

2024 年江苏省泰州市姜堰中学高考英语模拟试卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 7.5 分）第一节听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. (1.5 分) Why is the man unable to lend his laptop to the woman?

A.He needs it himself.

B.He didn't bring it.

C.He lent it to others.

2. (1.5 分) What class does the woman have on Fridays?

A.Art.

B.Dance.

C.Chemistry.

3. (1.5 分) How does the man feel about the woman's paper?

A.A bit dissatisfied.

B.Quite content.

C.Terribly disappointed

4. (1.5 分) Why does the man refuse the woman's proposal?

A.He hates hot weather.

B.He dislikes climbing.

C.He prefers playing basketball.

5. (1.5 分) What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A.A riddle.

C.A lock.

B.A family member.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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) (1) When can the speakers see Nicholas Sparks tomorrow?

A.At 8: 00 a.m.

B.At 10: 00 a.m.

C.At 11: 00 a.m.

(2) What will the woman do after the event?

A.Keep an appointment.

B.Go straight home.

C.Do some shopping.

7. (4.5 分) (1) Who will definitely go to the party?

A.Lucy.

B.Peter.

C.Nathan.

(2) What does the woman offer to do?

A.Bake cookies.

B.Make tea.

C.Bring gifts.

(3) What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

A.Friends.

B.Brother and sister.

C.Neighbors.

8. (4.5 分) (1) What is the woman doing at first?

A.Going for a walk.

B.Running outside.

C.Walking the dog.

(2) Why does Daisy dislike dogs?

A.She thinks they might mess up the house.

B.She's afraid they have bacteria.

C.She was attacked by a dog once.

(3) Who is Amy?

A.The man's wife.

B.The man's neighbor.

C.The woman's daughter.

9. (4.5 分) (1) Which item has the woman lost?

A.Cash.

B.Her ring.

C.Her phone.

(2) Where did the man find his lost item last month?

A.Under the carpet.

B.Near the sofa.

C.Under the cupboard.

(3) How does the woman sound in the end?

B.Annoyed.

A.Surprised.

C.Regretful.

10. (6 分) (1) When did Elsie Quarterman get the master's degree?

A.In 1932.

B.In 1943.

C.In 1949.

(2) Where did Elsie Quarterman work?

A.At Vanderbilt University.

B.At Duke University.

C.At Valdosta State University.

(3) What did Elsie Quarterman's doctoral research concentrate on?

A.A farm in Georgia.

B.A habitat in Tennessee.

C.The endangered species in the US.

(4) With whom did Elsie Quarterman find the special flower?

A.Her mother.

B.Her aunt.

C.Her co - worker.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 37.5 分）第一节（共 15 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) Nowhere is the interconnection of the natural world more evident than in the delicate balance of its ecosystems. These books examine the secret to that balance, making complex concepts accessible to readers just beginning their scientific journeys.

The Elephant

By Jenni Desmond. Illustration: by the author. 2018.

The caring nature, intelligence, and incredible size of African and Asian elephants shine through in Desmond's magnificent presentation of these mammals. Her illustrations are showstoppers and the text includes general characteristics and habits. Desmond's writing, precise and inviting, calls attention to the elephant's role as a keystone species in the ecosystem and humans' roles in elephants' declining numbers.

Beavers

By Rachel Poliquin. Illustration: by Nicholas John Frith. 2018.

This first in the Superpouoer Field Guide series, about the natural world's resident superheroes, offers effervescent examinations of a beaver's super characteristics. Poliquin explains in simple but exact language how these "wet land warriors" chew down trees, build dams and lodges, and most awesome of all, function as a keystone species to create entire new ecosystems.

The Wolves Are Back

By Jean Graighead George. Illustration: by Wendell Minor. 2008.

As George follows one wolf's growth from pup to adult, the emphasis is not as much on the wolves and their habits but on how their presence has changed the ecosystem of Yellowstone and returned its natural balance. Minor's finely detailed illustrations feature spectacularly rendered animals in the foreground of the bold, western landscapes. Together the words and pictures make for a highly effective and enjoyable explanation of how the presence of one animal can profoundly affect an ecosystem.

(1) Who illustrates the book The Elephant? _____

- A. Jenni Desmond.
- B. Nicholas John Frith.
- C. Rachel Poliquin.
- D. Wendell Minor.

(2) What can we learn from the text? _____

- A. Poliquin describes beavers using complex language.
- B. George does the research mainly on the wolves and their habits.

C.Desmond's writing focuses on humans' active roles in elephant conservation.

D.The species mentioned above are likely to influence the ecosystem.

(3) Where is the text probably taken from? _____

A.A zoo guidebook.

B.An academic article.

C.A nature magazine.

D.A research report.

12. (10 分) Omar Vazquez grew up in poverty on Mexico's Yucatan peninsula.He watched his single mother struggle to put food on the table, and today the memory inspires him to help those in need.When an invasive (入侵的) seaweed called sargassum showed up on Mexico's Caribbean beaches, Omar looked past the matter of it all and saw an opportunity to help others.

Sargassum is not dangerous, but it has an unpleasant smell and can become so thick that it keeps people from entering the water.Mexico has experienced record - setting amounts of the seaweed in recent years, and it has made its way to Florida's beaches as well.Experts say there could be as much as 100 tons of sargassum blocking Mexican shorelines in 2023.

With tourism dollars at risk, official s and locals alike were eager to remove the seaweed, but only Omar saw its true potential.The professional gardener organized a beach cleanup that provided jobs for about 300 local families, but he knew there was more to do.Since people's attitude towards the seaweed reminded him of his own life experiences, he decided to become an agent (推动者) for change.

When sargassum started arriving, everyone was complaining."I wanted to make something good out of something everyone saw as bad, " Omar explained.

In 2018, Omar found a way to turn sargassum into building blocks that he calls Sargablock.He creates these blocks by mixing 40% sargassum with other materials like clay, then putting them in a block - forming machine and baking them in the sun for days.The end result is an organic, sustainable, and ecologically friendly building material that experts say could last for 120 years.

To date, Omar's company, Bluegreen Mexico, has used 700 tons of sargassum to build low - income housing for those in need.Omar said he would take on more projects, and donate more houses to single mothers like his own mom.

(1) What can be learned from paragraph 1? _____

- A.Omar's family often assisted people in need.
- B.Sargassum originated on the Caribbean beaches.
- C.Omar's experience in childhood has influenced him much.
- D.Omar has met a lot of generous people since he was young.

(2) How did most people react to the increasing sargassum? _____

- A.They didn't take it seriously.
- B.They were anxious to clear it up.
- C.They viewed it as new materials.
- D.They were excited to see a grand scene.

(3) Which words can best describe Omar? _____

- A.Honest and ambitious.
- B.Strong - willed and confident.
- C.Quick - thinking and humorous.
- D.Sympathetic and innovative.

(4) What does the author mainly want to tell us through Omar's success? _____

- A.It's never too old to learn.
- B.Love shines every dark corner.
- C.Solutions can be obtained from problems.
- D.Heroes arise from humble beginnings.

13. (10 分) Almost half a billion small, cheap electrical everyday items from headphones to handheld fans ended up in landfill in the UK in the past year, according to research.

The not - for - profit organization Material Focus, which conducted the research, said the scale of the issue was huge and they wanted to encourage more recycling.

More than half a billion cheaply priced electronic goods were bought in the UK in the past year alone - - 16 per second. Material Focus findings showed that of these items, 471 m were thrown away. This included 260 m disposable vapes, 26 m cables, 29 m LED, solar and decorative lights, 9.8 m USB sticks, and 4.8 m miniature fans.

Scott Butler, executive director at Material Focus, described it as "fast tech". He said: "People should think carefully about buying some of the more frivolous items in the first place." He said the items people bought were often "cheap and small", and that consumers may not realize they contain valuable materials that could be

salvaged if recycled.

Small electricals can contain precious materials including copper, lithium and stainless steel. These components can be recycled and used in wind turbines, medical devices and electric vehicles. Material Focus said that while people were used to the idea of recycling larger electrical items such as fridges, lots of smaller devices were left unused in houses.

Butler said: "We want to get the message across that anything with a plug, battery or cable can be recycled and there's somewhere near you to do it. The scale of the issue is huge, but there's an easy solution - just as the trend for recycling and repurposing fashion has grown and grown, we want to encourage the nation to recycle fast tech, guilt - free and fuss - free."

Material Focus said that when consumers bought a cheap item, they saw it as disposable. They estimate that UK citizens spent more than £2.8 bn on these cheap products in the past year. The non - profit group described it as "the tip of the iceberg" when it comes to the growing issue of wasted electricals in the UK. More than 100, 000 tonnes of waste electricals are thrown away every year, and there are 880 m electrical items of all kinds lying unused in UK homes.

