% (每题 9 分)

Listen to the following information and take notes on the form. Then, you will hear four questions. Use your notes to answer the questions. (Your notes won't count towards your score.)

Indigo Overview	
• Source: _____	• Uses: Natural dye for _____ and other products
Historical Context	
• Long history of growing _____ and making _____ in India.	
• The deep blue dye was initially _____ and only for _____ and _____.	
Modern Production	
• The plants are _____, tied into _____, and _____ by truck for processing into dye.	
• A method to produce _____ was discovered in the 1800s.	

9. A. Where to grow them. B. Ways to find them. C. Risks of using them. D. How much they cost.
10. A. Few people liked it. B. The dye smelled bad. C. The dye was costly. D. No one heard of it.
11. A. His health. B. His study. C. His property. D. His colleague.
12. A.  B.  C.  D. 

Reading Section

I. Vocabulary 词汇 - 35% (每题 7 分) Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Doctors say that _____ to very loud noises can damage children's ears.
A. knowledge B. appointment C. exposure D. precaution
2. If you lie _____ in bed all night long, trying a hot bath might help you fall asleep easier.
A. inner B. awake C. dim D. brief
3. The team is continuing its _____ on the effects of climate change.
A. institute B. hammer C. diversity D. research
4. My father doesn't allow us to discuss political _____ during dinner.
A. issues B. stools C. lotions D. violets
5. Karen _____ her urge to laugh at the boy when he fell off his bike into the mud.
A. contended B. reminded C. suppressed D. proceeded

II. Passage Completion 文意选填 - 30% (每题 3 分)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with the correct word or phrase.

During a solar storm, our sun shoots clouds of particles, called coronal mass ejections, into space. When they 6 Earth, they collide with atmospheric gases. As a consequence, energy is released in the 7 of light. The light is most 8 at night, when it produces an amazing display of colors in the sky. These are known as aurora. At the same time, the storm 9 Earth's magnetic field. Sometimes, this triggers powerful electric currents that flow through our electrical infrastructure, 10 widespread blackouts. Scientists try to predict these 11 by using equipment like powerful telescopes or NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory. With the 12, scientists look for dark patches on the sun's surface. Called sunspots, these patches have magnetic fields, which can 13 unstable. If this 14, the sunspots release solar flares. By studying the sunspots, scientists can see in advance when this activity is likely to occur. Therefore, they can then take action to protect their own equipment 15 warning power companies to do the same.

- (A) causing (B) reach (C) events (D) form (E) visible
(F) become (G) happens (H) blasts (I) while (J) latter

III. Reading Comprehension 阅读理解 - 25% Read the paragraph. Then answer the questions.

Jakarta has much to offer travelers. One must-see in the city is Monas, the National Monument. It's a symbol of Indonesia's independence. For centuries, the islands of Indonesia were controlled by foreign powers, namely, Germany, Britain, Portugal, the Netherlands and finally Japan. In 1949, the islands united under one government and gained independence. Monas was constructed in memory of that event. The monument stands 132 meters tall. Visitors can climb stairs to the top, where a wide platform offers panoramic views of the city. The base of the monument houses a museum detailing Indonesia's struggle for independence.

Next to Jakarta's bay is Dunia Fantasi. Here, for a modest entrance fee, visitors can enjoy exciting rides and live shows in addition to a giant doll house, a Hello Kitty adventure and an Ice Age theme area. There are also restaurants and food stands.

For those interested in cultural history, Jakarta Old Town (Kota Tua) feeds that need. The area is home to colonial-era buildings as well as the Jakarta History Museum and Fatahillah Square. In the square, there is a huge gun. Built by an engineer from Portugal in 1641, it later helped defend a castle that once stood near Jakarta. Eventually, it was moved to the square.

For shoppers, Menteng has many treasures to offer. Take cash when you visit this flea market and be prepared to bargain. For more high-class shopping, malls such as Plaza Indonesia or Grand Indonesia carry all the latest labels.

Candra Naya is a great place to learn about the city's Chinese culture. This historic house was built in 1807 and has served many purposes over the years. Nowadays, it is open to visitors and features both Chinese and European design elements along with lovely fish ponds and traditional gardens.

Built in 1628 by the Dutch, Jembatan Kota Intan is Jakarta's oldest bridge. During its long history, its name has changed numerous times. In 1938, it was transformed into a draw bridge so that it could open to allow boats to pass under it. The bridge is a lovely spot for a photo shoot.

16. What does the article indicate about a location in Jakarta Old Town? (8分)
A. It's usually closed to tourists. B. It contains a weapon of war.
C. It has often appeared in films. D. It's greatly in need of repair.

17. What advice does the writer suggest for shoppers visiting the flea market? (8分)

Ans: _____

18. Read the following e-mail from Karen to her parents. Where are she and Peter going today? (9分)

Dear Mom and Dad,
Peter and I arrived two days ago and have already seen some of the best sights. Today, we're going to a large amusement park. We'll be there all day. I'll take pictures and send them to you. Karen

- A. Candra Naya. B. Menteng. C. Dunia Fantasi. D. Kota Tua.

IV. Translation 翻译 - 10%

19. 我们与律师的会面准时抵达是很重要的。(It... that...) (5分)

20. 有些新服务生没有像我们旧的服务生那样努力工作。(... as... as...) (5分)

Day5 U2 基础词汇 (二) ; 天学网同步听说训练 Unit 2

综合提高二 (LESSON 2)

一、在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. COVID-19 affects the body's _____ (defend) system so that it can't fight infection (感染).
2. All this reminds me _____ my mother who has been doing whatever she could to let me have the best. (2011 江苏)
3. The College Entrance Examination is held on June 6 and 7 _____ (annual). (2014 四川改)
4. He was about halfway _____ his meal when a familiar voice came to his ears.
5. I went to a restaurant to have lunch, but all the tables _____ (occupy). (2014 安徽改)
6. Mr Green stood up _____ defence of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was innocent.
7. In case _____ fire, all exits (出口) must be kept clear.

二、根据所给汉语, 用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. I can't wait to _____ (咬一口) of my sandwich.
2. We were told to remain in our seats meanwhile with our _____ (安全带) fastened (系).
3. I had thought we were going to win, but _____ (令我失望的是) we were defeated. (2018 天津改)

三、根据所给词块, 将下列句子译成英语。

1. 你不应该告诉她这个坏消息。 (ought to)

2. 我成功地戒掉了看电视。 (quit doing sth)

2. 明天请再提醒我一次会议, 以免我忘记。 (2008 上海) (remind sb of sth)

综合提高三 (LESSON 3-READING CLUB 2)

一、根据汉语，写出单词的正确形式。

1. Grandpa suggests having _____ (每周一次的) family meals together.
2. Have you got any _____ (特别的) plans for the coming holiday?
3. So far, I have never seen anyone who is as _____ (有能力的) as John.
4. After staying _____ (整夜地) in London, we travelled to northern France. (2018 全国改)
5. Test questions and answer choices are presented on the screen and students can answer with a(n) _____ (点击) of the mouse. (2008 上海改)
7. When Shaw lost his _____ (视力), his wife suggested he apply for a guide dog. (2010 天津)
8. He made a polite _____ (手势) at the driver of the other car..

二、在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. She was _____ (relieve) to find that she didn't have any trouble with some subjects.
2. Anyway, I can't cheat (欺骗) him—it's _____ all my principles. (2011 浙江)
3. She has already tried her best. Please don't be too particular _____ her job. (2011 江西)
4. Students can click _____ this link (链接) to visit our online bookstore.
5. I felt such a sense of _____ (relieve) that I wouldn't have to feel awkward any more when I returned to school. (2010 浙江改)
6. Sarah looked at the finished painting _____ satisfaction. (2012 全国)
7. We'd better start early so that we can arrive early at the station to make sure _____ getting tickets.

三、根据所给汉语及提示，用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. —I'm thinking of the test tomorrow. I'm afraid I can't pass this time.
— _____ (振作点) ! I'm sure you'll make it.
2. China has been pushing the reform (改革) of public hospitals _____
(为了……的利益) all people. (2012 福建改)

3. One study shows that 53% of Americans belong to (属于) the lower class, 46% the middle class, and 1% _____ (上流社会). (2013 陕西)
4. Singing can bring us happiness and _____ (满足感).
5. At the railway station, the mother waved goodbye to her daughter until the train was _____ (看不见). (2008 天津改)
6. _____ (乍一看), there is nothing special about the watch, but actually it is a mobile phone. (2010 上海改)
7. _____ (作为对……的回答) the audience's great demand, the play will be put on in the theatre twice a week. (2012 湖北) (response)
8. Describe _____ (一件设备) you often use at home or work.
9. _____ (原则上) I agree with the idea, but in practice it's not always possible.
10. _____ (令我宽慰的是), he realised the importance of study.
11. Planning is good as it decides _____ (详细地) how we do what we want to do. (2016 浙江)

四、根据所给词块，将下列句子译成英语。

1. 我希望我们学生能从您的演讲中受益。 (2014 陕西改) (benefit from)

2. 没有什么能阻止我们学习英语。 (prevent sb from doing sth)

3. 再次收到学校老师的来信，我很惊讶。 (2009 安徽) (be amazed to do sth)

请到天学网完成同步听说训练 U2

Day 6 (综合训练 2)

第二部分 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)

C

In recent years, Chinese food-lovers have grown increasingly voices in demanding that UNESCO add some of the country's native cuisine to the "Intangible Cultural Heritage" list. After all, the argument goes, if the French and the Mexicans are listed - not to mention spicy South Korean gimjang, and mouthwatering Japanese washoku - why not the country that has given the world Sichuan peppercorn soup, Peking duck, and - erm - chicken feet?

There have already been several attempts to win recognition for China's culinary culture (饮食文化). In 2011, the China Cuisine Association (CCA) applied for the country's food to be given "Intangible Cultural Heritage" status, but the request was turned down. And then another attempt in July 2014 also came to nothing.

One possible reason for the exclusion of Chinese cuisine from the UNESCO list may be our misunderstanding of the legacy(遗产) of our culinary culture. The international community has historically placed value on keeping the customs and ceremonies that go along with a nation's food culture. Gimjang - the process of pickling and preserving vegetables to make kimchi, the national dish of South Korea - made the list not because of its fine preparation, but because life on the Korean Peninsula has centered around such seasonal pickling techniques for centuries. Kimchi has enabled cultural exchange across the peninsula and beyond, and has deeply changed the Koreans' way of life.

On the contrary, much of the Chinese understanding of culinary cultural heritage centers on the skills involved in making a certain dish. This might mean the cooking techniques of regional cuisines or the processes behind the creation of different teas, liquors, and sauces. This is against one of the principles behind inclusion on UNESCO's list, which requires the country's general population to have inherited the unique culinary culture. China's 2011 application, however, defined those who have benefited most from Chinese cuisine merely as "the chefs of China."

28. What can we infer from the argument of Chinese food-lovers?

- A. China should apply to the UNESCO for its food culture.
- B. Chinese food is as good, if not better than, as the food listed.
- C. The food on the UNESCO list is either spicy or mouthwatering.
- D. The French and the Mexicans haven't made the UNESCO list yet.

29. What nationality might the writer be?

- A. South Korean. B. Mexican. C. Chinese. D. Not known.

30. What is "the legacy of culinary culture" in the eyes of Chinese people?

- A. It centers around skills involved in making a certain dish.
- B. It enables cultural exchange and influences the way of life.
- C. The customs that go along with food culture should be kept.
- D. The general population should inherit the unique food culture.

31. Why does the writer write this text?

- A. To promote Chinese culinary culture to the whole world.
- B. To voice the disagreement with the decision from UNESCO.
- C. To compare the culinary culture between China and South Korea.
- D. To reflect on the exclusion of Chinese cuisine from UNESCO list.

D

An online supermarket company-Ocado in the UK, has recently displayed a robotic hand that can pick fruits and vegetables!

The very first sense that an embryo(胚胎) develops is touch. The sense of touch is also the one that lasts the longest-as we get older and our vision and hearing begin to weaken, touch still remains. Humans use their touch to protect themselves, to create emotional relationships with other people, and to experience pleasure. Can you imagine life without it?

The sense of touch comes from a network of nerve endings and special touch receptors on the surface of the skin. When we touch something, the mechano-receptors notice the touch and through a network of nerves, send signals to the brain. This informs the brain about the location of the touch, the amount of force used, and the speed at which it was used. Could it be possible for a robot to possess such kind of sense of touch?

Several different techniques have been tried in the past to create such a robot hand-using three fingers. But this latest design by SoMa copies the human hand. The “hand” is made up of flexible materials which grasp on to the thing based on its size and shape. Then air pressure is used to control the movement of the robotic fingers to pick objects safely and without causing damage.

The next step would be for the robot to judge how ripe the fruits and vegetables are, and apply pressure accordingly. Members of the research team are currently working on adding computerized vision to the robots, so that they can see what they are grasping.

Does all this mean robots can replace people? According to Ocado, it helps improve productivity by removing some of the repetitive tasks done by humans.

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

- A. The origin of touch.
- B. The creation of touch.
- C. The process of touch.
- D. The importance of touch.

33. What does the underlined word “it” refer to in Paragraph 3?

- A. The brain.
- B. The nerve.
- C. The force.
- D. The signal.

34. What advantage may the future robot hands have over the present ones?

- A. They look like human hands.
- B. They are made from flexible materials.
- C. They may distinguish ripe fruits.
- D. They may grasp things without damage.

35. Which can be a proper title for the text?

- A. The Sense of Touch Always Remains
- B. Robot Hand Picks Fruits Accordingly
- C. Robots Are Taking Place of Humans
- D. Robot Hand Has Computerized Vision

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。

You've been focusing on your application for a long time. ____36____. As you look forward to the future, you start to think about your new life.

The university experience starts with orientation week (迎新周). You step onto campus and it's

buzzing -- students meet new friends and clubs recruit new members. You're in a new environment, making decisions that will lead you in different directions for the next four years.

___37___. But it's important to keep one thing in mind: you're not alone. There are many things you can do to make orientation week a success. Here are two tips:

Open yourself to new experiences

You will encounter many opportunities, including new discussions and party invitations.

___38___. Say yes, even if it is out of your comfort zone, because entering those uncharted areas will be among the most memorable experiences you'll have.

When it comes to student clubs, go into orientation week with an idea of what you're interested in. ___39___. If you don't like something after a few tries, you can always find something else that suits you more.

Make connections with both like-minded people and those who are different

___40___. Meeting like-minded people is great, but it is also important to actively try to connect with people who are different from you. Say hello, introduce yourself, and smile at others. Every single person you meet has the potential to open your eyes to new perspectives that will make you a more complete human being.

- A. It can be confusing
- B. Great people think alike
- C. Value your own interests
- D. Try to meet different kinds of people
- E. Be open to new hobbies at the same time
- F. And now you're getting ready to enter your dream school
- G. Try not to assume too much about any of these invitations

第三部分 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When doctors told Isbister that her tiny premature(早产儿) daughter would die within 20 minutes, she had to prepare herself for the worst.

___41___ Rachael had just been ___42___ minutes before, weighing just 0.64kg. She was ___43___ and lifeless and she wasn't ___44___ and her heart was only beating once every ten seconds. The doctors told the couple to say ___45___ to their daughter but Miss Isbister was ___46___ to have just one cuddle with her daughter and to enjoy the ___47___ moment she had, so she placed her on her ___48___, with skin to skin contact. But after 20 minutes Rachael was still ___49___. Then a miracle happened. She started taking tiny breaths on her own, and her heart started beating more ___50___. And then amazingly she was turning from grey to pink, and she began to ___51___ too.

Four months later, the baby was ___52___ home, thanks to that precious ___53___ cuddle from her mother.

At six months old, she now weighs 3.63kg – the same weight as a ___54___ baby – and she has a healthy appetite.

Miss Isbister said: “Rachael has been such a little ___55___ – it is a miracle that she is here at all. She is doing so well. When we finally brought her home, the doctors told us that she was a(n) ___56___ little girl. And most of all, she just ___57___ her cuddles. She will ___58___ for hours, just curled into my chest. It was that first cuddle which saved her life – and I’m just so glad I ___59___ my instinct(本能) and picked her up when I did. ___60___ she wouldn’t be here today.”

41. A. Tiny B. Lovely C. Pretty D. Brave
 42. A. saved B. born C. found D. abandoned
 43. A. grey B. pink C. red D. yellow
 44. A. eating B. sucking C. breathing D. smiling
 45. A. yes B. hello C. sorry D. goodbye
 46. A. confident B. ashamed C. disappointed D. determined
 47. A. free B. precious C. happy D. lucky
 48. A. arm B. chest C. lap D. hand
 49. A. alive B. awake C. healthy D. breathless
 50. A. wildly B. rapidly C. regularly D. excitedly
 51. A. look up B. grow up C. get up D. warm up
 52. A. allowed B. left C. forced D. invited
 53. A. time-saving B. money-saving C. life-saving D. energy-saving
 54. A. delicate B. newborn C. strong D. fleshy
 55. A. dreamer B. volunteer C. fighter D. explorer
 56. A. smart B. attractive C. optimistic D. remarkable
 57. A. loves B. discovers C. senses D. leaves
 58. A. play B. sit C. sleep D. whisper
 59. A. controlled B. tested C. faced D. followed
 60. A. Obviously B. Meanwhile C. Otherwise D. Absolutely

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第二节(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A group of students from China’s Tibet Autonomous Region set out from Lhasa on Friday to kick off a sports tour in Beijing.

