

第二部分 阅读

A

HUAWEI Marketing and International Business Internship (实习)



We're young and our mission is simple: we enrich lives through communication. We're already the world's third largest producer of smartphones and the world's largest producer of telecommunications equipment. Big is good, but smarter is even better, which is why we're looking for smart, talented team players who are keen to make it possible with HUAWEI.

The internship lasts three months or up to 60 working days. The role will involve (but not limited to): — On-line and off-line marketing activities
— Graphics (制图) and design
— Social media and digital marketing
— Marketing communications

Interested in how a new smartphone is launched to market? Be involved and let us provide you with the skills and practical on-the-job experience. Upon successful completion, we will provide a certificate for your future job seeking effort. Sales, marketing or international business education will be highly regarded. More importantly, you are genuinely passionate about technology and know more than a thing or two about smartphones and have a positive can-do attitude.

If you have the passion and drive to make a difference after graduation, feel free to send a little bio (个人简历) about yourself to Craig Butland at nzinternship@huawei.com.

1. Who is the text intended for?

- A. The general public. B. College students.
C. Technology experts. D. Marketing workers.

2. What is the benefit of the internship program?

- A. Making a difference to the participants' future career.
B. Offering skills to develop new smartphones for the market.
C. Providing various on-line and off-line marketing activities.
D. Helping participants to develop a positive can-do attitude.

3. In which column of a newspaper can the text be found?

- A. Society. B. Economy.
C. Entertainment. D. Employment.

B

Researchers at Duke University have showed the first attack strategy that can fool autonomous vehicle sensors (传感器) into believing nearby objects are closer (or further) than they appear.

One of the biggest challenges researchers developing autonomous systems have to worry about is protecting against attacks. A common strategy to secure safety is to check data from separate instruments to make sure their measurements make sense together. The most common locating technology used by today's autonomous car companies combined 2 D data from cameras and 3D data from LIDAR, which is actually laser-based radar (激光雷达). This combination has proven very powerful against a wide range of attacks that attempt to fool the visual system (可视系统) into seeing the world incorrectly.

The new attack strategy works by shooting a laser gun into a car's LIDAR sensor to add false data points. If those data points are wildly out of place with what a car's camera is seeing, previous research has shown that the system can recognize the attack. But the new research shows that 3D LIDAR data points carefully placed within a certain area of a camera's 2D field of view can fool the system.

The path to protecting against the new attacks is added stereo cameras. Stereo cameras are more likely to be reliable. Perfectly securing the entire vehicle would require as many sets of stereo cameras around its entire body as possible to provide 100 % coverage. Another option is to develop systems in which cars close to one another share some of their data.

Physical attacks are not likely to be able to affect many cars at once, and because different brands of cars may have different operating systems, a network attack is not likely to be able to hit all cars with a single blow.

4. What helps autonomous driving systems protect against attacks?

- A. The convincing data from the Laser-based radar.
- B. The locating technology from the Duke University researchers.
- C. The combination of 2D data from cameras and 3D data from LIDAR.
- D. The combination of autonomous laser guns and auto not no us vehicle sensors.

5. What does the underlined words “those data points” refer to in Paragraph 3?

- A. False data points in the LIDAR.
- B. The laser gun in the LIDAR.
- C. False data points in the cameras.
- D. The laser gun in the cameras.

6. What is a possible way to protect against the new attacks?

- A. 100 % coverage of LIDAR.
- B. Data sharing in stereo cameras.
- C. 100 % coverage of car brands.
- D. Data sharing among nearby cars.

7. Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Previous research — out of date?
- B. Self-driving vehicle — always safe?
- C. Previous research — out of danger?
- D. Self-driving vehicle — always popular?

C

The 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games are not only about heart-pounding sporting events, but also about countless heartwarming moments. They occur almost every day between athletes from different countries, athlete and volunteers, as well as athlete and audience's, and have created a great sensation (轰动) online, with many saying it is moments such as these that make the Olympics so fascinating.

US snow boarder Tessa Maud did not win a place in the half pipe final, but went home with many new Chinese fans. The 19-year-old became popular after sharing details of her stay in Beijing on TikTok, from hearing a volunteer shout “Welcome to China” at the opening ceremony to all the delicious food she ate.

In the videos recording her last day in China, Maud said she felt “so sad and (was) going to cry on the plane”. The videos got hundreds of comments of love and support from Chinese followers. “Lovely Tessa, you are ALWAYS welcome to come back here again,” one wrote.

On Feb. 8, freestyle skier Gu Ailing won the gold for China in the women's freestyle big air, followed by Tess Ledeux of France and Switzerland's Mathilde Gremaud. When Ledeux looked upset after her final jump, Gu and Gremaud rushed over to comfort her. The picture of three medalists (奖牌获得者) hugging quickly went widely online, with many saying it was the perfect display of Olympic friendship.

On social media, athletes have shared their experiences and feelings about the Games, ranging from being amazed by the Chinese technology at the Olympic Village food court, to feeling touched by the unique enthusiasm of the Chinese volunteers.

“Since the opening of the Winter Olympics in Beijing, there have been many little stories conveying warmth, friendship and unity,” Zhao Lijian, a spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said at a news conference on Feb. 8. “All of them — the athlete, the volunteers and the audiences — have not only chosen to interpret the Olympic slogan — Faster, Higher, Stronger, Together — at competition venues, but also to develop friendships through interaction outside venues.” Zhao said, adding that “this is the beauty of the Olympics. Love unite because of the Beijing Winter Olympics”.

8. What adds to the fascination of the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics?

- A. The heart-pounding sporting events.
- B. The great sensation online and offline.
- C. The countless heartwarming moments.
- D. The interaction between athletes and audiences.

