

2025 北京海淀高三查漏补缺

英 语

2025.05

第一部分 知识运用

第一节

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

On Beauty, I Learned the Truth at 65

I turned 65 this past February and the last 12 or so months has been a time of profound thinking for me.

Recently our culture has started to finally __1__ that a perfect woman image with unlined face, thick hair and no cellulite (赘肉) is totally unrealistic. I suppose there are a minority of women blessed with incredible genes. But for most of us, if we don't starve ourselves, constantly work out, or photoshop, perfection is a(n) __2__ goal.

I __3__ the many celebrity women who have come forward recently and said, "Hey, you see that picture of me on the magazine cover. This is what I really looked like before professional hair and makeup and the magic of Photoshop." I am so happy that our daughters and granddaughters are being raised with a much more __4__ concept of what beauty is.

Being a woman of a certain age, that old message of feminine (女性的) perfection took hold long ago and has been hard to __5__. My thighs, waist and stomach are bigger than the charts say they should be. I would avoid looking for too long in the mirror. I had been very successfully taught to be __6__ of my imperfect body.

However, after a serious prolonged health issue last year, I started feeling __7__ about my body.

This body has given me two incredible children, loved my husband for over 40 years, __8__ strong through some painful losses of loved ones, and has endured too many surgeries. My belly, back, feet, and knees are __9__ with countless scars but finally I see them as my battle scars.

My crow's feet (鱼尾纹) are a testament to the thousands of hours I have spent laughing with my family and friends. My extra pounds are the result of countless dinners I have made and enjoyed with those I love. My scars remind me of all the kind doctors and nurses who have looked after me.

My body is tough and resilient and has allowed me a wonderful life. It's not the ideal body that I had been taught, but now I thank it for being a source of strength, __10__ and pleasure. At 65, I finally realize it is truly beautiful.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. deny | B. insist | C. ignore | D. acknowledge |
| 2. A. unattainable | B. unacceptable | C. unappealing | D. unavailable |
| 3. A. advocate | B. applaud | C. encourage | D. trust |
| 4. A. normal | B. popular | C. realistic | D. common |
| 5. A. convey | B. spread | C. shake | D. accept |
| 6. A. ashamed | B. tolerant | C. proud | D. confident |
| 7. A. upset | B. worried | C. strongly | D. differently |
| 8. A. felt | B. held | C. seemed | D. proved |

9. A. marked B. printed C. labelled D. rewarded

10. A. competence B. motivation C. endurance D. persistence

第二节

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

第一套：

A

One day, an Australian woman arrived home after work, only ____11____ (discover) a stranger in her house. Waving a pole that she ____12____ (place) inside her home before, the stranger was like putting on a pole dancing show. Soon, she found the stranger was an adorable koala. She quickly contacted the Conservation Park, who sent out rescuers to release it to safety. Although the problem ____13____ (resolve) by now, it does highlight the fact that the natural habitat of wildlife is being decreased as the construction of homes for humans is increased.

B

The term “Wen Fang” refers to a reading room or a study ____14____ intellectuals in ancient times could enjoy a peaceful moment alone to gain cultural accumulations and to meditate. They demanded a highly aesthetic space, ____15____ (decorate) with fine stationery, so that they could be isolated ____16____ disturbing affairs, even for a brief time. Besides the well-known “four treasures of the study” — ink brushes, ink cakes, ink stones and paper — the study is also enriched with other ____17____ (object) like engraved seals, brush holders, incense burners and musical instruments.

C

Here are some ways for you to fight against the anger. Firstly, accept that people will frustrate you. Realizing that no-one is perfect is a good start to avoiding getting angry. Secondly, stop ____18____ (try) to manage your anger. A better way of facing up to anger is to identify the root cause. Once you know ____19____ you get mad, it is possible to deal with the cause. Lastly, don't take the easy way. A reaction like throwing something, hitting someone, or screaming is the easy way. By learning to control, you can become ____20____ (calm) and less violent.

