

2023-2024 学年江苏省淮安市高三（上）开学英语试卷

第一部分 听力（共两节， 满分 30 分）第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分， 满分 7.5 分）听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题， 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1.（1.5 分）How did the woman win the award?

- A.By sending a story to the newspaper.
- B.By participating in a contest.
- C.By volunteering to work in the library.

2.（1.5 分）When did the man's train arrive?

- A.At 4: 10 p.m.
- B.At 4: 38 p.m.
- C.At 5: 09 p.m.

3.（1.5 分）Which restaurant will the speakers get their lunch from?

- A.Burger King.
- B.Mr.Qu's Chinese.
- C.Alvin's Pizza.

4.（1.5 分）Why is the man rereading the novel?

- A.He has to finish a book report.
- B.It is his favorite book.
- C.He didn't finish it the first time.

5.（1.5 分）Who might the woman be?

- A.A sound engineer.
- B.A club manager.
- C.A musician.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分， 满分 22.5 分）听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题， 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前， 你将有时间阅读各个小题， 每小题 5 秒钟；听完后， 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6.（3 分）（1）Where does the conversation take place?

- A.At a store.

B.At home.

C.At a restaurant.

（2）What kind of soup will the man have?

A.Chicken soup.

B.Beef soup.

C.Fish soup.

7.（3分）（1）What do we know about the woman?

A.She hasn't found a job yet.

B.She'll finish college next Monday.

C.She majors in Math.

（2）What will the woman do tomorrow morning?

A.See a dentist.

B.Have breakfast with the man.

C.Visit an American company.

8.（6分）（1）What does the woman major in?

A.Chemistry.

B.Environmental science.

C.Engineering.

（2）What does the woman hope to do after graduation?

A.Design environment - friendly buildings.

B.Learn more about clean energy.

C.Study modern buildings.

（3）What issue does the woman most want to solve?

A.Supplying water.

B.Using the electricity.

C.Keeping the heat.

（4）How does the man feel about the woman's ideas?

A.Satisfied.

B.Worried.

C.Disappointed.

9. (6 分) (1) How does the man sound?

A. Puzzled.

B. Encouraging.

C. Grateful.

(2) Who praises the woman for her drawings?

A. Her parents.

B. Her brothers.

C. Her friends.

(3) What is the man's opinion about art?

A. One needs to make a living with it.

B. It takes some talent to learn it.

C. It adds color to one's life.

(4) What does the woman want the man to do?

A. Teach her more about drawing.

B. Meet with her family.

C. Show her more paintings.

10. (4.5 分) (1) When will the meeting begin?

A. At 3: 00 p.m.

B. At 2: 30 p.m.

C. At 2: 00 p.m.

(2) What should students do if they want to leave the classroom?

A. Turn to the people in the hallway.

B. Go to the staff office directly.

C. Talk to the class leaders in the classroom.

(3) What can we learn from the talk?

A. Someone caused trouble during the second meeting.

B. The meeting will last for half an hour.

C. All students may go home late today.

第二部分阅读（共两节， 满分 37.5 分）第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2.5 分， 满分 37.5 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。



11. (7.5 分)

Scenic Hudson's annual Farmland Cycling Tour brings hundreds of riders together to celebrate family farms that provide fresh, healthy food.

- Cycle through the beautiful, rolling countryside of Dutchess and Columbia counties.
- Pass working farms Scenic Hudson has helped to conserve.
- Energize with fresh donuts, cider, and apples from local farms.
- Enjoy an appetizing post - ride lunch with live music.

WHEN:

Saturday, September 23

9: 00 a.m. - 2: 00 p.m. (see timing below)

WHERE:

Poets' Walk Park, Red Hook

776 River Rd, Red Hook, NY 12571

ALL THE DETAILS:

SAFETY

• Children under 16 years old must be attached to an adult's bicycle or ride a tandem bike with an adult. Riders under age 18 must be accompanied by an adult.

- Bring a bike, helmet, clothing appropriate for cycling, and plenty of water for your ride.

TOUR TIMING

- On - site check - in is at Poets' Walk Park 8: 30 a.m. - 9: 45 a.m.

Pre - registration is required. Please fill out the form first.

Required start times:

- (40 miles) riders must start by 9 a.m.
- (20 miles) riders must start by 9: 30 a.m.
- (10 miles) riders must start by 10 a.m.
- Lunch is 12 noon - 2 p.m.

CONTACT

For more information contact Anthony Coneski at aconeski@scenichudson.org.

(1) What is an advantage of Farmland Cycling Tour? _____

- A. You can own your own ideal farm.
- B. You can sample fresh farm produce.
- C. You are given volunteer jobs on the farm.
- D. You are entitled to a live music competition.

(2) Which of the following meets safety requirements? _____

- A. Riders should wear uniforms to ride.
- B. One can not ride if not renting bikes.
- C. Parents must accompany riders under 18.
- D. Nobody under 16 is allowed to ride alone.

(3) What time is proper to sign up on the scene? _____

- A. 9 a.m.
- B. 10 a.m.
- C. 12 noon.
- D. 2 p.m.

12. (10 分) As a teenager, Will Allen was a natural at basketball, and that's where he saw his future. After graduating from Miami University, he turned professional. Later, he married, had children, and joined a European basketball team. In his spare time, he found himself hanging out with local farmers. A few seasons later, Will brought his family back to the United States.

Then one day in 1993, while he was driving home from work, Will spotted a For Sale sign on the last remaining farm in the city of Milwaukee. Ideas flashed through Will's head. He could grow food here. He could farm full - time. He saw an opportunity, and grabbed it.

With funding from a local church, Will hired some neighborhood teenagers to help him get started. Their first job was to "grow" new soil, because the soil in the old greenhouses was heavily polluted. They create soil by composting (堆肥), which means collecting different kinds of food waste and piling it up until it rots and turns into soil.

Will brought in quantities of worms to help fertilize his new plants. In a process called vermiculture, he spread layers of worms between layers of compost. The worms ate up the compost and got out what's called

"worm castings. " Amazingly, this worm poop doesn't smell bad at all, and it makes the best fertilizer in the world.

After making good natural soil and the best possible fertilizer for plants, Will and his teenage helpers, along with volunteers from the neighborhood, started growing food.

Today, Growing Power Community Food Center is a miraculously productive model farm, growing enough food to feed two thousand people on just two acres in the middle of a city.

Over the years, Growing Power has continued to expand. In 2002, he opened an office in nearby Chicago, Illinois, to manage three city farms. And his vision for the city farm of the future is a multi - storied building based on the idea "vertical farming". Such a building could feed thousands of people. "Growing food can change the world!" says Will.

(1) What fueled Will's desire to grow food? _____

- A. Having to feed a large family.
- B. Retiring from football seasons.
- C. Identifying a city farm for sale.
- D. Living with European farmers.

(2) What is special about new soil? _____

- A. It is made up of all kinds of food waste.
- B. It is a mixture of rotten organic materials.
- C. It isn't taken from the polluted greenhouses.
- D. It needs piling up before being brought into use.

(3) What can we learn about "worm castings"? _____

- A. They give off terrible smell.
- B. They are what worms consumed.
- C. They are piled layers of compost.
- D. They make the best plant fertilizer.

(4) What is Will's idea of future city farms? _____

- A. To build high - rise housing for more farmers.
- B. To provide sufficient farming space in the city.
- C. To build buildings suitable for vertical farming.
- D. To open more branches of city farms in big cities.

13. (10 分) Throughout much of the world, there are limited or no services available to help support

neurodiverse（神经多样的）populations, including those diagnosed with ADHD（多动症）and anxiety, and those limited services are often only available if a family can access and afford them. Finding ways to provide increased service access is essential.

