

# 英语

全卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

- 1.答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
- 2.请按题号顺序在答题卡上各题目的答题区域内作答，写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 3.选择题用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上把所选答案的标号涂黑；非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上作答；字体工整，笔迹清楚。
- 4.考试结束后，请将试卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例： How much is the shirt?

A.£19.15.      B.£9.18.      C.£9.15.

答案是 C。

1. When does the lecture finish?

A. At about 3 p. m.      B. At about 4 p. m.      C. At about 5 p. m.

2. Why does the woman refuse the cola?

A. She doesn't want to be sleepless.

B. She needs to lose weight.

C. She dislikes the taste.

3. What will the man most probably do next for the woman?

A. Present the receipt.      B. Measure her feet.      C. Change a bigger pair for her.

4. What is the man's feeling at last?

A. Amusement.      B. Sympathy.      C. Relief.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their insufficient sleep.      B. The unusual weather.      C. Their warm dormitory.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. Whose birthday was yesterday?

A. The woman's.      B. The man's.      C. Tom's.

7. Why does the woman prepare a knife when making a cake?

A. To check if the cake is done.

B. To cut the cake into pieces.

C. To stop the cake from burning.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the speakers just do?

A. They practised dancing together.

B. They performed in a musical.

C. They watched a show.

9. What was the woman in the past?

A. A host.      B. A dancer.      C. A singer.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did the woman finish her project?

A. On December 18th.      B. On November 16th.      C. On November 13th.

11. Which paper will the woman probably write tonight?

A. Brown Bear Populations.

B. The Wonders of Liquids.

C. The War of 1823.

12. How does the woman feel about her project?

A. Worried.      B. Excited.      C. Disappointed.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Workmates.      B. Father and daughter.      C. Teacher and student.

14. What suggestion does the woman make?

A. People should limit their phone use.

B. Parents should punish their children.

C. Teachers should keep their students' phones.

15. How did students react to the ban?

A. They got upset about it.      B. They were surprised at it.      C. They became used to it.

16. What is the most important about phone use?

A. Leaving phones at home.      B. Exercising self-control.      C. Electing a monitor.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many African countries has Dieuveil Malonga visited?

A.38.      B.30.      C.54.

18. What did Dieuveil Malonga do?

A. He opened a Michelin-starred restaurant.

B. He offered cooking courses.

C. He set up a website.

19. Why did Dieuveil Malonga give the example of Nigeria?

A. To show the differences between countries.

B. To emphasize the diversity of African food.

C. To promote his restaurants in Nigeria.

20. Where did Dieuveil Malonga open a restaurant in 2020?

A. In Rwanda.      B. In France.      C. In Germany.

## 第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分 50 分)

### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

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。

#### A

##### WHEN CHOCOLATE BECOMES A WORK OF ART!

Chocolate is delicious; we all know that. But it isn't just for eating, as these chocolate works of art clearly show.

##### Chocolate Mailbox

In 2011, chocolate company Godiva made a chocolate mailbox with white truffle hearts to celebrate Valentine's Day. The mailbox was on display at its shop on Fifth Avenue in New York City. Customers could post their love letters there, and the company would stamp and mail them for free during the three weeks leading up to Valentine's Day.

##### Chocolate Sofa

In 2009, chocolate company Galaxy used 250 kg of their own chocolate to make a chocolate sofa. The sofa was a part of their "Irresistible Reads" campaign, which was designed to promote reading. It was put on display in Victoria Embankment Gardens in London. Photos were taken of British TV actress Emilia Fox sitting on the sofa reading a book.

##### Chocolate Tree

In 2012, Patrick Roger made a five-metre tree from five tons of chocolate. The sculpture, which was at Roger's shop in Paris, even had chocolate monkeys hanging from chocolate branches. Roger wanted to raise awareness of the problems facing African wildlife.

## Chocolate Hotel Suite

In 2011, French chocolatier Patrick Roger worked with fashion icon Karl Lagerfeld. The room, at the La Reserve hotel in Paris, had a chocolate carpet, chocolate bed and chocolate nightstand full of chocolate books. Sitting on the bed was a chocolate man eating a Magnum ice cream.

1. Which work was designed to encourage people to read?

- A. Chocolate Mailbox.
- B. Chocolate Sofa.
- C. Chocolate Hotel Suite.
- D. Chocolate Tree.

2. What do Chocolate Mailbox and Chocolate Hotel Suite have in common?

- A. They were made to celebrate Valentine's Day.
- B. They had a chocolate carpet.
- C. They were created in the same year.
- D. People could sit in them to eat ice cream.

3. In which section of a magazine can we read the text?

- A. Entertainment.
- B. Nature.
- C. Education.
- D. Art.

