**一. 阅读理解A篇 原题**

**HABITAT RESTORATION TEAM**

Help restore and protect Marin’s natural areas from the Marin Headlands to Bolinas Ridge. We’ll explore beautiful park sites while conducting invasive(侵入的) plant removal, winter planting, and seed collection. Habitat Restoration Team volunteers play a vital role in restoring sensitive resources and protecting endangered species across the ridges and valleys.

**GROUPS**

Groups of five or more require special arrangements and must be confirmed in advance. Please review the List of Available Projects and fill out the Group Project Request Form.

**AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING**

Volunteers aged 10 and over are welcome. Read our Youth Policy Guidelines for youth under the age of 15.

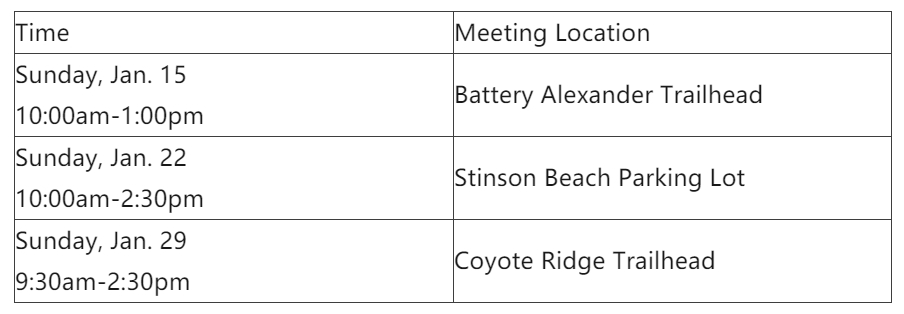
Bring your completed Volunteer Agreement Form. Volunteers under the age of 18 must have the parent/guardian approval section signed.

We’ll be working rain or shine. Wear clothes that can get dirty. Bring layers for changing weather and a raincoat if necessary.

Bring a personal water bottle, sunscreen, and lunch.

No experience necessary. Training and tools will be provided. Fulfills (满足) community service requirements.

**UPCOMING EVENTS**



21. What is the aim of the Habitat Restoration Team?

A. To discover mineral resources.

B. To develop new wildlife parks.

C. To protect the local ecosystem.

D. To conduct biological research.

22. What is the lower age limit for joining the Habitat Restoration Team?

A. 5.

B.10.

C.15.

D.18.

23. What are the volunteers expected to do?

A. Bring their own tools.

B. Work even in bad weather.

C. Wear a team uniform.

D. Do at least three projects.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

205+83=288

**原文出处：**

https://www.parksconservancy.org/programs/habitat-restoration-team

**主旨概要：**

文章介绍了一个地区生物栖息地修复工作队的工作内容和招募志愿者的要求。

**文化背景：**

马林岬角(the Marin Headlands)和博利纳斯山脊(Bolinas Ridge)位于美国加利福尼亚州马林县，生态系统丰富多样，且其生态系统对维持当地环境的健康至关重要。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

play a vital role in在……中扮演着至关重要的角色

in advance 提前

rain or shine 不论晴雨

**长难句分析:**

We’ll explore beautiful park sites while conducting invasive plant removal, winter planting, and seed collection.

句意：我们将在探索美丽的公园场地的同时，进行入侵植物清除、冬季种植和种子采集工作。

分析：while 引导的状语从句的主语和主句主语We一致，且状语从句谓语中有be动词，可以将状语从句的主语连同be动词一起省略。完整的状语从句为：while we are conducting invasive plant removal, winter planting, and seed collection。

**答案及解析**

**21. C。细节理解题。**

根据第一段的Help restore and protect Marin’s natural areas from

the Marin Headlands to Bolinas Ridge. We’ll explore beautiful park sites...可知，生物

栖息地修复工作队的目标是帮助恢复并保护从马林岬角到博利纳斯山脊的马林

县自然区域。C项中的the local ecosystem 指代文中的 Marin’s natural areas from the

Marin Headlands to Bolinas Ridge。

**22. B。细节理解题。**

根据AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING部分中的Volunteers

aged 10 and over are welcome可知，参与生物栖息地修复工作队的最低年龄要求

为 10 岁。

**23. B。细节理解题。**

根据AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING部分中的We’ll be

working rain or shine可知，志愿者们的工作风雨无阻。选项中的in bad weather

呼应文章中的 rain or shine。

**二. 阅读理解B篇   原题**

 “I am not crazy,” says Dr. William Farber, shortly after performing acupuncture(针灸) on a rabbit. “I am ahead of my time.” If he seems a little defensive, it might be because even some of his coworkers occasionally laugh at his unusual methods. But Farber is certain he’ll have the last laugh. He’s one of a small but growing number of American veterinarians (兽医) now practicing “holistic” medicine —combining traditional Western treatments with acupuncture, chiropractic (按摩疗法) and herbal medicine.