Telehealth services, which enable practitioners to continue their work with patients without being physically located in the same place, made their way into the public awareness during the 2019 - 2022 pandemic.

As many clients and families grew comfortable with video or chat - enabled therapy（治疗）sessions, telehealth as a mode of delivering services has continued to grow. Even as the world has reopened, telehealth remains a vital option for providing access to more individuals, especially those in rural and underserved communities. Floreo, a virtual reality platform, started working on telehealth capability well before the 2019 - 2022 pandemic. It has seen success working with state Medicaid programmes to bring technology into families' homes. In Wisconsin, families can access a subscription and needed equipment for Floreo and optional telehealth services from in - house Floreo clinicians located outside of the US state.

Adding the virtual reality aspect to a teletherapy session, as Floreo does, allows for practice with virtual peer（地位相同的）characters in social situations, navigating environments such as a supermarket or street crossing, and difficult - to - copy situations like interacting with police officers, all from the comfort and convenience of the family home.

For some families, this has been a game changer. And it is not just families who can benefit from the convenience of telehealth and more accessible services. Telehealth has benefits for practitioners as well. Large ADHD therapy companies like the Center for Social Dynamics are using telehealth to help manage staff time more efficiently. In some traditional therapy situations, therapists may need to travel from house to house to visit clients for home - based services, contributing to staff burnout and turnover.

（1）What is the problem facing neurodiverse people? _____

- A. They cannot pay the high medical bills.
- B. Hospitals fail to lend a helping hand.
- C. They are suffering from the incurable diseases.
- D. Medical services aren't easily accessible to them.

（2）What does the underlined word "practitioners" in paragraph 2 probably refer to? _____

- A. Workers.
- B. Doctors.

C. Politicians.

D. Servants.

(3) What is mainly talked about in paragraph 3? _____

A. How telehealth services are applied.

B. How medical staff practice medicine.

C. What health benefits telehealth provides.

D. What consequences the deadly pandemic has.

(4) What is a suitable title for the text? _____

A. Why is telehealth a must in treating illnesses in future?

B. How does telehealth make medical care more accessible?

C. How can patients get better access to healthcare services?

D. Why do patients fail to get healthcare services right away?

14. (10 分) With the WHO no longer considering COVID - 19 a global health emergency, it seems that the virus and its large number of deaths will soon fade from memory, along with N95 masks and PCR tests.

Our ability to forget a pandemic is partly a coping mechanism, reflecting the emotional immune system that enables us to move on with our daily lives. Every day, we receive massive information that our brains struggle to keep. Moreover, the process by which our brains assess risk is deeply personal and influenced by our own needs.

We are reminded why so many people were eager to forget the 1918 influenza pandemic and embrace the joys of the Roaring Twenties. But collective forgetting threatens to leave us unprepared for future airborne disease outbreaks, forcing us to re - learn fundamental lessons about the importance of masking and shifting activities outdoors to prevent transmission.

People often have a more positive view of the future than the past as a way of building psychological resilience (韧性). This is because, unlike the unchangeable past, the future offers endless possibilities. But our tendency to look forward also arrests progress on issues like pandemic preparedness, as it leads us to believe we are better equipped than we are.

Today, there's still no comprehensive effort to carry out the detailed recommendations on how to improve pandemic preparedness. Today, we still lack clear explanations for why our public - health agencies are understaffed and underfunded, why supply chains failed, why COVID - 19 misinformation was allowed to overflow on media platforms, and why our public - health responses remain passive.

It has taken Ireland more than 150 years to build memorials and museums marking the impact of the disaster

—the Great Famine of the 1840s. We cannot afford to let the same happen with COVID - 19. Our ability to remember the past could affect billions of lives in the future.

(1) What is paragraph 2 mainly about? _____

- A. The pandemic coping system.
- C. The reasons for forgetting a pandemic.
- B. The struggle of data memory.
- D. The personal pandemic assessment.

(2) Why are the 1918 influenza pandemic and the Roaring Twenties mentioned in paragraph 3? _____

- A. To outline the astonishing parallel found in history.
- B. To reveal the harmful effect of collective forgetting.
- C. To uncover people's collective loss of memory.
- D. To reflect people's interest in future possibilities.

(3) It can be inferred that during the post - pandemic time _____.

- A. good preparations for the next pandemic have been made
- B. people's ability to cope with a pandemic is underestimated
- C. the suggestions on pandemic prevention are well adopted
- D. a list of questions concerning the pandemic remain to be answered

(4) What does the author intend people to do in the passage? _____

- A. Remember the pandemic.
- B. Embrace the pandemic - free life.
- C. Invest in the pandemic research.
- D. Build memorials to the pandemic.

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) The degree to which you leave traces (or data) of your online activities is referred to as your digital footprint. (1) _____ What you usually leave behind include the remains of a campfire, your dinner scraps, and the path you carved in the woods while hiking.

In some cases, there's a legal use for your digital footprint, such as website owners and advertisers collecting information about your online habits and purchasing preferences to better accommodate your needs. (2) _____

Perhaps the biggest risk people face online is having their identity stolen. Besides identity theft, criminals can gather enough information about a person to target him for fraud (欺诈).

(3) _____ Here are some steps you can take to minimize it.

Don't use your primary email address when creating online accounts. You can create one - off email addresses to make it harder for someone to develop a picture of all the sites and services you use. Another step for you is not to over - share. (4) _____ So you can restrict your social media posts to friends or close contacts only. Finally, don't let websites sell your data. Increasingly, websites are adding privacy tools that prevent you from having your personal information sold to advertisers or shared with partners. (5) _____

A. You're leaving an "active" digital footprint or a "passive" one.

B. You'll need to look for these controls right now, if they exist at all.

C. You probably don't need your personal life to be completely public.

D. It's similar to the evidence you might leave behind after going camping.

E. In the case of your digital footprint, the evidence you leave behind is data.

F. It's inescapable to leave some sort of digital footprint after your online activity.

G. But the data can also be used by hackers, criminals and other immoral actors.

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) Born prematurely, Nasya was given little chance of survival. But she kept (1) _____. After her open - heart surgery at two weeks old, doctors made a (2) _____ that she'd be in hospital for five months, but she came home in nine weeks!

Nasya was quickly proved that her talents were as big as her will to (3) _____. By six, she'd been (4) _____ by an acting coach, who encouraged her parents to enter her in drama classes. Then her spirit came (5) _____ for something about being onstage. But the enthusiasm didn't find (6) _____ with some of her schoolmates. When she told them her dream of an actress, they laughed. "You? You're (7) _____. You're not even pretty. No one will ever know who you are."

Nasya came home in tears. Mom hugged her. " (8) _____ for yourself! You can be whatever you want to be." She took Nasya's mind off the (9) _____.

Nasya kept being bullied (霸凌) for her (10) _____, but because performing on stage every time made her more confident, she tried to (11) _____ it. One day, a popular girl told her, "You're not better than me. How

can you be a (n) (12) _____? Give.It.Up. " This time Nasya kept her (13) _____.She replied, "I love to act.I'm going to make it. " In the end, she won.

Entering university, Nasya found her (14) _____—teaching drama to some homeless children at a shelter. "I tell them their current circumstance doesn't have to be their fortune.If they are (15) _____, they can do anything they want, " she said.