9. Why did Tessa Maud gain popularity among Chinese?

- A. She displayed amazing courage in face of her failure.
- B. She showed deep love for the traditional Chinese food.
- C. She paid adequate attention to supporting the Chinese TikTok.
- D. She made great contributions to spreading the Chinese culture.

10. What message does the author seem to convey in Paragraph 4?

- A. Unity stands out among the Olympic slogan.

- B. Peace spreads between athlete and audience.
 - C. Friendship develops between athletes from different countries.
 - D. Competition lies everywhere in the Olympic Games.
11. What does the author intend to do in the last paragraph?
- A. To summarize the beauty of the Olympics.
 - B. To demonstrate the advanced Chinese technology.
 - C. To describe the enthusiasm of the Chinese volunteers.
 - D. To praise the spokesman of the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics.

D

Imagine walking into your local grocery store on a freezing January day to pick up freshly harvested cabbage, juicy sweet strawberries, and ripe red tomatoes — all of which were harvested at a local farm only hours before you'd arrived. You might be imagining buying that fresh produce from vertical farms where farmers can grow indoors year-round by controlling light, temperature, water, and carbon dioxide levels as well. Generally, fresh produce grown in vertical farms travels only a few miles to reach grocery store shelves compared to conventional produce, which can travel thousands of miles by truck or plane.

Beyond providing fresh local produce, vertical agriculture could help increase food production and expand agricultural operations as the world's population is projected to go beyond 9 billion by 2050. And by that same year, two out of every three people are expected to live in urban areas. Producing fresh greens and vegetables close to these growing urban populations could help meet growing global food demands in an environment ally responsible and sustainable way by reducing distribution chains to offer lower emissions, providing higher-nutrient produce, and completely reducing water usage and run off.

Recently, the US Department of Agriculture and Energy held a workshop focusing on vertical agriculture and sustainable urban ecosystems. At this workshop, field experts were responsible for thought-provoking presentations followed by small group discussions focusing on areas such as plant breeding, pest management, and engineering. Workshop team-workers from public and private departments worked together to identify the challenge, needs, and opportunities for vertical farming. A report on this workshop will be produced by research secretaries to help inform departmental strategic planning efforts for research focus and funding opportunities.

Experts are excited about the potential opportunities vertical agriculture presents to address food security. The National Institute for Food and Agriculture also has funding opportunities that could support future vertical agriculture conference and research. Similarly, the Agricultural Research Service is working on a project to increase U. S. Tomato production and quality in green houses and other protected-environments.

12. What is the common characteristic of produced from the vertical agriculture?
- A. Natural.
 - B. Ego-friendly.
 - C. Inexpensive.
 - D. Low-nutrient.
13. Why does the author mention "urban populations" in Paragraph 2?
- A. To explain a rule.
 - B. To clarify a definition.
 - C. To present a reason.
 - D. To make a comparison.
14. How does the author introduce the daily routine at the workshop?
- A. In order of time.
 - B. Via the division of labour.
 - C. In order of importance.
 - D. Via the discussion of problems.
15. What's the author's attitude towards vertical farming?
- A. Favorable.
 - B. Doubtful.
 - C. Curious.
 - D. Worried.

第二节 七选五阅读 (共 5 小题: 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

When you are communicating, you spend nearly 60 % of your time listening to other people, but most people only absorb 25 % of what they hear. 16

Be more present.

Do you find yourself looking at your phone or following a TV show during a conversation with a family member or a friend? 17 You might think you are listening, even if you aren't looking at the person, but the chances are that your attention is more divided.

Be more inter active.

Being a good listener doesn't just mean you only let the other person speak. 18 Allow your questions to take the conversation forward and to leave enough room for the person to continue talking — you don't want to hurry or pressure the person into saying anything.

Train your emotional intelligence.

The way you are able to manage your own emotions influences your ability to listen to other people. 19 Learn to understand your own emotions, both the negative and positive feelings and be aware of your reactions when you are listening to someone. Emotional intelligence is especially important when you are listening to a critique (批评). You can't let your emotions rule too much and even when you get emotional.

Make note of the conversation.

20 What have you and the other person got out of it? Make a note of the conversation, perhaps even list the key points as you are developing your listening skills. This not only helps you remember the discussion longer, but it also can teach you a lot about yourself and help you further improve your listening as well as communication skills as a whole.

- A. Listen to another person.
- B. And the good news is that you can train it.
- C. You also need to ask meaningful questions.
- D. What is the key message of the last discussion?
- E. Listening is not the same as waiting for your turn to talk.
- F. These absence of attention can have much big consequences.
- G. So how can you listen more and become the person people want to talk to?

第三部分 语言运用(共四节,满分 45 分)

Akondi was trapped by the travel ban because of the lock down. She longed to 21 in her own way during a national emergency.

On the evening of May all, she 22 a group of migrants (移民) being stopped by the police. Akondi learnt that they were 23 their way to their distant home. Akondi 24 thought of helping them, 25 there were 10 children and a pregnant lady.

Her first 26 was to help them get movement passes within the state. Then, Akondi arranged for food and 27 the railway authorities to let them stay at the station.

Akondi next turned her attention to the women, 28 for vitamins and medication for them. Alongside the arrangements, she also made frequent posts to the social media, 29 attention and help for the migrants. There was no 30 for days, but she didn't give up.

Her steady efforts finally 31 On May 19, the happy group were waving a 32 goodbye to Akondi. "Some of them still send me 33 of themselves," she tells us.