【答案】1. B    2. C    3. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四个用巧克力制成的艺术品。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Chocolate Sofa”下面的“The sofa was a part of their “Irresistible Reads” campaign, which was designed to promote reading. (这款沙发是他们“不可抗拒的阅读”活动的一部分，旨在促进阅读。)”可知，巧克力沙发的设计初衷是为了鼓励阅读。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Chocolate Mailbox”的“In 2011, chocolate company Godiva made a chocolate mailbox with white truffle hearts to celebrate Valentine's Day.(2011 年，巧克力公司 Godiva 制作了一个白松露心形巧克力邮箱来庆祝情人节。)”和“Chocolate Hotel Suite”的“In 2011, French chocolatier Patrick Roger worked with fashion icon Karl Lagerfeld.(2011 年，法国巧克力制造商帕特里克·罗杰与时尚偶像卡尔·拉格菲尔德合作。)”可知，这两件艺术品都是在 2011 年制作出来的。故选 C。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Chocolate is delicious; we all know that. But it isn't just for eating, as these chocolate works of art clearly show.(巧克力很美味，我们都知道。但正如这些巧克力艺术品清楚表明的那样，这不仅仅

是为了吃。) ”并结合下文可知，本文主要介绍了四个用巧克力制成的艺术品，因此最有可能在杂志的“艺术”栏目找到。故选 D。

## B

It's May, which means that millions of students are getting ready to receive their college diplomas. Grace Bush is one of them. Grace is just 16 years old — at the age when most teenagers have not even completed high school, Grace has graduated from Florida Atlantic University (FAU) with a bachelor's degree in criminal justice. What's even more astonishing is that the brilliant girl received her high school diploma from Florida Atlantic High School a week after she had graduated college!

While pursuing two diplomas would have been enough to keep most kids busy, Grace, who graduated with a 3.86 grade-point average, seemed to even find time to play the flute (长笛) for two bands.

Though this youngest FAU graduate has attracted national attention with her unique accomplishments, for Grace, this is not deviant. That's because she comes from a family of overachievers. Her 19-year-old sister Gisla, who is currently pursuing a master's degree, also graduated at 16, while her 17-year-old sister Gabrielle, is already pursuing her master's degree and is scheduled to graduate from FAU this summer.

Grace's education began when she was a toddler (刚学会走路的孩子). She learned to read by snuggling (依偎) close to her two sisters while they were being taught and was proficient by the time she turned two. From then on, her mother decided to include Grace in all the school sessions she had with her two elder sisters. Not surprisingly, by the time she turned 13, the home schooled girl was ready for high school and college.

Grace plans to return to FAU in the fall to pursue a master's degree. Following that, the young girl wants to obtain a law degree and pursue a career that she hopes will end as a judge on the US Supreme Court.

4. What is Grace Bush interested in besides studying?

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Forming bands.  | B. Playing an instrument. |
| C. Reading novels. | D. Writing articles.      |

5. What does the underlined word “deviant” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- |              |             |             |              |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| A. Abnormal. | B. Awkward. | C. Visible. | D. Constant. |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|

6. How did Grace Bush receive education before she was 13 years old?

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. She was taught at home.       | B. She went to school as other kids. |
| C. She learned from her sisters. | D. She learned by herself.           |

7. Which of the following can best describe Grace?

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Humble and humorous. | B. Sporty and hardworking. |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|

C. Brilliant and ambitious.

D. Shy and innocent.

【答案】4. B      5. A      6. A      7. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 16 岁的格蕾丝·布什同时获得高中文凭和大学学位，展现了她非凡的学术才能，并计划继续攻读硕士及法律学位，目标成为最高法院法官。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段 “While pursuing two diplomas would have been enough to keep most kids busy, Grace, who graduated with a 3.86 grade-point average, seemed to even find time to play the flute for two bands.(虽然追求两个文凭足以让大多数孩子忙碌起来，但以平均 3.86 分的成绩毕业的格蕾丝似乎甚至抽出时间为两个乐队演奏长笛)” 可知，除了学习，格蕾丝·布什还对演奏乐器感兴趣。故选 B 项。

【5 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据文章第三段划线词后 “That’s because she comes from a family of overachievers. Her 19-year-old sister Gisla, who is currently pursuing a master’s degree, also graduated at 16, while her 17-year-old sister Gabrielle, is already pursuing her master’s degree and is scheduled to graduate from FAU this summer.(那是因为她来自一个优等生家庭。她 19 岁的姐姐吉斯拉目前正在攻读硕士学位，16 岁时也毕业了，而她 17 岁的姐姐加布里埃尔已经在攻读硕士学位，计划于今年夏天从 FAU 毕业)” 可知，格蕾丝的姐姐们都很优秀，因此她能取得优异的成就是很正常的事情，划线词前有 not，故划线词与 A 项 abnormal “不正常的，异常的” 词义相近。故选 A 项。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段 “Not surprisingly, by the time she turned 13, the home schooled girl was ready for high school and college.(毫不奇怪，当她 13 岁的时候，这个在家上学的女孩已经准备好上高中和大学了)” 可知，格蕾丝·布什在 13 岁之前是在家接受教育的。故选 A 项。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 “Grace is just 16 years old — at the age when most teenagers have not even completed high school, Grace has graduated from Florida Atlantic University (FAU) with a bachelor’s degree in criminal justice.(格蕾丝只有 16 岁，在大多数青少年甚至还没有完成高中学业的年龄，她毕业于佛罗里达大西洋大学(FAU)，获得了刑事司法学士学位)” 可知，格蕾丝是非常聪颖的，根据文章最后一段 “Grace plans to return to FAU in the fall to pursue a master’s degree. Following that, the young girl wants to obtain a law degree and pursue a career that she hopes will end as a judge on the US Supreme Court.(格蕾丝计划在秋天回到 FAU 攻读硕士学位。在那之后，这位年轻女孩想获得法律学位，她希望最终成为美国最高法院的法官)” 可知，格

蕾丝对自己的未来是充满抱负的。故选 C 项。

## C

A recent study from SMU psychologist Sarah Kucker at Oklahoma State University, suggests shyness can influence a child's performance in language assessments, depending on the level of social interaction required to complete the test.