(1) Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? _____

- A. The research was carried out by the authorities to encourage recycling.
- B. Cheaply priced electronic goods are easy to be thrown away around the world.
- C. Disposable vapes made up the majority of cheap electrical goods that ended up in landfill.
- D. British people are inclined to buy cheap electrical goods.

(2) What can we infer from Butler's words in paragraph 4? _____

- A. Cheap items don't deserve consumer's careful use.
- B. Valuable materials can be found in these cheap and small electrical goods.
- C. Low - quality electrical goods are easy to be recycled.
- D. Consumers should stop buying these "fast tech" in the first place.

(3) What did Butler appeal to people to do? _____

- A. They'd better recycle small devices as well as larger ones.
- B. They'd better set up somewhere near them to do the recycling.
- C. They'd better catch the trend of disposing small and cheap items.
- D. They'd better spread the idea of "fast tech".

(4) What's the main idea of the passage? _____

- A.Tons of small and cheap electrical items are thrown away.
- B.Legal efforts should be made to ban small electrical items.
- C."Fast Tech" - the future generation.
- D.Recycling valuable materials from electronics is urgent.

14. (10 分) When we think about lives filled with meaning, we often focus on people whose grand contributions benefited humanity. Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela surely felt they had a worthwhile life. But how about us ordinary people, struggling in a typical existence?

There is an important element to consider. Think about the first butterfly you stop to admire after a long winter or imagine the scenery at the top of a hill after a fresh hike. Sometimes existence delivers us small moments of beauty. When people are open to appreciating such experiences, these moments may enhance how they view their life. This element is defined as EA (experiential appreciation) by Joshua Hicks, a psychological professor at Texas A&M University.

Recently, he and his research team set out to figure out whether EA was related to a person's sense of meaning in a series of studies that involved more than 3,000 participants. At an initial test, researchers had participants rate their agreement of different coping strategies to relieve their stress. They found people who managed stress by focusing on their appreciation for life's beauty also reported experiencing life as highly meaningful.

Researchers then conducted a series of experiments, in which they gave participants specific tasks and, once more, asked them to report how strongly they identified with statements linked to purpose, etc. In one case, participants who watched an awe-inspiring video reported having a greater sense of EA and meaning in life, compared with those who watched more neutral (中立的) videos. After reflecting on the results collected from the participants, researchers confirmed their original theory.

But applying that insight can be difficult. Our modern, fast-paced, project-oriented lifestyles fill the day with targets and goals. We are on the go, and we attempt to maximize output both at work and at leisure. This focus on future outcomes makes it all too easy to miss what is happening right now. Yet life happens in the present moment. We should slow down, let life surprise us and embrace the significance in the everyday life.

(1) Why are the butterfly and the scenery on a hill mentioned in paragraph 2? _____

- A.To introduce a concept.

B.To attract readers' interest.

C.To demonstrate the beauty of nature.

D.To show the necessity of protecting nature.

(2) How did the researchers conduct the study? _____

A.By designing different strategies to reduce stress.

B.By studying previous research data.

C.By shooting videos staring the participants.

D.By analyzing the response from the participants.

(3) Who tends to find life more meaningful according to the text? _____

A.A person who always gets her life well - organized.

B.A person who often hears motivating speeches.

C.A person who leads a fast - paced life.

D.A person who always expects future results.

(4) What life philosophy does the author show in the last paragraph? _____

A.No pains, no gains.

B.Those who believe in their ability can do anything.

C.Live your life one day at a time.

D.Being on sea, sail; being on land, settle.

第二节（共 1 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5） 阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

15. (12.5 分) Only about 20% of U.S.adults say they have a best friend at work.Should the other 80% start looking for one? Yes and no. (1) _____, says psychologist Catherine Heaney.That support can come from a coworker who has become a close friend, but it doesn't have to; interactions with managers and friendly acquaintances can also boost your well - being, Heaney notes.

(2) _____: having friends in the workplace can improve wellness.It's linked to a lower risk of burnout, better mental health, and maybe even a longer lifespan.Meanwhile, research is equally clear that loneliness is bad for your health. (3) _____, given its links to various health problems.

But if becoming best friends with your coworkers feels too daunting (使人气馁的), or just not your style, you can still benefit from social support.When most people hear "social support,"they think of emotional support, like venting (发泄) to a coworker over coffee, Heaney says. (4) _____: when someone steps in

to help you on a busy day, for instance, or shares advice. Even relatively minor interactions, like a manager allowing you to leave early to pick up your sick child, can buffer（缓解）the negative effects of stress, Heaney explains. (5) _____ - although it's great if you do - but rather to promote "a sense of being in the right place" by becoming part of a community.

A. But it comes in many forms

B. Research on the topic is clear

C. The goal isn't necessarily to make lifelong friends

D. It's easy to talk yourself out of making these gestures

E. It's often considered equal to smoking 15 cigarettes a day

F. That could mean seeking input from people at all levels of the company

G. There's no doubt that social support in the workplace is important for your health

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，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) A happy - sad state can be as confusing to people as to psychologists. This is not about "smiling depression," where someone feels emotional pain, but (1) _____ those feelings with a happy face. Rather, it's (2) _____ experiencing those two (3) _____ emotions at once.

When Jeff Larsen, a psychology professor, simply asks people if it's (4) _____ to feel such mixed emotions, most people immediately say "yes," showing how (5) _____ the experience is. But Larsen takes a more (6) _____ approach. In his experiments, he asked people to watch a clip（电影片段）from a bittersweet movie and press one button if they felt (7) _____ another if they felt happy, or (8) _____ at the same time if they felt both emotions at once. It (9) _____ about half pressed both happy and sad buttons at once, (10) _____ not for very long. Larsen (11) _____ the experience is rare, but possible.

Yale University psychology professor Laurie Santos (12) _____ it's possible for people to feel both positive and negative emotions at once. Situations that often (13) _____ a happy - sad state include bittersweet events like (14) _____ or a move to a new city for a job - - - situations when you're sad about (15) _____, but happy about new opportunities, she noted. Endings that are also beginnings make these emotionally - rich events, Larsen added.

- | | | | | |
|------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) | A.bottles up | B .talks about | C.gets over | D.cares about |
| (2) | A.hardly | B.occasionally | C.suddenly | D .truly |
| (3) | A.disturbing | B.conflicting | C.positive | D.powerful |
| (4) | A.possible | B .strange | C .necessary | D.acceptable |
| (5) | A.valuable | B .abstract | C .universal | D.interesting |
| (6) | A.traditional | B.theoretical | C.scientific | D .creative |
| (7) | A.awkward | B.worried | C.angry | D.sad |
| (8) | A .both | B .neither | C.either | D.each |
| (9) | A.stood out | B.let out | C.pointed out | D.turned out |
| (10) | A.until | B.though | C.if | D.once |
| (11) | A.believes | B.predicts | C.remembers | D .doubts |
| (12) | A.expects | B .agrees | C.wonders | D.imagines |
| (13) | A.change | B .cause | C.determine | D.reflect |
| (14) | A.accidents | B .adventures | C.celebrations | D.graduations |
| (15) | A.leaving | B .forgetting | C.failing | D.losing |

第二节（共1小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. (15分) The awards ceremony for the Fifth Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Short Video Competition took place in Chengdu, Sichuan Province. With (1) _____ theme of "Open up a New Chapter Together through Connectivity", the competition centered on the global practices of China's modernization drive (2) _____ highlighted the universal understanding of the BRI's spirit and China's strong desire to build a community with a (3) _____ (share) future for mankind.

2023 marked the 10th anniversary of the BRI's launch. By collecting short video stories from both builders and beneficiaries (受益者), the competition (4) _____ (allow) audiences to grasp the key part of (5) _____ (develop), social progress, cultural integration (融合), and people's dreams in countries economic along the route. It also recreated (6) _____ (memory); moments of genuine exchanges among people.

Among the over 1,000 entries from nearly 100 countries, 99 final winners were announced. (7)

one of the leading corporations engaged in the BRI , Dongfang Electric Corporation (8)
(commit) to sustainable, high - standard development and people's well - being since 2012, "noted Song Zhiyuan, a director of the company."We've offered green energy equipment and services to over 100 countries and regions. (9) _____ (project) a responsible image of China.Moving forward, we'll grasp the opportunities to remain at the forefront of BRI's joint construction and provide more top - level green energy (10) _____ (global) ."