Afterwards, Akondi 34 to help other migrants — around 3,000, in fact — reach their homes. 35 the world came to a standstill, this woman became the ant that moved mountains.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. intensify | B. challenge | C. contribute | D. balance |
| 22. A. ran across | B. ran after | C. looked into | D. looked after |
| 23. A. giving | B. making | C. losing | D. feeling |
| 24. A. casually | B. cautiously | C. frequently | D. instantly |
| 25. A. suspecting | B. anticipating | C. inquiring | D. noticing |
| 26. A. task | B. choice | C. theme | D. danger |
| 27. A. allowed | B. helped | C. expected | D. convinced |
| 28. A. asking | B. arranging | C. waiting | D. preparing |
| 29. A. turning | B. paying | C. seeking | D. offering |
| 30. A. advice | B. information | C. agreement | D. response |
| 31. A. took off | B. turned off | C. paid off | D. put off |
| 32. A. tearful | B. regretful | C. fearful | D. hopeful |
| 33. A. presents | B. pictures | C. vitamins | D. parcels |
| 34. A. learnt | B. longed | C. continued | D. remembered |
| 35. A. As if | B. Even as | C. In case | D. Now that |

第二节 短文语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

A Journey to the Center of the Earth is an 1864 science fiction novel by Jules Verne. The scientific knowledge in the book is old, but this has nothing to do with the 36 (popular) of the book.

There are three main 37 (character) in the book: axes, the narrator of the story; his uncle, Professor Lidenbrock, the scientist of geology, and Hans, their 38 (faith) Iceland guide.

The Professor was 39 impatient person, but he insisted on continuing the journey, and finally 40 (manage) it. Hans was silent and incredibly calm. As long as the Professor was hiring him and paid his wage 41 (regular), he could do anything for him, despite the seemingly hopeless situation. His faith, courage and excellent skills saved the other two companions for several times.

One day, the Professor found a book, 42 described the way down to the center of the Earth. He and his companions got equipped immediately, 43 (start) their adventurous journey. What was waiting for them? Well, we can only figure this out by reading the book.

The book is a short one. Some words in it may be difficult 44 (understand). But don't worry! Not knowing these words will not stop us understanding the plot. And the rest are easy. Therefore, it should be a suitable book 45 high school students and the fans of science fiction.

第三节 用所给词的适当形式填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

46. The hydrothermal vents form in volcanically active areas, (pour) mineral-rich fluids into the sea. (所给词的适当形式填空)

47. Most adults do not feel (competence) to deal with a medical emergency involving a child. (所给词的适当形式填空)

48. With everything ready, the twins (swing) into action, cooking breakfast for their mum. (所给词的适当形式填空)

49. The moral dilemma that comes with how to (ethical) program self-driving cars has yet to be resolved. (所给词的适当形式填空)

50. With all sorts of services provided online, my life (simply) in countless ways so far. (所给词的适当形式填空)

51. The invisible microuniverse is filled with endless (possibility) waiting to be explored. (所给词的适当形式填空)

52. Face (cover) in sweat, the farmer was walking through the field, carefully checking his crops. (所给词的适当形式填空)

53. Learning isn't a solo effort and working with others can be very (stimulate). (所给词的适当形式填空)

54. The HSR network greatly enhanced the national railway's (efficient). (所给词的适当形式填空)

55. The tiny diamond-shaped structure covering the wings of the butterflies will cause some color wavelengths (cancel) out. (所给词的适当形式填空)

第四节 根据要求翻译句子(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

56. 鉴于他们缺乏经验, 这个工作已经算是做得很好了。 (given) (汉译英)

57. 在这个问题上, 他的观点跟我完全一致。 (in line with) (汉译英)

58. 直到我和他讲话, 他才注意到我。 (It was ... that ...) (汉译英)

59. 过去的几十年已经见证了中国经济的快速发展。 (witness) (汉译英)

60. 我们认识到诚实的重要性。 (be impressed on) (汉译英)

第四部分 写作 (满分 25 分)

61. 请阅读下面材料, 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

What if you were deaf? What if you were sick with cancer? What if you were suffering from both? What would be your last wish?

Kenneth was the right unfortunate boy, whose single mother was both deaf and seriously sick with hopeless cancer. How eager her mother was to hear, enjoy, and appreciate the most beautiful sound of the world! For her, it undoubtedly came from her beloved 15-year-old son — Kenneth.

Kenneth was sent by his mother to a famous piano teacher who took him in under her guidance, and Kenneth was devoted to each piano lessons and practiced extremely hard. However, there was one small problem. Kenneth was not musically talented and therefore was very slow in learning. The teacher didn't have much faith in the boy because of his weakness. However, his mother was very enthusiastic and every week she would send Kenneth to the teacher.

Then one day Kenneth stopped attending the piano lessons. The teacher thought that he had given up and in fact she was quite pleased since she did not give much hope to Kenneth.

Not long after, the piano teacher was given the task to organize a piano concert in the town. She sent out leaflets to invite the students and public to attend the event. Suddenly, she received a call from Kenneth who offered to take part in the concert. The teacher told him that he was not good enough and that he was no longer a student since he had stopped coming for lessons. Kenneth begged her to give him a chance and promised that he would not let her down.

Finally, she gave in and she put him to play last, hoping that he would change his mind at the last minute.

When the big day came, the concert hall was crowded with excited people. The performance was wonderful, the atmosphere was warm, everyone was in a celebratory mood, indulging (沉浸) in the wonderful music feast, and the applause and cheers were warmly received.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右:
2. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好.

Paragraph 1:

Finally, it was Kenneth's turn to play.

Paragraph 2:

After the performance, the piano teacher asked Kenneth how he managed to play so brilliantly.

1. B2. A3. D

【导语】

这是一篇应用文。主要介绍了华为公司招聘市场营销和国际商务实习生的广告。

1.

