

2022-2023 学年江苏省盐城中学高一（下）期初英语试卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 7.5 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. (1.5 分) Where did the man put the woman's bike?
A. Under a street lamp.
B. In a garage.
C. In a backyard.
2. (1.5 分) Which floor is the Committee Room on?
A. The second floor.
B. The third floor.
C. The fourth floor.
3. (1.5 分) How does the man feel about the article in the end?
A. Satisfied.
B. Annoyed.
C. Bored.
4. (1.5 分) Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a library.
B. In a bookstore.
C. In a teaching building.
5. (1.5 分) Why does the man call the woman?
A. To ask for a sick leave.
B. To ask about English classes.
C. To discuss tomorrow's schedule.

第二节（共 5 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。

6. (3 分) 听材料，回答题。
(1) How will the woman send the package?

A.By air.

B.By sea.

C.By express mail.

(2) How much should the woman pay?

A. £ 20.

B. £ 23.

C. £ 26.

7. (3 分) 听材料，回答题。

(1) What problem does the woman have?

A.She's lost.

B.Her shoes are broken.

C.Her feet are uncomfortable.

(2) Why did the speakers come to the city?

A.To attend a meeting.

B.To buy some shoes.

C.To make a tour.

8. (4.5 分) 听材料，回答题。

(1) Why does the man want to get a summer job?

A.To save money for a course.

B.To pay his brother back.

C.To save for a trip.

(2) How will the woman get money?

A.By borrowing from her brother.

B.By doing a part - time job.

C.By asking her parents.

(3) What does the man decide to do in the end?

A.Study in Spain.

B.Get a job in Portugal.

C.Go to Latin America with the woman.

9. (6 分) 听材料，回答题。

(1) What are the speakers discussing?

A.How to form clouds.

B.How to present their research.

C.How to explain different types of clouds.

(2) Why does the man suggest having small cards?

A.To make the presentation more interesting.

B.To remind him of what to say.

C.To organize all the research.

(3) What will the man do?

A.Prepare the cards.

B.Make the presentation slides.

C.Look for pictures of clouds online.

(4) What part will the woman do?

A.The low - level clouds part.

B.The medium - level clouds part.

C.The high - level clouds part.

10. (6 分) 听材料， 答题。

(1) What problem will the motorway bring to the village?

A.Children will find it hard to go to the Streeve Beach.

B.The well - known beauty spot will be destroyed.

C.Fewer villagers will live there.

(2) What will be built on farmland?

A.A swimming pool.

B.A steel factory.

C.Houses.

(3) Where will the high - tech park be built?

A.In the north of the village.

B.In the south of the village.

C.In the west of the village.

(4) What is most villagers' attitude towards the government plans?

A.Fully satisfied.

B.Rather worried.

C.Quite unexpected.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 37.5 分）第一节（共 4 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。

11.（7.5 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Four Places Named After Scientists in Antarctica

There are many scientific breakthroughs made by women in the Antarctic. Here are four landmarks in Antarctica and the female pioneers they're named for,

Jones Terrace（梯田）

The ice - free terrace in eastern Antarctica's Victoria Land bears Jones' name. In 1969, geochemist Lois M. Jones led the first all - female research team from the US to work in Antarctica. Jones and her team studied chemical weathering（风化作用）in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, an ice - free area of Antarctica. Through chemical analyses of rocks they had collected, Jones and her team discovered many geochemical characteristics of the valley's ice - covered lakes.

Mount Fiennes

8,202 - foot - high Mount Fiennes, located on Antarctica's largest island Alexander Island—is named for Ginny Fiennes. She established and maintained 80 - foot - tall radio towers in the Antarctic. In 1985, Fiennes became the first female invited to join the Antarctic Club, a British supper club open to individuals who have spent extended time in the Antarctic region.

Francis Peak

The 3, 727 - foot - tall peak on Antarctica's Adelaide Island is named after Dame Jane Francis, who is the first female director of the British Antarctic Survey, the national polar research institute of the UK. Her collection of fossils on Seymour Island helped conclude in a 2021 paper that Antarctica's abundant plant fossils indicate the continent once had a much warmer climate than it currently does.

Peden Cliffs

Peden Cliffs near Antarctica's Marie Byrd Land are proof of the labor of Irene Peden. She was the first American female scientist to both live and work in the Antarctic, where she used radio waves to study ice sheets. Peden and her team determined how very low frequency radio waves spread over long polar distances by measuring pathways in the ice. They also used varying radio wave frequencies to measure the thickness of

Antarctica's ice sheets.

(1) Which place is named after a builder of radio towers in the Antarctic? _____

- A. Jones Terrace.
- B. Mount Fiennes.
- C. Francis Peak.
- D. Peden Cliffs.

(2) Who proved the previous higher temperatures of the Antarctic? _____

- A. Lois M.Jones.
- B. Ginny Fiennes.
- C. Dame Jane Francis.
- D. Irene Peden.

(3) What is special about Irene Peden? _____

- A. She could judge the thickness of Antarctica's ice sheets.
- B. She discovered a lot of ice - covered lakes in the Antarctic.
- C. She was the first female American to explore the Antarctic.
- D. She correctly measured the spreading speed of radio waves.

12. (10 分) Seyton Thomas is a college student with a heart of giving. She has experienced challenges in her life that sculpted her drive to light a spark in young children from all backgrounds to develop leadership, perseverance, compassion and self - love. She says, "Service is what saved me, and I hope that this is a message that I can spread to the youth across the world."

During the pandemic, Seyton Thomas organized a diverse group of young people to help a local crisis center. The Community Crisis Center in Miami, Oklahoma, is a home that gives shelter and other services to women and children who are suffering from domestic abuse. The crisis center depends on volunteers to help the women and children receive encouragement and a break from stress, but the pandemic made volunteer interaction difficult.

Seyton got the idea from the crisis center director of painting encouraging messages on stones and hiding them in the lawn of the crisis center for the children to find. Seyton pulled together other students from the Phi Theta Kappa Honor Society and her college soccer team. Together the young people collected stones, painted kind messages and filled two boxes full of fun and colorful stones. Then they gave them to the crisis center to hide. The

children at the crisis center were delighted to find and read these messages. They thought highly of the experience as well as the words coming from community members who took time to make them realize they were valued.

Seyton reflects with the group of volunteers that the project is a great way to bring people together positively in the community to do something for the good of others. They talk about how serving others can make a difference to someone's life. It seems that the deed is as small as a stone, but the impact can be as large as a mountain.

(1) Whom does the Community Crisis Center mainly help? _____

- A. Poor families.
- B. Homeless orphans.
- C. Victims of family violence.
- D. Pandemic disease sufferers.

(2) How did Seyton Thomas help the crisis center? _____

- A. By raising a fund for all kids in the center.
- B. By spreading useful news about the pandemic.
- C. By encouraging her soccer team members to donate.
- D. By presenting inspiring messages to children in the center.

(3) What kind of person is Seyton Thomas? _____

- A. Curious and optimistic.
- B. Kind - hearted and caring.
- C. Serious and modest.
- D. Creative and educated.

(4) Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text? _____

- A. Small stones make a big difference
- B. Volunteer work has great benefits
- C. Find hope during difficult times
- D. Giving is better than receiving

13. (10 分) It is reported that the sense of smell plays a dominant role in the social interactions of all land animals except humans. Then the question arises: Is this because humans don't use their noses in social settings the way all other land animals do? Or is this behavior covert (隐蔽的), rather than overt, in humans?

In fact, this is exactly what Inbal Ravreby, a graduate student in Prof.Noam Sobel's laboratory in Weizmann's Brain Sciences Department, tried to answer.And as several lines of evidence suggest that humans are constantly, although mostly subconsciously, sniffing themselves and others, Ravreby supposed that the latter is the case.

To test her hypothesis, Ravreby conducted the study with pairs of click friends: same - sex nonromantic friends whose friendships had originally formed very rapidly.Because such friendships emerge prior to an in - depth acquaintance, they may be particularly influenced by physiological characteristics such as body smell.She then collected body smell samples from these click friends and conducted two sets of experiments to compare the samples with those collected from random pairs of individuals.In one set of experiments, she performed the comparison with a device known as an electronic nose, or eNose, which assessed the chemical signatures of the smells.In the other, she asked volunteers to smell the two groups of body smell samples in order to assess similarities measured by human perception.In both types of experiments, click friends were found to smell significantly more like each other than the individuals in the random pairs.

Next, to rule out the possibility that body smell similarity was a consequence of click friendships, rather than a contributing cause, Ravreby performed an additional set of experiments, in which she used the eNose to "smell" a number of volunteers who were complete strangers to one another, and then asked them to engage in nonverbal（非言语的） social interactions in pairs.After each such structured interaction, the participants rated the other individual in terms of how much they liked that person.Subsequent analysis revealed that the individuals who had more positive interactions indeed smelled more like each other, as determined by the eNose.

"These results imply that, as the saying goes, there is chemistry in social chemistry, " Ravreby concludes.However, Sobel offers words of caution, "This is not to say that we act like dogs or goats — humans likely rely on other, far more dominant signals in their social decision - making.Nevertheless, our study's results do suggest that our nose plays a bigger role than previously thought in our choice of friends."