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) | A. waiting | B. begging | C. fighting | D. smiling |
| (2) | A. calculation | B. prediction | C. description | D. regulation |
| (3) | A. survive | B. refresh | C. succeed | D. possess |
| (4) | A. inquired | B. admitted | C. recorded | D. spotted |
| (5) | A. true | B. right | C. close | D. alive |
| (6) | A. favour | B. fault | C. relief | D. harmony |
| (7) | A. everybody | B. anybody | C. nobody | D. somebody |
| (8) | A. Stay up | B. Stand up | C. Put up | D. Hang up |
| (9) | A. envy | B. fright | C. dream | D. problem |
| (10) | A. toleration | B. competence | C. passion | D. temper |
| (11) | A. remember | B. ignore | C. investigate | D. absorb |
| (12) | A. actress | B. coach | C. director | D. screenwriter |
| (13) | A. care | B. cool | C. anger | D. suffering |
| (14) | A. cause | B. result | C. hobby | D. major |
| (15) | A. skilled | B. defensive | C. determined | D. sensitive |

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分， 满分 15 分）阅读下面短文， 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. (15 分) The earliest (1) _____ (confirm) use of chopsticks in China was in 1200 B.C.during the Shang dynasty.These chopsticks made of bronze (青铜), able to reach deep into pots of boiling oil, (2) _____ (use) mainly for cooking.

It wasn't until 400 A.D.that chopsticks were shortened and used for eating.Around this time, (3) (cook) started cutting meat into small pieces to conserve cooking oil.Then, consumers quickly realized that

chopsticks were perfect for moving these bite - sized pieces from bowl to mouth.

Long before this, however, none other than Confucius (4) _____ (him) had already supported this kind of chopsticks. (5) _____ philosopher believed that sharp tools like knives would remind eaters of the terrible way the meat came to be in the bowl. Chopsticks, on the other hand, had dull ends, (6) _____ (spare) their users from images of the slaughterhouse (屠宰场).

By 500 A.D, chopstick use (7) _____ (spread) from China to Japan, where the design was adapted to local tastes. In Japan, chopsticks were made (8) _____ different sizes for men, women, and children respectively.

(9) _____ Japan eventually invented the one - use chopsticks in 1878, China was the (10) _____ (origin) source of the delicate design bringing anxiety to many a takeout eater worldwide.

第四部分 写作（共两节， 满分 40 分）第一节（满分 15 分）

18. (15 分) 假定你是李华，想邀请外教 David 参加你校交换生汉语学习作品展。请你给他写封邮件，内容包括：

(1) 展览时间、地点：

(2) 展览内容。

注意：

(3) 写作词数应为 80 个左右；

(4) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear David,

I'm Li Hua from Class 3. _____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

19. (25 分) 第二节阅读下面材料，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。

We sat on the bus waiting while other passengers piled on. A blond - haired girl, about nineteen years old, took the seat in front of us. The bus driver followed behind her. He demanded her fare.

"You pay \$ 40 or get off the bus!" the driver said.

"I paid already. Yesterday, online, " the girl insisted.

"No, no record of it!" the bus driver pointed to the paper in his hand and waved it in her face. "See. No pay! You pay, or you must get off. " He angrily pointed to the exit door.

"But I don't have money. And I paid already. Please. "

The bus driver picked up his mobile phone and made a call to find out if there had been an error with the paperwork. After failing to get through, he was getting angrier with the girl. So he cut the call and didn't try.

"No, you have not paid. You must pay. "

"But please, I don't have any money on me. I must get to LA today. Please. "

Tears streamed down her face.

I had boarded a bus headed to Los Angeles. I was very excited about experiencing LA. My dream of visiting Disney Land was about to come true. But while I sat there comfortably in my seat, thinking about my next adventure, this young girl was in tears, with a man standing over her, demanding money.

I wasn't sure what I should do. Was she telling the truth? It wouldn't be the first time someone had extracted money by telling a sad story that turned out untrue. Did she really not have any money? Maybe the bus driver would show some sympathy and allow her to sort the payment out later?

But no, the bus driver continued to demand she pay \$ 40 or get off the bus. The young girl insisted that she didn't have enough money for the fare and had no one she could contact for help. It seemed the driver would throw her off the bus.

注意：

- (1) 续写词数应为 150 个左右；
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Suddenly, a messy grey - haired woman with a weathered face stood up. _____

At the next rest stop, I noticed that woman had no money for food. _____

2023-2024 学年江苏省淮安市高三（上）开学英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

第一部分 听力（共两节， 满分 30 分）第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分， 满分 7.5 分）听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题， 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. （1.5 分） How did the woman win the award?

- A.By sending a story to the newspaper.
- B.By participating in a contest.
- C.By volunteering to work in the library.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

2. （1.5 分） When did the man's train arrive?

- A.At 4: 10 p.m.
- B.At 4: 38 p.m.
- C.At 5: 09 p.m.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

3. （1.5 分） Which restaurant will the speakers get their lunch from?

- A.Burger King.
- B.Mr.Qu's Chinese.
- C.Alvin's Pizza.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

4. （1.5 分） Why is the man rereading the novel?

- A.He has to finish a book report.

B.It is his favorite book.

C.He didn't finish it the first time.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

5.（1.5 分）Who might the woman be?

A.A sound engineer.

B.A club manager.

C.A musician.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

6.（3 分）（1）Where does the conversation take place?

A.At a store.

B.At home.

C.At a restaurant.

（2）What kind of soup will the man have?

A.Chicken soup.

B.Beef soup.

C.Fish soup.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

7.（3 分）（1）What do we know about the woman?

A.She hasn't found a job yet.

B.She'll finish college next Monday.

C.She majors in Math.

(2) What will the woman do tomorrow morning?

A. See a dentist.

B. Have breakfast with the man.

C. Visit an American company.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

8. (6分) (1) What does the woman major in?

A. Chemistry.

B. Environmental science.

C. Engineering.

(2) What does the woman hope to do after graduation?

A. Design environment - friendly buildings.

B. Learn more about clean energy.

C. Study modern buildings.

(3) What issue does the woman most want to solve?

A. Supplying water.

B. Using the electricity.

C. Keeping the heat.

(4) How does the man feel about the woman's ideas?

A. Satisfied.

B. Worried.

C. Disappointed.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

9. (6分) (1) How does the man sound?

A. Puzzled.

B. Encouraging.

C. Grateful.

(2) Who praises the woman for her drawings?

A.Her parents.

B.Her brothers.

C.Her friends.

(3) What is the man's opinion about art?

A.One needs to make a living with it.

B.It takes some talent to learn it.

C.It adds color to one's life.

(4) What does the woman want the man to do?

A.Teach her more about drawing.

B.Meet with her family.

C.Show her more paintings.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

10. (4.5 分) (1) When will the meeting begin?

A.At 3: 00 p.m.

B.At 2: 30 p.m.

C.At 2: 00 p.m.

(2) What should students do if they want to leave the classroom?

A.Turn to the people in the hallway.

B.Go to the staff office directly.

C.Talk to the class leaders in the classroom.

(3) What can we learn from the talk?

A.Someone caused trouble during the second meeting.

B.The meeting will last for half an hour.

C.All students may go home late today.

【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 15 小题：每小题 2.5 分， 满分 37.5 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。



11. (7.5 分)

Scenic Hudson's annual Farmland Cycling Tour brings hundreds of riders together to celebrate family farms that provide fresh, healthy food.

- Cycle through the beautiful, rolling countryside of Dutchess and Columbia counties.
- Pass working farms Scenic Hudson has helped to conserve.
- Energize with fresh donuts, cider, and apples from local farms.
- Enjoy an appetizing post - ride lunch with live music.

WHEN:

Saturday, September 23

9: 00 a.m. - 2: 00 p.m. (see timing below)

WHERE:

Poets' Walk Park, Red Hook

776 River Rd, Red Hook, NY 12571

ALL THE DETAILS:

SAFETY

• Children under 16 years old must be attached to an adult's bicycle or ride a tandem bike with an adult. Riders under age 18 must be accompanied by an adult.

- Bring a bike, helmet, clothing appropriate for cycling, and plenty of water for your ride.

TOUR TIMING

- On - site check - in is at Poets' Walk Park 8: 30 a.m. - 9: 45 a.m.