The eight middle school students from Damxung County, ___61___ (locate) in the north of Lhasa, will visit the Bird’s Nest and Water Cube. Afterwards, the group will take training classes with professional football ___62___ (coach) from Spain.

“I started playing football in primary school. Now I’m a little nervous but ___63___ (excite) about the journey. It’s my first time ___64___ (leave) my hometown,” said sixteen-year-old Teazin Phuntsok, ___65___ (add) that the place he wants to visit the most in Beijing is the Bird’s Nest.

Tenzin, along with ___66___ (he) fellow students, was selected from more than 60 candidates, all of ___67___ are from remote regions in Tibet. The tour they are about to take is a part of “Free Football for All,” ___68___ project launched by Samaranch Foundation in 2013. In order to promote football and the country’s new national fitness program, the project has organized football training for young people in

grassroots football leagues across China. Samaranch Foundation 69 (found) in 2012. It is named 70 former International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Day7 U3 基础词汇 (一) ; 空英 W3

必修 BOOK 1 UNIT 3 综合提高

综合提高一 (TOPIC TALK-LESSON 2)

一、根据汉语, 写出单词的正确形式。

1. The two sisters were totally different in _____ (性格).
2. If you notice that someone is missing or hurt, tell your teacher _____ (立即). (2014 四川)
3. I was never very _____ (爱整洁的), while my roommate Kate was very organised.
4. Moon cakes are eaten at welcome celebrations to _____ (象征) family unity (团结). (2015 安徽)
5. As many as five courses are provided, and you are free to choose whichever _____ (适合) you best. (2012 陕西)
6. Because of our _____ (努力), our daughter decided to donate (捐) a large bag of toys to a little girl. (2018 全国改)
7. Sophia got an e-mail asking for her bank card _____ (账户) number. (2013 上海改)

二、在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. Only _____ special occasions would my parents take the medal out and let us hold it in our hands. (2019 浙江改)
2. School uniforms are _____ (tradition) in Britain, but some schools are starting to get rid of (抛弃) them. (2013 浙江)
3. Almost every child is _____ (scare) of something, from monsters in the cupboard (橱柜) dogs in the park.

4. I would like to extend a warm _____ (greet) and an invitation to you to take part in some social events.

5. _____ general the more question-asking the parents do, the higher the children's IQ scores.

6. —Have you heard about that fire in the market?

—Yes, _____ (fortunate) no one was hurt. (2012 北京)

7. _____ (original), Chinese people hung lanterns in front of their doors to scare away evil (邪恶的) spirits.

8. When someone invites you to a party, dinner or social _____ (gather), say yes.

三、根据所给汉语及提示, 用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. The students started working immediately, cleaning the windows and _____ (扫地). (2009 浙江改)

2. The exam results will _____ (公布) on Friday afternoon. (2011 辽宁)

3. It is said that _____ (有时) Byron swam by moonlight in the lake. (2012 湖南改) (occasion)

4. The Indians _____ (考虑到安全) while building their houses. (2010 福建改) (account *n.*)

5. If we had _____ (赶上航班) yesterday, we would be enjoying our holiday on the beach now. (2018 天津)

6. Jenny nearly _____ (误机) as a result of doing too much shopping. (2009 全国)

7. You ought to _____ (与……在一起) people who encourage and understand you! (2015 福建改) (surround)

8. _____ (根据我所记得的) this has happened at least three times this week. Why don't you get a new one?

9. _____ (令她高兴的是), Della earned first the trust of her students and then that of her colleagues (同事). (2013 辽宁)

10. Let's start right now and _____ (不遗余力) to do a little bit every minute! (spare v.)

四、根据所给词块，将下列句子译成英语。

1. 祝贺你高中毕业，考入你理想的大学。 (congratulations on)

2. 如果有问题请举手。 (put up)

3. 你得设定一个具体的目标，然后尽一切努力去实现。 (make every effort to do sth)

You have to _____ and _____.

4. 当英语老师走进教室时，同学们笑脸相迎。 (greet... with)

When the teacher walked into the classroom, _____.

5. 坦白地说，很多人把名声和财富看得很重。 (attach importance to)

_____, a lot of people _____ rich and famous.

Listening Section

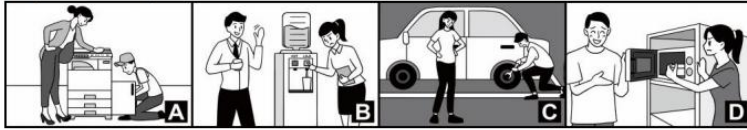
I. Pictures 看图辨义 - 16% (每题 8 分)

Please look at the four pictures and listen to the following information. Then choose the picture that correctly answers the question. For question 1, please look at the four pictures.

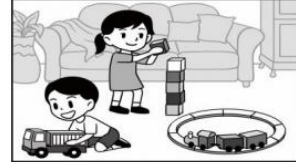
Listen to the question. Then choose the two best answers that describe the picture.

For question 2, please look at picture 2.

1. ()



2. (,)



II. Best Response 最佳回应句 - 24% (每题 8 分) Choose the best response to each question or statement.

3. A. It's a good bargain. B. It has 500 pages. C. It reveals vital facts. D. It's the first edition.
4. A. How did it work? B. Who did you sell? C. Did you have a dog? D. Could I drive alone?
5. A. Yes, it's in the bed. B. Yes, it's my favorite. C. No, we can check it. D. Sorry, I don't have it.

III. Short Conversations 简短会话 - 24% (每题 8 分)





Listen to the conversations. Then answer the questions.

6. A. Rising prices. B. Reduction in waste. C. Heavy traffic. D. High crime rates.
7. A. A home repair plan. B. A security system. C. A demand for sports. D. A pest control firm.
8. A. More forest fires. B. Insect damage. C. Decrease in tourists. D. Lack of rainfall.

IV. Long Conversation and Talk 长篇听解 - 36% (每题 9 分)

Listen to the following information and take notes on the form. Then, you will hear four questions. Use your notes to answer the questions. (Your notes won't count towards your score.)

Trip Overview (Destination: _____)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival: A friend met the speaker at the airport and take _____ to nearby harbor. • Means of Transport: Small, four-passenger _____ to take off, land, and _____ on water • Lodge Experience (A lodge on a remote lake) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Room Quality: _____ but _____ (2) Meals: Great food provided • Canoe Trip (Journey Duration: _____ days): provide canoe, _____, food, and necessary _____. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) _____ across lakes; (2) Carrying canoe to different lakes; (3) Exploring local _____; (4) Cooking over a fire; (5) Sleeping _____. 	

9. A. How long one part of it lasted. B. How much money it likely cost him.
C. How many miles he walked. D. How difficult the weather was.
10. A. Bird watching. B. Picture taking. C. Camping. D. Hunting.
11. A. Their sizes vary. B. The water is clear. C. They are dangerous. D. Large fish in them.
12. A.  B.  C.  D. 

Reading Section

I. Vocabulary 词汇 - 35% (每题 5 分) Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. The rich man decided to help the poor families after _____ their struggles.
A. polluting B. witnessing C. stacking D. hesitating
2. I've begun to take short breaks during the day to _____ the pressure that I feel at work.
A. relieve B. inform C. extend D. blame
3. Some of that abandoned houses on River Road are showing signs of slow _____.
A. dodge B. drought C. decay D. disguise
4. With this machine, we can _____ juice from hundreds of oranges every minute.
A. whine B. depend C. grieve D. extract

Weekly Test for 2024
Week 3: January 20-25

Name:
Class:
No:

5. The navy plans to _____ larger submarines for improved defense in the future.
A. cope B. deploy C. yelp D. minor

II. Discourse Structure 篇章结构 – 28% (每题 7 分)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with the correct sentence

Mexico City has a population of 22 million people. 6 There are several reasons for the crisis, including excessive extraction of groundwater, aging infrastructure, and the effects of climate change. Initiatives are being taken to get the problem under control. For example, Marco Sandoval and his team help communities collect and purify rainwater. 7 Another initiative is taking place just northwest of Mexico City. There, a contaminated river is being cleaned up. 8 As a result, the river now flows naturally with no odor. Meanwhile, water usage is being reduced through the use of dry toilets that were designed by Raimundo Aguilar. Together, they save more than 15,000 liters of water per person per year. 9 Thus, the toilets benefit city residents and farmers alike.

- A. So far, two hundred and fifty tons of garbage have been removed from it.
B. More and more of these drinking fountains are appearing in different parts of the city.
C. Today, this fast-growing urban area is facing a severe water shortage.
D. The waste that they contain is also gathered and processed for farming purposes.
E. This makes it available for household use.

III. Reading Comprehension 阅读理解 – 27% Read the paragraph. Then answer the questions.

In the 1950s, Momofuku Ando discovered a way to quick-fry noodles. His process dried out the noodles by removing moisture from them. Ando realized that small packages of such dried noodles could be sold in stores. All customers would have to do was put a package of noodles in a bowl, add the included spices and then pour boiling hot water over the noodles to make them “instantly” ready to eat. Besides being cheap, the product would also be very practical. Ando’s first instant noodle product, called “Chikin Ramen,” was sold in such packages. In the 1970s, his company introduced cup noodles. These instant noodles were sold in a cup. Thus, there was no need for an extra bowl, a fact that students and busy professionals loved.

From Asia to Africa, these packages offered a filling meal choice, often using local ingredients and spices. This focus on various regional tastes would become a symbol of instant noodles. Despite the popularity of instant noodles, there have been issues regarding their nutritional value. One issue is the sodium content of instant noodles. According to WHO, people should consume no more than 2,000 mg of sodium per day to be safe. There are good reasons for this limit. Research has shown that a diet that is high in sodium may increase an individual’s risk of heart disease, stroke and stomach cancer. Some people are especially sensitive to sodium. For them, too much sodium may raise their blood pressure and affect their kidneys.

Researchers examined instant noodles sold in different countries and found that they varied greatly in sodium content. The average package of instant noodles sold in New Zealand contained only about a third of the daily limit of sodium set by WHO. Slightly higher in sodium content were instant noodles sold in South Africa. Instant noodles sold in the UK had just over half the daily limit set by WHO. Far higher in sodium content were instant noodles sold in Australia. Even higher were those sold in China.

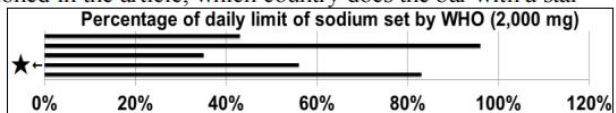
10. What does the article emphasize about sodium? (8 分)
A. It improves the flavor of foods. B. Its reputation was harmed.
C. It is hard to be absorbed by the stomach. D. It has a negative impact.

11. Write out the advantages of Ando’s initial product. (10 分)

Ans: _____

12. According to the result of the survey mentioned in the article, which country does the bar with a star represent? (9 分)

- A. New Zealand. B. The UK.
C. South Africa. D. Australia.



IV. Translation 翻译 – 10%

13. 我宁可晚餐吃披萨，而不是热狗和豆子。 (... rather...) (5 分)

14. 干净的空气对健康是不可或缺的，但并非所有城市都同样可得。 (... , but not...) (5 分)

Day8 U3 基础词汇（二）；天学网同步听说训练 Unit 3

综合提高二 (LESSON 3-READING CLUB 2)

一、根据汉语，写出单词的正确形式。

1. Long ago builders attached wooden poles to the stones and _____ (使滚动) them across the sand. (2015 四川)
2. The teacher couldn't ignore (忽视) her students' bad _____ (行为) anymore. (2013 浙江改)
3. What does the _____ (东西) on your T-shirt mean? (2017 江苏)
4. A boy on a bike caught my attention. He was riding beside the bus and _____ (挥动) his arms. (2014 全国)
5. I have always enjoyed all the _____ (公开活动) you organised and I hope to attend many more in the coming years. (2016 浙江)
6. We tend to have a better _____ (记忆力) for things that excite our senses. (2015 浙江)

二、在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. His eye was drawn to an old picture of a young man _____ a military uniform. (2009 湖南改)
2. We drank together and talked _____ (merry) till far into the night.
3. Every bit of the house was stuffed _____ souvenirs (纪念品) of their trips abroad.
4. In 2019, Tu Youyou was selected by the BBC _____ one of the most influential figures (人物) of science in the 20th century.
5. China is playing an increasingly important role in international _____ (affair) .

6. The teenager kept walking up and down restlessly, his hands shaking _____ (slight) .

(2013 广东改)

7. I was eager to see him, but outside his room I stopped. I had to calm _____ (me) down.

三、根据所给汉语及提示，用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. Lily counted 10 bills from the inside and _____ (把它们塞进) the red envelope. (stuff v.)

2. My mother was crying as I _____ (向……挥手告别) her.

3. As Dad spoke, his eyes _____ (满是泪水) .I'd never seen him cry before. (2012 重庆改)

4. Some stars _____ (保持冷静) by surrounding themselves with trusted friends and family. (2013 北京)

5. We only had \$100 and that was _____ (远远不够) to buy a new computer. (2010 辽宁) (nowhere)

6. A piece of news _____ (引起了我的注意) : NASA was holding an essay contest (作文竞赛) to name its Mars rover (火星探测器). (2013 天津) (eye)

7. Teenagers _____ (失去耐心) continually when parents blame (指责) them for not cleaning up their room. (2014 广东改)

四、根据所给词块，将下列句子译成英语。

1. 你们两人在那边低声说些什么? (whisper about)

2. 将拍摄一部电影来纪念那些勇敢的消防战士。(2009 上海) (in memory of)

A film will be made _____.

3. 他被选上代表我们学校参加英语竞赛。(select sb to do sth)

请到天学网完成同步听说训练 U3

Day 9 (综合训练 3)

第二部分 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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

C

The tall manchineel tree that is native to the Caribbean, Florida, South America, Central America and the Bahamas, looks particularly attractive. But you may be wise to notice the warning given that the tree holds the Guinness World Record for “the world’s most dangerous tree”.

The deadliness begins with the sweet-smelling fruit. As British radiologist Nicola Strickland and her friend discovered, even a single bite of the green apple-like produce can lead to hours of suffering. The scientist says within minutes of eating the fruit, she and her friend experienced “a strange peppery feeling” in their mouths. A few hours later, the two could barely swallow any solid food. Fortunately, the symptoms started to reduce after about eight hours and the fruit did not cause any long-term damage.

Many plants have poisonous bark and leaves to prevent grass-eating animals. However, the fruits are usually **edible** allowing animals to feed on them or carry seeds to help with reproduction. But since the manchineel fruits are largely transported by ocean tides, the tree does not need help to reproduce.

The tree’s thick and milky white sap (树液) is equally dangerous. Contact with the skin can lead to symptoms that range from headaches to respiratory(呼吸) problems. Exposure to the eye can even cause “temporary painful blindness”. Given that the sap’s most dangerous toxin is highly water soluble, experts advise not using the tree for shade during a rain shower, as raindrops carrying the sap could easily burn your skin.

The fear has resulted in almost destroying the tree in Florida where it is on the list of endangered species. While removing it altogether may seem like the logical solution, experts argue that the manchineel trees are important for local ecosystems. In addition to protecting against ocean winds, the dense manchineel trees also prevent ocean erosion in Central America. The tree’s wood is very popular with Caribbean carpenters who have learned to neutralize its poisonous sap by drying the bark in the sun. In Central and South America, the locals use the bark to treat body swelling caused by injury and infection.

28. Which of the following best explains “edible” underlined in Paragraph 3?

- A. Fit to eat. B. Easy to pick. C. Hard to find. D. Nice to look at.

29. Which of the following about the manchineel tree is true?

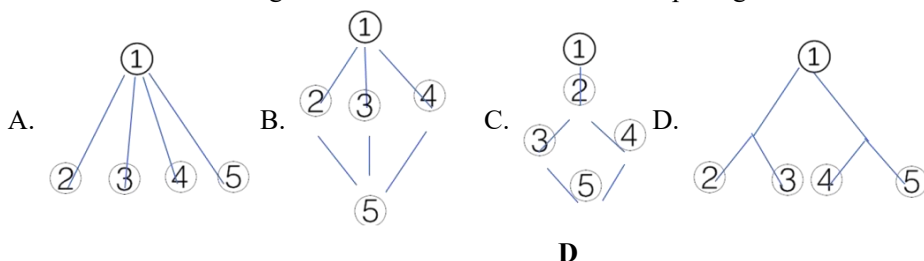
- A. Its fruits taste sweet.

