

英语试题

本试卷共 12 页, 总分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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. What may Joe good at?

A. Playing bridge. B. Playing chess. C. Playing fighting games.

2. Where are the speakers now?

A. In a shoe store. B. At a street comer. C. In the middle of a block.

3. What is the woman' s attitude to the man' s mistake?

A. Impatient. B. Understanding. C. Guilty.

4. What are the speakers probably doing?

A. Window shopping. B. Buying clothes. C. Painting a picture.

5. How does the man want the beef cooked?

A. Briefly. B. Partly. C. Thoroughly.

第二节 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When is the new movie supposed to come out?

- A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Sunday.

7. What do they plan to do before the movie?

- A. Visit Tower Records. B. Have a meal. C. Buy tickets.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the woman intend to check out?

A. History lessons.

B. Her class arrangement.

C. Business communication class.

9. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?

- A. School mates. B. Teacher and student. C. Mother and son.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the girl think of her father doing yoga?

- A. It's strange. B. It's helpful. C. It's serious.

11. Why did the father go to the doctor?

- A. He had heart disease. B. He was stressed out. C. He suffered from loneliness.

12. What has the father started to do?

- A. Eat less. B. Sleep later. C. Relax more.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why does Andrea make a call?

- A. To extend payment. B. To return the favor. C. To borrow some money.

14. What is Andrea ready to do to solve the problem?

- A. Pay double cash. B. Make a promise. C. Place one more order.

15. What does Phill think of the negotiation?

- A. It's peaceful. B. It's difficult. C. It's a win-win.

16. What will Phill do next?

- A. Receive an email. B. Send an email. C. Answer an email.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the text about?

A. Buying a big house. B. Renting a new flat. C. Selling an old apartment.

18. What made the family decide to move in the new home?

A. Its price was attractive. B. It had larger space. C. It's warm in winter.

19. What probably disappointed the family about the new home?

A. The windows. B. The garden. C. The greenhouse.

20. How did the family feel in summer?

A. Comfortable. B. Tolerant. C. Unbearable.

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

Best Trucks for 2022 and 2023

2022 Rivian R1T

The 2022 Rivian R1T charges onto the market as the first mainstream electric pickup, and it makes a strong impression. The R1T is equal parts workhorse and adventure vehicle, though its electrified (通电的) powertrain needs to be further enhanced. Still, it's the first of many electric pickups to come.

2022 Ford F-150 Lightning

The electrification of America's best-selling pickup truck is a tall order, but it's a job that the Ford F-150 Lightning has pulled off wonderfully. The Lightning is powerful, efficient and capable. Apart from range limitations when towing (拖车), the F-150 Lightning is every bit the workhorse that full-size pickup truck buyers have come to expect.

2022 Jeep Gladiator

The 2022 Jeep Gladiator is an honest-to-goodness pick truck. It's skilled at towing and pulling, it's exceptionally capable off road, and its inner part is roomy and built to last. The trade-off is that the Gladiator isn't as comfortable, quiet or well-equipped as others.

2023 GMC Hummer EV Pickup

The all-new 2023 GMC Hummer EV is designed to offer truck buyers a chance to replace their gas-powered pickups with battery-powered ones, and it's a role that the Hummer EV should perform convincingly. It rides, handles, and speeds up better than just about any traditional full-size pickup on the market. However, that capability doesn't come cheap, but overall, the new Hummer gets a lot of public attention in the small but growing

electric truck market.

1. Which of the following may perform best in the wild?

A. 2022 Rivian R1T.

B. 2022 Ford F-150 Lightning.

C. 2022 Jeep Gladiator.

D. 2023 GMC Hummer EV Pickup.

2. What might the Hummer EV impress buyers most?

A. Its power system.

B. Its traditional role.

C. Its future market.

D. Its driving experience.

3. What do the four kinds of trucks have in common?

A. They are electric pickups.

B. They are expensive.

C. They have large inner space.

D. They have disadvantages.

【答案】1. C 2. A 3. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 2022 年和 2023 年最佳的卡车。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **2022 Jeep Gladiator** 中的 “It’s skilled at towing and pulling, it’s exceptionally capable off road, and its inner part is roomy and built to last. (它擅长拖曳和牵引，它在越野方面非常有能力，它的内部很宽敞，而且建造得很耐用。)” 可知，2022 年吉普角斗士在野外表现最好。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 **2023 GMC Hummer EV Pickup** 中的 “The all-new 2023 GMC Hummer EV is designed to offer truck buyers a chance to replace their gas-powered pickups with battery-powered ones, and it’s a role that the Hummer EV should perform convincingly. (全新的 2023 GMC 悍马 EV 旨在为卡车买家提供一个用电池驱动的皮卡取代汽油驱动的皮卡的机会，悍马电动汽车应该发挥令人信服的作用。)” 推知，悍马 EV 最能打动买家的是它的动力系统。故选 A。

