**2024届高三年级TOP二十名校质检二**

**英 语**

**全卷满分150分，考试时间120分钟**

**注意事项：**

**1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名，准考证号填写在答题卡上，并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。**

**2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。**

**3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并收回。**

**第一部分听力（共两节，满分30分）**

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。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. Why did the woman come to the man?

A. To pick him up. B. To say goodbye. C. To visit his parents.

2. Who are the speakers?

A. Chefs. B. Students. C. Teachers.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A hotel. B. A beach. C. A light.

4. How does the man sound?

A. Angry. B. Weak. C. Sympathetic.

5. When does the conversation probably take place?

A. In July. B. In September. C. In November.

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。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；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。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. Why does the man refuse to go to Sichuan Panda?

A. Its food is too spicy.

B. Its food is too expensive.

C. Its food has been westernized.

7. What agreement do the speakers reach?

A. The man will cook food tonight.

B. The woman will pay for the dinner.

C. They will go to another Sichuan restaurant.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Where are the speakers?

A. In a cinema. B. In a restaurant. C. In the woman’s house.

9. What will the speakers do together today?

A. Have lunch. B. Meet Isabella. C. Go to a concert.

10. What do the speakers both like doing?

A. Cooking at home. B. Watching old movies. C. Listening to classical music.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Where does Annie live now?

A. In the suburbs. B. In a rural area. C. In the city center.

12. What is the woman going to do tomorrow?

A. Make a phone call.

B. Have dinner with her friend.

C. Go back to her hometown.

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Mother and son. B. Husband and wife. C. Father and daughter.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. How long has the woman been feeling unwell?

A. For about one day. B. For about two days. C. For about three days.

15. What does the woman say about her best friend?

A. He tried all the dishes.

B. He isn’t good at cooking.

C. He has got food poisoning.

16. What has caused the woman’s stomachache?

A. The fish. B. The fried eggs. C. The soup.

17. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Take some pills. B. Have a good rest. C. Avoid drinking water.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What is the main purpose of the speech?

A. To discuss teaching methods.

B. To introduce tourist attractions.

C. To share a voluntary experience.

19. What was the necessary requirement for the speaker to teach in Thailand?

A. Receiving a relevant certificate.

B. Being able to give online classes.

C. Graduating from a famous college.

20. What does the speaker think of her job?

A. Enjoyable. B. Tough. C. Tiring.

**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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**School Bus Safety in the United States**

Each school day, millions of children ride school buses. Do you know that the school bus is one of the safest vehicles on the road? Less than 1% of all traffic deaths involve children on school transportation vehicles. However, children are more at risk when approaching or leaving a school bus. It’s important for you to understand school bus safety.

**Stop for School Buses**

When you see a school bus slowing down or stopping, it’s not just the bus that you need to have your eyes on—but the surrounding area, too. Children wait at least several feet away from a bus and often cross the street when they’re boarding or getting off the bus. This is why you must stop for school buses, and don’t attempt to pass.

**Illegal School Bus Passing**

Illegal school bus passing poses a significant threat to children and others on the road. In every state, it is illegal for you to pass a school bus while the stop-arm is extended and the red lights are flashing.

**Understanding School Bus Lights**

Learn the school bus laws in your state and always follow them, as well as the flashing lights that school bus drivers use to warn you.

Yellow flashing lights indicate the bus is preparing to stop to load or unload children. You should slow down and prepare to stop your vehicle.

Red flashing lights and extended stop-arms indicate the bus has stopped and children are getting on or off. You must stop your car and wait until the red lights stop flashing, the extended stop-arm is withdrawn, and the bus begins moving, before you can start driving again.

21. What should you especially pay attention to when a school bus stops?

A. Its driver on duty. B. The direction in which you pass it.

C. Kids getting on or off it. D. The way to follow closely behind.

22. In which case is it legal for other vehicles to pass a stopped school bus?

A. After it has moved. B. Before it begins moving.

C. While its stop-arm is extended. D. When the red lights are flashing.

23. Who is the text intended for?

A. Parents. B. Drivers.

C. Teachers. D. Students.

B

On a cold February evening, while her mother slept peacefully, a kid slipped out of her home and into the darkened streets of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Dressed only in a T-shirt, socks and a diaper（尿布）, the 3-year-old girl wandered around the abandoned parking lots of the city’s southwest side all by herself. She was cold and almost certainly afraid, but most of all, she was not safe. Thankfully, the right person saw her out alone and knew something wasn’t right.

Gabe Botello was delivering pizzas for Villa Pizza when he saw the unattended child at around 3: 00 am. He caught sight of her in the McConnell parking lot, but by the time he’d dropped off the food to his clients and retraced（折返）his steps, she had disappeared into the night.

A father of three kids himself, Gabe refused to go back to work until he located the little girl. He started pulling into empty parking lots to search for her. He finally spotted her curling up（蜷缩）between two walls at a factory across the street.

The concerned father jumped out of his car, pulled off his coat and wrapped her up to keep her warm. He put her into his car and gave her some water while he called 911.

