

In a recent interview, renowned linguist and cognitive scientist Noam Chomsky gave his thoughts on the rise of ChatGPT, and its effect on education. For him, the key all lies in how students are taught, and, currently, our educational system is pushing students toward ChatGPT and other shortcuts. “I don’t think it has anything to do with education,” Chomsky tells interviewer Thijmen Sprakel of EduKitchen. “I think it’s undermining it. ChatGPT is basically high-tech plagiarism (剽窃).” The challenge for educators, according to Chomsky, is to create interest in the topics that they teach so that students will be motivated to learn, rather than trying to avoid doing the work.

Chomsky, who spent a large part of his career teaching at MIT, felt strongly that his students wouldn’t have turned to AI to complete their coursework if they were invested in the school material. If students are relying on ChatGPT, Chomsky says it’s “a sign that the educational system is failing. If students aren’t interested, they’ll find a way around it.”

The American intellectual strongly feels like the current educational model of “teaching to test” has created an environment where students are bored. In turn, the boredom turns to avoidance, and ChatGPT becomes an easy way to avoid the education.

While some argue that chatbots like ChatGPT can be a useful educational tool, Chomsky has a much different opinion. He feels that these natural language systems “may be of value for some things, but it’s not obvious what.”

Meanwhile, it appears that schools are trying hard to figure out how to counteract the use of ChatGPT. Many schools have banned ChatGPT on school devices and networks, and educators are adjusting their teaching styles. Some are turning to more in-class essays, while others are looking at how they can incorporate the technology into the classroom.

It will be interesting to see if the rise of chatbots helps steer us toward a new teaching philosophy and away from the “teaching to test” method that has become the driving force of modern education. It’s the kind of education that Chomsky says was “ridiculed during the Enlightenment,” and so indirectly, this new technology may force schools to rethink how they ask students to apply their knowledge.

8. What does students’ reliance on ChatGPT indicate?

- A. Our education explores AI technology.
- B. Our education doesn’t satisfy its goals.
- C. Students show great interest in AI technology.
- D. Students don’t have time for their school work.

9. What’s the meaning of the underlined word “counteract” in paragraph 5?

- A. reduce
- B. increase
- C. support
- D. delay

10. What’s Chomsky’s attitude towards ChatGPT?

- A. Negative.
- B. Positive.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Hopeful.

11. How should educators improve the present situation?

- A. Ban students’ use of AI.
- B. Adjust their teaching procedure.
- C. Change their teaching philosophy.
- D. Combine tradition with AI technology.

【答案】8. B 9. A 10. A 11. C

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍 ChatGPT 的兴起，它对教育的影响以及有关的观点。

【8 题详解】细节理解题。根据第二段 “If students are relying on ChatGPT, Chomsky says it’s “a sign that the educational system is failing. If students aren’t interested, they’ll find a way around it.” (乔姆斯基说，如果学生依赖 ChatGPT，这是“教育系统失败的一个迹象”。如果学生不感兴趣，他们会找到其他方法)”可知，学生对 ChatGPT 的依赖说明了我们的教育没有达到目标。故选 B。

【9 题详解】词义猜测题。根据划线词下文 “Many schools have banned ChatGPT on school devices and networks, and educators are adjusting their teaching styles. (许多学校已经禁止在学校设备和网络上使用 ChatGPT，教育工作者正在调整他们的教学风格)”可推测，上文的意思是“与此同时，学校似乎正在努力找出如何抵制 ChatGPT 的使用”也就是减少 ChatGPT 的使用，故 counteract 意为“减少”，和 reduce 同义，故选 A。

【10 题详解】推理判断题。根据第一段 ““I don’t think it has anything to do with education,” Chomsky tells interviewer Thijmen Sprakel of EduKitchen. “I think it’s undermining it. ChatGPT is basically high-tech plagiarism (剽窃).”(“我不认为这与教育有任何关系，”乔姆斯基告诉 EduKitchen 的采访者蒂伊曼·斯普拉克。“我认为它正在破坏它。ChatGPT 基本上是

