******新高一开学分班考试02（含听力；上海专用）**

（满分120分，考试时间90分钟）

学校:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_班级：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_考号：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**一、听力选择题（20’）**

1．

A．A teacher. B．A student. C．A lawyer. D．A friend.

【答案】B

【原文】M: Alice, how is your school life going?

W: Great! I like my classes. And the teachers and classmates are all friendly to me.

Q: What is the girl?

2．

A．20 yuan. B．60 yuan. C．130 yuan. D．200 yuan.

【答案】B

【原文】M: How much did it cost you to have your hair cut?

W: I paid 20 yuan, but it’s one-third of the regular price.

Q: What’s the regular price for a haircut?

3．

A．Salesman and customer. B．Father and daughter.

C．Boss and secretary. D．Headmaster and student.

【答案】C

【原文】W: Shall I check the e-mails for you, Mr. Anderson?

M: No, thanks. I did that myself this morning.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

4．

A．At a gallery. B．At a science museum.

C．At a concert hall. D．At a bookstore.

【答案】A

【原文】M: Look, how do you like this ink painting?

W: If I had enough space in my living room, I would buy it.

Q: Where does this conversation mostly probably take place?

5．

A．Because there was heavy traffic.

B．Because he has been somewhere else.

C．Because he was caught by the police.

D．Because he doesn’t like going to school.

【答案】A

【原文】W: Where have you been, David? You’re late for class again.

M: Sorry, but I couldn’t help it. My bus got caught in a traffic jam.

Q: Why is David late again?

6．

A．She has to work that day. B．She doesn’t like parties.

C．She has to do some sports. D．She must stay at home.

【答案】A

【原文】M: There is a party Saturday night at the Foreign Student’s Club. Can you make it?

W: I wish I could, but I have a part-time job on weekends.

Q: Why can’t the woman make it to the party?

7．

A．He totally agrees with the woman.

B．He regards Bob as a selfish person.

C．He insists Bob is not selfish as she thought.

D．He doesn’t know Bob very well.

【答案】C

【原文】W: I thought Bob was a selfish person.

M: But he turns out to be the opposite, doesn’t he?

Q: What does the man mean?

8．

A．She had a headache. B．She had to stay in bed.

C．She went to look after Jane. D．She went to the dancing party.

【答案】D

【原文】M: Jane, I heard you and Lucy went to the dancing party last night.

W: Lucy did, but I had a headache and had to stay in bed.

Q: What did Lucy do last night?

9．

A．The woman will take the lift.

B．The woman can’t find the lift.

C．The woman will work first.

D．The woman would rather walk upstairs.

【答案】D

【原文】M: The lift is over there.

W: I know, but I’d like to walk up. Why not join me?

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

10．

A．He is just a passer-by like the woman.

B．He is unwilling to tell the woman anything.

C．He doesn’t know where the closest bookstore is.

D．He can’t understand the woman’s question thoroughly.

【答案】C

【原文】W: Excuse me, could you please tell me where the closest bookstore is?

M: I’m sorry. I just moved to this neighborhood 3 days ago.

Q: What does the man imply?

**二、语法填空(10’)**

11．I’ll tell her the news as soon as she (come) back. （所给词的适当形式填空）

【答案】comes

【详解】考查谓语动词时态。句意：她一回来我就告诉她这个消息。as soon as引导时间状语从句，注意“主将从现”用法。故填comes。

12．The building was old and (need) repairing.(所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】needed

【详解】考查时态。句意：这栋楼很旧，需要修理。and连接并列谓语，根据was可知，句子描述的是过去的情况，使用一般过去时，need使用过去式形式needed。故填needed。

13．I suddenly realized that the teacher (refer) to me. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】was referring

【详解】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：我突然意识到老师指的是我。由“I suddenly realized”可知，句子表示“我突然意识到老师当时指的是我”，句子时态用过去进行时，表示刚刚过去的时候正在做的事情，主语teacher是单数，因此空格处是was referring。故填was referring。

14．China's high-speed railways (grow) from 9,000 to 25,000 kilometers in the past few years. (所给词的适当形式填空）

【答案】have grown

【详解】考查动词的时态。句意:在过去的几年里,中国的高铁已经从9,000千米发展到了25,000千米。根据题干中的时间状语in the past few years可知,句中谓语动词的时态用现在完成时，又因提示词和逻辑主语之间表示主动关系。故填have grown。

