**七校联盟2024年第一学月联考**

**高三英语试题**

**本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分。**

**满分150分，考试时间120分钟。**

**注意事项：**

**1．答题前，务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在答题卡规定的位置上。**

**2．答选择题时，必须使用2B铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。**

**3．答非选择题时，必须使用0.5毫米黑色签字笔，将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。**

**4．考试结束后，将答题卷交回。**

**第I卷**

**第一部分 听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**做题时，请先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。**

**第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

1. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

How does the woman sound in the end?

A. Relieved. B. Scared. C. Determined.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】W: I don’t know whether I can do this. It’s a long way down.

M: Don’t overthink it. All competitive swimmers need to learn how to dive. When you’ve done it once, it won’t worry you in the future.

W: OK, here goes then. Wish me luck.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Who is the woman probably?

A. A car saleswoman. B. A café attendant. C. A toy shop owner.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: Excuse me. I was here earlier with my son for coffee. He thinks he left his favorite toy here. Has anyone by chance handed anything in?

W: What type of toy was it?

M: It was a red racing car.

W: Fortunately, one of our staff found it.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What did the speakers do last week?

A. They went out to dinner.

B. They helped someone online.

C. They drove to visit the woman’s sister.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】M: I’ve found that note from your sister. The address is on the back.

W: Ha! It’s been a week already. I’m glad we looked up online for the way to the restaurant.

M: It was a bit of a long drive for the evening, but the food was worth it.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What does the woman mean?

A. The weather in London is excellent.

B. People hold different attitudes toward the sun.

C. London is worth visiting with friends.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: What was the weather like in London?

W: Very warm and sunny! It’s strange that British people love to be in the sun as much as possible, while in China, we prefer to stay out of the sun!

M: Yeah, I have vivid memories of that from my summer trip to the UK with a friend!

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What does the man ask the woman about?

A. What her favorite film is. B. What her favorite book is. C. Who her favorite author is.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】M: If you have to pick only one movie to watch, what would it be?

W: I would have to see The Shawshank Redemption. It’s a classic. Have you seen it?

M: Yes. It’s based on a short story by Stephen King.

W: Really? I didn’t know that.

**第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有5秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To arrange a meeting with parents.

B. To find a solution to a problem.

C. To take the children on a trip.

7. When will the half-term trip probably be over according to the woman?

A. At 6:30 p.m. B. At 4:30 p.m. C. At 4:00 p.m

【答案】6. B 7. C

【解析】

【原文】W: The half-term trip to the World Museum of Mining is at the same time as the final practice for the school play. I’m struggling to make the right decision here.

M: How many kids are involved in both?

W: I’m not sure — around 12 kids, I think, and two of them have leading roles.

M: We can’t move the museum trip — it’s too short notice. How about asking the parents if they are fine with the final play practice taking place after school?

W: I guess we could start the practice at 4:30 p.m. The trip is probably over at 4:00 p.m. We’d still be finished by 6:30 p.m. That’s not a bad solution.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. How does the woman feel about autumn?

A. Weekdays are filled with promises.

B. The weather is very hot.

C. Time goes by quickly

9. What are the speakers doing?

A. Sharing childhood memories.

B. Talking about their feelings about time.

C. Making plans for car journeys at weekends.

【答案】8. C 9. B

【解析】

【原文】W: Every year, I feel as though the months between September and Christmas go by in a flash.

M: I think it’s just a sign of getting older — time seems to speed up as we grow!

W: Ha-ha, maybe, but I never feel like this in spring or summer. The heat and sunshine make these seasons seem to last forever! I much prefer the autumn weather.

M: Oh, I see. So it’s just a simpler case of whatever you enjoy going by at a faster speed. It’s like how we felt when we were a kid — remember how fast weekends used to fly by compared to weekdays?

W: Hmm...yes. Saturday mornings were always filled with endless promises, but then they would disappear in minutes!

M: Exactly. And even car journeys! If I’m in a hurry, the journey seems so long. If I’m not rushing, it seems much shorter!

W: So it all comes down to how we consider and experience things.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

10. What kind of activity would Matt prefer?

A. Enjoying private time in his own car.

B. Having a hot drink and snacks on a train.

C. Listening to audiobooks while walking to the office.

11. How might Beth prefer to travel to work?

A. By car. B. By train. C. On foot.

12. What does Matt mean in the end?

A. He makes up his mind to take the train.

B. He is hesitant about traveling without food.

C. He might choose a greener way.

【答案】10. A 11. B 12. C

【解析】

【原文】M: Because the road is under repair, my journey to work has become so much longer.

W: Isn’t it quicker to take the train now, Matt?

M: Possibly, but I don’t want to. I’m surrounded by people all day — I enjoy being alone in my own car, even if I’m stuck in traffic!

W: Don’t you get bored? I hate just sitting there, waiting for traffic to move. I’d rather walk!

M: No, never. I listen to the radio and audiobooks. Sometimes I sing or listen to music.

W: You could do that on a train — except for the singing, obviously.

M: I know, Beth, but I don’t want to give up my private time. It’s very calming.

W: Okay, but on a train you can get a coffee and snacks! That’s got to be good, right?

M: Yep, but I always have a hot drink with me anyway, and I never travel without food!

W: What about the environmental aspect though? It’s greener to take the train.

M: You got me there. I feel truly conflicted about that. Maybe I need to examine my environmental morals a bit more.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Host and guest. B. Mother and son. C. Husband and wife.

14. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. An accident. B. The best gift for John. C. A happy family.

15. Where are the speakers now?

A. In a studio. B. On a beach. C. Next to a hotel.

16. What did John do for the family?

A. He walked their dog. B. He looked after their baby. C. He rescued their child.

【答案】13. A 14. A 15. B 16. C

【解析】

【原文】W: Thank you for tuning into News Today. I am on the shore of the North Sea in England where I’m joined with John Hunt, a local fisherman. John, thank you for being with us today.

M: It’s a pleasure. Thank you for having me.

W: John, just behind us is where you saved a young boy yesterday. Tell us what happened.

M: I was walking my dog along the beach when I noticed something in the water. I could tell it was someone in trouble and my dog kept barking.