Farber, a graduate of Colorado State University, started out as a more conventional veterinarian. He became interested in alternative treatments 20 years ago when he suffered from terrible back pain. He tried muscle-relaxing drugs but found little relief. Then he tried acupuncture, an ancient Chinese practice, and was amazed that he improved after two or three treatments. What worked on a veterinarian seemed likely to work on his patients. So, after studying the techniques for a couple of years, he began offering them to pets.

Leigh Tindale’s dog Charlie had a serious heart condition. After Charlie had a heart attack, Tindale says, she was prepared to put him to sleep, but Farber’s treatments eased her dog’s suffering so much that she was able to keep him alive for an additional five months. And Priscilla Dewing reports that her horse, Nappy, “moves more easily and rides more comfortably” after a chiropractic adjustment.

Farber is certain that the holistic approach will grow more popular with time, and if the past is any indication, he may be right: Since 1982, membership in the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association has grown from 30 to over 700. “Sometimes it surprises me that it works so well,” he says. “I will do anything to help an animal. That’s my job.”

24. What do some of Farber’s coworkers think of him?

A. He’s odd.

B. He’s strict.

C. He’s brave.

D. He’s rude.

25. Why did Farber decide to try acupuncture on pets?

A. He was trained in it at university.

B. He was inspired by another veterinarian.

C. He benefited from it as a patient.

D. He wanted to save money for pet owners.

26. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

A. Steps of a chiropractic treatment.

B. The complexity of veterinarians’ work.

C. Examples of rare animal diseases.

D. The effectiveness of holistic medicine.

27. Why does the author mention the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association?

A. To prove Farber’s point.

B. To emphasize its importance.

C. To praise veterinarians.

D. To advocate animal protection.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

296+107=403

**原文出处：**

https://vcahospitals.com/west-los-angeles/primary/team/william-farber

**主旨概要：**

兽医William Farber 奉行中西医结合的整体医学疗法，用针灸、按摩等方式治疗动物并取得了良好疗效。

**文化背景：**

1. 整体医学(holistic medicine)是从整体角度研究人体疾病发生发展规律、疾病中人体各部分之间的相互联系及所导致的机体状态的变化规律，并从整体角度研究疾病的预防治疗方法的一门学科，与中医理念一脉相承，它是替代医学和实证医学的结合。

2. 科罗拉多州立大学(Colorado State University，简称CSU)是一所位于美国科罗拉多州的公立研究型大学，该大学在农业科学、工程学、环境科学和兽医学等领域享有较高的学术声誉，与Farber的职业相照应。

3. 替代疗法(alternative treatments)指用其他非药物、非手术手段代替药物或手术对患者进行治疗的方式。主要包括中医的针灸、按摩、推拿等治疗方式。目前替代疗法还包含心理治疗、催眠治疗、芳香治疗、冥想治疗等。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

defensive 存有戒心的

holistic [医学术语]功能整体性的（holistic medicine 整体医学）

ahead of one’s time (观念)超前

have the last laugh笑到最后，取得最后胜利

herbal medicine 草药疗法

start out as起初是(某身份)

an alternative treatment 替代疗法

put ... to sleep 给(患病动物)实施安乐死

**答案及解析**

**24. A。推理判断题。**

根据第一段第一句I am not crazy以及第三句中的 … some of his coworkers occasionally laugh at his unusual methods可知，Farber的一些同事认为他很怪异，因此A项正确。

**25. C。推理判断题。**

根据第二段内容可知，20年前有段时间Farber背部疼痛难忍，用药无效后尝试接受中医针灸治疗并取得很好的治疗效果。他受到启发，经过多年研习后，将此疗法应用于动物，因此C项正确。

**26. D。主旨大意题。**

第三段通过两个具体的治疗案例说明整体医学疗法对于动物治疗的有效性，因此D项正确。

**27. A。推理判断题。**

从最后一段可知，兽医William Farber确信整体医学将会越来越受欢迎。自1982年以来，美国整体医疗兽医协会会员人数的增长印证了这一观点，因此A项正确。

**三. 阅读理解C篇  原题**

Is comprehension the same whether a person reads a text onscreen or on paper? And are listening to and viewing content as effective as reading the written word when covering the same material? The answers to both questions are often “no.” The reasons relate to a variety of factors, including reduced concentration, an entertainment mindset(心态) and a tendency to multitask while consuming digital content.