高科技的剽窃。”) ”可推断出乔姆斯基对 ChatGPT 的态度是消极的, 否定的, 故选 A。

【11 题详解】推理判断题。根据最后一段 “It will be interesting to see if the rise of chatbots helps steer us toward a new teaching philosophy and away from the “teaching to test” method that has become the driving force of modern education. It's the kind of education that Chomsky says was “ridiculed during the Enlightenment,” and so indirectly, this new technology may force schools to rethink how they ask students to apply their knowledge. (聊天机器人的兴起是否有助于引导我们走向一种新的教学理念, 远离已经成为现代教育推动力的“教学测试”方法, 这将是一件有趣的事情。乔姆斯基说, 这种教育“在启蒙运动时期受到了嘲笑”, 因此, 这种新技术可能会间接地迫使学校重新思考他们如何要求学生应用他们的知识)”可推测教育者应该改变教学理念。故选 C。

D

An elderly black man sits on a drum with his legs on two sides. Using his fingers and the edge of his hand, he taps repeatedly at the drumhead, producing strong drumbeat. A second drummer joins in playing with the same rhythm. A third black man plays a stringed instrument, the body of which is roughly fashioned from a calabash (葫芦). Another calabash has been made into a drum, and a woman beats at it with two short sticks. One voice, then other voices join in. A dance accompanies this musical give-and-take, a moving picture that appears, on the one hand, informal and spontaneous yet, on closer inspection, ritualized (程式化的) and precise. It is a dance of massive size. A dense crowd of dark bodies forms into circular groups—perhaps five or six hundred individuals moving in time to the beat of the music, some swaying gently, others aggressively stomping their feet. A number of women in the group begin chanting.

The scene could be Africa. In fact, it is nineteenth-century New Orleans. Scattered firsthand accounts provide us with fascinating details of the slave dances that took place in the open area then known as Congo Square and there are perhaps no more fascinating documents in the history of African American music. Benjamin Latrobe, the noted architect, witnessed one of these collective dances on February 21, 1819, and not only left us a vivid written account of the event but made several sketches of the instruments used. These drawings confirm that the musicians of Congo square, about 1891, were playing percussion (打击乐器) and stringed instruments almost identical to those characteristic of real African music.

Later documents add to our knowledge of the public slave dances in New Orleans but still leave us with many open questions — some of which, in time, historical research may be able to explain, while others might never be answered. One thing, however, is clear. Although these days we tend to view the intersection of black and white musical currents as a theoretical, almost symbolic issue, these storied accounts of the Congo Square dances provide us with a real time and place, an actual transfer of totally African ritual to the native soil of the New World.

12. Which of the following best describes the musical scene in the beginning?

- A. It's slow and relaxing.
- B. It's lovely and childlike.
- C. It's strong and organized.
- D. It's delightful and encouraging.

13. What's the purpose of paragraph 2?

- A. To help its readers to read a music history book.
- B. To show the value of the accounts in music history.
- C. To familiarize its readers with a type of ancient music.
- D. To praise an architect who was a dedicated music lover.

14. What's the new understanding of the music?

- A. It's more of a musical theory.
- B. It's more of a vivid life.
- C. It's more of a religious ceremony.
- D. It's more of a cultural symbol.

15. What can we learn about Congo Square?

- A. A place where foreigners held musical festivals.
- B. A place where music historians wrote their books.
- C. A place where slaves could have a break from hard labour.
- D. A place where African music found its voice on the new land.

【答案】12. C 13. B 14. B 15. D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了新奥尔良的刚果广场舞。

【12 题详解】推理判断题。根据文章第一段 “An elderly black man sits on a drum with his legs on two sides. Using his fingers and the edge of his hand, he taps repeatedly at the drumhead, producing strong drumbeat. A second drummer joins in playing with the same rhythm. A third black man plays a stringed instrument, the body of which is roughly fashioned from a calabash (葫芦). Another calabash has been made into a drum, and a woman beats at it with two short sticks. One voice, then other

voices join in. A dance accompanies this musical give-and-take, a moving picture that appears, on the one hand, informal and spontaneous yet, on closer inspection, ritualized (程式化的) and precise.(一位黑人老人双腿叉开坐在鼓上。他用手和手指的边缘反复敲击鼓面,产生强烈的鼓声。另一个鼓手以同样的节奏加入演奏。第三个黑人演奏一种弦乐器,乐器的琴身大致是用葫芦做成的。另一个葫芦被做成了鼓,一个女人用两根短棍敲着鼓。一个声音,然后其他的声音加入进来。一段舞蹈伴随着这段音乐性的交换,一幅动人的画面,一方面显得非正式和自发,但仔细一看,却显得仪式化和精确)”可知,文章一开始描述的音乐场景是强有力的并且组织良好的。故选 C。