- B. It reproduces by ocean tides.
- C. Your eyes may be blind at the sight of it.
- D. You have difficulty breathing in its shade.

30. What is mainly talked about in the last paragraph?

- A. The medical use of the manchineel trees.
- B. The important role of the manchineel trees.
- C. The urgent need of protecting the manchineel trees.
- D. The way of removing poisonous sap from the trees.

31. Which of the following can best show the structure of the passage?



A knitting factory in Bangladesh brings together the past, present, and the future. On one floor, workers knit by hand. On another, people and machines do the work together. And on a third floor, there are only robots.

This building might seem outdated, given the accepted wisdom that robots will replace humans in textiles and many other industries. But it is actually a wise response to how the Fourth Industrial Revolution will likely play out in Asia. As is the case elsewhere, technological progress is rapidly changing industries and economies across the world.

However, much of Asia isn't ready for robots, for reasons that go beyond fears of mass unemployment. Poorer countries face great barriers to adopting new technologies. Moreover, the region's lower wages encourage companies to keep human workers. At the factory in Bangladesh, human workers can step in if power or equipment failures knock the machines offline. At the same time, having a fully automated section allows production to continue if workers go on strike.

Conventional wisdom believes that this dual-track(双轨的) approach isn't sustainable, and that low-to middle-skilled workers will eventually make way for robots. However, these pessimistic predictions ignore the fact that most jobs consist of lots of tasks, some of which cannot be automated.

Still, robots are gaining foothold in the region, particularly in economies such as China and the Republic of Korea. In 2015, robot sales in Asia increased by 19 percent — the fourth record-breaking year in a row. When less-developed Asian countries eventually join the technology trend, layoffs will inevitably follow. To soften the blow, governments urgently need to pursue labor-market reforms and examine their education systems, starting with technical and vocational education and training (TVET). Although TVET is becoming increasingly popular in Asia's developing economies, its quality is often poor. Governments should ensure that TVET courses focus on more relevant skills, while remaining flexible so that students can study without sacrificing income.

32. What does the author think of the knitting factory?

- A. Fashionable
- B. Complicated.
- C. Brilliant.
- D. Wasteful.

33. Why did robots fail to be widely applied in Asia?
- A. Power failures often occur in factories.
 - B. Some countries are not fully prepared.
 - C. Unemployment has caused many problems
 - D. Some countries are too poor to adopt the new technology.
34. What is the reason behind governments' reforms?
- A. To make robots more popular.
 - B. To raise the quality of education.
 - C. To reduce the influence of robots.
 - D. To improve the income of students.
35. What might be talked about in the following paragraph?
- A. Measures to resist robots.
 - B. Ways to improve TVET courses.
 - C. Some policies to support workers.
 - D. The future of the dual-track approach.

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。

Unlike IQ, emotional intelligence is something we can develop with practice and time. ___36___. Here are some ways to improve emotional intelligence.

Pay attention to your own feelings

One of the first steps in improving your EQ is paying attention to your body language. Pause and pay attention to your body language when you experience different emotions. ___37___? A lot of people will clench their fists, tighten their breathing, and tense up their shoulders. Release the tension consciously and take control of your breath.

Also, consider writing down your feelings in a journal. ___38___, but can help you understand more details about how you came to feel a certain way.

Empathize

Pause before reacting and put yourself into the other person's place. How would you feel in his or her position? ___39___? Understanding others is a quick way to release tension. It helps diffuse(化解) many situations while also making us better negotiators.

Active listening

___40___. Active listening is a deliberate attempt to not only hear what someone is saying, but to understand it. This sounds simple enough, but many people will nod to give the impression of listening, but will actually just be waiting to reply—or ignore the other person altogether.

Those with low EQ will impulsively start talking about themselves every chance they get, no matter what the topic is. For active listening, try to build a conversation, which can promote mutual understanding.

- A. It's not only a good release
- B. It will make a big difference
- C. How should you deal with such situations

- D. Here's one skill that many people could improve
- E. What could be a possible reason for their behavior
- F. It's a skill that will pay off many times in our lives
- G. What do you instinctively do when you get bad news

第三部分 语言知识运用(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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Through the cold winter wasteland a man walked hard, leaning into the harsh wind which tried to force him back. He was covered from head to toe in layers of ___41___ clothing, layers of protection against the ___42___ weather. On he ___43___, searching, searching. This must be the way.

In the distance he saw what looked like ___44___ rising out of the ground. It rose a few feet and then was quickly ___45___ away by the biting wind. He changed his ___46___ and turned towards the steam. As he got closer, he thought he could make out ___47___. Their melody(旋律) was unfamiliar to him -musical, ___48___ and warm - it ___49___ him closer.

There before him was a remarkable sight. In the middle of the frozen wasteland was a large ___50___. Several people seemed to be ___51___ easily in it without any effort. As they saw him ___52___, a man called out to him.

"Come in here. It is lovely and warm. You can just ___53___ back and relax," said the man.

"I can't. There are no ___54___." The man replied.

"Just jump in. It really is lovely. There's plenty of ___55___ for another." Another of the floaters joined in the ___56___.

"But what if I want to get out? The sides are too ___57___ to reach up to." "Believe me, you won't want to get out. Come on." But he decided not to jump in. And that was a(an) ___58___ decision.

There're many things and people in life like this pool. They ___59___ you life can be easy. But in fact, they are ___60___ that you can't come back from.

Life is hard. Stay wise. And fight.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 41. A. fashionable | B. thick | C. expensive | D. fancy |
| 42. A. changeable | B. rainy | C. brilliant | D. rough |
| 43. A. fought | B. thought | C. screamed | D. looked |
| 44. A. smoke | B. steam | C. fire | D. light |
| 45. A. pushed | B. dragged | C. blown | D. driven |
| 46. A. place | B. spot | C. course | D. side |
| 47. A. voices | B. sights | C. figures | D. faces |
| 48. A. thrilling | B. rude | C. crazy | D. relaxing |
| 49. A. absorbed | B. drew | C. forced | D. exposed |
| 50. A. hole | B. lake | C. pool | D. valley |
| 51. A. bathing | B. drowning | C. swimming | D. floating |
| 52. A. tremble | B. approach | C. wander | D. escape |
| 53. A. sit | B. go | C. lie | D. turn |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 54. A. steps | B. boats | C. fish | D. guards |
| 55. A. water | B. support | C. room | D. waves |
| 56. A. persuasion | B. argument | C. competition | D. activity |
| 57. A. slippery | B. narrow | C. distant | D. high |
| 58. A. unexpected | B. interesting | C. simple | D. wise |
| 59. A. promise | B. advise | C. remind | D. inform |
| 60. A. lies | B. traps | C. miracles | D. barriers |

第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Chinese oracle-bone inscriptions(甲骨文) were included in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.

Oracle-bone inscriptions are the ___61___(early) documentary evidence found in China, unearthed from the Yin ruins in Anyang city, Henan province. These inscriptions provide ___62___(record) of divination(占卜)and prayers to gods from people in ___63___ late Shang dynasty. Over the years, oracle-bone inscriptions ___64___(develop) into modern-day Chinese characters, ___65___(show) the continuous evolution of Chinese civilization. Oracle bones serve ___66___ important materials for studying the long-standing and brilliant Chinese civilization.

The Memory of the World Programme, ___67___(establish) by UNESCO in 1992, aims to rescue the gradually aging, worsening ___68___ disappearing documentary heritage in the world, ___69___(strengthen) protection, and to raise public awareness of the significance of documentary heritage. The program ___70___(take) place every two years, and last time, China's submission of "Archives of the Nanjing Massacre" was included in the Memory of the World Register. So far, China has already had many examples of documentary heritage included in the Memory of the World Register.

Day10 U4 基础词汇（一）；空英 W4

必修 BOOK 2 UNIT 4 综合提高

综合提高一 (TOPIC TALK-LESSON 2)

一、根据汉语，写出单词的正确形式。

1. Never before has our country been so _____ (强大的) as it is today.
2. I walked up to the top of the hill with my friends, where we enjoyed a wonderful _____ (风景) of the lake. (2011 陕西改)
3. Littering (乱扔垃圾) makes our school dirty, does harm to the _____ (形象) of our school. (2011 浙江)
4. If we could show _____ (关心) to others in need, the world would be a better place to live in. (2014 浙江)
5. The new results _____ (证实) what most of us knew already.
6. It is known to us all that some students _____ (作弊) in examinations at school.
7. It is more _____ (明智的) for people to slow down and enjoy an easy life in their old age. (2015 天津)

二、在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. The letter of _____ (recommend) should be written in English with all the necessary information.
2. Dr Carter found that _____ (personal) had a major impact on learning. (2014 湖北)
3. Luz, who lives with her parents, admitted _____ (steal) clothes worth £9.
4. I don't fancy _____ (go) out in this rain.
5. James was amazed by the _____ (vary) of jobs that people found for him to do. (2009 北京)
6. Nowadays, there is a big increase in children's _____ (creative), for they are greatly encouraged to develop their talents (才能). (2011 福建改)
7. Animals are _____ (obvious) a lower form of life than man. (2013 江西)
8. When it comes to the _____ (select) of the columns (专栏) for the school English newspaper, opinions differ from one to another. (2014 上海)
9. I'm afraid he is _____ error in saying that.
10. The _____ (deliver) truck driver is always on time. (2013 江苏改)

11. Teenagers climbed stairs to deliver water and food _____ elderly people.
(2016 北京改)

12. _____ reality, different students have different learning habits. (2013 四川)

三、根据所给汉语及提示，用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. We would be thankful if you could reply _____ (尽早). (2011 上海改) (convenience)

2. I expect you to _____ (做所有的实验) and keep the results in your lab notebook. (2017 全国)

3. If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might _____ (对……恶作剧) them. (2009 陕西改) (trick *n.*)

4. I shall be back by five o'clock _____ (最晚). (latest)

5. Li Hua will _____ (发表关于……的演讲) the given topic (话题) "Man and the Nature". (2010 全国改) (deliver)

6. My sister was against my suggestion while my brother was _____ (支持) it. (favour)

7. _____ (在我看来), people need to learn to _____ (接受现实) and keep on trying. (2013 北京改) (view, reality)

8. Please show me your ticket and _____ (身份证).

四、根据所给词块，将下列句子译成英语。

1. 他一见到她，就知道自己做了正确的决定。(2010 天津改). (the instant)

_____ he knew he was making the right choice.

2. 我被理想的大学录取了。(2014 四川改) (be admitted to)

2. 请您帮个忙好吗? (ask ab a favour)

3. 家长们应该确保孩子们为大学做好准备。(ensure that, be prepared for)

4. 许多青少年沉迷于买新东西。(be addicted to)

Listening Section

I. Pictures 看图辨义 - 16% (每题 8 分)

Please look at the four pictures and listen to the following information. Then choose the picture that correctly answers the question. For question 1, please look at the four pictures.

Listen to the question. Then choose the two best answers that describe the picture.

For question 2, please look at picture 2.

1. ()



II. Best Response 最佳回应句 - 24% (每题 8 分) Choose the best response to each question or statement.

3. A. Fill out the form. B. Study rare animals. C. One month ago. D. Two million dollars.
4. A. What did they say? B. Was the ride nice? C. Where is the site? D. How was the show?
5. A. What did you take? B. Was it a male lion? C. When is the show? D. How can I improve?

III. Short Conversations 简短会话 - 24% (每题 8 分)





Listen to the conversations. Then answer the questions.

6. A. Attend a concert. B. Watch a movie. C. Enjoy a talk show. D. Take a piano class.
7. A. He is the new boss. B. He is experienced. C. He is always quiet. D. He is talkative.
8. A. A science teacher. B. A fun experiment. C. A board game. D. A sports event.

IV. Long Conversation and Talk 长篇听解 - 36% (每题 9 分)

Listen to the following information and take notes on the form. Then, you will hear four questions. Use your notes to answer the questions. (Your notes won't count towards your score.)

<p>Summary of Lake Prespa (Location: _____)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being home to _____ species of animals, it provides clean water and resources since ancient times. • Local Economy: _____ by people living near the lake <p>Environmental Issues (20th Century)</p> <p>(1) _____ from the lake for watering crops;</p> <p>(2) _____ of farm waste into the lake;</p> <p>(3) _____ on crops (to protect from _____ and _____).</p> <p>Joint Efforts (Programs Since 2004)</p> <p>(1) United Nations worked with local governments;</p> <p>(2) Education for farmers on _____;</p> <p>(3) Construction of _____ to process farm waste.</p>

9. A. By suggesting a new use for it. B. By dismissing its importance.
C. By analyzing a race held on it. D. By explaining its main benefits.
10. A. It broke traffic laws. B. It caused pollution. C. It led to crop failure. D. It cost too much.
11. A. Making water pure. B. Handling garbage. C. Growing new crops. D. Improving sales.
12. A.  B.  C.  D. 

Reading Section

I. Vocabulary 词汇 - 35% (每题 7 分) Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Those two brave young people traveled around the world in _____ of adventure.
A. glimpse B. ecosystem C. pursuit D. invasion
2. That famous baseball player has been a great _____ for many young players.
A. inspiration B. championship C. ballet D. complaint
3. Which college football team was _____ number one in the country last year?
A. invaded B. faded C. possessed D. ranked
4. The new Italian restaurant is _____ for the high quality of its food and service.
A. renowned B. rehearsed C. remained D. retrieved

Weekly Test for 2024
Week 4: January 27-31

Name:
Class:
No:

5. The kids were _____ by the incredible tricks that the dog was able to perform.
A. memorized B. astonished C. wandered D. shuttered

II. Cloze Test 综合测验 - 30% (每题 6 分)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with the correct word or phrase.

The American fashion icon Tory Burch has used her design talent and business strategies to achieve great success. In addition to building a loyal consumer base, she 6 a proper balance between high-quality products and affordable pricing. Nowadays, however, business is not her only 7. She is also committed to charity work and to empowering women in any way she can. Burch strongly believes in the transformative power of female entrepreneurship. 8 she established the Tory Burch Foundation in 2009. Since then, the foundation has enabled women entrepreneurs to gain 9 to education and digital resources. Financial assistance has also been provided to them 10 grants, fellowship programs and partnerships with financial organizations. The foundation made a difference in just fifteen years.

6. A. will maintain B. maintain C. have maintained D. has maintained
7. A. sight B. emotion C. interest D. average
8. A. There was a problem because B. She managed it when
C. They were forgotten after D. It is for this reason that
9. A. pardon B. access C. expert D. match
10. A. through B. except C. under D. within

III. Reading Comprehension 阅读理解 - 25% Read the paragraph. Then answer the questions.

From Siberia to North America, the number of forest fires has been increasing. In Siberia, the amount of forest fire activity has doubled in the last two decades. In Canada, the number of forest fires has grown from 3,766 in 2009 to 5,475 in 2023. The situation has been similar in the U.S. In 2019, the U.S. recorded 50,477 forest fires. That figure swelled in 2020 and held steady in 2021 before expanding in 2022. 2023 saw an overall decrease in the total number of forest fires, but the figure still topped that recorded in 2019.

Scientists have identified the reason for the increase in forest fire activity in Siberia. First, the amount of annual rainfall has decreased. This has caused soil in many parts of Siberia to dry out. Because the soils are dry, fires can more easily break out. Scientists also believe that smoke from the fires mixes with the atmosphere and keeps rain drops from forming, resulting in dryer conditions. If this theory is correct, then the forests fires themselves create conditions that help more fires start.

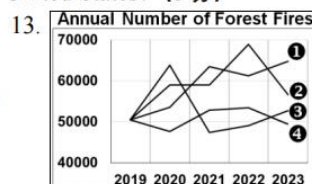
In the U.S., forest fires have increased not only in number but also in strength. One reason for the increase in strength is the large amount of fuel on the ground. As a forest's trees grow older, they drop more branches, leaves and needles onto the ground. Meanwhile, small bushes and other plants grow, covering the soil. All of this ground material in the forest can catch fire. The more material is on the ground, the faster the fire can spread.

According to experts, steps can be taken to reduce the strength of forest fires. The first step is to send workers into forests to cut down and remove bushes and small trees. This process reduces the amount of fuel that is available for fires. The next step is to start small, controlled fires and allow them to burn the remaining material on the ground before putting the fires out. If these steps are taken, the experts say, forest fires will be smaller and easier to control.

11. According to the article, what have the experts come up with? (8分)
A. A solution to a major issue with fires. B. Concepts for devices for fighting fires.
C. A law to ban fires in all camping areas. D. Courses that educate people about fires.

