

C

A new study reveals new clues about the subtle(微妙的) but previously poorly understood evolutionary dance happening between temperatures and changes in the size of animal body parts. The new research offers important insights about how birds may adapt to the rapid rise in temperatures driven by global climate change.

For the study in Nature Communications, the researchers looked at nearly 7, 000 species of terrestrial non migratory birds—which is nearly two-thirds of all bird species—and focused on how bird species has evolved in ambient temperature(温度的梯度) and other factors of selection.

Two widely accepted “rules” in biology indicate that as local temperatures change, animals are likely to adjust heat transfer capabilities by changing the size of their bodies and extremities(四肢).

Biologist Carl Bergmann’s rule states that colder climates **spawn** bigger bodies because they help keep heat while smaller bodies help shed it. As a result, a polar bear is more than 2 1/2 times as tall at the shoulder as a sun bear from equatorial regions.

Zoologist Joel Asaph Allen’s rule deals with extremities, such as limbs, ears, and beaks, stating that animals in colder climates tend to have smaller extremities because extremities tend to have more surface than volume and are uniquely suited to shed heat. For example, arctic hares have evolved short legs and ears, whereas desert jackrabbits have evolved very long legs and ears.

“The problem is that everything we know about ecology tells us that changing the size of bodies and extremities can be problematic,” says lead author Carlos Botero, an associate professor of integrative biology at the University of Texas at Austin.

For example, if body size decreases, birds may not be able to hunt the same food as their ancestors. Similarly, if the average size or shape of a bill changes, birds may become less efficient foragers(觅食者) or have trouble producing typical mating calls.

It is not surprising that many prior studies have failed to find evidence for these predictions and that these so-called biological rules are currently controversial. The new study could clarify that debate by showing that although the patterns that Bergmann and Allen predicted occur in the wild, the two separate mechanisms complement each other.

8. What is the new study about?

- A. The two rules proposed by previous researchers.
- B. The differences between animals in cold and warm areas.
- C. The effect global climate change has on animals’ foraging.
- D. The way birds evolve in response to the rising temperature.

9. What does the underlined word “**spawn**” in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. make for
- B. bring in
- C. arise from
- D. wipeout

10. According to the passage, the birds in the colder areas tend to have\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. bigger bodies and longer legs.
- B. bigger bodies and shorter legs.
- C. smaller bodies and longer legs.
- D. smaller bodies and shorter legs.

11. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The two rules with separate mechanisms are contradictory.
- B. The new study combines the prior studies and the two rules.
- C. The new study provides supporting evidence for the two rules.
- D. The two rules show animals change the body size to keep heat

【答案】8. D 9. A 10. B 11. C

【导语】这是一篇说明文。一项新的研究揭示了在温度和动物身体部位大小变化之间发生的微妙但以前鲜为人知的进化跳跃的新线索。这项新研究为鸟类如何适应全球气候变化导致的气温迅速上升提供了重要的见解。文章对此进行了介绍。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“A new study reveals new clues about the subtle(微妙的) but previously poorly understood evolutionary dance happening between temperatures and changes in the size of animal body parts. The new research offers

