

Cities are difficult to navigate (导航) at the best of times, but for people with disabilities they can be like courses with hurdles and bring inconvenience to disabled people.

A UK national travel survey found that adults with mobility difficulties took 39% fewer trips than those with no disability in 2017. Yet that could change as devices and cities grow smarter. Assistive tech is playing a big role in the transformation. The global value of the industry is expected to increase from \$14 billion in 2015 to \$30.8 billion in 2024, according to Zion Market Research.

One of the things that could transform lives is a smart walking stick designed by engineers from Young Guru Academy (YGA) in Turkey. The WeWalk stick has a sensor that detects hurdles above chest level and uses vibrations (振动) to warn the user. It can be paired with a smartphone to help navigation, and is connected with a voice assistant and Google Maps.

Ceylan, who has been blind since birth, says that connecting the stick to the Internet of Things and smart city solutions makes it user-friendly. “As a blind person, when I am at the Metro station I don’t know which is my exit ... I don’t know which bus is approaching ... which stores are around me. That kind of information can be provided with the WeWalk,” he says.

“The smart walking stick is really an exciting initiative that will make a huge difference to some people,” says Anna Lawson, the director of the Center for Disability Studies at Leeds University in the United Kingdom. “But they are very expensive ... they’re not going to be available to the vast majority of disabled people,” she added.

Bryan Matthews, a lecturer at the Institute for Transport Studies at the University of Leeds, shares the concerns about cost. He says there should also be a focus on inclusive design, and anything that helps people navigate their environment is positive.

8. What does “that” in the second paragraph refer to?

- A. The survey that compared adults’ mobility.
- B. The smart industry that is booming.
- C. The fact that the disabled traveled less.
- D. The role that the assistive tech plays.

9. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. The working principles of the WeWalk stick.
- B. The introduction of the WeWalk stick inventors.
- C. The transformation caused by the WeWalk stick.
- D. The benefits brought about by the WeWalk stick.

10. What’s the purpose of quoting Ceylan?

- A. To show the value of smart tech.
- B. To urge more attention to the blind.
- C. To increase the potential market share.
- D. To encourage tech research and development.

11. What is the disadvantage of the WeWalk stick?

- A. Confusing instructions.
- B. Poor navigation.
- C. Inclusive designs.
- D. High prices.

【答案】8. C    9. A    10. A    11. D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述残疾人比正常人旅游次数少这一现象，并指出如果设备和城市变得更加智能，这一现象将改变。并展示了智能手杖这一设备。

【8题详解】词句猜测题。根据第二段第一句“A UK national travel survey found that adults with mobility difficulties took 39% fewer trips than those with no disability in 2017. Yet that could change as devices and cities grow smarter. (英国一项全国旅行调查发现，2017年，行动不便的成年人比没有残疾的成年人旅游次数少了39%。然而，随着设备和城市变得更加智能，这种情况可能会改变。)”可知，划线词为指示代词that，通常指代前文的人或物，可推测在本句子指代前文提到的这一事实：行动不便的成年人更少去旅游这一社会现象。故选C项。

【9题详解】主旨大意题。根据第三段二三句“The WeWalk stick has a sensor that detects hurdles above chest level and uses vibrations (振动) to warn the user. It can be paired with a smartphone to help navigation, and is connected with a voice assistant and Google Maps. (WeWalk手杖有一个传感器，可以检测胸部以上的障碍物，并使用振动来警告用户。它可以与智能手机配对以帮助导航，并与语音助手和谷歌地图连接。)”可知，本段主要介绍了这种手杖的工作原理。故选A项。

【10题详解】推理判断题。根据第四段第一句“Ceylan, who has been blind since birth, says that connecting the stick to the

Internet of Things and smart city solutions makes it user-friendly. (Ceylan 自出生以来就一直失明, 他表示, 将手杖连接到物联网和智能城市解决方案, 使其易于使用。)”可知, Ceylan 认为对他这样的盲人而言, 这种手杖起到了作用, 本段引用他说的话 ““As a blind person, when I am at the Metro station I don’t know which is my exit ... I don’t know which bus is approaching ... which stores are around me. That kind of information can be provided with the WeWalk,” he says. ( “作为一个盲人, 当我在地铁站时, 我不知道哪个是我的出口……我不知道哪辆公共汽车来了。我周围有哪些商店? 这类信息可以通过 WeWalk 提供。”)” 也是进一步解释他在段首提出的智能手杖有价值这一观点。故选 A 项。