Shy children tend to be reserved in everyday life, including communicating with others. The study concludes that the behaviour can make accurately assessing a child's language abilities more challenging since shy children find it harder to verbally (语言地) engage with clinicians (临床医师) and teachers than during less socially demanding tests.

The research involved 122 children of varying temperaments (性格) between the ages of 17 and 42 months, whose parents reported their child's shyness using an early childhood behaviour questionnaire. Each child underwent a series of three language tasks that required different levels of social interaction: a looking task, a pointing task, and a production task that required children to say the answer verbally. In each, the children were asked to find a known object from a set of pictures.

The results revealed significant differences in children's performance across the tasks depending on shyness. Shyer children did worse on the production task than their less-shy counterparts. However, all children performed well on the pointing task regardless of their shyness level. The looking task produced a little more different results, indicating that shy children were occasionally more accurate but less likely to respond.

"A child's temperament, especially their shyness, could strongly impact how they will do in language tasks," said Kucker. "When children are given assessments to evaluate their language abilities, clinicians and teachers should take into account the child's shyness level, perhaps using tasks that are less burdensome for them, such as pointing tasks instead of verbal ones."

Kucker believes acknowledging the impact of shyness will help professionals ensure language assessments are more effective and provide a more comprehensive understanding of a child's linguistic development. Moving forward, she and her team plan to explore the performance of shy and less-shy children on standardized language assessments.

8. What is the main purpose of the research conducted by Sarah Kucker?

- A. To develop new language assessment tasks for young children.
- B. To compare the intelligence levels of shy and less-shy children.
- C. To identify the root causes of shyness in children under four years old.

D. To understand shyness impact on kids' performance in language assessments.

9. Why did the researcher ask parents to answer a questionnaire?

A. To assign tasks accordingly.

B. To judge the children's ability.

C. To assess the children's shyness.

D. To know about the children's strength.

10. What can be inferred about the pointing task?

A. It was the hardest task.

B. It favoured shy children.

C. It was too easy for children.

D. It was unaffected by shyness.

11. Which field can the findings be applied to?

A. Language learning.

B. Character building.

C. Behaviour management.

D. Task designing.

【答案】 8. D     9. C     10. D     11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要说明了俄克拉荷马州立大学的心理学家 Sarah Kucker 最近的一项研究表明，羞怯会影响孩子在语言评估中的表现，这取决于完成测试所需的社会互动水平。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “A recent study from SMU psychologist Sarah Kucker at Oklahoma State University, suggests shyness can influence a child's performance in language assessments, depending on the level of social interaction required to complete the test.(俄克拉荷马州立大学的心理学家 Sarah Kucker 最近的一项研究表明，羞怯会影响孩子在语言评估中的表现，这取决于完成测试所需的社会互动水平)” 可知，Sarah Kucker 所做研究的主要目的是了解羞怯对儿童语言评估成绩的影响。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “The research involved 122 children of varying temperaments (性格) between the ages of 17 and 42 months, whose parents reported their child's shyness using an early childhood behaviour questionnaire.(这项研究涉及了 122 名年龄在 17 到 42 个月之间性格各异的孩子，他们的父母用一份儿童早期行为问卷报告了孩子的害羞情况)” 可知，研究者让家长完成问卷调查的目的是为了评估儿童的害羞程度。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段 “However, all children performed well on the pointing task regardless of their shyness level.(然而，不管他们的害羞程度如何，所有的孩子都表现得很好)” 可知，pointing task 不害羞的影响。故选 D。



【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “A recent study from SMU psychologist Sarah Kucker at Oklahoma State University, suggests shyness can influence a child’s performance in language assessments, depending on the level of social interaction required to complete the test.(俄克拉荷马州立大学的心理学家 Sarah Kucker 最近的一项研究表明, 羞怯会影响孩子在语言评估中的表现, 这取决于完成测试所需的社会互动水平)” 结合本文讲述的是害羞对儿童语言水平的影响, 故研究结果可以用于语言学习领域。故选 A。

D

Have you ever worried that you might smell bad? Well, you do have a smell, but not in the way you think. The human body releases hundreds of chemical compounds into the air every day, and these compounds reveal much more than just our health habits; they can also indicate our health situations.

In 1971, chemist Linus Pauling identified 250 different gaseous chemicals in our breath, known as VOCs. These VOCs originate from the body’s metabolic (新陈代谢) processes and are excreted (排泄) through skin glands. While sweat contributes to these VOCs, it only accounts for a small portion of them.

VOCs can reveal a lot about our health. For example, a sweet-smelling breath could be a sign of diabetes. Besides breath, VOCs are also released from our skin, and feces (粪便). A notable case involved Joy Milne, who noticed a change in her husband’s scent 12 years before he was diagnosed with Parkinson’s disease. Known as “the woman who can smell Parkinson’s,” Joy has been using her keen sense of smell to help scientists develop a simple swab test to diagnose the illnesses.