【3 题详解】全科试题免费下载公众号《高中僧课堂》

细节理解题。根据 **2022 Rivian R1T** 中的 “The R1T is equal parts workhorse and adventure vehicle, though its electrified (通电的) powertrain needs to be further enhanced. (R1T 是同等部分的主力 and 冒险车, 尽管它的电动动力系统需要进一步加强。)”、**2022 Ford F-150 Lightning** 中的 “Apart from range limitations when towing (拖车), the F-150 Lightning is every bit the workhorse that full-size pickup truck buyers have come to expect. (除了牵引时的范围限制外, F-150 闪电完全是全尺寸皮卡买家所期待的主力。)”、**2022 Jeep Gladiator** 中的 “The trade-off is that the Gladiator isn’t as comfortable, quiet or well-equipped as others. (代价是角斗士不像其他的那样舒适, 安静或装备精良。)” 和 **2023 GMC Hummer EV Pickup** 中的 “However, that capability doesn’t come cheap, but overall, the new Hummer gets a lot of public attention in the small but growing electric truck market. (然而, 这种性能并不便宜, 但总体而言, 新悍马在规模不大但不断增长的电动卡车市场上获得了大量公众关注。)” 可知, 这四种卡车共同之处在于它们都有缺点。故选 D。

B

I have lived in rural America for nine years, first in Michigan, where I got my PhD; then in central Illinois and now in Indiana, where I am a professor. In a place where most people have lived the whole of their lives, I feel like a stranger. There are few things I enjoy more than complaining about my geographic isolation. I’m a vegetarian, so there’s nowhere to go for a nice dinner that isn’t 50 miles away. I’m black, so there’s nowhere to get my hair done that doesn’t involve another 50-mile drive. And the closest major airport is two hours away.

I recite these gripes to my friends. We all have grand ideas about what life would be like if only we did that, or lived there. And there’s this; I really don’t intend to change most of the things I complain about. Gripping is seductive on those days when happiness requires too much energy. But it also makes me lose sight of the fact that I was born and grew up in Nebraska and have lived most of my life in one of the plains states. When I go to the coasts, I am struck by how unappealing big-city living can be.

While I may not love where I live, there are plenty of people who are proud to call this place home. At a party with colleagues, I was going on about everything I couldn’t stand in our town when I noticed that they were silent and shifting uncomfortably. That moment forced a change in me. Complaining may offer relief, but so does acceptance. There is no perfect life. By focusing on gripes, I risk missing out on precious moments of appreciation. When I get home, I stand on my balcony, look into the night sky and see the stars. I know that I have absolutely nothing to complain about.

4. What causes the author’s loneliness?

A. Dietary habits.

B. Racial prejudice.

C. Educational differences.

D. Identity confusion.

5. What does the underlined word “seductive” mean in paragraph 3?

A. Attractive. B. Temporary. C. Violent. D. Flexible.

6. How might the author feel about himself when the atmosphere changed at a party?

A. Humbled. B. Angry. C. Touched. D. Calm.

7. What does the author realize in the end?

A. Every day is beautiful. B. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
C. Human must value lives themselves. D. Don't be penny wise and pound foolish.

【答案】4. D 5. A 6. D 7. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文中主要讲述了作者来到陌生的地方工作，遇到了各种不适应，开始抱怨，结果最终认识到没有完美的人生。专注于抱怨，自己可能会错过感激的珍贵时刻。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “I have lived in rural America for nine years, first in Michigan, where I got my PhD; then in central Illinois and now in Indiana, where I am a professor. In a place where most people have lived the whole of their lives, I feel like a stranger. There are few things I enjoy more than complaining about my geographic isolation. I'm a vegetarian, so there's nowhere to go for a nice dinner that isn't 50 miles away. I'm black, so there's nowhere to get my hair done that doesn't involve another 50-mile drive. (我在美国农村生活了 9 年，先是在密歇根州，我在那里拿到了博士学位；然后在伊利诺伊州中部，现在在印第安纳州，我是那里的教授。在一个大多数人一生都在生活的地方，我觉得自己像个陌生人。没有什么比抱怨地理上的孤立更让我享受的了。我是个素食主义者，所以不到 50 英里的地方就找不到好吃的了。我是黑人，所以要做头发就得再开 50 英里的车)” 可知，作者在美国的几个地方生活过，且是黑人。由此可知，身份混乱导致了作者的孤独。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词后文 “on those days when happiness requires too much energy” 可知，在那些快乐需要太多精力的日子里，抱怨是有吸引力的，因为不需要太多精力。故画线词意思是 “有吸引力的”。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中 “At a party with colleagues, I was going on about everything I couldn't stand in our town when I noticed that they were silent and shifting uncomfortably. That moment forced a change in me. Complaining may offer relief, but so does acceptance. There is no perfect life. By focusing on gripes, I risk missing out on precious moments of appreciation. When I get home, I stand on my balcony, look into the night sky and see the stars. I know that I have absolutely nothing to complain about.” (在一次与同事的聚会上，我正滔滔不绝地谈

论着镇上所有我无法忍受的事情，这时我注意到他们都沉默不语，不安地移动着身子。那一刻迫使我改变了。抱怨可能会让你放松，但接受也一样。没有完美的人生。专注于抱怨，我可能会错过感激的珍贵时刻。当我回到家，我站在阳台上，仰望夜空，看星星。我知道我完全没有什么可抱怨的)”可知，当聚会的气氛发生变化时，作者冷静了，开始思考自己的行为会带来的不良后果。故选 D。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “Complaining may offer relief, but so does acceptance. There is no perfect life. By focusing on gripes, I risk missing out on precious moments of appreciation. When I get home, I stand on my balcony, look into the night sky and see the stars. I know that I have absolutely nothing to complain about.(抱怨可能会让你放松，但接受也一样。没有完美的人生。专注于抱怨，我可能会错过感激的珍贵时刻。当我回到家，我站在阳台上，仰望夜空，看星星。我知道我完全没有什么可抱怨的)” 推知，作者最后意识到不要因小失大。故选 D。

C

Too much time spent on gaming, smartphones and watching television is linked to heightened levels and diagnoses (诊断) of anxiety or depression in children as young as age 2, according to a new study.