（1）What did Inbal Ravreby want to figure out? _____

- A. Whether humans have a sharp sense of smell.
- B. Whether humans' noses can detect all types of smells.
- C. Whether it is necessary for humans to sniff other people.
- D. Whether the sense of smell plays a role in humans' interaction.

（2）What makes the first two sets of experiments different from each other? _____

- A. The way to make comparisons.

- B. The participation of random pairs.
- C. The way volunteers used the eNose.
- D. The number of pairs of click friends.

(3) Why did Ravreby involve complete strangers in the following experiments? _____

- A. To determine the reliability of the finding.
- B. To avoid interactions between click friends.
- C. To make the experiments much more interesting.
- D. To test the accuracy of the eNose in smell analysis.

(4) What is Sobel's attitude towards the research finding? _____

- A. Disapproving.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Positive.
- D. Indifferent.

14. (10 分) Unless you're blind or know someone who is, you might not know that blind people use the same smartphones as sighted people. In fact, many blind people use touch - screen smartphones every day. The secret is that smartphones have a screen reader, a tool that allows blind people to use a mix of gestures and taps, along with vibrations (震动) or audio feedback, to use their apps.

Screen readers work on desktop computers as well as mobile devices. A well - designed website or app user interface (用户界面) makes the information on the website or app accessible to the screen reader, which makes it accessible to blind users. However, a badly designed website or application will turn out to be invisible to a screen reader.

Many designers find a good way to make technology available to all, which can be explained through an example — the whole touch screen. It was reported that blind users found locating small icons and specific numbers on the on - screen keypad (键盘) difficult. At present, the prevailing solution to this problem is to use the whole touch screen as an input control. Instead of having to touch a particular part of the screen, users can tap anywhere in response to audio instructions. These insights would have been impossible without involving people with different disabilities in the evaluation and design of touch screens.

Yet many technologies are still not accessible to users with disabilities. One way to make apps and websites more accessible is to have people with disabilities designing the technologies. But the design process itself is not very accessible to those very people, because very few tools in user interface designers' toolbox are accessible. It's

a catch - 22.

Our recent research evaluated the existing prototyping software, a tool allowing user interface designers to create temporary models to show clients or to test among users. We found that most popular prototyping software fails to work together with screen readers. Therefore, blind designers cannot use the prototyping software to create models of their own. This is where the problem is in the process of creating accessible technology.

Accessibility is an issue that touches everyone. Providing access to technology is legally required in most cases. While it is useful for designers to be aware of how users with disabilities interact with technologies, the most powerful insights may come from those with disabilities themselves.

(1) What's the major difference between a well - designed app and a badly designed one? _____

- A. The former functions well with a screen reader.
- B. The former is applicable to most mobile devices.
- C. The latter fails to interact with desktop computers.
- D. The latter's complex mix of information distracts users.

(2) What do many designers think is a good way to make technology friendly to all? _____

- A. Evaluating users' response to on - screen keypads.
- B. Making input and output controls easy to operate.
- C. Creating special icons and numbers for blind people.
- D. Including disabled people in the development process.

(3) What does the underlined word "catch - 22" in Paragraph 4 probably mean? _____

- A. Priority.
- B. Prejudice.
- C. Dilemma.
- D. Puzzle.

(4) What's the author's purpose in writing this text? _____

- A. To show disabled people's difficulty in using digital devices.
- B. To urge people to be concerned about the situation of the disabled.
- C. To inform us of the specific needs of the disabled in the digital era.
- D. To stress the importance of engaging the disabled in technology development.

第二节（共 1 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能填入空白处

的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

15.（12.5 分）第二节

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The typical cellphone user touches his or her phone 2, 617 times every day. Most people spend 3 hours on their phones each day. The effects of this usage are shocking: reducing the quality of conversations and negatively affecting short - term memory and problem solving. (1) _____ How can you cut down on your usage of cellphones? The following are some methods suggested by experts.

*Keep to your schedule.

You could set alarms specifying how often you can check your phone. (2) _____ When your alarm sounds, read and handle notifications（通知）and then put down the phone. To reduce response anxiety, tell your friends or family that you may not respond to their messages as quickly as you used to.

*Create no - phone time zones.

During working hours, if you're constantly upset by your phone going off, you won't remain focused on the work. Therefore, you could create a no - phone time zone. (3) _____ So you can concentrate on the work in front of you.

* (4) _____

One idea is to replace some smartphone functions with real objects. For example, purchase a radio alarm clock instead of depending on your phone to wake you up, and start your new year by buying a new notebook, so you can write your appointment and to - do list there instead of in your phone.

*Put a hairband（发带）around your phone.

When placed in the middle of the phone, the hairband allows users to answer phone calls easily, but makes other uses of the phone more difficult. Every time you want to use your phone, this brings about a mindfulness exercise and makes you ask yourself what your intention is. If you really want to use the phone, set your intention for why and remove the hairband. (5) _____ Choose the methods most suitable for your situation and make efforts to avoid too much use of cellphones.

A.Reduce your reliance.

B.Learn to live a life without phones.

C.People get addicted to smartphones for different reasons.

D.For example, every half - hour, every 45 minutes or every hour.

E.And the relation between phone addiction and mental illness is alarming.

F.The practice helps avoid mindlessly unlocking your phone every 3 minutes.

G.Shut your phone for at least 2 hours of your day, when you're most productive.

第三部分 语言运用（共五节，满分 15 分）第一节（共 1 小题；每小题 15 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。

16. (15 分) Only a year apart in age, DeAnna Ellenberger Pursai and her sister, Angel, called themselves twins.But there's one big (1) _____ between them.

As Angel was born with Down syndrome（唐氏综合征）, some strangers (2) _____ placing her in an institution.Her mom (3) _____ and said she was going to take Angel home.

Being able to sing and dance as they pleased, Pursai and Angel shared a (n) (4) _____ childhood.Then Pursai went off to Purdue University.

At age 22, Angel had to (5) _____ school.Angel was too capable to find a sense of (6) _____ in day programs in her rural community, and there were no other local colleges for adults like Angel.It was when Pursai saw her sister lie on the couch all the time that she (7) _____ how different Angel's life had been from hers.

(8) _____, in 2008, Pursai met Dr.Pam Lindsay, who has a daughter with autism（自闭症）.They talked about the (9) _____ of education options for adults with intellectual disabilities.And in 2009, they (10) _____ the College of Adaptive Arts in San Jose, California, for this group with (11) _____ needs but no access to higher education.

To date, they've had nearly 350 students enrolled（招募）.Many parents have expressed (12) _____ that their child found a safe space to learn, grow and develop friendships.

"There are adults who are (13) _____ because they can hardly find a traditional college that (14) _____ their needs, " Pursai said. "But when you give them a safe space, it's an unbelievable (15) _____."

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| (1) | A. secret | B. appointment | C. difference | D. conflict |
| (2) | A. recommended | B. tried | C. avoided | D. admitted |
| (3) | A. arrived | B. declined | C. approved | D. followed |
| (4) | A. tough | B. awkward | C. stressful | D. amazing |
| (5) | A. get off | B. get rid of | C. get out of | D. get over |
| (6) | A. security | B. accomplishment | C. confidence | D. community |

- (7) A. agreed B. proved C. recalled D. realized
- (8) A. Disappointedly B. Gratefully C. Fortunately D. Regretfully
- (9) A. lack B. variety C. balance D. freedom
- (10) A. visited B. contacted C. attended D. founded
- (11) A. financial B. medical C. special D. emotional
- (12) A. concern B. determination C. doubt D. relief
- (13) A. struggling B. competing C. floating D. emerging
- (14) A. submits to B. caters to C. sticks to D. refers to
- (15) A. invitation B. challenge C. change D. adventure

第二节（共 1 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。

17. (15 分) RE, a biking lifestyle company in Beijing, runs just one of the city clubs that have started to gather cool bikers together. The company's shops not only provide bicycle gear (装备) and (1) (product), but also have cafes and flower and clothing sections as it aims (2) (promote) bike culture as a lifestyle choice and also expand the scale (范围) and togetherness of the biking community in the city.

Lao Yuan, CEO of RE, told the Global Times that the cycling culture has long existed in China and now a scene (3) _____ was once commonplace during the 1980s, lots of people (4) (ride) bikes, has returned.

"The positive idea of sports can meet today's urban riders' longing for (5) _____ modern, eco - friendly lifestyle. Riding a bike (6) _____ (be) becoming a form of spiritual healing for more and more people." Luo noted.

Biking circles are not just connected through shops but also online communities. Taking the RE's online platform (7) _____ example, it has more than 20, 000 registered online members and over 20 sub - communities, in which bikers join in (8) _____ (create) events such as designing their own riding clothes from recycled materials.

Such trends can also (9) _____ (see) on social media platforms such as media review site Douban and lifestyle platform Little Red Book, on which experienced riders share (10) _____ (they)

designed routes and experiences.

第三节（共 1 小题；每小题 5 分，满分 5 分）选择并使用所给英语单词的正确形式完成句子。有两个单词为多余词。

18.（5 分）

establish	specific	weave	devote	major	survive	impression
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(1) He had always _____ on his children that if they worked hard they would succeed in life.

(2) The doctor told the patient's family that he had a 75% chance of _____.