important insights about how birds may adapt to the rapid rise in temperatures driven by global climate change.(一项新的研究揭示了在温度和动物身体部位大小变化之间发生的微妙但以前鲜为人知的进化跳跃的新线索。这项新研究为鸟类如何适应全球气候变化导致的气温迅速上升提供了重要的见解。)”可知，这项新研究是关于鸟类对气温上升的反应。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第四段第二句 “As a result, a polar bear is more than 2 1/2 times as tall at the shoulder as a sun bear from equatorial regions.(因此，北极熊的肩高是赤道地区马来熊的 2.5 倍多。)”可知，此处是指较冷的气候会导致更大的动物体型，所以 spawn 意为 “引起，导致”。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段第二句 “For example, arctic hares have evolved short legs and ears, whereas desert jackrabbits have evolved very long legs and ears.(例如，北极野兔进化出了短腿和耳朵，而沙漠大野兔进化出了非常长的腿和耳朵。)”和第四段第二句 “As a result, a polar bear is more than 2 1/2 times as tall at the shoulder as a sun bear from equatorial regions.(因此，北极熊的肩高是赤道地区马来熊的 2.5 倍多。)”可知，寒冷地区的鸟类往往有更大的身体和更短的腿。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句 “The new study could clarify that debate by showing that although the patterns that Bergmann and Allen predicted occur in the wild, the two separate mechanisms complement each other.(这项新的研究表明，尽管 Bergmann 和 Allen 预测的模式在野外也会出现，但这两种不同的机制是互补的，从而澄清了这一争论。)”和第一段 “A new study reveals new clues about the subtle(微妙的) but previously poorly understood evolutionary dance happening between temperatures and changes in the size of animal body parts. The new research offers important insights about how birds may adapt to the rapid rise in temperatures driven by global climate change.(一项新的研究揭示了在温度和动物身体部位大小变化之间发生的微妙但以前鲜为人知的进化跳跃的新线索。这项新研究为鸟类如何适应全球气候变化导致的气温迅速上升提供了重要的见解。)”可知，这项新研究为这两条规则提供了支持性证据。故选 C。

D

U.S. forests could worsen global warming instead of easing it because they are being destroyed by natural disasters and are losing their ability to absorb planet-warming gases as they get older, a new Agriculture Department report says.

U.S. forests currently absorb 11 percent of U.S carbon emissions, or 150 million metric tons of carbon a year, equal to the combined emissions from 40 coal power plants, the report says. It predicts that the ability of forests to absorb carbon will start falling quickly after 2025 and that forests could emit up to 100 million metric tons of carbon a year as their emissions from rotting trees exceed their carbon absorption. Forests could become a “substantial carbon source” by 2070, the USDA report says.

The prediction suggests that the loss of forests as a natural carbon absorber will require the U.S. to cut emissions more rapidly to reach net zero, said Lynn Riley, a senior manager of climate science at the American Forest Foundation.

“Ten percent of our domestic emissions. That is a really significant portion,” Riley said. “As we work to decarbonize...forests are one of the greatest tools at our disposal. If we were to lose that, it means the U.S. will contribute that much more in emissions.”

The loss of carbon absorption is driven in part by natural disasters such as wildfires, tornadoes and hurricanes, which are increasing in frequency and strength as global temperatures rise. The disasters destroy forestland, disrupting their ecosystem and decreasing their ability to absorb carbon, Riley said.

Exploitation of forested areas, which the report projects will continue to increase, is having the same effect as people increasingly move to the so-called wild and urban interface.

The trees’ ability to absorb carbon weakens overtime. Older, mature trees absorb less carbon than younger trees of the same species, and the U.S. forests are rapidly aging, the report found.

More aggressive forest management can help by cutting down a small portion of aging forests to make ways for younger trees that absorb more carbon, Riley said. A thorough study of each forest should be done before removing older trees, Riley said, comparing forest management to prescribing the proper drugs to a patient.

12. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Coal power plants emit 150 million metric tons of carbon every year
- B. Cutting down all older trees is an effective way to solve the problem.

- C. A new study of forest should be conducted after removing older trees.  
D. Forests are likely to shift from a carbon absorber to an emission source.

13. What can we infer from what Riley said in paragraph 3 and 4?

- A. Forests play a crucial role in holding carbon.  
B. Forests are no longer a natural carbon absorber.  
C. The U.S makes contributions to decarbonization.  
D. Achieving net zero emissions is within easy reach.

14. The following factors can cause the loss of carbon absorption EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aging forests  
B. natural disasters  
C. global warming  
D. development of forests

15. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Cutting Carbon Helps Slow Global Warming.  
B. Global Warming Is Becoming Worse Gradually.  
C. Forests Are Losing Their Ability to Hold Carbon.  
D. Planting More Trees Is at The Top of The Agenda.