Even after only one hour of screen time daily, children and teens may begin to have less curiosity, lower self-control, less emotional stability and a greater inability to finish tasks, reports San Diego State University psychologist Jean Twenge and University of Georgia psychology professor W. Keith Campbell. They were particularly interested in associations between screen time and diagnoses of anxiety and depression in youth, which has not yet been studied in great detail.

Twenge and Campbell found adolescents who spend more than seven hours a day on screens were twice as likely as those spending one hour to have been diagnosed with anxiety or depression. Overall, links between screen time and well-being were larger among adolescents than among young children.

“At first, I was surprised that the associations were larger for adolescents,” Twenge said. “However, adolescents spend more time on their phones and on social media, and these activities are more strongly linked to low well-being than watching television and videos, which is most of younger children’s screen time.”

The study provides further evidence that the American Academy of Pediatrics’ (AAP) established screen time limits—one hour per day for those aged 2 to 5, with a focus on high-quality programs—are valid (有效的), Twenge said. The study also suggests that similar limits—perhaps to two hours a day—should be applied to school-aged children and adolescents, said Twenge.

In terms of prevention, establishing possible causes and outcomes of low psychological well-being is especially important for child and adolescent populations. “Half of mental health problems develop by

adolescence,” Twenge and Campbell wrote in their paper.

8. What do we know about Twenge and Campbell’s study according to paragraph 2?

- A. It requires further research.
- B. It brings children less comfort.
- C. It needs greater ability to finish.
- D. It generates more public concern.

9. What is a reason for the different degrees of impact on children?

- A. The effects of the harmful contents.
- B. Teens’ stronger addiction to screens.
- C. The portability of electronic devices.
- D. Teens’ negative emotions at discipline.

10. Which of the following do the researchers want AAP to do?

- A. Provide high-quality programs.
- B. Issue minimum screen time limits.
- C. Apply the limits to older children.
- D. Present further evidence for prevention.

11. What does this study focus on?

- A. Adolescents’ mental problems.
- B. The bad habits of the young adults.
- C. Low level of mental health in youth.
- D. The importance of the young population.

【答案】 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项新的研究发现结果，该研究表明，在游戏、智能手机和看电视上花费太多时间与儿童或青少年的焦虑或抑郁水平升高和诊断有关。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段 “They were particularly interested in associations between screen time and diagnoses of anxiety and depression in youth, which has not yet been studied in great detail.(他们对屏幕使用时间与青少年焦虑和抑郁诊断之间的关系特别感兴趣，这一点尚未得到详细研究。)” 可推断，Twenge 和 Campbell 的研究还需要更进一步。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段 ““At first, I was surprised that the associations were larger for adolescents,” Twenge said. “However, adolescents spend more time on their phones and on social media, and these activities are more strongly linked to low well-being than watching television and videos, which is most of younger children’s screen time.”(“起初，我很惊讶这种联系在青少年中更大，”特温格说。“然而，青少年花在手机和社交媒体上的时间更多，这些活动与低幸福感的联系比看电视和视频更紧密，而电视和视频是年幼儿童的大部分屏幕时间。”)”可知，青少年对于屏幕的使用时间更长，所以影响更大。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第五段 “The study provides further evidence that the American Academy of Pediatrics’ (AAP) established screen time limits—one hour per day for those aged 2 to 5, with a focus on high-quality programs—are valid (有效的), Twenge said. The study also suggests that similar limits—perhaps to two hours a day—should be applied to school-aged children and adolescents, said Twenge. (Twenge 说，这项研究进一步证明了美国儿科学会(AAP)制定的屏幕时间限制是有效的——2 至 5 岁儿童每天一小时，重点是高质量的节目。Twenge 说，这项研究还表明，学龄儿童和青少年也应该受到类似的限制，可能是每天两小时。)”可知，Twenge 希望 AAP 能把这种限制用于年龄较大的儿童。故选 C。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据全文内容以及最后一段 “In terms of prevention, establishing possible causes and outcomes of low psychological well-being is especially important for child and adolescent populations. “Half of mental health problems develop by adolescence,” Twenge and Campbell wrote in their paper.(在预防方面，确定心理健康低下的可能原因和结果对儿童和青少年人群尤其重要。Twenge 和 Campbell 在他们的论文中写道：“一半的心理健康问题是在青春期出现的。”)”可推断，他们的研究重点在青少年的心理健康方面。故选 A。

D

Technology caused the problem of false news, and it’s easy to think that technology can solve it and that we only need to find the right technology to solve the problem. But this approach ignores valuable lessons concerned with how we acquire knowledge.

To understand how false news comes, start with an example. Imagine you’re out for drinks when one of your friends shocks the table with an unproven story about a local famous people. The story is so shocking you’re not sure it could be right. But then, here’s your good friend, putting their reputation on the line. Maybe you should believe it.