W: What did you do?

M: It all happened so fast. I just acted without thinking. Before I knew it, I was in the sea dragging the young boy out.

W: I believe his parents were so glad you saved him.

M: Yes, they were! They have a baby and they had just turned their back for a second as the baby needed changing. Once I got the boy to the shore, they ran over and thanked me. Luckily, the boy was fine.

W: Have they offered you a gift or some money as a thank you?

M: Well, they offered me a free stay in a hotel they own, but I refused. I’m just glad the boy is safe. That’s enough.

W: That’s really nice of you.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

17. Why does the speaker give this talk?

A. To discuss English learning methods.

B. To give examples for English learning.

C. To share something about accents.

18. What percentage of British speakers speak in RP according to the latest studies?

A. Around 3%. B. Around 5%. C. Around 40%.

19. What is the problem of learning a language according to the speaker?

A. Incomprehension of different accents.

B. Fewer opportunities to live in another country.

C. Uncertainty of mastering a foreign language.

20. What does the speaker offer at last?

A. A specific request for English learners.

B. A useful solution to a problem.

C. More support for the previous point.

【答案】17. C 18. A 19. A 20. B

【解析】

【原文】If you have studied and mastered a language to a high level, it’s a significant achievement that brings personal satisfaction and new opportunities. One of those opportunities might be the desire to live and work in the country of that language. However, regional accents can increase some difficulties, even for confident language learners. Even within a small country, accents can be various. For example, when people learn English, they tend to learn what is commonly referred to as the Queen’s English, Oxford English, BBC English, or Received Pronunciation, namely RP. All of these are typical standard British accents. It was previously believed that just 5% of the British population actually spoke with an RP accent, but the most recent studies suggest the true figure is even lower — only about 3% of the population speaks in RP. (18) So, there are around 40 different accents within the United Kingdom alone. Sometimes, even native speakers may find it challenging to understand a particularly strong accent. In such situations, a helpful approach is to politely request the speakers to repeat what they said, perhaps at a slower pace.

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分50分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.。**

**A**

The great philosopher Voltaire once said “Reading makes people see and think clearly.” If you want to be a better self, try the following books.

**Pride and Prejudice**

Pride and Prejudice is kind of a literary Rosetta Stone, the inspiration, basis, and model for so many modern novels. For a book written in the early 19th century, its modernity is surprising only until you realize that this is the novel that in many ways defined what a modern novel is.

**A Wild Child’s Guide to Endangered Animals**

From New York Times bestselling author Millie Marotta comes this gorgeous celebration of the animal kingdom. Highlighting the difficulty of 43 endangered species from around the world, the book takes readers on a trip through fresh water, oceans, forests, mountains, deserts, grasslands and wetlands while learning about rare and well-known animals and their habitats.

**Patriarchy and Capitalism**

Chizuko Ueno, a leading Japanese sociologist, feminist (女权主义) critic and public intellectual, has been a pioneer in women’s studies and the author of many books, including Patriarchy and Capitalism, which discusses the status of Japanese women.

**Know My Name**

Chanel Miller’s breathtaking memoir is praised to be the Best Book of the Year in People magazine. In this book, she recalls all her whole life. It’s a story of trauma (创伤) and transcendence (超越), shining with the courage required to move through suffering and live a full and beautiful life.

21. What is special about Pride and Prejudice?

A. It has a long history. B. It encourages readers.

C. It defines modern novels. D. It includes surprising plots.

22. Which should you choose if you want to know about nature?

A. Know My Name. B. Pride and Prejudice.

C. Patriarchy and Capitalism. D. A Wild Child’s Guide to Endangered Animals.

23. What kind of book is Know My Name?

A. A record about endangered animals. B. A folk tale.

C. A novel discussing female status. D. An autobiography.

【答案】21. C 22. D 23. D

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四本值得阅读的书籍。

【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据Pride and Prejudice部分中“For a book written in the early 19th century, its modernity is surprising only until you realize that this is the novel that in many ways defined what a modern novel is.(对于一本写于 19 世纪初的书来说，它的现代性是令人惊讶的，直到你意识到这是一部在许多方面定义了现代小说的小说)”可知，《傲慢与偏见》是一部在许多方面定义了现代小说的小说。由此可知，《傲慢与偏见》的特别之处在于它定义了现代小说。故选C项。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据A Wild Child’s Guide to Endangered Animals部分中“Highlighting the difficulty of 43endangered species from around the world, the book takes readers on a trip through freshwater, oceans, forests, mountains, deserts, grasslands and wetlands while learning about rare and well-known animals and their habitats. (这本书重点介绍了来自世界各地的 43种濒危物种的困难，这本书带领读者穿越淡水、海洋、森林、山脉、沙漠、草原和湿地的同时了解稀有和知名的动物及其栖息地)”可知，《野生濒危动物指南》重点介绍了来自世界各地的43种濒危物种的困难，可以让读者了解到稀有和知名的动物及其栖息地。故选 D项。

【23题详解】

细节理解题。根据Know My Name部分中“Chanel Miller’s breathtaking memoir is praised to be the Best Book of the Year in People magazine. In this book, she recalls all her whole life.(香奈儿·米勒的惊人的自传被《人物》杂志评为年度最佳图书。在这本书中，她回忆了自己的一生)”可知，《知晓我姓名》是一部自传，书中介绍了作者香奈儿·米勒的一生。故选D项。

**B**

“WHAT KIND OF BIRD is this?” the text from my wildlife protector friend had asked. I had to look closely at the photo. It was an owl(猫头鹰), found dragged and dropped on someone’s backyard. I figured that she was about two weeks from being old enough to fly.

Cleaned and warmed, the tiny owl survived. Together we planned a “soft release”. “The idea was that as she gained the ability to fly, we would let the young owl wander off rather naturally, on her own schedule, into the very suitable woodland behind our home.”

Her care came to us for what we thought would be a few weeks at most. We called her Alfie. But the recovery took longer than expected. When she should have been able to fly, Alfie could only walk on the ground. Winter was in the air, making easy food much less available, and she had never learned to hunt. I would not risk letting her loose and having her starve. When summer was again at its fullest, I left the door open. Alfie disappeared one day. A week later, my wife texted me: “Guess who’s back. After that, Alfie centered her territory around our backyard, and before long, we started seeing another owl.