When reading texts of several hundred words or more, learning is generally more successful when it’s on paper than onscreen. A large amount of research confirms this finding. The benefits of print reading particularly shine through when experimenters move from posing simple tasks—like identifying the main idea in a reading passage—to ones that require mental abstraction—such as drawing inferences from a text.

The differences between print and digital reading results are partly related to paper’s physical properties. With paper, there is a literal laying on of hands, along with the visual geography of distinct pages. People often link their memory of what they’ve read to how far into the book it was or where it was on the page.

But equally important is the mental aspect. Reading researchers have proposed a theory called “shallowing hypothesis(假说).” According to this theory, people approach digital texts with a mindset suited to social media, which are often not so serious, and devote less mental effort than when they are reading print.

Audio (音频) and video can feel more engaging than text, and so university teachers increasingly turn to these technologies—say, assigning an online talk instead of an article by the same person. However, psychologists have demonstrated that when adults read news stories, they remember more of the content than if they listen to or view identical pieces.

Digital texts, audio and video all have educational roles, especially when providing resources not available in print. However, for maximizing learning where mental focus and reflection are called for, educators shouldn’t assume all media are the same, even when they contain identical words.

28. What does the underlined phrase “shine through” in paragraph 2 mean?

A. Seem unlikely to last.

B. Seem hard to explain.

C. Become ready to use.

D. Become easy to notice.

29. What does the shallowing hypothesis assume?

A. Readers treat digital texts lightly.

B. Digital texts are simpler to understand.

C. People select digital texts randomly.

D. Digital texts are suitable for social media.

30. Why are audio and video increasingly used by university teachers?

A. They can hold students’ attention.

B. They are more convenient to prepare.

C. They help develop advanced skills.

D. They are more informative than text.

31. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

A. Students should apply multiple learning techniques.

B. Teachers should produce their own teaching material.

C. Print texts cannot be entirely replaced in education.

D. Education outside the classroom cannot be ignored.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

345+145=490

**原文出处：**

https://theconversation.com/why-we-remember-more-by-reading-especially-print-than-from-audio-or-video-159522

**主旨概要：**

作者介绍了纸质阅读与数字阅读在理解和记忆方面的优劣。强调了音频和视频尽管更具吸引力，但在信息记忆上不如纸质阅读。

**文化背景：**

Shallowing hypothesis是一个心理学和认知科学领域的概念。这一假设认为，随着人们越来越多地依赖于数字化平台获取信息，阅读和信息处理方式变得更为表面化，体现在：注意力分散、阅读深度减少、信息过载与即时满足。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

onscreen 在屏幕上

abstraction 抽象

engaging 有吸引力的

shine through 表现明显

draw inferences from 从……中推断出结论

physical properties 物理特性

laying on of hands 按手；按手礼

visual geography 视觉布局

**长难句分析:**

The benefits of print reading particularly shine through when experimenters move from posing simple tasks—like identifying the main idea in a reading passage—to ones that require mental abstraction — such as drawing inferences from a text.

句意：纸质阅读的好处尤其突显在实验者从简单任务——比如识别阅读文章的主旨——转向需要思维抽象的任务时——比如从文本中推断出信息。

分析：本句是一个主从复合句。when引导时间状语从句，其中like identifying the main idea in a reading passage和such as drawing inferences from a text分别补充说明simple tasks和ones that require mental abstraction。

**答案及解析**

**28. D。词义猜测题。**

根据第二段中的…learning is generally more successful when it’s on paper than onscreen. A large amount of research confirms this finding可知，画线短语所在句的意思是：当实验人员从简单的任务，如确定阅读段落的大意，转向需要抽象思维的任务，如从文章中推断出结论时，纸质阅读的益处尤为明显。

**29. A。推理判断题。**

根据第四段中的According to this theory, people approach digital texts with a mindset suited to social media, which are often not so serious, and devote less mental effort than when they are reading print可知，读者对待数字文本投入的脑力要少，持不严肃、轻松的态度。

**30. A。细节理解题。**

根据第五段中的Audio and video can feel more engaging than text, and so university teachers increasingly turn to these technologies…可知，大学老师越来越多使用音频和视频，是因为它们比文本更具吸引力，即能够吸引学生的注意力。

**31. C。推理判断题。**

根据最后一段中的However, for maximizing learning where mental focus and reflection are called for, educators shouldn’t assume all media are the same, even when they contain identical words可知，教育工作者不应该认为所有的媒体都是一样的。结合本段首句Digital texts, audio and video all have educational roles和文章的主旨——纸质阅读比数字阅读更有利于理解和记忆可知，作者暗示纸质阅读不能被完全取代。

**四. 阅读理解D篇  原题**

In the race to document the species on Earth before they go extinct, researchers and citizen scientists have collected billions of records. Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records. Though they are useful for detecting shifts in the number and variety of species in an area, a new Stanford study has found that this type of record is not perfect.