The police arrived and were able to locate the kid’s home, where they discovered her mother was sound asleep and thought her daughter was, too. Gab e didn’t judge the child’s mother, and he hoped no one else would, either. He said, “As a parent, I know that children are quick and don’t always listen when they are told what’s best for them.”

Gabe not only did the right thing by finding the child and calling the police, but his level-headed and compassionate response to her mother warms our heart. It truly does take a village sometimes to take good care of a child, and we’re so glad this experienced dad was there when a child needed him most:

24. What was the girl’s mother doing when she was in the parking lots?

A. Sleeping at home. B. Searching for her.

C. Wandering in the street. D. Curling up at a factory.

25. What did Gabe do first after finishing his delivery?

A. He called 911 to help the girl. B. He comforted the girl.

C. He drove the girl home directly. D. He tried to find the girl.

26. What do Gabe’s words indicate?

A. The little girl behaved well. B. It’s not easy to care for kids.

C. Kids usually listen to parents. D. The girl’s mother was to blame.

27. Which of the following words can best describe Gabe?

A. Talented and humble. B. Hard-working and honest.

C. Ambitious and adventurous. D. Warm-hearted and understanding.

C

What if “looking your age” refers not to your face, but to your chest? Osaka Metropolitan University scientists have developed an advanced artificial intelligence（AI）model that uses chest radiographs（光片）to assess a person’s biological age. More importantly, when it is different from the chronological age（实足年龄）, it can signal a link with chronic（慢性的）diseases. These findings mark a breakthrough in medical imaging, paving the way for improved early disease detection and intervention.

The research team, led by graduate student Yasuhito Mitsuyama and Dr. Daiju Ueda from the Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology at the Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka Metropolitan University, first constructed a deep learning-based AI model to estimate age from chest radiographs of healthy individuals. They then applied the model to radiographs of patients with known diseases to analyze the relationship between AI-estimated age and each disease. Given that AI trained on a single dataset tends to over fit, the researchers collected data from multiple institutions.

For the development, training, internal and external testing of the AI model for age estimation, a total of 67,099 chest radiographs were obtained between 2008 and 2021 from 36,051 healthy individuals who underwent health check-ups at three facilities.

To confirm the usefulness of AI-estimated age using chest radiographs as a biomarker, an additional 34,197 chest radiographs were collected from 34,197 patients with known diseases from two other institutions. The results showed that the difference between AI-estimated age and the patient’s chronological age was positively correlated with a variety of chronic diseases. In other words, the higher the AI-estimated age compared to the chronological age, the more likely individuals were to have these diseases.

“Chronological age is one of the most critical factors in medicine,” stated Mr. Mitsuyama. “Our results suggest that chest radiography-based apparent age may accurately reflect health conditions beyond chronological age. We aim to further develop this research and apply it to estimate the severity of chronic diseases, to predict life expectancy and to forecast possible surgical complications.”

28. What is the AI model used to do?

A. Tell a patient’s chronological age. B. Estimate an individual’s biological age.

C. Develop advanced chest radiographs. D. Analyze individuals’ workout habits.

29. What did the research team do for their research?

A. They followed patients for over two decades.

B. They obtained data from the same institution.

C. They collected a large number of chest radiographs.

D. They had face-to-face talks with healthy individuals.

30. How did the research team know if individuals might be sick?

A. By making comparisons. B. By interviewing their doctors.

C. By observing them in their lab. D. By analyzing causes and effects.

31. Which of the following statement does Mr. Mitsuyama agree with?

A. The research is too complex to be carried out widely.

B. The AI model is expected to have a promising future.

C. Chronological age matters more than AI-estimated age.

D. The research findings have been well received in medicine.

D

From Wi-Fi-connected home security systems to smart toilets, the so-called Internet of Things（IOT）brings personalization and convenience to devices that help run homes. But with that come batteries that need to be replaced frequently. Now, researchers reporting in *ACS Applied Energy Materials* have brought solar panel technology indoors to power smart devices. They show which photovoltaic（PV）（光伏）systems work best under cool white LEDs, a common type of indoor lighting.

Indoor lighting differs from sunlight. Light bulbs are dimmer than the sun, and sunlight includes ultraviolet, infrared and visible light, while indoor lights typically shine light from a narrower region of the spectrum（光谱）. Scientists have found ways to harness power from sunlight, using PV solar panels, but those panels are not the best for turning indoor light into electrical energy. Some next-generation PV materials have been tested with indoor light, but it’s not clear which are the most efficient at turning non-natural light into electricity.

So, the researchers compared a range of different PV technologies under the same type of indoor lighting. The researchers obtained eight types of PV devices, ranging from traditional amorphous silicon to thin-film technologies such as dye-sensitized solar cells. They measured each material’s ability to turn light into electricity, first under simulated sunlight and then under a cool white LED light.

Gallium indium phosphide（磷化镓铟）PV cells showed the greatest efficiency under indoor light, turning nearly 40% of the light energy into electricity. As the researchers had expected, the gallium-containing material’s performance under sunlight was proper relative to the other materials tested due to its large band gap.