第四部分写作（共两节；满分 15 分）第一节（满分 15 分）

18. (15 分) 假定你是校英文报"Campus Weekly"专栏的主编李华，请给外教 Mr.Steve 写封邮件向他约稿。

内容包括：

- (1) 栏目介绍；
- (2) 稿件要求。

注意：

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 左右；
- (2) 请按如下格式作答。

Dear Mr.Steve,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（满分 25 分）阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

19. (25 分) Logan was a brilliant student.He had committed to doing everything it took to win a scholarship to study at a good university.But nothing was more important to the 17 - year - old boy than supporting his mother who was sick.After school hours, he would work as a bagboy at the local grocery store.Together, Logan and his mother managed to make ends meet while still fighting to achieve bigger dreams.

Now right outside the grocery store, Logan spotted a familiar face."Mr.Peters!"Logan called out to the old man holding crutches (拐杖), whom he recognized as his new neighbor.Mr.Peters waved at Logan.Logan happily helped the old man find what he needed and helped him bill the items, too.

"That will be \$ 23, Mr.Peters, "Logan said.

Mr.Peters was taken aback by the bill's amount.He asked, "And how much without the fruits? "

" \$ 19, sir.

"I see."Mr.Peters looked in his wallet.He studied the bill and said, "Actually, I'll just take the greens, thank

you."

"You know what? Here, let me pay for your order. It looks like you may have ...left your card at home or something."

Mr. Peters didn't see this kind gesture coming, and even though it hurt his pride a little, he accepted the boy's help.

Logan paid for the order and handed the bags to the old man. But Mr. Peters could only move a few steps forward as he tried to hold all the groceries without the crutches slipping away. Logan rushed to Mr. Peters and offered to carry the groceries to his home. It was a short walk, but the two men were engaged in conversation all the way.

"What are you doing working at a grocery store? You look like you should be in college!" Mr. Peter asked.

On listening to Logan's story, Mr. Peters was moved and thought he should do something. "It was lovely to meet you, Logan. Maybe you could pop in after your shift at the store today?" he asked.

Logan agreed, suspecting that the man probably needed some help around the house.

注意：

（1）续写词数应为 150 左右；

（2）请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

After work, Logan knocked on his neighbor's door and discovered the most astonishing thing about the old man .

"I've asked some former workmates to notice a scholarship application from a young man named Logan," Mr Peters continued.

2024 年江苏省泰州市姜堰中学高考英语模拟试卷

参考答案与试题解析

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 7.5 分）第一节听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. （1.5 分）Why is the man unable to lend his laptop to the woman?

A.He needs it himself.

B.He didn't bring it.

C.He lent it to others.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A Text 1

W: I didn't bring my laptop.Could I borrow yours?

M: I'm - afraid I can't lend it to you.I have to use it to search for information online now.

W: Fine.

2. （1.5 分）What class does the woman have on Fridays?

A.Art.

B.Dance.

C.Chemistry.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C Text 2

M: I have an art class in the morning, and then a dance class in the afternoon

W: How I envy you!Fridays are always busy for me.I have two physics classes and two chemistry classes.

3. （1.5 分）How does the man feel about the woman's paper?

A.A.bit dissatisfied.

B.Quite content.

C.Terribly disappointed

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A Text 3

W: Mr.Brown, could you tell me how I can revise my term paper?

M: Oh, let me see.In general, your use of language is acceptable and the main points are covered.However, there are too few concrete examples

4.（1.5 分）Why does the man refuse the woman's proposal?

A.He hates hot weather.

B.He dislikes climbing.

C.He prefers playing basketball.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B Text 4

W: The weather forecast says it will be sunny this Sunday.How about climbing a mountain?

M: Sorry.I'm not keen on that.I prefer to stay at home and watch the basketball game.

5.（1.5 分）What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A.A riddle.

C.A lock.

B.A family member.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A Text 5

M: Hey, Crystal.What has many keys but can't open a single lock?

W: I have no idea.My brother always tries to ask me this kind of questions.What is it?

M: The answer is the piano.

W: Oh, yes!

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。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) (1) When can the speakers see Nicholas Sparks tomorrow?

A.At 8: 00 a.m.

B.At 10: 00 a.m.

C.At 11: 00 a.m.

(2) What will the woman do after the event?

A.Keep an appointment.

B.Go straight home.

C.Do some shopping.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BC Text 6

M: Will you go to City Bookstore tomorrow morning?

W: No, why?

M: Nicholas Sparks will sign copies of his novel The Wish.He is expected to arrive there at half past eight and promises to stay for two hours, because he has to keep another appointment

W: Wow, sounds good.

M: Yeah.I intend to go there early.Queues may begin to form at eight or even earlier.

W: I'll go there, too.After that I'll look around the bookstore and buy some books.

M: OK.I'll go straight home then.

7. (4.5 分) (1) Who will definitely go to the party?

A.Lucy.

B.Peter.

C.Nathan.

(2) What does the woman offer to do?

A.Bake cookies.

B.Make tea.

C.Bring gifts.

（3）What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

A.Friends.

B.Brother and sister.

C.Neighbors.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BCA Text 7（第 10 题为推断题）

M: Alisa, I was wondering if you would like to come for afternoon tea next Saturday.W: Sure.When exactly is it?

M: I'm planning a small tea party at 3: 00 p.m.

W: Oh? Who else is invited?

M: I've invited my neighbor Peter and his sister Lucy.Peter promised to come, but Lucy is not sure because she may need to work overtime.

W: I don't think I've met them, but it sounds like a pleasant afternoon.I'd like to buy them some presents.

M: That's very kind of you.Alright then, how about baking some cookies for them?

W: OK.By the way, could I invite Nathan? You know he loves such parties.

M: Oh, yes.He has been keen on parties like this since college.The more, the merrier

W: Well, then it's settled.

8.（4.5 分）（1）What is the woman doing at first?

A.Going for a walk.

B.Running outside.

C.Walking the dog.

（2）Why does Daisy dislike dogs?

A.She thinks they might mess up the house.

B.She's afraid they have bacteria.

C.She was attacked by a dog once.

（3）Who is Amy?

A.The man's wife.

B.The man's neighbor.

C.The woman's daughter.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BCA Text 8

W: Fancy meeting you here, Kevin!

M: Hello, Catherine! Looks like you are jogging?

W: Yeah. What are you doing here?

M: Just taking Bill out for a walk.

W: He looks great for his age!

M: We make every effort to look after him. We often take him to exercise in the neighborhoods. He was very active in his youth. It's so sad that dogs only have a short life.

W: I suppose you have to just enjoy his company while he's still here.

M: You're right

W: My daughter is considering adopting, a dog.

M: Make sure the dog is tested for diseases and bacteria before she brings it home.

W: We know. Remember how Daisy got bitten once? How terrible! She didn't like dogs and dared not approach them from then on. Do you always like dogs, Kevin?

M: To be honest, I got accustomed to dogs since Amy and I got married.

9. (4.5 分) (1) Which item has the woman lost?

A. Cash.

B. Her ring.

C. Her phone.

(2) Where did the man find his lost item last month?

A. Under the carpet.

B. Near the sofa.

C. Under the cupboard.

(3) How does the woman sound in the end?

B. Annoyed.

A. Surprised.

C.Regretful.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】ACB Text 9

M: Why are you moving the sofa? Are you looking for something?

W: Yes.I guess it went near this sofa.It's a \$ 50 note.I pulled my phone out of my pocket and it must have come out with that

M: How many times have I told you? You shouldn't keep money in your pocket.You'd better buy a wallet.

W: I know, I know.

M: Anyway, while you're right here, can you help me find my ring? It rolled off the table when I was washing up.I'll move the carpet.

W: That's ridiculous.You complained about me losing something, but you lost something more valuable.How much is it worth? \$ 500?

M: Maybe \$ 1, 000, and it has great sentimental value for me.It won't have gone far.I've lost it many times, but I always get it back.Last month it rolled under the cupboard.

W: So next time when I lose something, don't laugh at me, OK?

M: I'm sorry

10. (6 分) (1) When did Elsie Quarterman get the master's degree?

A.In 1932.

B.In 1943.

C.In 1949.

(2) Where did Elsie Quarterman work?

A.At Vanderbilt University.

B.At Duke University.

C.At Valdosta State University.

(3) What did Elsie Quarterman's doctoral research concentrate on?

A.A farm in Georgia.

B.A habitat in Tennessee.

C.The endangered species in the US.

(4) With whom did Elsie Quarterman find the special flower?

A.Her mother.

B.Her aunt.

C.Her co - worker.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BABC Text 10

W: There are many who have done remarkable things at a somewhat smaller geographic scale.Today I write about such a person, who concentrated her career on ecology and made the earth a lot more sustainable.