【答案】12. D 13. A 14. D 15. C

【导语】这是一篇说明文。美国农业部的一份新报告称，美国的森林正在遭受自然灾害的破坏，随着年龄的增长，它们正在失去吸收温室气体的能力，这可能会加剧全球变暖，而不是缓解全球变暖。文章对此进行了详细介绍。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段最后两句 “It predicts that the ability of forests to absorb carbon will start falling quickly after 2025 and that forests could emit up to 100 million metric tons of carbon a year as their emissions from rotting trees exceed their carbon absorption. Forests could become a “substantial carbon source” by 2070, the USDA report says.(它预测，森林吸收碳的能力将在 2025 年之后开始迅速下降，森林每年可能排放高达 1 亿吨的碳，因为腐烂的树木排放的碳超过了它们吸收的碳。美国农业部的报告称，到 2070 年，森林可能成为“重要的碳源”。)”可知，森林很可能从碳吸收器转变为排放源。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段第二句 ““As we work to decarbonize...forests are one of the greatest tools at our disposal. If we were to lose that, it means the U.S. will contribute that much more in emissions.”(“在我们努力脱碳的过程中……森林是我们可以利用的最伟大的工具之一。如果我们失去了这一点，这意味着美国将贡献更多的排放。”)”可知，从莱利在第 3 段和第 4 段所说的话中可以推断出森林在储存碳方面起着至关重要的作用。故选 A。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段第一句 “The loss of carbon absorption is driven in part by natural disasters such as wildfires, tornadoes and hurricanes, which are increasing in frequency and strength as global temperatures rise.(吸收损失部分是由野火、龙卷风和飓风等自然灾害造成的，随着全球气温上升，这些自然灾害的频率和强度都在增加。)”可知，自然灾害和全球变暖都会引起碳吸收损失，根据第一段 “U.S. forests could worsen global warming instead of easing it because they are being destroyed by natural disasters and are losing their ability to absorb planet-warming gases as they get older, a new Agriculture Department report says.(美国农业部的一份新报告称，美国的森林正在遭受自然灾害的破坏，随着年龄的增长，它们正在失去吸收温室气体的能力，这可能会加剧全球变暖，而不是缓解全球变暖。)”可知，树木老化也会引起碳吸收损失。故选 D。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “U.S. forests could worsen global warming instead of easing it because they are being destroyed by natural disasters and are losing their ability to absorb planet-warming gases as they get older, a new Agriculture Department report says.(美国农业部的一份新报告称，美国的森林正在遭受自然灾害的破坏，随着年龄的增长，它们正在失去吸收温室气体的能力，这可能会加剧全球变暖，而不是缓解全球变暖。)”可知，文章主要是讲随着树木的老龄化，森林正在失去吸收温室气体的能力。故选 C。

第二节(共 5 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

The World Book Day, also called World Book and Copyright Day, falls on April 23<sup>rd</sup>. \_\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_ Reading extensively exposes you to new ideas and knowledge, improves your concentration and memory, and enhances your creativity and critical thinking skills.

Despite the importance of reading, many students today don't have a good habit of reading. There are a few reasons for this: lack of time and motivation, abundance of digital distractions and failure to stick to reading. However, these challenges can be overcome with your conscious efforts.

First, you need to make time for reading by limiting time spent on social media or other leisure activities. Start with just 15—30 minutes a day of reading and you can work your way up to longer sessions. 17 Many libraries also have digital book options if you prefer e-readers or audiobooks.

Second, build the habit by scheduling reading time each day and sticking to it. 18 Even just having a regular routine on certain days of the week, such as reading Monday to Friday after dinner for example, can help you cement(巩固, 加强) it as a habit.