12. What is one of the reasons for the increased intensity of wildfires in the United States? (8分)
Ans: _____

13. Look at the following chart. According to the article, which line shows the correct number of forest fires in the U.S. between 2019 and 2023? (9分)
A. Line ① B. Line ②
C. Line ③ D. Line ④



IV. Translation 翻译 - 10%

14. 无可否认的是运动对于维持我们健康是重要的。 (There is...) (5分)

15. 虽然这项计划很困难，我们还是能够按时完成。 (Although...) (5分)

Day11 U4 基础词汇(二); 天学网同步听说训练 Unit 4

综合提高二 (LESSON 3-READING CLUB 2)

一、根据汉语, 写出单词的正确形式。

1. Fish prefer _____ (浅的) water to deep water because the former (前者) is warmer.
2. People know little about the world of _____ (幻想). (2010 重庆改)
3. The _____ (作者) takes novel reading as a way to get away from the real world. (2019 天津改)
4. People _____ (有关的) in the event were all punished.
5. She dropped her bag and the _____ (容纳的东西) fell out on the floor.

二、在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

1. Green gyms are better _____ (replace) for traditional health clubs and modern sports centres.
2. Before she left, she _____ (hug) her husband close, her eyes filled with tears. (2010 湖北改)
3. The girl needed all her powers of _____ (concentrate) to stop herself from falling on the icy road.
4. A new report found 46 percent of meals _____ (be) eaten alone in America. (2019 全国)
5. Worried all the time, I was unable to keep _____ (focus) for more than an hour at a time.
6. As a volunteer, I will work hard and _____ (creative), but never be lazy.
7. I left my seat quietly, giving him some _____ (private) to finish his conversation.
8. _____ brief, the meeting held in the morning was a success.
9. I'm writing to tell you my opinion _____ water saving. (2012 全国)
10. Persons in Asian cultures may view silence _____ a sign of respect (尊重), particularly to an _____ elder or a person authority. (2016 全国)

三、根据所给汉语及提示, 用适当的词块完成下列句子。

1. _____ (除了) these traditional activities, we have a wider range of choices such as travelling and visiting our relatives or friends. (addition)

2. I love roses, and I think they _____ (为……增添美丽) any garden.
(addition)
3. Mobile phone users have developed _____ (一系列) emojis to show how they
feel. (series)
4. Nowadays people _____ (更关心) the environment where they live.
(concerned)
5. Tom never _____ (征求他父母的意见) unless he wants their
support. (opinion)
6. The boy _____ (与……发生争吵) his friend, which
breaks up their friendship forever. (2012 浙江改) (argument)
7. The farmer now holds sheep races _____ (定期地),
and during the past year over 100, 000 people have watched the race. (basis)

四、根据所给词块，将下列句子译成英语。

1. 就我而言,骑自行车是一个很好的解决方法。 (2011 江西) (as far as... be concerned)
-

2. 这些坏习惯肯定会对我们的健康有害。 (do harm to)
-

请到天学网完成同步听说训练 U4

Day 12 (综合训练 4)

第二部分 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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

C

What are dreams for? A handful of theories have the most influence. Sigmund Freud famously claimed that they reveal hidden truths and wishes. Despite being largely unsupported by evidence, researchers found that students in the U.S., South Korea, and India were much more likely to accept the view. In the same study, respondents said that dreaming about a plane crash would cause them more anxiety than an official warning about a terrorist attack. More recent research suggests that they may help us process intense emotions, or perhaps sort through and strengthen memories, or rehearse responses to threatening situations.

Even if dreams can't foretell the future, they seem to expose our shared fascinations. The majority of dreams occur during REM sleep cycles, of which the average person has four or five a night. A study of Canadian university students found the most common dream topics to be school, falling, being chased, and arriving too late for something.

For all the commonalities dreams exhibit, they vary across time. People who grew up watching black-and-white TV are more likely to dream in black and white—and culture. A 1958 study determined that compared with Japanese people, Americans dreamed more about being locked up, losing a loved one, finding money. Japanese people were more likely to dream about school, trying repeatedly to do something, being paralyzed with fear, or “wild, violent beasts.”

If human dreams sound boring, bear in mind that even negative ones can have positive effects. In a study of students taking a French medical—school entrance exam, 60 percent of the dreams they had beforehand involved a problem with the exam, such as being late or leaving an answer blank. But those who reported dreams about the exam, even bad ones, did better on it than those who didn't.

28. What do you know about Freud's view on dreaming?

- A. It will cause people more anxiety.
- B. It is already been proved by evidence.
- C. It is popular with some American and Asian students.
- D. It can reveal the hidden truth and predict the future.

29. According to recent research, dreams may_____.

- A. make emotions intense
- B. help prepare for special situations
- C. reduce our memories
- D. help us take notes

30. According to paragraphs 2 and 3, which of the following is true?

- A. The average person has four or five sleep cycles a night.
- B. Canadian students aren't worried about being late for school.

- C. Americans usually share the same dream topics with Japanese.
- D. Films about wild beasts may be widely shown in America in 1958.

31. If you dream that you failed the exam, _____.

- A. your dream will come true
- B. you will be depressed with fear
- C. you are supposed to take it seriously
- D. it shows that you care a lot about the exam

D

Have you ever noticed that after about 6 months your perfectly new 1,000 dollar smartphone begins to slow down? What if I told you that it's a sales strategy that pretty much all phone companies use to force people into buying new phones?

In late 2015, when Lisa Young was in charge of iOS security and beta software testing teams, her boss revealed a dark secret to her, saying that they were using a new strategy that would purposely slow down older phones every time the phone would upgrade to the latest operating system. This new method would force customers to buy the latest phone model, increasing sales by 70%.

She was a little disturbed to hear the news, but she just kept her head down and continued to do her job. After a while, the guilt of being involved with such a shady sales model started to weigh heavy on her. "How could a multi-billion dollar corporation continue to take advantage of the public like this?" she thought. In March of 2017, she contacted a reporter from CNN to finally leak the information concerning Apple slowing down phones.

The scandal(丑闻)went viral overnight, and every media outlet in the world, in every language was talking about it, making it one of the biggest controversies in consumer electronics history. A week later, she was secretly let go after her 8 years of service. Although she was taking a huge risk going against one of the most powerful corporations in the world, she felt a sense of relief exposing them. The public deserved to know and the fear became her motivation to find a way to destroy their shady sales model.

Several of her colleagues were fired with her. They quietly united, and after a year of extensive research they designed a unique product called Circa Charge that would reverse the negative effects of "software updates." Phone companies have recently caught wind of their overnight success with CircaCharge and are trying to do everything they can to make this product illegal and ban it forever. Lisa and her team have made unbelievable progress in increasing battery life, battery health, and optimizing phone performance, and they will continue to develop new technology that will beat phone companies at their own game until they change their ways.

32. What can we learn about the new method mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. It is essential in the latest operating system.
- B. It benefits users in upgrading their old phone.
- C. It fools customers into buying the latest model on purpose.

- D. It is a successful sales strategy for advertising new soft wares.
33. What does the underlined phrase “kept her head down” in paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Lowered her head.
 B. Nodded to show approval.
 C. Pretended to know something.
 D. Tried not to show she knows something.
34. How did Lisa Young feel after leaking the secret?
- A. Disturbed. B. Relieved. C. Frightened. D. Disappointed.
35. From the passage, we know _____.
- A. it's too tough for Lisa and her team to increase battery life
 B. CircaCharge helps phone companies with software updates
 C. Lisa struggles to force phone companies to change their current ways
 D. phone companies find it essential to ban their illegal software for updating

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。

The Things That Keep Us From Succeeding

We have always been told not to fear failure because it is essential to success. So we should embrace failure or at least the possibility of failure. 36. If you're not reaching the kind of success you imagine, one or more of the following things might well be true of you, too.

NO.1: You don't have a goal. A lot of time we find ourselves struggling through a day-to-day routine that isn't getting us anywhere because we don't know where we want to go. Sometimes we had goals when we set ourselves on a particular path, but we've changed along the way and those goal s are no longer that important. 37, figuring out what your goals are is important.

NO.2: You don't have a vision. Setting goals is important but isn't enough to drive you to the finish line; it's important, too, to be able to imagine yourself as the achiever of your goals. If goal s are the end result of a journey, your vision is the fuel to get you there.

NO.3: You don't have a plan. If goals are your destination and a vision is your fuel, your plan is the map to get you there. 38. The world is full of people with goals they have never accomplished because they didn't have a plan—don't be one of them.

NO.4: You're too certain or not certain enough. Too much certainty creates inflexibility. If you're sure that your plan is correct, and refuse to accept the possibility of error, you may well find yourself stuck when an unexpected change comes about. However strong your plan and however sure you are of your goals, make room for periodic reassessment.

39. If you refuse to take a step because you aren't positive that it will move you towards success, you won't make any better progress than if you had no goals at all. Keep your eyes open and be willing to change, but have faith in yourself, too.

NO.5: 40. Often we close ourselves off from other people not because we're afraid

that they will influence us but that we will influence them. We are afraid that our brilliant ideas will be taken up by someone else and no longer be solely ours. So we avoid sharing our passions, and spend our energy jealously guarding our “secret” rather than simply moving forward. In the end, we turn our passions into burdens that are difficult to carry instead of a joy.

- A. Whatever the case
- B. Whatever the cause
- C. You worry about being copied
- D. You don't learn from your mistakes
- E. At the same time, too little certainty will fail you
- F. However, fear isn't the only thing that keeps us from succeeding
- G. Without it, you have no idea what immediate steps to take to achieve your goals

第三部分 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。

I used to watch her from my kitchen window when she played with boys on the playground. She seemed so small as she ___41___ her way through the crowd of boys. A sea of children, and yet to me, she ___42___ from them all. She ___43___ to shoot jump shots just over their heads and into the net and no one could stop her.

I began to notice her practicing dribbling and shooting alone over and over again, sometimes until dark. One day I asked her why she practiced so much. Without ___44___, she said. “I want to play college basketball. My father told me if I was good enough, I would get a ___45___, which was the only way for me to go to college. My Daddy said if the dream was big enough, the facts didn't ___46___.”

Well, she was really ___47___ —I watched her practicing playing through those junior high years and into high school. Every week, she ___48___ her school team to victory.

One day in her senior year, I saw her ___49___ in the grass, head buried in her hands. I ___50___ her disappointment and I felt my own throat tighten. I sat down in the cool grass beside her and ___51___ asked what was wrong. “OH, nothing,” came a soft ___52___. “I am just too ___53___.” The coach told her that at 5.5 feet she would probably never get to play for a top ranked team. She was heartbroken.

But after a while, she ___54___ her head from her hands and told me that her father said those coaches were wrong. They just did not understand the ___55___ of a dream. He told her that if she really wanted to play for a good college, if she ___56___ wanted a scholarship, nothing could stop her except one thing—her own ___57___.

The next year, as she and her team went to the Northern California Championship game, she was ___58___ by a college recruiter(招聘员)。She was indeed ___59___ a scholarship to a Division I, NCAA women's basketball team and her dream came true. The words

_____60_____ in my ears again: If the dream is big enough, the facts don't count.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. felt | B. lost | C. inched | D. muscled |
| 42. A. stood out | B. came out | C. figured out | D. made out |
| 43. A. intended | B. managed | C. expected | D. pretended |
| 44. A. satisfaction | B. effort | C. hesitation | D. doubt |
| 45. A. scholarship | B. budget | C. allowance | D. reward |
| 46. A. care | B. count | C. spread | D. control |
| 47. A. positive | B. negative | C. outgoing | D. determined |
| 48. A. led | B. provided | C. drove | D. pushed |
| 49. A. roiling | B. standing | C. sitting | D. relaxing |
| 50. A. expressed | B. touched | C. sensed | D. grasped |
| 51. A. quietly | B. anxiously | C. initially | D. simply |
| 52. A. step | B. reply | C. relief | D. sound |
| 53. A. over-weighted | B. tired | C. disappointed | D. short |
| 54. A. nodded | B. turned | C. lifted | D. shook |
| 55. A. meaning | B. weight | C. power | D. principle |
| 56. A. gladly | B. truly | C. patiently | D. bravely |
| 57. A. habit | B. attitude | C. height | D. interest |
| 58. A. seen | B. deserted | C. punished | D. adopted |
| 59. A. required | B. obtained | C. chosen | D. offered |
| 60. A. inspired | B. received | C. discovered | D. rang |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Nowadays 5G is very popular among customers, but China is looking past 5G and intending ___61___ (build) a 6G network. China is starting research into 6G, ___62___ (make) it one of the first countries to do so. The actual development of 6G will ___63___ (official) begin in 2020, but the commercial use will have to wait.

The ___64___ (arrive) of 5G has attracted a lot of people. It not only brings fast mobile Internet, but also ___65___ (enable) us to connect with machines. So ___66___ is 6G supposed to bring, especially for ordinary people? For one thing, ___67___ will make mobile Internet work at a speed of 1 TB per second, which means you can download around 100 films ___68___ less than one second. For another, 6G will connect our devices ___69___ (efficiently) than 5G, which makes Internet coverage much wider.

Of course, there is a long way to go yet, _____70_____ I believe tomorrow's Internet is in our hands. Our life in the future will be wonderful and fantastic.

祝贺你! 英语学习又上了一个新的台阶!

数学假期作业

寒假作业之一 集合与逻辑

一、选填空题

1. 集合 $A = \{x \in \mathbf{Z} | -2 \leq x < 3\}$ 用列举法可表示为()
A. $\{-1, 0, 1, 2\}$ B. $\{0, 1, 2\}$ C. $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$ D. $\{-2, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$
2. 设 A, B 是两个集合, 则“ $A \cap B = A$ ”是“ $A \subseteq B$ ”的()
A. 充分不必要条件 B. 必要不充分条件
C. 充要条件 D. 既不充分也不必要条件
3. 命题“ $\exists x_0 \in (0, +\infty), x_0^2 + 1 \leq 2x_0$ ”的否定为()
A. $\forall x \in (0, +\infty), x^2 + 1 > 2x$ B. $\forall x \in (0, +\infty), x^2 + 1 \leq 2x$
C. $\forall x \in (-\infty, 0], x^2 + 1 \leq 2x$ D. $\forall x \in (-\infty, 0], x^2 + 1 > 2x$
4. 已知集合 $A = \{-2, -1, 0\}$, $B = \{-1, 0, 1, 2\}$, 则集合 $\{a - b | a \in A, b \in B\}$ 的子集个数为_____.
5. 某高级中学高三特长班有 100 名学生, 其中学绘画的学生 67 人, 学音乐的学生 65 人, 则同时学绘画和音乐的学生至少有_____人.

二、解答题

6. 已知集合 $M = \{x | x(x - a - 1) < 0 (a \in \mathbf{R})\}$, $N = \{x | x^2 - 2x - 3 \leq 0\}$, 若 $M \cup N = N$, 求实数 a 的取值范围.

7. 设全集 $U = R$, 集合 $A = \{x | x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0\}$, $B = \{x | 2x - 5 \geq x - 3\}$.

(1) 求 $A \cap B, A \cup B$;

(2) 若集合 $C = \{x | 2x + a > 0\}$, 满足 $B \cup C = C$, 求实数 a 的取值范围.

8. 设集合 $A = \{x | -1 \leq x \leq 3\}$, $B = \left\{x \left| \frac{2a}{x-a} > 1 \right. \right\}$, 若 $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$, 求实数 a 的取值范围.

寒假作业之二 等式与方程

一、选填空题

1. 若关于 x 的一元二次方程 $(k-2)x^2 - 2kx + k = 6$ 有实数根, 则 k 的取值范围为 ()

A. $k \geq 0$

B. $k \geq 0$ 且 $k \neq 2$

C. $k \geq \frac{3}{2}$

D. $k \geq \frac{3}{2}$ 且 $k \neq 2$

2. 已知一个直角三角形的两条直角边长恰好是方程 $2x^2 - 8x + 7 = 0$ 的两根, 则这个直角三角形的斜边长等于 ()

A. $\sqrt{3}$

B. 3

C. 6

D. 9

3. 如果关于 x 的方程 $x^2 - 2(1-m)x + m^2 = 0$ 有两实数根 α, β , 则 $\alpha + \beta$ 的取值范围为 ()

A. $\alpha + \beta \geq \frac{1}{2}$

B. $\alpha + \beta \leq \frac{1}{2}$

C. $\alpha + \beta \geq 1$

D. $\alpha + \beta \leq 1$

4. 我国古代数学著作《孙子算经》中有一道题: “今有木, 不知长短, 引绳度之, 余绳四尺五, 屈绳量之, 不足一尺, 问木长几何?” 大致意思是: “用一根绳子去量一根木条, 绳子剩余 4.5 尺, 将绳子对折再量木条, 木条剩余 1 尺, 问木条长多少尺?” 设绳子长 x 尺, 木条长 y 尺, 则根据题意所列方程组正确的是 ()

A.
$$\begin{cases} x - y = 4.5, \\ \frac{1}{2}x - y = 1 \end{cases}$$

B.
$$\begin{cases} x - y = 4.5, \\ y - \frac{1}{2}x = 1 \end{cases}$$

C.
$$\begin{cases} x + y = 4.5, \\ y - \frac{1}{2}x = 1 \end{cases}$$

D.
$$\begin{cases} x - y = 4.5, \\ x - \frac{1}{2}y = 1 \end{cases}$$

5. 若 $2a^2 + 3a - 1 = 0, 2b^2 + 3b - 1 = 0$, 且 $a \neq b$, 则 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} =$ _____.