Elsie Quarterman was born in Valdosta, Georgia, on November 28th, 1910.She grew up on a family farm where she developed her interest in plants with the help of her mother and aunt.She graduated from what is now Valdosta State University in 1932 and then received a master's degree from Duke University 11 years later.She taught at Vanderbilt University in Nashville from then on.But knowing that she would need a doctorate to keep her job, she pursued her Ph.D.in botany at Duke at the same time, which she received in 1949.Her doctoral research focused on the ecology of "cedar glades", a unique Tennessee habitat

In the early 1960s, Quarterman and a colleague saw an unusual flower growing in a cedar glade as they drove by.It turned out to be the Tennessee coneflower, a species that had been declared extinct decades earlier.Because of her work, the Tennessee coneflower was one of the first plants placed on the US endangered species list and more importantly because other efforts, the species recovered and was delisted in 2011.

All in all, because of hundreds of dedicated people like Elsie Quarterman, our world is that much better than it would have been without them.Thank you, Elsie Quarterman.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 37.5 分）第一节（共 15 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) Nowhere is the interconnection of the natural world more evident than in the delicate balance of its ecosystems.These books examine the secret to that balance, making complex concepts accessible to readers just beginning their scientific journeys.

The Elephant

By Jenni Desmond.Illustration; by the author.2018.

The caring nature, intelligence, and incredible size of African and Asian elephants shine through in Desmond's magnificent presentation of these mammals. Her illustrations are showstoppers and the text includes general characteristics and habits. Desmond's writing, precise and inviting, calls attention to the elephant's role as a keystone species in the ecosystem and humans' roles in elephants' declining numbers.

Beavers

By Rachel Poliquin. Illustration: by Nicholas John Frith. 2018.

This first in the Superpouoer Field Guide series, about the natural world's resident superheroes, offers effervescent examinations of a beaver's super characteristics. Poliquin explains in simple but exact language how these "wet land warriors" chew down trees, build dams and lodges, and most awesome of all, function as a keystone species to create entire new ecosystems.

The Wolves Are Back

By Jean Graighead George. Illustration: by Wendell Minor. 2008.

As George follows one wolf's growth from pup to adult, the emphasis is not as much on the wolves and their habits but on how their presence has changed the ecosystem of Yellowstone and returned its natural balance. Minor's finely detailed illustrations feature spectacularly rendered animals in the foreground of the bold, western landscapes. Together the words and pictures make for a highly effective and enjoyable explanation of how the presence of one animal can profoundly affect an ecosystem.

(1) Who illustrates the book *The Elephant*? A

A. Jenni Desmond.

B. Nicholas John Frith.

C. Rachel Poliquin.

D. Wendell Minor.

(2) What can we learn from the text? D

A. Poliquin describes beavers using complex language.

B. George does the research mainly on the wolves and their habits.

C. Desmond's writing focuses on humans' active roles in elephant conservation.

D. The species mentioned above are likely to influence the ecosystem.

(3) Where is the text probably taken from? C

A. A zoo guidebook.

B. An academic article.

C.A nature magazine.

D.A research report.

【答案】ADC

【分析】本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了几个影响生态平衡的动物。

【解答】（1）细节理解题。根据 The Elephant 部分 By Jenni Desmond.Illustration; by the author.2018.（珍妮·德斯蒙德著。插图，作者。2018。）可知绘制 The Elephant 的是 Jenni Desmond。故选 A。

（2）细节理解题。根据每一部分的 Desmond's writing, precise and inviting calls attention to the elephant's role as a keystone species in the ecosystem and humans' roles in elephants' declining numbers.（德斯蒙德的文字精确而引人入胜，呼吁人们关注大象作为生态系统中重要物种的角色，以及人类在大象数量下降中的角色）；Poliquin explains in simple but exact language how these "wet land warriors" chew down trees, build dams and lodges, and most awesome of all, function as a keystone species to create entire new ecosystems.

（波利昆用简单而准确的语言解释了这些“湿地勇士”是如何砍伐树木、建造水坝和小屋的，最令人敬畏的是，它们是创造全新生态系统的关键物种）以及 Together the words and pictures make for a highly effective and enjoyable explanation of how the presence of one animal can profoundly affect an ecosystem.（文字和图片结合在一起，非常有效和有趣地解释了一种动物的存在如何深刻地影响生态系统。）可知我们能从文中了解到上面提到的物种可能会影响生态系统。故选 D。

（3）文章出处题。阅读全文以及根据第一段 Nowhere is the interconnection of the natural world more evident than in the delicate balance of its ecosystems. These books examine the secret to that balance, making complex concepts accessible to readers just beginning their scientific journeys.（自然界的相互联系在其生态系统的微妙平衡中表现得最为明显。这些书研究了这种平衡的秘密，使复杂的概念对刚刚开始他们的科学之旅的读者来说是容易理解的。）可知本文主要介绍了几个影响生态平衡的动物，所以会出现在自然杂志中。故选 C。

- 12.（10分） Omar Vazquez grew up in poverty on Mexico's Yucatan peninsula.He watched his single mother struggle to put food on the table, and today the memory inspires him to help those in need.When an invasive（入侵的） seaweed called sargassum showed up on Mexico's Caribbean beaches, Omar looked past the matter of it all and saw an opportunity to help others.

Sargassum is not dangerous, but it has an unpleasant smell and can become so thick that it keeps people from entering the water.Mexico has experienced record - setting amounts of the seaweed in recent years, and it has made its way to Florida's beaches as well.Experts say there could be as much as 100 tons of sargassum blocking Mexican shorelines in 2023.

With tourism dollars at risk, officials and locals alike were eager to remove the seaweed, but only Omar saw its true potential. The professional gardener organized a beach cleanup that provided jobs for about 300 local families, but he knew there was more to do. Since people's attitude towards the seaweed reminded him of his own life experiences, he decided to become an agent (推动者) for change.

When sargassum started arriving, everyone was complaining. "I wanted to make something good out of something everyone saw as bad," Omar explained.

In 2018, Omar found a way to turn sargassum into building blocks that he calls Sargablock. He creates these blocks by mixing 40% sargassum with other materials like clay, then putting them in a block-forming machine and baking them in the sun for days. The end result is an organic, sustainable, and ecologically friendly building material that experts say could last for 120 years.

To date, Omar's company, Bluegreen Mexico, has used 700 tons of sargassum to build low-income housing for those in need. Omar said he would take on more projects, and donate more houses to single mothers like his own mom.

(1) What can be learned from paragraph 1? C

- A. Omar's family often assisted people in need.
- B. Sargassum originated on the Caribbean beaches.
- C. Omar's experience in childhood has influenced him much.
- D. Omar has met a lot of generous people since he was young.

(2) How did most people react to the increasing sargassum? B

- A. They didn't take it seriously.
- B. They were anxious to clear it up.
- C. They viewed it as new materials.
- D. They were excited to see a grand scene.

(3) Which words can best describe Omar? D

- A. Honest and ambitious.
- B. Strong-willed and confident.
- C. Quick-thinking and humorous.
- D. Sympathetic and innovative.

(4) What does the author mainly want to tell us through Omar's success? C

A.It's never too old to learn.

B.Love shines every dark corner.

C.Solutions can be obtained from problems.

D.Heroes arise from humble beginnings.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一种叫做马尾藻的入侵海藻对当地人们的生活产生了不好的影响，奥马尔·巴斯克斯确看到了这种海藻的潜力，在帮助清理海藻的同时，决定把所有人都认为不好的东西变成好东西，最终的结果是一种有机的、可持续的、生态友好的建筑材料诞生了并建立了公司，为有需要的人建造了低收入住房。

【解答】（1）推理判断题。根据文章第一段 He watched his single mother struggle to put food on the table, and today the memory inspires him to help those in need. When an invasive（入侵的） seaweed called sargassum showed up on Mexico's Caribbean beaches, Omar looked past the matter of it all and saw an opportunity to help others.（他看到他的单身母亲挣扎着养家糊口，今天的记忆激励他去帮助那些需要帮助的人。当一种叫做马尾藻的入侵海藻出现在墨西哥的加勒比海海滩上时，奥马尔看到了一个帮助别人的机会）可知，奥马尔的童年经历对他影响很大。故选 C。

（2）推理判断题。根据文章第三段 With tourism dollars at risk, officials and locals alike were eager to remove the seaweed, but only Omar saw its true potential.（由于旅游业收入面临风险，官员和当地人都急于清除海藻，但只有奥马尔看到了它的真正潜力）可知，他们急于清除日益增多的马尾藻。故选 B。