Pre - registration is required. Please fill out the form first.

Required start times:

- (40 miles) riders must start by 9 a.m.
- (20 miles) riders must start by 9: 30 a.m.
- (10 miles) riders must start by 10 a.m.

- Lunch is 12 noon - 2 p.m.

CONTACT

For more information contact Anthony Coneski at aconeski@scenichudson.org.

(1) What is an advantage of Farmland Cycling Tour? B

- A. You can own your own ideal farm.
- B. You can sample fresh farm produce.
- C. You are given volunteer jobs on the farm.
- D. You are entitled to a live music competition.

(2) Which of the following meets safety requirements? D

- A. Riders should wear uniforms to ride.
- B. One can not ride if not renting bikes.
- C. Parents must accompany riders under 18.
- D. Nobody under 16 is allowed to ride alone.

(3) What time is proper to sign up on the scene? A

- A. 9 a.m.
- B. 10 a.m.
- C. 12 noon.
- D. 2 p.m.

【答案】 BDA

【分析】 这是一篇应用文。作者介绍了 Scenic Hudson 年度农田自行车之旅的一些相关信息。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第一部分的 • Energize with fresh donuts, cider, and apples from local farms (用当地农场的新鲜甜甜圈、苹果酒和苹果来补充能量)，可知农田自行车之旅的一个优点是你可以品尝新鲜的农产品，故选 B。

(2) 推理判断题。根据 SAFETY 部分的 • Children under 16 years old must be attached to an adult's bicycle or ride a tandem bike with an adult (16 岁以下的儿童必须与成人的自行车相连或与成人一起乘坐双人自行车)，可知"16 岁以下的人不得单独骑行"符合安全要求，故选 D。

(3) 细节理解题。根据 TOUR TIMING 部分的 • On - site check - in is at Poets' Walk Park 8: 30 a.m. - 9: 45 a.m. (现场办理报名手续的时间为上午 8: 30 至 9: 45)，可知上午 9 点到现场报名是合适的，故选 A。

12. (10 分) As a teenager, Will Allen was a natural at basketball, and that's where he saw his future. After graduating from Miami University, he turned professional. Later, he married, had children, and joined a European basketball team. In his spare time, he found himself hanging out with local farmers. A few seasons later, Will brought his family back to the United States.

Then one day in 1993, while he was driving home from work, Will spotted a For Sale sign on the last remaining farm in the city of Milwaukee. Ideas flashed through Will's head. He could grow food here. He could farm full - time. He saw an opportunity, and grabbed it.

With funding from a local church, Will hired some neighborhood teenagers to help him get started. Their first job was to "grow" new soil, because the soil in the old greenhouses was heavily polluted. They create soil by composting (堆肥), which means collecting different kinds of food waste and piling it up until it rots and turns into soil.

Will brought in quantities of worms to help fertilize his new plants. In a process called vermiculture, he spread layers of worms between layers of compost. The worms ate up the compost and got out what's called "worm castings." Amazingly, this worm poop doesn't smell bad at all, and it makes the best fertilizer in the world.

After making good natural soil and the best possible fertilizer for plants, Will and his teenage helpers, along with volunteers from the neighborhood, started growing food.

Today, Growing Power Community Food Center is a miraculously productive model farm, growing enough food to feed two thousand people on just two acres in the middle of a city.

Over the years, Growing Power has continued to expand. In 2002, he opened an office in nearby Chicago, Illinois, to manage three city farms. And his vision for the city farm of the future is a multi - storied building based on the idea "vertical farming". Such a building could feed thousands of people. "Growing food can change the world!" says Will.

(1) What fueled Will's desire to grow food? C

- A. Having to feed a large family.
- B. Retiring from football seasons.
- C. Identifying a city farm for sale.
- D. Living with European farmers.

(2) What is special about new soil? B

- A. It is made up of all kinds of food waste.
- B. It is a mixture of rotten organic materials.

- C. It isn't taken from the polluted greenhouses.
- D. It needs piling up before being brought into use.

(3) What can we learn about "worm castings"? D

- A. They give off terrible smell.
- B. They are what worms consumed.
- C. They are piled layers of compost.
- D. They make the best plant fertilizer.

(4) What is Will's idea of future city farms? C

- A. To build high - rise housing for more farmers.
- B. To provide sufficient farming space in the city.
- C. To build buildings suitable for vertical farming.
- D. To open more branches of city farms in big cities.

【答案】 CBDC

【分析】 本文为记叙文。文章主要讲述了威尔想要建造未来城市农场。

【解答】 (1) 细节理解题。文章中第二段 Then one day in 1993, while he was driving home from work, Will spotted a For Sale sign on the last remaining farm in the city of Milwaukee. Ideas flashed through Will's head. He could grow food here. He could farm full - time. He saw an opportunity, and grabbed it. (1993 年的一天, 当威尔下班开车回家时, 他在密尔沃基市剩下的最后一个农场上发现了一块待售的牌子。他可以在这里种植食物。他可以全职务农。他看到了一个机会, 就抓住了。) 可知, 看到了一个农场上有着"待售"的牌子, 激发了他全职务农的想法。故选 C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据文章第三段 They create soil by composting (堆肥), which means collecting different kinds of food waste and piling it up until it rots and turns into soil. (他们通过堆肥来制造土壤, 这意味着收集不同种类的食物垃圾, 并将其堆积起来, 直到腐烂变成土壤。) 可知, 他们的新土壤是收集不同种类的食物垃圾, 腐烂变成的有机物混合而成, 故选 B。

(3) 细节理解题。根据文章第四段 Will brought in quantities of worms to help fertilize his new plants. In a process called vermiculture, he spread layers of worms between layers of compost. The worms ate up the compost and got out what's called "worm castings." Amazingly, this worm poop doesn't smell bad at all, and it makes the best fertilizer in the world. (威尔带来了大量的虫子来帮助他的新植物施肥。在一种叫做蛭石的过程中, 他在堆肥层之间铺上一层又一层的蠕虫。蠕虫吃掉了堆肥, 得到了所谓的"蠕虫粪便"。令人惊讶的是, 这种蠕虫粪便一点也不臭, 而且它是世界上最好的肥料。) 可知, "蠕虫堆肥"是世界上最好

的肥料，故选 D。

（4）细节理解题。根据最后一段 And his vision for the city farm of the future is a multi - storied building based on the idea "vertical farming".Such a building could feed thousands of people.（他对未来城市农场的愿景是一座基于"垂直农业"理念的多层建筑。这样的建筑可以养活成千上万的人。）可知，他对未来城市农场的设想是一座基于垂直农业的多层建筑，这样能够为城市提供更多的耕作空间。故选 C。

- 13.（10 分） Throughout much of the world, there are limited or no services available to help support neurodiverse（神经多样的）populations, including those diagnosed with ADHD（多动症）and anxiety, and those limited services are often only available if a family can access and afford them.Finding ways to provide increased service access is essential.

Telehealth services, which enable practitioners to continue their work with patients without being physically located in the same place, made their way into the public awareness during the 2019 - 2022 pandemic.

As many clients and families grew comfortable with video or chat - enabled therapy（治疗）sessions, telehealth as a mode of delivering services has continued to grow.Even as the world has reopened, telehealth remains a vital option for providing access to more individuals, especially those in rural and underserved communities.Floreo, a virtual reality platform, started working on telehealth capability well before the 2019 - 2022 pandemic.It has seen success working with state Medicaid programmes to bring technology into families' homes.In Wisconsin, families can access a subscription and needed equipment for Floreo and optional telehealth services from in - house Floreo clinicians located outside of the US state.