【13 题详解】推理判断题。根据文章第二段“Scattered firsthand accounts provide us with fascinating details of the slave dances that took place in the open area then known as Congo Square and there are perhaps no more fascinating documents in the history of African American music.(零散的第一手资料为我们提供了在当时被称为刚果广场的开放地区举行的奴隶舞蹈的迷人细节,在非裔美国人音乐史上可能没有比这更迷人的文件了)”和““These drawings confirm that the musicians of Congo square, about 1891, were playing percussion and stringed instruments almost identical to those characteristic of real African music.(这些图画证实,大约在 1891 年,刚果广场的音乐家们正在演奏打击乐器和弦乐器,与真正的非洲音乐的特征几乎完全相同)”可推知,第二段的主要目的是为了显示这些叙述在音乐史上的价值。故选 B。

【14 题详解】推理判断题。根据文章第二段“Scattered firsthand accounts provide us with fascinating details of the slave dances that took place in the open area then known as Congo Square and there are perhaps no more fascinating documents in the history of African American music. Benjamin Latrobe, the noted architect, witnessed one of these collective dances on February 21, 1819, and not only left us a vivid written account of the event but made several sketches of the instruments used.(零散的第一手资料为我们提供了在当时被称为刚果广场的开放地区举行的奴隶舞蹈的迷人细节,在非裔美国人音乐史上可能没有比这更迷人的文件了。著名建筑师 Benjamin Latrobe 在 1819 年 2 月 21 日目睹了其中一次集体舞蹈,他不仅给我们留下了生动的书面记录,而且还为所使用的乐器画了几幅草图)”可推知,对这种音乐的新的理解是它更像是一种生动的生活。故选 B。

【15 题详解】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“Although these days we tend to view the intersection of black and white musical currents as a theoretical, almost symbolic issue, these storied accounts of the Congo Square dances provide us with a real time and place, an actual transfer of totally African ritual to the native soil of the New World.(虽然现在我们倾向于把黑人和白人音乐潮流的交集看作是一个理论的,几乎是象征性的问题,但这些关于刚果广场舞的故事为我们提供了一个真实的时间和地点,一个完全非洲仪式到新大陆本土的实际转移)”可推知,刚果广场是非洲音乐在这块新土地上找到了自己的声音地方。故选 D。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

Do Weighted Blankets Work?

Sleep is supposed to be a natural thing, but if you wrestle with insomnia (失眠症), you may be tempted to try pieces of equipment that promise better sleep. 16

“They’ve become the sleep tool to have,” says Alanna McGinn, founder and lead sleep expert at Good Night Sleep Site. “I’m a huge supporter of them because they can work so well.”

About 32 percent of Americans don’t get enough sleep, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 17 Insomnia impacts as many as 35 percent of adults from time to time, while 10 percent have chronic trouble falling and staying asleep.

Choose one that’s around 10 percent of your body weight. 18 Inside is a layer of plastic, glass or metal balls surrounded by filling. McGinn says the blanket’s heaviness acts as a touch therapy called deep pressure stimulation. Just as wrapping babies tightly can send them to sleep, these blankets help your heart and breathing rates slow and your body release feel-good hormones, including serotonin (血清素).

Are they effective? A 2020 review study in the U.S. looked at eight previous studies and concluded that weighted blankets helped reduce anxiety — but not necessarily insomnia. 19 A randomized controlled study in Sweden looked at 120 people with insomnia and also depression or anxiety. 20 People with conditions such as diabetes or breathing issues, however, should check with their doctor before using one. “And if you’re someone who is a little afraid of an enclosed space, it’s probably not the best thing for you,” adds McGinn.

- A. It recommends at least seven hours a night for adults.
- B. Those who used a weighted blanket slept better and were less tired or anxious.
- C. The study found a significant rise in the related symptoms.
- D. But other 2020 research tells a slightly different story.
- E. One that might sound a little weird but that has been known to work is a weighted blanket.

- F. Dealing with such problems can be more or less tricky.
G. Weighted blankets range between two and 14 kilograms.

