**一. 阅读理解A篇 原题**

Each ARTS FIRST festival is a unique annual celebration of the Harvard community’s artistic creativity. We invite you to join us for the coming ARTS FIRST. We look forward to welcoming you as we showcase the creativity of the Harvard arts community through performances, art exhibitions and art-making activities. The festival is a public event for Harvard and community members of all ages.

**Light Awash in Watercolor**

Learn about the materials and qualities of watercolor paint with experts from the Harvard Art Museums Materials Lab. Try your hand at some of the painting tricks used by artists whose works will be in the upcoming exhibition of American Watercolors, 1880-1990: Into the Light.

**Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity**

From webs to cocoons, invertebrates (无脊椎动物) create some of nature’s most delicate and beautiful designs. Join Javier Marin from the Harvard Museum of Natural History to learn how insects and other invertebrates dance, inspire fashion and create art, while making your own spineless artists out of craft (手工艺) materials.

**Wheel Throwing**

Join instructors from the Ceramics Program and great potters from Quincy, Cabot and Mather Houses for demonstrations using the potter’s wheel. Then create your own masterpiece!

**Knitting and Pom-Pom Making**

Join the Harvard Undergraduate Knitting Circle to make pom-poms and tassels out of thread, or pick up a pair of needles and learn to knit (编织).

21. What do we know about ARTS FIRST?

A. It is an exhibition of oil paintings.

B. It offers art courses for all ages.

C. It presents recreational activities.

D. It is a major tourist attraction.

22. Which program will you join if you’re interested in drawing pictures?

A. Light Awash in Watercolor.

B. Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity.

C. Wheel Throwing.

D. Knitting and Pom-Pom Making.

23. What can you do together with Javier Marin?

A. Practice a traditional dance.

B. Make handcrafts.

C. Visit a local museum

D. Feed invertebrates.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

226 + 75 = 301

**原文出处：**

https://ofa.fas.harvard.edu/arts

https://calendar.college.harvard.edu/event/arts\_first\_2023\_make\_art

**主旨概要：**

本文介绍了哈佛社区的一个集表演、艺术展览、艺术制作等活动为一体的 ARTS FIRST艺术节。

**文化背景：**

哈佛大学（Harvard University）是一所综合性的大学，学科门类覆盖的领域十分广泛，是一所学术气氛浓厚，人才辈出的高等学府。1993年起，哈佛大学开始了一年一度，规模巨大的艺术节，校长尼尔·陆登庭为艺术节题词“艺术第一”。每年5月的艺术节，哈佛大学校园内外到处可见写有“Art First”标语和印有《某某年艺术第一》字样的T恤衫。活动前两周起，校园内便充满了节日的气氛，各种宣传小册子、活动《指南》等被分发到校园的每个角落。艺术节期间，200多场文艺节目在哈佛大学剑桥市的校园内外演出，包括音乐、舞蹈、戏剧等，演员全都是哈佛大学的师生。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

showcase 展示

awash 充满的

upcoming即将发生/到来的

spineless无脊椎的，无脊柱的

delicate精美的，精致的

design图案

throw 把……拉制成坯

potter陶工

potter’s wheel 陶轮(制陶用的转轮)

demonstration演示，示范；

masterpiece杰作，代表作

pom-pom (装饰帽子等的)小绒球

tassel (窗帘、衣服等上的)流苏，穗，缨

recreational消遣的，娱乐的

handcraft手工艺品

try one’s hand at sth  初试身手

a tourist attraction 旅游景点

**长难句分析:**

Try your hand at some of the painting tricks used by artists whose works will be in the upcoming exhibition of American Watercolors, 1880-1990: Into the Light.