【11 题详解】细节理解题。根据第五段最后一句 ““But they are very expensive ... they’re not going to be available to the vast majority of disabled people,” she added. (她补充道: “但它们非常昂贵...绝大多数残疾人都负担不起。”)”可知, 这位专家的话语表明这种手杖的劣势是价格太贵。故选 D 项。

D

Avoid the supermarket shelves piled with cheese, cupcakes and pies. That is the message of an analysis that found these items are the worst when looking at both nutritional and environmental impacts of thousands of food and drink products sold in the UK and Ireland. So far, most studies have focused on the environmental impact of goods such as beef or beans, rather than tofu and other products that shoppers often buy. Where research has focused on such products, it has usually been for a small number of them.

In a bid to bridge the gap, Micheal Clark at the University of Oxford and his colleagues analyzed more than 57,000 food and drink products sold in the UK and Ireland. The team took the ingredients (成份) data from eight retailers (零售商), including major supermarkets Tesco and Sainsbury’s. However, precise figures on how much of each ingredient is in each product were only available for around a tenth of them. To estimate the rest, Clark and his colleagues trained an algorithm (算法) on the known products and used it to predict the composition of the unknown ones. Finally, the team linked all the ingredients to an existing database of environmental impacts, including emissions (排放), land use and water stress.

The results may come as no surprise: meat, fish and cheese products had highest environmental impact while fruit, vegetables, bread and sugary drink products had the lowest burden. Clark admits that none of this is exciting, given what we already knew from past research. “What is important is that you can start getting these impact estimates for products that people are purchasing, which then has a lot of effects,” he says.

One of those is eco-lables, which can help consumers to make greener choices. However, retailers have struggled in the past with the challenge of the large number of food. Clark is thinking about how to eventually turn the data into an app that could be used either by shoppers or by retailers wanting to reduce their environmental impact. “We’ve made that information available in a way that means people can start making informed decisions,” he says.

12. What is the purpose of Clark’s study?

- A. To solve the environmental problems with some products.
- B. To point out the mistakes of the previous research.
- C. To focus on the important ingredients data from retailers.
- D. To estimate the environmental impact of frequently-bought products.

13. What does Paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

- A. The process of Clark’s study.
- B. The result of Clark’s study.
- C. The significance of Clark’s study.
- D. The limitation of Clark’s study.

14. What can be inferred about Clark’s study from Paragraph 3?

- A. Surprising.
- B. Worrying.
- C. Meaningful.
- D. Doubtful.

15. Which of the following products should people buy according to Clark’s study?

- A. Nutritious food like beef and eggs.
- B. Green food like carrots and bananas.
- C. Healthy food like fish and tofu.
- D. Fresh food like milk and chicken

【答案】12. D 13. A 14. C 15. B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文, 主要介绍的是针对食物对环境的影响的研究。

【12 题详解】推理判断题。根据第一段的 “So far, most studies have focused on the environmental impact of goods such as beef or beans, rather than tofu and other products that shoppers often buy.(到目前为止, 大多数研究都集中在牛肉或豆类等商品对环境的影响上, 而不是豆腐和其他消费者经常购买的产品。)” 和第二段的 “In a bid to bridge the gap, Micheal Clark at the University of Oxford and his colleagues analyzed more than 57,000 food and drink products sold in the UK and Ireland.(为了弥补这一差距, 牛津大学的 Micheal Clark 和他的同事分析了在英国和爱尔兰销售的 57000 多种食品和饮料。)” 可知, 克拉克研究的目的是评估经常购买的产品对环境的影响。故选 D。

【13 题详解】主旨大意题。根据第二段的 “The team took the ingredients (成份) data from eight retailers (零售商), including major supermarkets Tesco and Sainsbury’s. However, precise figures on how much of each ingredient is in each product were only available for around a tenth of them. To estimate the rest, Clark and his colleagues trained an algorithm (算法) on the known products and used it to predict the composition of the unknown ones. Finally, the team linked all the ingredients to an existing database of environmental impacts, including emissions (排放), land use and water stress.(研究小组从 8 家零售商那里获取了配料数据, 其中包括大型超市乐购和塞恩斯伯里。然而, 关于每种产品中每种成分含量的精确数据仅为其中的十分之一左右。为了估计剩下的, 克拉克和他的同事们在已知产物上训练了一种算法, 并用它来预测未知产物的组成。最后, 研究小组将所有成分与现有的环境影响数据库联系起来, 包括排放、土地使用和水资源压力。)” 可知, 第二段主要讲的是克拉克的研究过程。故选 A。