15．I’m afraid there (be) a meeting this afternoon. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】will be

【详解】考查时态。句意：恐怕今天下午会有个会议。设空处为从句谓语，根据this afternoon可知应是一般将来时，故填will be。

16．He (write) a book about his experiences in Africa these days. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】is writing

【详解】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：这些天他正在写一本关于他在非洲的经历的书。由“these days”可知，用现在进行时表示一段时间内持续的动作，主语He是单数，因此空格处是is writing。故填is writing。

17．Thousands of homes (destroy) by the violent winds last year. Luckily, no one was hurt. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】were destroyed

【详解】考查时态语态。句意：去年，成千上万的房屋被强风摧毁。幸运的是，没有人受伤。主语Thousands of homes与谓语构成被动关系，结合后文last year可知为一般过去时的被动语态，谓语用复数。故填were destroyed。

18．You work hard on your lessons and your efforts (reward) with success in the end. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】will be rewarded

【详解】考查时态语态。句意：你努力学习功课，你的努力最终会得到成功的回报。主语efforts与谓语构成被动关系，且动作发生在将来，用一般将来时的被动语态。故填will be rewarded。

19．It is likely that my parents will not allow me (go) to the cinema next week. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】to go

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：很可能我的父母下周不会允许我去电影院。allow somebody to do“允许某人做某事”是固定搭配。故填to go。

20．Can you imagine (see) the earth from outer space?(所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】seeing

【详解】考查非谓语。句意：你能想象从外太空看地球吗？分析句子可知，动词imagine后接动名词作宾语，空处应使用其动名词形式。故填seeing。

**三、选词填空(10’)**

阅读下列句子，根据句子内容填空。从方框中选出恰当的词或短语填入到下列句子中，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

|  |
| --- |
| A．watch films online  B．make an effort  C． compare the quality  D．extra practice  E. took a seat  F. social media  G. fills my heart  H. a tough match  I. surf the Internet  J. set goals |

21．It was but we won in the end.

22．I choose to instead of going to the cinema.

23．Before Spring Festival, I often to clean the house from top to bottom.

24．I like to and the prices from different online shops before buying.

25．On a normal day, I most of the time. Actually, I need more physical activity.

26．Our coach said we must have some before the match.

27．He by the window and started to read the paper.

28．To maintain a healthy social life, I'd like to see people in person instead of on .

29．It with happiness to see my whole family together for the New Year.

30．I always at the beginning of each term so that I know where I'm going.

【答案】

21．H 22．A 23．B 24．C 25．I 26．D 27．E 28．F 29．G 30．J

【解析】21．考查名词搭配。句意：这是一场艰苦的比赛，但我们最终赢了。通过分析选项可知，a tough match意为“艰苦的比赛”，切合题意。故填a tough match。

22．考查动词搭配。句意：我选择在线观看电影而不是去电影院。通过分析选项可知，watch

films online意为“在线观看电影”，切合题意。故填watch films online。

23．考查动词短语。句意：春节之前，我经常努力从上至下打扫房子。通过分析选项可知，make an effort意为“努力”，切合题意。故填make an effort。

24．考查动词搭配。句意：我想在购买商品之前比较来自不同网店商品的质量和价格。通过分析选项可知，compare the quality意为“比较质量”，切合题意。故填compare the quality。

25．考查固定搭配。句意：在正常的一天里，我大部分时间都是上网冲浪。实际上，我需要更多的体育锻炼。通过分析选项可知，surf the Internet意为“上网冲浪”，切合题意。故填surf the Internet。

26．考查名词搭配。句意：我们的教练说我们在比赛前必须进行一些额外的练习。通过分析选项可知，extra practice意为“额外的练习”，切合题意。故填extra practice。

27．考查动词短语。句意：他在窗户旁边坐了下来，开始看报纸。通过分析选项可知，took a seat意为“坐下来”，切合题意。故填took a seat。

28．考查名词搭配。句意：为了维持健康的社交生活，我想与人面对面地而不是在社交媒体上沟通交流。通过分析选项可知，social media意为“社交媒体”，切合题意。故填social media。

29．考查动词搭配。句意：看到我们全家人一起过新年，这使我的心充满幸福。通过分析选项可知，fills my heart意为“使我的心充满…”，切合题意。故填fills my heart。

30．考查固定搭配。句意：我总是在每学期开始时制定目标，以便我知道我在走向哪里。通过分析选项可知s，set goals意为“制定目标”，切合题意。故填set goals。

**四、完形填空(10’)**

Nowadays, many music fans listen to songs not from records or CDs but directly from the Internet. This is called streaming, and it allows people to listen to what seems like an endless variety of songs. But how exactly does it work?