句意：请你尝试一些绘画技巧，这些技巧是即将展出的《美国水彩画1880-1990年：进入灯光》中艺术家们使用的。

分析：句中的used by artists是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰the painting tricks；whose works will be …是限制性定语从句，修饰先行词artists。

**答案及解析**

**21. C。细节理解题。**

根据第一段... showcase the creativity of the Harvard arts community through performances, art exhibitions and art-making activities可知，ARTS FIRST 艺术节通过表演、艺术展览和艺术创作活动的形式展示哈佛艺术社区的创造力，表演、艺术展览和艺术创作皆是娱乐性质的，因此，它是一个展示娱乐活动的艺术节，故选C。

**22. A。细节理解题。**

根据Light Awash in Watercolor部分的Try your hand at some of the painting tricks used by artists ...可知，Light Awash in Watercolor这个活动涉及绘画技巧的实践和体验。如果你对绘画感兴趣，可以加入这个活动，故选A。

**23. B。细节理解题。**

根据第三段中的 Join Javier Marin from the Harvard Museum of Natural History...while making your own spineless artists out of craft materials可知，你可以和Javier Marin一起用手工艺材料制作无脊椎动物，即“手工艺品”，故选B。

**二. 阅读理解B篇 原题**

Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. But cats are special creatures who possess amazing vocalization skills. They are able to have entire conversations with humans using meows and you’re able to interpret it. If a pet cat is hungry, it will keep meowing to attract attention and find food. However, when a cat is looking for affection, they tend to produce stretched and soft meows. Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother’s attention and be fed.

Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger. They will sniff out specific areas before they choose a place to relax. However, another way the cats are able to distinguish between situations is by looking for familiar smells. Your cat will likely smell your face and store the smell in its memory and use it to recognize you in the future. That’s why most pet cats are able to tell immediately if their owners were around any other cats, which they don’t usually like.

Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, but cats take this behavior up a notch. Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. This is a very old habit that’s been present in all kinds of predators (食肉动物). Cats bring gifts for their owners to show they love you. These adorable little hunters are just doing something that it’s been in their nature since the beginning of time. So just go along with it!

24. What can be learned about cats’ meowing from the first paragraph?

A. It’s a survival skill.

B. It’s taught by mother cats.

C. It’s hard to interpret.

D. It’s getting louder with age.

25. How does a pet cat assess different situations?

A. By listening for sounds.

B. By touching familiar objects.

C. By checking on smells.

D. By communicating with other cats.

26. Which best explains the phrase “take ... up a notch” in paragraph 3?

A. Perform appropriately.

B. Move faster.

C. Act strangely.

D. Do better.

27. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. Tips on Finding a Smart Cat

B. Understanding Your Cat’s Behavior

C. Have Fun with Your Cat

D. How to Keep Your Cat Healthy

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

312 + 123 = 435

**原文出处：**

https://www.topbusines.com/lifestyle/723-cat-behavior.html

**主旨概要：**

本文介绍了猫通过叫声、嗅觉和带回礼物来表达需求、评估环境和展示爱意的行为习惯。

**文化背景：**

猫是一种触感灵敏的动物。它们拥有发达的嗅觉、听觉和视觉系统，这在日常生活和求存中起着至关重要的作用。猫的嗅觉极其敏锐,可以检测到极低浓度的气味物质。它们透过嗅上皮细胞收集信息，不断分析周围环境中的各种气味线索，这就使猫能够捕捉猎物的身影，识别其他个体，寻找幼崽母猫，标记领地等。与此同时，猫的听觉也很发达。除了能够体现在细致的叫声识别外，灵敏的听力还能帮助猫捕捉掠食对象的动静。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

distinct不同的

shelter  藏身处

affection 喜爱

distinguish区分

fetch  找回

adorable可爱的

**长难句分析:**

These adorable little hunters are just doing something that it’s been in their nature since the beginning of time.

句意：这些可爱的小猎手只是在做它们自古以来一直以来的本能行为。

分析：本句的主干是These adorable little hunters are just doing…；that it’s been in their nature since the beginning of time是that引导的限制性定语从句。

**答案及解析**

**24. A。细节理解题。**

根据第一段内容可知，猫通过不同的叫声表达自己的需求，如求助、驱赶危险动物或寻找住所等。这表明猫的叫声是一种生存技能，故选A项。

**25. C。细节理解题。**

根据第二段They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger. They will sniff out specific areas before they choose a place to relax可知，猫通过嗅觉来评估环境和寻找危险的迹象，它们会在选择放松的地方之前嗅闻特定区域。因此，猫通过嗅觉来评估不同的情况，故选C项。

**26. D。词义猜测题。**

根据第三段Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, but cats take this behavior up a notch以及接下来的描述可知，猫通过带回物品给主人来表示爱意，这种行为比狗的取物行为更进一步，即做得更好，故选D项。

**27. B。标题归纳题。**

文章主要介绍了猫的行为及其背后的原因，帮助读者更好地理解猫的行为，因此最合适的标题是“理解猫的行为”，故选B项。

**三. 阅读理解C篇 原题**

       The Saint Lukas train doesn’t accept passengers—it accepts only the sick. The Saint Lukas is one of five government-sponsored medical trains that travel to remote towns in central and eastern Russia. Each stop lasts an average of two days, and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural (乡村) populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions.