二、解答题

6. 把下列各式因式分解

$$(1) x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 2yz$$

$$(2) 5x^2 - 6xy - 8y^2$$

7. 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 1, & \text{①} \\ (x - y)^2 - 2(x - y) - 3 = 0. & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

8. 已知关于 x 的一元二次方程 $x^2 + (2m - 1)x + m^2 - 3 = 0$ 有实数根.

(1) 求实数 m 的取值范围;

(2) 当 $m = 2$ 时, 方程的根为 x_1, x_2 , 求代数式 $(x_1^2 + 2x_1)(x_2^2 + 4x_2 + 2)$ 的值.

寒假作业之三 不等式

一. 选填空题

1. 设 $a > 0$, $b > 0$, 且 $a \neq b$, $x = a^3 + b^3$, $y = a^2b + ab^2$, 则 x 与 y 的大小关系为 ()

- A. $x > y$ B. $x = y$
C. $x < y$ D. 不能确定

2. 下列不等式中证明正确的是 ()

A. 若 $a, b \in R^+$, 则 $\lg a + \lg b \geq 2\sqrt{\lg a \lg b}$

B. 若 $a, b \in R$, 则 $\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{a} \frac{a}{b}} = 2$

C. 若 $a \in R^+$, $ab < 0$, 则 $\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} = -\left(\frac{-a}{b} + \frac{-b}{a}\right) \leq -2\sqrt{\frac{-a}{b} \cdot \frac{-b}{a}} = -2$

D. $\sqrt{ab} < \frac{2ab}{a+b}$

3. “ $a = \frac{1}{8}$ ” 是 “对任意的正数 x , $2x + \frac{a}{x} \geq 1$ ” 的 ()

- A. 充分不必要条件 B. 必要不充分条件
C. 充要条件 D. 既不充分也不必要条

4. 已知 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \beta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则 $\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$ 的取值范围是 _____; $\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$ 的取值范围是 _____

5. 下列命题:

① 设 a, b 是非零实数, 若 $a < b$, 则 $ab^2 < a^2b$;

② 若 $a < b < 0$, 则 $\frac{1}{a} > \frac{1}{b}$;

③ 实函数 $y = \frac{2(x^2 + 3)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}$ 的最小值是 4;

④ 若 x, y 是正数, 且 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{4}{y} = 1$, 则 xy 有最小值 16.

其中正确命题的序号是 _____.

二. 解答题

6. 已知不等式 $(x+y)\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{a}{y}\right) \geq 9$ 对任意正实数 x, y 恒成立, 求正实数 a 的最小值.

7. 记关于 x 的不等式 $\frac{x-a}{x+1} < 0$ 的解集为 P , 不等式 $|x-1| \leq 1$ 的解集为 Q .

(1) 若 $a=3$, 求 P ;

(2) 若 $Q \subseteq P$, 求正数 a 的取值范围.

8. 已知关于 x 的不等式 $(k^2 + 4k - 5)x^2 + 4(1-k)x + 3 > 0$ 对任何实数 x 都成立, 实数 k 的取值范围.

寒假作业之四 函数的概念

一. 选填空题

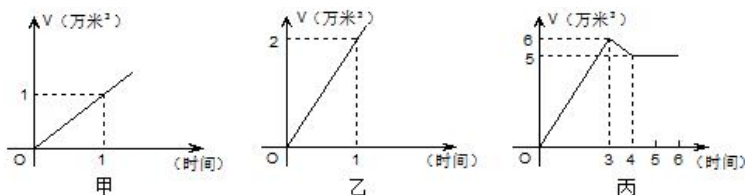
1. 函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} + \frac{1}{x}$ 的定义域是 ()

- A. $[-1, +\infty)$ B. $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ C. $[-1, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ D. \mathbf{R}

2. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{2}{x}, & x > 1 \end{cases}$, 则 $f(f(3)) = ()$

- A. $\frac{1}{5}$ B. 3 C. $\frac{2}{3}$ D. $\frac{13}{9}$

3. 某水电站的蓄水池有 2 个进水口, 1 个出水口, 每个进水口进水量与时间的关系如图甲所示, 出水口出水量与时间的关系如图乙所示. 已知某天 0 点到 6 点进行机组试运行, 试机时至少打开一个进水口, 且该水池的蓄水量与时间 (时间单位: 小时) 的关系如图丙所示:



给出以下三个判断: ①0 点到 3 点只进水不出水; ②3 点到 4 点, 不进水只出水; ③4 点到 6 点不进水不出水. 则上述判断中一定正确的是 ()

- A. ① B. ② C. ①③ D. ②③

4. 已知函数 $y = \frac{|x^2 - 1|}{x - 1}$ 的图像与函数 $y = kx - 2$ 的图像恰有两个交点, 则实数 k 的取值范围是_____.

5. 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 1, & x \geq 0 \\ x + 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$, 若 $f(2 - a^2) > f(a)$, 则实数 a 的取值范围是_____.

二. 解答题

6. 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \leq 2 \\ x^2 + 2, & x > 2 \end{cases}$

(1) 若 $f(x_0) = 8$, 求 x_0 的值;

(2) 解不等式 $f(x) > 8$.

7. 已知二次函数 $f(x)$ 的图像过点 $(0, 4)$, 对任意 x 满足 $f(3-x) = f(x)$, 且最小值是 $\frac{7}{4}$.

(1) 求 $f(x)$ 的解析式;

(2) 求函数 $h(x) = f(x) - (2t-3)x$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上的最小值 $g(t)$ ($t \in \mathbf{R}$);

(3) 在区间 $[-1, 3]$ 上, $y = f(x)$ 的图像恒在函数 $y = 2x + m$ 的图像上方, 试确定实数 m 的范围.

8. 为配合国庆黄金周, 促进旅游经济的发展, 某火车站在调查中发现: 开始售票前, 已有 a 人在排队等候购票. 开始售票后, 排队的人数平均每分钟增加 b 人. 假设每个窗口的

售票速度为 c 人/min, 且当开放 2 个窗口时, 25min 后恰好不会出现排队现象(即排队的人刚好购完); 若同时开放 3 个窗口, 则 15min 后恰好不会出现排队现象. 若要求售票 10min 后不会出现排队现象, 则至少需要同时开几个窗口?

寒假作业之五 函数的性质

一. 选填空题

1. 下列函数中, 既是偶函数又在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增的函数是 ()

A. $y = x^3$ B. $y = |x| + 1$ C. $y = -x^2 + 1$ D. $y = \frac{-1}{x}$

2. 若奇函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[3, 7]$ 上是增函数且最小值为 5, 那么 $f(x)$ 在 $[-7, -3]$ 上是 ()

A. 增函数且最小值为-5 B. 增函数且最大值为-5
C. 减函数且最小值为-5 D. 减函数且最大值为-5

3. 已知函数 $f(x)$ 是 R 上的奇函数, 且当 $x > 0$ 时, $f(x) = x^3 - 2x^2$, 则 $x < 0$ 时, 函数 $f(x)$ 的表达式为 ()

A. $x^3 + 2x^2$ B. $x^3 - 2x^2$ C. $-x^3 + 2x^2$ D. $-x^3 - 2x^2$

4. 已知 $y = f(x)$ 是奇函数, 若 $g(x) = f(x) + 2$ 且 $g(1) = 1$, 则 $g(-1) =$ _____

5. 已知函数 $f(x)$ 是定义在 R 上的不恒为 0 的偶函数, 且对任意实数 x 都有 $xf(x+1) = (1+x)f(x)$, 则 $f(f(\frac{5}{2}))$ 的值是 _____.

二. 解答题

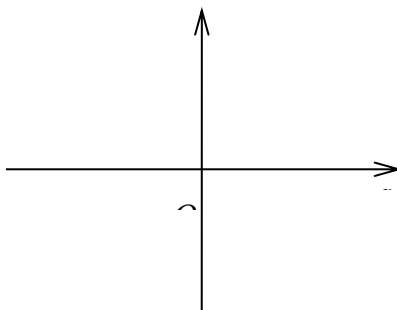
6. 已知函数 $f(x) = x + \frac{k}{x}$ 且 $f(1) = 2$.

(1) 求实数 k 的值及函数的定义域;

(2) 判断函数在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上的单调性, 并用定义加以证明.

7. 已知函数 $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - 1$.

- (1) 若 $f(1) = 3$ ，求实数 a 的值；
- (2) 若函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上是单调的，求实数 a 的取值范围；
- (3) 当 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 时，求函数 $f(x)$ 的最小值 $g(a)$ ，并画出函数 $y = g(a)$ 的图象.



8. 设 a 为实数，函数 $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax$.

- (1) 当 $a = 1$ 时，求 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上的值域；
- (2) 设函数 $g(x) = |f(x)|$ ， $t(a)$ 为 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上的最大值，求 $t(a)$ 的最小值.

(附加题) 对于定义域为 D 的函数 $y = f(x)$ ，如果存在区间 $[m, n] \subseteq D$ ，同时满足：

- ① $f(x)$ 在 $[m, n]$ 内是单调函数；

②当定义域是 $[m, n]$ 时, $f(x)$ 的值域也是 $[m, n]$. 则称 $[m, n]$ 是该函数的“和谐区间”.

(1) 求证: 函数 $y = 3 - \frac{5}{x}$ 不存在“和谐区间”.

(2) 已知: 函数 $y = \frac{(a^2 + a)x - 1}{a^2 x}$ ($a \in R, a \neq 0$) 有“和谐区间” $[m, n]$, 当 a 变化时, 求出 $n - m$ 的最大值.

寒假作业之六 幂、指、对函数基础

一. 选填空题

1. 已知 $\log_x 16 = 2$, 则 x 等于 ()

- A. 4 B. ± 4 C. 256 D. 2

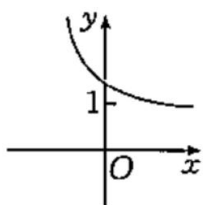
2. 幂函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象经过点 $(3, \sqrt{3})$, 则 $f(x)$ ()

- A. 是偶函数, 且在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增
B. 是偶函数, 且在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减
C. 是奇函数, 且在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减
D. 既不是奇函数, 也不是偶函数, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增

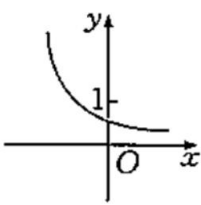
3. 要得到 $g(x) = \log_2(2x)$ 的图象, 只需将函数 $f(x) = \log_2 x$ 的图象 ()

- A. 向上平移 1 个单位 B. 向下平移 1 个单位
C. 向左平移 1 个单位 D. 向右平移 1 个单位

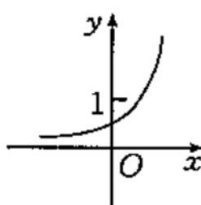
4. 函数 $f(x) = 2^{\frac{1}{2}-x}$ 的大致图象为 ()



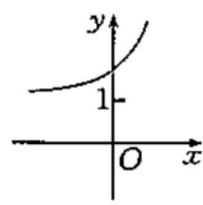
A.



B.



C.



D.

5. 已知函数 $f(x) = \lg(x^2 - 4x - 5)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, 则 a 的取值范围是 ()

- A. $(2, +\infty)$ B. $[2, +\infty)$ C. $(5, +\infty)$ D. $[5, +\infty)$

二. 解答题

6. 计算下列各式的值:

$$(1) (0.027)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \left(6\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 256^{\frac{3}{4}} + (2\sqrt{2})^{\frac{2}{3}} - 3^{-1} + \pi^0$$

$$(2) \left(a^{\frac{8}{5}} \cdot b^{-\frac{6}{5}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \sqrt[5]{a^4} \div \sqrt[5]{b^3} \quad (a > b > 0) .$$

7. 函数 $f(x) = k \cdot a^{-x}$ (k, a 为常数, $a > 0$, 且 $a \neq 1$) 的图象过点 $A(0, 1)$, $B(3, 8)$.

(1) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的解析式;

(2) 若函数 $g(x) = \frac{f(x) - 1}{f(x) + 1}$, 试判断函数 $g(x)$ 的奇偶性并给出证明.

8. 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 - 2x + 3, & x \leq 1, \\ \log_2(x - 1), & x > 1, \end{cases}$

(1) 画出函数 $y = f(x)$ 的简图 (要求标出关键的点、线);

(2) 结合图象, 直接写出函数 $y = f(x)$ 的单调增区间;

(3) 观察图象, 若关于 x 的方程 $f(x) = t$ 有两个不相等的实数解, 求实数 t 的取值范围.

寒假作业之七 幂、指、对函数综合

一. 选填空题

1. 在下列区间中,函数 $f(x) = e^x + 4x - 3$ 的零点所在的区间为()

- A. $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)$ B. $\left(0, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ C. $\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ D. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$

2. 已知 $a = 2^{0.2}, b = \log_2 0.2, c = \log_{0.2} 2$, 则 a, b, c 的大小关系为()

- A. $a < b < c$ B. $b < a < c$ C. $c < b < a$ D. $b < c < a$

3. 已知函数 $f(x) = \lg(x^2 - 4x - 5)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, 则 a 的取值范围是()

- A. $(2, +\infty)$ B. $[2, +\infty)$ C. $(5, +\infty)$ D. $[5, +\infty)$

4. 已知函数 $y = \log_a(x+3) + \frac{8}{9}$ ($a > 0, a \neq 1$) 的图像恒过定点 A , 若点 A 也在函数

$f(x) = 3^x - b$ 的图象上, 则 $b =$ _____.

5. 十六世纪与十七世纪之交,随着天文、航海、工程、贸易以及军事的发展,改进数字计算方法成了当务之急,约翰·纳皮尔正是在研究天文学的过程中,为了简化其中的计算而发明了对数. 后来天才数学家欧拉发现了对数与指数的关系,即

$a^b = N \Leftrightarrow b = \log_a N$. 现在已知 $2^a = 3, 3^b = 4$, 则 $ab =$ _____.

二. 解答题

6. 计算:

(1) $\log_3 \sqrt{27} + \lg 25 + \lg 4 + 7^{\log_7 2} + (-9.8)^0$; (2) $(0.064)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \left(-\frac{7}{8}\right)^0 + [(-2)^3]^{\frac{4}{3}} + 16^{-0.75}$.

7. 已知 $a \in \mathbf{R}$, 函数 $f(x) = \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2^x} + a \right)$.

(1) 当 $a = 1$ 时, 解不等式 $f(x) \leq 1$;

(2) 若关于 x 的方程 $f(x) + 2x = 0$ 的解集中恰有两个元素, 求 a 的取值范围.

8. 设函数 $f(x) = \log_a x$ ($0 < a < 1$).

(1) 若 $f(x^2 - x) > f(2)$, 求 x 的取值范围;

(2) 记函数 $f(x)$ 的反函数为 $g(x)$. 若 $a + kg(x-1) \geq 0$ 在 $[2, +\infty)$ 上恒成立, 求 k 的最小值.

寒假作业之八 概率与统计

一、选填空题

1. 小敏打开计算机时，忘记了开机密码的前两位，只记得第一位是 M, I, N 中的一个字母，第二位是 $1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 中的一个数字，则小敏输入一次密码能够成功开机的概率是 ()

- A. $\frac{8}{15}$ B. $\frac{1}{8}$ C. $\frac{1}{15}$ D. $\frac{1}{30}$

2. 如图是某体育比赛现场上七位评委为某选手打出的分数的茎叶统计图
去掉一个最高分和一个最低分后，所剩数据的平均数和方差分别为

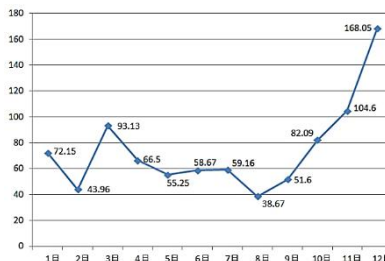
()

- A. 5; 1. 6 B. 85; 1. 6
C. 85; 0. 4 D. 5; 0. 4

7	9
8	4 4 4 6 7
9	3

3. 北京市 2016 年 12 个月的 PM2. 5 平均浓度指数如右图所示. 由图判断，四个季度中 PM2. 5 的平均浓度指数方差最小的是()

- A. 第一季度 B. 第二季度
C. 第三季度 D. 第四季度



4. 某工厂生产 A. B. C 三种不同型号的产品，产品数量之比依次为 $2:3:5$ ，现用分层抽样方法抽出一个容量为 n 的样本，样本中 A 种型号产品有 16 件，那么此样本的容量 $n =$ _____

5. 下表中的样本数据，

序号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
数据	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	12	13

计算数据的中位数为_____；计算数据的 75% 分位数为_____；计算数据的 95% 分位数为_____.