【答案】16. E 17. A 18. G 19. D 20. B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了可以帮助人们解决睡眠问题的重力毯。

【16 题详解】前文“Sleep is supposed to be a natural thing, but if you wrestle with insomnia (失眠症), you may be tempted to try pieces of equipment that promise better sleep.(睡眠应该是一件很自然的事情, 但如果你正在与失眠作斗争, 你可能会想尝试一些能让你睡得更好的用具)”引入失眠的话题, 提到解决失眠的用具, E 项“One that might sound a little weird but that has been known to work is a weighted blanket.(一个听起来可能有点奇怪, 但已知有效的方法是重力毯)”承接前文, 点明文章标题中的重力毯 (Weighted Blankets), 符合语境。故选 E。

【17 题详解】前文“About 32 percent of Americans don't get enough sleep, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.(根据美国疾病控制与预防中心的数据, 大约 32% 的美国人睡眠不足)”提到美国人面临的睡眠问题, A 项“It recommends at least seven hours a night for adults.(它建议成年人每晚至少睡 7 个小时)”承接前文, 说明睡眠充足的标准, 其中的“It”指代前文的“the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention”, 符合语境。故选 A。

【18 题详解】前文“Choose one that's around 10 percent of your body weight.(选择一个体重占你体重 10% 左右的)”引入重力毯重量的选择, G 项“Weighted blankets range between two and 14 kilograms.(重力毯的重量在 2 到 14 公斤之间)”承接前文, 介绍具体的重量范围, 符合语境。故选 G。

【19 题详解】前文“Are they effective? A 2020 review study in the U.S. looked at eight previous studies and concluded that weighted blankets helped reduce anxiety — but not necessarily insomnia.(它们有效吗? 2020 年美国的一项综述研究回顾了之前的八项研究, 得出结论认为重力毯有助于减轻焦虑, 但不一定能减轻失眠)”讨论重力毯是否有效, 用相关研究结果作说明, D 项“But other 2020 research tells a slightly different story.(但 2020 年的其他研究讲述了一个略有不同的故事)”承接前文, 也在讨论相关研究结果, 和前文的语义有转折, 符合语境。故选 D。

【20 题详解】后文“People with conditions such as diabetes or breathing issues, however, should check with their doctor before using one.(然而, 患有糖尿病或呼吸问题的人在使用之前应该咨询医生)”提到重力毯可能不适用的人群, 和前文语义有转折, B 项“Those who used a weighted blanket slept better and were less tired or anxious.(那些使用重力毯的人睡得更好, 更少疲劳和焦虑)”说明重力毯的作用, 可以和后文形成转折, 符合语境。故选 B。

第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

Millions of young people grow up with a deep love of Disney. ____21____ by the studio's fairytales, they dream of becoming a prince or princess.

Cori Borgstadt, however, has a slightly different ____22____. Instead of ____23____ to be a princess like Snow White, she wants to become Disney's CEO and has been ____24____ the company's shareholder (股东) meetings since she was three years old.

Borgstadt, now 18, has ____25____ Disney for as long as she can remember. As well as collecting dolls and toys ____26____ her favourite films, she owns ____27____ in the company.

She is studying economics and film and media studies at Texas Tech University, and has ____28____ Bob Iger, the Disney CEO about how to eventually ____29____ him, at most of the meetings she has attended, Iger, now 72, replied: “Well, one thing you can do is keep coming to our shareholders' meeting.”

The love of Disney has always been in Borgstadt's ____30____. Her grandmother bought her and her younger sister a single share when they were children. It was her mother, Jan, who suggested she attend the shareholder meeting ____31____.

Borgstadt ____32____ that her dream of one day becoming the boss will not be easy to achieve, and would require a ____33____ similar to the ones Disney has been creating for a century. But she is ____34____ to work her way up, from making her ____35____ felt in the meetings.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. Inspired | B. Selected | C. Financed | D. Transformed |
| 22. A. imagination | B. assumption | C. description | D. ambition |
| 23. A. turning out | B. growing up | C. setting out | D. going on |
| 24. A. calling | B. attending | C. reporting | D. chairing |
| 25. A. created | B. owned | C. loved | D. missed |
| 26. A. related to | B. adapted from | C. intended for | D. combined with |
| 27. A. studios | B. positions | C. offices | D. shares |
| 28. A. asked | B. bothered | C. informed | D. warned |
| 29. A. support | B. approach | C. replace | D. attract |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 30. A. dream | B. plan | C. family | D. generation |
| 31. A. consequently | B. regularly | C. instantly | D. gradually |
| 32. A. accepts | B. recalls | C. proves | D. doubts |
| 33. A. character | B. theme | C. membership | D. fairytale |
| 34. A. anxious | B. qualified | C. determined | D. content |
| 35. A. creation | B. presence | C. honesty | D. kindness |