The largest music-streaming website, Spotify, began in Sweden in 2008. It spread to other countries as major music labels agreed to let Spotify users stream their songs. 31 , Spotify gives the labels some of its earnings. Spotify users have a variety of ways to choose what songs they listen to. They can 32 songs by artist or title. They can play entire *albums*（专辑）, create playlists or listen to playlists from other users. Many streaming services allow people to sign up for free accounts. 33 , free accounts are usually limited in some way. For example, you might not be able to choose every song you listen to. Or you can only skip a certain number of songs per hour. And the listening experience will likely be 34 by advertisements. To avoid these issues and gain new features, users can pay for a *subscription* (订阅费).

Streaming music over the Internet requires a lot of 35 . This means that if a user has a(n) 36 connection, their music might pause, skip ahead or stop completely. In order to solve this problem, Spotify uses a variety of methods to 37 overworking their servers. It stores some information on the user's computer. And it sometimes sends songs from the computers of other users rather than from a central server.

There are some 38 to music-streaming services. For one thing, people are only renting music, not buying it. This means if they stop their subscription to the service, they have no right to listen to the music. Also, artists generally don't earn much money from streaming services. If users want to 39 their favorite artist financially, they're better off just buying an album. On the other hand, streaming makes it 40 to discover new music and enjoy a wide variety of songs.

Streaming is convenient and inexpensive, and it offers a huge selection of songs to listen to. It is likely to grow more popular and may even develop new services for users to enjoy.

31．A．On average B．In return C．Above all D．For example

32．A．play with B．talk about C．search for D．learn from

33．A．Therefore B．However C．Otherwise D．Furthermore

34．A．paid B．displayed C．created D．disturbed

35．A．money B．data C．accounts D．labels

36．A．slow B．direct C．obvious D．immediate

37．A．avoid B．enjoy C．imagine D．practice

38．A．solutions B．references C．disadvantages D．approaches

39．A．recognize B．follow C．praise D．support

40．A．more expensive B．less likely C．easier D．safer

【答案】

31．B 32．C 33．B 34．D 35．B 36．A 37．A 38．C 39．D 40．C

【分析】这是一篇说明文。主要讲述现在很多人直接从网络上听音乐，这个被称之为流，并详细介绍了它是如何工作的。

31．考查介词短语辨析。句意：作为回报，Spotify给唱片公司带来一些收益。A. On average 平均；B. In return 作为回报；C. Above all 首先重要的是；D. For example 举例。根据上文“It spread to other countries as major music labels agreed to let Spotify users stream their songs..(随着各大唱片公司同意让spotify用户在线观看他们的歌曲，这种方式也传播到了其他国家)”可知，各大唱片公司同意让spotify用户在线观看他们的歌曲，作为回报，Spotify给唱片公司带来一些收益。故选B。

32．考查动词短语辨析。句意：他们可以通过艺术家的名字或者歌曲名字搜索歌曲。A. play with 玩耍；B. talk about 谈论；C. search for 搜索；D. learn from 学习。根据上下文可知，此处指在网络上搜索歌曲。故选C。

33．考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，免费的账号通常都有一定的限制。A. Therefore 因此；B. However 然而；C. Otherwise 否则；D. Furthermore 此外。根据上文“Many streaming services allow people to sign up for free accounts.(许多流媒体服务允许人们注册免费账户)”可知，上下句构成转折关系。故选B。

34．考查动词词义辨析。句意：听歌的体验很可能会被广告打扰。A. paid 付款；B. displayed 展示；C. created 创造；D. disturbed 打扰。根据下文“To avoid these issues and gain new features, users can pay for a *subscription* (为了避免这些问题获得新的特性，用户可以订阅)”可知，免费的用户会有广告打扰。故选D。

35．考查名词词义辨析。句意：网上流媒体音乐需要很多数据。A. money 钱；B. data数据；C. accounts 账户；D. labels 唱片公司。根据下文“This means that if a user has a(n) 　　6　　 connection, their music might pause, skip ahead or stop completely.(这就意味着如果用户连接速度比较慢，他们的音乐会暂停，跳过或者完全停下来)”可知，网上听音乐需要数据。故选B。