“With the rise of technology it is easy for people to make observations of different species with the aid of a mobile application,” said Barnabas Daru, who is lead author of the study and assistant professor of biology in the Stanford School of Humanities and Sciences. “These observations now outnumber the primary data that comes from physical specimens (标本), and since we are increasingly using observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable?”

Using a global dataset of 1.9 billion records of plants, insects, birds, and animals, Daru and his team tested how well these data represent actual global biodiversity patterns.

“We were particularly interested in exploring the aspects of sampling that tend to bias (使有偏差) data, like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it,” said Daru.

Their study revealed that the large number of observation-only records did not lead to better global coverage. Moreover, these data are biased and favor certain regions, time periods, and species. This makes sense because the people who get observational biodiversity data on mobile devices are often citizen scientists recording their encounters with species in areas nearby. These data are also biased toward certain species with attractive or eye-catching features.

What can we do with the imperfect datasets of biodiversity?

“Quite a lot,” Daru explained. “Biodiversity apps can use our study results to inform users of oversampled areas and lead them to places—and even species—that are not well-sampled. To improve the quality of observational data, biodiversity apps can also encourage users to have an expert confirm the identification of their uploaded image.”

32. What do we know about the records of species collected now?

A. They are becoming outdated.

B. They are mostly in electronic form.

C. They are limited in number.

D. They are used for public exhibition.

33. What does Daru’s study focus on?

A. Threatened species.

B. Physical specimens.

C. Observational data.

D. Mobile applications.

34. What has led to the biases according to the study?

A. Mistakes in data analysis.

B. Poor quality of uploaded pictures.

C. Improper way of sampling.

D. Unreliable data collection devices.

35. What is Daru’s suggestion for biodiversity apps?

A. Review data from certain areas.

B. Hire experts to check the records.

C. Confirm the identity of the users.

D. Give guidance to citizen scientists.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

364+122=486

**原文出处：**

http://news.stanford.edu/stories/2023/05/study-examines-biases-coverage-gaps-biodiversity-data

**主旨概要：**

斯坦福大学的研究人员发现，当前利用技术手段进行生物采样的过程可能存在偏差。本文分析了造成这些偏差的原因，并提出了完善生物采样数据的科学性的方法。

**文化背景：**

公民科学家(Citizen Scientist)是指那些在科学研究中参与数据收集、分析和解决问题的普通民众，他们通常没有正式的科学背景或训练。

随着现代技术的发展，用于促进科学研究、保护生物多样性和支持环境保护的生物采集形式发生变化。公民科学家可以利用手机等移动设备快速记录生物特征和环境信息。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

go extinct 灭绝

in the form of 以……的形式

with the rise of 随着……的兴起

with the aid of 借助于……

application 应用程序

outnumber  比……多

citizen scientist 公民科学家

eye-catching  抢眼的，引人注目的

be limited in number 数量有限

**长难句分析:**

These observations now outnumber the primary data that comes from physical specimens, and since we are increasingly using observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable?

句意：这些观察结果现在已经超过了来自实物标本的原始数据，而且由于我们越来越多地使用观察数据来研究物种如何响应全球变化，我想知道：它们是否可用？

分析：本句是一个并列句，前半句中的that引导限制性定语从句，修饰先行词the primary data；后半句中的since引导原因状语从句，how引导宾语从句，作investigate的宾语。

**答案及解析**

**32. B。细节理解题。**

根据第一段第二句Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records可知，现在大多数生物多样性的记录都是以照片、视频和其他电子形式存在的。

**33. C。推理判断题。**

根据第二段第二句“These observations now outnumber the primary data ... Are they usable?”和第三段可知，Daru的研究重点是这些数据在多大程度上代表了实际的全球生物多样性，故他的研究聚焦的是样本数据。

**34. C。推理判断题。**

根据第四段中的 ... like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it和第五段可知，收集生物采样数据的人有一定的主观性，这些不当的采样方式会导致收集到的数据产生偏差。

**35. D。推理判断题。**

根据最后一段可知，Daru认为biodiversity apps可以根据研究结果引导采样人员关注样本采集不足的地区和物种，鼓励他们让专家确认上传样本图片中的物种。因此，Daru建议biodiversity apps 提供给采样人员一些指导意见。

**五. 七选五 原题**

Not all great writers are great spellers. If you want to be published, it’s vital to submit a perfect, professionally presented manuscript (原稿).   36   No editor is likely to tolerate a writer who does not take the trouble to spell words correctly.