第二套：

A

In 2010, scientists in southern Peru came across a strange object, ____11____ they realised must have been the bone of an enormous whale. Then they unearthed more bones and pieced together a partial skeleton ____12____ (consist) of four ribs, 13 spine bones and a broken hip bone. The researchers reconstructed ____13____ the whole skeleton might have looked like and determined that the fossil ____14____ (belong) to a new species of whale. From the model, the team estimated it was probably about 20 metres long and weighed between 85 and 340 tonnes.

B

Recently, some researchers have recognized the positive health effects of dance. They discover dancing has ____15____ (addition) benefits compared to other forms of physical exercise. Researchers explain that dancing enhances cognitive ability ____16____ learning dance routines, processing music and thinking about rhythm and

coordination. Several studies have also focused on the benefits of dancing for the ageing brain and its effectiveness in improving quality of life among those ____17____(affect) by degenerative conditions such as Parkinson's disease.

C

Rules help us live together in a community. At my local park, there is a sign that reads, "Keep off the grass." Because our community has a need for a nice green space to relax, we ____18____(expect) to keep our park clean and in good condition for everyone's enjoyment. If one person breaks the rules, more people will follow him and do what they want. In a community, rules are in place ____19____(protect) everyone. What we do and how we act affect everyone, not just ____20____(we). We need rules in order to live in safety.

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

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

第一篇：

Wildlife conservation initiatives offer a meaningful way for individuals to actively participate in the protection of endangered species while gaining insights into how they can contribute to their preservation. For those passionate about wildlife, several programs present opportunities for involvement:

◆ Animal Rescue Project, South Africa:

Engage alongside experienced conservationists in Cape Town, solving the challenge of finding new homes for homeless dogs and cats. The project involves an animal hospital equipped to cater to their medical needs and an adoption center dedicated to finding them permanent homes. Due to financial constraints, the center relies heavily on volunteers to handle daily tasks and provide hands-on care for these animals.

◆ Sea Turtle Conservation Project, Sri Lanka:

Witnessing a decline in sea turtle populations due to various commercial activities, this project focuses on supporting hatcheries(孵化场) in their conservation efforts. Participation in the Sea Turtle Conservation Project in Sri Lanka supports hatcheries in their conservation efforts, including providing financial assistance. Your participation not only aids in providing financial support to these hatcheries but also contributes to the sustainability of sea turtle populations.

◆ Wildlife Conservation Program, Australia:

Immerse yourself in activities such as animal care, facility maintenance, and enrichment tasks, offering an incredible opportunity to gain firsthand international work experience. This program also serves as an excellent opportunity to make a meaningful contribution while fostering connections with like-minded individuals from across the globe.

◆ Marine Conservation Program, Bali:

Set in Tianyar, where coral reef degradation threatens the ecosystem, this initiative aims to restore and conserve the reef to ensure a sustainable future for the local community and marine life.

1. What is the primary objective of the Animal Rescue Project?

- A. To provide medical care for injured wildlife.
- B. To conduct research on endangered species.
- C. To organize volunteer activities in Cape Town.

- D. To rehabilitate and rehome stray dogs and cats.
2. How does Sea Turtle Conservation Project make contribution?
- A. By organizing awareness campaigns about marine conservation.
 - B. By establishing new habitats for sea turtles.
 - C. By providing financial support to local hatcheries.
 - D. By regulating commercial fishing activities.
3. What makes the Wildlife Conservation Program attractive?
- A. The chance to explore the cultural heritage of Australia.
 - B. The opportunity to engage in international work experience.
 - C. The availability of luxurious accommodations for volunteers.
 - D. The focus on research projects studying various animal species.

第二篇：

Historically, humans have learned they occupy no special position in the universe. Earth is not the center of the cosmos, nor is the solar system or the Milky Way galaxy. These realizations have been baked into cosmology (宇宙学), in the form of the “cosmological principle”, envisioning a homogenized (同质化的) universe, where, on sufficiently large scales, everything looks similar. Alexia Lopez of the University of Central Lancashire compares this to a beach. “If you put a handful of sand under a microscope, the sand grains would look like the special individuals they are. But if you were to walk across the beach, looking out at the sand dunes, all you would see is a uniform golden beige color.”