（3）推理判断题。根据文章第一段 When an invasive（入侵的） seaweed called sargassum showed up on Mexico's Caribbean beaches, Omar looked past the matter of it all and saw an opportunity to help others.（当一种叫做马尾藻的入侵海藻出现在墨西哥的加勒比海海滩上时，奥马尔看到了一个帮助别人的机会）和第三段 Since people's attitude towards the seaweed reminded him of his own life experiences, he decided to become an agent（推动者）for change.（由于人们对海藻的态度让他想起了自己的生活经历，他决定成为一名变革的推动者）和文章第五段 In 2018, Omar found a way to turn sargassum into building blocks that he calls Sargablock. He creates these blocks by mixing 40% sargassum with other materials like clay, then putting them in a block-forming machine and baking them in the sun for days. The end result is an organic, sustainable, and ecologically friendly building material that experts say could last for 120 years.（2018年，奥马尔找到了一种方法，把马尾藻变成了他称之为"Sargablock"的积木。他将40%的马尾藻和粘土等其他材料混合在一起，然后把它们放在积木机里，在太阳下烤上几天，就能制作出这些积木。最终的结果是一种有机的、可持续的、生态友好的建筑材料，专家说这种材料可以使用120年）可知，奥马尔积极

帮助别人并且将马尾藻变成了环保的材料。由此推知，奥马尔是富有同情心的和有创新精神的人。故选 D。

（4）推理判断题。文章主要讲述了一种叫做马尾藻的入侵海藻对当地人们的生活产生了不好的影响，奥马尔·巴斯克斯确看到了这种海藻的潜力，在帮助清理海藻的同时，决定把所有人都认为不好的东西变成好东西，最终的结果是一种有机的、可持续的、生态友好的建筑材料诞生了并建立了公司，为有需要的人建造了低收入住房。由此推知，作者想要通过奥马尔的成功告诉我们解决方案可以从问题中获得。故选 C。

13. (10 分) Almost half a billion small, cheap electrical everyday items from headphones to handheld fans ended up in landfill in the UK in the past year, according to research.

The not - for - profit organization Material Focus, which conducted the research, said the scale of the issue was huge and they wanted to encourage more recycling.

More than half a billion cheaply priced electronic goods were bought in the UK in the past year alone - - 16 per second. Material Focus findings showed that of these items, 471 m were thrown away. This included 260 m disposable vapes, 26 m cables, 29 m LED, solar and decorative lights, 9.8 m USB sticks, and 4.8 m miniature fans.

Scott Butler, executive director at Material Focus, described it as "fast tech". He said: "People should think carefully about buying some of the more frivolous items in the first place." He said the items people bought were often "cheap and small", and that consumers may not realize they contain valuable materials that could be salvaged if recycled.

Small electricals can contain precious materials including copper, lithium and stainless steel. These components can be recycled and used in wind turbines, medical devices and electric vehicles. Material Focus said that while people were used to the idea of recycling larger electrical items such as fridges, lots of smaller devices were left unused in houses.

Butler said: "We want to get the message across that anything with a plug, battery or cable can be recycled and there's somewhere near you to do it. The scale of the issue is huge, but there's an easy solution - just as the trend for recycling and repurposing fashion has grown and grown, we want to encourage the nation to recycle fast tech, guilt - free and fuss - free."

Material Focus said that when consumers bought a cheap item, they saw it as disposable. They estimate that UK citizens spent more than £2.8 bn on these cheap products in the past year. The non - profit group described it as "the tip of the iceberg" when it comes to the growing issue of wasted electricals in the UK. More than 100, 000

tonnes of waste electricals are thrown away every year, and there are 880 m electrical items of all kinds lying unused in UK homes.

(1) Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? C

- A.The research was carried out by the authorities to encourage recycling.
- B.Cheaply priced electronic goods are easy to be thrown away around the world.
- C.Disposable vapes made up the majority of cheap electrical goods that ended up in landfill.
- D.British people are inclined to buy cheap electrical goods.

(2) What can we infer from Butler's words in paragraph 4? B

- A.Cheap items don't deserve consumer's careful use.
- B.Valuable materials can be found in these cheap and small electrical goods.
- C.Low - quality electrical goods are easy to be recycled.
- D.Consumers should stop buying these "fast tech" in the first place.

(3) What did Butler appeal to people to do? A

- A.They'd better recycle small devices as well as larger ones.
- B.They'd better set up somewhere near them to do the recycling.
- C.They'd better catch the trend of disposing small and cheap items.
- D.They'd better spread the idea of "fast tech".

(4) What's the main idea of the passage? A

- A.Tons of small and cheap electrical items are thrown away.
- B.Legal efforts should be made to ban small electrical items.
- C."Fast Tech" - the future generation.
- D.Recycling valuable materials from electronics is urgent.

【答案】CBAA

【分析】这是一篇应用文，报道了在过去的一年里，英国成吨的小而便宜的电器被扔掉了，所以 Material Focus 鼓励国民回收这些电子产品。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第三段的 Material Focus findings showed that of these items, 471 m were thrown away.This included 260 m disposable vapes, 26 m cables, 29 m LED, solar and decorative lights, 9.8 m USB sticks, and 4.8 m miniature fans (《材料焦点》的调查显示，在这些物品中，有 4.71 亿被丢弃。其中包括 2.6 亿一次性电子烟、0.26 亿电缆、0.29 亿 LED、太阳能和装饰灯、0.098 亿 U 盘和 0.048

亿微型风扇），可知最终被填埋的廉价电器里大多数是一次性电子烟，故选 C。

（2）细节理解题。根据第四段的 He said the items people bought were often "cheap and small", and that consumers may not realize they contain valuable materials that could be salvaged if recycled（他说，人们购买的物品往往“又小又便宜”，消费者可能没有意识到它们含有宝贵的材料，如果回收利用，这些材料可以被回收），可知在这些廉价小巧的电器产品中可以找到有价值的材料，故选 B。

（3）推理判断题。根据倒数第二段的 We want to get the message across that anything with a plug, battery or cable can be recycled and there's somewhere near you to do it（我们想传达这样一个信息，即任何有插头、电池或电缆的东西都可以回收，而且你附近有地方可以回收），可知 Butler 呼吁人们最好回收这些设备，无论大小，故选 A。

（4）主题判断题。通读全文，特别是根据第一段的 Almost half a billion small, cheap electrical everyday items from headphones to handheld fans ended up in landfill in the UK in the past year, according to research（根据研究，在过去的一年里，英国有近 5 亿件小型、廉价的日常电器，从耳机到手持风扇，最终被填埋），可知本文主要介绍在过去的一年里，英国成吨的小而便宜的电器被扔掉了，故选 A。

14.（10 分） When we think about lives filled with meaning, we often focus on people whose grand contributions benefited humanity. Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela surely felt they had a worthwhile life. But how about us ordinary people, struggling in a typical existence?

There is an important element to consider. Think about the first butterfly you stop to admire after a long winter or imagine the scenery at the top of a hill after a fresh hike. Sometimes existence delivers us small moments of beauty. When people are open to appreciating such experiences, these moments may enhance how they view their life. This element is defined as EA (experiential appreciation) by Joshua Hicks, a psychological professor at Texas A&M University.

Recently, he and his research team set out to figure out whether EA was related to a person's sense of meaning in a series of studies that involved more than 3,000 participants. At an initial test, researchers had participants rate their agreement of different coping strategies to relieve their stress. They found people who managed stress by focusing on their appreciation for life's beauty also reported experiencing life as highly meaningful.

Researchers then conducted a series of experiments, in which they gave participants specific tasks and, once more, asked them to report how strongly they identified with statements linked to purpose, etc. In one case, participants who watched an awe-inspiring video reported having a greater sense of EA and meaning in life, compared with those who watched more neutral (中立的) videos. After reflecting on the results collected from the

participants, researchers confirmed their original theory.

But applying that insight can be difficult. Our modern, fast - paced, project - oriented lifestyles fill the day with targets and goals. We are on the go, and we attempt to maximize output both at work and at leisure. This focus on future outcomes makes it all too easy to miss what is happening right now. Yet life happens in the present moment. We should slow down, let life surprise us and embrace the significance in the everyday life.

(1) Why are the butterfly and the scenery on a hill mentioned in paragraph 2? A

- A. To introduce a concept.
- B. To attract readers' interest.
- C. To demonstrate the beauty of nature.
- D. To show the necessity of protecting nature.

(2) How did the researchers conduct the study? D

- A. By designing different strategies to reduce stress.
- B. By studying previous research data.
- C. By shooting videos starring the participants.
- D. By analyzing the response from the participants.

(3) Who tends to find life more meaningful according to the text? B

- A. A person who always gets her life well - organized.
- B. A person who often hears motivating speeches.
- C. A person who leads a fast - paced life.
- D. A person who always expects future results.

(4) What life philosophy does the author show in the last paragraph? C

- A. No pains, no gains.
- B. Those who believe in their ability can do anything.
- C. Live your life one day at a time.
- D. Being on sea, sail; being on land, settle.