(3) When someone cooks a meal for us that we don't like, the _____ of us will tell a white lie and say the food is delicious.

(4) The government has _____ a committee to rebuild the historic building in the town.

(5) _____ to his work, he has no time to accompany his children.

第四节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

19.（1 分）The professor will give a lecture _____ (concern) pollution and the rainforest.

20.（1 分）_____ (expose) to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin.

21.（1 分）I am beginning to feel embarrassed by my complete _____ (ignore) of world history.

22.（1 分）A diet _____ (lack) nutrients will not keep a person healthy.

23.（1 分）The universities have expanded, thus _____ (allow) many more people the chance of higher education.

24.（1 分）Acts of _____ (generous) can change lives or just give you that warm feeling full of love.

25.（1 分）He felt it would be _____ his dignity to comment.

26.（1 分）The Students' Union is like a huge stage, _____ everyone spares no effort to achieve their dreams.

27.（1 分）The chairman thought _____ necessary to invite a specialist to speak at the meeting.

28.（1 分）Much to the couple's comfort, their income is now double _____ it was five years ago.

第五节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）根据句意和所给汉语提示，用适当的英文短语完成句子，每个空格不超过 3 个单词。

29.（1 分）As each New Year's Day comes near, people often _____ (反省) their gains and losses in the year.

30. (1 分) The company promises that the new product is environmentally friendly because it can
(分解) naturally without producing anything harmful.
31. (1 分) The organization hopes that the new manager will _____ (注入活力) the whole
team whose spirit has been broken by the competitor.
32. (1 分) The Amazon River, from which the rainforest gets its name, is close to 6, 400 kilometres
(长度).
33. (1 分) There will be a big surprise _____ (等待着某人) her when she gets home tonight!
34. (1 分) Today, I'll give you a short introduction to some aspects of film - making you might not
(熟悉).
35. (1 分) Chinese businessmen _____ (对...挑剔) the details, especially in the aspect
of quality.
36. (1 分) Making exercise a daily routine will, _____ (相应地, 转而), improve your immune
system.
37. (1 分) When fear takes control of our mind, most of us will be _____ (茫然) and don't know
what to do.
38. (1 分) It is _____ (典型) of her to forget all the important things.

第四部分 写作 (满分 15 分)

39. (15 分) 假定你是李华, 想邀请你校交换生 Allen 一同参观正在市艺术中心举办的以 My People, My
Country 为主题的书法绘画展 (calligraphy and painting exhibition)。请给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:
- (1) 参观目的;
 - (2) 参观内容;
 - (3) 约定时间。

注意:

- (1) 词数 80 左右;
- (2) 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Allen,

Yours,

Li Hua

2022-2023 学年江苏省盐城中学高一（下）期初英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 7.5 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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1.（1.5 分）Where did the man put the woman's bike?

A.Under a street lamp.

B.In a garage.

C.In a backyard.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

2.（1.5 分）Which floor is the Committee Room on?

A.The second floor.

B.The third floor.

C.The fourth floor.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

3.（1.5 分）How does the man feel about the article in the end?

A.Satisfied.

B.Annoyed.

C.Bored.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

4.（1.5 分）Where does the conversation probably take place?

A.In a library.

B.In a bookstore.

C.In a teaching building.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

5.（1.5 分）Why does the man call the woman?

A.To ask for a sick leave.

B.To ask about English classes.

C.To discuss tomorrow's schedule.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

第二节（共 5 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。

6.（3 分）听材料，答题。

（1）How will the woman send the package?

A.By air.

B.By sea.

C.By express mail.

（2）How much should the woman pay?

A.£ 20.

B.£ 23.

C.£ 26.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

7.（3 分）听材料，答题。

（1）What problem does the woman have?

A.She's lost.

B.Her shoes are broken.

C.Her feet are uncomfortable.

（2）Why did the speakers come to the city?

A.To attend a meeting.

B.To buy some shoes.

C.To make a tour.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

8.（4.5 分）听材料，回答题。

（1）Why does the man want to get a summer job?

A.To save money for a course.

B.To pay his brother back.

C.To save for a trip.

（2）How will the woman get money?

A.By borrowing from her brother.

B.By doing a part - time job.

C.By asking her parents.

（3）What does the man decide to do in the end?

A.Study in Spain.

B.Get a job in Portugal.

C.Go to Latin America with the woman.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

9.（6 分）听材料，回答题。

（1）What are the speakers discussing?

A.How to form clouds.

B.How to present their research.

C.How to explain different types of clouds.

(2) Why does the man suggest having small cards?

- A.To make the presentation more interesting.
- B.To remind him of what to say.
- C.To organize all the research.

(3) What will the man do?

- A.Prepare the cards.
- B.Make the presentation slides.
- C.Look for pictures of clouds online.

(4) What part will the woman do?

- A.The low - level clouds part.
- B.The medium - level clouds part.
- C.The high - level clouds part.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

10. (6分) 听材料，回答题。

(1) What problem will the motorway bring to the village?

- A.Children will find it hard to go to the Streeve Beach.
- B.The well - known beauty spot will be destroyed.
- C.Fewer villagers will live there.

(2) What will be built on farmland?

- A.A swimming pool.
- B.A steel factory.
- C.Houses.

(3) Where will the high - tech park be built?

- A.In the north of the village.
- B.In the south of the village.
- C.In the west of the village.

(4) What is most villagers' attitude towards the government plans?

- A.Fully satisfied.

B. Rather worried.

C. Quite unexpected.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 37.5 分）第一节（共 4 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。

11.（7.5 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Four Places Named After Scientists in Antarctica

There are many scientific breakthroughs made by women in the Antarctic. Here are four landmarks in Antarctica and the female pioneers they're named for,

Jones Terrace（梯田）

The ice-free terrace in eastern Antarctica's Victoria Land bears Jones' name. In 1969, geochemist Lois M. Jones led the first all-female research team from the US to work in Antarctica. Jones and her team studied chemical weathering（风化作用）in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, an ice-free area of Antarctica. Through chemical analyses of rocks they had collected, Jones and her team discovered many geochemical characteristics of the valley's ice-covered lakes.

Mount Fiennes

8,202-foot-high Mount Fiennes, located on Antarctica's largest island Alexander Island—is named for Ginny Fiennes. She established and maintained 80-foot-tall radio towers in the Antarctic. In 1985, Fiennes became the first female invited to join the Antarctic Club, a British supper club open to individuals who have spent extended time in the Antarctic region.

Francis Peak

The 3,727-foot-tall peak on Antarctica's Adelaide Island is named after Dame Jane Francis, who is the first female director of the British Antarctic Survey, the national polar research institute of the UK. Her collection of fossils on Seymour Island helped conclude in a 2021 paper that Antarctica's abundant plant fossils indicate the continent once had a much warmer climate than it currently does.

Peden Cliffs

Peden Cliffs near Antarctica's Marie Byrd Land are proof of the labor of Irene Peden. She was the first American female scientist to both live and work in the Antarctic, where she used radio waves to study ice

sheets. Peden and her team determined how very low frequency radio waves spread over long polar distances by measuring pathways in the ice. They also used varying radio wave frequencies to measure the thickness of Antarctica's ice sheets.

(1) Which place is named after a builder of radio towers in the Antarctic? B

- A. Jones Terrace.
- B. Mount Finnes.
- C. Francis Peak.
- D. Peden Cliffs.

(2) Who proved the previous higher temperatures of the Antarctic? C

- A. Lois M. Jones.
- B. Ginny Finnes.
- C. Dame Jane Francis.
- D. Irene Peden.

(3) What is special about Irene Peden? A

- A. She could judge the thickness of Antarctica's ice sheets.
- B. She discovered a lot of ice - covered lakes in the Antarctic.
- C. She was the first female American to explore the Antarctic.
- D. She correctly measured the spreading speed of radio waves.

【答案】BCA

【分析】本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍了四处位于南极洲的以四位在南极工作过的女性科学家命名的地标。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据 Mount Fineness 部分中的 She established and maintained 80 - foot - tall radio towers in the Antarctic. (她在南极建立并维护了 80 英尺高的无线电塔。) 可知, Ginny Fineness 在南极建造并维护了无线电发射塔, Mount Fineness 正是以她的名字命名的。故选 B。

(2) 细节理解题。根据 Francis Peak 部分中的 Her collection of fossils on Seymour Island helped conclude in a 2021 paper that Antarctica's abundant plant fossils indicate the continent once had a much warmer climate than it currently does. (她在西摩岛收集的化石有助于在 2021 的一篇论文中得出结论: 南极洲丰富的植物化石表明, 该大陆曾经的气候比现在温暖得多。) 可知, Dame Jane Francis 搜集的植物化石帮助证实了南极洲地区以前的气候比现在的温暖得多。故选 C。

（3）细节理解题。根据 Peden Cliffs 部分中的 They also used varying radio wave frequencies to measure the thickness of Antarctica's ice sheets.（他们还使用不同的无线电波频率来测量南极洲冰盖的厚度。）可知，Irene Peden 能够测量出南极洲冰原的厚度。故选 A。

12.（10 分）Seyton Thomas is a college student with a heart of giving.She has experienced challenges in her life that sculpted her drive to light a spark in young children from all backgrounds to develop leadership, perseverance, compassion and self - love.She says, "Service is what saved me, and I hope that this is a message that I can spread to the youth across the world."