This is an instance of what philosophers call testimony (证词). It’s similar to the sort of testimony given in a courtroom, but it is less formal and much more frequent. Testimony happens any time you believe something because someone else proves the accuracy of the information. Most of our knowledge about the world is

secondhand knowledge that comes to us through testimony. After all, we can't each do all of our own scientific research, or make our own maps of distant cities.

Social media has strange testimonial rules, and it is hard to solve the problem of false news. On Facebook, Twitter and similar platforms, people don't always mean what they say, and we don't always expect them to. A the informal Twitter: advertisement goes: "A retweet (转发推文) is not an approval." When a well-known politician was caught retweeting false statistics about race and crime, he told Fox News it wasn't a big deal: "am I gonna check every statistic? All it was is a retweet. It wasn't from me." Intellectually (理智上), we know that people do this all of the time on social media, and pass along news without checking its accuracy, but many of us listen to them anyway. The information they share is just too attractive to ignore-especially when it is about our existing political beliefs.

12. Why do we tend to believe surprising news over drinks?

- A. We've confirmed it.
- B. We may be drunken.
- C. We find it amazing.
- D. We trust in our friends.

13. What does the underlined word "it" refer to in paragraph 3?

- A. The statement in court.
- B. The talk in a restaurant.
- C. The evidence of a crime.
- D. The testimony of a philosopher.

14. Why is it easy for us to believe the content producers on social media?

- A. We are tolerant of their actions.
- B. Social media have issued odd regulations.
- C. We will identify with them readily.
- D. Social media don't check the information.

15. What may be the best title for the text?

- A. How to Fix False News
- B. How Incorrect Information Arrives
- C. What Information to Acquire
- D. When Testimony Disturbs Audience

【答案】12. D 13. B 14. C 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了人们总认为技术可以解决假新闻这个问题，其实不然，文章分析了假新闻是如何产生的。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “Imagine you’re out for drinks when one of your friends shocks the table with an unproven story about a local famous people. The story is so shocking you’re not sure it could be right. But then, here’s your good friend, putting their reputation on the line. Maybe you should believe it. (想象一下，当你出去喝酒时，你的一个朋友说了一个关于当地名人的未经证实的故事，震惊了整个桌子。这个故事太令人震惊了，你不确定它是否正确。但现在，你的好朋友冒着名誉风险。也许你应该相信。)” 可知，你是因为相信自己的朋友才相信这则消息。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据划线单词前一句 “This is an instance of what philosophers call testimony (证词).(这就是哲学家们所说的“证词”。)” 以及 “It’s similar to the sort of testimony given in a courtroom, (它类似于法庭上的证词，)” 可知，这个 “it” 指的正是哲学家所说的“证词”，而这个证词指的是第二段的 “Imagine you’re out for drinks when one of your friends shocks the table with an unproven story about a local famous people. The story is so shocking you’re not sure it could be right. But then, here’s your good friend, putting their reputation on the line. Maybe you should believe it. (想象一下，当你出去喝酒时，你的一个朋友说了一个关于当地名人的未经证实的故事，震惊了整个桌子。这个故事太令人震惊了，你不确定它是否正确。但现在，你的好朋友冒着名誉风险。也许你应该相信。)” 可知，这个 it 所指的正是在餐厅里的谈话。故选 B。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “Testimony happens any time you believe something because someone else proves the accuracy of the information.(任何时候，当你相信某件事，因为别人证明了该信息的准确性时，证词就会发生。)” 和最后一段 “Intellectually (理智上), we know that people do this all of the time on social media, and pass along news without checking its accuracy, but many of us listen to them anyway. The information they share is just too attractive to ignore-especially when it is about our existing political beliefs.(理智上，我们知道人们在社交媒体上一直都是这样做的，并且在不检查准确性的情况下传递新闻，但我们中的许多人还是会听它们。他们分享的信息太有吸引力了，不容忽视——尤其是当它涉及到我们现有的政治信仰时。)” 可推断，我们会很容易地与社交媒体上的内容生产者产生共鸣。故选 C。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 “But this approach ignores valuable lessons concerned with how we acquire knowledge.(但是，这种方法忽略了与我们如何获得知识有关的宝贵经验。)”、第二段 “To understand how

false news comes, start with an example. (要了解假新闻是如何产生的, 请从一个例子开始。)”以及最后一段“Social media has strange testimonial rules, and it is hard to solve the problem of false news.(社交媒体有着奇怪的证言规则, 虚假新闻的问题很难解决。)”可知, 本文解释了假新闻是如何产生的。所以“How Incorrect Information Arrives(不正确的信息是如何产生的)”作为文章标题最为合适。故选 B。

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。

Art exploration is not only fun and entertaining, but also educational. It allows youth to practice a wide range of skills that are useful not only for life, but also for learning. Here are some tips for growing your up-and-coming artist.

Talk with your child about their work. 16. When we ask “What is it?”, we are saying that it should look like something we’d recognize. Instead, ask open-ended questions like “Tell me about your picture.” You can also describe specific things your child is doing by saying things such as, “You’re making short lines. I see you are using red, green and blue.”

Do what your child does. Instead of drawing your own picture, sit down with your child and do their actions. 17. If your child concentrates on what you are drawing or how “good” your picture is, they are less likely to be imaginative and creative on their own.