Animals with advanced sense of smell, like dogs, have demonstrated they can detect various types of cancer in humans. Although these scents are often undetectable to the human nose, they provide evidence that our bodies emit different scents when something is wrong.

The relationship between VOCs, and our health is still being studied. Studies have already shown that they can predict a person’s age within a few years based on their skin VOC profile. In one interview, Professor Morin stated, “We are at a relatively early stage in this research area, but we have already distinguished males from females based on the acidity of skin VOCs. We believe skin VOCs can reveal aspects of who we are, such as nutrition, health and stress. These signatures likely contain markers that can be used to diagnose disease.”

So, who knows—maybe one day we will be able to detect diseases simply by breathing into a device.

12. What do we learn about the VOCs according to the text?

- A. The VOCs are primarily composed of sweat.
- B. Skin VOCs reveal more about our health habits.

- C. Our body's metabolic processes are the source of VOCs.  
D. VOCs only released from our skin indicate health status.

13. Why does the author mention animals in paragraph 4?

- A. To argue we should rely more on animals.  
B. To show the superior intelligence of animals.  
C. To highlight VOCs' potential as diagnostic markers.  
D. To illustrate VOCs have the capability to cure cancers.

14. What future technology might arise from the understanding of VOCs?

- A. Devices that can breathe out disease-causing VOCs.  
B. Equipment that can analyze VOCs to diagnose diseases.  
C. Personalized perfumes that can mask disease-related VOCs.  
D. Advanced facilities that can use VOCs to cure diseases.

15. Which can be a suitable title for the passage?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. The Role of Sweat in Human Health      | B. Linus Pauling's Contributions to VOCs  |
| C. Smell of Body Contributing to Diseases | D. Detecting Diseases through Body Scents |

【答案】12. C    13. C    14. B    15. D

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文。文章介绍了人体释放的 VOCs 与健康状况之间的关系，解释了这些化学物质的来源、它如何揭示健康信息，以及科研人员如何利用这些信息探索疾病诊断的可能性。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段 “These VOCs originate from the body's metabolic (新陈代谢) processes and are excreted (排泄) through skin glands. (这些挥发性有机化合物来源于人体的代谢过程，并通过皮肤腺体排出体外。)” 可知，我们身体的代谢过程是这些挥发性有机化合物的来源。故选 C。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段 “Animals with advanced sense of smell, like dogs, have demonstrated they can detect various types of cancer in humans. Although these scents are often undetectable to the human nose, they provide evidence that our bodies emit different scents when something is wrong. (具有高级嗅觉的动物，如狗，已经证明它们可以检测出人类的各种癌症。虽然这些气味通常是人的鼻子无法察觉的，但它们提供了证据，表明我们的身体在出现问题时会发出不同的气味。)” 可知，作者提到像狗这样的动物是为了强调 VOCs 作为疾病诊断标记的潜力，因为这些动物能够嗅出人类身上的不同疾病，说明 VOCs 确实携带了与健康相关

的信息。故选 C。

#### 【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “So, who knows—maybe one day we will be able to detect diseases simply by breathing into a device. (所以, 谁知道呢——也许有一天我们可以通过对着一个设备呼吸来检测疾病。)” 可知, 未来可能产生的技术是能够分析 VOCs 来诊断疾病的设备。故选 B。

#### 【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 “The human body releases hundreds of chemical compounds into the air every day, and these compounds reveal much more than just our health habits; they can also indicate our health situations. (人体每天向空气中释放数百种化合物, 这些化合物揭示的不仅仅是我们的健康习惯; 它们也可以表明我们的健康状况。)” 以及全文内容可知, 本文主要围绕着人体释放的 VOCs 如何反映健康状况, 并有可能成为疾病诊断的工具这一主题展开。因此合适的标题为 “Detecting Diseases through Body Scents”。故选 D。

### 第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Once upon a time, sewing and mending (缝补) clothes was common. At some point in the last few decades, though, it became something of a lost art. 16 Schools stopped offering home economics classes, technology boomed and fast fashion became increasingly popular. All of a sudden, it's more inconvenient to fix something than it is to buy something new.

But all hope is not lost. 17 On one of the most pleasant corners of the Internet, you'll find lots of videos showcasing everything from visible mending to beginner sewing journeys.

18 Mending is a great way to reject consumerism. As any eco-expert will tell you, the best thing you can do is buy less to begin with. That means shopping for quality items that will stand the test of time, but also learning a few key skills so you can repair those items as needed rather than sentencing them to life in an already-overflowing landfill. It's also helpful to customize (改制) secondhand items which might not be exactly the right size or a little out of date. 19

Beyond the functional benefits, mending is about using what you have, embracing imperfections, fixing what's broken, and rejecting the idea that newer is better. The other aspect of mending is mindfulness. You focus on the task at hand and use your creativity to make your clothes unique. It's meditative (冥想的), slow work. 20 And an added bonus: It's sustainable.

If you are interested in sewing and mending, it is the perfect time to learn the new skill, which can especially

have a positive impact on the world.