During the pandemic, Seyton Thomas organized a diverse group of young people to help a local crisis center.The Community Crisis Center in Miami, Oklahoma, is a home that gives shelter and other services to women and children who are suffering from domestic abuse.The crisis center depends on volunteers to help the women and children receive encouragement and a break from stress, but the pandemic made volunteer interaction difficult.

Seyton got the idea from the crisis center director of painting encouraging messages on stones and hiding them in the lawn of the crisis center for the children to find.Seyton pulled together other students from the Phi Theta Kappa Honor Society and her college soccer team.Together the young people collected stones, painted kind messages and filled two boxes full of fun and colorful stones.Then they gave them to the crisis center to hide.The children at the crisis center were delighted to find and read these messages.They thought highly of the experience as well as the words coming from community members who took time to make them realize they were valued.

Seyton reflects with the group of volunteers that the project is a great way to bring people together positively in the community to do something for the good of others.They talk about how serving others can make a difference to someone's life.It seems that the deed is as small as a stone, but the impact can be as large as a mountain.

（1）Whom does the Community Crisis Center mainly help? C

- A. Poor families.
- B. Homeless orphans.
- C. Victims of family violence.
- D. Pandemic disease sufferers.

（2）How did Seyton Thomas help the crisis center? D

- A. By raising a fund for all kids in the center.

- B. By spreading useful news about the pandemic.
- C. By encouraging her soccer team members to donate.
- D. By presenting inspiring messages to children in the center.

(3) What kind of person is Seyton Thomas? B

- A. Curious and optimistic.
- B. Kind - hearted and caring.
- C. Serious and modest.
- D. Creative and educated.

(4) Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text? A

- A. Small stones make a big difference
- B. Volunteer work has great benefits
- C. Find hope during difficult times
- D. Giving is better than receiving

【答案】 CDBA

【分析】 这是一篇记叙文。本文主要讲述了大学生 Seyton Thomas 在大流行病期间组织了一群年轻人，帮助当地的危机处理中心的儿童的故事。

【解答】 (1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 Community Crisis Center in Miami, Oklahoma, is a home that gives shelter and other services to women and children who are suffering from domestic abuse. (位于俄克拉荷马州迈阿密的社区危机中心是一个为遭受家庭暴力的妇女和儿童提供庇护和其他服务的机构。) 可知，社区危机处理中心主要帮助家庭暴力的受害者。故选 C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第三段 Seyton got the idea from the crisis center director of painting encouraging messages on stones and hiding them in the lawn of the crisis center for the children to find. (塞顿是从危机中心主任那里得到这个主意的，他把鼓励的信息画在石头上，然后把它们藏在危机中心的草坪上，让孩子们找到。) 可知，塞顿是通过向危机处理中心的孩子们展示石头上的鼓励性的信息来提供帮助的。故选 D。

(3) 推理判断题。根据第一段 "Seyton Thomas is a college student with a heart of giving. (Seyton Thomas 是一个有奉献之心的大学生。)" 以及第二段 During the pandemic, Seyton Thomas organized a diverse group of young people to help a local crisis center. (在大流行期间，Seyton Thomas 组织了一个多样化的年轻人小组来帮助当地的一个危机中心。) 可知，Seyton Thomas 有奉献之心，并为当地的危机处理中心提供帮助，所以 Seyton Thomas 是心地善良且乐于助人的。故选 B。

（4）标题判断题。根据第三段"Seyton got the idea from the crisis center director of painting encouraging messages on stones and hiding them in the lawn of the crisis center for the children to find.（塞顿是从危机中心主任那里得到这个主意的，他把鼓励的信息画在石头上，然后把它们藏在危机中心的草坪上，让孩子们找到。）以及最后一段 It seems that the deed is as small as a stone, but the impact can be as large as a mountain.（看起来事情小得像块石头，但是影响却可以大得像座山。）可知，本文主要讲述了 Seyton Thomas 使用石头为危机处理中心的孩子们提供鼓励性的信息，产生了有益的影响，所以"小石子有大影响"可以作为文章标题。故选 A。

13.（10分）It is reported that the sense of smell plays a dominant role in the social interactions of all land animals except humans. Then the question arises: Is this because humans don't use their noses in social settings the way all other land animals do? Or is this behavior covert（隐蔽的），rather than overt, in humans?

In fact, this is exactly what Inbal Ravreby, a graduate student in Prof. Noam Sobel's laboratory in Weizmann's Brain Sciences Department, tried to answer. And as several lines of evidence suggest that humans are constantly, although mostly subconsciously, sniffing themselves and others, Ravreby supposed that the latter is the case.

To test her hypothesis, Ravreby conducted the study with pairs of click friends: same-sex nonromantic friends whose friendships had originally formed very rapidly. Because such friendships emerge prior to an in-depth acquaintance, they may be particularly influenced by physiological characteristics such as body smell. She then collected body smell samples from these click friends and conducted two sets of experiments to compare the samples with those collected from random pairs of individuals. In one set of experiments, she performed the comparison with a device known as an electronic nose, or eNose, which assessed the chemical signatures of the smells. In the other, she asked volunteers to smell the two groups of body smell samples in order to assess similarities measured by human perception. In both types of experiments, click friends were found to smell significantly more like each other than the individuals in the random pairs.

Next, to rule out the possibility that body smell similarity was a consequence of click friendships, rather than a contributing cause, Ravreby performed an additional set of experiments, in which she used the eNose to "smell" a number of volunteers who were complete strangers to one another, and then asked them to engage in nonverbal（非言语的）social interactions in pairs. After each such structured interaction, the participants rated the other individual in terms of how much they liked that person. Subsequent analysis revealed that the individuals who had more positive interactions indeed smelled more like each other, as determined by the eNose.

"These results imply that, as the saying goes, there is chemistry in social chemistry," Ravreby concludes. However, Sobel offers words of caution, "This is not to say that we act like dogs or goats — humans

likely rely on other, far more dominant signals in their social decision - making. Nevertheless, our study's results do suggest that our nose plays a bigger role than previously thought in our choice of friends."

(1) What did Inbal Ravreby want to figure out? D

- A. Whether humans have a sharp sense of smell.
- B. Whether humans' noses can detect all types of smells.
- C. Whether it is necessary for humans to sniff other people.
- D. Whether the sense of smell plays a role in humans' interaction.

(2) What makes the first two sets of experiments different from each other? A

- A. The way to make comparisons.
- B. The participation of random pairs.
- C. The way volunteers used the eNose.
- D. The number of pairs of click friends.

(3) Why did Ravreby involve complete strangers in the following experiments? A

- A. To determine the reliability of the finding.
- B. To avoid interactions between click friends.
- C. To make the experiments much more interesting.
- D. To test the accuracy of the eNose in smell analysis.

(4) What is Sobel's attitude towards the research finding? C

- A. Disapproving.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Positive.
- D. Indifferent.

【答案】DAAC

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了研究人员进行研究，证明人类的鼻子在选择朋友时所起的作用比以前想象的更大。

【解答】(1) 推理判断题。根据第一段 It is reported that the sense of smell plays a dominant role in the social interactions of all land animals except humans. Then the question arises: Is this because humans don't use their noses in social settings the way all other land animals do? Or is this behavior covert, rather than overt, in humans? (据报道，嗅觉在除人类之外的所有陆地动物的社会互动中起着主导作用。那么问题来了：

这是因为人类不像其他陆地动物那样在社交环境中使用鼻子吗？或者人类的这种行为是隐蔽的，而不是公开的？）以及第二段 In fact, this is exactly what Inbal Ravreby, a graduate student in Prof.Noam Sobel's laboratory in Weizmann's Brain Sciences Department, tried to answer.（事实上，这正是魏兹曼脑科学系诺姆·索贝尔教授实验室的研究生 Inbal Ravreby 试图回答的问题）可推知，Inbal Ravreby 想弄清楚的是嗅觉是否在人类的互动中起作用。故选 D 项。

（2）细节理解题。根据第三段 In one set of experiments, she performed the comparison with a device known as an electronic nose, or eNose, which assessed the chemical signatures of the smells.In the other, she asked volunteers to smell the two groups of body smell samples in order to assess similarities measured by human perception.In both types of experiments, click friends were found to smell significantly more like each other than the individuals in the random pairs.（在一组实验中，她与一种叫做电子鼻或者 eNose 的电子设备进行了比较，该设备评估了气味的化学特征。另一组实验中，她让志愿者闻两组体味样本，以评估人类感知的相似性。在这两种类型的实验中，点击好友的气味明显比随机配对的人更相似）可知，两组实验中，进行比较时，所使用的方式不同。故选 A 项。

（3）细节理解题。根据第四段 Next, to rule out the possibility that body smell similarity was a consequence of click friendships, rather than a contributing cause, Ravreby performed an additional set of experiments, in which she used the eNose to "smell" a number of volunteers who were complete strangers to one another, and then asked them to engage in nonverbal social interactions in pairs.（接下来，为了排除身体气味相似性是点击友谊的结果，而不是促成原因的可能性，Ravreby 进行了一组额外的实验，在实验中，她使用 eNose 来“闻”一些彼此完全陌生的志愿者，然后让他们两人进行非言语社交互动）可知，Ravreby 进行了一组额外的实验，让完全陌生的志愿者参与实验，是为了排除身体气味相似性是点击友谊的结果这一可能性，确定发现的可靠性。故选 A 项。

（4）观点态度题。根据最后一段 Nevertheless, our study's results do suggest that our nose plays a bigger role than previously thought in our choice of friends.（不过，我们的研究结果确实表明，我们的鼻子在我们选择朋友时所起的作用比以前想象的更大）可推知，索贝尔肯定了研究的结果，对于研究结果的态度是赞同的。A.Disapproving.不支持的；B.Doubtful.怀疑的；C.Positive.积极的；D.Indifferent.漠不关心的。故选 C 项。

- 14.（10 分）Unless you're blind or know someone who is, you might not know that blind people use the same smartphones as sighted people.In fact, many blind people use touch - screen smartphones every day.The secret is that smartphones have a screen reader, a tool that allows blind people to use a mix of gestures and taps, along with vibrations （震动） or audio feedback, to use their apps.