18. Instead of sitting down with a specific plan or outcome in mind, let your child explore, experiment and use their imaginations. They might make a big mess or change their mind several times-this is all part of the creative process.

Support, don’t lead. Have you ever noticed that activities become much less fun when they are told by someone else? 19. So let them decide what materials they want to use and how and when to use them. Maybe they want to peel (剥) the paper off a crayon and use it lengthwise on the paper, instead of writing with the tip.

Get your child creating and learning. 20.

- A. It is the same case with kids
- B. Keep the process open-ended
- C. Don’t shift their focus onto their drawings
- D. It’s often hard to interpret a child’s drawings
- E. Focus on the product, not the complex process
- F. All you’ll need is a paintbrush and an open mind

G. Make big or small lines, or practice drawing circles

【答案】16. D 17. G 18. B 19. A 20. F

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章作者认为艺术探索不仅具有趣味性和娱乐性，而且具有教育意义，并介绍了一些培养孩子艺术探索的技巧。

【16 题详解】

根据段首句“Talk with your child about their work.(和孩子谈谈他们的作品。)”可知，本段主要提供读者一些技巧关于如何谈论孩子的作品；再根据下文“When we ask “What is it?”, we are saying that it should look like something we’d recognize. Instead, ask open-ended questions like “Tell me about your picture.” You can also describe specific things your child is doing by saying things such as, “You’re making short lines. I see you are using red, green and blue.”(当我们问“这是什么?”，我们是说它应该看起来像我们能认出来的东西。相反，问一些开放式的问题，比如“说说你的照片吧。”你也可以描述你的孩子正在做的具体事情，比如，“你在画短线。我看到你在用红色、绿色和蓝色。”)”可知，孩子的作品很难去解读。选项 D “It’s often hard to interpret a child’s drawings (通常很难理解孩子的画)”与下文内容一致。故选 D。

【17 题详解】

根据上文“Do what your child does. Instead of drawing your own picture, sit down with your child and do their actions.(做你孩子做的事。与其自己画图画，不如坐下来和孩子一起做他们的动作。)”可知，作者建议读者模仿孩子正在做的事情。选项 G “Make big or small lines, or practice drawing circles (画或大或小的线，或练习画圆)”与上文内容一致，指的是模仿孩子正在做的事。故选 G。

【18 题详解】

空处为段首句，为本段主要内容。根据下文“Instead of sitting down with a specific plan or outcome in mind, let your child explore, experiment and use their imaginations. They might make a big mess or change their mind several times-this is all part of the creative process.(与其坐下来在脑海中制定一个具体的计划或结果，不如让你的孩子去探索、实验和发挥他们的想象力。他们可能会搞得一团糟，或者几次改变主意——这些都是创意过程的一部分。)”可知，作者建议读者不要预先制定计划，而是让孩子自己去探索整个过程。选项 B “Keep the process open-ended(保持过程的开放性)”与下文内容一致。故选 B。

【19 题详解】

根据空前“Support, don’t lead. Have you ever noticed that activities become much less fun when they are told by someone else?(支持，而不是领导。你是否注意到，当别人告诉你一些事情时，这些事情就变得不那么有趣了?)”可知，如果别人告诉你一些事，这些事就没意思了；再根据空后“So let them decide what materials they want to use and how and when to use them. (所以让他们决定他们想要使用什么材料，如何使用以及何时

使用。)”可知，也不要告诉孩子该做什么。选项 A “It is the same case with kids (孩子也是一样)” 承上启下，既承接上文表示孩子也不喜欢你告诉他们该做什么，又引出下文让孩子自行决定做什么。故选 A。

【20 题详解】

根据空前 “Get your child creating and learning.(让你的孩子创造和学习。)” 可知，作者鼓励读者让自己的孩子去创造和学习；选项 F “All you’ll need is a paintbrush and an open mind(你所需要的只是一把画笔和一个开放的思想)” 延续上文内容。故选 F。

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。

Thanksgiving is usually a busy time. But last year, that busy but normal life _____21_____ when my 12-year-old, Gillian, got a rare bone cancer.

My husband Kyle, older daughter Allison, and I _____22_____ everything to care for her. For 71 nights, Kyle and I took turns _____23_____ on the hospital sofa. Allison spent most evenings next to Gillian on the hospital bed showing her _____24_____ videos to take her attention away from her _____25_____.

What _____26_____ me deeply were other busy mothers who taught me to accept _____27_____. A mother of Gillian’s best friend _____28_____ me every morning with comforting words. Mothers of Gillian’s classmates provided a meal _____29_____ so we would have at least one homemade meal every week. Living in Atlanta, we didn’t own a car, so moms of Allison’s friends took turns _____30_____ us to the clinic. Parents of Gillian’s friends ensured their daughters spent time with her as _____31_____ as they could.