36．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这就意味着如果用户连接速度比较慢，他们的音乐会暂停，跳过或者完全停下来。A. slow 慢的；B. direct 直接的；C. obvious 明显的；D. immediate 立刻的。根据后半句“their music might pause, skip ahead or stop completely”可知，此处指网速比较慢的情况。故选A。

37．考查动词词义辨析。句意：为了解决这个问题，Spotify用各种各样的方法来避免服务器 过度工作。A. avoid 避免；B. enjoy 享受；C. imagine 想象；D. practice 练习。根据下文“It stores some information on the user's computer. And it sometimes sends songs from the computers of other users rather than from a central server.(它储存一些信息在用户的电脑里。并且有时候从其他用户的电脑里而不是从总服务器发送一些歌曲)”可知，Spotify用各种方法避免服务器过度工作。故选A。

38．考查名词词义辨析。句意：音乐流媒体服务有一些缺点。A. solutions 解决方法；B. references 参考；C. disadvantages 缺点；D. approaches 方法。根据下文“For one thing, people are only renting music, not buying it. This means if they stop their subscription to the service, they have no right to listen to the music.(一方面，人们只是在租音乐，而不是买音乐。这就意味着如果他们停止订阅服务，就没有权利再听这首音乐)”可知，这首流媒体服务的缺点。故选C。

39．考查动词词义辨析。句意：如果用户想要从经济上支持他们喜欢的音乐家，他们最好还是买张专辑。A. recognize 辨认处，认可；B. follow 跟随；C. praise 表扬；D. support 支持。根据后半句买专辑可知，这是从经济上支持音乐家。故选D。

40．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：从另一方面来说，流媒体使发现新的音乐和享受各种音乐变得更容易。A. more expensive 更昂贵；B. less likely 不太可能；C. easier 更容易；D. safer 更安全。根据下文“Streaming is convenient and inexpensive, and it offers a huge selection of songs to listen to.(流媒体既方便又不贵，并且还提供了很多歌曲)”可知，有了流媒体听音乐更容易。故选C。

**五、阅读理解(30’)**

**Section A 阅读单选 A**

My husband and I were once in *Nepal* (尼泊尔) to see sunrise over the Himalayas.

One morning we awoke to total darkness at 5 o’clock. As we rushed through a town with cameras in hand, I noticed the calm, gentle way the Nepalese people greeted the morning. One man boiled a huge pot of milk tea, and other villagers gathered around his fire, cupping their hands around small glasses of the steaming sweet mixture. It was fascinating, but not to be left behind, we joined the stream of tourists moving quickly up to the lookout point.

The top was crowded when we arrived, but after 10 minutes of cold waiting, the assembled group gave up. “The cloud cover is too heavy,” one said. Then one by one they rushed down the hill to the next item on their sightseeing list. I was disappointed as well, but suddenly I noticed a small Nepalese boy absently playing with a stick and shooting quick glances at the clouds. He must know something we don’t, I thought. I decided to wait with him.

The boy and I didn’t have to wait long. Moments later, a tiny stream of golden light burned through one thick cloud, then another. Rose-colored fog warmed the backs of the clouds, and suddenly the morning sun stole a glance around the side of the mountain, miles above where I’d expected it to be.

Nothing I’d seen before prepared me for the moment the clouds withdrew with bowed heads, and the magnificent Himalayas were revealed before, around, and above me. I sat in astonishment, not breathing, not daring to look away, certain that God had placed me here at the backdoor of Earth to show me what Heaven really looks like. I certainly got the message. Never again will I rush a sunrise. I now know Nature will supply her fruits to me only when I am truly ready to receive them.

41．What does “**It**” in Paragraph 2 most probably imply?

A．The darkness of the town in the morning. B．The huge pot of milk tea boiling on the fire.

C．The way the local people welcomed the day. D．The stream of tourists rushing to the lookout point.

42．The author decided to wait with the Nepalese boy because

A．she felt kind of having faith in him

B．the restless tourists disappointed her

C．that boy was praying to the sun with a magic stick

D．she had nothing more to see on her sightseeing list

43．Which of the following words best describe the author’s feeling when she saw the sunrise?

A．Totally shocked. B．Absolutely amazed.

C．Truly frightened. D．Extremely interested.

44．What can be concluded from the passage?

A．Do in Rome as the Romans do. B．God helps those who help themselves.

C．Time and tide wait for no man. D．Fortune rewards those having patience.