推理判断题。根据表格最后一行最后一段“If you have the passion and drive to make a difference after graduation, feel free to send a little bio (个人简历) about yourself to Craig Butland at nzinternship@huawei.com.(如果你毕业后有激情和动力去有所作为, 请随时向 Craig Butland 发送一份关于你自己的简历, 网址为 nzinternship@huawei.com)”可推知, 这篇文章是写给大学生的。故选 B 项。

2.

细节理解题。根据表格最后一行第一段“Be involved and let us provide you with the skills and practical on-the-job experience. Upon successful completion, we will provide a certificate for your future job seeking effort.(参与进来, 让我们为您提供技能和实际工作经验。成功完成后, 我们将为您未来的求职努力提供证书)”可知, 实习项目的好处在于, 可以为参与者提供技能和实际工作经验, 并在完成后提供证书, 对参与者未来的职业生涯产生影响。故选 A 项。

3.

推理判断题。根据表格左边部分“Big is good, but smarter is even better, which is why we're looking for smart, talented team players who are keen to make it possible with HUAWEI.(大是好, 但更智能更好, 这就是为什么我们要寻找聪明、有才华的渴望与华为合作的团队成员)”以及表格右边部分“The internship lasts three months or up to 60 working days.(实习期为三个月或最多 60 个工作日)”可知, 本文是一则招聘广告, 最可能在报纸的工作栏目被找到。选 D 项。

4. C5. A6. D7. B

【导语】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了杜克大学的研究人员展示了一种攻击自动驾驶系统的新策略以及人们研究出防止这种攻击的途径, 这些研究的目的是确保自动驾驶汽车的安全性。

4.

细节理解题。根据第二段中“The most common locating technology used by today's autonomous car companies combined 2 D data from cameras and 3D data from LIDAR, which is actually laser-based radar (激光雷达). This combination has proven very powerful against a wide range of attacks that attempt to fool the visual system (可视系统) into seeing the world incorrectly.(今天的自动驾驶汽车公司使用的最常见的定位技术结合了摄像机的二维数据和激光雷达的三维数据, 激光雷达实际上是基于激光的雷达。这种组合已经证明在对抗各种攻击时非常强大, 这些攻击试图欺骗视觉系统错误地看世界)”可知, 摄像机的二维数据和激光雷达的三维数据的结合, 有助于自动驾驶系统抵御攻击, 故选 C。

5.

词句猜测题。根据画线短语上文“The new attack strategy works by shooting a laser gun into a car's LIDAR sensor to add false data points. (新的攻击策略通过向汽车的激光雷达传感器发射激光枪来增加错误的点)”可知, 向汽车的激光雷达传感器发射激光枪来增加错误数据点, 这样汽车激光雷达传感器上会有错误数据点, 结合画线短语所在句子“those data points are wildly out of place with what a car's camera is seeing, previous research has shown that the system can recognize the attack.(如果这些数据点与汽车摄像头所看到的完全不同, 先前的研究表明, 该系统能够识别攻击)”可知, 画线短语“those data points”代指上文提到的汽车激光雷达传感器上的错误数据点, 故选 A。

6.

细节理解题。根据最后一段中“The path to protecting against the new attacks is added stereo cameras. Stereo cameras are more likely to be reliable. Perfectly securing the entire vehicle would require as many sets of stereo cameras around its entire body as possible to provide 100 % coverage. Another option is to develop systems in which cars close to one another share some of their data. (增加立体摄像头是防止新的攻击的途径。立体摄像机更可靠。完美地保护整个车辆将需要尽可能多的立体声摄像机围绕它的整个机构, 以提供 100% 的覆盖率。另一种选择是开发一种系统, 让靠近彼此的汽车共享一些数据)”可知, 对抗新的攻击的办法是提供 100%覆盖率的立体摄像头或开发一种系统, 让靠近的车辆彼此分享数据, 故选 D。

7.

主旨大意题。通读全文, 尤其是第一段“Researchers at Duke University have showed the first attack strategy that can fool

autonomous vehicle sensors (传感器) into believing nearby objects are closer (or further) than they appear.(杜克大学的研究人员展示了第一种攻击策略,可以欺骗无人机传感器,让它们相信附近的物体比它们看起来更近(或更远))”可知,本文主要介绍了杜克大学的研究人员展示了一种攻击自动驾驶系统的新策略以及人们研究出防止这种攻击的途径,这些研究的目的是确保自动驾驶汽车的安全性。由此可知,B项“Self-driving vehicle—always safe?(自动驾驶汽车——总是安全的吗?)”以问题的形式,点明主题,适合做文章标题,故选B。

8. C9. D10. C11. A

【导语】

这是一篇新闻报道。主要报道了2022年北京冬奥会的温暖时刻。

8.

细节理解题。根据第一段“The 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games are not only about heart-pounding sporting events, but also about countless heartwarming moments. They occur almost every day between athletes from different countries, athlete and volunteers, as well as athlete and audiences, and have created a great sensation online, with many saying it is moments such as these that make the Olympics so fascinating.(2022年北京冬奥会不仅是令人心跳的体育赛事,也有无数温暖人心的时刻。它们几乎每天都发生在不同国家的运动员之间、运动员和志愿者之间,以及运动员和观众之间,并在网上引起了巨大的轰动,许多人说正是这些时刻让奥运会如此迷人)”可知,无数温暖人心的时刻增加了2022年北京冬奥会的魅力。故选C项。

9.

推理判断题。根据第二段“The 19-year-old became popular after sharing details of her stay in Beijing on TikTok, from hearing a volunteer shout “Welcome to China” at the opening ceremony to all the delicious food she ate.(这位19岁的女孩在TikTok上分享了她在北京的逗留细节后变得很受欢迎,从在开幕式上听到志愿者高呼“欢迎来到中国”,到她吃了的所有美味的食物)”可知,泰莎·莫德在中国人中很受欢迎是因为她传播了中国文化,为中国文化的传播做出了巨大贡献。故选D项。

10.