Alfie became the owl she was born to be when she left our protection for the risks and rewards of free agency. She and her mate raised three baby birds that first year, building new links in the great chain that has gone unbroken for millions of owl generations.

Alfie lives in relationship, and our surprising capacity to relate to one another expanded my perspective on her life and mine. Birds and humans have not had a common ancestor for more than 300 million years, yet Alfie always enjoyed a little head scratch that we enjoyed giving. Our nervous systems still relate, allowing us to share such pleasures. People for thousands of years lived in relationship with nature and with their communities. If there is one lesson from Alfie, it is that to live in relationship is how we might heal.

24. According to the article, which is TRUE when Alfie the owl was initially found?

A. It was found from a photo in a magazine.

B. It was found by the author’s fellow staff.

C. It was found in the author’s backyard.

D. It was tiny and in poor condition.

25. What is their attitude toward the release of Alfie?

A. Alfie should be released softly in summer.

B. They want to release Alfie when she is ready

C. They want to adopt Alfie when she is old enough.

D. They want Alfie to wander when food is sufficient.

26. Which of the following is TRUE according to paragraph 3 and 4?

A. Alfie contributed to the ongoing chain of owl generations.

B. Alfie was struggling in winter during the recovery.

C. Alfie was rewarded by a free agency after it disappeared.

D. Alfie went back to establish her territory to thank the author.

27. What is the author’s purpose in writing this article?

A. To teach readers how to find and help injured animals.

B. To remind readers to protect and value the beauty of nature.

C. To remind readers to rethink our relationship with wildlife and the environment.

D. To encourage readers to strengthen their bond with birds.

【答案】24. D 25. B 26. A 27. C

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇记叙文。这篇文章讲述了作者养育并释放了一只小猫头鹰，名叫Alfie。Alfie在刚开始时不能飞行，于是作者决定将其保护更久一些。在作者打开门口后，Alfie离开了，一周后又回到了作者家附近，并和它的伴侣一起养育了三只幼鸟。作者认为Alfie的故事展示了人与自然以及社群之间关系的重要性，并呼吁我们要尝试修复这些关系。

【24题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“It was an owl(猫头鹰), found dragged and dropped on someone’s backyard. (这是一只猫头鹰，被人拖着丢在了别人的后院)”以及第二段“Cleaned and warmed, the tiny owl survived.  (经过清洗和取暖，这只小猫头鹰活了下来)”可知，被拯救的小猫头鹰是被人遗弃的，状况很糟糕并且很小。D选项“It was tiny and in poor condition.(它很小，而且状况很差)”与原文信息相符。故选D。

【25题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Winter was in the air, making easy food much less available, and she had never learned to hunt. I would not risk letting her loose and having her starve. (冬天来临了，容易得到的食物越来越少，而她从来没有学会打猎。我不会冒险放了她，让她饿死。)”可知，冬天来了，Alfie能够得到的食物越来越少，因此作者想等Alfie准备好了再放她即他们想等Alfie准备好了就放了她。故选B。

【26题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“She and her mate raised three baby birds that first year, building new links in the great chain that has gone unbroken for millions of owl generations. (第一年，她和她的伴侣养育了三只幼鸟，在这个已经延续了数百万代的巨大链条上建立了新的纽带)”可知，Alfie 和她的伴侣养育了三只幼鸟，在这个已经延续了数百万代的巨大链条上建立了新的纽带即Alfie促成了猫头鹰世代的延续。故选A。

【27题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Alfie lives in relationship, and our surprising capacity to relate to one another expanded my perspective on her life and mine. (Alfie生活在一种亲密关系中，我们令人惊讶的相互关联能力扩展了我对她的生活和我的生活的视野。)”以及最后一段中“People for thousands of years lived in relationship with nature and with their communities. If there is one lesson from Alfie, it is that to live in relationship is how we might heal.( 几千年来，人们一直生活在与自然和社区的关系中。如果我们能从Alfie身上学到什么，那就是生活在一段关系中，我们才能痊愈。)”可知，作者认为与猫头鹰Alfie的相处是一种亲密的关系，拓展了作者对于动物的生活以及自身人类生活的视野，作者从Alfie身上明白的是人与自然以及社群之间关系的重要性，并呼吁要尝试修复这些关系即作者写这篇文章的目的是提醒读者重新思考我们与野生动物和环境的关系。故选C。

**C**

The first person to receive a brain-monitoring device from neurotechnology company Neuralink can control a computer cursor(光标) with his mind, Elon Musk, the firm’s founder, revealed this week. But researchers say that this is not a major feat — and they are concerned about the secrecy around the device’s safety and performance.

Musk announced on 29 January that Neuralink had implanted a brain–computer interface (BCI) into a human for the first time. Neuralink, which is headquartered in Fremont, California, is the third company to start long-term trials in humans.

The Neuralink chip contains 64 flexible polymer threads, providing 1,024 sites for recording brain activity according to the company’s study brochure. That is considerably more than Blackrock Neurotech’s BCIs, the only other single-neuron recording system to have been implanted long-term in humans. So the Neuralink device can improve brain–machine communication.

The company has also produced a surgical robot for inserting its device. But it has not confirmed whether that system was used for the first human implant. Details about the first recipient are also scarce, although Neuralink’s volunteer recruitment brochure says that people with quadriplegia(四肢瘫痪者) stemming from certain conditions “may qualify”.

This week, Musk said on Spaces — an audio component of his social-media platform X — that the volunteer “seems to have made a full recovery, with no ill effects that we are aware of” and “is able to move a mouse around the screen by just thinking”.

To researchers working on implanted neurotechnologies, this achievement is underwhelming. Controlling a computer mouse with one’s thoughts could enable people living with paralysis to regain some independence and functionality. But it is a far cry from Musk’s ambitions for the Neuralink device. “Imagine if Stephen Hawking could communicate faster than a speed typist or auctioneer,” Musk wrote last month on X. “That is the goal.”