This simplified principle enables astronomers to extrapolate (外推) local observations to the wider universe. Whether studying dark matter, galaxy formation, or the potential for extraterrestrial life, uniformity provides a baseline for understanding. Yet evidence suggests the universe might not be as consistent as once thought.

One example comes from discovering structures like the Giant Arc—a string of galaxies stretching 3.3 billion light-years—and the Big Ring, a galaxy torus 1.3 billion light-years across. These vast formations exceed the theoretical size limit of 1.2 billion light-years, beyond which the universe should appear smooth.

Other irregularities appear in the cosmic microwave background (CMB), radiation from the Big Bang that permeates the universe. The CMB displays unexpected large-scale fluctuations, hinting at irregularities in the universe’s structure. Dragan Huterer of the University of Michigan notes these patterns remain unexplained and could challenge the principle of homogeneity.

Some suggest these discrepancies might result from “cosmic variance”, the statistical uncertainty arising from studying a single observable universe. Perhaps unobserved regions could balance out the apparent irregularities. However, recent calculations suggest cosmic variance alone cannot account for the irregularities seen.

Still, most cosmic observations hold up against the cosmological principle very well. So while scientists have enough information to reasonably question the idea’s validity, they aren’t at all ready to abandon it—particularly because no one has a solid alternative schema to replace it. Valerio Marra of the Astronomical Observatory of Trieste suggests that at large scales, different observers might perceive slightly different universes, complicating the idea of an “average”.

The unique challenge of cosmology lies in its inability to conduct repeated experiments—we can only study one universe. While recent discoveries highlight potential flaws in the cosmological principle, they lack definitive

evidence to overturn it. As Huterer says, “There’s no smoking-gun evidence for the violation of the principle.” For now, the cosmological principle remains a cornerstone, though one facing increasing careful examination as astronomers continue to probe the vast cosmos.

1. Cosmological principle refers to _____.
 - A. the observation of the wider universe
 - B. the exploration of the solar system
 - C. the uniformity of the universe
 - D. the formation of galaxies
2. The author uses Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4 to _____.
 - A. illustrate the irregularities in the universe’s structure
 - B. present a challenge to the cosmological principle
 - C. showcase the mass radiation from the Big Bang
 - D. highlight the importance of cosmic variance
3. What can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. Solid evidence has shown the violation of universal uniformity.
 - B. Scientists remain hesitant to abandon the cosmological principle.
 - C. The cosmological principle faces strong criticism from the public.
 - D. Astronomers plan to explore more unknown areas of the universe.

第三篇：

The Canadian philosopher Charles Taylor has described our times as the “Age of Authenticity,” meaning an era when people are willing to publicize their secrets and indulge (放纵) their urges, even if such a drive for personal truth crosses traditional boundaries of self-control. Once, this type of exhibitionism was the preserve of a few celebrities, but now anybody can get in on the act, such as the self-disclosure on social media.

But the “Age of Authenticity” does not seem to have made us happier. Quite the reverse. One possible explanation for this paradox is that the lowering of self-control is an understandable but significant error in our collective thinking, and it takes us in exactly the wrong direction where happiness is concerned. Understanding how this happened can help you be happier in your own life.

From a psychological perspective, two brain systems govern self-management: the behavioral activation system, which drives reward-seeking, and the behavioral inhibition system, which avoids punishment. When activation rises or inhibition falls, self-control decreases; when inhibition rises or activation falls, self-control increases.

So which combination makes us happier overall—more of the behavioral activation system and less of the behavioral inhibition system, or the other way around? The answer is both. A team of eight psychologists showed this in a 2018 study on self-control in the *Journal of Personality*. The team fielded a series of undergraduate surveys. The researchers found that low levels of self-control were associated with the lowest levels of subjective well-being. Moving to a higher level of self-control increased the undergraduates’ happiness. Interestingly, the researchers also discovered a complete lack of self-control was associated with slightly higher momentary well-being, which might lead to negative social consequences for others.