主旨大意题。根据第四段“When Ledeux looked upset after her final jump, Gu and Gremaud rushed over to comfort her. The picture of three medalists hugging quickly went widely online, with many saying it was the perfect display of Olympic friendship.(当勒德在最后一跳后看起来很沮丧时,谷和格雷莫德冲过去安慰她。三名奖牌获得者拥抱的照片很快在网上广为流传,许多人说这是奥运友谊的完美展示)”可知,在其他国家的运动员失利后,谷和格雷莫德前去安慰,作者想要传达的信息是不同国家的运动员之间建立了友谊。故选C项。

11.

推理判断题。根据最后一段““All of term — the athlete, the volunteers and the audiences—have not only chosen to interpret the Olympic slogan — Faster, Higher, Stronger, Together—at competition venues, but also to develop friendships through interaction outside venues,” Zhao said, adding that “this is the beauty of the Olympics. Love unite because of the Beijing Winter Olympics”.(“整个期间,运动员、志愿者和观众不仅选择在比赛场馆一起诠释奥运口号,更快、更高、更强、在一起,还通过场馆外的互动培养友谊,”赵说,并补充道:“这就是奥运会的美丽。爱因北京冬奥会而凝聚。)”可知,作者在最后一段引用外交部发言人赵立坚的话,目的是总结冬奥会的美丽。故选A项。

12. B13. C14. B15. A

【导语】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了垂直农业,说明了其特点和优势等情况。

12.

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Generally, fresh produce grown in vertical farms travels only a few miles to reach grocery store shelves compared to conventional produce, which can travel thousands of miles by truck or plane.(一般来说,垂直农场种植的新鲜农产品只需几英里就能到达杂货店货架,而传统农产品可以通过卡车或飞机运输数千英里)”以及第二段中“Producing fresh greens and vegetables close to these growing urban populations could help meet growing global food demands in an environment ally responsible and sustainable way by reducing distribution chains to offer lower emissions, providing higher-nutrient produce, and completely reducing water usage and run off.(在接近这些不断增长的城市人口的

地方生产新鲜的绿色蔬菜，可以通过减少配送链来提供更低的排放，提供更高营养的产品，并完全减少水的使用和消耗，从而以对环境负责和可持续的方式满足日益增长的全球粮食需求)”可知，垂直农业生产的共同特点是环保。故选 B。

13.

推理判断题。根据第二段中“Producing fresh greens and vegetables close to these growing urban populations could help meet growing global food demands in an environment ally responsible and sustainable way by reducing distribution chains to offer lower emissions, providing higher-nutrient produce, and completely reducing water usage and run off.(在接近这些不断增长的城市人口的地方生产新鲜的绿色蔬菜，可以通过减少配送链来提供更低的排放，提供更高营养的产品，并完全减少水的使用和消耗，从而以对环境负责和可持续的方式满足日益增长的全球粮食需求)”可推知，作者在第二段提到“城市人口”是为了说明作者推荐垂直农业的理由。故选 C。

14.

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“Recently, the US Department of Agriculture and Energy held a workshop focusing on vertical agriculture and sustainable urban ecosystems. At this workshop, field experts were responsible for thought-provoking presentations followed by small group discussions focusing on areas such as plant breeding, pest management, and engineering. Workshop team-workers from public and private departments worked together to identify the challenge, needs, and opportunities for vertical farming. A report on this workshop will be produced by research secretaries to help inform depart mental strategic planning efforts for research focus and funding opportunities.(最近，美国农业和能源部举办了一个关于垂直农业和可持续城市生态系统的研讨会。在这次研讨会上，现场专家们进行了发人深省的演讲，然后进行了小组讨论，重点讨论了植物育种、病虫害管理和工程等领域。来自公共和私人部门的团队工作人员一起工作，确定垂直农业的挑战、需求和机遇。研究秘书将会就研讨会撰写一份报告，以协助部门就研究重点和资助机会作出策略性的精神规划工作)”可推知，作者是通过分工介绍车间的日常工作的。故选 B。

15.

推理判断题。根据第二段中“Beyond providing fresh local produce, vertical agriculture could help increase food production and expand agricultural operations as the world’s population is projected to go beyond 9 billion by 2050.(随着世界人口预计到 2050 年将超过 90 亿，除了提供新鲜的本地农产品外，垂直农业还可以帮助增加粮食产量并扩大农业经营)”结合文章主要介绍了垂直农业，说明了其特点和优势等情况。可推知，作者支持垂直农业。故选 A。

16. G17. F18. C19. B20. D

【导语】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了训练自己倾听能力的方法。

16.

根据上文“When you are communicating, you spend nearly 60 % of your time listening to other people, but most people only absorb 25 % of what they hear.(当你在交流时，你花了近 60%的时间听别人说话，但大多数人只吸收了他们所听到的 25%)”可知，上文提到了交流只吸收了 25%的内容，结合后文说明了倾听的方法，可推测本句是设问句，引出如何成为人们想交谈的人。故 G 选项“那么你怎样才能多倾听，成为人们想要交谈的人呢？”符合语境，故选 G。

17.

根据上文“Do you find yourself looking at your phone or following a TV show during a conversation with a family member or a friend?(你是否发现自己在与家人或朋友交谈时在看手机或看电视节目?)”以及后文“You might think you are listening, even if you aren’t looking at the person, but the chances are that your attention is more divided.(你可能会认为你在听，即使你没有看着对方，但你的注意力很可能被分散了)”可知，上文提到了和家人朋友交谈时在看手机或看电视节目，即注意力分散了，故 F 选项“这些注意力的缺失会造成很大的后果”符合语境，故选 F。

18.