However, even more important at this stage, researchers say, is safety — of both the device and the surgery. Sheth says he and other researchers are in the dark about the system’s first application in the clinic.

28. Which one is right about Neuralink?

A. The researchers in Neuralink can control a computer cursor with their mind.

B. Neuralink is the first company to start long-term trials in humans.

C. Neuralink used a surgical robot to insert its device for the first human implant.

D. Neuralink has successfully implanted a BCI into a human.

29. What does the underlined word “scarce” in paragraph 4 mean?

A. indifferent B. inadequate C. obvious D. enough

30. What can we know about Musk?

A. He is technologically competent.

B. He provides insights into promoting neurotechnology.

C. He has an ambitious goal for the Neuralink device.

D. He holds a firm belief that Stephen Hawking could speak faster.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Mind-reading devices are coming

B. Mind-reading devices are revealing the brain’s secrets

C. Neuralink brain chip: what scientists think of first human trial

D. Neuralink brain chip: advance sparks safety and secrecy concerns

【答案】28. D 29. B 30. C 31. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍的是Neuralink通过一种能够植入人类大脑的设备实现了人脑和外部设备之间的信息交换，研究人员对其安全性和性能存在担忧，称其控制电脑光标只是小成就，并表示对该设备的安全性和手术所知甚少。

【28题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“The first person to receive a brain-monitoring device from neurotechnology company Neuralink can control a computer cursor(光标) with his mind, Elon Musk, the firm’s founder, revealed this week. (神经技术公司Neuralink的创始人埃隆·马斯克本周透露，第一个接受该公司大脑监测设备的人可以用意念控制电脑光标。)”和第二段“Musk announced on 29 January that Neuralink had implanted a brain–computer interface (BCI) into a human for the first time. (1月29日，马斯克宣布Neuralink首次将脑机接口(BCI)植入人体。)”可知，马斯克宣布Neuralink首次将脑机接口(BCI)植入人体即Neuralink成功地将BCI植入了人脑中。故选D。

【29题详解】

词义猜测题。根据前文“The company has also produced a surgical robot for inserting its device. But it has not confirmed whether that system was used for the first human implant.(该公司还生产了一款用于植入该设备的手术机器人。但尚未证实该系统是否用于首次人体植入。)”以及“Details about the first recipient are also…(关于第一个接收者的详细信息也是……)”可知，Neuralink是否在第一例实验中用机器人植入设备并未得到证实，划线词所在的句子与前文构成并列关系，强调使用该款手术机器人的不足之处，因此推断关于第一个接收者的详细信息也是缺乏的。故划线词与B选项“inadequate(不充分的)”为同义词。故选B。

【30题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“But it is a far cry from Musk’s ambitions for the Neuralink device. “Imagine if Stephen Hawking could communicate faster than a speed typist or auctioneer,” Musk wrote last month on X. (但这与马斯克对Neuralink设备的雄心相去甚远。“想象一下，如果斯蒂芬·霍金的交流速度比打字员或拍卖师还快，”马斯克上个月在X上写道。)”可知，马斯克期望Neuralink设备速度要更快，因此推断他是一位在神经科技方面特别有抱负的人。故选C。

【31题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“But researchers say that this is not a major feat — and they are concerned about the secrecy around the device’s safety and performance.(但研究人员表示，这并不是一项重大成就，他们担心该设备的安全性和性能的保密性。)”和最后一段“However, even more important at this stage, researchers say, is safety — of both the device and the surgery. Sheth says he and other researchers are in the dark about the system’s first application in the clinic.(然而，研究人员说，在这个阶段更重要的是设备和手术的安全性。Sheth说，他和其他研究人员对该系统在临床中的首次应用一无所知。)”可知， Neuralink公司创始人埃隆·马斯克透露，该公司首位接受脑监测设备植入的人可以用思维控制计算机光标。然而，研究人员表示，这并不是一项重大成就，并对该设备的安全性和性能保密表示担忧。研究人员对神经技术公司Neuralink的脑监测设备的安全性和性能存在担忧，称其控制电脑光标只是小成就，并表示对该设备的安全性和手术所知甚少。D选项“Neuralink brain chip: advance sparks safety and secrecy concerns(Neuralink脑芯片：进展引发安全性和保密性担忧)”概括文章主要内容，符合标题。故选D。

**D**

Bred to be sweeter, today’s cherries, bananas and apples taste different than they used to but not necessarily better. Among fruit farmers, the word “quality” is now routinely used as a standard for “high in sugar”, though firmness, color and size are also considerations. In a recent study about ways to enhance the sweetness of fruit using “molecular (分子的) approaches”, a group of plant scientists wrote that, in general, the sugar content of many fruits are now higher than before owing to continuous selection and breeding. Modern apple varieties, the scientists stressed, were on average sweeter than older ones.

The sweetness of fruit depends not just on how it is bred but also on growing conditions, yield and harvest. The lead researcher, Sugiura, said, “If you could taste an apple harvested 30 years ago, you would feel the difference.” He believed that modern apples are picked so early that even if they are bred for sweetness, they often don’t develop their full character. The fragrance never develops in fruit that is harvested too early.

Jim Cooper, an apple farmer in England, is regretful to admit the fact that many people will never taste the “strawberry hint” in a really ripe Pearmain, a type of heritage apple. In a way, the rise of consistently sweeter fruit in our lifetimes has been a victory of plant breeding. After all, it’s a rare person who would seek out bitter grapes if they could have sweet ones instead.

But the sweetness of modern fruit is not without its problems, especially for people with diabetes (糖尿病), who have to reduce their intake of higher-sugar fruits. Fruit that is bred sweeter also tends to be lower in the chemicals that make it healthy. Considering health, maybe the real problem with modern fruit is that it has become yet another sweet thing in a world with sugar. Even grapefruits, which used to be quite bitter, are sometimes now as sweet as oranges. If you’ve never tasted a sour cherry, how can you fully appreciate a sweet one?