Gillian finished chemo in early July. Despite her status change from patient to _____32_____, she is scheduled for frequent follow-up tests and clinic visits. As we prepare for this year’s festivities, we are certainly thankful for Gillian’s _____33_____ and everyone who helped us _____34_____ the way. But I’m also grateful our family can appreciate the _____35_____ life again.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 21. A. faded away | B. went on | C. fell apart | D. took off |
| 22. A. dropped | B. lost | C. defeated | D. destroyed |
| 23. A. sitting | B. sleeping | C. playing | D. reading |
| 24. A. endless | B. terrible | C. training | D. silly |
| 25. A. loneliness | B. confusion | C. dreams | D. pains |
| 26. A. moved | B. surprised | C. excited | D. forced |
| 27. A. responsibility | B. help | C. presents | D. opportunities |
| 28. A. asked | B. reminded | C. grabbed | D. texted |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 29. A. break | B. ticket | C. train | D. suggestion |
| 30. A. dragging | B. driving | C. moving | D. motivating |
| 31. A. briefly | B. long | C. often | D. appropriately |
| 32. A. winner | B. doctor | C. survivor | D. celebrity |
| 33. A. recovery | B. courage | C. performance | D. future |
| 34. A. out of | B. in | C. on | D. along |
| 35. A. active | B. ordinary | C. new | D. full |

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了作者女儿患上罕见的骨癌之后，幸亏众人的帮忙最终度过难关，一家人再次回归正常的生活。

【21 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：但去年，我 12 岁的女儿吉莉安患上了罕见的骨癌，这种忙碌而正常的生活彻底崩溃了。A. faded away 褪色；B. went on 继续；C. fell apart 崩溃；D. took off 起飞。根据 “when my 12-year-old, Gillian, got a rare bone cancer.” 可知，因为女儿患上了罕见的骨癌，作者一家正常的生活彻底崩溃。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的丈夫凯尔、大女儿艾莉森和我放弃了一切来照顾她。A. dropped 放弃；B. lost 失去；C. defeated 打败；D. destroyed 摧毁。根据 “when my 12-year-old, Gillian, got a rare bone cancer.” 可知，因为女儿患上了罕见的骨癌，所以家人放弃一切来照顾生病的女儿。故选 A。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在吉莉安接受化疗的 71 个晚上，凯尔和我轮流睡在医院的沙发上。A. sitting 坐；B. sleeping 睡；C. playing 玩；D. reading 阅读。根据 “For 71 nights,” 和常识可知，因为要在医院照顾女儿，所以夜里睡在医院的沙发上。故选 B。

【24 题详解】

考查形容词或名词词义辨析。句意：艾莉森大部分晚上都在医院的病床上陪着吉莉安，给她看可笑的视频，把她的注意力从疼痛上转移开。A. endless 无止境的；B. terrible 可怕的；C. training 训练；D. silly 可笑的，荒唐的。根据 “to take her attention away from her ____5____.” 可知，为了转移吉莉安的疼痛，所以给她看一些可笑的视频。故选 D。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：艾莉森大部分晚上都在医院的病床上陪着吉莉安，给她看可笑的视频，把她的注意力从疼痛上转移开。A. loneliness 孤独；B. confusion 惶惑；C. dreams 梦想；D. pains 疼痛。根据“as Gillian received chemotherapy (化疗).”可知，给她看一些可笑的视频，是为了转移吉莉安化疗所带来的疼痛。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：让我深受感动的是其他忙碌的母亲教会我接受帮助。A. moved 感动；B. surprised 惊讶；C. excited 激动；D. forced 强迫。根据“other busy mothers who taught me to accept ____7____.”及后文可知，其他忙碌的母亲的帮忙与安慰让作者深受感动。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：让我深受感动的是其他忙碌的母亲教会我接受帮助。A. responsibility 责任；B. help 帮助；C. presents 礼物；D. opportunities 机会。根据“A mother of Gillian’s best friend ____8____ me every morning with comforting words. Mothers of Cillian’s classmates provided a meal ____9____ so we would have at least one homemade meal every week. Living in Atlanta, we didn’t own a car, so moms of Allison’s friends took turns ____10____ us to the clinic. Parents of Gillian’s friends ensured their daughters spent time with her as ____11____ as they could.”可知，作者接受了其他忙碌的母亲帮助。故选 B。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：吉莉安最好朋友的母亲每天早上都给我发短信安慰我。A. asked 问；B. reminded 提醒；C. grabbed 抓住；D. texted 发短信。根据“every morning with comforting words.”可知，女儿最好朋友的母亲每天发短信安慰作者。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：吉莉安同学的妈妈们为我们提供了一顿饭，这样我们每周至少可以吃一顿家里做的饭菜。A. break 休息；B. ticket 票；C. train 列车；D. suggestion 建议。meal train 指的是在你需要的时候为你做饭的一群朋友或亲戚。根据“so we would have at least one homemade meal every week.”可知，吉莉安同学的妈妈们经常为作者一家做饭。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：住在亚特兰大，我们没有车，所以艾莉森朋友的妈妈们轮流开车送我们去诊所。A. dragging 拖；B. driving 驾驶；C. moving 移动；D. motivating 激发。根据“Living in Atlanta, we didn’t own a car,”可知，因为没有汽车，所以大女儿朋友的妈妈们轮流为作者一家开车。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：吉莉安朋友的父母会尽可能经常地让他们的女儿和她在一起。A. briefly 简短地；

B. long 长期地; C. often 经常; D. appropriately 适当地。根据 “Parents of Gillian’s friends ensured their daughters spent time with her” 可知, 吉莉安朋友的父母尽可能地经常让女儿陪伴生病的吉莉安。故选 C。

【32 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 尽管她的状态从病人变成了幸存者, 但她仍被安排进行频繁的后续检查和门诊。