Adding the virtual reality aspect to a teletherapy session, as Floreo does, allows for practice with virtual peer（地位相同的）characters in social situations, navigating environments such as a supermarket or street crossing, and difficult - to - copy situations like interacting with police officers, all from the comfort and convenience of the family home.

For some families, this has been a game changer.And it is not just families who can benefit from the convenience of telehealth and more accessible services.Telehealth has benefits for practitioners as well.Large ADHD therapy companies like the Center for Social Dynamics are using telehealth to help manage staff time more efficiently.In some traditional therapy situations, therapists may need to travel from house to house to visit clients for home - based services, contributing to staff burnout and turnover.

（1）What is the problem facing neurodiverse people? D

A. They cannot pay the high medical bills.

- B. Hospitals fail to lend a helping hand.
- C. They are suffering from the incurable diseases.
- D. Medical services aren't easily accessible to them.

(2) What does the underlined word "practitioners" in paragraph 2 probably refer to? B

- A. Workers.
- B. Doctors.
- C. Politicians.
- D. Servants.

(3) What is mainly talked about in paragraph 3? C

- A. How telehealth services are applied.
- B. How medical staff practice medicine.
- C. What health benefits telehealth provides.
- D. What consequences the deadly pandemic has.

(4) What is a suitable title for the text? A

- A. Why is telehealth a must in treating illnesses in future?
- B. How does telehealth make medical care more accessible?
- C. How can patients get better access to healthcare services?
- D. Why do patients fail to get healthcare services right away?

【答案】 DBCA

【分析】短文主要讲述了全球许多地区对于神经多样性人群的支持服务有限或没有，尤其是对于被诊断为注意力缺陷多动症和焦虑症的人群。而提供增加服务的途径是至关重要的。远程医疗服务在 2019 - 2022 年的大流行期间进入了公众视野。随着许多客户和家庭对视频或聊天式的治疗会话感到舒适，远程医疗作为一种提供服务的方式继续增长。即使世界重新开放，远程医疗仍然是为更多人提供服务的重要选择，特别是那些生活在农村和服务不足的社区的人群。Floreo 是一个虚拟现实平台，在 2019 - 2022 年大流行之前就开始研究远程医疗能力。它已经成功地与州级医疗补助计划合作，将技术引入家庭。在威斯康星州，家庭可以通过 Floreo 和位于该州以外的 Floreo 临床医生获得订阅和所需设备以及可选的远程医疗服务。将虚拟现实技术应用于远程治疗会话，如 Floreo 所做的，可以让家庭在舒适和便利的家庭环境中与虚拟同伴角色进行社交情境的练习，如超市或过马路，并且可以在与警察互动等难以模拟的情况下进行练习。对于一些家庭来说，这是一个改变游戏规则的因素。而且，不仅家庭可以从远程医疗和更便捷的服务中受益，从业者也可以获益。像社交动力中心这样的大型注意力缺陷多动症治疗公司

正在利用远程医疗来更有效地管理员工时间。在一些传统的治疗情况下，治疗师可能需要从一家到另一家为客户提供上门服务，这会导致员工的心力交瘁和离职率增加。

【解答】（1）细节理解题。根据第一段 Throughout much of the world, there are limited or no services available to help support neurodiverse （神经多样的） populations, including those diagnosed with ADHD （多动症） and anxiety, and those limited services are often only available if a family can access and afford them. （在世界大部分地区，帮助支持神经多样性人群的服务有限或根本没有，包括那些被诊断患有多动症和焦虑症的人，而且这些有限的服务通常只有在家庭能够获得并负担得起的情况下才能获得。）可知，患有神经多样性疾病的人们不容易获得医疗服务。故选 D。

（2）词义猜测题。根据第二段划线词后面的 to continue their work with patients without being physically located in the same place （继续他们对病人的工作）可知 practitioners 指的是“医生”。A.Workers （工人）；B.Doctors （医生）；C.Politicians （政治家）；D.Servants （服务员）。故选 B。

（3）段落大意题。通读第三段，尤其是 It has seen success working with state Medicaid programmes to bring technology into families' homes. （它已经成功地与州医疗补助计划合作，将技术带入家庭。）可知第三段主要讲述了远程保健提供的益处。故选 C。

（4）标题归纳题。通读全文可知文章主要介绍了远程医疗给人们带来的积极影响。A.Why is telehealth a must in treating illnesses in future （为什么远程医疗在未来治疗疾病中是必须的）；B.How does telehealth make medical care more accessible （远程保健如何使医疗服务更容易获得）；C.How can patients get better access to healthcare services （患者如何获得更好的医疗保健服务）；D.Why do patients fail to get healthcare services right away （为什么病人不能立即得到医疗服务）。故选 A。

14. （10 分） With the WHO no longer considering COVID - 19 a global health emergency, it seems that the virus and its large number of deaths will soon fade from memory, along with N95 masks and PCR tests.

Our ability to forget a pandemic is partly a coping mechanism, reflecting the emotional immune system that enables us to move on with our daily lives. Every day, we receive massive information that our brains struggle to keep. Moreover, the process by which our brains assess risk is deeply personal and influenced by our own needs.

We are reminded why so many people were eager to forget the 1918 influenza pandemic and embrace the joys of the Roaring Twenties. But collective forgetting threatens to leave us unprepared for future airborne disease outbreaks, forcing us to re - learn fundamental lessons about the importance of masking and shifting activities outdoors to prevent transmission.

People often have a more positive view of the future than the past as a way of building psychological resilience （韧性）. This is because, unlike the unchangeable past, the future offers endless possibilities. But our

tendency to look forward also arrests progress on issues like pandemic preparedness, as it leads us to believe we are better equipped than we are.

Today, there's still no comprehensive effort to carry out the detailed recommendations on how to improve pandemic preparedness. Today, we still lack clear explanations for why our public - health agencies are understaffed and underfunded, why supply chains failed, why COVID - 19 misinformation was allowed to overflow on media platforms, and why our public - health responses remain passive.

It has taken Ireland more than 150 years to build memorials and museums marking the impact of the disaster —the Great Famine of the 1840s. We cannot afford to let the same happen with COVID - 19. Our ability to remember the past could affect billions of lives in the future.

(1) What is paragraph 2 mainly about? A

- A. The pandemic coping system.
- C. The reasons for forgetting a pandemic.
- B. The struggle of data memory.
- D. The personal pandemic assessment.

(2) Why are the 1918 influenza pandemic and the Roaring Twenties mentioned in paragraph 3? B

- A. To outline the astonishing parallel found in history.
- B. To reveal the harmful effect of collective forgetting.
- C. To uncover people's collective loss of memory.
- D. To reflect people's interest in future possibilities.

(3) It can be inferred that during the post - pandemic time D .

- A. good preparations for the next pandemic have been made
- B. people's ability to cope with a pandemic is underestimated
- C. the suggestions on pandemic prevention are well adopted
- D. a list of questions concerning the pandemic remain to be answered

(4) What does the author intend people to do in the passage? A

- A. Remember the pandemic.
- B. Embrace the pandemic - free life.
- C. Invest in the pandemic research.
- D. Build memorials to the pandemic.