32. In what aspect is many fruits different from before?

A. Bright color. B. Soft skin. C. Sugar content. D. High yield.

33. Why did Sugiura express discontent with the present fruits?

A. They are bred too early. B. They are losing a good flavor.

C. They taste so sweet. D. They need a higher yield.

34. What is Cooper’s attitude towards modern fruit breeding?

A. Critical. B. Ambiguous. C. Favorable. D. Uncaring.

35. What’s the main idea of the last paragraph?

A. The sweetness of fruits will cause health issues.

B. It’s a wise choice to breed fruits for sweetness.

C. Breeding sweet fruits improves the quality of fruits.

D. Some fruits like grapes and cherries taste the same.

【答案】32. C 33. B 34. A 35. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了现在的樱桃、香蕉和苹果等水果相较以前味道不同的情况，并说明水果的甜味会导致健康问题。

【32题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Bred to be sweeter, today’s cherries, bananas and apples taste different than they used to but not necessarily better. (如今的樱桃、香蕉和苹果经过了更甜的培育，尝起来与过去不同，但并不一定更好。)”以及“Modern apple varieties, the scientists stressed, were on average sweeter than older ones. (科学家们强调，现代苹果品种平均比老苹果更甜。)”可知，现代苹果品种比老苹果更甜即现代水果的糖分含量不同以往。故选C项。

【33题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“He believed that modern apples are picked so early that even if they are bred for sweetness, they often don’t develop their full character. The fragrance never develops in fruit that is harvested too early. (他认为，现代的苹果采摘得太早，即使它们是为了甜味而培育的，它们往往也没有发育出完整的特征。过早收获的果实永远不会散发出香味。)”可知，现代的苹果为了甜味而被培育甚至被采摘得太早，导致现代水果失去好味道，所以Sugiura表示不满意。故选B项。

【34题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“Jim Cooper, an apple farmer in England, is regretful to admit the fact that many people will never taste the “strawberry hint” in a really ripe Pearmain, a type of heritage apple. In a way, the rise of consistently sweeter fruit in our lifetimes has been a victory of plant breeding. (Jim Cooper是英国的一名苹果农，他很遗憾地承认，许多人永远尝不到真正成熟的一种传统苹果Pearmain的“草莓味”。在某种程度上，在我们的生活中不断出现的更甜的水果还是植物育种的胜利。)”可知，Cooper认为现代水果的培育让很多人永远尝不到真正的传统苹果的味道，因此其对现代水果育种的态度是否定的。A选项“Critical.( 批评的)”与其态度相符。故选A项。

【35题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段中“But the sweetness of modern fruit is not without its problems, especially for people with diabetes (糖尿病), who have to reduce their intake of higher-sugar fruits. (但现代水果的甜味也不是没有问题，尤其是对糖尿病患者来说，他们必须减少高糖水果的摄入量。)”可知，现代水果的甜味对于一些糖尿病患者来说会导致他们的健康问题，故本段以此为例说明了水果的甜味会导致健康问题。A选项“The sweetness of fruits will cause health issues.(水果的甜味会引起健康问题。)”符合本段主旨。故选A项。

**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。**

**How to Stop Laughing at Inappropriate Times**

Although laughing at inappropriate times can be embarrassing, it’s actually a natural reaction for some people when they’re facing a highly stressful situation. It can help you relieve stress and release your own tension. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ Here are some ways to stop laughing.

**Distract yourself from your urge to laugh.**

It takes time to learn how to curb your tendency to laugh, but distraction is an easy way to stop yourself, in the meantime. For example, you can pinch yourself. The slight pain will distract you from your urge to laugh. \_\_\_37\_\_\_ Choose any color and see how many places you can spot it in the area. This small goal will shift your focus from laughter and your emotions.

\_\_\_38\_\_\_

What can you do instead of laughing nervously? For example, nod, lick your lips, exhale slowly, or click a pen. What you decide to replace your laughter with depends on the circumstances that are causing your laughter. For example, you may laugh nervously during work meetings. \_\_\_39\_\_\_ If you tend to laugh at serious moments, take a deep breath at moments when you’d typically laugh.

**Identify what makes you laugh inappropriately.**

Do you laugh out of nervousness, or do you laugh to cope with painful feelings? Maybe you laugh because you have a lot of energy or have trouble finding the words you want to say. Whatever your reasons for laughing, write down when your laughter is causing you issues. Consider the time, location, occasion, and people who could be causing your laughter. These are called your triggers. \_\_\_40\_\_\_

A. Create a plan for replacing your laughter.

B. Choose replacement behaviors for the laughter.

C. You can also look for a certain color in the room.

D. Tell yourself, “The next time I feel awkward in a work meeting, I will click my pen.”

E. Once you know what they are, you can begin to address your habit of laughing.

F. But the inappropriate laughter may negatively affect your life.

G. If this is the case, click your pen instead of laughing.

【答案】36. F 37. C 38. B 39. G 40. E

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了停止不合时宜笑的方法。

【36题详解】

根据前文“Although laughing at inappropriate times can be embarrassing, it’s actually a natural reaction for some people when they’re facing a highly stressful situation. It can help you relieve stress and release your own tension(尽管在不合适的时候笑可能会让人尴尬，但这实际上是一些人在面临高度压力时的自然反应。它可以帮助你缓解压力，释放你自己的紧张。)”可知，此处介绍了在不适当的时候笑事实上能够帮助你释放压力，根据后文强调了几个停止笑的方法，所以本句和上文构成转折关系。F选项“But the inappropriate laughter may negatively affect your life.(但不恰当的笑可能会对你的生活产生负面影响。)”中的but表示转折，引出不恰当的笑或许会对生活产生负面影响。故选F。

【37题详解】

根据本段段旨“Distract yourself from your urge to laugh. (分散你想笑的冲动。)”可知，本段主要介绍的是分散注意力的途径；同时根据后文“Choose any color and see how many places you can spot it in the area. This small goal will shift your focus from laughter and your emotions.( 选择任何一种颜色，看看你能在多少地方发现它。这个小目标会把你的注意力从欢笑和情绪上转移开。)”可知，此处强调通过在房间中寻找颜色，看多少地方发现某种颜色的方式转移注意力。C选项“You can also look for a certain color in the room.(你也可以在房间里寻找某种颜色。)”中的a certain color与后文形成呼应，强调通过寻找房间中的颜色，来转移注意力，符合语境。故选C。