二、解答题

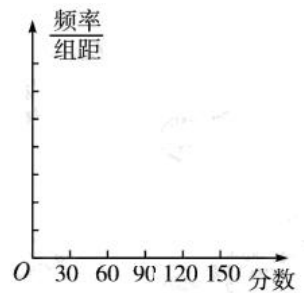
6. 某中学共有 1 000 名学生参加了该地区高三第一次质量检测的数学考试,数学成绩如下表所示:

分数	$[0,30)$	$[30,60)$	$[60,90)$	$[90,120)$	$[120,150]$
人数	60	90	300	x	160

(1)为了了解同学们前阶段复习的得失,以便制定下阶段的复习计划,学校将采用分层抽样的方法抽取 100 名同学进行问卷调查,甲同学在本次测试中数学成绩为 95 分,求他被抽中的概率;

(2)已知本次数学成绩的优秀线为 110 分,试根据所提供数据估计该中学达到优秀线的人数;

(3)作出频率分布直方图,并估计该学校本次考试的数学平均分。(同一组中的数据用该组区间的中点值作代表)

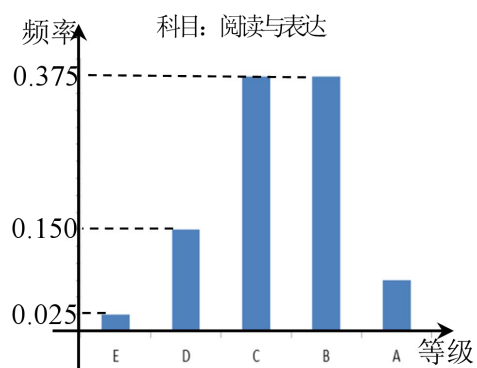
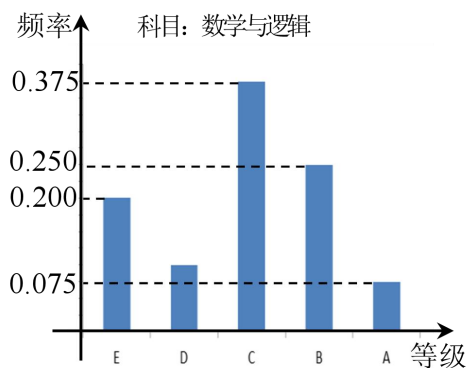


7. 在某大学自主招生考试中，所有选报 II 类志向的考生全部参加了“数学与逻辑”和“阅读与表达”两个科目的考试，成绩分为 A,B,C,D,E 五个等级. 某考场考生的两科考试成绩的数据统计如下图所示，其中“数学与逻辑”科目的成绩为 B 的考生有 10 人.

(1) 求该考场考生中“阅读与表达”科目中成绩为 A 的人数；

(2) 若等级 A, B, C, D, E 分别对应 5 分, 4 分, 3 分, 2 分, 1 分, 求该考场考生“数学与逻辑”科目的平均分；

(3) 已知参加本考场测试的考生中，恰有两人的两科成绩均为 A. 在至少一科成绩为 A 的考生中，随机抽取两人进行访谈，求这两人的两科成绩均为 A 的概率.

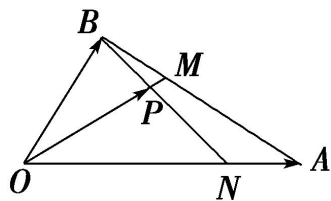


8. 李明在 10 场篮球比赛中的投篮情况统计如下（假设各场比赛相互独立）：

场次	投篮次数	命中次数	场次	投篮次数	命中次数
主场 1	22	12	客场 1	18	8
主场 2	15	12	客场 2	13	12
主场 3	12	8	客场 3	21	7
主场 4	23	8	客场 4	18	15
主场 5	24	20	客场 5	25	12

- (1) 从上述比赛中随机选择一场，求李明在该场比赛中投篮命中率超过 0.6 的概率；
- (2) 从上述比赛中随机选择一个主场和一个客场，求李明的投篮命中率一场超过 0.6，一场不超过 0.6 的概率；

8. 如图，在 $\triangle OAB$ 中， $\vec{OA}=\mathbf{a}$ ， $\vec{OB}=\mathbf{b}$ ，点M是AB的靠近B的一个三等分点，点N是OA的靠近A的一个四等分点。若OM与BN相交于点P，求 \vec{OP} 。



C. 4

D. 5

8. 设 $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$, 且 $a > b$, 则下列结论中正确的是 ()

A. $\frac{a}{b} > 1$

B. $\frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{b}$

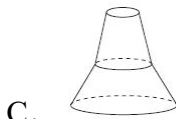
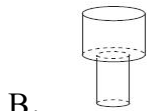
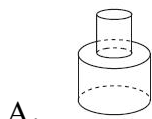
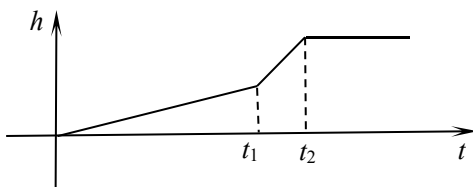
C. $|a| > |b|$

D. $a^3 > b^3$

9. 向某容器中匀速注水时容器水面高度 h

随时间 t 变化的函数 $h = f(t)$ 的图像如右图

所示, 则容器的形状可以是 A



10. 已知定义域为 $(0, +\infty)$ 的函数 $f(x)$ 满足:

(i) 对任意 $x \in (0, +\infty)$, 恒有 $f(2x) = 2f(x)$ 成立;

(ii) 当 $x \in [1, 2)$ 时, $f(x) = 2 - x$.

给出下列结论: ① 当 $x \in [2, 4)$ 时, $f(x) = 4 - x$; ② 对任意 $m \in \mathbf{N}$, $f(2^m) = 2^m$;

③ 函数 $f(x)$ 的值域为 $(0, +\infty)$. 则其中所有正确的结论有 (D)

A. 0 个

B. 1 个

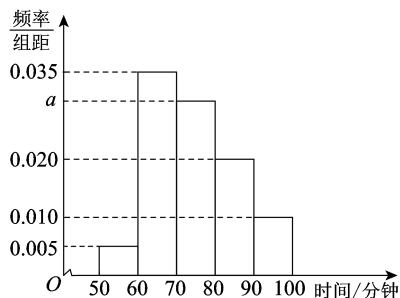
C. 2 个

D. 3 个

二、填空题

11. 计算: $3\log_6 2 + 4\log_6 3 - \log_6 \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\quad}$.

12. 从某校 3000 名学生中随机抽取若干学生，获得了他们一天课外阅读时间（单位：分钟）的数据，整理得到频率分布直方图如下。则估计该校学生中每天阅读时间在 $[70,80)$ 的学生人数为_____.



13. 从分别写有 1,2,3,4 的 4 张卡片中随机抽取 1 张，放回后再随机抽取 1 张，则抽得的第一张卡片上的数大于第二张卡片上的数的概率为_____.

14. 函数 $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x-1}$ ($x > 1$) 的最小值是_____，此时 $x =$ _____.

15. 命题 “ $\forall x < 1, \frac{1}{x} > 1$ ” 的否定是_____.

三、解答题

16. 已知 $a > 0$ ，记关于 x 的不等式 $(x-a)(x+1) < 0$ 的解集为 P ，不等式 $|x-1| \leq 1$ 的解集为 Q .

(I) 若 $a = 3$ ，求集合 P ；

(II) 若 $Q \subseteq P$ ，求 a 的取值范围.

17. 为缓解交通运行压力，某市公交系统实施疏堵工程。现调取某路公交车早高峰时段全

程运输时间（单位：分钟）的数据，从疏堵工程完成前的数据中随机抽取 5 个数据，记为 A 组；从疏堵工程完成后的数据中随机抽取 5 个数据，记为 B 组.

A 组：128 100 151 125 120

B 组：100 102 97 101 100

- (1) 该路公交车全程运输时间不超过 100 分钟，称为“正点运行”. 从 A, B 两组数据中各随机抽取一个数据，求这两个数据对应的两次运行中至少有一次“正点运行”的概率；
- (2) 试比较 A, B 两组数据方差的大小（不要求计算），并说明其实际意义.

18. 已知函数 $f(x)$ 是定义在 \mathbf{R} 上的偶函数，且当 $x \geq 0$ 时有 $f(x) = \frac{4x}{x+4}$

- (1) 判断函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的单调性,并用定义证明；
- (2) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的解析式（写成分段函数的形式）.

19. 已知向量 $\vec{a} = (-3, 2)$, $\vec{b} = (2, 1)$, $\vec{c} = (3, -1)$, $t \in \mathbf{R}$.

- (1) 求 $|\vec{a} + t\vec{b}|$ 的最小值及相应的 t 值；

(2) 若 $\vec{a} - t\vec{b}$ 与 \vec{c} 共线, 求实数 t .

20. 二次函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(0) = 1$, 再从条件①和条件②两个条件中选择一个作为已知, 求:

(I) 求 $f(x)$ 的解析式;

(II) 在区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上, 函数 $f(x)$ 的图像总在一次函数 $y = 2x + m$ 图像的上方, 试确定实数 m 的取值范围.

条件①: $f(x+1) - f(x) = 2x$;

条件②: 不等式 $f(x) < x + 4$ 的解集为 $(-1, 3)$.

注: 如果选择条件①和条件②分别解答, 按第一个解答计分.

21. 若函数 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 D , 集合 $M \subseteq D$, 若存在非零实数 t 使得任意 $x \in M$ 都有 $x+t \in D$, 且 $f(x+t) > f(x)$, 则称 $f(x)$ 为 M 上的 t -增长函数.

(I) 已知函数 $g(x) = x$, 函数 $h(x) = x^2$, 判断 $g(x)$ 和 $h(x)$ 是否为区间 $[-1, 0]$ 上的 $\frac{3}{2}$ -增长函数, 并说明理由;

(II) 已知函数 $f(x) = |x|$, 且 $f(x)$ 是区间 $[-4, -2]$ 上的 n -增长函数, 求正整数 n 的最小值;

(III) 请在以下两个问题中任选一个作答: (如果两问都做, 按 (i) 得分计入总分)

(i) 如果对任意正有理数 q , $f(x)$ 都是 \mathbf{R} 上的 q -增长函数, 判断 $f(x)$ 是否一定为 \mathbf{R} 上的单调递增函数, 并说明理由;

(ii) 如果 $f(x)$ 是定义域为 \mathbf{R} 的奇函数, 当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $f(x) = |x - a^2| - a^2$, 且 $f(x)$ 为 \mathbf{R} 上的 4-增长函数, 求实数 a 的取值范围.

数学参考答案

寒假作业之一 集合与逻辑参考答案

一、填空题

1. C

【解析】 $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} | -2 \leq x < 3\} = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

2. C

【解析】由题意 $A \cap B = A \Rightarrow A \subseteq B$ ，反之， $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow A \cap B = A$ ，故为充要条件，选 C.

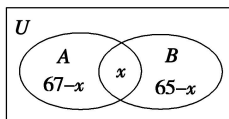
3. A

4. 64

【解析】 $Q A = \{-2, -1, 0\}, B = \{-1, 0, 1, 2\}, \therefore \{a - b | a \in A, b \in B\} = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1\}$ ，则集合 $\{a - b | a \in A, b \in B\}$ 有 6 个元素，其子集个数为 $2^6 = 64$ ，故答案为 64.

5. 32

【解析】设该高级中学高三特长班的 100 名学生构成全集 U ，学绘画的学生构成集合 A ，学音乐的学生构成集合 B ，同时学绘画和音乐的学生有 x 人，则学绘画但不学音乐的学生有 $(67-x)$ 人，学音乐但不学绘画的学生有 $(65-x)$ 人，如图所示，



则 $A \cup B$ 中的人数是 $(67-x) + x + (65-x) = 132 - x$.

又 $A \cup B$ 中的人数不大于全集 U 中的人数，则 $132 - x \leq 100$ ，解得 $x \geq 32$ ，所以同时学绘画和音乐的学生至少有 32 人.

二、解答题

6. 解：由已知得 $N = \{x | -1 \leq x \leq 3\}$ ，

$\therefore M \cup N = N, \therefore M \subseteq N$.

又 $M = \{x | x(x-a-1) < 0 (a \in \mathbb{R})\}$

①当 $a+1 < 0$ 即 $a < -1$ 时，集合 $M = \{x | a+1 < x < 0\}$.

要使 $M \subseteq N$ 成立，只需 $-1 \leq a+1 < 0$ ，解得 $-2 \leq a < -1$

②当 $a+1 = 0$ 即 $a = -1$ 时， $M = \emptyset$ ，显然有 $M \subseteq N$ ，所以 $a = -1$ 符合

③当 $a+1 > 0$ 即 $a > -1$ 时，集合 $M = \{x | 0 < x < a+1\}$.

要使 $M \subseteq N$ 成立，只需 $0 < a+1 \leq 3$ ，解得 $-1 < a \leq 2$

7. 解: (1) $A = \{x | -1 < x < 3\}$, $B = \{x | x \geq 2\}$

$$A \cap B = \{x | 2 \leq x < 3\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{x | x > -1\}$$

$$(2) \quad C = \left\{x \mid x > -\frac{a}{2}\right\},$$

$$B \cup C = C \Rightarrow B \subseteq C$$

$$\therefore a > -4$$

8. 解: (1) $a=0$ 时, $B = \emptyset$, 不合题意;

(2) $a>0$ 时, $B = (a, 3a)$, 求得: $0 < a < 3$;

(3) $a<0$ 时, $B = (3a, a)$, 求得: $-1 < a < 0$;

综上: $0 < a < 3$ 或 $-1 < a < 0$;

寒假作业之二 等式与方程参考答案

一、选填空题

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. 3

二、解答题

6. 解: (1) $x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 2yz$

$$= x^2 - (y - z)^2$$

$$= (x + y - z)(x - y + z)$$

(2) 原式 = $(x - 2y)(5x + 4y)$.

7. 分析: 观察方程②, 把 $(x - y)$ 看成整体, 那么它就是关于 $(x - y)$ 的一元二次方程, 因此可分解为 $(x - y - 3)(x - y + 1) = 0$, 由此可得到两个二元一次方程 $x - y - 3 = 0$ 和 $x - y + 1 = 0$. 这两个二元一次方程分别和方程①组成两个方程组:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 1, \\ x - y - 3 = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 和 } \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 1, \\ x - y + 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

分别解这两个方程组, 就可得到原方程组的解。

解: 由②得 $(x - y - 3)(x - y + 1) = 0$

$\therefore x - y - 3 = 0$ 或 $x - y + 1 = 0$.

\therefore 原方程组可化为两个方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 1, \\ x - y - 3 = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 和 } (2) \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 1, \\ x - y + 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

用代入消元法解方程组 (1) 和 (2), 分别得:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{5}{3}, \\ y_1 = -\frac{4}{3}, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = -1, \\ y_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{原方程组的解为 } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{5}{3}, \\ y_1 = -\frac{4}{3}, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = -1, \\ y_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

8. 解: (1) $\Delta = (2m-1)^2 - 4 \times 1 \times (m^2 - 3) = 4m^2 - 4m + 1 - 4m^2 + 12 = -4m + 13$

\therefore 原方程有实根, $\therefore \Delta = -4m + 13 \geq 0$, 解得 $m \leq \frac{13}{4}$

(2) 当 $m=2$ 时, 方程为 $x^2 + 3x + 1 = 0$, $\therefore x_1 + x_2 = -3$, $x_1 x_2 = 1$,

\therefore 方程的根为 x_1, x_2 , $\therefore x_1^2 + 3x_1 + 1 = 0$, $x_2^2 + 3x_2 + 1 = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\therefore (x_1^2 + 2x_1)(x_2^2 + 4x_2 + 2) \\ &= (x_1^2 + 2x_1 + x_1 - x_1)(x_2^2 + 3x_2 + x_2 + 2) \\ &= (-1 - x_1)(-1 + x_2 + 2) \\ &= (-1 - x_1)(x_2 + 1) \\ &= -x_2 - x_1 x_2 - 1 - x_1 \\ &= -x_2 - x_1 - 2 \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

寒假作业之三 不等式参考答案

一. 选择题

1. A

【解析】 $x - y = (a - b)^2(a + b) > 0$, 选A

2. C.

3. A

4. $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$

【解析】 $\therefore -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \beta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\therefore -\pi < \alpha + \beta < \pi$. $\therefore -\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\because -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq -\beta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \therefore -\pi \leq \alpha - \beta < \pi. \therefore -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\text{又} \because \alpha - \beta < 0, \therefore -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} < 0.$$

5. ②④

二. 解答题

6. 解: 由题意可知: 左边的最小值 ≥ 9 .

$$\text{左边} = (x+y) \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{a}{y} \right) = a+1 + \frac{y}{x} + \frac{ax}{y} \geq a+1 + 2\sqrt{a},$$

所以 $a+1+2\sqrt{a} \geq 9$, 易知 $\sqrt{a} \geq 2$.