I keep two reference books close-by on my desk: dictionary and thesaurus(同义词词典). I don’t trust my laptop’s spellchecker.   37   Of course, these days there are plenty of online dictionaries and thesauruses, but I’m old-fashioned enough to prefer a hard cover and pages I can leaf through with my fingers. I use the Concise Oxford Dictionary and the Collins Thesaurus.

  38   It should give you a precise definition of each word, thus differentiating it from other words whose meanings are similar, but not identical. It will also usually show how the word is pronounced.

In addition, I have an old two-volume copy of the Shorter Oxford Dictionary, picked up a few years ago in a bookshop sale for just 99 pence. Of course, with its 2,672 pages, it’s not exactly short. It contains around 163,000 words, plus word combinations and idiomatic phrases.   39   However, if I need to check the origin of a word or to look up examples of its usage, there’s nothing better.

For well over a hundred years the most influential English dictionary was Samuel Johnson’s Dictionary of the English Language published in 1755. “To make dictionaries is dull (乏味) work,” wrote Johnson, illustrating one definition of “dull”.   40   A few minutes spent casting your eye over a page or two can be a rewarding experience.

A. I don’t often use this dictionary.

B. It takes no account of the context.

C. But I still don’t want to replace them.

D. But a dictionary can be a pleasure to read.

E. Of course, a dictionary is not only for spelling.

F. That means good grammar and no spelling mistakes.

G. Dictionaries don’t always give you enough information.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

253+54=307

**原文出处：**

https://majorstreet.com.au/blogs/news-articles/common-writing-mistakes-authors

**主旨概要：**

作者介绍了自己对纸质词典使用的经验、心得以及个人情感体会。

**文化背景：**

塞缪尔·约翰逊(Samuel Johnson)是英国作家、文学评论家和诗人，1709年9月7日出生于英国斯塔福德郡利奇菲尔德。1728年进入牛津大学学习，但因家贫而中途辍学。1737年开始为《绅士杂志》撰写文章。此后自编周刊《漫步者》（1750-1752）。1755年编成《英语大辞典》，约翰逊从此扬名。约翰逊于1784年12月去世。一生重要作品有长诗《伦敦》（1738）、《人类欲望的虚幻》（1749）、《阿比西尼亚王子》（1759）等，还编注了《莎士比亚集》（1765）。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

take the trouble to do sth 费心去做某事

reference books 参考书

take account of sth 考虑到，顾及

a hard cover 硬皮书，精装本

leaf through 浏览

pick up (碰巧或廉价地)买到

differentiate 区分

word combination 词组搭配

idiomatic phrase 习语

there’s nothing better 无与伦比

cast one’s eye over 浏览

**长难句分析:**

Of course, these days there are plenty of online dictionaries and thesauruses, but I’m old-fashioned enough to prefer a hard cover and pages I can leaf through with my fingers.

句意：当然，如今虽然有很多在线词典和同义词词典，但我还是足够守旧，更喜欢硬皮封面和可以用手指翻阅的页面。

分析：这是一个并列主从复合句，but连接两个并列句。在后半部分中，包含一个省略了关系词的定语从句，修饰先行词pages。

**答案及解析**

36. F。空前提到了对于被出版的文稿来说，提交一份完美、专业呈现的原稿至关重要。因此， F项“That means good grammar and no spelling mistakes”是合适的，因为它与前文提到的专业要求相呼应。

37. B。B项It takes no account of the context解释了空前I don’t trust my laptop’s spellchecker的原因。B项中的It指代my laptop’s spellchecker。

38. E。本段是对纸质词典功能进行进一步阐释。此外，下文It should give you a precise definition of each word中的It应指代E项的a dictionary。

39. A。根据空后的However以及there’s nothing better可知，空后是对词典的褒奖。所以可以推断However前面的内容是对词典的“否定”。故选A。

40. D。根据空后内容可知，即使是浏览一页或两页也能是一种乐趣。因此，这与D项“But a dictionary can be a pleasure to read”契合，因为它强调了阅读词典的有趣之处。

**六. 完形填空 原题**

I’ve been motivated—and demotivated—by other folks’ achievements all my life.