A. Why should you learn to mend?

B. This is a means of making a living.

C. It's productive, and deeply satisfying.

D. Purchasing secondhand clothes is a good choice.

E. Why have people stopped mending their clothing?

F. This way, you may find yourself upcycling pieces into ones that suit you.

G. In the past few years, there's been growing interest in slow fashion — sewing and mending.

【答案】 16. E     17. G     18. A     19. F     20. C

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明修补和缝纫衣服的好处。

【16 题详解】

根据后文 “Schools stopped offering home economics classes, technology boomed and fast fashion became increasingly popular. All of a sudden, it's more inconvenient to fix something than it is to buy something new. (学校停止提供家政课，科技繁荣快速时尚越来越流行。突然之间，修理东西比买新东西更不方便)” 可知，说明了人们不再缝补衣服的原因是科技时尚流行，修理东西更不方便，本空应对下文进行提问，为什么不再缝补衣服。E 项 “Why have people stopped mending their clothing? (为什么人们不在修补衣服)” 符合语境。故选 E 项。

【17 题详解】

根据后文 “On one of the most pleasant corners of the Internet, you'll find lots of videos showcasing everything from visible mending to beginner sewing journeys. (在互联网最令人愉快的角落之一，你会发现很多视频，展示从可见的修补到初学者的缝纫之旅)” 可知，说明人们对缝纫产生浓厚的兴趣，空处引出下文，说明人们对缝纫的兴趣增大，G 项 “In the past few years, it seems there's been growing interest in slow fashion — sewing and mending (在过去的几年里，人们对慢时尚的兴趣似乎越来越大——缝纫和缝补)” 符合语境。故选 G 项。

【18 题详解】

根据后文 “Mending is a great way to reject consumerism. As any eco-expert will tell you, the best thing you can do is buy less to begin with. (缝补是拒绝消费主义的好方法。正如任何一位生态专家都会告诉你的那样，你能做的最好的事情就是开始时少买)” 可知，说明了拒绝浪费的好方法是缝补，空处应引出下文，提出为什么要学习缝补，A 项 “Why should you learn to mend? (你为什么要学会缝补?)” 符合语境。故选 A 项。

【19 题详解】

根据上文 “It’s also helpful to customize secondhand items which might not be exactly the right size or a little out of date. (定制尺寸不合适或有点过时的二手物品也很有帮助)” 可知，说明上文提到了修改尺寸或二手物品，本句为本段最后一句，故承接上文，说明这么做的好处。由此可知，空处应继续说明二手物品的好处，F 项 “This way, you may find yourself upcycling pieces into ones that suit you. (这样，你可能会发现自己把旧衣服升级成适合自己的衣服)” 符合语境。故选 F 项。

### 【20 题详解】

根据上文 “The other aspect of mending is mindfulness. You focus on the task at hand and use your creativity to make your clothes unique. It’s meditative, slow work. (修补的另一个方面是正念。你专注于手头的工作，用你的创造力让你的衣服与众不同。这是一项沉重的、缓慢的工作)” 可知，说明了缝补工作的创造性和满足感，空处承接上文，进一步说明缝补的成就感，C 项 “It’s productive, and deeply satisfying. (这是富有成效的，而且令人非常满意)” 符合语境。故选 C 项。

## 第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Over the weekend, a flood damaged houses, roads, and bridges, leaving many people nowhere to go. The powerful flood damaged Hagan’s \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_, leaving him and his wife \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ from the community (社区). He turned to social media but never imagined he would \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ a call from his grandson’s coach Ryan Jesop. “The Hagans have done so much for this area, so it was an easy decision to \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_,” Jesop said.

The Switzerland County football coach drew up a plan telling his team to build a new bridge in place of the old \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ one. Hagan received a(n) \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ that a team would be at his house Monday at 9 a. m. to work. “People I’d never seen before were walking down my driveway to help us,” Hagan said. “It was \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ and brought tears to my eyes.”

\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_, the steel frame base structure (钢架基础结构) of the bridge wasn’t damaged by the flooding. Dozens of people went to the bridge and \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ the old one plank (木板) by plank. Then the team built it back up by \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ an assembly line (流水线). “The \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ of our team is to help them through teamwork,” student Linebacker Gabriel Rose said. The team \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ the project in only a few hours. “They were here at nine o’clock, and I looked at my \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ when it was done and it was 11:45 a.m.,” Hagan said. The Hagans now reconnected with their \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ thanks to their grandson’s football team. As for Coach Jesop, he is chalking it up as the biggest \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ of the season.

21. A. bridge

B. room

C. land

D. garden

- |                   |                  |                  |                |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 22. A. defended   | B. excused       | C. discouraged   | D. separated   |
| 23. A. give       | B. receive       | C. pay           | D. remember    |
| 24. A. shift      | B. cease         | C. help          | D. check       |
| 25. A. broken     | B. abandoned     | C. splendid      | D. traditional |
| 26. A. order      | B. message       | C. report        | D. opinion     |
| 27. A. touching   | B. shocking      | C. confusing     | D. frightening |
| 28. A. Suddenly   | B. Fundamentally | C. Fortunately   | D. Certainly   |
| 29. A. took apart | B. took over     | C. took up       | D. took off    |
| 30. A. preserving | B. creating      | C. transforming  | D. recording   |
| 31. A. mission    | B. career        | C. question      | D. travel      |
| 32. A. integrated | B. completed     | C. designed      | D. examined    |
| 33. A. window     | B. sky           | C. tree          | D. watch       |
| 34. A. fans       | B. neighbourhood | C. investors     | D. firm        |
| 35. A. win        | B. leadership    | C. qualification | D. wish        |