根据上文“Being a good listener doesn’t just mean you only let the other person speak.(做一个好的倾听者并不意味着你只让对方说话)”以及后文“Allow your questions to take the conversation forward and to leave enough room for the person to continue talking — you don’t want to hurry or pressure the person into saying anything.(让你的问题把谈话向前推进，并给对方留下足够的空间继续说下去——你不想催促或强迫对方说什么)”可知，后文提到了用问题推进对话，即要提出问题，故 C 选项“你还需要问一些有意义的问题”符合语境，故选 C。

19.

根据上文“The way you are able to manage your own emotions influences your ability to listen to other people.(你管理自己情绪的方式会影响你倾听他人的能力)”以及后文“Learn to understand your own emotions, both the negative and positive feelings and be aware of your reactions when you are listening to someone. Emotional intelligence is especially important when you are listening to a critique (批评). You can't let your emotions rule too much and even when you get emotional.(学会理解自己的情绪, 包括消极和积极的情绪, 并在听别人说话时注意自己的反应。当你在听批评时, 情商尤其重要。你不能让你的情绪控制太多, 即使你情绪激动)”可知, 后文主要说明了成为好的倾听者的方法, 故本句是说明倾听他人的能力可以得到训练。故 B 选项“好消息是你可以训练它”符合语境, 故选 B。

20.

根据后文“What have you and the other person got out of it? Make a note of the conversation, perhaps even list the key points as you are developing your listening skills. This not only helps you remember the discussion longer, but it also can teach you a lot about yourself and help you further improve your listening as well as communication skills as a whole.(你和对方从中得到了什么? 把对话记录下来, 甚至在你提高听力技能的过程中列出要点。这不仅能帮助你更长久地记住讨论过程, 还能教会你很多关于你自己的东西, 帮助你进一步提高你的倾听和沟通技巧)”可知, 本句与后文都是设问句, 主要就谈话的信息进行了设问, D 选项中 the key message 对应后文中 it。故 D 选项“上次讨论的关键信息是什么?”符合语境, 故选 D。

21. C22. A23. B24. D25. D26. A27. D28. B29. C30. D31. C32. A33. B34. C35. B

【导语】

这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Akondi 在疫情期间帮助被困移民回家的故事。

21.

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 她渴望在国家紧急状态下以自己的方式做出贡献。A. intensify 加剧; B. challenge 挑战; C. contribute 做贡献; D. balance 平衡。根据后文“thought of helping them”可知, 她渴望在国家紧急状态下以自己的方式做出贡献。故选 C。

22.

考查动词短语辨析。句意: 在五月的晚上, 她遇到了一群被警察拦住的移民。A. ran across 偶遇; B. ran after 追赶; C. looked into 调查; D. looked after 照顾。根据后文“a group of migrants”指偶遇一群移民。故选 A。

23.

考查动词词义辨析。句意: Akondi 得知他们正在返回遥远的家。A. giving 给予; B. making 制作; C. losing 失去; D. feeling 感觉。根据后文“their way to their distant home”可知, 这些移民正在回家的路上, make one's way to 表示“向……进发, 前往”。故选 B。

24.

考查副词词义辨析。句意: Akondi 看到有 10 个孩子和一名孕妇, 立刻想到要帮助他们。A. casually 随意地; B. cautiously 谨慎地; C. frequently 频繁地; D. instantly 立即。根据后文“thought of helping them”可知, Akondi 立刻想到要帮助他们。故选 D。

25.

考查动词词义辨析。句意: Akondi 看到有 10 个孩子和一名孕妇, 立刻想到要帮助他们。A. suspecting 怀疑; B. anticipating 期待; C. inquiring 询问; D. noticing 注意到。根据后文“there were 10 children and a pregnant lady”指看到有 10 个孩子和一名孕妇。故选 D。

26.

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 她的首要任务是帮助他们在州内获得通行证。A. task 任务; B. choice 选择; C. theme 主题; D. danger 危险。根据后文“was to help them get movement passes within the state”可知, 帮助他们在州内获得通行证是首要任务。故选 A。

27.

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 然后, Akondi 安排了食物, 并说服铁路当局让他们留在火车站。A. allowed 允许; B. helped 帮助; C. expected 期待; D. convinced 说服。根据后文“the railway authorities to let them stay at the station”可知, Akondi 说服铁路当局让他们留在火车站。故选 D。

28.

考查动词词义辨析。句意：接下来，Akondi 把注意力转向这些妇女，为她们安排维生素和药物。A. asking 询问；B. arranging 安排；C. waiting 等待；D. preparing 准备。根据后文“Alongside the arrangements”指为妇女安排维生素和药物。故选 B。

29.

考查动词词义辨析。句意：除了这些安排，她还经常在社交媒体上发帖，为这些移民寻求关注和帮助。A. turning 转弯；B. paying 支付；C. seeking 寻找；D. offering 提供。根据后文“attention and help for the migrants”可知，发帖是为了寻求关注和帮助。故选 C。

30.

考查名词词义辨析。句意：好几天没有回音，但她没有放弃。A. advice 建议；B. information 信息；C. agreement 协议；D. response 回复。此处指网上的帖子没有回应，应用 response。故选 D。

31.

考查动词短语辨析。句意：她的不懈努力终于得到了回报。A. took off 起飞；B. turned off 关闭；C. paid off 取得回报；D. put off 推迟。后文提到这些移民终于回家了，所以是努力得到了回报。故选 C。

32.