Finally, track your progress to stay on track. Set monthly reading goals to achieve and record the books you read, how long the sessions were and any key insights gained. It is a traditional way to write on a notebook. 19.

By making reading a priority, limiting distractions, setting a regular schedule, and tracking your progress, you can successfully develop the habit of reading. 20 So take the first step to cultivate this important habit today. Your future self will surely thank you for it.

A. Today using an app may make it easier to achieve.

B. The goal of the day is to engage people in reading.

C. Habits are formed through consistency and repetition.

D. Developing a habit of reading is particularly unnecessary.

E. Protecting the copyright is likely to be the focus of the day.

F. A lifelong love of reading will enrich your life in so many ways.

G. Find books you are genuinely interested in to help build motivation.

【答案】16. B 17. G 18. C 19. A 20. F

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了养成阅读这一良好习惯的几种方式。

【16 题详解】

前文 “The World Book Day, also called World Book and Copyright Day, falls on April 23<sup>rd</sup>. (4 月 23 日是世界图书日，也称为世界图书和版权日。)” 引出世界图书日，空处应承接上文，围绕读书日这一天展开论述，B 项 “这一天的目标是让人们参与阅读。” 符合题意，选项中的 the day 指代前文中的 The World Book Day。故选 B。

【17 题详解】

后文 “Many libraries also have digital book options if you prefer e-readers or audiobooks.(如果你喜欢电子阅读器或有声读物，许多图书馆也有电子书可供选择。)” 讲述了可以选择图书馆的电子书，根据句中的 also 可知，空处应讲述可以选择其他某种图书类型，G 项 “找一些你真正感兴趣的书来帮助建立（阅读的）动力。” 符合题意。故选 G。

【18 题详解】

本段首句 “Second, build the habit by scheduling reading time each day and sticking to it.(其次，通过每天安排阅读时间并坚持来促成习惯的养成。)” 是段落主旨句，讲述了要每天坚持阅读，养成阅读习惯，空处应承接上文，C 项 “习惯是通过坚持和重复培养起来的。” 符合题意，且选项中的 Habits 和前文中的 habit 对应。故选 C。

【19 题详解】

前文 “Set monthly reading goals to achieve and record the books you read, how long the sessions were and any key insights gained. It is a traditional way to write on a notebook.(设定每月的阅读目标，以实现并记录你读过的书、课程时间以及获得的任何关键见解。在笔记本上写是一种传统方式。)” 讲述了在笔记本上记录你读过的书、课程时间以及获得的任何关键见解，这是一种传统方式，空处应承接上文，讲述传统之外的其他记录方式，A 项 “如今，使用应用程序可能会使其更容易实现。” 符合题意。故选 A。

【20 题详解】

后文 “So take the first step to cultivate this important habit today. Your future self will surely thank you for it.(所以，今天就迈出培养这个重要习惯的第一步。你未来的自己一定会为此感谢你。)” 呼吁迈出培养阅读习惯的第一步，这将有助于塑造更好的自己，由 So 可知，空前应讲述这个习惯对读者自身的好处，与后句形成因果关系，F 项 “终身热爱阅读会在很多方面丰富你的生活。” 符合题意。故选 F。

第三部分：语言运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)



阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The first cable car originated from San Francisco. They were invented before the automobile in the days when horse-drawn streetcars were the popular public transportation.

One day, Andrew Hallidie, whose father was the inventor of the wire rope, witnessed a terrible \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ involving a streetcar for which it was that \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ the idea of the cable railway. He was wandering around the street when he noticed a horse struggling to \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ the streetcar up Jackson Street. It's \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ and was dragged back down a hill, passengers and goods \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ out of the carriage. This scene triggered Hallidie to find a \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ way to transport people and things.

Back home, Hallidie \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ strands of wire ropes to make wire cables, believing the cables would be \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ enough to pull the cable cars. Then he found someone to help him \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ the cars, with difficulty but successfully. He also managed to get the help of William E. Eppelsheimer, a German engineer, who \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ the first cable car line. Finally, Hallidie obtained a formal \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ from a lawyer named Benjamin Brooks to build a valid system.