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

【导语】本文是记叙文。讲述了 Cori Borgstadt 从小喜欢迪士尼，并且立志成为迪士尼的 CEO，虽然这个梦想很难做到，但是她一直为之努力。

【21 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：受工作室童话故事启发，他们梦想成为王子或公主。A. Inspired 启发；B. Selected 选择；C. Financed 提供资金；D. Transformed 使改变形态。根据后文“they dream of becoming a prince or princess.”可知，他们梦想成为王子或公主，应该是受到童话故事启发。故选 A 项。

【22 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而，Cori Borgstadt 的抱负略有不同。A. imagination 想象力；B. assumption 假定；C. description 描述；D. ambition 追求的目标、抱负。根据后文“Instead of _____ 3 _____ to be a princess like Snow White, she wants to become Disney’s CEO”可知，她不想成为公主，而是迪士尼的首席执行官，所以是追求的目标不同。故选 D 项。

【23 题详解】考查动词短语辨析。句意：她不想长大后成为白雪公主那样的公主，而是想成为迪士尼的首席执行官，从三岁起就一直参加公司的股东大会。A. turning out 结果是；B. growing up 成长；C. setting out 出发；D. going on 进行。根据后文“to be a princess like Snow White, she wants to become Disney’s CEO”结合选项，可知应是长大后成为迪士尼的首席执行官。故选 B 项。

【24 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：她不想长大后成为白雪公主那样的公主，而是想成为迪士尼的首席执行官，从三岁起就一直参加公司的股东大会。A. calling 称呼；B. attending 参加；C. reporting 报道；D. chairing 担任主席。根据后文“Well, one thing you can do is keep coming to our shareholders’ meeting.”可知，是参加股东大会。故选 B 项。

【25 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：现年 18 岁的 Borgstadt 从记事起就一直喜欢迪士尼。A. created 创造；B. owned 拥有；C. loved 喜欢；D. missed 思念。根据后文“As well as collecting dolls and toys _____ 6 _____ her favourite films, she owns _____ 7 _____ in the company.”可知，她收集她最喜欢的电影中的玩偶和玩具，所以是喜欢迪士尼。故选 C 项。

【26 题详解】考查动词短语辨析。句意：除了收集与她最喜欢的电影有关的玩偶和玩具外，她还拥有该公司的股份。A. related to 与……相关；B. adapted from 改编自；C. intended for 目的在于；D. combined with 与……结合。根据前文“now 18, has _____ 5 _____ Disney for as long as she can remember.”可知，Borgstadt 从小喜欢迪士尼，所以是收集与她最喜欢的电影有关的玩偶和玩具。故选 A 项。

【27 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：除了收集与她最喜欢的电影有关的玩偶和玩具外，她还拥有该公司的股份。A. studios 录音室；B. positions 位置；C. offices 办公室；D. shares 股份。根据后文“Her grandmother bought her and her younger sister a single share when they were children.”可知，祖母给她们买了一股股票，所以是她拥有该公司的股份。D

【28 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：在她参加的大多数会议上，她都问过迪士尼首席执行官鲍勃·伊格尔(Bob Iger)最终如何取代他。A. asked 询问；B. bothered 打扰；C. informed 通知；D. warned 警告。根据后文“Iger, now 72, replied: ‘Well, one thing you can do is keep coming to our shareholders’ meeting.’”可知，Iger 在回答她，所以是 Borgstadt 询问 Iger。A 项。

【29 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：在她参加的大多数会议上，她都问过迪士尼首席执行官 Bob Iger 最终如何取代他。A. support 支持；B. approach 靠近；C. replace 代替；D. attract 吸引。根据前文“she wants to become Disney’s CEO”可知，Borgstadt 想成为迪士尼的首席执行官，所以问迪士尼首席执行官 Bob Iger 最终如何取代他。故选 C 项。