Screen readers work on desktop computers as well as mobile devices. A well - designed website or app user interface （用户界面） makes the information on the website or app accessible to the screen reader, which makes it accessible to blind users. However, a badly designed website or application will turn out to be invisible to a screen reader.

Many designers find a good way to make technology available to all, which can be explained through an example — the whole touch screen. It was reported that blind users found locating small icons and specific numbers on the on - screen keypad （键盘） difficult. At present, the prevailing solution to this problem is to use the whole touch screen as an input control. Instead of having to touch a particular part of the screen, users can tap anywhere in response to audio instructions. These insights would have been impossible without involving people with different disabilities in the evaluation and design of touch screens.

Yet many technologies are still not accessible to users with disabilities. One way to make apps and websites more accessible is to have people with disabilities designing the technologies. But the design process itself is not very accessible to those very people, because very few tools in user interface designers' toolbox are accessible. It's a catch - 22.

Our recent research evaluated the existing prototyping software, a tool allowing user interface designers to create temporary models to show clients or to test among users. We found that most popular prototyping software fails to work together with screen readers. Therefore, blind designers cannot use the prototyping software to create models of their own. This is where the problem is in the process of creating accessible technology.

Accessibility is an issue that touches everyone. Providing access to technology is legally required in most cases. While it is useful for designers to be aware of how users with disabilities interact with technologies, the most powerful insights may come from those with disabilities themselves.

（1）What's the major difference between a well - designed app and a badly designed one? A

- A. The former functions well with a screen reader.
- B. The former is applicable to most mobile devices.
- C. The latter fails to interact with desktop computers.
- D. The latter's complex mix of information distracts users.

（2）What do many designers think is a good way to make technology friendly to all? B

- A. Evaluating users' response to on - screen keypads.
- B. Making input and output controls easy to operate.

C. Creating special icons and numbers for blind people.

D. Including disabled people in the development process.

(3) What does the underlined word "catch - 22" in Paragraph 4 probably mean? C

A. Priority.

B. Prejudice.

C. Dilemma.

D. Puzzle.

(4) What's the author's purpose in writing this text? D

A. To show disabled people's difficulty in using digital devices.

B. To urge people to be concerned about the situation of the disabled.

C. To inform us of the specific needs of the disabled in the digital era.

D. To stress the importance of engaging the disabled in technology development.

【答案】(1) - (4) ABCD

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章通过盲人使用智能手机的事例，探讨了让残疾人士参与技术开发的重要性。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 A well - designed website or app user interface (用户界面) makes the information on the website or app accessible to the screen reader, which makes it accessible to blind users. However, a badly designed website or application will turn out to be invisible to a screen reader. (一个设计良好的网站或应用程序用户界面可以让屏幕阅读器访问网站或应用程序上的信息,这使得盲人用户也可以访问。然而,一个设计糟糕的网站或应用程序对屏幕阅读器来说是不可见的。)可知,设计良好的应用程序和设计糟糕的应用程序相比较,前者与屏幕阅读器配合使用效果很好。故答案为 A。

(2) 细节理解题。根据第三段 Many designers find a good way to make technology available to all, which can be explained through an example — the whole touch screen. (许多设计师找到了一种让所有人都能使用技术的好方法,这可以通过一个例子来解释 - - - 整个触摸屏。)以及 At present, the prevailing solution to this problem is to use the whole touch screen as an input control. Instead of having to touch a particular part of the screen, users can tap anywhere in response to audio instructions. (许多设计师找到了一种让所有人都能使用技术的好方法,这可以通过一个例子来解释 - - - 整个触摸屏。目前流行的解决这个问题的方法是使用整个触摸屏作为输入控件。用户无需触摸屏幕的某个特定部分,而是可以根据音频指令点击任何地方。)可知,许多设计师认为使技术对所有人友好的好方法是使输入和输出控制易于操作。故答案为 B。

（3）词句猜测题。划线词句前文 Yet many technologies are still not accessible to users with disabilities. One way to make apps and websites more accessible is to have people with disabilities designing the technologies. But the design process itself is not very accessible to those very people, because very few tools in user interface designers' toolbox are accessible. （然而，残疾用户仍然无法使用许多技术。让应用程序和网站更容易访问的一种方法是让残疾人设计技术。但设计过程本身对这些人来说并不是很容易理解，因为用户界面设计师的工具箱中只有很少的工具是可访问的。）说明要满足残疾人要求有难度，解决方法是让残疾人来设计技术，这也是相当困难的，从而推知划线词句 "It's a catch - 22." （这是一个 catch - 22。）"其中划线短语应为"两难"的意思。A. Priority. 优先权；B. Prejudice. 偏见；C. Dilemma. 困境；D. Puzzle. 谜题。故答案为 C。

（4）目的意图题。通读全文，根据最后一段 While it is useful for designers to be aware of how users with disabilities interact with technologies, the most powerful insights may come from those with disabilities themselves. （虽然对设计师来说，了解残疾用户如何与技术互动是有用的，但最有力的见解可能来自残疾人士自己。）可知，文章的目的是强调让残疾人士参与技术开发的重要性。因此 D. To stress the importance of engaging the disabled in technology development. （强调让残疾人参与技术开发的重要性。）是本文的写作目的。故答案为 D。

第二节（共 1 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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

15. （12.5 分）第二节

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The typical cellphone user touches his or her phone 2, 617 times every day. Most people spend 3 hours on their phones each day. The effects of this usage are shocking: reducing the quality of conversations and negatively affecting short - term memory and problem solving. (1) E How can you cut down on your usage of cellphones? The following are some methods suggested by experts.

*Keep to your schedule.

You could set alarms specifying how often you can check your phone. (2) D When your alarm sounds, read and handle notifications （通知） and then put down the phone. To reduce response anxiety, tell your friends or family that you may not respond to their messages as quickly as you used to.

*Create no - phone time zones.

During working hours, if you're constantly upset by your phone going off, you won't remain focused on the work. Therefore, you could create a no - phone time zone. (3) G So you can concentrate on the work in

front of you.

* (4) A

One idea is to replace some smartphone functions with real objects. For example, purchase a radio alarm clock instead of depending on your phone to wake you up, and start your new year by buying a new notebook, so you can write your appointment and to-do list there instead of in your phone.

*Put a hairband（发带）around your phone.

When placed in the middle of the phone, the hairband allows users to answer phone calls easily, but makes other uses of the phone more difficult. Every time you want to use your phone, this brings about a mindfulness exercise and makes you ask yourself what your intention is. If you really want to use the phone, set your intention for why and remove the hairband. (5) F Choose the methods most suitable for your situation and make efforts to avoid too much use of cellphones.

A.Reduce your reliance.

B.Learn to live a life without phones.

C.People get addicted to smartphones for different reasons.

D.For example, every half - hour, every 45 minutes or every hour.

E.And the relation between phone addiction and mental illness is alarming.

F.The practice helps avoid mindlessly unlocking your phone every 3 minutes.