【答案】21. A    22. D    23. B    24. C    25. A    26. B    27. A    28. C    29. A    30. B    31. A    32. B    33. D    34. B    35. A

### 【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了洪水损坏了 Hagan 家的桥梁，社区足球队迅速行动，帮助他们重建桥梁的故事。

### 【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：强大的洪水冲毁了 Hagan 的桥，使他和他的妻子与社区隔绝。A. bridge 桥；B. room 房间；C. land 土地；D. garden 花园。根据后文 “The Switzerland County football coach drew up a plan telling his team to build a new bridge” 可知，此处指洪水冲毁了 Hagan 的桥。故选 A。

### 【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：强大的洪水冲毁了 Hagan 的桥，使他和他的妻子与社区隔绝。A. defended 防御；B. excused 原谅；C. discouraged 使气馁；D. separated 使分开。根据前文 “The powerful flood damaged Hagan’s 1 \_\_\_\_\_” 可知，桥被毁了，Hagan 和妻子与社区分离了。故选 D。

### 【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他求助于社交媒体，但从未想过会接到他孙子的教练 Ryan Jesop 的电话。A. give 给予；B. receive 接收；C. pay 支付；D. remember 记得。根据后文 “a call from his grandson’s coach Ryan Jesop”

可知，此处指 Hagan 从未想过会接到孙子的教练打来的电话。故选 B。

**【24 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“Hagan 一家为这个地区做了这么多，所以帮助他们是一个很容易的决定，” Jesop 说。A. shift 转移；B. cease 停止；C. help 帮助；D. check 检查。根据前文 “The Hagans have done so much for this area” 可知，因为 Hagan 一家为这个地区做了很多，所以此处指帮助 Hagan 一家是一个很容易的决定。故选 C。

**【25 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：瑞士郡足球队教练制定了一个计划，告诉他的球队要建一座新桥来代替那座旧的断桥。A. broken 破损的；B. abandoned 被遗弃的；C. splendid 极好的；D. traditional 传统的。根据前文 “build a new bridge in place of the old” 可知，此处指用新桥代替那座旧的破损的老桥。故选 A。

**【26 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Hagan 收到一条消息，说周一上午 9 点会有一个团队到他家来工作。A. order 命令；B. message 消息；C. report 报告；D. opinion 观点。根据后文 “that a team would be at his house Monday at 9 a. m. to work” 可知，周一上午 9 点会有一个团队到他家工作，这是他收到的消息。故选 B。

**【27 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：它很感人，让我热泪盈眶。A. touching 感人的；B. shocking 令人震惊的；C. confusing 令人困惑的；D. frightening 令人害怕的。根据后文 “brought tears to my eyes” 可知，此处指 Hagan 被这些人的行为所感动。故选 A。

**【28 题详解】**

考查副词词义辨析。句意：幸运的是，这座桥的钢架基础结构没有被洪水破坏。A. Suddenly 突然；B. Fundamentally 基本上；C. Fortunately 幸运地；D. Certainly 当然。根据后文 “the steel frame base structure of the bridge wasn't damaged by the flooding” 可知，此处指这座桥的钢架基础结构没有被洪水破坏是幸运的。故选 C。

**【29 题详解】**

考查动词短语辨析。句意：几十个人来到桥上，一块一块地把旧桥拆开。A. took apart 拆开；B. took over 接管；C. took up 占据；D. took off 起飞。根据后文 “the old one plank by plank” 可知，此处指把旧桥一块一块地拆开。故选 A。

**【30 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后球队通过创建一条流水线把它重新建了起来。A. preserving 保存；B. creating 创建；C. transforming 转变；D. recording 记录。根据后文 “an assembly line” 可知，此处指团队通过创建一



条流水线把桥重新建了起来。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我们团队的使命是通过团队合作来帮助他们，”学生 Linebacker Gabriel Rose 说。A. mission 使命；B. career 职业；C. question 问题；D. travel 旅行。根据后文 “to help them through teamwork” 可知，此处指团队的使命。故选 A。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这个团队只用了几个小时就完成了这个项目。A. integrated 整合；B. completed 完成；C. designed 设计；D. examined 检查。根据后文 “the project in only a few hours” 及 “when it was done” 可知，此处指这个团队完成了这个项目。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Hagan 说：“他们九点钟就来了，当桥修好的时候，我看了看表，时间是 11 点 45 分。” A. window 窗户；B. sky 天空；C. tree 树；D. watch 手表。根据后文 “it was 11:45 a.m.” 可知，此处指 Hagan 看了看表。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：多亏了他们孙子的足球队，Hagan 一家现在与他们的社区重新建立了联系。A. fans 粉丝；B. neighbourhood 社区；C. investors 投资者；D. firm 公司。根据前文 “leaving him and his wife \_\_\_\_\_ 2 from the community” 可知，之前洪水使他们和社区分开了，所以现在桥修好了，他们就和社区重新建立了联系。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：至于教练 Jesop，他把这视为本赛季最大的胜利。A. win 胜利；B. leadership 领导；C. qualification 资格；D. wish 愿望。根据前文 “The team \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ the project” 可知，这个球队完成了桥的重建，教练 Jesop 把这视为本赛季最大的胜利。故选 A。

## 第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The dance drama adaptation of the Chinese science classic *Tian Gong Kai Wu*, or *The Exploitation of the Works of Nature*, began \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (it) nationwide tour recently in Xiamen, Fujian province, bringing to life a nearly 400-year-old masterpiece.