“People started queuing to make an appointment early in the morning,” says Emile Ducke, a German photographer who traveled with the staff of the Saint Lukas for a two-week trip in November through the vast regions (区域) of Krasnoyarsk and Khakassia.

       Russia’s public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor’s appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk.

       The annual arrival of the Saint Lukas is another attempt to improve the situation. For 10 months every year, the train stops at about eight stations over two weeks, before returning to the regional capital to refuel and restock (补给). Then it starts all over again the next month. Most stations wait about a year between visits.

       Doctors see up to 150 patients every day. The train’s equipment allows for basic checkups. “I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,” says Ducke. “They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want.”

28. How is the Saint Lukas different from other trains?

A. It runs across countries.

B. It reserves seats for the seniors.

C. It functions as a hospital.

D. It travels along a river.

29. What can we infer from paragraph 3 about Krasnoyarsk?

A. It is heavily populated.

B. It offers training for doctors.

C. It is a modern city.

D. It needs medical aid.

30. How long can the Saint Lukas work with one supply?

A. About a year.

B. About ten months.

C. About two months.

D. About two weeks.

31. What is Ducke’s attitude toward the Saint Lukas’ services?

A. Appreciative.

B. Doubtful

C. Ambiguous.

D. Cautious.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

287+107=394

**原文出处：**

https://www.newsweek.com

**主旨概要：**

医疗列车Saint Lukas为俄罗斯的偏远地区提供医疗服务。

**文化背景：**

Krasnoyarsk: 克拉斯诺亚尔斯克，是俄罗斯克拉斯诺亚尔斯克边疆区政府所在地。

Khakassia: 哈卡斯共和国，位于俄罗斯西伯利亚中南部。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

prescription 处方

in serious need of ... 急需……

address the problem 解决问题

practice medicine 行医

**长难句分析:**

The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor’s appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk.

句意：政府在努力制定措施来解决问题，特别是在伏尔加河以东的贫困农村地区，例如通过视频聊天安排医生的预约，并扩大财政援助计划，以鼓励医生在克拉斯诺亚尔斯克等偏远地区行医。

分析：该句的主干是The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem；particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River是介词短语作地点状语；including arranging doctor’s appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs是现在分词短语作状语，举例说明政府为解决问题所提出的具体措施；to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk是不定式结构作目的状语。

**答案及解析**

**28. C。细节理解题。**

根据第一段的The Saint Lukas is one of five government-sponsored medical trains ... and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions可知，列车Saint Lukas是提供医疗服务的专列。

**29. D。 推理判断题。**

根据第三段…including arranging doctor’s appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk可知，处于偏远地区的Krasnoyarsk需要医疗救助。

**30. D。细节理解题。**

根据第四段For 10 months every year, the train stops at about eight stations over two weeks, before returning to the regional capital to refuel and restock可知，列车Saint Lukas在返回首府加油和补充物资之前，持续工作约两周的时间。

**31. A。观点态度题。**

根据最后一段Ducke所说的话“I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,” ... “They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want.”可知，Saint Lukas专列医生和助理们的敬业精神给他留下了深刻印象，他认为这是许多村民想要获得的最佳治疗机会。

**四. 阅读理解D篇  原文**

“I didn’t like the ending,” I said to my favorite college professor. It was my junior year of undergraduate, and I was doing an independent study on Victorian literature. I had just finished reading The Mill on the Floss by George Eliot, and I was heartbroken with the ending. Prof. Gracie, with all his patience, asked me to think about it beyond whether I liked it or not. He suggested I think about the difference between endings that I wanted for the characters and endings that were right for the characters, endings that satisfied the story even if they didn’t have a traditionally positive outcome. Of course, I would have preferred a different ending for Tom and Maggie Tulliver, but the ending they got did make the most sense for them.