For your own well-being, and everyone’s, increasing self-control might be much better than lowering it. If you want to increase yourself control, be aware of the forces around you that may lower the activity of the inhibition

system in your brain and thus push you toward lower self-control, such as anonymity (匿名), and social power. If you're seeking to boost your self-control, shun any social media forum where your identity is hidden. If you possess an ability to publish material that many other people will read, see, or hear, you should ask yourself whether your desire to attract and retain an audience is leading you to abandon your privacy.

Aristotle once wrote that "virtues are formed in a man by his doing the actions." One important choice we have is to behave with either controlled grace or uncontrolled entitlement. Neither option is in reality more authentic than the other because, in becoming who we are through our choices, both paths are equally authentic; both embody who we've chosen to be as people. But only one path, that of controlled grace, leads to greater happiness for one and all.

1. "Age of Authenticity" means _____.
 - A. a period when people exercise less self-control
 - B. an era characterized by a return to traditional values
 - C. a time when privacy of personal truth is encouraged
 - D. an age where crossing traditional boundaries are urged
2. From the passage, we learn that _____.
 - A. increased inhibition leads to higher momentary happiness
 - B. balancing the activation and inhibition improves well-being
 - C. activation promotes reward-seeking by avoiding punishment
 - D. lowering self-management triggers negative social consequences
3. People can improve self-control by _____.
 - A. maintaining privacy by reducing online presence
 - B. employing social power to gain popularity online
 - C. embracing anonymity when browsing public forums
 - D. taking responsibility for what they post on social media

第四篇：

We have been defending humanities for many decades now, but the crisis of the humanities only grows. In the face of declining student interest and mounting political scrutiny (审查), universities and colleges are increasingly putting humanities departments on the chopping block.

As a humanist, I am prepared to admit that I do not know what the value of the humanities is. I once asked the best teacher I ever had why she no longer taught her favorite novel, and she said that she stopped teaching a book when she found she was no longer curious about it. The humanistic spirit is, fundamentally, an inquisitive one.

In contrast, defenses of the humanities are not—and cannot be—conducted in an inquisitive spirit, because a defensive spirit is inimical to an inquisitive one. Defensiveness is, it must be admitted, an understandable response when the chopping block is brought out and you need to explain why you shouldn't be on it, which requires their participants to pretend to know things that they do not actually know.

Nonetheless, we should be alert to the danger of becoming accustomed to putting our worst foot forward. An atmosphere of urgency and calls for immediate action are hostile to fields of study like literature and philosophy that require a reflective mood, and the pretense (假装) of knowing what one doesn't actually know is hostile to forms of inquiry that demand an open mind.

A defensive mindset also encourages politicization. If the study of literature or philosophy helps to fight sexism

or to promote democracy—and everyone agrees that sexism is bad, and democracy is good—then you have your answer as to why we shouldn’t cut funding for the study of literature or philosophy. Politicization is a way of arming the humanities for its political battles, but it comes at an intellectual cost. Why is sexism so bad? Why is democracy so good? Politicization silences these and other questions, whereas the function of the humanities is to raise them.

Humanists are not alone in their ignorance about the purpose of their disciplines. But scientists are under a lot less pressure to explain why they exist because the society at large believes itself to already have the answer to that question. If at some point I am called on to defend the study of Homer or Descartes at some official hearing, I will do my best, but I will not run to battle; the battle will have to come to me.

The task of humanists is to invite, to welcome, to excite, to engage. And when we let ourselves be ourselves, when we allow the humanistic spirit that animates us to flow out not only into our classrooms but also in our public-self presentation, we find we don’t need to defend or prove anything: We are irresistible.

1. What is the author’s main concern regarding the crisis in humanities?
 - A. The pressure on humanists to argue for the value of their disciplines.
 - B. The mounting political scrutiny faced by humanities departments.
 - C. People’s little knowledge regarding the purpose of humanities.
 - D. Students’ lack of interest in studying humanities courses.
2. What does the word “inimical” underlined in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?
 - A. immune. B. relevant. C. sensitive. D. contrary.
3. What can be inferred about a defensive mindset?
 - A. It brings about a lower chance of survival for humanities.
 - B. It requires a reflective mood on the study of humanities.
 - C. It leads to a compromise on human’s intellectual depth.
 - D. It is the worst action to take in the face of the crisis.
4. Which of the following might the author most probably agree?
 - A. The battle of humanities is a hard one to fight.
 - B. The future of humanities remains cloudy.
 - C. Science is more useful than humanities.
 - E. Humanities may not need any defense.