【30 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：对迪士尼的热爱一直存在于 Borgstadt 的家庭中。A. dream 梦；B. plan 计划；C. family 家庭；D. generation 一代人。根据后文“Her grandmother bought her and her younger sister a single share when they were children. It was her mother, Jan, who suggested she attend the shareholder meeting”可知，她的祖母给她们买了一股股票。是她的母亲简建议她参加股东大会，所以对迪士尼的热爱一直存在于 Borgstadt 的家庭中。故选 C 项。

【31 题详解】考查副词词义辨析。句意：她的母亲简建议她定期参加股东大会。A. consequently 因此；B. regularly 定期地；C. instantly 立刻；D. gradually 逐步地。根据前文“has been _____ 4 _____ the company’s shareholder (股东) meetings since she was three years old.”可知，Borgstadt 从三岁起就一直参加公司的股东大会，所以是定期参加。选 B 项。

【32 题详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：Borgstadt 承认，她有朝一日成为老板的梦想并不容易实现，这需要一个类似迪士尼一个世纪以来一直在创造的童话故事。A. accepts 同意、承认；B. recalls 回忆；C. proves 证明；D. doubts 怀疑。

根据后文“her dream of one day becoming the boss will not be easy to achieve”结合选项可知，应该是 Borgstadt 知道自己的梦想实现很难。故选 A 项。

【33 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：Borgstadt 承认，她有朝一日成为老板的梦想并不容易实现，这需要一个类似迪士尼一个世纪以来一直在创造的童话故事。A. character 性格；B. theme 主题；C. membership 会员；D. fairytale 童话故事。根据后文“Disney has been creating for a century”可知，迪士尼一个世纪以来一直在创造的是童话故事。故选 D 项。

【34 题详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但她决心努力提升自己的地位，从让人们感受到她在会议上的存在。A. anxious 焦虑的；B. qualified 有资格的；C. determined 有决心的；D. content 满意的。根据后文“work her way up”结合选项，可知应是她决心努力提升自己的地位。故选 C 项。

【35 题详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：但她决心努力提升自己的地位，从让人们感受到她在会议上的存在。A. creation 创造；B. presence 存在；C. honesty 诚实；D. kindness 善良。根据前文“But she is _____ 14 _____ to work her way up”可知，Borgstadt 决定提高自己的地位，所以是提高自己在会议上的存在感。故选 B 项。

第二节(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

Tea is commonly considered native to Southern China. However, in a garden in Geling village in Metog county in the Tibet autonomous region, the morning air is filled with the sweet aroma of _____ 36 _____ (fresh) picked tea.

Tsering Yangdron, a 25-year-old Monba, one of the ethnic groups _____ 37 _____ live in this region, skillfully makes her way through the garden, carefully picking tender tea leaves and tossing them into a bamboo basket tied to her waist. Tea picking _____ 38 _____ (become) a habit for her over the past five years. After she is done, Tsering Yangdron goes back home, where she also runs a homestay. “We have come up with _____ 39 _____ dish of fresh tea buds fried with eggs,” she said. A kilogram of fresh tea buds _____ 40 _____ (sell) for 300 yuan. Once _____ 41 _____ (dry) and processed to make green tea, their value increases significantly.

Geling was once inaccessible as a result of the dense forests, _____ 42 _____ the opening of the Metog highway in 2013 significantly improved connectivity and created opportunities for economic growth. Prior to Huang Jiabin’s appointment _____ 43 _____ the village’s Party secretary, the tea plantation in Geling was a neglected piece of land.

“_____ 44 _____ (realize) the valley was suitable for growing tea, since 2018, we have improved the management of the tea plantation, introduced advanced planting techniques and provided training for _____ 45 _____ (village),” Huang said.

【答案】36. freshly 37. that/who 38. has become 39. a 40. sells 41. dried 42. but/yet 43. as 44. Realizing 45. villagers

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍西藏自治区梅托县歌岭村种茶来繁荣经济。

【36 题详解】考查副词。句意：然而，在西藏自治区梅托县歌岭村的一个花园里，早晨的空气中弥漫着新鲜采茶的甜蜜香气。分析可知，设空处修饰形容词 picked，应用副词作状语，故填 freshly。