G.Shut your phone for at least 2 hours of your day, when you're most productive.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要谈论了如何减少使用手机的方法。

【解答】(1) 推理判断题。根据上文 The typical cellphone user touches his or her phone 2, 617 times every day. Most people spend 3 hours on their phones each day. The effects of this usage are shocking: reducing the quality of conversations and negatively affecting short-term memory and problem solving. (典型的手机用户每天触摸手机 2617 次。大多数人每天花 3 个小时在手机上。这种用法的后果是令人震惊的：降低对话质量，对短期记忆和解决问题产生负面影响。) 以及下文 How can you cut down on your usage of cellphones? The following are some methods suggested by experts. (你怎样才能减少手机的使用呢？以下是专家建议的一些方法。) 可知，此处谈论频繁用手机的危害。故 E 项“手机成瘾和精神疾病之间的关系令人担忧。”承上启下，符合语境。故选 E。

(2) 推理判断题。根据上文 You could set alarms specifying how often you can check your phone. (你可以

设置闹钟，规定你看手机的频率。）和下文 When your alarm sounds, read and handle notifications （通知）and then put down the phone.（当闹钟响起时，阅读和处理通知，然后放下手机。）可知，此处应该谈论如何设置闹钟。故 D 项"例如，每半小时、每 45 分钟或每小时。"承接上文，符合语境。故选 D。

（3）推理判断题。根据上文 Therefore, you could create a no - phone time zone.（因此，您可以创建一个无手机时区。）以及下文 So you can concentrate on the work in front of you.（这样你就可以专注于你面前的工作。）可知，此处应该谈论创建一个无手机时区的好处。故 G 项"每天关闭手机至少两小时，这是你最有效率的时候。"承上启下，符合语境。故选 G。

（4）标题归纳题。根据下文 One idea is to replace some smartphone functions with real objects. For example, purchase a radio alarm clock instead of depending on your phone to wake you up, and start your new year by buying a new notebook, so you can write your appointment and to - do list there instead of in your phone.（一种想法是用实物代替智能手机的部分功能。例如，买一个无线电闹钟，而不是依靠你的手机来叫醒你；买一个新笔记本开始新的一年，这样你就可以在笔记本里写下你的约会和待办事项，而不是在手机里。）由此可知，本段主要讲述的用其他的东西来减轻对手机的依赖。故 A 项"减少依赖。"能够概括段落大意，符合语境。故选 A。

（5）推理判断题。根据上文 If you really want to use the phone, set your intention for why and remove the hairband.（如果你真的想用手机，那就说清楚为什么要用，然后把发带拿掉。）以及下文 Choose the methods most suitable for your situation and make efforts to avoid too much use of cellphones.（选择最适合自己的情况的方法，尽量避免过多使用手机。）可知，此处谈论给手机加上一个发带这种做法的好处。故 F 项"这种做法有助于避免每 3 分钟就无意识地解锁一次手机。"承上启下，符合语境。故选 F。

第三部分 语言运用（共五节，满分 15 分）第一节（共 1 小题；每小题 15 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。

16.（15 分）Only a year apart in age, DeAnna Ellenberger Pursai and her sister, Angel, called themselves twins. But there's one big (1) C between them.

As Angel was born with Down syndrome（唐氏综合征）, some strangers (2) A placing her in an institution. Her mom (3) B and said she was going to take Angel home.

Being able to sing and dance as they pleased, Pursai and Angel shared a(n) (4) D childhood. Then Pursai went off to Purdue University.

At age 22, Angel had to (5) C school. Angel was too capable to find a sense of (6) B in day programs in her rural community, and there were no other local colleges for adults like Angel. It was when Pursai saw her sister lie on the couch all the time that she (7) D how different Angel's life had been from hers.

(8) C, in 2008, Pursai met Dr.Pam Lindsay, who has a daughter with autism (自闭症).They talked about the (9) A of education options for adults with intellectual disabilities.And in 2009, they (10) D the College of Adaptive Arts in San Jose, California, for this group with (11) C needs but no access to higher education.

To date, they've had nearly 350 students enrolled(招募).Many parents have expressed (12) D that their child found a safe space to learn, grow and develop friendships.

"There are adults who are (13) A because they can hardly find a traditional college that (14) B their needs, " Pursai said. "But when you give them a safe space, it's an unbelievable (15) C."

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) | A. secret | B. appointment | C. difference | D. conflict |
| (2) | A. recommended | B. tried | C. avoided | D. admitted |
| (3) | A. arrived | B. declined | C. approved | D. followed |
| (4) | A. tough | B. awkward | C. stressful | D. amazing |
| (5) | A. get off | B. get rid of | C. get out of | D. get over |
| (6) | A. security | B. accomplishment | C. confidence | D. community |
| (7) | A. agreed | B. proved | C. recalled | D. realized |
| (8) | A. Disappointedly | B. Gratefully | C. Fortunately | D. Regretfully |
| (9) | A. lack | B. variety | C. balance | D. freedom |
| (10) | A. visited | B. contacted | C. attended | D. founded |
| (11) | A. financial | B. medical | C. special | D. emotional |
| (12) | A. concern | B. determination | C. doubt | D. relief |
| (13) | A. struggling | B. competing | C. floating | D. emerging |
| (14) | A. submits to | B. caters to | C. sticks to | D. refers to |
| (15) | A. invitation | B. challenge | C. change | D. adventure |

【答案】 (1) - (5) CABDC (6) - (10) BDCAD (11) - (15) CDABC

【分析】 本文是记叙文。文章讲述了珀赛和唐氏综合症的妹妹 Angel 有一个快乐的童年，但是上大学时发现，没有大学接受像 Angel 这样有特殊需求的学生。她和医生 Lindsay 一起成立了适应艺术学院，专门为有特殊需求但无法接受高等教育的群体服务。改变了这些有特殊需求的成年人的生活。

【解答】（1）考查名词及语境理解。A.secret 秘密；B.appointment 约会；C.difference 不同；D.conflict 冲突。句意：但它们之间有一个很大的区别。根据后文 It was when Pursai saw her sister lie on the couch all the time that she _____ how different Angel's life had been from hers.可知，这对双胞胎不同。故答案为 C。

（2）考查动词及语境理解。A.recommended 推荐；B.tried 尝试；C.avoided 避免；D.admitted 承认。句意：由于安吉尔天生患有唐氏综合症，一些陌生人建议把她送进福利院。根据上句 As Angel was born with Down syndrome（唐氏综合征）可知，陌生人建议把患有唐氏综合征的安吉尔送进福利院。故答案为 A。

（3）考查动词及语境理解。A.arrived 到达；B.declined 拒绝；C.approved 同意；D.followed 跟着。句意：她的妈妈拒绝了，说她要带安吉尔回家。根据下句 said she was going to take Angel home.可知，妈妈拒绝了陌生人的建议。故答案为 B。

（4）考查形容词及语境理解。A.tough 困难的；B.awkward 尴尬的；C.stressful 压力大的；D.amazing 令人惊叹的。句意：珀赛和安吉尔可以随心所欲地唱歌跳舞，他们共同度过了一段美妙的童年。根据上句 Being able to sing and dance as they pleased 可知，这对双胞胎童年都很棒。故答案为 D。

（5）考查动词短语及语境理解。A.get off 下车；B.get rid of 摆脱；C.get out of 出去；D.get over 克服。句意：22 岁时，安吉尔不得不辍学。根据下句 and there were no other local colleges for adults like Angel.可知，没有适合像安吉尔这样的成年人大学，她不得不离开学校。故答案为 C。

（6）考查名词及语境理解。A.security 安全；B.accomplishment 成就；C.confidence 信心；D.community 社区。句意：安吉尔没有能力在她所在的农村社区的日间课程中找到成就感，而且当地也没有其他适合像安吉尔这样的成年人的大学。根据 "It was when Pursai saw her sister lie on the couch all the time" 可知，安吉尔找不到成就感。故答案为 B。

（7）考查动词及语境理解。A.agreed 同意；B.proved 证明；C.recalled 回忆；D.realized 意识到。句意：当珀赛看到妹妹一直躺在沙发上时，她才意识到安吉尔的生活与她的生活是多么不同。根据上句 It was when Pursai saw her sister lie on the couch all the time 可知，直到那时珀赛意识到妹妹和她生活不一样。故答案为 D。

（8）考查副词及语境理解。A.Disappointedly 失望地；B.Gratefully 感激地；C.Fortunately 幸运地；D.Regretfully 后悔。句意：幸运的是，在 2008 年，Pursai 遇到了 Pam Lindsay 医生，她有一个患有自闭症的女儿。根据后文 And in 2009, they (10) the College of Adaptive Arts in San Jose, California, for this group with _____ needs but no access to higher education.可知，幸运地是，珀赛遇到 Pam 医生，他们专门为有特殊需求但无法接受高等教育的群体成立了适应艺术学院。故答案为 C。

（9）考查名词及语境理解。A.lack 缺乏；B.variety 多样性；C.balance 平衡；D.freedom 自由。句意：

他们谈到智障成年人缺乏教育选择。根据前文 there were no other local colleges for adults like Angel.可知，智障成年人缺乏教育的选择。故答案为 A。

（10）考查动词及语境理解。A.visited 参观；B.contacted 联系；C.attended 出席；D.founded 成立。句意：2009 年，他们在加州圣何塞市成立了适应艺术学院，专门为有特殊需求但无法接受高等教育的群体服务。根据下句 for this group with _____ needs but no access to higher education."可知，他们为有特殊需求但无法接受高等教育的群体成立了适应艺术学院。故答案为 D。

（11）考查形容词及语境理解。A.financial 金融的；B.medical 医疗的；C.special 特殊的；D.emotional 情感的。句意：2009 年，他们在加州圣何塞市成立了适应艺术学院，专门为有特殊需求但无法接受高等教育的群体服务。根据前文 adults with intellectual disabilities.（智力残疾的成年人）可知，这类人群有特殊需求。故答案为 C。

（12）考查名词及语境理解。A.concern 担心；B.determination 决心；C.doubt 怀疑；D.relief 宽慰。句意：许多家长都表示欣慰，他们的孩子找到了一个安全的空间来学习、成长和发展友谊。根据下句 their child found a safe space to learn, grow and develop friendships.可知，家长们对自己有特殊需求的孩子找到安全空间而感到欣慰。故答案为 D。

（13）考查动词及语境理解。A.struggling 挣扎；B.competing 竞争；C.floating 漂浮；D.emerging 出现。句意：普尔赛说："有些成年人在苦苦挣扎，因为他们很难找到一所满足他们需求的传统大学。"根据下句 they can hardly find a traditional college 可知，很难找到传统大学的残疾成年人过得很挣扎。故答案为 A。

（14）考查动词短语及语境理解。A.submits to 提交；B.caters to 迎合，满足；C.sticks to 坚持；D.refers to 提及。句意：普尔赛说："有些成年人在苦苦挣扎，因为他们很难找到一所满足他们需求的传统大学。"根据前文 and there were no other local colleges for adults like Angel.可知，没有能满足他们需求的传统大学。故答案为 B。

（15）考查名词及语境理解。A.invitation 邀请；B.challenge 挑战；C.change 改变；D.adventure 冒险。句意："但当你给他们一个安全的空间时，这是一个令人难以置信的变化。"根据前文 they can hardly find a traditional college.并结合常识可知，有特殊需求的人们可以上学，学习艺术等，这对他们来说是一个改变。故答案为 C。

第二节（共 1 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。

17. (15 分) RE, a biking lifestyle company in Beijing, runs just one of the city clubs that have started to gather cool bikers together. The company's shops not only provide bicycle gear (装备) and (1) products

(product), but also have cafes and flower and clothing sections as it aims (2) to promote (promote) bike culture as a lifestyle choice and also expand the scale (范围) and togetherness of the biking community in the city.