A. winner 获胜者; B. doctor 医生; C. survivor 幸存者; D. celebrity 名人。根据 “she is scheduled for frequent follow-up tests and clinic visits.” 及前文可知, 女儿因患罕见的骨癌, 所以是幸存者。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 在我们为今年的庆祝活动做准备时, 我们当然要感谢吉莉安的康复, 以及一路上帮助我们的每一个人。A. recovery 恢复; B. courage 勇气; C. performance 表现; D. future 将来。根据

“As we prepare for this year’s festivities,” 可知, 能够准备庆祝活动, 作者感谢生病女儿的康复。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意: 在我们为今年的庆祝活动做准备时, 我们当然要感谢吉莉安的康复, 以及一路上帮助我们的每一个人。A. out of 离开……; B. in 在……里面; C. on 在……上面; D. along 沿着。along the way 一路上; 沿途; 一路走来。根据 “and everyone who helped us” 可知, 作者要感谢一路上帮助他们的每一个人。故选 D。

【35 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 但我也很感激我们的家人能再次能够珍惜平常的生活。A. active 积极的; B. ordinary 普通的; 平常的; C. new 新的; D. full 满的。根据 “But last year, that busy but normal life ____1____ when my 12-year-old, Gillian, got a rare bone cancer.” 可知, 因为女儿的生病打破了作者一家正常的生活, 所以珍惜能够过上平常的生活。故选 B。

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。

URUMQI-As morning sunlight shines brightly over the snowy mountain, Daliu, an experienced ski ____36____ (instruct), gets his equipment and sets ____37____ for work.

Nanshan Mountain in Urumqi is extraordinarily beautiful ____38____ it has several popular pistes (滑雪道), attracting crowds of tourists across the country every year. Looking up from the valley, we can see the pistes ____39____ (neat) lay on the long slope and skiers ____40____ (slide) fast uown, their figure floating like a feather on the snowy mountain.

Located in the ____41____ (gold) latitudes (纬度) of ice and snow, Xinjiang is rich in ice-and-snow resources. There are more than 18, 600 large and small glaciers (冰川) covering over 24, 000 square kilometers, ____42____ account for 42 percent of the glacier area in China. The region has become an ____43____ (intend)destination for

ice-and-snow sports, due to a large amount of thick powder snow, a good climate, low wind speeds, bright sunshine and high mountains with moderate slopes.

The boom in ice-and-snow tourism is bringing more business opportunities to local equipment factories.

Dozens of machines in the factory of Xinjiang Huatong Taike Play Equipment Co _____44_____ (run) day and night _____45_____ (produce) a range of skiing equipment.

【答案】36. instructor

37. off##out

38. and 39. neatly

40. sliding

41. golden 42. which

43. intended

44. are running

45. to produce

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了乌鲁木齐由于其优越的地理位置深受滑雪爱好者的喜爱，而这也为当地的工厂带来了很多商机。

【36 题详解】

考查名词。句意：乌鲁木齐——清晨的阳光明媚地照在雪山上，经验丰富的滑雪教练大刘拿起装备出发去上班了。分析句子成分可知，空处为名词，表示大刘的职业，且为单数概念，故填 **instructor**。

【37 题详解】

考查固定搭配。句意：乌鲁木齐——清晨的阳光明媚地照在雪山上，经验丰富的滑雪教练大刘拿起装备出发去上班了。固定搭配：set off/out for，意为“出发前往……”。故填 **off/out**。

【38 题详解】

考查并列连词。句意：乌鲁木齐的南山异常美丽，那里还有几个受欢迎的滑雪道，每年吸引着来自全国各地的游客。根据句意可知前后是并列关系，故填 **and**。

【39 题详解】

考查副词。句意：从山谷抬头望去，我们可以看到雪道整齐地铺在长长的斜坡上，滑雪者快速地滑行，他们的身影像羽毛一样漂浮在雪山上。修饰动词 lay 用副词形式。故填 **neatly**。

【40 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：从山谷抬头望去，我们可以看到雪道整齐地铺在长长的斜坡上，滑雪者快速地滑行，他们的身影像羽毛一样漂浮在雪山上。这里为非谓语动词担当宾语补足语，宾语 skiers 与 slide 之间为

主动关系，所以用现在分词形式。故填 sliding。

【41 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：新疆地处冰雪黄金纬度，冰雪资源丰富。修饰名词 latitudes 用形容词形式。形容词 gold 意为“金制的”；形容词 golden 意为“黄金般的、绝佳的”，根据句意可知，本句指的是新疆地理位置绝佳。故填 golden。

【42 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：中国有 18,600 多个大小冰川，覆盖面积超过 24,000 平方公里，占中国冰川面积的 42%。这里为定语从句的关系词，先行词为“24,000 square kilometers”，在非限制性定语从句中担当主语，用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

【43 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：由于大量的厚粉雪、良好的气候、低风速、明亮的阳光和坡度适中的高山，该地区已成为冰雪运动的理想目的地。根据空后的 destination 可知，空处为形容词“打算中的、理想的”修饰名词。故填 intended。

【44 题详解】

考查时态。句意：新疆华通泰科游乐设备有限公司的工厂里有几十台机器日夜运转以生产一系列的滑雪设备。这里为本句谓语动词，根据上文以及本句时间状语“day and night”可知，本句时态为现在进行时；主语为“dozens of machines”，复数，所以谓语动词用 are。故填 are running。

【45 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：新疆华通泰科游乐设备有限公司的工厂里有几十台机器日夜运转以生产一系列的滑雪设备。这里为非谓语动词担当目的状语，用动词的不定式形式。故填 to produce。

第 四部分写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 为庆祝创刊 50 周年，你校英文报以“The Power of Reading”为题举办征文活动。请你以此为题写一篇征文稿。内容包括：

1. 阅读的意义；
2. 介绍一本你喜欢的书；
3. 你喜欢的理由。

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。

The Power of Reading

【答案】 The Power of Reading

Reading is an essential part of our lives. It allows us to explore new worlds, gain knowledge, and develop our imagination. Reading is not only a source of entertainment but also a means to expand our minds and broaden our horizons.