【答案】（1） - （4）ABDA

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要讨论了人们对 COVID - 19 疫情的遗忘和忽视，以及这种遗忘可能对未来的疫情防控造成的影响。

【解答】（1）段落大意题。根据文章第二段 Our ability to forget a pandemic is partly a coping mechanism, reflecting the emotional immune system that enables us to move on with our daily lives（我们忘记疫情的能力部分是一种应对机制，反映了情绪免疫系统，使我们能够继续我们的日常生活）可知第 2 款是主要是关于疫情的应对系统。故选 A。

（2）推理判断题。根据文章第三段 We are reminded why so many people were eager to forget the 1918 influenza pandemic and embrace the joys of the Roaring Twenties. But collective forgetting threatens to leave us unprepared for future airborne disease outbreaks, forcing us to re - learn fundamental lessons about the importance of masking and shifting activities outdoors to prevent transmission.（这提醒了我们，为什么那么多人渴望忘记 1918 年的疫情流感，拥抱繁荣的二十年代的欢乐。但集体遗忘可能会让我们对未来的空气传播疾病爆发毫无准备，迫使我们重新学习掩盖和转移户外活动以防止传播的重要性的基本经验。）可知段中提到的 1918 年疫情流感和喧嚣的 20 年代揭示了集体遗忘的有害影响。故选 B。

（3）推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段 Today, there's still no comprehensive effort to carry out the detailed recommendations on how to improve pandemic preparedness. Today, we still lack clear explanations for why our public - health agencies are understaffed and underfunded, why supply chains failed, why COVID - 19 misinformation was allowed to overflow on media platforms, and why our public - health responses remain passive.（今天，仍然没有全面的努力来实施如何提高疫情备灾的详细建议。今天，我们仍然缺乏清晰的解释来解释为什么我们的公共卫生机构人员和资金不足，为什么供应链失灵，为什么新冠肺炎错误信息被允许在媒体平台上泛滥，以及为什么我们的公共卫生反应仍然被动。）可知在疫情后期，与疫情有关的一系列问题仍有待回答。故选 D。

（4）细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 We cannot afford to let the same happen with COVID - 19. Our ability to remember the past could affect billions of lives in the future.（我们不能让同样的事情在新冠肺炎发生。

我们记住过去的的能力可能会影响未来数十亿人的生活。）可知作者希望人们记住疫情。故选 A。

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) The degree to which you leave traces (or data) of your online activities is referred to as your digital footprint. (1) D What you usually leave behind include the remains of a campfire, your dinner scraps, and the path you carved in the woods while hiking.

In some cases, there's a legal use for your digital footprint, such as website owners and advertisers collecting information about your online habits and purchasing preferences to better accommodate your needs. (2) G Perhaps the biggest risk people face online is having their identity stolen. Besides identity theft, criminals can gather enough information about a person to target him for fraud (欺诈).

(3) F Here are some steps you can take to minimize it.

Don't use your primary email address when creating online accounts. You can create one - off email addresses to make it harder for someone to develop a picture of all the sites and services you use. Another step for you is not to over - share. (4) C So you can restrict your social media posts to friends or close contacts only. Finally, don't let websites sell your data. Increasingly, websites are adding privacy tools that prevent you from having your personal information sold to advertisers or shared with partners. (5) B

- A. You're leaving an "active" digital footprint or a "passive" one.
- B. You'll need to look for these controls right now, if they exist at all.
- C. You probably don't need your personal life to be completely public.
- D. It's similar to the evidence you might leave behind after going camping.
- E. In the case of your digital footprint, the evidence you leave behind is data.
- F. It's inescapable to leave some sort of digital footprint after your online activity.
- G. But the data can also be used by hackers, criminals and other immoral actors.

【答案】 DGFCB

【分析】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了互联网与现代生活的几乎每个方面都紧密相连，很难避免在网上出现上网踪迹。为减少风险，在创建网上帐户时，避免使用你的主要电子邮件地址。不要过度分享你的个人生活。不给网站出售你的数据权利也可以将风险降到最低。

【解答】(1)联系上文题。根据上文 The degree to which you leave traces (or data) of your online activities is referred to as your digital footprint. (你留下的在线活动的痕迹(或数据)的程度被称为你的数字足迹。)可知空处应继续解释什么是数字足迹。D项"这类似于你去露营后留下的证据。"符合语境。故选D。

(2)语境衔接题。根据上文 In some cases, there's a legal use for your digital footprint, such as website owners and advertisers collecting information about your online habits and purchasing preferences to better accommodate your needs. (在某些情况下，你的数字足迹有合法的用途，比如网站所有者和广告商收集关于你的在线习惯和购买偏好的信息，以更好地满足你的需求。)及下文 Perhaps the biggest risk people face online is having their identity stolen. Besides identity theft, criminals can gather enough information about

a person to target him for fraud（欺诈）。(也许人们在网上面临的^{最大}风险是身份被盗。除了身份盗窃，犯罪分子还可以收集到足够的个人信息，以进行诈骗。)可知空处应表示转折，说明也有不好的地方。G项"但这些数据也可能被黑客、犯罪分子和其他不道德行为者利用。"符合语境。故选 G。

(3)联系下文题。根据下文 Here are some steps you can take to minimize it. (这里有一些你可以采取的步骤来减少它。)可知此处是说留下足迹的不可避免的。F项"在你的网上活动之后，不可避免地会留下一些数字足迹。"符合语境。故选 F。

(4)联系上文题。根据上文 Another step for you is not to over - share. (另一个步骤是不要过度分享。)可知此处是说不能过度分享。C项"你可能不需要把你的个人生活完全公开。"符合语境。故选 C。

(5)联系上文题。根据上文 Increasingly, websites are adding privacy tools that prevent you from having your personal information sold to advertisers or shared with partners. (越来越多的网站正在添加隐私工具，以防止你的个人信息被出售给广告商或与合作伙伴共享。)可知此处是说要去使用这些工具。B项"如果存在这些控件，您现在就需要查找它们。"符合语境。故选 B。

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) Born prematurely, Nasya was given little chance of survival. But she kept (1) C. After her open - heart surgery at two weeks old, doctors made a (2) B that she'd be in hospital for five months, but she came home in nine weeks!

Nasya was quickly proved that her talents were as big as her will to (3) A. By six, she'd been (4) D by an acting coach, who encouraged her parents to enter her in drama classes. Then her spirit came (5) D for something about being onstage. But the enthusiasm didn't find (6) A with some of her schoolmates. When she told them her dream of an actress, they laughed. "You? You're (7) B. You're not even pretty. No one will ever know who you are. "

Nasya came home in tears. Mom hugged her. " (8) B for yourself! You can be whatever you want to be. " She took Nasya's mind off the (9) B.

Nasya kept being bullied（霸凌） for her (10) C, but because performing on stage every time made her more confident, she tried to (11) B it. One day, a popular girl told her, "You're not better than me. How can you be a (n) (12) A? Give. It. Up. " This time Nasya kept her (13) B. She replied, "I love to act. I'm going to make it. " In the end, she won.

Entering university, Nasya found her (14) C —teaching drama to some homeless children at a shelter. "I tell them their current circumstance doesn't have to be their fortune. If they are (15) C, they can do anything

they want, " she said.

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) | A. waiting | B. begging | C. fighting | D. smiling |
| (2) | A. calculation | B. prediction | C. description | D. regulation |
| (3) | A. survive | B. refresh | C. succeed | D. possess |
| (4) | A. inquired | B. admitted | C. recorded | D. spotted |
| (5) | A. true | B. right | C. close | D. alive |
| (6) | A. favour | B. fault | C. relief | D. harmony |
| (7) | A. everybody | B. anybody | C. nobody | D. somebody |
| (8) | A. Stay up | B. Stand up | C. Put up | D. Hang up |
| (9) | A. envy | B. fright | C. dream | D. problem |
| (10) | A. toleration | B. competence | C. passion | D. temper |
| (11) | A. remember | B. ignore | C. investigate | D. absorb |
| (12) | A. actress | B. coach | C. director | D. screenwriter |
| (13) | A. care | B. cool | C. anger | D. suffering |
| (14) | A. cause | B. result | C. hobby | D. major |
| (15) | A. skilled | B. defensive | C. determined | D. sensitive |