When I was a teenager, a neighborhood friend   41   a marathon race. Feeling motivated, I started running   42  , but then two things happened. First, a girl I met one day told me she was   43   for a “super,” referring to a 52.4-mile double marathon. Then, the next day I went on my longest run—15 miles. To be honest, I   44   it! Between the girl making my   45   seem small and the pure boredom of jogging, I decided that the only   46   I’d ever run again is if a big dog was running after me!

So I   47   cycling. I got a good bike and rode a lot. I   48   of entering cycle races until I flew to San Diego to visit my sister. While she was at work one day, I   49   her bike and went for a ride. The   50  : The roads there went through large valleys where I’d be riding uphill for miles at a time. I’d never faced such   51  . That day, I got   52   by about 100 “local” bikers who were used to such roads. When I got back home, suddenly riding my bike didn’t seem quite as   53  .

I’ve   54   a lot since then. I’ve come to accept that whatever   55   I set for myself, they just have to be my own.

41. A. knew

B. held

C. won

D. quit

42. A. regularly

B. silently

C. proudly

D. recently

43. A. asking

B. looking

C. waiting

D. training

44. A. made

B. believed

C. hated

D. deserved

45. A. advantage

B. achievement

C. contribution

D. influence

46. A. way

B. risk

C. place

D. reason

47. A. gave up

B. went on

C. turned to

D. dealt with

48. A. heard

B. dreamed

C. complained

D. approved

49. A. painted

B. borrowed

C. bought

D. parked

50. A. problem

B. secret

C. principle

D. advice

51. A. dangers

B. events

C. opponents

D. challenges

52. A. passed

B. convinced

C. admired

D. stopped

53. A. reliable

B. convenient

C. familiar

D. appealing

54. A. traveled

B. matured

C. missed

D. worried

55. A. limits

B. dates

C. goals

D. tests

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

215

**主旨概要：**

本文主要讲述了作者受到朋友赢得马拉松比赛的激励而开始跑步，但因遇到困难而放弃。继而转向骑自行车，但又因在圣地亚哥骑车时遇到挑战而失去信心。从这些挫折中，作者变得成熟，并意识到无论设定什么目标，都必须适合自己。只有这样，才会最终收获全新的自我。

**文化背景：**

马拉松(Marathon)长跑是国际上非常普及的长跑比赛项目，全程距离26英里385码，折合为42.195公里（也有说法为42.193公里）。分全程马拉松(Full Marathon)、半程马拉松(Half Marathon)和四分马拉松(Quarter Marathon)三种。以全程马拉松比赛最为普及，一般提及马拉松，即指全程马拉松。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

demotivate 使失去动力

to be honest 说实话

run after 追赶

dream of doing sth 梦想做某事

go for a ride 去骑行

**长难句分析:**

Between the girl making my achievement seem small and the pure boredom of jogging, I decided that the only reason I’d ever run again is if a big dog was running after me！

句意：这个女孩让我觉得自己的成就很渺小，加上慢跑的无聊，我决定以后再也不跑步了，除非有只大狗追着我跑！

分析：这是一个主从复合句。Between the girl making my achievement seem small and the pure boredom of jogging是介词短语，I decided后跟一个that引导的宾语从句，其中包含一个省略了关系词的定语从句。

**考点分析：**



**答案及解析**

41. C。根据下句中的Feeling motivated可推断出，一位邻居朋友赢得了(won)马拉松比赛。

42. A。根据下文的the next day I went on my longest run可知，作者开始了定期(regularly)跑步。

43. D。根据空后的a 52.4-mile double marathon可知，作者遇到的这个女孩正在

参加“超级”训练(training)，指的是 52.4 英里的双程马拉松比赛。

44. C。根据下文的the pure boredom of jogging可知，作者讨厌(hated)长跑。

45. B。那个女孩让作者的成就(achievement)看起来很小，指的是那个女孩参加52.4英里和作者的最高纪录只有15英里形成对比。

46. D。根据本句if a big dog was running after me可知，作者指的是跑步的理由(reason)。

47. C。根据上文可知，跑步并没有带给作者成就感，故而转向(turned to)骑行。

48. B。根据上文中作者想在一些方面取得成就可知，作者梦想(dreamed of)参加比赛，取得成就。

49. B。根据上文中I flew to San Diego to visit my sister. While she was at work one day可知，作者去看望妹妹，应该是借了(borrowed)妹妹的自行车。

50. A。根据下文的The roads there went through large valleys where I’d be riding uphill for miles at a time可知，作者在骑行的过程中遇到了问题(problem)。