【38题详解】

该空时本段的小标题，根据后文的内容“What can you do instead of laughing nervously? (除了紧张地笑，你还能做什么呢？)”可知，本段讲述的是代替笑的一些其他的做法。B选项“Choose replacement behaviors for the laughter.(选择笑声的替代行为。)”概括本段段旨，指出要选择代替笑声的一些做法，符合语境。故选B。

【39题详解】

根据前文的“For example, you may laugh nervously during work meetings. (例如，你可能会在工作会议上紧张地笑。)”可知，此处强调的是在开会的时候可能会紧张地笑，后文应该针对这种情况提出解决办法。G选项“If this is the case, click your pen instead of laughing.(如果是这种情况，点击你的笔，而不是笑。)”中的this is the case指代的前文的“开会时紧张地笑”的状况，形成呼应，并且指出解决方法是可以通过点击笔来替代笑，阻止自己开会时候紧张地笑。故选G。

【40题详解】

根据本段段旨“Identify what makes you laugh inappropriately.( 找出让你笑得不恰当的原因。)”可知，本段强调的是弄清楚你笑的原因，弄清楚笑的原因之后就能够开始解决你不合时宜的笑的问题。E选项“Once you know what they are, you can begin to address your habit of laughing.( 一旦你知道它们是什么，你就可以开始解决你笑的习惯了。)”承接前文，该选项中的they指代前文的具体让你笑的不恰当的原因，一旦自己弄清楚让自己不合时宜的笑的原因，就可以解决这个问题，符合语境。故选E。

**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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

While enjoying my fresh lunch in a restaurant in Amsterdam, I noticed something odd. Customers coming in for something to eat ignored the person standing behind the counter (柜台), preferring to\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_through a smart phone.

What was the crazy thing about this? They were just several\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_apart! In fact, they were so close that the staff member took a quick\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_at his screen to get a head start on picking the right vegetables—all without any words\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_. Now, I get it: Modern technology allows us to be more\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_, but I might be witnessing something deeper: we prefer not to talk to each other anymore.

Think about it for a moment. When was the last time you naturally \_\_\_46\_\_\_ a conversation with somebody you didn’t know? The chances are that you don’t even\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_! Likely either you or the other person was “busy” with other things like\_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_with a smartphone. Now, with the\_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_of digital technologies, one can’t help but pay the\_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_for modern efficiency: our ability to talk to strangers.

We shop,\_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_a hotel, or order a taxi, all via an app.\_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_with random strangers is becoming rarer and rarer. Yet there are surprising\_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_of having even a short and simple conversation with strangers. You might learn something\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_, and beyond doubt, it has the power to enrich your understanding of others and\_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_a special bond in our modern world.

41.

A. talk B. call C. order D. deliver

42.

A. meters B. millimeters C. kilometers D. centimeters

43.

A. chance B. turn C. look D. test

44.

A. spoken B. written C. typed D. mentioned

45.

A. efficient B. enthusiastic C. effective D. energetic

46

A. ended up B. engaged in C. made up D. went on

47.

A. hear B. believe C. remember D. understand

48.

A. recording B. studying C. playing D. calculating

49.

A. idea B. aim C. problem D. rise

50.

A. cash B. price C. debt D. tax

51.

A. decorate B. book C. build D. repair

52.

A. Contact B. Work C. Quarrel D. Reunion

53.

A. interests B. benefits C. disadvantages D. influences

54.

A. unrealistic B. unsuitable C. unreasonable D. unexpected

55.

A. serves as B. refers to C. accounts for D. consists of

【答案】41. C 42. D 43. C 44. A 45. A 46. B 47. C 48. C 49. D 50. B 51. B 52. A 53. B 54. D 55. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了随着数字技术的兴起，人们通过手机来完成生活中的各种事情，从而失去了和陌生人说话的能力。

【41题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：来吃东西的顾客忽略了站在柜台后面的人，他们更喜欢通过智能手机点餐。A. talk谈话；B. call呼叫；C. order预定；D. deliver传送。根据下文“through a smart phone”可知，在餐馆中顾客是通过智能手机点餐。故选C项。

【42题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们只相距几厘米！A. meters米；B. millimeters毫米；C. kilometers千米；D. centimeters厘米。根据下文“they were so close that the staff member took a quick\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_at his screen to get a head start on picking the right vegetables”可知，工作人员能看到顾客的手机屏幕，故他们相距只有几厘米远。故选D项。

【43题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：事实上，他们离得太近了，以至于工作人员快速看了一眼屏幕，就可以抢先一步挑选合适的蔬菜——所有这些都没有说话。A. chance机会；B. turn转动；C. look看；D. test测验。根据上文“they were so close”及下文“at his screen”可知，工作人员可以看到顾客的手机屏幕。故选C项。

【44题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：事实上，他们离得太近了，以至于工作人员快速看了一眼屏幕，就可以抢先一步挑选合适的蔬菜——所有这些都没有说话。A. spoken说；B. written写；C. typed打字；D. mentioned提到。根据下文“we prefer not to talk to each other anymore.”可知，这一切是在一句话也没有说的情况下进行的。故选A项。

【45题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：现在，我明白了：现代技术让我们更有效率，但我可能看到了更深层次的东西：我们更喜欢不再与人交谈。A. efficient高效的；B. enthusiastic热情的；C. effective有效的；D. energetic精力充沛的。根据下文“one can’t help but pay the \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_for modern efficiency”可知，现代技术使我们更加高效。故选A项。

【46题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：你上一次自然地与一个你不认识的人交谈是什么时候？A. ended up最终；B. engaged in从事，参与；C. made up组成；D. went on继续。根据上文“we prefer not to talk to each other anymore.”可知，这里是说上一次和陌生人进行交谈的时候。故选B项。

【47题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：很可能你都不记得了！A. hear听；B. believe相信；C.remember记得；D. understand理解。根据上文“When was the last time”可知，这里是指你不记得上次和陌生人说话是什么时候了。故选C项。