【答案】 ADBC

【分析】 文章讲述了有意义的人生除了体现在连贯性、目的性、存在性，活在当下，享受慢下来的生活，享受生活给我们的惊喜，拥抱每一天也同样是意义的人生。

【解答】 (1) 推理判断题。根据第二段 This element is defined as EA (experiential appreciation) by Joshua

Hicks, a psychological professor at Texas A&M University. (得克萨斯农工大学心理学教授乔舒亚·希克斯将这种宽容定义为 EA (体验式欣赏)。) 可知, 第二段提到了蝴蝶和山上的风景是为了介绍一个概念——EA。故选 A。

(2) 推理判断题。根据第三段 At an initial test, researchers had participants rate their agreement of different coping strategies to relieve their stress. (在最初的测试中, 研究人员让参与者评估他们对缓解压力的不同应对策略的认同程度。) 可知研究人员通过分析参与者的反应进行这项研究。故选 D。

(3) 推理判断题。根据第四段 In one case, participants who watched an awe - inspiring video reported having a greater sense of EA and meaning in life, compared with those who watched more neutral (中立的) videos. (在一个案例中, 观看了令人敬畏的视频的参与者报告说, 与观看更多中性视频的参与者相比, 他们对 EA 和生活意义的感觉更强。) 可知经常听励志演讲的人会觉得生活更有意义。故选 B。

(4) 推理判断题。根据最后一段 Yet life happens in the present moment. We should slow down, let life surprise us and embrace the significance in the everyday life. (然而, 生活就发生在当下。我们应该慢下来, 让生活给我们惊喜, 拥抱日常生活中的意义。) 可知作者在最后一段展示了活在当下的人生哲学。故选 C。

第二节 (共 1 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5) 阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

15. (12.5 分) Only about 20% of U.S. adults say they have a best friend at work. Should the other 80% start looking for one? Yes and no. (1) G, says psychologist Catherine Heaney. That support can come from a coworker who has become a close friend, but it doesn't have to; interactions with managers and friendly acquaintances can also boost your well - being, Heaney notes.

(2) B: having friends in the workplace can improve wellness. It's linked to a lower risk of burnout, better mental health, and maybe even a longer lifespan. Meanwhile, research is equally clear that loneliness is bad for your health. (3) E, given its links to various health problems.

But if becoming best friends with your coworkers feels too daunting (使人气馁的), or just not your style, you can still benefit from social support. When most people hear "social support," they think of emotional support, like venting (发泄) to a coworker over coffee, Heaney says. (4) A: when someone steps in to help you on a busy day, for instance, or shares advice. Even relatively minor interactions, like a manager allowing you to leave early to pick up your sick child, can buffer (缓解) the negative effects of stress, Heaney explains.

(5) C - - although it's great if you do - but rather to promote "a sense of being in the right place" by becoming part of a community.

- A. But it comes in many forms
- B. Research on the topic is clear
- C. The goal isn't necessarily to make lifelong friends
- D. It's easy to talk yourself out of making these gestures
- E. It's often considered equal to smoking 15 cigarettes a day
- F. That could mean seeking input from people at all levels of the company
- G. There's no doubt that social support in the workplace is important for your health

【答案】GBEAC

【分析】本文为一篇说明文，讲述了在工作场合交朋友的好处及如何正确交朋友。

【解答】（1）联系下文题。根据后文 That support can come from a coworker who has become a close friend, but it doesn't have to; interactions with managers and friendly acquaintances can also boost your well - being, Heaney notes.（希尼指出，这种支持可以来自已经成为亲密朋友的同事，但也不一定要这样；与经理和友好的熟人互动也可以提高你的幸福感）可知，空处为 Catherine Heaney 所说的来自亲密朋友的同事支持的好处，G 选项"毫无疑问，工作场所的社会支持对你的健康很重要"符合语境，与后文 That support 呼应。故选 G。

（2）联系下文题。根据后文 having friends in the workplace can improve wellness.（在工作场所有朋友可以改善健康）为空处的解释，并结合下文 Meanwhile, research is equally clear that loneliness is bad for your health.（与此同时，研究同样清楚地表明，孤独对你的健康有害）可知，空处应该与研究的内容相关，B 选项"关于这个主题的研究是明确的"表示下文指出研究的内容，引出下文。故选 B。

（3）联系上文题。前文 Meanwhile, research is equally clear that loneliness is bad for your health.（与此同时，研究同样清楚地表明，孤独对你的健康有害）表明，孤独对人有害处，E 选项"这通常被认为相当于每天抽 15 支烟"具体描述害处的严重程度，符合语境。故选 E。

（4）语境衔接题。前文 When most people hear "social support," they think of emotional support, like venting（发泄）to a coworker over coffee, Heaney says.（Heaney 说，当大多数人听到"社会支持"时，他们想到的是情感支持，比如边喝咖啡边向同事发泄）表示大多数人认为"社会支持"是情感支持，根据后文 when someone steps in to help you on a busy day, for instance, or shares advice. Even relatively minor interactions, like a manager allowing you to leave early to pick up your sick child, can buffer（缓解）the negative effects of stress, Heaney explains（例如，当有人在忙碌的一天介入帮助你，或者分享建议时。希尼解释说，即使是相对较小的互动，比如经理允许你提前下班去接生病的孩子，也能缓冲压力带来的负面影响）可知，

此处表示这种支持不仅仅是情感支持，A 选项"但它有多种形式"引出下文，符合语境。故选 A。

(5) 联系下文题。根据后文 although it's great if you do—but rather to promote "a sense of being in the right place" by becoming part of a community. (虽然这样做很好，但更重要的是通过成为社区的一部分来促进"在正确的地方的感觉") 可知，此处 you do 指代的是交朋友这件事，C 选项"目标不一定是结交一辈子的朋友"总结本段中交朋友的目的，并引出下文描述交朋友的重点，对全文进行总结，符合语境。故选 C。

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，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) A happy - sad state can be as confusing to people as to psychologists. This is not about "smiling depression, "where someone feels emotional pain, but (1) A those feelings with a happy face. Rather, it's (2) D experiencing those two (3) B emotions at once.

When Jeff Larsen, a psychology professor, simply asks people if it's (4) A to feel such mixed emotions, most people immediately say "yes, "showing how (5) C the experience is. But Larsen takes a more (6) C approach. In his experiments, he asked people to watch a clip (电影片段) from a bittersweet movie and press one button if they felt (7) D another if they felt happy, or (8) A at the same time if they felt both emotions at once. It (9) D about half pressed both happy and sad buttons at once, (10) B not for very long. Larsen (11) A the experience is rare, but possible.

Yale University psychology professor Laurie Santos (12) B it's possible for people to feel both positive and negative emotions at once. Situations that often (13) B a happy - sad state include bittersweet events like (14) D or a move to a new city for a job - - - situations when you're sad about (15) A, but happy about new opportunities, she noted. Endings that are also beginnings make these emotionally - rich events, Larsen added.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| (1) A.bottles up | B .talks about | C.gets over | D.cares about |
| (2) A.hardly | B.occasionally | C.suddenly | D .truly |
| (3) A.disturbing | B.conflicting | C.positive | D.powerful |
| (4) A.possible | B .strange | C .necessary | D.acceptable |
| (5) A.valuable | B .abstract | C .universal | D.interesting |
| (6) A.traditional | B.theoretical | C.scientific | D .creative |

- (7) A.awkward B.worried C.angry D.sad
- (8) A.both B.neither C.either D.each
- (9) A.stood out B.let out C.pointed out D.turned out
- (10) A.until B.though C.if D.once
- (11) A.believes B.predicts C.remembers D.doubts
- (12) A.expects B.agrees C.wonders D.imagines
- (13) A.change B.cause C.determine D.reflect
- (14) A.accidents B.adventures C.celebrations D.graduations
- (15) A.leaving B.forgetting C.failing D.losing

【答案】 (1) - (5) ADBAC (6) - (10) CDADB (11) - (15) ABBDA

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。短文主要探讨了人们同时体验快乐与悲伤这种复杂情绪的状态。

【解答】 (1) 考查动词短语及语境理解。A.bottles up 隐藏，克制；B.talks about 谈论；C.gets over 克服；D.cares about 关心。句意：这不是一种“微笑抑郁症”，即某人感到情绪上的痛苦，但却用快乐的脸来掩饰这些情绪。根据上句“smiling depression”及 where 引导的定语从句可知，“微笑抑郁症”病人会用快乐的脸来掩饰内心的痛苦。故选 A 项。

(2) 考查副词及语境理解。A.hardly 几乎不；B.occasionally 偶然；C.suddenly 突然；D.truly 真正地。句意：相反，它是真正同时体验到这两种相互冲突的情绪。根据前文 is not about “smiling depression, “where someone feels emotional pain, but (1) those feelings with a happy face 用“微笑抑郁症”作对比，该病人会掩饰自己的痛苦，而 Rather 进行转折，可知，A happy - sad state 指的是一种真正的感受。故选 D 项。