Lao Yuan, CEO of RE, told the Global Times that the cycling culture has long existed in China and now a scene (3) which/that was once commonplace during the 1980s, lots of people (4) riding (ride) bikes, has returned.

"The positive idea of sports can meet today's urban riders' longing for (5) a modern, eco - friendly lifestyle. Riding a bike (6) is (be) becoming a form of spiritual healing for more and more people." Luo noted.

Biking circles are not just connected through shops but also online communities. Taking the RE's online platform (7) for example, it has more than 20, 000 registered online members and over 20 sub - communities, in which bikers join in (8) creative (create) events such as designing their own riding clothes from recycled materials.

Such trends can also (9) be seen (see) on social media platforms such as media review site Douban and lifestyle platform Little Red Book, on which experienced riders share (10) their (they) designed routes and experiences.

【答案】 (1) products (2) to promote (3) which/that (4) riding (5) a (6) is (7) for (8) creative (9) be seen (10) their

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 RE 自行车生活方式公司的相关运营模式。

【解答】 (1) 考查可数名词复数。句意：该公司的商店不仅提供自行车齿轮和产品，还设有咖啡馆、鲜花和服装区，目的是将自行车文化推广为一种生活方式的选择，并扩大城市自行车社区的规模和凝聚力。分析句子可知，空处与前面名词短语 bicycle gear 为并列宾语，应填名词；product 表示“产品”是可数名词，此处应用复数形式表泛指。故填 products。

(2) 考查动词不定式。句意：该公司的商店不仅提供自行车齿轮和产品，还设有咖啡馆、鲜花和服装区，目的是将自行车文化推广为一种生活方式的选择，并扩大城市自行车社区的规模和凝聚力。aim to do sth 为固定搭配，表示“旨在做某事；目的是”，此处应用动词不定式作宾语。故填 to promote。

(3) 考查定语从句。句意：RE 首席执行官老袁在接受《环球时报》采访时表示，骑行文化在中国由来已久，在 20 世纪 80 年代，很多人骑自行车的现象曾经很普遍，这一现象现在又回来了。分析句子可知，空处在句中引导限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 scene，指物，关系词在定语从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which 或 that 引导。故填 which/that。

（4）考查现在分词。句意：RE 首席执行官老袁在接受《环球时报》采访时表示，骑行文化在中国由来已久，在 20 世纪 80 年代，很多人骑自行车的现象曾经很普遍，这一现象现在又回来了。分析句子可知，lots of people (ride) bikes 为独立主格结构，ride 应用非谓语动词形式，people 与动词 ride 之间为主动关系，应用现在分词形式。故填 riding。

（5）考查冠词。句意：积极的运动理念可以满足当今城市骑手对现代、环保生活方式的向往。lifestyle 为可数名词，此处指“一种现代、环保的生活方式”，表示泛指，前面需加不定冠词，modern 是以辅音音素开头，不定冠词用 a。故填 a。

（6）考查主谓一致。句意：对越来越多的人来说，骑自行车正成为一种精神治疗的方式。根据空后 becoming 及句意可知，此处表示“正成为”，应用现在进行时；动名词短语 riding a bike 作主语，谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式，系动词用 is。故填 is。

（7）考查固定搭配。句意：以 RE 的在线平台为例，它有 2 万多名注册在线会员和 20 多个子社区，在这些子社区中，骑手们加入了一些创意活动，比如用回收材料设计自己的骑行服装。take sth for example 为固定短语，表示“以……为例”。故填 for。

（8）考查形容词。句意：以 RE 的在线平台为例，它有 2 万多名注册在线会员和 20 多个子社区，在这些子社区中，骑手们加入了一些创意活动，比如用回收材料设计自己的骑行服装。分析句子可知，空处在句中作定语，修饰名词 events，应用形容词；create 的形容词形式为 creative，表示“创造性的、有创造力的”。故填 creative。

（9）考查被动语态。句意：这种趋势也可以在社交媒体平台上看到，如媒体评论网站豆瓣和生活方式平台小红书，经验丰富的骑手在小红书上分享他们设计的路线和体验。空处作谓语，主语 such trends 与动词 see 之间为被动关系，应用被动语态；情态动词 can 后面用动词原形，故填 be seen。

（10）考查代词。句意：这种趋势也可以在社交媒体平台上看到，如媒体评论网站豆瓣和生活方式平台小红书，经验丰富的骑手在小红书上分享他们设计的路线和体验。分析句子可知，空处作定语修饰后面的 designed routes and experiences，应用形容词性物主代词，表示“他们的”。故填 their。

第三节（共 1 小题；每小题 5 分，满分 5 分）选择并使用所给英语单词的正确形式完成句子。有两个单词为多余词。

18. (5 分)

establish	specific	weave	devote	major	survive	impression
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(1) He had always impressed on his children that if they worked hard they would succeed in life.

(2) The doctor told the patient's family that he had a 75% chance of survival.

(3) When someone cooks a meal for us that we don't like, the majority of us will tell a white lie and say the food is delicious.

(4) The government has established a committee to rebuild the historic building in the town.

(5) Devoted to his work, he has no time to accompany his children.

【答案】 (1) impressed (2) survival (3) majority (4) established (5) Devoted

【分析】 (1) 他总是给孩子们留下这样的印象：如果他们努力工作，他们就会在生活中取得成功。

(2) 医生告诉病人家属，他有 75% 的生存机会。

(3) 当有人给我们做了一顿我们不喜欢的饭时，我们大多数人都会撒一个善意的谎言，说这食物很好吃。

(4) 政府创立了一个委员会来重建该镇的历史建筑。

(5) 由于专心于工作，他没有时间陪伴孩子们。

【解答】 (1) 考查动词。句意：他总是给孩子们留下这样的印象：如果他们努力工作，他们就会在生活中取得成功。根据句意可知，此处表示“给……留下深刻印象”，应用名词 impression“印象”对应的动词 impress，使用动词的过去分词形式，与空前的 had 构成过去完成时，符合题意。故填 impressed。

(2) 考查名词。句意：医生告诉病人家属，他有 75% 的生存机会。分析句子可知，空处应用名词形式作介词 of 的宾语，根据句意可知，此处表示“存活”，动词 survive 对应的名词形式 survival，表示“生存，存活”，符合句意。故填 survival。

(3) 考查名词。句意：当有人给我们做了一顿我们不喜欢的饭时，我们大多数人都会撒一个善意的谎言，说这食物很好吃。空处用于定冠词 the 之后，应用名词形式，根据句意可知，此处表示“大多数”，应用形容词 major 对应的名词形式 majority，the majority of 表示“大多数”，符合句意。故填 majority。

(4) 考查动词。句意：政府创立了一个委员会来重建该镇的历史建筑。根据句意可知，此处表示“创立”，应用动词 establish，使用动词的过去分词形式，与空前的 has 构成现在完成时，符合题意。故填 established。

(5) 考查动词。句意：由于专心于工作，他没有时间陪伴孩子们。分析句子可知，空处作非谓语动词，根据句意可知，此处表示“投身于”，应用动词 devote，be devoted to 为固定短语，表示“投身于”，作状语时去掉 be 动词，过去分词形式 devoted 置于句首，首字母大写。故填 Devoted。

第四节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

19. (1 分) The professor will give a lecture concerning (concern) pollution and the rainforest.

【答案】 concerning

【分析】 教授将做一场关于污染和雨林的讲座。

【解答】concern 可以用作动词，意为"涉及"，句中表示"关于"，可以用 concerning 的形式表示。

故填：concerning。

20. (1 分) Being exposed (expose) to sunlight for too much time will do harm to one's skin.

【答案】Being exposed

【分析】长时间暴露在阳光下对皮肤是有害的。

【解答】根据句子结构可知，设空处缺少主语。be exposed to 表示意为"暴露，接触"，此处句中作主语，故用动名词作主语。同时该空位于句首，首字母应该大写。

故填：Being exposed。

21. (1 分) I am beginning to feel embarrassed by my complete ignorance (ignore) of world history.