【答案】41．C 42．A 43．B 44．D

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述作者在尼泊尔观看喜马拉雅山日出的经历及从中得到的感悟。

41．词句猜测题。根据第二段中的“As we rushed through a town with cameras in hand, I noticed the calm, gentle way the Nepalese people greeted the morning. One man boiled a huge pot of milk tea, and other villagers gathered around his fire, cupping their hands around small glasses of the steaming sweet mixture. (我们手持相机匆匆穿过一个小镇时，我注意到尼泊尔人迎接清晨时那种平静、温和的方式。一个男人煮了一大壶奶茶，其他村民围在他的火炉旁，双手捧着一小杯热气腾腾的甜饮。)”可知，it指代上文中提到的内容，由此可知，“It”指的是当地人迎接新一天的方式。故选C项。

42．细节理解题。根据第三段中的“I was disappointed as well, but suddenly I noticed a small Nepalese boy absently playing with a stick and shooting quick glances at the clouds. He must know something we don’t, I thought. I decided to wait with him. (我也感到失望，但突然我注意到一个尼泊尔小男孩心不在焉地玩着一根棍子，时不时地瞥一眼云层。我想，他一定知道一些我们不知道的事情。我决定和他一起等。)”可知，作者决定和那个尼泊尔男孩一起等，是因为她有点相信他知道些什么。故选A项。

43．细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“I sat in astonishment, not breathing, not daring to look away, certain that God had placed me here at the backdoor of Earth to show me what Heaven really looks like.(我惊讶地坐着，不呼吸，不敢移开视线，确信上帝把我放在地球的后门，向我展示天堂的真正模样。)”可知，当作者看到日出时，她感到非常惊奇。故选B项。

44．推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Never again will I rush a sunrise. I now know Nature will supply her fruits to me only when I am truly ready to receive them.(我再也不会急于看到日出了。我现在知道，只有当我真正准备好接受大自然的馈赠时，她才会把果实赐予我。)”可知，作者从这次经历中领悟到耐心等待会有回报，即命运会奖励有耐心的人。故选D项。

B

Our library offers different types of studying places and provides a good studying environment.

**Zones**

The library is divided into different zones. The upper floor is a quiet zone with over a thousand places for silent reading, and places where you can sit and work with your own computer. The reading places consist mostly of tables and chairs. The ground floor is the zone where you can talk. Here you can find sofas and armchairs for group work.

**Computers**

You can use your own computer to connect to the wi-fi specially prepared for notebook computers; you can also use library computers, which contain the most commonly used applications, such as Microsoft Office. They are situated (位于) in the area known as the Experimental Field on the ground floor.

**Group-study places**

If you want to discuss freely without disturbing others, you can book a study room or sit at a table on the ground floor. Some study rooms are for 2-3 people and others can hold up to 6-8 people. All rooms are marked on the library maps.

There are 40 group-study rooms that must be booked via the website. To book, you need an active University account and a valid University card. You can use a room three hours per day, nine hours at most per week.

**Storage of Study Material**

The library has lockers for students to store course literature. When you have got at least 40 credits (学分), you may rent a locker and pay 400 SEK for a year’s rental period.

**Rules to be Followed**

Mobile phone conversations are not permitted anywhere in the library. Keep your phone on silent as if you were in a lecture and exit the library if you need to receive calls.

Please note that food and fruit are forbidden in the library, but you are allowed to have drinks and sweets with you.

45．What can students do on the upper floor of the library?

A．Chat at the table. B．Have group discussion.

C．Relax themselves. D．Read attentively.

46．What is required if you want to reserve a group-study room?

A．The application form. B．The marked library map.

C．An active school account. D．The topic of the discussion.

47．How can a student rent a locker?

A．By booking in advance. B．By attending enough courses.

C．By paying the rental fee. D．By earning the required credits.