This was an aha moment for me, and I never thought about endings the same way again. From then on, if I wanted to read an ending guaranteed to be happy, I’d pick up a love romance. If I wanted an ending I couldn’t guess, I’d pick up a mystery (悬疑小说). One where I kind of knew what was going to happen, historical fiction. Choosing what to read became easier.

But writing the end—that’s hard. It’s hard for writers because endings carry so much weight with readers. You have to balance creating an ending that’s unpredictable, but doesn’t seem to come from nowhere, one that fits what’s right for the characters.

That’s why this issue (期) of Writer’s Digest aims to help you figure out how to write the best ending for whatever kind of writing you’re doing. If it’s short stories, Peter Mountford breaks down six techniques you can try to see which one helps you stick the landing. Elizabeth Sims analyzes the final chapters of five great novels to see what key points they include and how you can adapt them for your work.

This issue won’t tell you what your ending should be—that’s up to you and the story you’re telling—but it might provide what you need to get there.

32. Why did the author go to Prof. Gracie?

A. To discuss a novel.

B. To submit a book report.

C. To argue for a writer.

D. To ask for a reading list.

33. What did the author realize after seeing Prof. Gracie?

A. Writing is a matter of personal preferences.

B. Readers are often carried away by characters.

C. Each type of literature has its unique ending.

D. A story which begins well will end well.

34. What is expected of a good ending?

A. It satisfies readers’ taste.

B. It fits with the story development.

C. It is usually positive.

D. It is open for imagination.

35. Why does the author mention Peter Mountford and Elizabeth Sims?

A. To give examples of great novelists.

B. To stress the theme of this issue.

C. To encourage writing for the magazine.

D. To recommend their new books.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

349+147=496

**原文出处：**

Writer’s Digest November/December 2022

**主旨概要：**

作者从《弗洛斯河上的磨坊》的结局展开说明创作小说的结局并非易事，最后提出解决办法——本期《作家文摘》将指导你如何创作各类文学作品的结局。

**文化背景：**

1.《弗洛斯河上的磨坊》（The Mill on the Floss）是英国作家乔治•艾略特创作的长篇小说。主要讲述的是女主人公麦琪从小生性活泼、天资聪颖、积极乐观，与周围的其他人形成了鲜明的对比，凸显了麦琪与当初社会的格格不入。她为了维护自己的爱情牺牲了很多，在传统的社会制度下苦苦挣扎，最终选择放弃，但是也没有摆脱命运的捉弄，与哥哥汤姆落入水中再也没有上岸。

2. 乔治•艾略特(George Eliot)，19世纪英国文学史上最有影响力的小说家之一，也是世界文学史上最伟大的小说家之一。与萨克雷、狄更斯、勃朗特姐妹齐名。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

make the most sense for … 对……最为合理

carry much weight with … 对……有很大的影响力

come from nowhere 毫无预兆地出现

stick the landing  通常用于描述在体育运动中，运动员完美地完成动作最后稳稳落地，在本文中比喻为“成功创作出故事的结局”。

a matter of personal preferences 个人喜好问题

be/get carried away by …   被……深深吸引

an aha moment…  恍然大悟的时刻

**长难句分析:**

He suggested I think about the difference between endings that I wanted for the characters and endings that were right for the characters, endings that satisfied the story even if they didn’t have a traditionally positive outcome.

句意：他建议我思考我希望给角色的结局与适合角色的结局之间的区别，即使这些结局没有传统上的积极结果，也要能满足故事的需要。

分析：本句中的that I wanted for the characters, that were right for the characters和that satisfied the story都是定语从句，修饰先行词endings; even if引导让步状语从句；He suggested I think about…中，suggested意为“建议”，其后的宾语从句用“should+动词原形”，表示虚拟语气，这里省略了should。

**答案及解析**

**32. A。细节理解题。**

根据第一段的内容可知，作者读完英国作家乔治•艾略特的小说《弗洛斯河上的磨坊》后找到Gracie教授，告诉教授自己不喜欢这个小说的结局。Gracie教授告诉他要超越个人的喜好去思考小说的结局，并给出了一些建议，故选A。