7. 解: (1) 由 $\frac{x-3}{x+1} < 0$, 得 $P = \{x | -1 < x < 3\}$.

$$(2) Q = \{x | |x-1| \leq 1\} = \{x | 0 \leq x \leq 2\}.$$

由 $a > 0$, 得 $P = \{x | -1 < x < a\}$, 又 $Q \subseteq P$, 所以 $a > 2$, 即 a 的取值范围是 $(2, +\infty)$.

8. 解: (1) 当 $k^2+4k-5=0$ 时, $k=-5$ 或 $k=1$. 当 $k=-5$ 时, 不等式变为 $24x+3 > 0$, 显然不满足题意, $\therefore k \neq -5$. 当 $k=1$ 时, 不等式变为 $3 > 0$, 这时 $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(2) 当 $k^2+4k-5 \neq 0$, 根据题意有 $\begin{cases} k^2+4k-5 > 0 \\ \Delta < 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow 1 < k < 19$.

所以 k 的取值范围是 $1 \leq k < 19$.

寒假作业之四 函数的概念参考答案

1. C

【解析】 函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x} + \frac{1}{x}$ 的定义域满足 $\begin{cases} 1+x \geq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases}$, 解得

$$x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, +\infty).$$

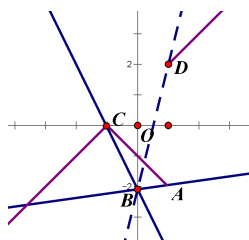
2. D

【解析】 由题意得 $f(3) = \frac{2}{3}$, 从而 $f(f(3)) = f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 1 = \frac{13}{9}$.

3. A

4. $(0,1) \cup (1,4)$

【解析】 \because 函数 $y=kx-2$ 的图像直线恒过定点 $B(0, -2)$, 且



$A(1, -2), C(-1, 0), D(1, 2), \therefore k_{AB} = \frac{-2+2}{1-0} = 0, k_{BC} = \frac{0+2}{-1-0} = -2, k_{BD} = \frac{2+2}{1-0} = 4$, 由图像

可知 $k \in (0, 1) \cup (1, 4)$.

5. $(-2, 1)$

6. 解: (1) 当 $x_0 \leq 2$ 时, 由 $2x_0 = 8$, 得 $x_0 = 4$, 不符合题意;

当 $x_0 > 2$ 时, 由 $x_0^2 + 2 = 8$, 得 $x_0 = \sqrt{6}$ 或 $x_0 = -\sqrt{6}$ (舍去), 故 $x_0 = \sqrt{6}$

$$(2) f(x) > 8 \text{ 等价于 } \begin{cases} x \leq 2 \\ 2x > 8 \end{cases} \text{ ---① 或 } \begin{cases} x > 2 \\ x^2 + 2 > 8 \end{cases} \text{ ---②}$$

解①得 $x \in \emptyset$, 解②得 $x > \sqrt{6}$,

综合①②知 $f(x) > 8$ 的解集为 $\{x \mid x > \sqrt{6}\}$.

7. (1) 单调递增;

(2) 转化为: $x^2 + 2x + a > 0$, 答案: $a > -3$

8. 解 (1) 因为 $f(3-x) = f(x)$, 所以二次函数的对称轴为 $x = \frac{3}{2}$

所以设二次函数的解析式为 $f(x) = a(x - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{4}$

因为图像过点 $(0, 4)$, 所以有 $4 = a(-\frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{4}$, 解得 $a=1$

所以 $f(x) = (x - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{4} = x^2 - 3x + 4$

(2) $h(x) = f(x) - (2t - 3)x$

$= x^2 - 2tx + 4 = (x - t)^2 + 4 - t^2, x \in [0, 1]$.

当对称轴 $x = t \leq 0$ 时, $h(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处取得最小值 $h(0) = 4$;

当对称轴 $0 < x = t < 1$ 时, $h(x)$ 在 $x = t$ 处取得最小值 $h(t) = 4 - t^2$;

当对称轴 $x = t \geq 1$ 时, $h(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处取得最小值 $h(1) = 1 - 2t + 4 = -2t + 5$.

综上所述:

当 $t \leq 0$ 时, 最小值 4;

当 $0 < t < 1$ 时, 最小值 $4 - t^2$;

当 $t \geq 1$ 时, 最小值 $-2t + 5$.

$$\therefore h(x) = \begin{cases} 4, & t \leq 0 \\ 4 - t^2, & 0 < t < 1 \\ 5 - 2t, & t \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

(3)由已知: $f(x) > 2x + m$ 对于 $x \in [-1, 3]$ 恒成

立,

$\therefore m < x^2 - 5x + 4$ 对 $x \in [-1, 3]$ 恒成立,

$\because g(x) = x^2 - 5x + 4$ 在 $x \in [-1, 3]$ 上的最小值为 $-\frac{9}{4}$,

$\therefore m < -\frac{9}{4}$.

8. 解: 设至少需要同时开 x 个窗口, 则根据题意有,

$$\begin{cases} a+25b=50c & \text{①} \\ a+15b=45c & \text{②} \\ a+10b \leq 10cx & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

由①②得, $c=2b$, $a=75b$, 代入③得,

$$75b+10b \leq 20bx, \therefore x \geq \frac{17}{4},$$

即至少同时开 5 个窗口才能满足要求.

寒假作业之五 函数的性质参考答案

一. 选填空题

1. B 2. B 3. A

4. 3 5. 0

二. 解答题

6. 解: (1) $k=1$, 定义域为 $\{x \in \mathbf{R} \mid x \neq 0\}$;

(2) 为增函数.

在 $(1, +\infty)$ 任取两数 x_1, x_2 . 设 $x_2 > x_1 > 0$, 则 $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = (x_2 - x_1) \frac{x_1 x_2 - 1}{x_1 x_2}$

因为 $x_2 > x_1 > 0$, 所以 $x_2 - x_1 > 0$, $x_1 x_2 > 1$,

所以 $f(x_2) - f(x_1) > 0$, 即 $f(x_2) > f(x_1)$, 所以 $f(x)$ 为增函数.

7. 解: (1) 由 $f(1) = a^2 - 2a = 3$ 得 $a = 3$ 或 $a = -1$.

(2) $(-\infty, 0] \cup [2, +\infty)$;

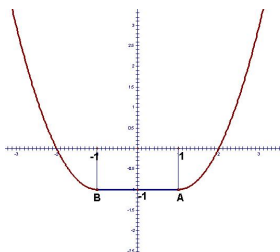
(3) 当 $a \leq -1$ 时, $f(x)$ 的最小值为 $f(-1) = a^2 + 2a$;

当 $-1 < a \leq 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 的最小值为 $f(a) = -1$;

当 $a > 1$ 时, $f(x)$ 的最小值为 $f(1) = a^2 - 2a$;

$$\text{所以 } g(a) = \begin{cases} a^2 - 2a & a > 1 \\ -1 & -1 < a \leq 1, \\ a^2 + 2a & a \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

其图象为



8. 解: (1) 当 $a=1$ 时, $f(x) = x^2 - 2x$. 二次函数图象的对称轴为 $x=1$, 开口向上.

所以在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上, 当 $x=1$ 时, $f(x)$ 的最小值为 -1 .

当 $x=0$ 或 $x=2$ 时, $f(x)$ 的最大值为 0 .

所以 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上的值域为 $[-1, 0]$.

(2) 注意到 $f(x) = x^2 - 2ax$ 的零点是 0 和 $2a$, 且抛物线开口向上.

当 $a \leq 0$ 时, 在区间 $[0, 2]$ 上 $g(x) = |f(x)| = x^2 - 2ax$,

$g(x)$ 的最大值 $t(a) = g(2) = 4 - 4a$.

当 $0 < a < 1$ 时, 需比较 $g(2)$ 与 $|g(a)|$ 的大小,

$$|g(a)| - g(2) = a^2 - (4 - 4a) = a^2 + 4a - 4,$$

所以, 当 $0 < a < 2\sqrt{2} - 2$ 时, $|g(a)| - g(2) < 0$;

当 $2\sqrt{2} - 2 \leq a < 1$ 时, $|g(a)| - g(2) > 0$.

所以, 当 $0 < a < 2\sqrt{2} - 2$ 时, $g(x)$ 的最大值 $t(a) = g(2) = 4 - 4a$.

当 $2\sqrt{2} - 2 \leq a < 1$ 时, $g(x)$ 的最大值 $t(a) = |g(a)| = a^2$.

当 $1 \leq a \leq 2$ 时, $g(x)$ 的最大值 $t(a) = |g(a)| = a^2$.

当 $a > 2$ 时, $g(x)$ 的最大值 $t(a) = |g(2)| = 4a - 4$.

$$\text{所以, } g(x) \text{ 的最大值 } t(a) = \begin{cases} 4 - 4a, & a < 2\sqrt{2} - 2, \\ a^2, & 2\sqrt{2} - 2 \leq a \leq 2, \\ 4a - 4, & a > 2. \end{cases}$$

所以, 当 $a = 2\sqrt{2} - 2$ 时, $t(a)$ 的最小值为 $12 - 8\sqrt{2}$.

(附加题)解: (1) 设 $[m, n]$ 是已知函数定义域的子集. $\because x \neq 0, [m, n] \subseteq (-\infty, 0)$ 或 $[m, n] \subseteq (0, +\infty)$, 故函数 $y = 3 - \frac{5}{x}$ 在 $[m, n]$ 上单调递增.

若 $[m, n]$ 是已知函数的“和谐区间”, 则 $\begin{cases} g(m) = m \\ g(n) = n \end{cases}$

故 m, n 是方程 $3 - \frac{5}{x} = x$ 的同号的相异实数根.

$\because x^2 - 3x + 5 = 0$ 无实数根, \therefore 函数 $y = 3 - \frac{5}{x}$ 不存在“和谐区间”.

(2) 设 $[m, n]$ 是已知函数定义域的子集. $\because x \neq 0, [m, n] \subseteq (-\infty, 0)$ 或 $[m, n] \subseteq (0, +\infty)$, 故函数 $y = \frac{(a^2 + a)x - 1}{a^2 x} = \frac{a+1}{a} - \frac{1}{a^2 x}$ 在 $[m, n]$ 上单调递增.

若 $[m, n]$ 是已知函数的“和谐区间”, 则 $\begin{cases} f(m) = m \\ f(n) = n \end{cases}$

故 m, n 是方程 $\frac{a+1}{a} - \frac{1}{a^2 x} = x$, 即 $a^2 x - (a^2 + a)x + 1 = 0$ 的同号的相异实数根.

$\because mn = \frac{1}{a^2} > 0, \therefore m, n$ 同号, 只须 $\Delta = a^2(a+3)(a-1) > 0$, 即 $a > 1$ 或 $a < -3$ 时,

已知函数有“和谐区间” $[m, n]$, $\therefore n - m = \sqrt{(n+m)^2 - 4mn} = \sqrt{-3\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{3}}$,

\therefore 当 $a=3$ 时, $n - m$ 取最大值 $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

寒假作业之六 幂、指、对函数基础参考答案

一. 选择题

1. A

【解析】改写为指数式 $x^2 = 16$, 但 x 作为对数的底数, 必须取正值, 所以 $x = 4$.

2. D

【解析】由题意设 $f(x) = x^n$,

因为函数 $f(x)$ 的图象经过点 $(3, \sqrt{3})$,

所以 $\sqrt{3} = 3^n$,

解得 $n = \frac{1}{2}$ ，即 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ，

所以 $f(x)$ 既不是奇函数，也不是偶函数，且在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上是增函数，
故选 D.

3. A

【解析】 $g(x) = \log_2(2x) = \log_2 2 + \log_2 x = 1 + \log_2 x$ ，

所以，要得到 $g(x) = \log_2(2x)$ 的图象，

只需将函数 $f(x) = \log_2 x$ 的图象向上平移 1 个单位.

4. A

【解析】 $f(x) = 2^{\frac{1}{2}-x} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x-\frac{1}{2}}$ 的图象是由函数 $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$ 的图象向右平移 $\frac{1}{2}$ 个单位长度得到的.

5. D

【解析】由 $x^2 - 4x - 5 > 0$ 得 $x > 5$ 或 $x < -1$ ，

所以 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (5, +\infty)$ ，

因为 $y = x^2 - 4x - 5$ 在 $(5, +\infty)$ 上单调递增，

所以 $f(x) = \lg(x^2 - 4x - 5)$ 在 $(5, +\infty)$ 上单调递增，

所以 $a \geq 5$ ，

故选：D.

二. 解答题

6. (1) $64\frac{7}{15}$; (2) 1.

7. (1) 依题意，可得方程组
$$\begin{cases} k = 1, \\ k \cdot a^{-3} = 8. \end{cases}$$

解得 $k = 1$ ， $a = \frac{1}{2}$ ，得 $f(x) = 2^x$.

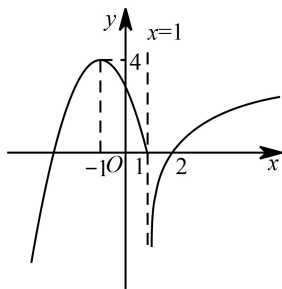
(2) 函数 $g(x) = \frac{2^x - 1}{2^x + 1}$ 为奇函数，函数 $g(x)$ 定义域为 \mathbf{R} .

下面证明函数是奇函数.

对任意 $x \in \mathbf{R}$ ，有 $g(-x) = \frac{2^{-x} - 1}{2^{-x} + 1} = \frac{1 - 2^x}{1 + 2^x} = -\frac{2^x - 1}{2^x + 1} = -g(x)$ 成立.

所以 $g(x)$ 为奇函数.

8. (1)



(2) 增区间为: $(-\infty, -1]$, $(1, +\infty)$

(3) 观察图象, 方程 $f(x) = t$ 有两个不相等的解等价于函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象与直线 $y = t$ 只有两个交点. 所以实数 t 的取值范围是 $t = 4$ 或 $t < 0$

寒假作业之七 幂、指、对函数综合参考答案

一. 选择题

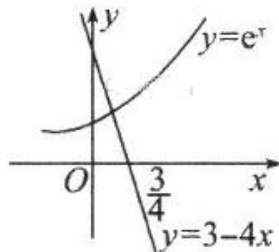
1. C

【解析】显然 $f(x)$ 为定义在 \mathbb{R} 上且图象连续的函数,

如图, 作出 $y = e^x$ 与 $y = 3 - 4x$ 的图象,

由图像知函数 $f(x) = e^x + 4x - 3$ 的零点一定落在区间

$(0, \frac{4}{3})$ 内, 又 $f(\frac{1}{4}) = \sqrt[4]{e} - 2 < 0$, $f(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{e} - 1 > 0$, 故选 C.



2. D 3. D

4. $\frac{7}{9}$

【解析】 \because 令 $x+3=1$, 即 $x=-2$, 则 $y=89$,

\therefore 函数 $y = \log_a(x+3) + \frac{8}{9}$ ($a > 0, a \neq 1$) 的图象恒过定点 $A(-2, \frac{8}{9})$,

将 $x=-2, y = \frac{8}{9}$ 代入 $y = 3x + b$ 得: $3 - 2 + b = \frac{8}{9}, \therefore b = \frac{7}{9}$,

5. 2

$\because 2^a = 3, 3^b = 4 \therefore a = \log_2 3, b = \log_3 4.$

$\therefore a = \frac{\lg 3}{\lg 2}, b = \frac{\lg 4}{\lg 3} \therefore ab = \frac{\lg 3}{\lg 2} \cdot \frac{\lg 4}{\lg 3} = 2$

二. 解答题

6. 解: (1) $\log_3 \sqrt{27} + \lg 25 + \lg 4 + 7^{\log_7 2} + (-9.8)^0$

$$= \log_3 3^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\lg \frac{10}{2} + 2\lg 2 + 3 = \frac{3}{2} + 2(1 - \lg 2) + 2\lg 2 + 3 = \frac{3}{2} + 5 = \frac{13}{2}$$

$$(2) (0.064)^{-\frac{1}{3}} - \left(-\frac{7}{8}\right)^0 + [(-2)^3]^{-\frac{4}{3}} + 16^{-0.75}$$

$$= \left((2^6) \cdot 10^{-3}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}} - 1 + \frac{1}{2^4} + \left((2^4)^{-3}\right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} = 2^{-2} \cdot 10^{-1} + \frac{1}{2^4} + 2^{-3} = \frac{10}{4} - 1 + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{27}{16}$$

7. 解: (1) 当 $a=1$ 时, $f(x) = \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2^x} + 1\right) \leq 1 = \log_2 2$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2^x} + 1 \leq 2, \text{ 解得 } x \geq 0$$

\therefore 原不等式的解集为 $[0, +\infty)$

(2) 方程 $f(x) + 2x = 0$,

$$\text{即为 } \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2^x} + a\right) + \log_2(2^{2x}) = \log_2 1,$$

$$\therefore \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2^x} + a\right) = \log_2\left(\frac{1}{2^{2x}}\right), \therefore \frac{1}{2^x} + a = \frac{1}{2^{2x}},$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{2^x} (t > 0), \text{ 则 } t + a = t^2,$$

由题意得方程 $a = t^2 - t$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上只有两解,

$$\text{令 } g(t) = t^2 - t, t \in (0, +\infty),$$

结合图象可得, 当 $-\frac{1}{4} < a < 0$ 时, 直线 $y = a$ 和函数 $g(t) = t^2 - t$ 的图象只有两个公共点, 即

方程只有两个解. \therefore 实数 a 的范围 $(-\frac{1}{4}, 0)$

8. 解: (1) 由已知 $\log_a(x^2 - x) > \log_a 2$,

因为 $0 < a < 1$, 所以 $0 < x^2 - x < 2$,

解 $x^2 - x < 2$, 得 $-1 < x < 2$.