【答案】ignorance

【分析】我开始为自己对世界历史的一无所知感到尴尬。

【解答】ignore 是动词，意为"忽视，忽略"，分析句子结构可知，空格处应该用名词作介词 by 的宾语，ignore 的名词是 ignorance，意为"无知"，是不可数名词。

故填：ignorance。

22. (1 分) A diet lacking (lack) nutrients will not keep a person healthy.

【答案】lacking

【分析】缺乏营养的饮食不能使人保持健康。

【解答】lack 作为动词，意思是"缺少"，句中空格处作后置定语，修饰名词 diet，diet 和 lack 之间是主动的关系，因此使用其现在分词形式做后置定语。

故填：lacking。

23. (1 分) The universities have expanded, thus allowing (allow) many more people the chance of higher education.

【答案】allowing

【分析】大学扩招了，这样就使更多人能有机会接受高等教育。

【解答】分析句子结构可知，空格处是非谓语，thus 后常常是意料之中的结果，所以用现在分词作状语，表结果。

故填：allowing。

24. (1 分) Acts of generosity (generous) can change lives or just give you that warm feeling full of love.

【答案】generosity

【分析】慷慨的行为可以改变你的生活，或者仅给你充满爱的温暖感觉。

【解答】答案：generosity.介词后接名词作宾语；generosity 是不可数名词。故填：generosity.

25. (1 分) He felt it would be beneath his dignity to comment.

【答案】beneath

【分析】他觉得发表评论有失尊严。

【解答】根据句意"他觉得发表评论有失尊严"，可知用 beneath 构成固定搭配"beneath one's dignity 有损尊严，有失身份"，beneath 意思是"在……下面"，为介词。

故填：beneath。

26. (1 分) The Students' Union is like a huge stage, where everyone spares no effort to achieve their dreams.

【答案】where

【分析】学生会就像一个巨大的舞台，每个人都不遗余力地实现自己的梦想。

【解答】分析句子可知横线处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为 stage，是表示地点的名词，在定语从句中作地点状语，所以用关系副词 where 引导该从句。

故填：where。

27. (1 分) The chairman thought it necessary to invite a specialist to speak at the meeting.

【答案】it

【分析】主席认为有必要邀请专家在会议上发言。

【解答】分析句子结构可知，空格处应该用作 thought 的宾语，根据句意，后面的不定式作真正的宾语，think 后可以用 it 作形式宾语。

故填：it。

28. (1 分) Much to the couple's comfort, their income is now double what it was five years ago.

【答案】what

【分析】让这对夫妇感到欣慰的是，他们的收入现在是五年前的两倍。

【解答】分析句子可知，is now double 是本句谓语，横线处引导宾语从句，在宾语从句中 it was 后面缺少表语，表示物，所以用 what 引导该从句。

故填：what。

第五节（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）根据句意和所给汉语提示，用适当的英文短语完成句子，每个空格不超过 3 个单词。

29. (1 分) As each New Year's Day comes near, people often reflect on/upon (反省) their gains and losses in the year.

【答案】reflect on/upon

【分析】随着每年元旦临近，人们经常会反省自己一年中的得失。

【解答】根据句意及汉语提示“反省”可知，空处应用短语 reflect on/upon sth.表示“反省某事”，根据从句 comes 以及空前 often 可知，句子是在陈述事实，应使用一般现在时，主语是 people，谓语动词应用原形。

故填：reflect on/upon。

30. (1 分) The company promises that the new product is environmentally friendly because it can break down (分解) naturally without producing anything harmful.

【答案】break down

【分析】该公司承诺，新产品是环保的，因为它可以自然分解，不会产生任何有害物质。

【解答】根据括号内词义，“分解”可译为 break down，分析句子可知，此处是在从句中做谓语，根据前面的情态动词 can 可知，此处应填动词原形。

故填：break down。

31. (1 分) The organization hopes that the new manager will bring life to (注入活力) the whole team whose spirit has been broken by the competitor.

【答案】bring life to

【分析】该组织希望这位新经理能给整个团队带来活力，因为竞争对手破坏了团队的精神。

【解答】根据句意及汉语提示“注入活力”，考虑动词短语 bring life to，情态动词 will 后应用动词原形。

故填：bring life to。

32. (1 分) The Amazon River, from which the rainforest gets its name, is close to 6,400 kilometres in length (长度) .

【答案】in length

【分析】亚马孙雨林得名于亚马孙河，亚马孙河的长度接近 6400 千米。

【解答】根据句子结构及汉语提示“长度”可知，介词短语 in length 符合题意，在句中作状语。

故填：in length。

33. (1 分) There will be a big surprise waiting for (等待着某人) her when she gets home tonight!

【答案】waiting for

【分析】当她今晚回家时，有一个大大的惊喜在等着她。

【解答】根据句意及汉语提示“等待着某人”，考虑短语 wait for sb，分析句子结构可知，此处应用非谓语动词作定语，a big surprise 和 wait 之间是逻辑上的主动关系，故应用现在分词作定语。

故填：waiting for。

34. (1 分) Today, I'll give you a short introduction to some aspects of film - making you might not be familiar with (熟悉) .

【答案】be familiar with

【分析】今天，我将向你简要介绍电影制作上一些你可能不熟悉的方面。

【解答】根据句意及汉语提示"熟悉"，考虑短语 be familiar with，情态动词 might 后应接动词原形。

故填：be familiar with。

35. (1 分) Chinese businessmen are particular about (对...挑剔) the details, especially in the aspect of quality.

【答案】are particular about

【分析】中国商人对细节很挑剔，尤其是质量方面。

【解答】根据句意及汉语提示"对...挑剔"，考虑短语 be particular about，结合语境可知，句子描述的是一般事实，应用一般现在时，主语 Chinese businessmen 是复数，be 动词应用 are。

故填：are particular about。

36. (1 分) Making exercise a daily routine will, in turn (相应地，转而)，improve your immune system.

【答案】in turn

【分析】每天锻炼身体，相应地，会提高你的免疫系统。

【解答】根据句意及汉语提示"相应地，转而"可知，此处应使用介词短语 in turn 作状语。

故填：in turn。

37. (1 分) When fear takes control of our mind, most of us will be at a loss (茫然) and don't know what to do.

【答案】at a loss

【分析】当恐惧控制了我们的思想，我们大多数人都会不知所措，不知道该做什么。

【解答】根据括号内词义，"茫然"可译为 at a loss，是固定搭配。

故填：at a loss。

38. (1 分) It is typical (典型) of her to forget all the important things.

【答案】typical

【分析】她这人就是爱忘记所有重要的事情。

【解答】根据括号内词义，"典型"可译为 typical，be 动词后接形容词 typical 作表语。

故填：typical。

第四部分 写作（满分 15 分）

39.（15 分）假定你是李华，想邀请你校交换生 Allen 一同参观正在市艺术中心举办的以 My People, My Country 为主题的书法绘画展（calligraphy and painting exhibition）。请给他写一封电子邮件，内容包括：

- （1）参观目的；
- （2）参观内容；
- （3）约定时间。

注意：

- （1）词数 80 左右；
- （2）可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Allen,

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Allen,

Hearing that you are interested in Chinese culture, I'm writing to invite you to attend the calligraphy and painting exhibition being held in the Arts Centre of our city.

The show, whose theme is "My People, My Country", displays a variety of classic paintings about the diligent Chinese people and their happy life, from which you can also learn about the big change and the rapid development of the country in recent years. Besides, some great calligraphy works from some well-known artists are included. I'm sure you will be very interested in them.

Will you be available on Saturday morning? I would like to pick you up at 8: 30 a.m. at the school gate. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【分析】高分句型一：Hearing that you are interested in Chinese culture, I'm writing to invite you to attend the calligraphy and painting exhibition being held in the Arts Centre of our city.

翻译：听说你对中国文化感兴趣，我写信邀请你参加在我市艺术中心举办的书画展。

分析：本句使用了现在分词短语 Hearing that you are interested in Chinese culture 作原因状语。

高分句型二：The show, whose theme is "My People, My Country", displays a variety of classic paintings about the diligent Chinese people and their happy life, from which you can also learn about the big change and the rapid development of the country in recent years.

翻译：这次展览的主题是"我的人民，我的国家"，展示了各种关于勤劳的中国人民和他们幸福生活的经典画作，从中你也可以了解到中国近年来的巨大变化和快速发展。

分析：本句使用了 whose 引导的定语从句以及介词 from+which 引导的非限制性定语从句。

【解答】Dear Allen,

Hearing that you are interested in Chinese culture, I'm writing to invite you to attend the calligraphy and painting exhibition being held in the Arts Centre of our city. 【高分句型一】（写信目的）

The show, whose theme is "My People, My Country", displays a variety of classic paintings about the diligent Chinese people and their happy life, from which you can also learn about the big change and the rapid development of the country in recent years. 【高分句型二】 Besides, some great calligraphy works from some well - known artists are included. I'm sure you will be very interested in them. （参观内容）

Will you be available on Saturday morning? I would like to pick you up at 8: 30 a.m. at the school gate. Looking forward to your early reply. （约定时间）

Yours sincerely.

Li Hua