【答案】45．D 46．C 47．D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了图书馆的不同分区。

45．细节理解题。根据第二段中“The upper floor is a quiet zone with over a thousand places for silent reading, and places where you can sit and work with your own computer.( 楼上是一个安静的区域，有一千多个安静阅读的地方，你可以坐在那里用自己的电脑工作。) ”可知，在图书馆楼上，学生们可以专心阅读，故选D项。

46．细节理解题。根据第三个标题下的第二段中“There are 40 group-study rooms that must be booked via the website. To book, you need an active University account and a valid University card.( 有40间集体自习室必须通过网站预订。要预订，您需要一个有效的大学账户和一张有效的大学卡。) ”可知，预定小组 学习室需要有效的大学账户，故选C项。

47．细节理解题。根据第四个标题下“The library has lockers for students to store course literature. When you have got at least 40 credits(学分), you may rent a locker and pay 400 SEK for a year’s rental period.(图书馆有储物柜供学生存放课程资料。当你至少有40个学分时，你可以租一个储物柜，并支付400瑞典克朗的一年租金。) ”可知，学生想要租赁储物柜，要先获得足够的学分，故选D项。

C

Some people have said aging is more a slide into forgetfulness than a journey towards wisdom. However, a growing body of research suggests that late-in-life learning is possible. In reality, education does an aging brain good.

Throughout life, people’s brains constantly renovate themselves. In the late 1960s, British brain scientist Geoffrey Raisman spied growth in damaged brain regions of rats through an electron microscope; their brains were forming new connections. This meant brains may change every time a person learns something new.

Of course, that doesn’t mean the brain isn’t affected by the effects of time. Just as height usually declines over the years, so does brain volume: Humans lose about 4 percent every decade starting in their 40s. But that reduction doesn’t necessarily make people think slower; as long as we are alive and functioning, we can alter our brains with new information and experiences.

In fact, scientists now suspect accumulating novel experiences, facts, and skills can keep people’s minds more flexible. New pathways can strengthen our ever-changing mental structure, even as the brain shrinks.

Conventional fixes like word puzzles and brain-training apps can contribute to mental durability. Even something as simple as taking a different route to the grocery store or going somewhere new on vacation can keep the brain healthy.

A desire for new life challenges can further boost power. Research about aging adults who take on new enterprises shows improved function and memory as well as a reduced risk of mental disease. Openness — a characteristic defined by curiosity and a desire for knowledge — may also help folks pass brain tests. Some folks are born with this take-in-the-world attitude, but those who aren’t as genetically gifted aren’t necessarily out of luck. While genes can encourage an interest in doing new things, a 2012 study in the journal Psychology and Aging found completing reasoning tasks like puzzles and number games can enhance that desire for novel experiences, which can, in turn, refresh the brain. That’s why brain scientist Richard Kennedy says “It’s not that old dogs can’t learn new tricks. It’s that maybe old dogs don’t realize why they should.”

48．What do some people think of aging adults?

A．Their wisdom grows as time goes by in their long life.

B．They can benefit from late-in-life learning and gain wisdom.

C．Their memory gradually becomes inferior to that of the past.

D．They are likely to have mental health issues due to forgetfulness.

49．What can we conclude from Geoffrey Raisman’s finding?

A．Brain damage seriously hinders one’s learning.

B．Brains can refresh and improve with learning.

C．Brain power weakens slower than we imagine.

D．Brains forge connections under new conditions.

50．What is one thing that helps maintain the health of our brain even as it shrinks?

A．Doing daily routines by conventional means

B．Avoiding worrying about our mental durability

C．Imitating old dogs’ way of learning new tricks

D．Approaching everyday tasks in novel ways

51．What is the finding of the 2012 study in the journal Psychology and Aging?

A．Wishing to solve puzzles enhances one’s reasoning power

B．Playing number games unexpectedly stimulates one’s memory

C．Desiring new experiences can help to renovate the brain

D．Learning new tricks should not be confined to old dogs only

【答案】48．C 49．B 50．D 51．C

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要探讨了衰老与大脑的关系，指出尽管大脑会随年龄增长而萎缩，但通过学习新事物、积累新经验等方式可以保持大脑的灵活性和健康。

48．细节理解题。根据第一段“Some people have said aging is more a slide into forgetfulness than a journey towards wisdom.(一些人认为，衰老与其说是一段通往智慧的旅程，不如说是逐渐陷入健忘的过程。)”可知，有些人认为老年人的记忆力会逐渐衰退，而不是增长智慧。故选C。

49．推理判断题。根据第二段“Throughout life, people’s brains constantly renovate themselves. In the late 1960s, British brain scientist Geoffrey Raisman spied growth in damaged brain regions of rats through an electron microscope; their brains were forming new connections. This meant brains may change every time a person learns something new.(人这一辈子，大脑都在不断自我更新。20 世纪 60 年代末，英国脑科学家杰弗里・雷斯曼通过电子显微镜观察到，老鼠受损的大脑区域出现了生长现象，它们的大脑正在形成新的连接。这意味着，人每学到一些新东西，大脑就可能发生变化。)”可推知，大脑可以通过学习来更新和改善。故选B。