解 $x^2 - x > 0$, 得 $x > 1$ 或 $x < 0$.

所以 x 的取值范围是 $\{x \mid -1 < x < 0 \text{ 或 } 1 < x < 2\}$.

(2) $g(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的反函数, 所以 $g(x) = a^x$.

由已知 $a + ka^{x-1} \geq 0$ 在区间 $[2, +\infty)$ 上恒成立,

因为 $a^{x-1} > 0$, 所以 $k \geq -\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{x-2}$ 在区间 $[2, +\infty)$ 上恒成立,

即 k 大于等于 $-\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{x-2}$ 的最大值.

因为 $0 < a < 1$, 所以 $\frac{1}{a} > 1$, 又 $x-2 \in [0, +\infty)$,

所以 $\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{x-2}$ 的最小值为 1, $-\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^{x-2}$ 的最大值为 -1 ,

所以 $k \geq -1$, 所以 k 的最小值为 -1 .

寒假作业之八 概率与统计参考答案

一. 选填空题

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. 80 5. 5.5; 9.5; 12.5

二. 解答题

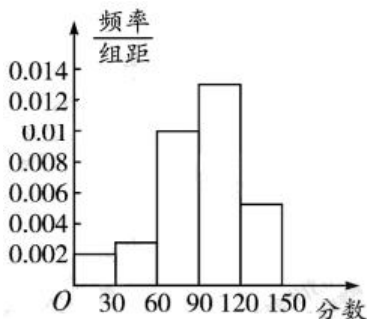
6. 解: (1) 分层抽样中, 每个个体被抽到的概率均为 $\frac{\text{样本容量}}{\text{总体中个体总数}}$,

$$\text{故甲同学被抽到的概率 } P = \frac{1}{10}.$$

(2) 由题意得 $x = 1\,000 - (60 + 90 + 300 + 160) = 390$.

故估计该中学达到优秀线的人数 $m = 160 + 390 \times \frac{120 - 110}{120 - 90} = 290$.

(3) 频率分布直方图如图所示.



该学校本次考试的数学平均分

$$\bar{x} = \frac{60 \times 15 + 90 \times 45 + 300 \times 75 + 390 \times 105 + 160 \times 135}{1000} = 90.$$

估计该学校本次考试的数学平均分为 90 分.

7. 解: (1) 因为“数学与逻辑”科目中成绩等级为 B 的考生有 10 人, 所以该考场有 $10 \div 0.25 = 40$ 人

所以该考场考生中“阅读与表达”科目中成绩等级为 A 的人数为

$$40 \times (1 - 0.375 - 0.375 - 0.15 - 0.025) = 40 \times 0.075 = 3$$

(2) 求该考场考生“数学与逻辑”科目的平均分为

$$\frac{1 \times (40 \times 0.2) + 2 \times (40 \times 0.1) + 3 \times (40 \times 0.375) + 4 \times (40 \times 0.25) + 5 \times (40 \times 0.075)}{40} = 2.9$$

(3) 因为两科考试中, 共有 6 人得分等级为 A, 又恰有两人的两科成绩等级均为 A, 所以还有 2 人只有一个科目得分为 A

设这四人为甲, 乙, 丙, 丁, 其中甲, 乙是两科成绩都是 A 的同学, 则在至少一科成绩等级为 A 的考生中, 随机抽取两人进行访谈, 基本事件空间为

$\Omega = \{\{\text{甲}, \text{乙}\}, \{\text{甲}, \text{丙}\}, \{\text{甲}, \text{丁}\}, \{\text{乙}, \text{丙}\}, \{\text{乙}, \text{丁}\}, \{\text{丙}, \text{丁}\}\}$, 一共有 6 个基本事件。设“随机抽取两人进行访谈, 这两人的两科成绩等级均为 A”为事件 B, 所以事件

B 中包含的基本事件有 1 个, 则 $P(B) = \frac{1}{6}$.

8. 解: (1) 在 5 个主场比赛中, 李明有 3 场比赛的命中率超过 0.6, 在 5 个客场比赛中, 李明有 2 场比赛的命中率超过 0.6,

设“在这 10 场比赛中随机选择一场, 李明在该场比赛中投篮命中率超过 0.6”的事件为 A, 则 $P(A) = \frac{2+3}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) 设“从 5 个主场比赛中随机选择一场, 李明在该场比赛中投篮命中率超过 0.6”的事件为 B, “从 5 个客场比赛中随机选择一场, 李明在该场比赛中投篮命中率超过 0.6”的事件为 C, 则 $P(B) = \frac{3}{5}$, $P(C) = \frac{2}{5}$,

设“李明的投篮命中率一场超过 0.6, 一场不超过 0.6”的事件为 D, 则

$$P(D) = P(B \cdot \bar{C}) + P(\bar{B} \cdot C) = \frac{3}{5} \times \left(1 - \frac{2}{5}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{3}{5}\right) \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{13}{25}$$

寒假作业之九 平面向量参考答案

一. 选填空题

1. C 2. A 3. A

4. -1

【解析】易得 $\vec{AB} = (2, 0)$, 由 $\vec{a} = (x+3, x^2-3x-4)$ 与 \vec{AB} 相等得

$$\begin{cases} x+3=2, \\ x^2-3x-4=0, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } x = -1.$$

$$5. \quad \vec{OP} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}, \quad \vec{OQ} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{b}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【解析】} \quad \vec{OP} &= \vec{AP} - \vec{AO} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \vec{OA} = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) + \vec{OA} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OB} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{OQ} = \vec{AQ} - \vec{AO} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{AB} + \vec{OA} = \frac{2}{3}(\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) + \vec{OA} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{OA} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{OB} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{b}.$$

二. 解答题

$$6. \quad \text{解: (1)} \because \vec{a} = x\vec{b} + y\vec{c}, \therefore (3, 2) = x(-1, 2) + y(4, 1) = (-x + 4y, 2x + y).$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} -x + 4y = 3 \\ 2x + y = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{5}{9} \\ y = \frac{8}{9} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \because (\vec{a} + k\vec{c}) \parallel (2\vec{b} - \vec{a}), \text{ 且 } \vec{a} + k\vec{c} = (3, 2) + k(4, 1) = (3 + 4k, 2 + k),$$

$$2\vec{b} - \vec{a} = 2(-1, 2) - (3, 2) = (-5, 2), \therefore 2(3 + 4k) - (-5)(2 + k) = 0, \text{ 解得 } k = -\frac{16}{13}.$$

$$7. \quad \text{解法一: } \because \text{A. B. D 三点共线}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AB} \text{ 与 } \vec{AD} \text{ 共线, } \therefore \text{存在实数 } k, \text{ 使 } \vec{AB} = k \cdot \vec{AD}$$

$$\text{又} \because \vec{AD} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CD} = \vec{AB} - \vec{CB} + \vec{CD} = (\lambda + 4)\vec{e}_1 + 6\vec{e}_2.$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 = k(\lambda + 4)\vec{e}_1 + 6k\vec{e}_2$$

$$\therefore \text{有} \begin{cases} (\lambda + 4)k = 1 \\ 6k = 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} k = \frac{1}{6} \\ \lambda = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解法二: } \because \text{A. B. D 三点共线}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AB} \text{ 与 } \vec{BD} \text{ 共线,}$$

$$\therefore \text{存在实数 } m, \text{ 使 } \vec{AB} = m\vec{BD}$$

$$\text{又} \because \vec{BD} = \vec{CD} - \vec{CB} = (3 + \lambda)\vec{e}_1 + 5\vec{e}_2$$

$$\therefore (3 + \lambda)m\vec{e}_1 + 5m\vec{e}_2 = \vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2$$

$$\therefore \text{有} \begin{cases} (3 + \lambda)m = 1 \\ 5m = 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} m = \frac{1}{5} \\ \lambda = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$8. \quad \text{解: } \vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AM} = \vec{OA} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{AB} = \vec{OA} + \frac{2}{3}(\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) = \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{b}.$$

因为 \overrightarrow{OP} 与 \overrightarrow{OM} 共线, 故可设 $\overrightarrow{OP} = t\overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{t}{3}\mathbf{a} + \frac{2t}{3}\mathbf{b}$. 又 \overrightarrow{NP} 与 \overrightarrow{NB} 共线,

可设 $\overrightarrow{NP} = s\overrightarrow{NB}$, $\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{ON} + s\overrightarrow{NB} = \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{OA} + s(\overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{ON}) = \frac{3}{4}(1-s)\mathbf{a} + s\mathbf{b}$,

$$\text{所以} \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}(1-s) = \frac{t}{3} \\ s = \frac{2}{3}t \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} t = \frac{9}{10} \\ s = \frac{3}{5} \end{cases}, \text{所以} \overrightarrow{OP} = \frac{3}{10}\mathbf{a} + \frac{3}{5}\mathbf{b}.$$

寒假作业之十 综合练习参考答案

一、选择题

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. D

二、填空题

11. 4 12. 900 13. $\frac{3}{8}$ 14. 3; 2 15. $\exists x < 1, \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$

三、解答题

16. 解: (I) 由 $(x-3)(x+1) < 0$, 得 $P = \{x | -1 < x < 3\}$.

(II) $Q = \{x | |x-1| \leq 1\} = \{x | 0 \leq x \leq 2\}$.

由 $a > 0$, 得 $P = \{x | -1 < x < a\}$, 又 $Q \subseteq P$, 所以 $a > 2$, 即 a 的取值范围是 $(2, +\infty)$.

17. (1) $P = \frac{17}{25}$.

(2) 解: B组数据的方差小于A组数据的方差. 说明疏堵工程完成后, 该路公交车全程运输时间更加稳定, 而且“正点运行”率高, 运行更加有保障.

18. (1) 证明: 设 $x_1 > x_2 \geq 0$, 则 $f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \frac{4x_1}{x_1+4} - \frac{4x_2}{x_2+4}$

$$= \frac{16(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1x_2 + 4(x_1 + x_2) + 16}$$

又 $x_1 > x_2 \geq 0$, 所以 $x_1 - x_2 > 0$, $x_1x_2 \geq 0$, $x_1 + x_2 > 0$

所以 $\frac{16(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1x_2 + 4(x_1 + x_2) + 16} > 0$ 则 $f(x_1) - f(x_2) > 0$, 即 $f(x_1) > f(x_2)$,

故函数 $f(x) = \frac{4x}{x+4}$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调递增.

(2) 解: \because 当 $x \geq 0$ 时有 $f(x) = \frac{4x}{x+4}$ 而当 $x < 0$ 时, $-x > 0$

$$\therefore f(-x) = \frac{-4x}{-x+4} = \frac{4x}{x-4} = f(x)$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = \frac{4x}{x-4} \quad (x < 0)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4x}{x+4} & (x \geq 0) \\ \frac{4x}{x-4} & (x < 0) \end{cases}$$

19. 解: (1) 因为 $\vec{a} = (-3, 2)$, $\vec{b} = (2, 1)$,

所以 $\vec{a} + t\vec{b} = (-3, 2) + t(2, 1) = (-3+2t, 2+t)$, 所以

$$|\vec{a} + t\vec{b}| = \sqrt{(-3+2t)^2 + (2+t)^2} = \sqrt{5t^2 - 8t + 13} = \sqrt{5\left(t - \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{49}{5}} \geq \sqrt{\frac{49}{5}} = \frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

当且仅当 $t = \frac{4}{5}$ 时取等号, 即 $|\vec{a} + t\vec{b}|$ 的最小值为 $\frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5}$, 此时 $t = \frac{4}{5}$.

(2) 因为 $\vec{a} - t\vec{b} = (-3, 2) - t(2, 1) = (-3-2t, 2-t)$,

又 $\vec{a} - t\vec{b}$ 与 \vec{c} 共线, $\vec{c} = (3, -1)$, 所以 $(-3-2t) \times (-1) - (2-t) \times 3 = 0$, 解得 $t = \frac{3}{5}$.

20. 解: (1) 由 $f(0) = 1$, 可设 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + 1 (a \neq 0)$.

选择①, 则有 $f(x+1) - f(x) = a(x+1)^2 + b(x+1) + 1 - (ax^2 + bx + 1) = 2ax + a + b$,

由题意, 得 $\begin{cases} 2a = 2, \\ a + b = 0, \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} a = 1, \\ b = -1, \end{cases}$ 故 $f(x) = x^2 - x + 1$.

选择②, 则 $f(x) < x + 4$ 可化为 $ax^2 + (b-1)x - 3 < 0$.

由题, 方程 $ax^2 + (b-1)x - 3 = 0$ 的两实根分别为 -1 和 3,

所以 $-\frac{b-1}{a} = -1 + 3 = 2$ 即 $2a + b = 1$, 及 $-\frac{3}{a} = -1 \times 3 = -3$ 即 $a = 1$, 所以 $b = -1$.

故 $f(x) = x^2 - x + 1$.

(2) 由题意, 得 $x^2 - x + 1 > 2x + m$, 即 $x^2 - 3x + 1 > m$, 对 $x \in [-1, 1]$ 恒成立.

令 $g(x) = x^2 - 3x + 1$, 则问题可转化为 $g(x)_{\min} > m$,

又因为 $g(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上递减, 所以 $g(x)_{\min} = g(1) = -1$, 故 $m < -1$.

21. 解: (I) $g(x) = x$ 是; 因为 $\forall x \in [-1, 0]$, $g\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right) - g(x) = \left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right) - x = \frac{3}{2} > 0$;

$h(x)=x^2$ 不是, 反例: 当 $x=-1$ 时,

$$h\left(-1+\frac{3}{2}\right)=h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{1}{4}<h(-1)=1.$$

(II) 由题意得, $|x+n|>|x|$ 对 $x\in[-4,-2]$ 恒成立

等价于 $x^2+2nx+n^2>x^2$, 即 $2nx+n^2>0$ 对 $x\in[-4,-2]$ 恒成立

因为 $n>0$, 所以 $2nx+n^2$ 是关于 x 的一次函数且单调递增, 于是只需 $-8n+n^2>0$, 解得 $n>8$, 所以满足题意的最小正整数 n 为 9.

(III) (i) 不是

构造 $f(x)=\begin{cases} x, & x\in Q \\ x-1, & x\in\delta_R Q \end{cases}$, 则对任意正有理数 q ,

若 $x\in Q$, 则 $x+q\in Q$, 因此 $f(x+q)=x+q>x=f(x)$;

若 $x\in\delta_R Q$, 则 $x+q\in\delta_R Q$, 因此 $f(x+q)=x+q-1>x-1=f(x)$.

因此 $f(x)$ 是 R 上的 q -增长函数, 但 $f(x)$ 不是增函数.

$$(ii) \text{ 由题意知 } f(x)=\begin{cases} x+2a^2, & x\leq -a^2 \\ -x, & -a^2 < x < a^2 \\ x-2a^2, & x\geq a^2 \end{cases}$$

已知任意 $x\in R$, $f(x+4)\geq f(x)$,

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[-a^2, a^2]$ 上递减, 所以 $x, x+4$ 不能同时在区间 $[-a^2, a^2]$ 上,

因此 $4>a^2-(-a^2)=2a^2$

注意到 $f(x)$ 在 $[-2a^2, 0]$ 上非负, 在 $[0, 2a^2]$ 上非正

若 $2a^2 < 4 \leq 4a^2$, 当 $x=-2a^2$ 时, $x+4\in[0, 2a^2]$, 此时 $f(x+4)\leq f(x)$, 矛盾

因此 $4>4a^2$, 即 $a\in(-1, 1)$.

当 $4>4a^2$ 时, 下证 $f(x)$ 为 R 上的 4-增长函数:

① 当 $x+4\leq -a^2$, $f(x+4)>f(x)$ 显然成立

② 当 $-a^2 < x+4 < a^2$ 时, $x < a^2 - 4 < -3a^2$, 此时 $f(x+4) = -(x+4) > -a^2$,

$f(x) = x + 2a^2 < -a^2$, $f(x+4) > f(x)$

③ 当 $x+4\geq a^2$ 时, $f(x+4) = x+4-2a^2 > x+2a^2 \geq f(x)$

因此 $f(x)$ 为 R 上的 4-增长函数

综上, 为使得 $f(x)$ 为 R 上的 4-增长函数 a 的取值范围是 $(-1,1)$.