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：19 日，他们正含泪挥手告别 Akondi。A. tearful 含泪的；B. regretful 后悔的；C. fearful 恐惧的；D. hopeful 有希望的。结合语境，再根据后文“goodbye to Akond”可知，此处指受到帮助的人因为感动而含泪挥手告别 Akondi。故选 A。

33.

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“他们中的一些人仍然给我寄他们的照片，”她告诉我们。A. presents 礼物；B. pictures 照片；C. vitamins 维他命；D. parcels 包裹。根据后文“of themselves”可知，这些回家的移民仍然给 Akondi 寄自己的照片。故选 B。

34.

考查动词词义辨析。句意：之后，Akondi 继续帮助其他移民——实际上大约有 3000 人——抵达他们的家园。A. learnt 学会；B. longed 渴望；C. continued 继续；D. remembered 记得。根据后文“to help other migrants”可知，Akondi 继续帮助其他移民返回家园。故选 C。

35.

考查连接词词义辨析。句意：就在世界停滞不前的时候，这个女人却成了移山的蚂蚁。A. As if 好像；B. Even as 正当；C. In case 万一；D. Now that 既然。根据后文“the world came to a standstill”可知，此处指正当世界停滞不前时，Akondi 用自己的方式在努力帮助大家。故选 B。

36. popularity37. characters38. faithful39. an40. managed41. regularly42. which43. starting44. to understand45. for
【导语】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了《地心游记》这本小说的情况。

36.

考查名词。句意：书中的科学知识陈旧，但这与书的普及无关。作宾语，表示“普及”应用名词 popularity。故填 popularity。

37.

考查名词的数。句意：书中有三个主要人物：坐标轴，故事的叙述者；他的叔叔，地质学家 Lidenbrock 教授和他们忠实的冰岛向导汉斯。character 为可数名词，由 three 修饰应用复数形式。故填 characters。

38.

考查形容词。句意：书中有三个主要人物：坐标轴，故事的叙述者；他的叔叔，地质学家 Lidenbrock 教授和他们忠实的冰岛向导汉斯。修饰后文 guide 应用形容词 faithful，作定语。故填 faithful。

39.

考查冠词。句意：教授是一个没有耐心的人，但他坚持继续旅行，最后成功了。person 为泛指，且 impatient 是发音以元音音素开头的单词。故填 an。

40.

考查时态。句意：教授是一个没有耐心的人，但他坚持继续旅行，最后成功了。根据上文“he insisted on continuing the

journey”可知，应用一般过去时。故填 **managed**。

41.

考查副词。句意：只要教授雇佣他，并定期支付他的工资，他就可以为他做任何事情，尽管这种情况看起来毫无希望。修饰动词 **pay** 应用副词 **regularly**，作状语。故填 **regularly**。

42.

考查定语从句。句意：有一天，教授发现了一本书，它描述了如何到达地球中心。非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 **book**，先行词在从句中作主语，指物，故用关系代词 **which**。故填 **which**。

43.

考查非谓语动词。句意：他和他的同伴们立刻装备好，开始了他们的冒险之旅。分析句子结构可知 **start** 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语 **He and his companions** 构成主动关系，故用现在分词作状语。故填 **starting**。

44.

考查非谓语动词。句意：其中的一些单词可能很难理解。表示“难以……”短语为 **be difficult to do sth.**。故填 **to understand**。

45.

考查介词。句意：因此，它应该是一本适合高中生和科幻迷的书。后跟名词作宾语，表示“对于”应用介词 **for**。故填 **for**。

46. pouring

【详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：热液喷口形成于火山活动区域，将富含矿物质的流体注入海洋。分析句子结构可知 **pour** 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语 **The hydrothermal vents** 构成主动关系，故用现在分词作状语。故填 **pouring**。

47. competent

【详解】

考查形容词。句意：大多数成年人觉得没有能力处理涉及儿童的医疗紧急情况。结合语意，成年人在处理涉及儿童的医疗紧急情况时，是感觉没有能力的，空处应用形容词 **competent**，表示“有能力的”，用于连系动词 **feel** 之后，构成系表结构。故填 **competent**。

48. swung

【详解】

考查动词的时态。句意：一切准备就绪后，这对双胞胎开始行动，为妈妈做早餐。分析句子可知，空格处应填入谓语动词。**swing into action** 意为“立即行动起来，马上大干起来”。根据句意可知，此处应用一般过去时，故填过去式 **swung**。

49. ethically

【详解】

考查副词。句意：如何对自动驾驶汽车进行伦理规划所带来的道德困境尚未得到解决。分析句子结构，空处修饰动词 **program**，应用副词形式作状语，**ethically** 是副词，表示“道德上地，伦理上地”。故填 **ethically**。

50. has been simplified

【详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：有了网上提供的各种各样的服务，我的生活到目前为止已经在无数方面得到了简化。空处是谓语，此处表示“简化”应用动词 **simplify**，且由 **so far** 可知，句子应用现在完成时，且 **my life** 和 **simplify** 二者之间是被动关系，应用现在完成时的被动，且主语是单数，故填 **has been simplified**。

51. possibilities

【详解】

考查名词的数。句意：看不见的微宇宙充满了等待探索的无限可能。**possibility** 为可数名词，由 **endless** 修饰应用复数形式。故填 **possibilities**。

52. covered

【详解】

考查独立主格结构。句意：这位农民满脸大汗，正穿过田野，仔细检查庄稼。分析句子结构，**was walking** 是句子谓语，空处作非谓语动词，与空前的 **face** 构成独立主语结构，**cover** 与 **face** 之间是被动关系，应用过去分词形式。故