The book, \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by Song Yingxing, a scientist who \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ (live) during the late Ming Dynasty, was first published in 1637. It offers a summary of ancient China's manufacturing and farming techniques, earning \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) as an encyclopedia (百科全书) of science and technology from that



time. The 40 (pioneer) work has since been translated 41 multiple languages, including English, Japanese, French, German and Russian.

“Song was fascinated by the ingenuity and creativity of labourers,” said Xu Binbin, director of the Song Yingxing Memorial Museum.

The drama, co-produced by the Jiangxi Cultural Performance Group and the Beijing Dance Academy, is directed by Chinese filmmaker Lu Chuan. Lu said, “The drama focuses on Song’s journey to gather the techniques and tools, emphasizing the craftsmanship of ancient Chinese labourers. 42 graceful dance brings vitality (活力) into this science encyclopedia, 43 may otherwise seem cold and boring.”

“The dance drama overcomes language 44 (barrier), allowing people of different ages and nationalities, especially the younger generation, 45 (gain) insights into China’s scientific and technological development,” Lu said.

【答案】36. its

37. written

38. lived      39. recognition

40. pioneering

41. into      42. The

43. which      44. barriers

45. to gain

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。《天工开物》的舞剧改编版近期在厦门开启全国巡演。这本书由宋应星所写，是古代科技百科全书，已被译为多语种。该舞剧由多方联合制作，优美舞蹈为其增添活力，还能让不同人群了解中国科技发展。

【36 题详解】

考查代词。句意：改编自中国科学经典《天工开物》的舞剧近日在福建厦门开始了全国巡演，将这部近 400 年历史的杰作呈现在人们的生活中。根据后面 tour 的提示可知，此处应该用形容词性物主代词作定语，故填 its。

【37 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：这本书由生活在明末的科学家宋应星所著，于 1637 年首次出版。根据 was first published 可知，write 在句中用非谓语动词作定语，与逻辑主语 The book 为被动关系，用过去分词形式。故填 written。

【38 题详解】

考查时态。句意同上。根据后面的时间状语 **during the late Ming Dynasty** 可知，此处应该用一般过去时，live 作 who 引导的定语从句的谓语动词，故填 **lived**。

**【39 题详解】**

考查名词。句意：它概述了中国古代的制造业和农业技术，被认为是当时的科技百科全书。前文 **earning** 是动词，此处填名词形式 **recognition** 作宾语，**recognition** 是不可数名词。故填 **recognition**。

**【40 题详解】**

考查形容词。句意：这部开创性的作品已被翻译成多种语言，包括英语、日语、法语、德语和俄语。此处填形容词修饰名词 **work**。故填 **pioneering**。

**【41 题详解】**

考查介词。句意：这部开创性的作品已被翻译成多种语言，包括英语、日语、法语、德语和俄语。**translate...into...**，固定短语，表示“把……翻译为……”。故填 **into**。

**【42 题详解】**

考查冠词。句意：优美的舞蹈为这本科学百科全书带来了活力，否则它可能会显得冷漠和无聊。**graceful dance** 特指前文中《天工开物》的舞剧，用定冠词限定。位于句首，故填 **The**。

**【43 题详解】**

考查定语从句。句意同上。空处引导非限制性定语从句，句中缺少主语，指代 **this science encyclopedia**，在从句中作主语，指物。故填 **which**。

**【44 题详解】**

考查名词复数。句意：“舞剧克服了语言障碍，让不同年龄和国籍的人，尤其是年轻一代，了解中国的科技发展，”卢说。**language barriers** 意为“语言障碍”，此处表示不止一种障碍，用名词复数。故填 **barriers**。

**【45 题详解】**

考查动词不定式。句意同上。**allow sb. to do sth.**表示“允许某人做某事”，用不定式作宾语补足语。故填 **to gain**。

## **第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)**

### **第一节 (满分 15 分)**

46. 假定你是李华，你们学校将举办一次读书分享会，邀请老师和同学们分享他们喜爱的书籍。请你给外教 **Max** 写一封信，邀请他参加此次活动，内容包括：

1. 时间、地点和活动安排；
2. 对参与者的具体要求。

注意：

- 1.写作词数应为 80 左右；
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Max,

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】 Dear Max,

I am writing to invite you to attend our school's book sharing event, which will be held next Friday at 3:00 p. m. in the school hall. This event aims to bring together students and teachers to share and discuss their favourite books.

The event will begin with an introduction to its objectives, followed by individual book presentations where participants will share and discuss their favourite books. To make it a memorable experience, you can prepare a brief summary of your chosen book and speak for approximately 10 minutes.