【14 题详解】推理判断题。根据第三段的 “What is important is that you can start getting these impact estimates for products that people are purchasing, which then has a lot of effects(重要的是, 你可以开始对人们正在购买的产品进行这些影响评估, 这会产生很多影响)” 可知, 从第 3 段可以推断出克拉克的研究是有意义的。故选 C。

【15 题详解】细节理解题。根据第三段的 “The results may come as no surprise: meat, fish and cheese products had highest environmental impact while fruit, vegetables, bread and sugary drink products had the lowest burden.(研究结果可能并不令人惊讶: 肉类、鱼类和奶酪产品对环境的影响最大, 而水果、蔬菜、面包和含糖饮料产品对环境的影响最低。)” 和最后一段的 “One of those is eco-labels, which can help consumers to make greener choices.(其中之一就是生态标签, 它可以帮助消费者做出更环保的选择。)” 可知, 根据克拉克的研究, 人们应该购买绿色食物, 如胡萝卜和香蕉。故选 B。

## 第二节(共 5 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。

For the holiday gathering, you may be wondering how you’re going to pull it off. Before we go into the specifics, a few words of general advice: You don’t have to throw the party your parents did. 16

We talked to a party-planning expert, Miller. Here’s her advice on how to host a stress-free holiday gathering without losing your mind.

17  
The best way to avoid being exhausted is to be prepared. Many seasoned hosts set their tables several days in advance. “Always pretend your event is a few days before.” Miller says. 18 She recommends cleaning the house, rounding up an extra dining chair and buying drinks a few days in advance.

### Pick a serving setup.

Before you choose your menu, determine your serving style. 19 If you’ve got the space for it, a family-style meal — where people sit around a table and food is passed on big plates — can cut down on the need for complicated decorations. “Food can be part of the design, so you’re not going crazy with flowers or anything,” she says.

### Embrace a mixed menu.

The pandemic has made takeout an option not only for family dinners, but also for entertaining, because many restaurants now offer specific holiday dinner dishes to take home. 20 “You can do a party with literally no cooking,” Ramos says. “I like to live in the in-between, but it’s up to you.” Time- and stress-savers include relying on make-ahead dishes.

- A. This is your show.
- B. Dress the house in your own style.
- C. Be prepared with a carefully worked-out plan.
- D. You can get great food from so many local places.
- E. Throw a party that isn’t on the holiday itself.
- F. Buffets are good if you don’t have a large dining table.
- G. There is always work you have to do at the last minute.

【答案】16. A 17. C 18. G 19. F 20. D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍如何举办一场没有压力的假日排队。

【16 题详解】根据上文 “Before we go into the specifics, a few words of general advice: You don’t have to throw the party your parents did.(在我们讨论细节之前, 有几句一般性的建议: 你不必像你父母那样举办派对。)” 可知言外之意这是你的派对, 你应该按照自己的想法去办, 故选 A 选项 “这是你的节目。” 符合题意, 故选 A。

【17 题】设空处为本段的主题句。根据下文 “The best way to avoid being exhausted is to be prepared. Many seasoned hosts set their tables several days in advance.(避免疲惫的最好方法就是做好准备。许多经验丰富的主人会提前几天布置好餐桌。)” 可知本段主要讲述的时在办派对之前做好准备, 故 C 选项 “准备好一个精心制定的计划。” 符合本段主旨, C。

【18 题详解】根据上文 “ “Always pretend your event is a few days before.” Miller says.( “总是假装你的活动提前了几天。”米勒说。) ” 和下文 “She recommends cleaning the house, rounding up an extra dining chair and buying drinks a few days in advance.( 她建议打扫房间, 准备一张额外的餐椅, 并提前几天买饮料。)” 可知是要把能提前做的工作先做完, 因为到最后也还有要做的工作, 故 G 选项 “总有工作要到最后一刻才去做。” 起到了承上启下的作用, 符合题意, 故选 G。