【48题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：很可能你或对方都在忙于其他事情，比如玩智能手机。A. recording录音；B. studying研究；C. playing玩；D. calculating计算。根据上文“busy”和下文的“with a smartphone”可知，人们在忙着玩手机。故选C项。

【49题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在，随着数字技术的兴起，人们不禁要为现代效率付出代价：我们与陌生人交谈的能力。A. idea想法；B. aim目标；C. problem问题；D. rise兴起，提高。根据下文“modern efficiency”可知，正是随着数字技术的兴起，人们的现代效率得以提高。故选D项。

【50题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在，随着数字技术的兴起，人们不禁要为现代效率付出代价：我们与陌生人交谈的能力。A. cash现金；B. price代价；C. debt债务；D. tax税。pay the price for“为……付出代价”为固定短语。故选B项。

【51题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们通过应用程序购物、预订酒店或叫出租车。A. decorate装饰；B. book预定；C. build构建；D. repair修理。根据下文“all via an app”可知，我们通过应用程序预订酒店。故选B项。

【52题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：与随意的陌生人接触越来越少。A. Contact接触；B. Work工作；C. Quarrel争吵；D. Reunion重聚。根据上文“We shop, \_\_11\_\_a hotel, or order a taxi, all via an app.”可知，人们通过手机完成生活中的各种事情，故和陌生人的接触少了。故选A项。

【53题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而，与陌生人进行简短的交谈也有令人惊奇的好处。A. interests利益；B. benefits好处；C. disadvantages缺点；D. influences影响。根据下文“You might learn something\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_, and beyond doubt, it has the power to enrich your understanding of others and \_\_\_15\_\_\_\_a special bond in our modern world.”可知，和陌生人交谈有很多好处。故选B项。

【54题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：你可能会学到一些意想不到的东西，毫无疑问，它有力量丰富你对他人的理解，并在我们的现代世界中成为一种特殊的纽带。A. unrealistic不切实际；B. unsuitable不合适的；C. unreasonable不合理的；D. unexpected想不到的。根据上文“having even a short and simple conversation with strangers”可知，和陌生人交谈可能让你学到意想不到的东西。故选D项。

【55题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：你可能会学到一些意想不到的东西，毫无疑问，它有力量丰富你对他人的理解，并在我们的现代世界中成为一种特殊的纽带。A. serves as充当；B. refers to指的是；C. accounts for导致；D. consists of由组成。根据下文“a special bond in our modern world”可知，和陌生人交谈可以担当现代生活中的纽带。故选A项。

**第II卷**

**第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

On Jan 22, the first day of the Year of the Rabbit, Li, a citizen of Tianjin, prepared for her daughter \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_ in China is called a “red packet”, a monetary gift \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_ (traditional) given by the elderly to the younger generation during the Spring Festival.

Instead of withdrawing cash from a bank and putting it in a red envelope this year, she chose to use the e-CNY mobile application, \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ (pass) on her blessing with digital fiat currency.

This virtual red packet of 200 yuan ($29.62) has a lively cover with not only lovely animated images on it but also a message carefully \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ (select) by the mother: Try not to be bothered. “Red packet of the digital yuan is easy for the elderly like me to operate \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ interesting enough to draw youngsters’ attention,” Li said.

Issued by the People’s Bank of China, the country’s central bank, the digital yuan \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_ (design) to be treated as M0, meaning cash in \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ (circulate), such as coins and banknotes. So far, 17 provincial level regions in China \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ (pilot) the use of digital yuan. During the week-long Spring Festival holiday, a large number of red packets of digital yuan have also been distributed \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_ residents across the country to stimulate the consumer market. Cities including Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_\_ capital, Hangzhou, Zhejiang province in the east, and Shenzhen, Guangdong province in the south, issued e-CNY coupons.

【答案】56. what

57. traditionally

58. passing

59. selected

60. and 61. is designed

62. circulation

63. have piloted

64. to##among

65. the

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。文章报道了中国数字人民币的使用情况。

【56题详解】

考查名词性从句。句意：1月22日，兔年的第一天，天津市民李女士为她的女儿准备了在中国被称为“红包”的东西，这是春节期间长辈给年轻一代的传统金钱礼物。分析可知，此处引导宾语从句，从句中缺少主语，应用连接代词what引导从句，指代事物，意为“……的事”；what is called…意为“所谓的……”。故填what。

57题详解】

考查副词。句意：同上。修饰动词given应用副词。故填traditionally。

【58题详解】

考查谓语动词。句意：今年，她没有从银行取钱放进红包里，而是选择使用e-CNY移动应用程序，用数字法定货币传递她的祝福。此处为非谓语，动词pass和主语之间是主动关系，故用其现在分词作伴随状语。故填passing。

【59题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这个200元(29.62美元)的虚拟红包有一个活泼的封面，上面不仅有可爱的动画图像，还有妈妈精心挑选的一句话：尽量不要被打扰。此处为非谓语，动词select和名词message之间是被动关系，故用其过去分词作后置定语。故填selected。

【60题详解】

考查连词。句意：李说：“数字人民币红包对于像我这样的老年人来说很容易操作，也很有趣，足以吸引年轻人的注意力。”后文形容词interesting和前文easy并列作表语，故填and。

【61题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：由中国央行中国人民银行发行的数字人民币被视为M0，即流通中的现金，如硬币和纸币。动词design和主语之间是被动关系，描述现实情况，用一般现在时的被动语态。主语the digital yuan是单数，主谓一致，故填is designed。

【62题详解】

考查名词。句意：同上。介词in后应用其名词circulation(不可数)作宾语。故填circulation。

【63题详解】

考查时态。句意：到目前为止，中国已有17个省级地区试点使用数字人民币。根据时间状语So far可知，此处应用现在完成时表示过去开始的动作一直持续到现在。主谓一致，故填have piloted。

【64题详解】

考查介词。句意：在为期一周的春节假期期间，大量的数字人民币红包也被分发给了全国各地的居民，以刺激消费市场。distribute sth to/among sb“分发某物给某人”是固定搭配，符合句意。故填to/among。

【65题详解】

考查冠词。句意：包括首都北京、东部浙江省杭州市和南部广东省深圳市在内的城市都发行了e-CNY券。名词capital“首都”，特指北京，应用定冠词限定。故填the。

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

66. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你校交换生Jim打算今年3月回英国，想送给他的妈妈一件具有中国特色的礼物，特发来邮件就准备什么礼物向你咨询。请你用英文给他回复一封电子邮件。内容包括：

1. 建议的礼物;

2. 说明选择该礼物的原因;

3. 表达祝福。

注意：1. 词数80左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Jim,

It’s great to hear from you! As you want to give a gift with Chinese characteristics to your mom, I would suggest a Chinese silk scarf.