**33. C。细节理解题。**

根据第二段可知，作者在Gracie教授的启发下突然顿悟了。选择读什么书对他来说变得非常容易了。如果作者想读一本确定会有美好结局的小说，就会选择爱情小说；如果他想读一个猜不到结局的小说，就会选择悬疑小说……由此可知，作者意识到每种类型的文学作品都有其独特的结局。

**34. B。细节理解题。**

根据第三段的You have to balance creating an ending that’s unpredictable, but doesn’t seem to come from nowhere, one that fits what’s right for the characters可知，给小说写结局不是一件容易的事，结局要能达到意料之外的效果，但是又不能无中生有，还需要适合角色，因此我们可以推断出，小说的结局应该和故事的发展相吻合。

**35. B。推理判断题。**

根据第四段的That’s why this issue of Writer’s Digest aims to help you figure out how to write the best ending for whatever kind of writing you’re doing可知，这期《作家文摘》的主题是指导读者如何写出最好的结局，接着提到Peter Mountford和Elizabeth Sims将如何进行指导，因此我们可以推断出，提到他们是为了强调本期杂志的主题。

**五. 七选五 原题**

What is moderation (适度)? Basically, it means eating only as much food as your body needs. You should feel satisfied at the end of a meal, but not too full.  36  But it doesn’t mean saying goodbye to the foods you love.

Take your time. It’s important to slow down and think about food as something nutritious rather than just something to eat in between meetings.  37  It actually takes a few minutes for your brain to tell your body that it has had enough food, so eat slowly and stop eating before you feel full.

Eat with others whenever possible. Eating alone, especially in front of the TV or computer, often leads to mindless overeating. And be careful about the foods you keep at hand. It’s more challenging to eat in moderation if you have unhealthy snacks at the ready, like cookies.  38

Control emotional (情绪的) eating.  39  Many of us also turn to food to deal with unpleasant emotions such as sadness, loneliness, or boredom. But by learning healthier ways to manage emotions, you can regain control over the food you eat and your feelings.

  40  A healthy breakfast can start your metabolism (新陈代谢), while eating small, healthy meals keeps your energy up all day. Avoid eating late at night. Try to eat dinner earlier and fast for 14-16 hours until breakfast the next morning. Studies suggest that eating only when you’re most active and giving your digestive system a long break each day may help to regulate weight.

A. Eat properly throughout the day.

B. We don’t always eat just to satisfy hunger.

C. Don’t swallow a meal on the way to work.

D. Most of us need to double the amount we eat.

E. Instead, surround yourself with healthy choices.

F. For many of us, moderation means eating less than we do now.

G. That won’t lead to cheating or giving up on your new eating plan.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

244+63=307

**原文出处：**

https://www.helpguide.org/articles/healthy-eating/healthy-eating.htm

**主旨概要：**

本文主要介绍了如何适度饮食。

**文化背景：**

情绪性进食是指在情绪波动或压力下，人们因寻求情感安慰或缓解而过量进食的现象。这种行为通常不是因为身体真正的饥饿感，而是基于情感需求。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

say goodbye to 告别

take your time 慢慢来

slow down （使）慢下来

lead to 导致

**长难句分析:**

1. It actually takes a few minutes for your brain to tell your body that it has had enough food, so eat slowly and stop eating before you feel full.

句意：实际上，大脑需要几分钟的时间才能告诉身体它已经吃饱了，所以要慢慢吃，在感觉吃饱之前停止进食。

分析：It是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式短语to tell your body…，that引导的是宾语从句。

2. Studies suggest that eating only when you’re most active and giving your digestive system a long break each day may help to regulate weight.

句意：研究表明，只在最活跃的时候进食，让消化系统每天休息很长时间，可能有助于调节体重。

分析：这个句子是that引导的宾语从句，并列的动词短语 eating only when you’re most active 和 giving your digestive system a long break each day作宾语从句的主语。

**答案及解析**

36. F。设空处上文讲到“什么是适度饮食？简单地说，就是只吃身体需要的食物。一餐结束后，你应该感到满足，但不能吃得太饱”，设空处是对该问题的进一步解释，故F项“对我们许多人来说，适度意味着比现在吃得更少”符合语境，并与下文“但这并不意味着要与你喜爱的食物说再见”构成转折关系。