填 covered。

53. stimulating

【详解】

考查形容词。句意：学习不是一个人的努力，与他人一起工作会非常刺激。分析句子可知，空格处应填入形容词作表语。stimulate 的形容词为 stimulating，意为“趣味盎然的；激励人的；振奋人心的”。故填 stimulating。

54. efficiency

【详解】

考查名词。句意：高铁网络极大地提高了国家铁路的效率。分析句子结构，空处作动词 enhanced 的宾语，应用名词 efficiency，表示“效率”。故填 efficiency。

55. to be cancelled

【详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：覆盖在蝴蝶翅膀上的微小菱形结构将导致一些颜色波长被抵消。cause sth. to do sth. 表示“导致某事发生”，且 cancel 与逻辑主语 some color wavelengths 之间是被动关系，所以空处应用不定式的被动式作宾语补足语。故填 to be cancelled。

56. Given that they are inexperienced, they have done a good job.

【详解】

考查宾语从句和时态。“鉴于”使用介词 given，置于句首，首字母大写，后接 that 引导的宾语从句，从句叙述现在的事实，使用一般现在时，从句主语“他们”译为 they，be 动词使用 are，“缺乏经验”译为 inexperienced，形容词形式作表语，主句表示过去的动作对现在有影响，应用现在完成时，主语使用 they，“做得很好”使用短语 do a good job，其中动词使用 have done 形式作谓语。故翻译为 Given that they are inexperienced, they have done a good job.

57. His opinion on this issue is completely in line with mine.

【详解】

考查时态。句子描述现在的一般性情况，应用一般现在时，主语“他的观点”译为 his opinion，“在这个问题上”使用介词短语 on this issue，作后置定语修饰名词 opinion，“与……一致”使用短语 be in line with，“完全地”使用副词形式 completely 作状语，主语 his opinion 是单数，be 动词使用 is，结合语意，他的观点和我的观点一致，所以使用名词性物主代词 mine，作介词 with 的宾语。故翻译为 His opinion on this issue is completely in line with mine.

58. It was not until I talked to him that he noticed me.

【详解】

考查强调句结构。句子描述过去的情况，应用一般过去时，“直到……才……”使用固定短语 not ...until...，且结合句意，句子应用强调句结构“It was not until ... that...”，“直到我和他讲话”译为 until I talked to him，连同 not 作被强调部分，that 后接其余部分，“他才注意到我”译为 he didn't notice me，其中 not 被提前至被强调部分，剩余部分为 he noticed me。故翻译为 It was not until I talked to him that he noticed me.

59. The past few decades have witnessed the rapid development of Chinese economy.

【详解】

考查时态。句子描述过去的动作持续到现在，应用现在完成时，主语“过去的几十年”译为 the past few decades，时间名词作主语，谓语“见证”译为 witness，主语为复数，谓语动词使用 have witnessed，宾语“中国经济的快速发展”译为 the rapid development of Chinese economy，其中形容词 rapid 作定语修饰名词 development，Chinese economy 作介词 of 的宾语。故翻译为 The past few decades have witnessed the rapid development of Chinese economy.

60. The importance of honesty is impressed on us.

【详解】

考查时态。句子描述现在的一般性情况，应用一般现在时，主语“诚实的重要性”译为 The importance of honesty，置于句首，首字母大写，be impressed on 表示“对……留下深刻印象”，主语是不可数名词，be 动词使用 is，“我们”使用人称代词的宾格形式 us，作介词 on 的宾语。故翻译为 The importance of honesty is impressed on us.

61. Finally, it was Kenneth's turn to play. Into the crowd's sight came a puny lad, whose heart was pounding with nervousness. For some time, he stayed there, trying to catch his breath. Fear gripped the teacher's heart. What if Kenneth spoiled the whole evening's brilliant performance? Then came a string of melodious piano sounds. The crowd was amazed at the skill of this boy. Actually, his performance was the best. A scream of cheers burst out at the end of his presentation.

After the performance, the piano teacher asked Kenneth how he managed to play so brilliant. With thrilling tears, Kenneth let out the secret. Having to look after his mother, he had to drop out of the lessons. Every day he spared no effort to practice on the paper keyboard he drew. "I'm not talented, but I don't want to disappoint my mum," Kenneth added. "It is diligence that makes up for my deficiency." As the teacher watched into Kenneth's eyes, she saw a hero glistening with the sparkling concert lights.

【导语】

本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了由于没有音乐天赋，肯尼斯学习钢琴的速度很慢，老师没对肯尼斯抱太大希望，但是肯尼斯的母亲非常渴望听到并享受和欣赏肯尼斯的钢琴声，每周都会送他去上钢琴课。肯尼斯一段时间没来上课。钢琴老师要在镇上组织一场钢琴音乐会，在肯尼斯的恳求之下，老师决定给肯尼斯一个机会。

【详解】

1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“最后，轮到肯尼斯上场表演了。”可知，第一段可描写肯尼斯开始很紧张，但最后他的琴声得到了观众的掌声。

②由第二段首句内容“演出结束后，钢琴老师问肯尼斯他如何弹得如此精彩的。”可知，第二段可描写肯尼斯告诉老师自己一直在练习，并解释了一直在努力的原因。

2.续写线索：上场——紧张——获得掌声——询问原因——勤奋——闪闪发光

3.词汇激活

行为类

①破坏：spoil/destroy/ruin

②说出：let out/speak out

③照顾：look after/take care of

情绪类

①恐惧：fear/dread

②惊讶的：amazed/surprised

【点睛】

【高分句型1】 Into the crowd's sight came a puny lad, whose heart was pounding with nervousness.（由介词短语置于句首，句子使用完全倒装结构，由关系词 whose 引导非限制性定语从句）

【高分句型2】 It is diligence that makes up for my deficiency.（运用了强调句句型）