第五篇：

In 1979, Archie Cochrane published an essay condemning his fellow doctors. “It is surely a great criticism of our profession,” he wrote, “that we have not organised a critical summary, by speciality or subspeciality, adapted periodically, of all relevant randomised controlled trials.” The idea of “organising a critical summary” may seem unworthy of Cochrane, yet he had struck at the heart of the matter.

The basic building block of evidence in medicine is the randomised trial, as Cochrane understood. But some trials are flawed, others may have vanished from the academic record, unpublished because they didn’t yield the hoped-for results. Even when trials are reported, the most robust evidence comes from synthesizing them. Proper synthesis can turn inconclusive trials into a conclusive result, yet to turn those trials into a structured body of knowledge takes work.

In 1993, Sir Iain Chalmers founded Cochrane, a non-profit now listing over 9,000 systematic reviews. But in fields like education or policing, the picture is less rosy. Education is arguably of comparable importance to health

for any government. Yet, the UK government spends 18 times as much on research into health than it does on research into education — or, to put it another way, education research is underfunded by a factor of 10.

If anything, that paints too optimistic a picture of research into social policy, because other countries spend even less. And, perhaps, education research is probably the best of the rest when it comes to research funding. The Campbell Collaboration, which aims to do for social policy what Cochrane does for medicine, boasts just 231 systematic reviews — reflecting that social policy research enjoys a fraction of the money and attention lavished on medicine.

More than a lack of spending, there's a reluctance to support the infrastructure of systematic reviews, or to fund their updates into "living evidence reviews". Take the 3ie (International Initiative for Impact Evaluation), admired for its Development Evidence Portal, which struggles for steady funding. The portal could run for a year at less cost than a typical study evaluating its effectiveness, yet "public goods tend by their nature to be underfunded."

On the bright side, more than £50mn of funding for evidence synthesis was recently announced. This modest funding could significantly contribute to building an "evidence bank" for policymakers.

Systematic reviews bridge the gap between researchers and policymakers. Researchers focus on specific interventions, while policymakers address broader problems. By synthesizing relevant research, systematic reviews can answer policymaker questions. Furthermore, evidence synthesis highlights "known unknowns" — gaps in research that can be filled through targeted funding, rather than more studies of familiar topics.

As Eleanor Chelimsky, one of the 20th century's great policy evaluators explained, "I hoped that synthesis could dramatise, for our legislative users, not only what was, in fact, known, but also what was not known."

Dramatising our ignorance is one of the most valuable things an evidence review can do.

1. What was Archie Cochrane's major concern?

- A. Doctors failed to put medical trials into summaries.
- B. Medical trials were too flawed to be published.
- C. Organizing medical summaries was seen as unworthy.
- D. Medical profession received widespread criticism.

2. What be inferred from the passage?

- Social policy research funding has increased significantly
- Education is the top priority in research funding.
- Systematic reviews help make research funding more focused.
- The 3ie portal was underfunded due to poor effectiveness evaluation.

3. Which of the following best describes the tone of the author?

- A. Optimistic. B. Critical. C. Witty. D. Lighthearted.

4. What does the underlined word "dramatize" mean?

- A. Call ...into question B. Bring attention to ...
- C. Make up for ... D. Turn... into a scene

5. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?

- A. Why Systematic Reviews Are the Key
- B. What to Expect from Known Unknowns
- C. Will Gaps in Public Research Be Fixed
- D. Who to Blame for Research Underfunding

第二节

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Literature is the study of human communication. It deals with great writers, from Shakespeare to Cervantes, and deals with texts. Also, literature offers access to vibrant forms of expression and asks us to embrace new ways of thinking about the world. It shows us how to read critically, even asking why we read and write at all. 35

For a student of Literature, all forms of communication are considered texts and can become the focus of critical inquiry. Rap lyrics, the language of advertisements, our favorite films, diaries, even our constantly updated statuses on social media platforms, all are products of the urge to share ideas and experiences. 36 So to study literature is to open a gateway to understanding complex values and preoccupations of individuals, small communities and even whole societies.