August 2, 1873 saw the first trial of the cable car. Originally, Hallidie hired a grip man to operate the car. But after looking down the \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ hill, the man refused firmly. Hallidie decided to \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ it by himself from Jones Street to Kearney Street by way of Clay Street, known as the Clay Street Hill line today. About one month after the test run, the Line opened for \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ use. From then on, other lines opened in San Francisco as well as in other U.S cities and cities overseas. Till now, San Francisco is the only city where the cable car still \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |               |               |                |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. accident     | B. horse      | C. quarrel    | D. game        |
| 22. A. reminded     | B. conceived  | C. recalled   | D. convinced   |
| 23. A. catch        | B. push       | C. kick       | D. pull        |
| 24. A. slipped      | B. slid       | C. ran        | D. jumped      |
| 25. A. collapsing   | B. falling    | C. erupting   | D. unfolding   |
| 26. A. wiser        | B. rougher    | C. safer      | D. broader     |
| 27. A. twisted      | B. revised    | C. fixed      | D. divided     |
| 28. A. long         | B. thick      | C. rough      | D. strong      |
| 29. A. manufacture  | B. sell       | C. design     | D. advertise   |
| 30. A. took on      | B. pulled up  | C. built up   | D. laid out    |
| 31. A. announcement | B. permission | C. commitment | D. appointment |
| 32. A. wide         | B. steep      | C. primitive  | D. remote      |
| 33. A. fetch        | B. drag       | C. drive      | D. direct      |
| 34. A. public       | B. personal   | C. outside    | D. external    |
| 35. A. hatches      | B. refreshes  | C. operates   | D. casts       |

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

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Andrew Hallidie 因看到一场马拉货车摔倒的事故，迸发了发明缆车的想法。

【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：一天，安德鲁·哈利迪（Andrew Hallidie），他的父亲是钢丝绳的发明者，目睹了一场可怕的故事，涉及一辆马车，正是因为这辆马车，缆车轨道的想法应运而生。A. accident 事故；B. horse 马；C. quarrel 吵架；D. game 游戏。由下文“was dragged back down a hill (被拖下山)”可知，马车被拖下山，这是发生了一场事故。故选 A 项。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一天，安德鲁·哈利迪（Andrew Hallidie），他的父亲是钢丝绳的发明者，目睹了一场可怕的故事，涉及一辆马车，正是因为这辆马车，缆车轨道的想法应运而生。A. reminded 提醒；B. conceived 想出、构想；C. recalled 使想起；D. convinced 说服。由下文“This scene triggered Hallidie to find a \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ way to transport people and things. (这一幕促使哈利迪去找到一种 \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ 的方式来运送人和物)”可知，马车被拖下山这一事故使缆车轨道的想法被构想出来。故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当他在街上闲逛时，他注意到一匹马正奋力将马车拉上杰克逊街。A. catch 抓住；B. push 推；C. kick 踢；D. pull 拉。与下文“was dragged back down a hill (被拖下山)”马车被拖下山相对照，此处是在讲马正奋力将马车拉上杰克逊街。故选 D 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它滑了一滑，被拖下山，乘客和货物从车厢里掉了出来。A. slipped (意外而不自主地) 滑落、下降；B. slid (在一个光滑的表面持续地) 滑动；C. ran 跑步；D. jumped 跳跃。由下文“was dragged back down a hill (被拖下山)”可知，马应该是滑了一滑，才被拖下山的。故选 A 项。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它滑了一滑，被拖下山，乘客和货物从车厢里掉了出来。A. collapsing 倒塌；B. falling 落(到)；C. erupting 爆发；D. unfolding 展开。由上文“was dragged back down a hill (被拖下山)”可知，发生了马车被拖下山事故，乘客和货物肯定也从车厢里掉了出来，才能体现事故场景。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这一幕促使哈利迪找到了一种更安全的方式来运送人和物。A. wiser 更聪明的；B. rougher 更粗糙的；C. safer 更安全的；D. broader 更广泛的。由上文语境可知，发生了马车被拖下山事故，乘客和货物从车厢里掉了出来，这危险的场景使哈利迪想找到一种更安全的方式来运送人和物。故选 C 项。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：回到家里，哈利迪把几股钢丝绳拧成钢缆，相信这些钢缆足够坚固，可以拉动缆车。A. twisted 扭转；B. revised 修正；C. fixed 修理；D. divided 分开。由下文“strands of wire ropes to make wire cables”可知，此处指哈利迪把几股钢丝绳拧成钢缆，去增加钢缆的结实性。故选 A 项。