37. C。根据本段的小标题和设空处上文讲到的“重要的是要放慢脚步，将食物视为有营养的东西，而不仅仅是会议间隙的消遣”可知，本段建议人们吃饭时放慢节奏，故C项“上班途中不要狼吞虎咽”符合语境，且空后的eat slowly对应C项中的Don’t swallow。

38. E。设空处上文讲到“还要注意手边的食物。如果你准备了饼干等不健康的零食，那么节制饮食就更具有挑战性了”，根据语境可知，设空处与上文形成转折关系，故E项“取而代之的是，让自己身边充满健康的选择”符合语境，且E项中的healthy choices与空前的unhealthy snacks形成对比。

39. B。空前的标题指出“人们需要控制情绪化饮食”，空后具体解释了情绪化进食，故B项“我们吃东西并不总是为了充饥”符合语境，引出下文 “我们中的许多人也会通过食物来应对悲伤、孤独或无聊等不愉快的情绪”。

40. A。根据文章结构可知，设空处是本段小标题。通读本段内容可知，本段给出的是全天饮食的建议，故A项“全天适当进食”符合语境，全面概括本段主要内容。

**六. 完形填空 原题**

One day, we had a family dinner. While the adults were busy with their serious talk outside, I was left alone in the  41  to help my grandmother wash dishes.  42   my grandmother would tell me stories about her childhood.

Born just before WWII, my grandmother  43  an entirely different childhood lifestyle from mine. She did not have a chance to go to  44 . Like in typical families, where boys were  45  much more than girls, my grandma had to stay at home to do   46  . The only opportunity (机会) she could seize to  47  was when her brother was having Chinese  48  with the family tutor. She would sit quietly at the far end of the long dinner table, listening  49 . This training taught her to read and write her Chinese upside down—a skill that has turned out to be quite  50 , especially whenever we share the newspaper. On most weekends, my grandmother, a young girl then, and her brother would go to the  51 . There, they would walk through deep water, sit down cross-legged underwater and hold their  52  while they watched all action going on around them. This is something I  53  — her ability to open her   54  underwater and still sit comfortably on the seabed.

My childhood is quite  55  compared with hers. I am  56  that I did not need to  57  the hardships like she did. I’ve never faced the problem of  58 . I guess our different childhood background is what makes my grandmother such an amazing person to  59  to: her stories always make my history textbooks  60 .

41. A. sitting room

B. kitchen

C. yard

D. dining hall

42. A. As always

B. By the way

C. For example

D. Here and now

43. A. adjusted

B. promoted

C. achieved

D. experienced

44. A. work

B. school

C. court

D. press

45. A. favored

B. tolerated

C. trusted

D. acknowledged

46. A. gardening

B. homework

C. business

D. housework

47. A. exercise

B. study

C. explore

D. teach

48. A. food

B. guests

C. lessons

D. tea

49. A. closely

B. directly

C. nervously

D. freely

50. A. professional

B. awkward

C. simple

D. practical

51. A. market

B. mountain

C. beach

D. class

52. A. secret

B. breath

C. view

D. tongue

53. A. admire

B. notice

C. adopt

D. value

54. A. hands

B. mouth

C. eyes

D. arms

55. A. difficult

B. complex

C. happy

D. similar

56. A. grateful

B. surprised

C. convinced

D. regretful

57. A. reflect upon

B. go through

C. ask about

D. prepare for

58. A. unemployment

B. health

C. education

D. communication

59. A. attend

B. refer

C. lead

D. talk

60. A. come true

B. come round

C. come out

D. come alive

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

275

**原文出处：**

https://letterpile.com/creative-writing/My-Grandma-and-Me

**主旨概要：**

作者从奶奶口中了解了过去的故事，感恩现在的幸福生活。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

favor 特别照顾；偏袒；偏爱

awkward 令人尴尬的；使人难堪的

convinced 确信的；坚信的

be busy with … 忙于……

here and now 此时此刻

have a chance to do … 有机会做……

at the far end of … 在……的另一边/尽头

turn out to be … 原来是……；结果是……

go through 经历

reflect upon 反思

come round 恢复知觉；觉醒

come alive 引起兴趣；生动起来

**长难句分析:**

1. The only opportunity she could seize to study was when her brother was having Chinese lessons with the family tutor.

句意：她能抓住的唯一学习机会是在家庭教师给她哥哥上中文课的时候。

分析：本句的主干是The only opportunity was…，she could seize to study是省略了that的限制性定语从句，修饰先行词The only opportunity；when her brother was having Chinese lessons with the family tutor是when引导的表语从句。

2. I guess our different childhood background is what makes my grandmother such an amazing person to talk to: her stories always make my history textbooks come alive.