37 And at the turn of the 19th century, writers themselves began to experiment with new ways of looking at the written word. Modern literary criticism was born as Romantics, such as William Wordsworth's thought to define poetry.

A hundred years later, new schools of thought emerged that sought to understand the historical and cultural backgrounds from which literature emerged. Marxist literary critics such as Terry Eagleton argued that literature is not independent of its time and culture, but rather a product of it. 38 From the 1960s, fresh generations of critics were turning their attention away from the creators of texts. These post structuralists looked beyond authorial intent to focus on interpretation.

Literary criticism challenges the ways we think about the world and how it should be ordered. 39

- A. It helps us understand who we are and how we are.
- B. Because literature is complex, though, we need to decode it.
- C. Above all, it explores how we communicate ideas and why.
- D. And each offers its own insights into the ways that we, as humans, see the world.
- E. Wordsworth explored the relationship between the poetry and the poet rather than the reader.
- F. It helps us imagine what it is like to be someone else and to live a better, or simply different life
- G. Other thinkers focused on identity, looking at the ways in which an author's sense of self is produced by society's dominant ideologies.

第三部分 书面表达

第一节（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

第一篇：

A study published in the journal *Organizational Behavior* this month found that the same piece of work is judged more harshly if it is handed in late than if it is handed in on time. Procrastination is harmful, the study suggests, and it really does matter if you make the deadline.

This news didn't strike fear into my heart for a couple of reasons. First, it feels intuitive. Second, I am a punctual person. I meet the vast majority of my deadlines. But, for me, procrastination is integral to achieving that. My ideal working day as a writer includes a certain amount of doing nothing. Not time off from working, strictly, but time when I am just thinking. It looks like pure procrastination, it even feels like procrastination a lot of the time – but I

am passionate in my defence that it isn't, quite.

If I sit down to do a piece of work too soon, it perversely takes me longer and turns out worse overall. I need time for the task to pull itself into shape in the background while I do other things. I don't think writing is the only job for which this is true. I feel confident that any job that involves primarily mental rather than physical labour benefits from a certain amount of this semi-procrastination.

That phrase "a certain amount", though, is where things get interesting. Procrastination is less an art than an extreme sport. Some is genuinely productive, but too much will ruin your life. So, the right amount of procrastination – what exactly is that? I can't help you here. It will vary from person to person and task to task. I like to think I've got my procrastination timings pretty well worked out. But it's a technique that requires careful monitoring and recalibration. The other factor here is fear. Personally, I need to be genuinely afraid that I do not have enough time left to complete my work to a high standard in order to really get down to it.

It's not a perfect system. In some ways I wish the procrastination portion of my work process did not exist. Because it might work, broadly, but it often doesn't feel good. I frequently fall prey to the worst of both worlds: not properly working, but not resting and allowing thoughts to flourish either, just sort of pickling and worrying and frittering around. But I would like my battle to continue to be how to procrastinate well, rather than how not to procrastinate at all.

40. What does the author include in their ideal working day as a writer?

41. Why does the author need semi-procrastination?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➤ ***The author believes his procrastination timings are well worked out and set in stone.***

43. Will you semi-procrastinate and why? (*In about 40 words*)

第二篇:

Why does one plus one equal two? One possible answer is "It just does!" Math can seem like a world of rules you just have to follow, which makes it seem rigid and boring. Whereas my love of math is somewhat driven by my love of breaking rules, or at least pushing against them. Both of those impulses play an important role in advancing human understanding, and in particular mathematical understanding.

So rather than think about why one plus one is two, let's go a little further and question whether it's even true all the time. Sometimes, one plus one can equal more than two. If you and a friend each have enough money for one cup of coffee, together you might afford three cups if you have slightly more than needed individually. Sometimes, one plus one is just one, like if you put a pile of sand on top of another pile of sand, then you just get one pile of sand. And in some situations, one plus one is actually zero. If I say "I'm not not hungry," that means "I'm hungry." The point here is that one "not" plus one "not" is the same as zero "nots."