【28 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：回到家里，哈利迪把几股钢丝绳拧成钢缆，相信这些钢缆足够坚固，可以拉动缆车。A. long 长的；B. thick 厚的；C. rough 粗糙的；D. strong 坚强的。由上文“strands of wire ropes to make wire cables”可知，把几股钢丝绳拧成钢缆，增加了钢缆的结实性，让钢缆足够坚固以拉动缆车。故选 D 项。

【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后他找人帮他设计汽车，虽然困难重重，但还是成功了。A. manufacture 生产；B. sell 卖；C. design 设计；D. advertise 做广告。由本处语境和缆车的发明可知，他找人帮他设计缆车。故选 C 项。

【30 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：他还设法得到了德国工程师 William E. Eppelsheimer 的帮助，他铺设了第一条缆车线路。A. took on 承担；B. pulled up 拔起；C. built up 建立；D. laid out 铺开、排列。由缆车的发明和下文“the first cable car line”可知，此处指铺设第一条缆车线路。故选 D 项。

【31 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：最后，哈利迪从一位名叫 Benjamin Brooks 的律师那里获得了建立有效系统的正式许可。A. announcement 宣布；B. permission 许可；C. commitment 承诺；D. appointment 约会。由下文“a lawyer”和“to build a valid system”可知，律师工作内容与法律许可等相关，哈利迪想建立有效的缆车系统，是需要获得政府许可的。故选 B 项。

【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但在看了看陡峭的山坡后，那个人坚决拒绝了。A. wide 广泛的；B. steep 陡峭的；C. primitive 原始的；D. remote 遥远的。由下文“the man refused firmly”可知，应该是一个陡峭的山坡，看到害怕，那个人才拒绝的。故选 B 项。

【33 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：哈利迪决定自己开车从琼斯街经过克莱街到科尔尼街，今天被称为克莱街希尔线。A. fetch 拿来；B. drag 拖；C. drive 开车；D. direct 指示。由上文“the man refused firmly (那个人坚决拒绝了)”和下文“it by himself”可知，雇佣的人看到陡峭的山坡后拒绝试车，最后哈利迪亲自上阵，自己开车。故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：试运行大约一个月后，该线路向公众开放。A. public 公共的；B. personal 个人的；C. outside 外面的；D. external 外部的。呼应下文“From then on, other lines opened in San Francisco as well as in other U.S cities and cities overseas. (从那时起，其他线路在旧金山以及美国其他城市和海外城市开通)”其它线路向公众开放，试运行大约一个月后，发现安全性很好，该线路向公众开放。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：到目前为止，旧金山是唯一一个缆车仍在运营的城市。A. hatches 孵化；B. refreshes 刷新；C. operates 使运行；D. casts 投射。由上文 “The first cable car originated from San Francisco. (第一辆缆车起源于旧金山)” 和本处语境可知，作为第一辆缆车起源的旧金山，其缆车仍在运营。故选 C 项。

## 第二节(共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

### Torch festival of the Ethnic minority

The Torch Festival, the grandest festival of the Yi people, is held around the 24th day of the sixth month of the lunar calendar. The Yi people think fire possesses a superhuman power\_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_can drive away evil and frighten off ghosts. They have\_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_a special relationship with fire that they call themselves the “fire nationality”.