51. D。根据上句where I’d be riding uphill for miles at a time可知，作者在骑行过程中需要不断上坡，所以是挑战(challenges)。

52. A。根据下文的100 “local” bikers who were used to such roads可知，作者被当地的骑行者超过(got passed)了。

53. D。结合本段I got a good bike and rode a lot可知，作者刚开始对骑行兴致勃勃，直到去圣地亚哥之后遭遇了路上的困难，被当地的骑行者赶超，导致骑自行车也没有那么大的吸引力(appealing)了。

54. B。根据后句中I’ve come to accept that whatever   55   I set for myself, they just have to be my own可知，作者明白了一个道理，所以是成熟了(matured)很多。

55. C。作者已经开始接受一个道理，无论为自己设定了什么目标(goals)，它们都必须是自己的。

**七. 语法填空 原题**

Heatherwick Studio recently built a greenhouse at the edge of the National Trust’s Woolbeding Gardens. This beautiful structure, named Glasshouse, is at the centre of a new garden that shows how the Silk Road influences English gardens even in modern times.

The latest  56  (engineer) techniques are applied to create this protective  57  (function) structure that is also beautiful. The design features ten steel “sepals (萼片)” made of glass and aluminium(铝). These sepals open on warm days  58  (give) the inside plants sunshine and fresh air. In cold weather, the structure stays  59  (close) to protect the plants.

Further, the Silk Route Garden around the greenhouse  60  (walk) visitors through a journey influenced by the ancient Silk Road, by which silk as well as many plant species came to Britain for  61  first time. These plants included modern Western  62  (favourite) such as rosemary, lavender and fennel. The garden also contains a winding path that guides visitors through the twelve regions of the Silk Road. The path offers over 300 plant species for visitors to see, too.

The Glasshouse stands  63  a great achievement in contemporary design, to house the plants of the southwestern part of China at the end of a path retracing (追溯) the steps along the Silk Route  64  brought the plants from their native habitat in Asia to come to define much of the  65  (rich) of gardening in England.

**语篇解读**

**词数：**

215

**原文出处：**

https://www.dezeen.com/2022/06/27/heatherwice-studio-unfolding-glasshouse-woolbeding-estate-national-trust/

**主旨概要：**

英国“丝路花园”的设计体现了古丝绸之路对英国园林艺术的独特影响。

**文化背景：**

赫斯维克工作室(Heatherwick Studio)由英国建筑师Thomas Heatherwick于1994年在伦敦成立，其创建了一种以发现与发明精神为内核的创意实践设计方式。赫斯维克工作室也因此成为新时代英国以及世界先锋建筑浪潮的前沿机构之一。赫斯维克工作室拥有超过150名问题解决专家，创造和设计建筑、空间、城市规划、产品及基础设施，专注于世界各大城市能为社会带来积极影响的项目。赫斯维克工作室致力于探索从人类经验而不是任何固定的设计教条中驱动社会积极发展的方法，令所有人共享的现实世界变得更美好。

**语言知识**

**重难点词及语块:**

at the edge of 在……的边缘

at the centre of  在……的中央

in modern times 在现代

the latest engineering techniques 最新的工程技术

a winding path 蜿蜒的小路

contemporary design 当代设计

**长难句分析:**

Further, the Silk Route Garden around the greenhouse walks visitors through a journey influenced by the ancient Silk Road, by which silk as well as many plant species came to Britain for the first time.

句意：此外，温室周围的丝绸之路花园将带领游客体验受古丝绸之路影响的旅程，丝绸和许多植物物种就是通过这条丝绸之路首次来到英国的。

分析：这是一个主从复合句。主句为the Silk Route Garden around the greenhouse walks visitors through a journey influenced by the ancient Silk Road…，by which是“介词+which”引导的非限制性定语从句，补充说明先行词the ancient Silk Road。

**考点分析：**



**答案及解析**

56. engineering。考查非谓语动词。分析结构可知，此处需要一个定语修饰名词techniques。动名词engineering表示“工程设计，工程学”，用来修饰techniques，表示“这些技术是工程学领域的”。

57. functional。考查形容词。分析句子结构可知，空处需要填形容词作定语，修饰空后的名词structure。

58. to give。考查非谓语动词。根据上下文语境可知，这些萼片在温暖的日子里张开，是要为里面的植物提供阳光和新鲜空气。因此空处需要填动词不定式作目的状语。

59. closed。考查形容词。“stay + 形容词”表示保持某种状态。

60. walks。考查时态和主谓一致。分析句子结构可知，the Silk Route Garden与visitors之间缺谓语。根据前文的open和stays可知，空处需用一般现在时，故填walks。