Now, you might think that these aren't really situations where one plus one equals something else, because they aren't really addition, or because those aren't really numbers. You're welcome to think that, but that's not what math does. Math instead isn't really about getting the right answer; it's about building good justifications. The solidity of math comes from not wanting to trust things, but wanting to jump and swing and know that our framework will hold up. One of the reasons the framework is so strong is precisely because we question it so deeply.

I hope that we will start seeing mathematics as a place to pose questions and explore answers, rather than a place where the answers are fixed and we're supposed to know them. And I hope we will value those who follow their

curiosity on a journey that may be slow and without a clear destination, a quiet walk through the countryside rather than a race to the finish.

40. Why does the author love math?

41. What's the result when combining two "nots" in the language example?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

The solidity of math comes from not wanting to trust things, and questioning the framework deeply weakens its foundation.

43. (1) What do you think one plus one equals? Why? (***In about 40 words***)

(2) In addition to improving understanding of math, what are some other benefits of questioning and exploring in mathematics? (***In about 40 words***)

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到中国运动员闪耀巴黎奥运会，并请你介绍此届奥运会上你最喜欢的一名运动员。请你给 Jim 回信，内容包括：

1. 简要介绍该运动员；
2. 该运动员对你的影响。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

参考答案

第一部分 知识运用

第一节

答案：1-5 DABCC 6-10 ADBAC

第二节

答案：11. to discover 12. had placed 13. has been resolved 14. where 15. decorated
16. from 17. objects 18. trying 19. why 20. calmer

第二套：

答案：11. which 12. consisting 13. what 14. belonged 15. additional

16. by/though 17. affected 18. are expected 19. to protect 20. ourselves

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

答案：1. D 2. C 3. B

第二篇：

答案：1. C 2. B 3. B

第三篇：

答案：1. A 2. B 3. D

第四篇：

答案：1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D

第五篇：

答案 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A

第二节

答案：35. C 36. D 37. B 38. G 39. A

第三部分 书面表达

第一节（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

第一篇：

keys:

40. His/her working day as a writer includes a certain amount of doing nothing

41. He/She needs time for the task to pull itself into shape in the background while he/she does other things.

42. ***The author believes his procrastination timings are well worked out and set in stone.***

It's a technique that requires careful monitoring and recalibration.

43. As a senior high school student, I tend to semi-procrastinate because it allows me to think deeply about my

assignments. This period of apparent inactivity often leads to clearer insights and better solutions when I finally start working. It's not about avoiding work; it's about giving my mind the space to incubate ideas before I tackle the task at hand.

I choose not to semi-procrastinate. I believe in the importance of time management and discipline, which are crucial for success in both my academic and future endeavors. By starting tasks early, I can allocate sufficient time for thorough understanding and revision, ensuring that I meet deadlines and maintain high standards in my work.

第二篇:

Keys:

40. The author loves breaking rules or pushing against them.

41. One “not” plus one “not” is the same as zero “nots.”

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

The solidity of math comes from not wanting to trust things, and questioning the framework deeply weakens its foundation.

Questioning the framework deeply strengthens its foundation.

43. 略

第二节 (20 分)

Possible Version:

Dear Jim,

I was absolutely thrilled to read your email where you mentioned the dazzling performance of Chinese athletes at the Paris Olympics. Among the numerous stars shining brightly, the athlete who has captured my heart the most is Quan Hongchan, a Chinese diver leaving the world in awe with exceptional skills and record-breaking performances.

Quan Hongchan began diving at the age of 7. Despite her young age, she has demonstrated a high level of dedication, often training harder than her peers. Winning gold in her event was a testament to her years of hard work, dedication, and an unyielding spirit.

Quan Hongchan's journey has been a source of immense inspiration for me. Her devotion and the relentless pursuit of perfection remind me that with passion and perseverance, one can achieve the seemingly impossible. In times of doubt or when faced with challenges, I often think of Quan Hongchan and her journey, which fuels my determination to strive for excellence in my own endeavors.

Thank you for asking about my favorite athlete. Quan Hongchan's story has definitely left a lasting impression on me.

Yours,

Li Hua