【19 题详解】根据上文 “Before you choose your menu, determine your serving style.(在你选择菜单之前, 确定你的上菜方式。)” 可推测下文应继续针对上菜方式给出建议, 故选 F 选项 “如果你没有一个大餐桌, 自助餐是不错的选择。” 紧密连接上文, 符合语境, 故选 F。

【20 题详解】根据上文 “The pandemic has made takeout an option not only for family dinners, but also for entertaining, because many restaurants now offer specific holiday dinner dishes to take home.(新冠肺炎疫情使外卖不仅成为家庭晚餐的一种选择, 也成为娱乐的一种选择, 因为许多餐馆现在都提供特定的节日晚餐菜肴带回家。)” 可知可以从不同餐馆买食物, 这样就可以吃到许多地方的食物, 因此 D 选项 “你可以吃到很多地方的美味食物。” 符合语境, 故选 D。

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

I never imagined that an interstate trip could be so exciting.

But when your world has become smaller since the pandemic hit two-and-a-bit years ago, and then slowly 21, the most ordinary experience gives new 22 to life. And so it was with me when I was 23 given the chance to take my first flight in more than two years.

I'd forgotten how it felt to be among the people coming and going. I got to the airport two hours before boarding. Time for the bar and, of course, 24.

That group of young Arab women laughing and posing for photographs by the expansive windows, aircraft in the 25, lighting up the place with their happiness.

The man in the corner drinking alone. Just another one of the 70,000 or so stories that would pass through the airport 26.

I've never been a calm flyer. But when the plane took off I was 27, in that moment of weightlessness as the wheels 28 Earth, leaning towards the window to watch everything below becoming smaller and smaller.

Is it possible that the denial of so much during the pandemic lockdown had added new 29 to what was the ordinary? I think so. The plane ride, the hotel stay, and the social occasion all now gave me a sense of 30 that might have previously only aroused in me nothing more than a certain nonchalance(若无其事)or even 31.

Last June, just ahead of the long Sydney lockdown, a friend 32 a birthday party. That experience for me would continue happily through some of the 33 months of the lockdown that would follow. 34 the repeated fear that the pandemic holds over us, the memory of that celebration still keeps its bright, warm light in my mind. That's what happens when everything old is new again, when 35 is rediscovered as a virtue.

- |                         |                      |                     |                    |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 21. A. disappears       | B. expands           | C. escapes          | D. emerges         |
| 22. A. change           | B. outcome           | C. panic            | D. meaning         |
| 23. A. finally          | B. merely            | C. originally       | D. frequently      |
| 24. A. book-reading     | B. stranger-chatting | C. story-telling    | D. people-watching |
| 25. A. circumstance     | B. background        | C. situation        | D. maintenance     |
| 26. A. on a daily basis | B. once in a while   | C. in a special way | D. all of a sudden |
| 27. A. anxious          | B. elegant           | C. excited          | D. energetic       |
| 28. A. slid             | B. attached          | C. floated          | D. departed        |
| 29. A. liberation       | B. company           | C. struggle         | D. appeal          |
| 30. A. fear             | B. joy               | C. regret           | D. chaos           |
| 31. A. tiredness        | B. happiness         | C. kindness         | D. brightness      |
| 32. A. held             | B. cancelled         | C. attended         | D. forgot          |
| 33. A. permanent        | B. harmonious        | C. difficult        | D. dynamic         |
| 34. A. Apart from       | B. Despite           | C. Similar to       | D. Without         |
| 35. A. opportunity      | B. superiority       | C. equality         | D. simplicity      |

【答案】21. B 22. D 23. A 24. D 25. B 26. A 27. C 28. D 29. D 30. B 31. A 32. A 33. C 34. B 35. D

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述的是疫情过后, 一切简单的事情恢复如初, 但这一切对作者来说, 都具备了不一样的新的意义。



【21 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：但是，当你的世界自两年多前大流行爆发以来变得越来越小，然后慢慢扩大时，最普通的经历赋予了生命新的意义。A. disappears 消失；B. expands 扩张；C. escapes 逃跑；D. emerges 涌现。根据前文 “But when your world has become smaller” 可知，此处与前文构成转折关系，前文指出世界变得越来越小，此处则强调世界慢慢地扩大。故选 B。