【37 题详解】考查定语从句。句意：25 岁的门巴族次仁阳德（Tsering Yangdron）是生活在这个地区的少数民族之一，她熟练地穿过花园，小心翼翼地采摘嫩茶叶，把它们扔进绑在腰间的竹篮里。设空处引导限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 the ethnic groups，指物，关系代词在从句中作主语，故填 that/who。

【38 题详解】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：在过去的五年里，采茶已经成为她的一种习惯。设空处为谓语，根据时间状语 over the past five years，应用现在完成时，主语 Tea picking，谓语用第三人称单数，故填 has become。

【39 题详解】考查冠词。句意：她说：“我们想出了一道菜，用新鲜的茶芽炒鸡蛋。”设空处修饰名词 dish，表泛指，应用冠词，dish 以辅音音素开头，故填 a。

【40 题详解】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：一公斤新鲜的茶芽售价 300 元。设空处为谓语，描述一般事实，用一般现在时，主语是 A kilogram of fresh tea buds，谓语用第三人称单数，sell 用主动表被动，故填 sells。

【41 题详解】考查状语从句的省略。句意：一旦干燥并加工成绿茶，它们的价值就会大大增加。此处为 once+过去分词作状语的省略形式，还原为完整的句子应该是 once they are dried and processed to make green tea 的条件状语从句，当从句和主句主语是同一主语时，且从句含有 be 动词时，从句省略主语和 be 动词。故填 dried。

【42 题详解】考查连词。句意：由于森林茂密，歌岭一度人迹罕至，但 2013 年 Metog 高速公路的开通大大改善了连通性，并为经济增长创造了机会。根据句意可知，设空处前后两句为并列句，表转折关系，故填 but/yet。

【43 题详解】考查介词。句意：在黄家斌被任命为村支书之前，葛岭的茶园是一块被忽视的土地。根据下文“the village’s Party secretary”可知是作为村支书被任命，应用介词 as，故填 as。

【44 题详解】考查动名词。句意：黄说：“意识到这个山谷适合种植茶叶，自 2018 年以来，我们改善了茶园的管理，引进了先进的种植技术，并为村民提供了培训。”设空处为主语，应用动名词形式，句首单词首字母大写，故填 Realizing。

【45 题详解】考查名词。句意：同上。设空处为介词 for 的宾语，应用名词，根据句意可知是村民 villager，可数名词，应用复数形式，表示不止一个村民，故填 villagers。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 假如你是某国际学校学生李华，最近你校学生会发起了“绿色地球，从我做起”的主题活动，作为学生会成员，请你为该活动写一封倡议书。内容要点如下：

1. 活动目的；2. 提出建议；3. 发出呼吁。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；2. 请按如下格式作答。

Dear students,

The Student Union

【答案】Dear students,

With the aim of protecting the environment, we have launched an activity on the theme of “Building a green Earth starts from me”.

Ambitious as the mission seems, some simple acts do make a difference. Firstly, remember to save electricity by turning off the electric devices once you stop using them. Secondly, give away your old things such as textbooks that are still in good condition for reuse. Last but not least, you should learn to sort the garbage scientifically so that it can be dealt with more effectively.

In a word, reduce, reuse and recycle. Every bit counts and let's join hands and take immediate action from now on.

The Student Union

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生为校学生会发起的“绿色地球，从我做起”主题活动写一封倡议书。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

目的：aim→purpose 记得：remember→keep in mind 捐赠：give away→donate 总之：in a word→in all

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：With the aim of protecting the environment, we have launched an activity on the theme of “Building a green Earth starts from me”.

拓展句：We have launched an activity on the theme of “Building a green Earth starts from me”, whose aim is to protect the environment.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Ambitious as the mission seems, some simple acts do make a difference.（运用了 as 引导的让步状语从句的倒装结构）

【高分句型 2】Secondly, give away your old things such as textbooks that are still in good condition for reuse.（运用了 that 引导的定语从句）

【高分句型 3】Last but not least, you should learn to sort the garbage scientifically so that it can be dealt with more effectively.（运用了 so that 引导的目的状语从句）

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。

The economic downturn caught us. We sold our ranch and moved to town, Mother had decided to open a day nursery. She had had no training, but that didn't stand in her way. She sent away for correspondence courses in child care, did the lessons and in six months formally qualified herself for the task. It wasn't long before she had a full enrollment and a waiting list. I accepted all this as a perfectly normal instance of Mother's ability. But neither the nursery nor the motel my parents bought later had provided enough income to send my sister and me to college. In two years I would be ready for college. Time was running out, and Mother was anxious for ways to save money. It was clear that Dad could do no more than he was doing already — farming 80 acres in addition to holding a full-time job. A few months after we'd sold the motel, Mother arrived home with a used green typewriter.