I hope you can join us for this engaging and enriching event.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。你们学校将举办一次读书分享会，邀请老师和同学们分享他们喜爱的书籍，要求考生给外教 Max 写一封信，邀请他参加此次活动。

【详解】1.词汇积累

举办：hold → host

目标：objective → purpose/aim

简洁的：brief → concise

迷人的：engaging → fascinating

2.句式拓展

同义句转换

原句：I am writing to invite you to attend our school's book sharing event, which will be held next Friday at 3:00 p. m. in the school hall.

拓展句：I am writing to invite you to attend our school's book sharing event to be held next Friday at 3:00 p. m. in the school hall.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】I am writing to invite you to attend our school's book sharing event, which will be held next Friday at 3:00 p. m. in the school hall. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】The event will begin with an introduction to its objectives, followed by individual book presentations where participants will share and discuss their favourite books. (运用了 where 引导的限制性定语从句和过去分词作状语)

## 第二节 (满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Reykjavík, capital city of Iceland, is one of the safest cities in the world, holding the third position in a 2023 ranking, with Iceland being the world's safest country. And thanks to Bjartmar Leosson, a local bus driver, it is becoming even safer. The city is largely dependent on bikes for transport. Since Leosson began his service of rescuing bikes, he has seen its rate of bike thefts drop significantly. Theft fell from 569 in 2021 to 508 in 2022 and 404 in the first 11 months of 2023.

In 2019, Leosson noticed a sharp rise in bike thefts in Reykjavik. Rather than accept that the bike was gone forever, he decided to take matters into his own hands and started to track down the bikes and return them to their rightful owners. However, what started as a heated decision to bring justice turned into a cause that had a tremendously positive butterfly effect on the town.

The 44-year-old has helped to return hundreds of bikes over the past 4 years and developed a reputation among Reykjavik's cyclist community and even potential bike thieves as the "bike whisperer". His Facebook page has more than 14,500 members and helps people track down more than just lost bikes. His page extends to people who have lost tools, cars and other items of high value.

Initially Leosson would confront the thieves with anger. However, over time, he realised that the vast majority of the thefts were driven out of addictions and other issues. He went from feeling negatively towards the thieves to understanding their feelings and problems:

"I was very angry, and they were angry — it was very rough at first. But then I started to think: OK, it doesn't matter. I can scream until I'm blue in the face, but nothing's going to change. So I decided to try to level with them and just talk to them."

注意：

1.续写词数应为 150 左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

From this moment onward he reached out to the thieves, offering help and guidance.

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Now when somebody loses their bike, they will turn to Leósson's Facebook page.

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【答案】

From this moment onward, he reached out to the thieves, offering help and guidance. Over time, Leosson's approach with empathy began to yield results. Many bike thieves found themselves being understood for the first time and started to return bikes voluntarily. Some even joined Leosson in his mission, assisting him in locating lost or stolen bikes. The community started to change as more people saw the impact of compassion over confrontation. Leosson's attitude inspired others to look beyond the crimes and see the person behind the actions.

Now when somebody loses their bike, they will turn to Leosson's Facebook page. The page has become a community hub, with locals actively helping each other identify and recover stolen property. Leosson has not only reduced bike theft rates but has also united the community with a common purpose. The city not only became safer but also more connected, proving that understanding and kindness could indeed spark positive change.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，主要讲述了冰岛首都雷克雅未克的一位公交车司机 Bjartmar Leosson 如何通过自己的努力降低当地自行车失窃率，并在此过程中转变态度，以理解和帮助失窃者为核心，最终不仅降低了自行车失窃率，还增强了社区凝聚力，展现了理解与善良能带来积极变化的故事。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“从这一刻起，他开始接触小偷，提供帮助和指导。”可知，第一段可描写 Leosson 从愤怒转变为理解和帮助的过程，以及这种转变带来的积极影响。

②由第二段首句内容“现在，当有人丢失自行车时，他们会求助于 Leosson 的 Facebook 页面。”可知，第二段可描写 Leosson 的 Facebook 页面如何成为社区的枢纽，帮助人们找回失物，并进一步增强社区的凝聚力。

2.续写线索：Leosson 的态度转变——理解和支持——社区的变化——自行车盗窃率下降——Facebook 页面的作用——社区的团结

### 3 词汇激活

行为类

①开始：start/begin

②帮助：assist/aid

③识别，确认：identify/recognize

情绪类

①自愿地：voluntarily/willingly

②积极的：positive/optimistic

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Some even joined Leosson in his mission, assisting him in locating lost or stolen bikes.(运用了现在分词短语作状语)

【高分句型 2】The city not only became safer but also more connected, proving that understanding and kindness could indeed spark positive change.(运用了现在分词 proving 作状语，that 引导宾语从句)

## 英语答案

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案	C	A	C	B	B	C	A	C	B	B	C	B	A	A	C
题号	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	B	A	C	B	A	B	C	D	B	A	A	C	D	C	D
题号	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
答案	A	D	D	A	C	E	G	A	F	C	A	D	B	C	A
题号	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
答案	B	A	C	A	B	A	B	D	B	A					

### 第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

1~5 CACBB 6~10 CACBB 11~15 CBAAC 16~20 BACBA

1-35 BCDBAACDCDADDACEGAFCADBCABACABABDBA

第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)