(3) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.disturbing 令人不安的；B.conflicting 相矛盾的；C.positive 积极的；D.powerful 有力量的。句意：相反，它是真正同时体验到这两种相互冲突的情绪。根据下文“if it's (4) to feel such mixed emotions”可知，A happy - sad state 是指一种能同时体验到矛盾情绪的感受。故选 B 项。

(4) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.possible 可能的；B.strange 奇怪的；C.necessary 必要的；D.acceptable 可接受的。句意：当心理学教授杰夫·拉森（Jeff Larsen）简单地问人们是否有可能感受到这种复杂的情绪时，大多数人立即回答“有”，这表明这种体验是多么普遍。根据下句“most people immediately say“yes””可知，此处表示拉森询问是否有可能体会到这种情绪。故选 A 项。

(5) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.valuable 有价值的；B.abstract 抽象的；C.universal 普遍的；D.interesting

有趣的。句意：当心理学教授杰夫·拉森（Jeff Larsen）简单地问人们是否有可能感受到这种复杂的情绪时，大多数人立即回答“有”，这表明这种体验是多么普遍。根据空前“most people immediately say“yes””可知，当被问及能否体验这种感受时，大部分人立即同意，说明这种体验是普遍的。故选 C 项。

（6）考查形容词及语境理解。A.traditional 传统的；B.theoretical 理论上的；C.scientific 科学上的；D.creative 有创造力的。句意：但拉森采用了一种更科学的方法。根据下句“In his experiments”可知，拉森采取了一种科学方法进行验证。故选 C 项。

（7）考查形容词及语境理解。A.awkward 尴尬的；B.worried 担忧的；C.angry 生气的；D.sad 伤心的。句意：在他的实验中，他要求人们观看一段苦乐参半的电影片段，如果感到悲伤就按一个按钮，如果感到快乐就按另一个按钮，如果同时感受到两种情绪就同时按两个按钮。根据空后“if they felt happy”可知，空处的情绪与 happy 相对，为悲伤的情绪。故选 D 项。

（8）考查代词及语境理解。A.both 两者都；B.neither 两者都不；C.either 两者中的任一个；D.each 每一。句意：在他的实验中，他要求人们观看一段苦乐参半的电影片段，如果感到悲伤就按一个按钮，如果感到快乐就按另一个按钮，如果同时感受到两种情绪就同时按两个按钮。根据空后“at the same time if they felt both emotions at once”可知，如果两种情绪都能感受到，就两个按钮都按，此处 both 指代两个按钮。故选 A 项。

（9）考查动词短语及语境理解。A.stood out 脱颖而出；B.let out 释放；C.pointed out 指出；D.turned out 结果是。句意：结果是，大约一半的人同时按下了快乐和悲伤的按钮，尽管时间不长。根据空后“half pressed both happy and sad buttons at once”可知，这里表示试验结果，用 turn out。故选 D 项。

（10）考查连词及语境理解。A.until 直到；B.though 尽管；C.if 如果；D.once 一旦。句意：结果是，大约一半的人同时按下了快乐和悲伤的按钮，尽管时间不长。根据空后“not for very long”及前文讲到试验结果，一半的人都体验了两种情绪可知，此处表示让步，表示“尽管时间不长”。故选 B 项。

（11）考查动词及语境理解。A.believes 相信；B.predicts 预测；C.remembers 记得；D.doubts 怀疑。句意：拉森认为这种经历很少见，但也是可能的。根据空后“the experience is rare, but possible.”及前文试验内容可知，拉森相信了这种经历是可能的。故选 A 项。

（12）考查动词及语境理解。A.expects 期待；B.agrees 同意；C.wonders 想知道；D.imagines 想象。句意：耶鲁大学心理学教授劳里·桑托斯也同意，人们有可能同时感受到积极和消极的情绪。根据空后“it's possible for people to feel both positive and negative emotions at once”可知，Laurie Santos 博士也同意人们有可能同时感受到积极和消极的情绪。故选 B 项。

（13）考查动词及语境理解。A.change 改变；B.cause 导致；C.determine 决定；D.reflect 反思。句意：她指出，经常导致悲喜交加的情况包括苦乐参半的事件，比如毕业或搬到一个新城市工作——当你对离

开感到难过，但对新的机会感到高兴的情况。根据空后"a happy - sad state"可知，此处为定语从句修饰 Situations，表示能导致悲喜交加的情况。故选 B 项。

（14）考查名词及语境理解。A.accidents 事故；B.adventures 冒险；C.celebrations 庆祝；D.graduations 毕业。句意：她指出，经常导致悲喜交加的情况包括苦乐参半的事件，比如毕业或搬到一个新城市工作——当你对离开感到难过，但对新的机会感到高兴的情况。根据空后"a move to a new city for a job"可以推断出，搬去新的城市会遇到离开的难过和新生活的高兴，与此类似的有"毕业"。故选 D 项。

（15）考查动词及语境理解。A.leaving 离开；B.forgetting 忘记；C.failing 失败；D.losing 失去。句意：她指出，经常导致悲喜交加的情况包括苦乐参半的事件，比如毕业或搬到一个新城市工作——当你对离开感到难过，但对新的机会感到高兴的情况。根据下句"happy about new opportunities"并结合上文举例毕业和搬家可知，这两种例子中人们都会离开旧地方，去新地方。故选 A 项。

第二节（共 1 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分） 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. (15 分) The awards ceremony for the Fifth Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Short Video Competition took place in Chengdu, Sichuan Province. With (1) the theme of "Open up a New Chapter Together through Connectivity", the competition centered on the global practices of China's modernization drive (2) and highlighted the universal understanding of the BRI's spirit and China's strong desire to build a community with a (3) shared (share) future for mankind.

2023 marked the 10th anniversary of the BRI's launch. By collecting short video stories from both builders and beneficiaries (受益者), the competition (4) allowed (allow) audiences to grasp the key part of (5) development (develop), social progress, cultural integration (融合), and people's dreams in countries economic along the route. It also recreated (6) memorable (memory); moments of genuine exchanges among people.

Among the over 1,000 entries from nearly 100 countries, 99 final winners were announced. (7) As one of the leading corporations engaged in the BRI, Dongfang Electric Corporation (8) has been committed (commit) to sustainable, high - standard development and people's well - being since 2012, "noted Song Zhiyuan, a director of the company." "We've offered green energy equipment and services to over 100 countries and regions. (9) projecting (project) a responsible image of China. Moving forward, we'll grasp the opportunities to remain at the forefront of BRI's joint construction and provide more top - level green energy (10) globally (global) ."

【答案】 (1) the (2) and (3) shared (4) allowed (5) development (6) memorable (7) As (8) has (9) projecting (10) globally

been committed (9) projecting (10) globally

【分析】 本文为一篇新闻报道，介绍了在四川成都举行的第五届“一带一路”短视频大赛的参赛作品，获奖情况等。

【解答】 (1) 考查定冠词。句意：比赛以“互联互通共开新篇章”为主题，围绕中国现代化建设的全球实践，突出了对“一带一路”精神的普遍理解和中国对构建人类命运共同体的强烈愿望。此处 theme 后面有介词短语 of “Open up a New Chapter Together through Connectivity”做后置定语修饰，为特指，用定冠词 the。故填 the。

(2) 考查连词。句意：比赛以“互联互通共开新篇章”为主题，围绕中国现代化建设的全球实践，突出了对“一带一路”精神的普遍理解和中国对构建人类命运共同体的强烈愿望。空处并列 centered 及 highlighted 两个动词，表示顺承关系，用 and。故填 and。

(3) 考查形容词。句意：比赛以“互联互通共开新篇章”为主题，围绕中国现代化建设的全球实践，突出了对“一带一路”精神的普遍理解和中国对构建人类命运共同体的强烈愿望。空处用形容词 shared“共享的”作定语，修饰名词 future。故填 shared。

(4) 考查动词的时态。句意：比赛通过收集建设者和受益者的短视频故事，让观众掌握“一带一路”经济沿线国家的发展、社会进步、文化融合和人民梦想的关键部分。空处作句子谓语，结合句意可知，举行活动发生在过去，所以本句用一般过去时，空处的动词用过去式。故填 allowed。

(5) 考查不可数名词。句意：比赛通过收集建设者和受益者的短视频故事，让观众掌握“一带一路”经济沿线国家的发展、社会进步、文化融合和人民梦想的关键部分。空处用名词作介词 of 的宾语，develop 对应的名词为 development，不可数。故填 development。