句意：我想我们不同的童年背景正是我奶奶如此令人惊叹的交谈对象的原因：她的故事总是让我的历史课本变得生动起来。

分析：our different childhood background is…是宾语从句，作guess的宾语；what makes my grandmother such an amazing person to talk to是what引导的表语从句，what在从句中作主语。

**答案及解析**

41. B。根据空后的help my grandmother wash dishes可知，作者在厨房(kitchen)帮助奶奶洗碗。

42. A。根据空后的my grandmother would tell me stories about her childhood可知，奶奶经常给作者讲故事，这次一如既往地(As always)给作者讲她童年的故事。

43. D。根据空前的before WWII以及空后的an entirely different childhood lifestyle from mine可知，奶奶经历了(experienced)与作者完全不同的童年生活。

44. B。根据下文中的my grandma had to stay at home可知，奶奶当时没有上学(school)的机会。

45. A。根据语境可知，在祖辈生活的年代，男孩比女孩更受到偏爱(favored)。

46. D。根据第44空所在句子以及语境可知，奶奶留在家里做家务(housework)。

47. B。根据语境可知，奶奶当时没有上学的机会，唯一学习(study)的机会就是旁听哥哥的课。

48. C。根据空后的with the family tutor可知，这里指“奶奶的哥哥跟着家庭老师上语文课(lessons)”。

49. A。根据上文内容可知，奶奶的学习机会很难得，因此她坐在餐桌的远端仔细地(closely)听。

50. D。根据空前的This training taught her to read and write her Chinese upside down可知，这项技能在他们分享报纸时尤为实用(practical)。

51. C。根据空后的There, they would walk through deep water, sit down cross-legged underwater可知，大部分周末，奶奶会和哥哥一起去海滩(beach)。

52. B。根据上下文内容可知，此处指“他们在水下憋气(breath)”。

53. A。根据上文内容可知，作者钦佩(admire)奶奶能在水下睁开眼睛(eyes)并舒适地坐在海床上的能力。

54. C。参考上题解析。

55. C。根据第57和第58空所在句子可知，作者的童年与奶奶的相比是幸福的(happy)。

56. A。根据语境可知，此处指“作者感激(grateful)自己不用像奶奶那样经历(go through)磨难”。

57. B。参考上题解析。

58. C。根据上文内容可知，此处指“作者从未面临过无法接受教育(education)的问题”。

59. D。根据上文内容可知，奶奶经常给作者讲故事，所以，作者认为奶奶是一个非常好的谈话(talk)对象。

60. D。根据上文内容可知，奶奶给作者讲以前的故事，让作者对历史了解更多，即让其历史课本变得生动起来(come alive)。

**七. 语法填空 原题**

Although parks of all sizes and types exist at any level, the national parks, in particular, tend   61  (catch) our attention because of their large size and variety. They are   62   (treasure) of American heritage (遗产). How did the national park system come about? On a cool, starry night in mid-September 1870, four men relaxed before a campfire along the Firehole River in   63   is now northwestern Wyoming. They   64   (be) part of a 15-member exploring party that had spent almost five awesome weeks in witness of the natural beauties there.

What should   65   (do) with such a beautiful place? They wondered out loud. This area, with   66   (it) unique and breathtaking natural beauty, must be well preserved   67   all people of the nation to enjoy—as a national park. They all agreed and vowed (承诺) to promote the idea at the   68   (complete) of their journey. Their promotional work paid off. Two years later, 18 years before Wyoming became a state, Yellowstone became the first national park in the United States and the world. Yellowstone was the   69   (large) United States national park—2.2 million acres—until Wrangell-Saint Elias in southern Alaska,   70   became a national monument in 1978, took the honors as a national park in 1980 with 12.3 million acres.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

211

**主旨概要：**

本文介绍了美国的国家公园体系，以及第一个国家公园——黄石公园的由来。

**文化背景：**

黄石公园成立于1872年，位于怀俄明州、蒙大拿州和爱达荷州的交界处。它是美国第一个国家公园，也是全球第一个国家公园。

黄石公园地质独特，拥有大量的热泉、间歇泉、间歇喷泉、泥火山和温泉。公园内生物多样性丰富，是许多野生动物的栖息地，包括美洲野牛、灰狼、麋鹿、大角羊和熊等。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

come about 发生；产生

in witness of 作为……的证明

breathtaking 激动人心的，令人赞叹的

out loud 出声地，大声地

pay off 成功，达到目的

**长难句分析:**

These adorable little hunters are just doing something that it’s been in their nature since the beginning of time.