“That's all we can afford,” Mother said. “It's good enough to learn on.” And from that day on, as soon as the table was cleared and the dishes were done, Mother would disappear into her sewing room to practice. The slow tap, tap, tap went on some nights until midnight. Soon I heard Mother got a job at the radio station. I was not the least bit surprised, or impressed. But she was wild with joy.

Monday, after her first day at work, I could see that the excitement was gone.

Tuesday, Dad made dinner and cleaned the kitchen. Mother stayed in her sewing room, practicing. “Is Mother all right?” I asked Dad. “She's having a little trouble with her typing,” he said. “She needs to practice. I think she'd appreciate it if we all

helped out a bit more. You might just remember that she is working primarily so you can go to college.”

注意：

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

Wednesday, I arrived home earlier and was surprised by what I saw — Mother was crying in the corner of the couch.

Mother took another job earning half, but the evening practice sessions on the old green typewriter continued.

【答案】One possible version:

Wednesday, I arrived home earlier and was surprised by what I saw — Mother was crying in the corner of the couch. I approached cautiously and touched her shoulder. “Mother?” I said. “What’s happened?” She took a long breath and managed a weak smile. “I’m going to lose this new job. I can’t type fast enough. I guess we all have to fail sometime,” Mother said quietly. I could sense her pain and the tension of holding back the strong emotions that were interrupted by my arrival. Suddenly, something inside me turned. I reached out and put my arms around her. She broke then. Sitting beside her on the couch, I began very slowly to understand the pressures on her.

Mother took another job earning half, but the evening practice sessions on the old green typewriter continued. I had a very different feeling now when I passed her door at night and heard her tapping away. I knew there was something more going on in there than a woman learning to type. And I knew there was something strong growing in my heart. In time we harvested the fruits of labor. I went to college. Years after, I proudly accepted a job as a newspaper reporter, and Mother had already been a journalist with our hometown paper. Now the old green typewriter sits in my office, unrepaired. It is a reminder — not of failure, but of my mother’s courage, the courage to go ahead.

【导语】本文以事件为线索展开，经济衰退影响了作者一家的生活，家里不得不卖掉农场，搬到城里，母亲从零开始学起在六个月后开了一家日托所，但是母亲的日托所和父亲的汽车旅馆的收入都无法满足作者和妹妹上大学的需求。父亲已非常忙碌无法做更多的事情，在卖掉汽车旅馆后母亲买了旧的打字机，开始勤奋地练习打字，不久后在广播电台找到一份工作，她非常兴奋。但是周一的时候，母亲上班的第一天，她的兴奋就消失了。周二，父亲向作者解释这是因为母亲在打字上遇到了问题，并提醒作者这一切都是为了作者可以上大学。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“周三，我提早到家，看到的情景让我很吃惊——妈妈在沙发的角落里哭。”和第二段首句内容中的“母亲找了另一份工作”可知，第一段可描写作者上前询问母亲发生了什么事，母亲告知作者自己丢了打字的新工作，然后作者上前安慰母亲。

②由第二段首句内容“母亲找了另一份工作，挣一半的钱，但晚上仍在那台旧的绿色打字机上练习。”可知，第二段可描写在一家人的努力下，作者成功上了大学，母亲也取得了成就，作者因母亲的这一段经历有所感悟。

2.续写线索：母亲在哭泣——作者上前询问——作者安慰母亲——母亲另找工作，继续练习打字——一家人付出有所收获——作者感悟

3.词汇激活

行为类

①靠近：approach/go toward/go near

②感觉到：sense/feel/discern

③理解：understand/comprehend

④收获：harvest/gather/bring in

情绪类

①痛苦：pain/agony

②勇气：courage/bravery/fearlessness

【点睛】[高分句型 1] I could sense her pain and the tension of holding back the strong emotions that were interrupted by my arrival. (关系代词 that 引导限制性定语从句修饰先行词 the strong emotions)

[高分句型 2] I had a very different feeling now when I passed her door at night and heard her tapping away. (从属连词 when 引导时间状语从句)