【22 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. change 改变；B. outcome 结果；C. panic 惊慌；D. meaning 意义。根据后文 “That’s what happens when everything old is new again, when 15 is rediscovered as a virtue.” 可知，疫情过后，一些简单的事情被赋予了新的意义。故选 D。

【23 题详解】考查副词词义辨析。句意：当我终于有机会乘坐两年多来的第一次航班时，我也是如此。A. finally 最终地；B. merely 仅仅地；C. originally 最初地；D. frequently 频繁地。根据后文 “in more than two years” 可知，此处表示两年多来，作者终于有机会第一次乘坐航班。故选 A。

【24 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：该去酒吧了，当然还有看人。A. book-reading 读书；B. stranger-chatting 陌生人聊天；C. story-telling 讲故事；D. people-watching 观察人。根据前文 “I got to the airport two hours before boarding.” 以及后文的 “That group of young Arab women” 以及 “The man in the corner” 可知，此处表示作者在机场有时间，除了去酒吧还可以观看周围形形色色的人。故选 D。

【25 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：一群年轻的阿拉伯妇女在广阔的窗户旁笑着拍照，背景中的飞机照亮了这个地方，她们的幸福感溢于言表。A. circumstance 情况；B. background 背景；C. situation 处境；D. maintenance 维护。根据前文 “posing for photographs by the expansive windows” 可知，一群年轻的阿拉伯妇女在广阔的窗户旁笑着拍照，背景中的飞机照亮了这个地方。故选 B。

【26 题详解】考查介词短语辨析。句意：每天大约有 70000 个故事会通过机场，这只是其中的一个。A. on a daily basis 每天；B. once in a while 偶尔；C. in a special way 以特殊的方式；D. all of a sudden 突然地。根据前文的 “another one of the 70,000 or so stories” 可知，此处表示每天会上演 7000 个故事。故选 A。

【27 题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但当飞机起飞时，我很兴奋，在机轮离开地球的失重时刻，我向窗户倾斜，看着下面的一切变得越来越小。A. anxious 焦急的；B. elegant 优雅的；C. excited 兴奋的；D. energetic 精力充沛的。根据前文 “I’ve never been a calm flyer.” 可知，作者本身不是一个冷静的乘机人，当看到飞机起飞的时候，作者会感觉很兴奋。故选 C。

【28 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. slid 滑；B. attached 系；C. floated 漂浮；D. departed 启程，出发。根据后文 “leaning towards the window to watch everything below becoming smaller and smaller” 可知，看着下面的一切变得越来越小，飞机是在慢慢的起飞，机轮离开地面。故选 D。

【29 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：在大流行封锁期间如此之多航班的停飞（如今恢复正常），是否有可能为普通情况增添了新的吸引力？A. liberation 自由；B. company 陪伴；C. struggle 挣扎，努力；D. appeal 呼吁，吸引。根据前文 “the denial of so much during the pandemic lockdown had added new” 可知，作者在思考在大流行封锁期间如此之多航班的停飞（如今恢复正常），是否有可能为普通情况增添了新的吸引力。故选 D。

【30 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：坐飞机，住旅馆，社交场合，这一切现在都给了我一种快乐的感觉，这种感觉在以前可能只会让我感到某种冷漠甚至疲劳。A. fear 恐惧；B. joy 乐趣；C. regret 后悔；D. chaos 混乱。根据后文 “that might have previously only aroused in me nothing more than a certain nonchalance(若无其事) or even 11.” 可知，作者表达坐飞机，住旅馆等以往让作者感到冷漠甚至疲劳的事情，如今让作者感受到快乐。故选 B。

【31 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. tiredness 疲劳；B. happiness 幸福；C. kindness 善良；D. brightness 明亮。根据前文 “nothing more than a certain nonchalance(若无其事)” 可知，这种感觉在以前可能只会让作者感到某种冷漠甚至疲劳。故选 A。

【32 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：去年 6 月，就在悉尼长期封锁之前，一位朋友举办了一场生日派对。A. held 举办；B. cancelled 取消；C. attended 出席；D. forgot 忘记。根据后文 “a birthday party” 可知，此处表示举办了一场生日派对。故选 A。