句意：这些可爱的小猎手只是在做它们自古以来一直以来的本能行为。

分析：本句的主干是These adorable little hunters are just doing…；that it’s been in their nature since the beginning of time是that引导的限制性定语从句。

**考点分析：**



**答案及解析**

61. to catch。tend to do sth意为“倾向于做某事”。

62. treasures。设空处前的They指代上文的the national parks，根据are可知，应填treasure的复数形式。

63. what。设空处引导宾语从句并在从句中作主语，故填what。

64. were。主语They 指代上文的four men，根据时间状语in mid-September 1870可知，应用一般过去时，故填were。

65. be done。疑问词What与谓语动词do是动宾关系，且设空处前有情态动词should，故填be done。

66. its。设空处修饰其后的natural beauty，故填形容词性物主代词its。

67. for。本空所在句子的意思为“这个地区拥有独特且令人惊叹的自然美景，必须保护好以供全国人欣赏”，故填介词for。

68. completion。设空处所在部分意为“在他们旅行结束时”，根据空前的the和空后的of可知，应填名词completion。

69. largest。根据语境及空前的the可知，此处表示“黄石公园当时是美国最大的国家公园”，所以填形容词的最高级形式largest。

70. which。设空处引导非限制性定语从句且在从句中作主语，故填关系代词which。

**八. 短文改错 原题**

Last week, I saw a program about Chongqing hotpot on TV. I was curious but planned a special one-day trip there with a friend of me. Our fast train was packing with passengers. A attendant gave us some travel brochures about Chongqing. When we arrived, we went straight a famous restaurant and ordered dishes, which tasted greatly. The atmosphere here made the meal all the more enjoyed. Hotpot is meant for families and friends to sit together, dip everything they like this in one pot, and shared friendship and love.

**考点分析：**



**答案及解析**

第二句：but→and。根据上下文语境可知，作者（对重庆火锅）很好奇，和朋友计划了一次特别的一日游，两者之间为顺承关系，故用and。

第二句：me→mine。介词of后接名词性物主代词。

第三句：packing→packed。be packed with 意为“挤满”。

第四句：A→An。attendant是以元音音素开头的，故用不定冠词An。

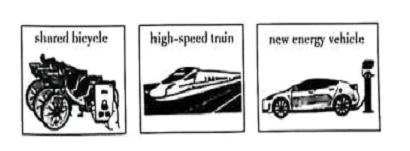
第五句：straight后加to; greatly→great。go straight to意为“径直前往”；taste作连系动词时，后接形容词作表语。

第六句：here→there; enjoyed→enjoyable。根据句意可知，此处指代“那里”，故用there；应该用enjoyable作宾语补足语。

第七句：去掉this; shared→share。分析句子结构可知，此处为省略了that的定语从句，先行词是everything，从句中的this是多余的；share与sit和dip并列，故用动词原形。

**九. 书面表达 原题**

英语课要求做课堂展示, 请你根据所给图片，以 Development of Transport in China 为题写一篇发言稿。



**注意:**

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 题目和首句已为你写好。

**Development of Transport in China**

From the vehicle of horses to today’s convenient transport, Chinese transport has an enormous development.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**参考范文**

**Development of Transport in China**

From the vehicle of horses to today’s convenient transport, Chinese transport has an enormous development.

Firstly, shared bicycles have emerged as a symbol of urban mobility, offering an affordable and green alternative to short trips. Secondly, the high-speed train network has dramatically shortened travel time, making intercity travel faster and more comfortable. Furthermore, new energy vehicles are becoming increasingly popular around the world, setting an example for the low-carbon economy.

These remarkable advancements illustrate China’s journey towards a modern and efficient transportation network that balances convenience with environmental responsibility.