Chinese silk scarf is an excellent choice to showcase the beauty of Chinese culture. It is not only sophisticated in pattern and design, but also comfortable to wear. Besides, there are many patterns with rich cultural meanings to choose from. For instance, peony, lotus, and phoenix all represent happiness, prosperity, and good luck in Chinese culture.

I hope this gift will impress your mom and bring her joy. Please convey my best regards and best wishes to her. Looking forward to seeing you soon!

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。你校交换生Jim打算今年3月回英国，想送给他的妈妈一件具有中国特色的礼物，特发来邮件就准备什么礼物向你咨询。要求考生给其回信，提出建议并且说明选择该礼物的原因。

【详解】1.词汇积累

极好的：great→fabulous

建议：suggest → recommend

此外：besides→what’s more

希望：hope→ wish

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Chinese silk scarf is an excellent choice to showcase the beauty of Chinese culture.

拓展句：Chinese silk scarf is an excellent choice to showcase the beauty of Chinese culture, which is also suitable for your beloved ones as a gift.

【点睛】【高分句型1】As you want to give a gift with Chinese characteristics to your mom, I would suggest a Chinese silk scarf.（运用了as引导原因状语从句）

【高分句型2】It is not only sophisticated in pattern and design, but also comfortable to wear. （运用了not only…but also…固定句型）

**第二节(满分25分)**

67. 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。

Jeff and I had many conversations during the year but I will always remember the time he told me about his family. His father, a successful physician, was cold and strict in Jeffs words. His father had even paved the way for Jeff to attend the same college from which he had graduated.

Jeff was twenty-seven and a successful business planner at a company — without a degree. His passion was skiing. When he graduated from high school, he decided to decline his father’s offer and, instead, to work with a ski patrol (滑雪巡逻队). With pain in his eyes, Jeff told me he still remembered the day when he told his father he was going to give up college and take a job at a ski resort.

Hearing Jeffs decision, his father looked off into the distance. Then came the words that still echoed in Jeff’s mind: “You lazy kid. No son of mine is going to work with a ski patrol and does not attend college. I should have known you’d never amount to anything!” The two had not spoken since that conversation.

Later, he was back in the area near where he grew up and he certainly did not want his father to know he was attending college. He was doing this for himself, not for his father. He said it over and over again. Jeff’s sister had always remained supportive of Jeffs decisions. She stayed in contact with their father, but Jeff had made her promise that she would not share any information about his life with him.

The day when the graduation ceremony came, I walked around talking to people before it started. I noticed a man with a confused expression.

“Excuse me,” he said as he politely approached me. “What is happening here today?”

“It’s graduation day,” I replied, smiling. “Well, that’s odd,” he said, “my daughter asked me to meet her at this address.” His eyes sparkled and he smiled. “Maybe she completed her associate’s degree and wanted to surprise me!”

I helped him find a seat.

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。

Paragraph 1: As I left him, he said, “Thank you. By the way, my name’s Dr. Holstrom.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2: Jeff was the last person to cross the stage.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】参考范文

As I left him, he said, “Thank you. By the way, my name’s Dr. Holstrom.” The name ringing in my mind, I froze on the spot. Jeff Holstrom! Could this be the cold, stern father who demanded his son attend college or never enter his home again? Curiosity and doubt bubbling up, I turned around to get a glimpse of Dr. Holstrom, attempting to find some facial resemblances. Beaming and scanning, Dr. Holstrom seemed to be looking for his daughter. Speeches given, the dean began to read the names of the graduates, inviting them onto the stage one by one to receive their diplomas.

Jeff was the last person to cross the stage. Having received his diploma, he turned toward the audience, radiant with joy. Suddenly, a lone figure popped into his eyes — Dr. Holstrom. I was not sure how Jeff spotted him in the crowd, but I could tell their eyes met. Dr. Holstrom, gazing at Jeff thoughtfully for a few seconds, opened his arms as if to embrace the air around him. For a moment time seemed to stand still. Jeff came down, smiling with tears in eyes. “My father is here,” he whispered to me, “I think I’m going home.”

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了Jeff告诉作者很多关于他的家庭的事情，Jeff爱好滑雪，高中毕业时没有按照父亲的意愿上大学，而是去了滑雪巡逻队工作，此后两人不再联系，后来Jeff回到家乡上大学，他依然请求家人瞒着父亲，毕业典礼那天作者遇到一个满脸困惑的男人，作者帮他找了一个座位。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“当我离开他时，他说：‘谢谢你。顺便说一下，我是Holstrom医生。’”可知，第一段可描写作者意识到他就是Jeff的父亲以及毕业生上台接受毕业证书。

②由第二段首句内容“Jeff是最后一个穿过舞台的人。”可知，第二段可描写Jeff拿到毕业证书后看到了父亲，父亲做出拥抱的动作，Jeff告诉作者自己想回家了。

2.续写线索：僵住——意识到他的身份——毕业生上台接受毕业证书——Jeff看到父亲——父亲做出拥抱的动作——Jeff流泪说要回家

3.词汇激活

行为类

①回响：ring/echo

②试图做：attempt to do/make an attempt to do

③映入眼帘：pop into his eyes/come into view

情绪类

①怀疑：doubt/suspicion

②喜悦：joy/enjoyment/pleasure

【点睛】[高分句型1] Could this be the cold, stern father who demanded his son attend college or never enter his home again? (由关系代词who引导的限制性定语从句)

[高分句型2] I was not sure how Jeff spotted him in the crowd, but I could tell their eyes met. (由连接词how引导的宾语从句)