One book that I particularly enjoy is “To Kill a Mockingbird” by Harper Lee. This classic novel set in the 1930s American South tells the story of a young girl’s coming of age and her father’s battle against racism and injustice.

I love this book because it is a timeless masterpiece that is still relevant today. It tackles important themes such as racial inequality, social injustice, and moral courage.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生以 “The Power of Reading” 为题，参加校英文报创刊 50 周年的征文活动。

【详解】1.词汇积累

重要的：essential →fundamental

思想：mind → thought

喜欢：enjoy →like

与……作斗争：battle against →fight against

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Reading is an essential part of our lives. It allows us to explore new worlds, gain knowledge, and develop our imagination.

拓展句：Reading is an essential part of our lives, which allows us to explore new worlds, gain knowledge, and develop our imagination.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】One book that I particularly enjoy is “To Kill a Mockingbird” by Harper Lee.（运用了 that 引导的定语从句）

【高分句型 2】I love this book because it is a timeless masterpiece that is still relevant today.（运用了 because 引导的原因状语从句）

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。

It was February 21, the International Mother Language Day, a day to celebrate language and cultural diversity. At the end of the day, Mr. Brown gave us an assignment: “All of you are to make a presentation about your native language.” Max, whose family came from France and I, who was born in China, were chosen to be the first two presenters. However, both of us were at a loss, wondering what should be talked about. Needless to say, there were many questions about what he meant. What should be talked about? How many sentences are needed? What format? Do we need to write down everything?

On the way home from school. Max and I scratched (抓) our heads, trying to figure out the meaning of Mr. Brown’s assignment. At first, we thought he was just giving an assignment to get us back into the habit of homework. We also wondered if it had more to do with how we presented to our classmates. Eventually, we both decided we would impress Mr. Brown and the class with some unique answers.

The next day, Max started his presentation by asking the class a question: “Is café an English word?” Some of the students nodded while a few shook their heads. Max continued with a smile and told the class that “café” actually came from French. “As one of the most spoken languages in the whole world, French has a charm of its own!” Max said. He instructed the class as if he were a university professor: “It is said that about 45% of the modern English words came from French.” After writing some common French words on the blackboard, he began to teach the class how to pronounce them. Everyone, including Mr. Brown, applauded when he was done, I clapped along, excited and nervous about my following presentation.

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I was ready to do some fun activities with the class.

Mr. Brown was totally pleased with our presentations.

【答案】*I was ready to do some fun activities with the class.* I started my presentation by sharing some interesting facts about Chinese language. “Did you know that Chinese characters were invented over 3,000 years ago?” I asked the class. They looked surprised and intrigued. I continued, “Also, Chinese is a tonal language, which means the meaning of a word changes depending on the tone used to say it.” I then demonstrated this by pronouncing a few Chinese words with different tones, and the class tried to guess their meanings. They were fascinated by the complexity of the language, and I was happy to share my culture and language with them.

Mr. Brown was totally pleased with our presentations. He commended Max and me for our creativity and knowledge about our native languages. He also mentioned how important it was to celebrate and appreciate different languages and cultures. “Language is the key to understanding different perspectives and building relationships with people from all over the world,” he said. He then announced that the class would have more opportunities to learn about different languages and cultures in the future, and encouraged us to continue to share our own experiences and knowledge.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者和 Max 在国际母语日这天接到了老师布置的特殊作业，让他们俩做一个关于自己母语的报告。作者和 Max 非常出色地完成了任务。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“我准备和同学们一起做一些有趣的活动。”可知，第一段可描写作者如何带着同学们一起做一些和自己的母语有关的活动。

②由第二段首句内容“Mr. Brown 对我们的报告非常满意。”可知，第二段可描写 Mr. Brown 解释了这项特别作业的意义，以及作者的收获。

2.续写线索：作者和 Max 接到来自 Mr. Brown 的认为——Max 所做的关于法语的演讲非常成功——作者介绍了自己的母语：中文——两个人的演讲得到一致好评——作者明白了这项作业的特别意义

3.词汇激活

行为类

①证明：demonstrate/explain/show

②努力做：try to do/make an effort to/attempt to

③称赞：commend/praise/speak highly of

情绪类

①惊讶的：surprised/astonished/amazed

②感兴趣的：intrigued/interested

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Also, Chinese is a tonal language, which means the meaning of a word changes depending on the tone used to say it. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】He then announced that the class would have more opportunities to learn about different languages and cultures in the future, and encouraged us to continue to share our own experiences and knowledge. (运用了 that 引导的宾语从句)