【答案】CBADD ABBBC BABCC

【分析】这篇短文主要讲述了一个名叫 Nasya 的女孩的故事。她出生时早产，生命垂危，但她坚韧不拔，两周大时接受了手术，医生预计她需要在医院待五个月，但她九周就出院了。六岁时，她的演戏天赋被一位演艺教练发现，但她的同学们嘲笑她的演员梦。尽管被欺凌，但 Nasya 仍坚持自己的梦想。最后，她在大学里找到了自己的使命——教无家可归的孩子们戏剧。

【解答】(1) 考查动词及语境理解。A.waiting 等待；B.begging 乞讨；乞求；C.fighting 竞争；搏斗；努力争取；D.smiling 微笑。句意：出生时早产，Nasya 几乎没有生还的机会。但她一直在抗争。根据语意可知，尽管 Nasya 出生早产，但她坚韧不拔，与命运做抗争，故选 C。

(2) 考查名词及语境理解。A.calculation 计算；B.prediction 预测；C.description 描述；D.regulation 调节。句意：在她两周大的时候做了心脏开刀手术后，医生预测她会在医院住五个月，但她九周后就回家了！根据“但她九周后就回家了”可知，前句只是医生的预测。故选 B。

（3）考查动词及语境理解。A.survive 生存；B.refresh 刷新；C.succeed 成功；D.possess 拥有。句意：Nasya 很快就证明了她的才能和她生存的意志一样强大。根据前文，After her open-heart surgery at two weeks old, doctors made a prediction that she'd be in hospital for five months, but she came home in nine weeks!可知，她生存意志强大。故选 A。

（4）考查动词及语境理解。A.inquired 询问；B.admitted 承认；C.recorded 记录；D.spotted 发现，注意到。句意：六岁时，一位表演教练发现了她，鼓励她的父母让她上戏剧课。根据"By six, she'd been__by an acting coach, who encouraged her parents to enter her in drama classes."和后文"她开始上表演课"可知，她被表演教练发现，故选 D。

（5）考查形容词及语境理解。A.true 真实的；B.right 正确的；C.close 关闭的；D.alive 有活力的；有生气的。句意：然后，她想要登上舞台的情绪变得活跃起来。根据"the enthusiasm"可知，她对表演充满热情，情绪高涨。故选 D。

（6）考查名词及语境理解。A.favour 支持；赞同；帮助；B.fault 过失；缺点；毛病；C.relief；解脱；宽慰；轻松；D.harmony 和谐。句意：但这种热情并没有得到她的一些同学的支持。根据"When she told them her dream of an actress, they laughed."可知，她的同学们嘲笑她的梦想，并不支持她。故选 A。

（7）考查代词及语境理解。A.everybody 每个人；B.anybody 任何一个人；平常人；C.nobody 没有人；D.somebody 某人。句意："你？你是普通人。根据"You're not even pretty.No one will ever know who you are"可知，她的同学们嘲笑她就是个平常人，没有什么与众不同的，故选 B。

（8）考查动词短语及语境理解。A.Stay up 熬夜；深夜不睡；B.Stand up 站立；支持，拥护；C.Put up 张贴，挂起；D.Hang up 挂断；挂上。句意：妈妈拥抱了她。"为自己挺身而出！你可以成为任何你想成为的人。"根据"You can be whatever you want to be"可知，妈妈鼓励她，支持她，让她振作起来，故选 B。

（9）考查名词及语境理解。A.envy 忌妒；B.fright 害怕，恐惧；C.dream 梦想；D.problem 问题。句意：她把纳西娅的心从恐惧中移开。根据下文可知，她振作起来，变得自信，可知妈妈帮她化解了内心的恐惧，故选 B。

（10）考查名词及语境理解。A.toleration 容忍；B.competence 能力；C.passion 热爱；激情；D.temper 脾气。句意：Nasya 一直因为她的激情而被欺负。根据后文可知，她热爱表演，对表演充满热情，故选 C。

（11）考查动词及语境理解。A.remember 记住；B.ignore 忽视，不理睬；C.investigate 调查；D.absorb 吸收。句意：她试图忽略它。根据 Nasya kept being bullied（霸凌）for her passion, but because performing on stage every time made her more confident"可知，她忽视他人对她的霸凌，坚持表演。故选 B。

（12）考查名词及语境理解。A.actress 女演员；B.coach 教练；C.director 导演；D.screenwriter 编剧。句

意：你不比我强。你怎么能当演员？根据前文可知，她是学表演，跟表演有关，应该是成为演员，故选 A。

（13）考查名词及语境理解。A.care 关心；B.cool 冷静；C.anger 愤怒，生气；D.suffering 遭遇。句意：这一次 Nasya 保持冷静。根据 "She replied, 'I love to act.'" 可知，她比之前情绪要平静，故选 B。

（14）考查名词及语境理解。A.cause 原因；B.result 结果；C.hobby 爱好；D.major 专业。句意：进入大学后，Nasya 找到了自己的爱好——在收容所教一些无家可归的孩子戏剧。根据 "teaching drama to some homeless children at a shelter" 可知，她找到了自己的爱好以及未来想要做的事情。故选 C。

（15）考查形容词及语境理解。A.skilled 熟练的；有技能的；B.defensive 防御的；防守的；C.determined 有决心的；D.sensitive 敏感的。句意：如果他们下定决心，他们可以做任何他们想做的事。根据前文可知，她坚定信念，获得了成功，所以只要意志坚定，有决心，可以做任何他们想做的事。故选 C。

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分） 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. (15 分) The earliest (1) confirmed (confirm) use of chopsticks in China was in 1200 B.C.during the Shang dynasty.These chopsticks made of bronze (青铜), able to reach deep into pots of boiling oil, (2) were used (use) mainly for cooking.

It wasn't until 400 A.D.that chopsticks were shortened and used for eating.Around this time, (3) cooks (cook) started cutting meat into small pieces to conserve cooking oil.Then, consumers quickly realized that chopsticks were perfect for moving these bite - sized pieces from bowl to mouth.

Long before this, however, none other than Confucius (4) himself (him) had already supported this kind of chopsticks. (5) The philosopher believed that sharp tools like knives would remind eaters of the terrible way the meat came to be in the bowl.Chopsticks, on the other hand, had dull ends, (6) sparing (spare) their users from images of the slaughterhouse (屠宰场).

By 500 A.D, chopstick use (7) had spread (spread) from China to Japan, where the design was adapted to local tastes.In Japan, chopsticks were made (8) of different sizes for men, women, and children respectively.

(9) Although Japan eventually invented the one - use chopsticks in 1878, China was the (10) original (origin) source of the delicate design bringing anxiety to many a takeout eater worldwide.

【答案】 (1) confirmed (2) were used (3) cooks (4) himself (5) The (6) sparing (7) had spread (8) of (9) Although (10) original

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了筷子的起源和发展。

【解答】（1）考查过去分词作定语。句意：中国使用筷子的最早确切记载是在公元前 1200 年，商朝时期。分析句子结构可知，此处应用形容词修饰名词 use，动词 confirm 的形容词形式为 confirmed，意为“确切的”，故填 confirmed。

（2）考查过去时的被动语态。句意：这些筷子是用青铜制成的，能够深入到沸腾的油锅中，主要用于烹饪。分析句子结构可知，此处应填谓语动词，主语 chopsticks 和动词 use 之间是被动关系，应用被动语态 be done，根据前文 was 可知，此处应用一般过去时，主语是复数，be 动词应用 were，故填 were used。

（3）考查可数名词复数。句意：大约在这个时候，厨师开始把肉切成小块来节省食用油。分析句子结构可知，此处应填名词作主语，结合句意可知，此处表示“厨师”，应用名词 cook，根据语境可知，此处应用名词复数表泛指，故填 cooks。

（4）考查反身代词。句意：然而，早在这之前，孔子自己就已经支持这种筷子了。分析句子结构可知，此处应填代词，结合句意可知，此处表示“他自己”，应用反身代词 himself，故填 himself。