61. the。考查冠词。for the first time 意为“第一次”，为固定搭配。

62. favourites。考查名词复数。根据空后的such as rosemary, lavender and fennel可知，此处应填名词的复数形式。favourite作名词意为“特别喜欢的事物”。

63. as。考查介词。根据句子结构可知，stands为谓语动词，a great achievement为宾语。stands为不及物动词，因此后面需要加介词。根据句意可知，此处含义为“温室作为当代设计的最高成就而存在”。stand as意为“作为……而存在”，因此应填as。

64. which/that。考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知，…along the Silk Route  64  brought the plants from their native habitat in Asia to come to define much of…是一个限制性定语从句，该从句修饰先行词a path，故填which或that。

65. richness。考查名词。根据空前的the和空后的of可知，此处缺名词，故填rich的名词形式richness。

**八. 写作第一节 原题**

假定你是李华，上周五你们班在公园上了一堂美术课。请你给英国朋友Chris写一封邮件分享这次经历，内容包括:

(1) 你完成的作品;

(2) 你的感想。

**注意:**

(1) 写作词数应为80个左右;

(2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Chris,

I’m writing to share with you an art class I had in a park last Friday.

Yours,

Li Hua

**参考范文**

Dear Chris,

I’m writing to share with you an art class I had in a park last Friday. It was a unique experience to draw under the open sky. I completed a painting of the park’s scenery, capturing the bright colors of the flowers and the calmness of the lake. It was a challenge to work with natural light and the changing shadows, but it made my artwork more dynamic and alive.

I felt a deep connection with nature and art during this class. It was a refreshing break from the usual classroom environment, and it inspired me to see the world from different perspectives. I hope to have more opportunities like this in the future.

Yours,

Li Hua

**九. 第二节读后续写 原题**

I met Gunter on a cold, wet and unforgettable evening in September. I had planned to fly to Vienna and take a bus to Prague for a conference. Due to a big storm, my flight had been delayed by an hour and a half. I touched down in Vienna just 30 minutes before the departure of the last bus to Prague. The moment I got off the plane, I ran like crazy through the airport building and jumped into the first taxi on the rank without a second thought.

That was when I met Gunter. I told him where I was going, but he said he hadn’t heard of the bus station. I thought my pronunciation was the problem, so I explained again more slowly, but he still looked confused. When I was about to give up, Gunter fished out his little phone and rang up a friend. After a heated discussion that lasted for what seemed like a century, Gunter put his phone down and started the car.

Finally, with just two minutes to spare we rolled into the bus station. Thankfully, there was a long queue (队列) still waiting to board the bus. Gunter parked the taxi behind the bus, turned around, and looked at me with a big smile on his face. “We made it,” he said.

Just then I realised that I had zero cash in my wallet. I flashed him an apologetic smile as I pulled out my Portuguese bankcard. He tried it several times, but the card machine just did not play along. A feeling of helplessness washed over me as I saw the bus queue thinning out.

At this moment, Gunter pointed towards the waiting hall of the bus station. There, at the entrance, was a cash machine. I jumped out of the car, made a mad run for the machine, and popped my card in, only to read the message: “Out of order. Sorry.”

**注意:**

(1) 续写词数应为150个左右;

(2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I ran back to Gunter and told him the bad news.

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

Four days later, when I was back in Vienna, I called Gunter as promised.

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**参考范文**

I ran back to Gunter and told him the bad news.He looked at me with a mix of concern and understanding. “Don’t worry,” he said, “we’ll figure something out.” He then took out his wallet and handed me some money. “Here, take this for the fare,” he offered. I was overwhelmed by his kindness, but I hesitated, not wanting to take his money. “Please,” he insisted, “it’s the least I can do.” With a grateful heart, I accepted his offer and thanked him. As I boarded the bus, I promised to repay him the next time I was in Vienna.

Four days later, when I was back in Vienna, I called Gunter as promised. We met at a cozy café, where I returned the money he had lent me and we shared stories of our travels. Gunter’s generosity had not only saved my trip but also taught me a valuable lesson about the kindness of strangers. As we parted ways, I knew that our brief encounter had forged a friendship that would last beyond that unforgettable evening. I left the café with a warm feeling in my heart, grateful for the unexpected turn of events that had brought us together.