【33 题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：对我来说，这种经历将愉快地继续度过接下来几个月的封锁艰难时期。A. permanent 永久的；B. harmonious 和谐的；C. difficult 困难的；D. dynamic 动态的。根据后文的 “of the lockdown that would follow.” 可知，此处表示一位朋友举办了一场生日派对对于封锁的艰难时期来说，这是给作者带来了乐趣。故选 C。

【34 题详解】考查介词短语辨析。句意：尽管这场大流行病一再笼罩着我们的恐惧，但那次庆祝活动的记忆仍然在我脑海中闪烁着明亮、温暖的光芒。A. Apart from 除了；B. Despite 尽管；C. Similar to 相似的；D. Without 没有。根据后文 “the memory of that celebration still keeps its bright, warm light in my mind.” 可知，前后句构成的是转折关系，表示 “尽管” 用 despite。故选 B。

【35 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：这就是当一切旧的事物都变成新的，当简单被重新发现是一种美德时所发生

的事情。A. opportunity 机会; B. superiority 优越; C. equality 平等; D. simplicity 简单。根据前文的 “Just another one of the 70,000 or so stories that would pass through the airport \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_.” 以及 “Last June, just ahead of the long Sydney lockdown, a friend \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ a birthday party.” 可知, 疫情恢复后, 一些简单的事情则被发现是一种美好的事情。故选 D。

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

Aiming to inspire the people of various countries to learn Chinese, the video series *The Imagination of Art* was released on Oct. 24.

The project, \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (joint) produced by the Center for Language Education and Cooperation and Central Academy of Fine Arts, selects multiple art pieces created by four artists: Wu Jian'an, Kang Lei, Lu Zhengyuan and Zhang Fan.

Under the theme of “Chinese language plus arts”, the series \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (comprise) of two parts the first part of which contains four episodes, each \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (feature) one artist. The second part will see education experts guide Chinese learning from their \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (work).

In the first episode, Wu, one director of Fine Arts Experimental Art School at the academy \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (share) his creation procedure of *The Heaven of Nine Levels*, \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ hand-carved piece inspired by *Shan Hai Jing*. The second introduces *The Garden of Forking Paths*, artist Kang's painting, \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ title is inspired from Jorge Borges' novel. The work demonstrates Kang's reflection \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ time, as she paints different sceneries and objects in different places and at different times worldwide \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (record) her feelings and experiences.

The other two episodes are respectively about Lu's work *Solid Liquid* and Zhang's work *Tianxin*, both of which have a \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (power) effect on people learning Chinese.

【答案】36. jointly      37. is comprised      38. featuring      39. works      40. shares      41. a      42. whose      43. on  
44. to record      45. powerful

【导】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍的是为了激励各国人们学习汉语, 在 10 月 24 日发行了《艺术的想象》系列视频。

【36 题详解】考查副词。句意: 该项目由中央美术学院语言教育与合作中心联合制作, 精选吴建安、康蕾、陆正元、张帆四位艺术家创作的多件艺术作品。分析句子结构可知, 此处为副词作状语修饰动词 produced。故填 jointly。

【37 题详解】考查谓语动词。句意: 该系列以“中国语言加艺术”为主题, 由两部分组成, 第一部分包含四集, 每集由一位艺术家主演。分析句子结构可知, 此处应为谓语动词, 根据从句中的谓语动词 contains 以及全文主时态可知, 该谓语动词使用一般现在时态, 与主语之间为被动关系, 且主语为单数。故填 is comprised。

【38 题详解】考查非谓语动词。句意: 该系列以“中国语言加艺术”为主题, 由两部分组成, 第一部分包含四集, 每集由一位艺术家主演。分析句子结构可知, 此处为非谓语动词, 与空前的 each 构成独立主格结构, feature 与逻辑主语 each 间为主动关系, 表当前的状态, 所以使用现在分词形式。故填 featuring。

【39 题详解】考查名词。句意: 第二部分将由教育专家从作品中指导中国人学习。分析句子结构可知, 此处为名词作宾语, 结合句意可知, 此处 work 意为“作品, 著作”为可数名词, 空前有 their 修饰, 结合语境可知, 此处为名词复数。故填 works。