（5）考查定冠词。句意：这位哲学家认为，刀等尖锐的工具会让食者想起肉是怎样来到碗里的。分析句子结构可知，此处应填冠词，根据上文提到的“孔子”可知，此处是特指“这位哲学家”，应用定冠词 the，位于句首，首字母大写，故填 The。

（6）考查现在分词作状语。句意：筷子的顶端是钝的，使使用者不会想到屠宰场的情景。分析句子结构可知，此处应填非谓语动词，spare 与逻辑主语 chopsticks 之间是主动关系，应用现在分词作状语，故填 sparing。

（7）考查过去完成时。句意：到了公元 500 年，筷子的使用从中国传播到日本，在那里，设计被改为符合当地的口味。分析句子结构可知，此处应填谓语动词，结合句意及 by 可知，此处应用过去完成时，结构为“had done”，故填 had spread。

（8）考查介词。句意：在日本，筷子是按不同的尺寸为男人、女人和孩子制作的。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少介词，结合句意可知，此处表示“按照……”，应用介词 of，故填 of。

（9）考查连词。句意：尽管日本最终在 1878 年发明了一次性筷子，但中国是这种精致的设计的起源，给许多外卖食品的食用者带来了焦虑。分析句子结构可知，此处应填连词，结合句意可知，前后两句是让步关系，此处表示“虽然”，应用 although 引导让步状语从句，位于句首，首字母大写，故填 Although。

（10）考查形容词。句意：尽管日本最终在 1878 年发明了一次性筷子，但中国是这种精致的设计的起源，给许多外卖食品的食用者带来了焦虑。分析句子结构可知，此处应填形容词作定语，修饰名词 source，名词 origin 的形容词形式为 original，意为“起初的”，故填 original。

第四部分 写作（共两节， 满分 40 分）第一节（满分 15 分）

18.（15 分）假定你是李华，想邀请外教 David 参加你校交换生汉语学习作品展。请你给他写封邮件，内

容包括：

（1）展览时间、地点：

（2）展览内容。

注意：

（3）写作词数应为 80 个左右；

（4）请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear David,

I'm Li Hua from Class 3. _____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】 Dear David,

I'm Li Hua from Class 3. Knowing that you specialize in Chinese language, I'm writing to invite you to participate in an exhibition on exchange students' works of Chinese learning.

The exhibition is to be held in our school hall from July 1 to 3. It includes calligraphy works, pictures, compositions and even videos, all of which are at the hands of the exchange students. Meanwhile, some experts will be on the scene, remarking not only on these works, but on their implied Chinese culture.

Looking forward to your presence.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【分析】高分句型一：Knowing that you specialize in Chinese language, I'm writing to invite you to participate in an exhibition on exchange students' works of Chinese learning.

翻译：我知道你在学汉语，所以写信邀请你参加一个关于交换生汉语学习作品的展览。

分析：本句使用了现在分词短语 Knowing that you specialize in Chinese language 作状语以及 that 引导的宾语从句。

高分句型二：It includes calligraphy works, pictures, compositions and even videos, all of which are at the hands of the exchange students.

翻译：它包括书法作品、图片、作文甚至视频，所有这些都在交换生手中。

分析：本句使用了介词 of+which 引导的非限制性定语从句。

【解答】 Dear David,

I'm Li Hua from Class 3. Knowing that you specialize in Chinese language, I'm writing to invite you to

participate in an exhibition on exchange students' works of Chinese learning. 【高分句型一】（点明主题）

The exhibition is to be held in our school hall from July 1 to 3.（展览时间、地点）It includes calligraphy works, pictures, compositions and even videos, all of which are at the hands of the exchange students. 【高分句型二】Meanwhile, some experts will be on the scene, remarking not only on these works, but on their implied Chinese culture.（展览内容）

Looking forward to your presence.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

19.（25分）第二节阅读下面材料，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。

We sat on the bus waiting while other passengers piled on. A blond-haired girl, about nineteen years old, took the seat in front of us. The bus driver followed behind her. He demanded her fare.

"You pay \$40 or get off the bus!" the driver said.

"I paid already. Yesterday, online," the girl insisted.

"No, no record of it!" the bus driver pointed to the paper in his hand and waved it in her face. "See. No pay! You pay, or you must get off." He angrily pointed to the exit door.

"But I don't have money. And I paid already. Please."

The bus driver picked up his mobile phone and made a call to find out if there had been an error with the paperwork. After failing to get through, he was getting angrier with the girl. So he cut the call and didn't try.

"No, you have not paid. You must pay."

"But please, I don't have any money on me. I must get to LA today. Please."

Tears streamed down her face.

I had boarded a bus headed to Los Angeles. I was very excited about experiencing LA. My dream of visiting Disney Land was about to come true. But while I sat there comfortably in my seat, thinking about my next adventure, this young girl was in tears, with a man standing over her, demanding money.

I wasn't sure what I should do. Was she telling the truth? It wouldn't be the first time someone had extracted money by telling a sad story that turned out untrue. Did she really not have any money? Maybe the bus driver would show some sympathy and allow her to sort the payment out later?

But no, the bus driver continued to demand she pay \$40 or get off the bus. The young girl insisted that she didn't have enough money for the fare and had no one she could contact for help. It seemed the driver would throw her off the bus.

注意：

（1）续写词数应为 150 个左右；

（2）请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Suddenly, a messy grey - haired woman with a weathered face stood up. _____

At the next rest stop, I noticed that woman had no money for food. _____

【答案】Suddenly, a messy grey - haired woman with a weathered face stood up. Dressed in a ragged shirt and faded trousers, she looked in need herself. She stepped forward and stood directly in front of the driver. Without asking any questions, she didn't doubt the girl as I had. "This is for her," she said, holding out forty dollars and pointing to the girl. Surprised, the bus driver nodded, and took the money. The young girl thanked her for her kind offer.

At the next rest stop, I noticed that woman had no money for food. Approaching her, I said, "That was a really kind thing you did for that girl. Here, I want to share what you paid." When I gave her the note, she looked at me with gratitude, saying that was her last forty dollars! When I was shocked by her act of kindness, a couple of others came to surround her with their money. Actually, her forty dollars made a great difference!

【分析】本文为记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者坐公交车，看见司机让一个女孩交车费，女孩说在网上交过了。两个人僵持不下。

高分句型一：Dressed in a ragged shirt and faded trousers, she looked in need herself.

译文：她穿着破旧的衬衫和褪色的裤子，看起来自己也很需要帮助。

分析：这句话使用了过去分词短语 Dressed in a ragged shirt and faded trousers 作状语。

高分句型二："This is for her," she said, holding out forty dollars and pointing to the girl.

译文："这是给她的，"她说，拿出四十美元，指着女孩。

分析：这句话使用了现在分词短语 holding out forty dollars and pointing to the girl 作状语。

【解答】Suddenly, a messy grey - haired woman with a weathered face stood up. Dressed in a ragged shirt and faded trousers, she looked in need herself. **【高分句型一】** She stepped forward and stood directly in front of the driver. Without asking any questions, she didn't doubt the girl as I had. "This is for her," she said, holding out forty dollars and pointing to the girl. **【高分句型二】** Surprised, the bus driver nodded, and took the money. The young girl thanked her for her kind offer. (老太太帮女孩付钱了)

At the next rest stop, I noticed that woman had no money for food. Approaching her, I said, "That was a really kind thing you did for that girl. Here, I want to share what you paid." When I gave her the note, she looked at

me with gratitude, saying that was her last forty dollars! When I was shocked by her act of kindness, a couple of others came to surround her with their money. Actually, her forty dollars made a great difference!（作者被老太太的善举感动，将自己的钱给了老太太）