During the festival, torches, 20-30cm \_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_diameter, a replaced upright in front of houses. At the entrance to the villages, a grand “torch tower”, standing more than 20 metres high and\_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ (make) of pine branches and dry firewood,\_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_. (decorate) with fresh flowers and fruits.

At last, with expectation and wishes\_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ (come) the long-awaited moment. After dinner, as darkness casts its shadow, young and old,\_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ (dress) in their most ceremonial and splendid costumes decorated with sparkling ornaments, rush\_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_ (excite) to the “torch tower” square. Cheers and screams of delight burst from the crowd, while the soaring flames brighten the darkness of the night and warm everyone present at the scene.

On such a brilliant and marvelous night, the\_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ (participate) are overjoyed by the grand spectacle and the atmosphere of celebration. Young men and women sing and dance hand in hand around the bonfire\_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (express) their gratitude for a life of plenty and good wishes for the coming year.

【答案】36. that##which 37. such 38. in 39. made 40. is decorated 41. comes 42. dressed  
43. excitedly 44. participants 45. to express

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍少数民族火把节。

【36 题详解】考查定语从句。句意：彝族认为火具有驱邪驱鬼的神力。此处 a superhuman power 是先行词，指物，在后面的限制性定语从句中作主语，定语从句由关系代词 that/which 引导。故填 that/which。

【37 题详解】

考查结果状语从句。句意：他们与火有着如此特殊的关系，他们称自己为“火族”。根据句中 a special relationship，可知由 such 修饰，且 such 与后面的 that 构成结果状语从句，such...that...意为“如此……以致于……”。故填 such。

【38 题详解】

考查介词。句意：节日期间，直径 20-30 厘米的火炬被替换为房屋前的立柱。表示“在直径上”用介词 in。故填 in。

【39 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：在村庄的入口处，有一座高大的“火炬塔”，高 20 多米，由松枝和干木柴制成，上面装饰着鲜花和水果。设空处与 a grand “torch tower”之间是被动关系，用过去分词。故填 made。

【40 题详解】

考查一般现在时的被动语态和主谓一致。句意：在村庄的入口处，有一座高大的“火炬塔”，高 20 多米，由松枝和干木柴制成，上面装饰着鲜花和水果。该句在描述一个客观事实，且句子主语 a grand “torch tower”为第三人称单数，和谓语动词 decorate 之间是被动关系，是一般现在时的被动语态。故填 is decorated。

【41 题详解】

考查一般现在时。句意：最后，带着期待和祝福，期待已久的时刻到来了。该句是全部倒装，在描述一个客观事实，句子用一般现在时，且主语是单数第三人称形式，所以谓语动词用动词的第三人称单数形式。故填 comes。

【42 题详解】

考查过去分词作后置定语。句意：晚饭后，夜幕降临，老老少少穿着最隆重、最华丽的服装，装饰着闪闪发光的饰品，兴奋地涌向“火炬塔”广场。固定短语：be dressed in “穿着……，戴着……”，此处是形容词短语作后置定语。故填 dressed。

【43 题详解】

考查副词。句意：晚饭后，夜幕降临，老老少少穿着最隆重、最华丽的服装，装饰着闪闪发光的饰品，兴奋地涌向“火炬塔”广场。此处是副词修饰动词 rush。故填 excitedly。

【44 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：在这样一个辉煌而奇妙的夜晚，参加者为这壮观的场面和庆祝的气氛而欣喜若狂。此处用名词复数作主语。故填 participants。

【45 题详解】

考查不定式作目的状语。句意：青年男女手拉手围着篝火唱歌跳舞，以表达他们对丰饶生活的感激之情和对来年的美好祝愿。此处是动词不定式作目的状语。故填 **to express**。