【40 题详解】考查谓语动词。句意: 在第一集节目中, 中国美术学院美术实验艺术学院院长吴老师分享了他受山海经启发而创作的手工雕刻作品《九层天》的创作过程。分析句子结构可知, 此处为谓语动词, 句子主语为 Wu 为第三人称单数, 且与谓语动词间为主动关系, 根据下文中的谓语动词 introduce 可知, 此处也为一般现在时态。故填 shares。

【41 题详解】考查冠词。句意: 在第一集节目中, 中国美术学院美术实验艺术学院院长吴老师分享了他受山海经启发而创作的手工雕刻作品《九层天》的创作过程。分析句子结构可知, 此空所在的名词短语为同位语, 解释空前的名词 The Heaven of Nine Levels, 空后为可数名词单数, 结合句意可知, 此处表泛指, 且空后单词的第一个音节为辅音。a。

【42 题详解】考查连词。句意: 第二部分介绍了艺术家康蕾的画作《小径花园》, 其标题灵感来自豪尔赫·博尔赫斯的小说。分析句子结构可知, 此处为连词引导的定语从句, 空前的先行词与空后名词为所属关系。故填 whose。

【43 题详解】考查介词。句意: 这件作品展示了康蕾对时间的反思, 她在世界各地不同的地方和不同时间绘制不同的风景和物体, 以记录她的感受和经历。固定搭配 reflect on (反思)。故填 on。

【44 题详解】考查非谓语动词。句意: 这件作品展示了康蕾对时间的反思, 她在世界各地不同的地方和不同时间绘制不同的风景和物体, 以记录她的感受和经历。分析句子结构可知, 此处应为非谓语动词形式, 结合句意可知, 此处为目的状语, 表示“为了”, 所以使用动词不定式形式, 与逻辑主语 she 之间为主动关系。故填 to record。

【45 题详解】考查形容词。句意: 另外两集分别讲述了陆老师的《固体液体》和张老师的《天心》, 这两部作品对人们学习汉语都有很大的影响。分析句子结构可知, 此处为形容词作定语, power 的形容词为 powerful 意为“强有力的”。故填 powerful。

## 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

46. 教育部发文要求每个中小学生都要参与志愿服务。寒假将至，假设你是校学生会主席李华，请你在校英语报上发表一封倡议信。内容包括：

1. 志愿者活动的益处；2. 可以开展的志愿者活动；3. 发出倡议。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 词左右；2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear schoolmates,

Volunteering is playing a crucial role in students' overall development. With the approach of winter vacation, it's high time that we took up volunteering.

Yours Sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Schoolmates,

Volunteering is playing a crucial role in students' overall development. With the approach of winter vacation, it's high time that we took up volunteering.

A willing heart to volunteer provides us with massive benefits. Volunteering not only makes us feel connected with the community but also is beneficial to our well-being. Blessed with a sense of purpose in life, we are offered an amazing opportunity to learn valuable skills.

There are different ways of serving people, ranging from volunteering at children's home or libraries to virtual volunteering, helping pupils with schoolwork online, or promoting intangible heritage of Wu Culture.

Why not throw ourselves into volunteering? It makes us a better person and creates a better world.

Yours Sincerely,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。教育部发文要求每个中小学生都要参与志愿服务。寒假将至，假设你是校学生会主席李华，请考生在校英语报上发表一封倡议信。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

起到关键作用：playing a crucial role in → play an important part in

提供：provide → offer

有好处的：beneficial → advantageous

不同的：different → diverse

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Blessed with a sense of purpose in life, we are offered an amazing opportunity to learn valuable skills.

拓展句：Since we are blessed with a sense of purpose in life, we are offered an amazing opportunity to learn valuable skills.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Volunteering not only makes us feel connected with the community but also is beneficial to our well-being. (运用了 not only...but also...句型)

【高分句型 2】There are different ways of serving people, ranging from volunteering at children's home or libraries to virtual volunteering, helping pupils with schoolwork online, or promoting intangible heritage of Wu Culture. (运用了动名词作宾语)

## 第二节 (满分 25 分)

47. 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。

"Where's the rest of my paper?" thundered an angry Papa Bear, storming into the living room. It didn't take him long to find Brother Bear and the sports section.

"I just borrowed it," said Brother. Papa snatched it up and plumped down in his easy chair. Brother wandered into the kitchen looking for sympathy from Mama Bear. "Gee," he said, "what's eating him?" "Your father looks forward to his evening paper," Mama said, "and he has a perfect right to be annoyed when half of it is missing — and furthermore, thank you not to refer to your father as him!"