(6) 考查形容词。句意：它还重现了人们真诚交流的难忘时刻。分析句子可知，空处用形容词 memorable“难忘的”作定语修饰名词 moments。表示故填 memorable。

(7) 考查介词。句意：“作为参与‘一带一路’的领先企业之一，东方电气公司自 2012 年以来一直致力于可持续、高标准的发展和人民的福祉，”该公司董事宋志远表示。空处缺少介词，表示“作为”用介词 as。句首字母大写。故填 As。

(8) 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：“作为参与‘一带一路’的领先企业之一，东方电气公司自 2012 年以来一直致力于可持续、高标准的发展和人民的福祉，”该公司董事宋志远表示。空处缺少谓语，主语 Dongfang Electric Corporation 与 commit 构成被动关系，根据时间状语 since 2012 可知，句子用现在完成时的被动语态，主语为单数，所以助动词用 has。故填 has been committed。

(9) 考查现在分词。句意：我们为 100 多个国家和地区提供了绿色能源设备和服务，树立了负责任的中国形象。本句已有谓语动词 have offered，所以空处为非谓语动词作状语，逗号前面的内容与 project a

responsible image of China 构成主动关系，用现在分词作状语。故填 projecting。

（10）考查副词。句意：展望未来，我们将抓住机遇，继续走在共建"一带一路"前列，为全球提供更多高水平绿色能源。空处用副词作状语修饰动词 provide。故填 globally。

第四部分写作（共两节；满分 15 分）第一节（满分 15 分）

18.（15 分）假定你是校英文报"Campus Weekly"专栏的主编李华，请给外教 Mr.Steve 写封邮件向他约稿。

内容包括：

- （1）栏目介绍；
- （2）稿件要求。

注意：

- （1）写作词数应为 80 左右；
- （2）请按如下格式作答。

Dear Mr.Steve,

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Mr.Steve,

I'm Li Hua, who is the editor of the "Campus Weekly" column of our school's English newspaper.I'm writing to invite you to contribute to our column.

"Campus Weekly", which enjoys great popularity in our school, focuses on various topics related to school life.We kindly request you to write an article that offers insights into cross - cultural experiences, or any other topics you find interesting for our readership.Plus, due to the standard print layout, the length of the article is generally limited to 400 words.If you're interested, please submit your article before April 10th.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【分析】高分句型一：I'm Li Hua, who is the editor of the "Campus Weekly" column of our school's English newspaper.

翻译：我是李华，是我们学校英文报"校园周刊"栏目的编辑。

分析：本句运用了 who 引导的非限制性定语从句。

高分句型二："Campus Weekly", which enjoys great popularity in our school, focuses on various topics related

to school life.

翻译：《校园周刊》在我们学校很受欢迎，它关注与学校生活有关的各种话题。

分析：本句运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。

【解答】Dear Mr.Steve,

I'm Li Hua, who is the editor of the "Campus Weekly" column of our school's English newspaper. 【高分句型一】 I'm writing to invite you to contribute to our column. （写信目的）

"Campus Weekly", which enjoys great popularity in our school, focuses on various topics related to school life. 【高分句型二】（栏目介绍） We kindly request you to write an article that offers insights into cross - cultural experiences, or any other topics you find interesting for our readership.Plus, due to the standard print layout, the length of the article is generally limited to 400 words.If you're interested, please submit your article before April 10th.（约稿和稿件要求）

Looking forward to your early reply.（期盼回复）

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（满分 25 分）阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

19.（25 分） Logan was a brilliant student.He had committed to doing everything it took to win a scholarship to study at a good university.But nothing was more important to the 17 - year - old boy than supporting his mother who was sick.After school hours, he would work as a bagboy at the local grocery store.Together, Logan and his mother managed to make ends meet while still fighting to achieve bigger dreams.

Now right outside the grocery store, Logan spotted a familiar face."Mr.Peters!"Logan called out to the old man holding crutches（拐杖）, whom he recognized as his new neighbor.Mr.Peters waved at Logan.Logan happily helped the old man find what he needed and helped him bill the items, too.

"That will be \$ 23, Mr.Peters, "Logan said.

Mr.Peters was taken aback by the bill's amount.He asked, "And how much without the fruits? "

" \$ 19, sir.

"I see."Mr.Peters looked in his wallet.He studied the bill and said, "Actually, I'll just take the greens, thank you."

"You know what? Here, let me pay for your order.It looks like you may have ...left your card at home or something."

Mr.Peters didn't see this kind gesture coming, and even though it hurt his pride a little, he accepted the boy's

help.

Logan paid for the order and handed the bags to the old man. But Mr. Peters could only move a few steps forward as he tried to hold all the groceries without the crutches slipping away. Logan rushed to Mr. Peters and offered to carry the groceries to his home. It was a short walk, but the two men were engaged in conversation all the way.

"What are you doing working at a grocery store? You look like you should be in college!" Mr. Peter asked.

On listening to Logan's story, Mr. Peters was moved and thought he should do something. "It was lovely to meet you, Logan. Maybe you could pop in after your shift at the store today?" he asked.

Logan agreed, suspecting that the man probably needed some help around the house.

注意：

（1）续写词数应为 150 左右；

（2）请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

After work, Logan knocked on his neighbor's door and discovered the most astonishing thing about the old man .

"I've asked some former workmates to notice a scholarship application from a young man named Logan," Mr. Peters continued.

【答案】 After work, Logan knocked on his neighbor's door and discovered the most astonishing thing about the old man. In the center of the narrow living room stood a tall shelf filled with rows of awards. "These are all ... yours?" he stammered, his eyebrows raised at the sight. "Yes. You see, I used to be a professor of the history department at a university." The gentleman began to share his absorbing experiences about his old teaching days. Logan's jaw dropped as he realized he was in the presence of an extraordinary figure. "But I haven't just called you to show off, son," Mr. Peters explained.

"I've asked some former workmates to notice a scholarship application from a young man named Logan," Mr. Peters continued. Overjoyed and grateful beyond words, Logan felt tears brimming in his eyes. "It won't be easy to secure this scholarship, but if you're willing to put in the work, I'm positioned to help you." Mr. Peters offered wholeheartedly. "Absolutely! Thank you!" Mr. Peters. Logan responded excitedly. In the subsequent months, with unwavering determination, he followed every piece of guidance extended by Mr. Peters. Ultimately, Logan got a letter from his dream university saying he had been awarded the Presidential

Scholarship!It was his kindness that made him get the opportunity.

【分析】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了 Logan 要尽全力拿到奖学金上大学，但 17 岁的 Logan 要照顾他生病的母亲，所以他放学后在一家杂货店做兼职挣点生活费，一天，他帮助 Peters 先生支付了买水果的费用，他的这一善举引起了老人的注意，了解到 Logan 在此打工的原因后，Peters 先生很感动并邀请 Logan 下班后去他家里的故事。

高分句型一：In the center of the narrow living room stood a tall shelf filled with rows of awards.

翻译：狭窄的客厅中央立着一个高高的架子，架子上摆满了一排排的奖品。

分析：运用了表方位的介词短语 In the center of the narrow living room 位于句首引出的全部倒装。

高分句型二：In the subsequent months, with unwavering determination, he followed every piece of guidance extended by Mr.Peters.

翻译：在随后的几个月里，他以坚定不移的决心，遵循了彼得斯先生提供的每一条指导。

分析：运用了过去分词短语 extended by Mr.Peters 作后置定语。

【解答】After work, Logan knocked on his neighbor's door and discovered the most astonishing thing about the old man.In the center of the narrow living room stood a tall shelf filled with rows of awards.【高分句型一】"These are all ...yours?"he stammered,his eyebrows raised at the sight."Yes.You see,I used to be a professor of the history department at a university."The gentleman began to share his absorbing experiences about his old teaching days.Logan's jaw dropped as he realized he was in the presence of an extraordinary figure."But I haven't just called you to show off, son,"Mr.Peters explained.（Logan 发现的什么让他感到惊讶，并引出 Peters 先生的身份。）

"I've asked some former workmates to notice a scholarship application from a young man named Logan."Mr.Peters continued.Overjoyed and grateful beyond words, Logan felt tears brimming in his eyes."It won't be easy to secure this scholarship, but if you're willing to put in the work, I'm positioned to help you."Mr.Peters offered wholeheartedly."Absolutely!Thank you!Mr.Peters."Logan responded excitedly.In the subsequent months, with unwavering determination, he followed every piece of guidance extended by Mr.Peters.【高分句型二】Ultimately, Logan got a letter from his dream university saying he had been awarded the Presidential Scholarship!It was his kindness that made him get the opportunity.（Logan 听到可以获得奖学金后的反应以及他如何获得奖学金的。）