50．推理判断题。根据第四段“In fact, scientists now suspect accumulating novel experiences, facts, and skills can keep people’s minds more flexible. (事实上，科学家们现在推测，不断积累新奇的经历、事实和技能能够让人的思维更加灵活。)”和第五段“Even something as simple as taking a different route to the grocery store or going somewhere new on vacation can keep the brain healthy.(即使是像走不同的路线去杂货店或假期去新的地方这样简单的事情也能保持大脑健康。)”可知，以新颖的方式处理日常任务有助于保持大脑健康。故选D。

51．细节理解题。根据最后一段“While genes can encourage an interest in doing new things, a 2012 study in the journal Psychology and Aging found completing reasoning tasks like puzzles and number games can enhance that desire for novel experiences, which can, in turn, refresh the brain.(虽然基因会催生人们对新鲜事物的兴趣，但 2012 年发表在《心理学与衰老》期刊上的一项研究发现，完成拼图、数字游戏等推理任务能够增强这种对新奇体验的渴望，而这种渴望反过来又能让大脑重焕活力。)”可知，渴望新体验可以帮助更新大脑。故选C。

**Section B 阅读六选四**

**How to Survive High School**

It may feel impossible to survive even a day of high school, let alone three years. However, there are a lot of things you can do to make your high school experience one of the best times of your life.

52 During high school, you may feel under pressure to fit in. You need to try your best to fight the negative feelings and learn to have a change. High school actually gives you an opportunity to discover a real YOU and grow as a person, but it’s important that any change should come from within.

Make friends with a variety of people. Try to break out of your comfort zone by starting a conversation with people, especially strangers. 53 Over time, you’ll develop a friend group filled with unique individuals that like you for who you are and add a lot of value to your life. But do remember — Stay away from the ones who hold negative attitudes towards everything.

Spare regular time for exercise. 54 However, even if you’re not involved in a sport, try to exercise every day. Though you may feel like your study schedule is jam-packed, remember that staying fit will help improve your school performance.

Don’t avoid interacting with your teachers. You don’t have to be a teacher’s pet, though. 55 If possible, spend a few minutes before or after class talking with your teachers about things related to their subject.

With these tips to survive high school, you will surely be proud of graduating as an all-round approaching adult.

A．Let yourself be who you really are.

B．Learn to change and impress your friends.

C．Everybody has something to contribute to your growth as a person.

D．Pressure from friends is one factor that turns teenagers into risk-takers.

E．Try your best to be kind and friendly to everybody you take a class from.

F．Joining a school sports team is also a great way to meet like-minded people.

【答案】52．A 53．C 54．F 55．E

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了如何度过高中生活，就此给出了一些实用的建议。

52．上文“It may feel impossible to survive even a day of high school, let alone three years. However, there are a lot of things you can do to make your high school experience one of the best times of your life. (甚至在高中度过一天都可能觉得不可能，更不用说三年了。然而，你可以做很多事情，让你的高中经历成为你人生中最美好的时光之一)”说明高中生活可能很艰难，但有很多方法可以让它变得美好。下文“High school actually gives you an opportunity to discover a real YOU and grow as a person, but it’s important that any change should come from within.(高中实际上给了你一个机会去发现真实的自己，成长为一个人，但重要的是，任何改变都应该来自内心)”表示应做真实的自己，A项“做真实的自己。”和上文为承接关系，引出下文关于如何在高中做自己的建议，符合语境。故选A。

53．上文“Try to break out of your comfort zone by starting a conversation with people, especially strangers. (试着走出你的舒适区，和人们，尤其是陌生人开始对话)”说明要和不同的人交流，C项“每个人都能为你的个人成长做出贡献。”进一步说明和不同的人交流的好处，承接上文，符合语境。故选C。

54．上文“Spare regular time for exercise. (定期抽出时间锻炼)”说明锻炼很重要。空处F项“加入学校运动队也是结识志同道合的人的好方法。”举例说明锻炼的具体方式，和前文为承接关系，且与下文“even if you’re not involved in a sport(即使你不参与体育运动)”呼应，符合语境。故选F。

55．上文“Don’t avoid interacting with your teachers. You don’t have to be a teacher’s pet, though. (不要避免和老师互动。不过，你不必成为老师的宠儿)”说明要和老师互动。E项“尽你最大的努力对你上的每一门课的老师都友好和善。”给出和老师互动的具体建议，要对老师友好，E项承接上文，符合语境。故选E。

**六、完成句子翻译（20’）**

56．这些花已经被浇过水了，你可以回家了。

These flowers ; you can go home.