She stomped out of the kitchen.

"Why not? He's a him, isn't he? Gosh," said Brother, "what's eating her?"

What was "eating" Mama was Sister Bear. Sister had been on the phone with Lizzy Bruin for almost an hour.

"But Mama!" she protested when she was told to say good-bye.

"Don't But Mama' me!" said Mama Bear. "This is not your private phone. You've had all day to talk to Lizzy at school, and you'll have all day to talk to her tomorrow. So hang up that phone now!"



Sister did as she was told.

“Phew!” breathed Brother as he fell into the seat beside Cousin Fred on the school bus.

“Tough morning?” asked Fred.

“You better believe it!” said Sister, taking the seat Lizzy had saved for her.

The four compared notes on the way to school. The children agreed that while there was no doubt that their parents loved them, they were a little difficult to get along with sometimes. They nagged (唠叨); they said no a lot; and they never wanted kids to have any fun.

“Hey,” said Brother as they got off the bus, “what are we going to do for the Parents Night Talent Show?” “Don’t know,” said Lizzy. “Let’s think about it”

When the four searched their brains, Brother snapped his fingers and said, “I’ve got it! Remember what we were talking about just now?” “Sure,” said Fred. “We were saying how grownups can be a big pain.”

Paragraph one:

“Well,” said Brother, “let’s put on a play about that, and call it...”

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Paragraph two:

Despite the difficulties in the preparation, especially costumes, their big day came finally.

---

**【答案】** “Well” said Brother “let’s put on a play about that, and call it...” “The Trouble with Grownups!” shouted all the others. “Sensational!” said Sister as they slapped hands, delighted with the idea of showing parents how hard it is being cub. Putting on a play is easier said than done. You have to write it, figure out who is going to play the parts, then memorize it. Then you have to worry about costumes and scenery. The cubs did all that. It was hard, but it was fun, and they did it all in secret. The four practiced their parts, and before they knew it, it was time for the big Parents Night Talent Show.

*Despite the difficulties in the preparation, especially costumes, their big day came finally.* The audience of parents laughed and laughed when they saw how they seemed to their cubs. Mama and Papa laughed until tears rolled down their cheeks. Papa laughed, too, but not as much as Mama.

They both thought the play, which was a big surprise to them, was very well done. They admitted that it helped them understand what it was like being a cub.

Later, when they were going back home, Papa said, “I have a better idea how cubs feel now.” Mama agreed.

“After all, we were cubs once ourselves,” said Mama. “And here’s a thought: You’ll be grownups someday and, each probably have cubs of your own.”

Brother and Sister thought about that for a moment. They looked at each other. Then they looked out into the distance and thought about it. It was something to think about.

**【导语】**本文以故事发展为线索展开，讲述了熊哥哥和熊妹妹在家里受到熊爸爸和熊妈妈的责备，在上学路上向同学佛瑞德和莉兹抱怨，四人决定把他们的生活搬上舞台，在“家长之夜才艺表演”上进行表演。

**【详解】**1. 段落续写：

①由第一部分首句内容“‘好吧，’熊哥哥说，‘我们就此出个剧吧，叫它……’”可知，第一部分可描写四人决定把他们的生活搬上舞台，排练“与大人的麻烦！”的过程。

②由第二部分首句内容“尽管筹备过程很困难，尤其是服装，但他们的大日子终于来了。”可知，第二部分可描写他们的表演获得成功和大人们的反应。

2. 续写线索：确定剧名——精心准备——表演成功——与父母交流——开始反思

3. 词汇激活

行为类①命名，给……取名：call/name②记住：memorize/keep in mind③认真考虑：think about/reflect upon

情绪类①极好的，绝妙的：sensational/wonderful ②高兴的：delighted/glad

**【点睛】**[高分句型 1] You have to write it, figure out who is going to play the parts, then memorize it. (运用了 who 引导宾语从句)

[高分句型 2] The four practiced their parts, and before they knew it, it was time for the big Parents Night Talent Show. (运用了 before 引导时间状语从句)

[高分句型 3] They both thought the play, which was a big surprise to them, was very well done. (运用了 which 引导非限制性定语从句)