【答案】 have been watered

【详解】考查动词，时态，语态和主谓一致。表示“浇水”应用动词water；根据句子意思“已经”可知，这句话要用现在完成时，表示已经发生过的动作和对现在的影响；句子主语These flowers和动词water是被动的关系，所以要用现在完成时的被动结构；主语These flowers表示复数意义，所以谓语动词用复数形式。故填have been watered。

57．这种产品的生产成本下降了三分之一。

The production cost of this product was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】reduced by a third

【详解】考查分数表达和动词短语和语态。分析所给提示词和空处可知，表示“下降了”之意应用动词短语reduce by，分析可知，它和主语production cost之间是被动关系，应用被动语态，空前已有be动词was，所以应用过去分词reduced by，“三分之一”应译为a third。故填reduced by a third。

58．A lot of the small towns in this area are (非常值得一去). (根据汉语提示完成句子)

【答案】well worth visiting

【详解】考查固定结构。句意：这个地区的很多小镇都非常值得一去。根据句意可知，设空处应用固定结构be well worth doing“非常值得做某事”，主动表被动；表示“参观“应用visit，此处需用动名词形式。故填well worth visiting。

59．The shop is famous for selling only (当地新鲜的农产品).（根据汉语提示完成句子）

【答案】 fresh local produce/fresh local products

【详解】考查名词短语。句意：这家商店以只卖当地新鲜的农产品而闻名。“当地的”local，“新鲜的”fresh，“农产品”可使用名词produce或product，其中produce表示“农产品”时是不可数名词，product表示“农产品”时是可数名词，应用复数形式表示泛指。故填fresh local produce/products。

60． is your own life, no matter what others think of you. (对你来说重要的是) (根据汉语提示完成句子)

【答案】What’s important to you

【详解】考查主语从句。句意：对你来说重要的是你自己的生命，不管别人怎么看你。根据所给中文提示词和英文翻译，空处应用what引导的主语从句，what作主语，谓语可用固定搭配：be important to意为“对某人来说很重要”。故填What’s important to you。

**七、书信写作（20’）**

61．Directions: *Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below.*

假设你是光明中学高一学生王琳，学校英文报以“Travellers’ Tales”为主题，面向全校学生征集旅者轶事，请你投稿。稿件内容必须包含：

（1）明确的旅行目的地，并简单介绍该地点。

（2）旅行中发生的某件事情，以及为什么这件事情给你留下了深刻的印象。

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

【答案】A Brush with History in Dunhuang

      Last summer, I journeyed to Dunhuang, a Gansu city and a vital node on the ancient Silk Road. Famous for the Mogao Caves, it shelters thousands of centuries-old murals and statues, embodying China’s profound cultural heritage.​

       In the dimly lit cave, I chanced upon an elderly mural restorer. With a brush so delicate, he was mending a faded section, his eyes fixed intently on the ancient artwork. He shared that restoring these treasures demanded not only knowledge of ancient pigments but also extreme patience. “We’re not just fixing paintings; we’re passing down history,” he said earnestly. His words, along with his unwavering dedication, deeply touched me. This encounter made me understand that Dunhuang isn’t just about scenery—it’s a testament to the perseverance of cultural preservation, teaching me to cherish the stories behind each relic.

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生以“Travellers’ Tales”为主题，就自己的旅游轶事向学校英文报投稿。其内容包括：致歉缘由、致歉理由和补救措施。

【详解】1.词汇积累

重要的：vital→important

著名的：famous →renowned

修补：repair→mend

认真地：earnestly→in earnest

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句： Last summer, I journeyed to Dunhuang, a Gansu city and a vital node on the ancient Silk Road.

拓展句： Last summer, I journeyed to Dunhuang, which is a Gansu city and was a vital node on the ancient Silk Road.

【点睛】【高分句型1】 Famous for the Mogao Caves, it shelters thousands of centuries-old murals and statues, embodying China’s profound cultural heritage.（运用了形容词短语和现在分词短语作状语）

【高分句型2】With a brush so delicate, he was mending a faded section, his eyes fixed intently on the ancient artwork. （运用了独立主格结构）