Gallium indium phosphide has not been used in commercially available PV cells yet, but this study points to its potential beyond solar power, the researchers say. However, they add that the gallium-containing materials are expensive and may not serve as a viable mass product to power smart home systems. Additionally, in the study, the researchers identified that part of the indoor light energy produced heat instead of electricity —information that will help improve future PVs to power indoor devices.

32. What normally goes hand in hand with home IOT?

A. Abandoned batteries. B. A huge electricity-free device.

C. Inexpensive indoor solar panels. D. A common type of indoor lighting.

33. Which of the following can best replace the underlined word “harness” in paragraph 2?

A. Track. B. Hide. C. Employ. D. Prevent.

34. What can we learn about gallium indium phosphide PV cells?

A. They are accessible and affordable for the public.

B. They actually produce heat instead of electricity.

C. They show little efficiency under indoor light.

D. They are not perfect enough to be popularized.

35. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. Solar Panel Technology Is Losing Its Dominant Place

B. Gallium-containing Materials Are Running Out Rapidly

C. Internet of Things Are Greatly Influencing Our Daily Life

D. PV Systems Are Stepping Indoors to Power Smart Devices

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 Find a Great Gift for Someone You Know**

It is not easy to find a great gift for someone, even if the recipient is someone you know. Finding a gift that the recipient will enjoy takes a bit of forward thinking and an understanding of the recipient’s personality and tastes. Fortunately, here are some practical tips for you.

 36 If you have a close relationship with the recipient, you may select a gift that is more personal. If you are not close to the recipient, you may choose a gift that is more useful or accessible.

Make a list of the recipient’s interests and preferences. Personalize the gift by sitting down and making a list of the recipient’s interests and likes. 37 Whether they are video games or Thai food, they should be what the recipient has told you that he or she likes or is known to be enjoyed.

Identify items the recipient may need. 38 Or consider a big purchase that the recipient needs to do but has been putting off. This could be a new kitchen appliance the recipient has been eyeing or a new backpack the recipient needs for a new year of school.

Arrange an experience as a gift. Often, giving the gift of an experience can be more impactful than giving a recipient an item. This could be a massage, a sky diving date, or dinner at the person’s favorite restaurant. 39

Make a homemade gift. Homemade gifts can be the best gifts, as they are often thoughtful and detailed. 40 And he or she will surely appreciate that.

A. Consider how close you are to the recipient.

B. Try to write down as many specific items as possible.

C. Ask people who are close to the recipient for gift advice.

D. The experience of making a homemade gift is what the recipient needs.

E. Think about any items the recipient may need in his or her day-to-day life.

F. They can also show the recipient that you spent lots of time and effort on the gift.

G. Think of experiences that will surprise the recipient, as these will often make a lasting impression.

**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。

Artist Jess Smith loves stopping by her local thrift（旧货）shop. When she walks into the store, she 41 right to the jewelry shelf to search for 42 .

Early in June, Jess found something she couldn’t 43 skip over. “It was a very large translucent pendant necklace（半透明的吊坠项链）,”Jess described. “I saw a 44 and what seemed to be the year 1973.”For $2, the 45 was hers. Jess took it home and used technology to help her 46 the story behind the piece.

She remembered seeing a 47 necklace with the artist’s name, Aaronel deRoy Gruber and began digging into her work and 48 that Gruber was an artist who worked in a huge variety of mediums. In the 1960s and 70s, she was devoted to plexiglass（有机玻璃）and 49 a bunch of these pendant necklaces. She found some 50 for over $1,000. Each necklace was different, and Jess knew she had something 51 .

Jess contacted the Aaronel deRoy Gruber Foundation. After a 52 exchange and quick phone call, the group determined Jess had a 53 Gruber piece. Because of the high 54 of the necklace, the value was quoted to be between 2,800 and 3,200.

Realizing it was an art piece, Jess didn’t choose to sell it. 55 , she sent it on a special loan to the foundation for them to display.

41. A. adapts B. applies C. heads D. agrees

42. A. books B. donations C. foods D. treasures

43. A. possibly B. hardly C. gradually D. carefully

44. A. goal B. signature C. design D. strategy

45. A. loan B. foundation C. store D. item

46. A. figure out B. make up C. come across D. listen to

47. A. cheap B. common C. similar D. suitable

48. A. pretended B. learned C. imagined D. doubted

49. A. created B. collected C. delivered D. admired

50. A. lent B. owed C. valued D. stolen

51. A. alarming B. available C. new D. special

52. A. message B. rank C. greeting D. plan

53. A. false B. real C. beautiful D. legal

54. A. popularity B. request C. quality D. fantasy

55. A. Otherwise B. Therefore C. However D. Instead

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个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

More than 3,000 stone tools have been unearthed during the latest work at the Piluo site, a large-scale Paleolithic site 56 can date back to more than 200,000 years ago in Daocheng county, Southwest China’s Sichuan Province, reported by the Sichuan TV on Monday.

The Piluo site, 57 （locate）at the southeastern foothills of the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau at an altitude of about 3,750 meters, 58 （reveal）more than 15,000 stone artifacts, including hand axes（斧头）and thin-blade axes, since the beginning of the archaeological excavations（考古挖掘）in April 2021.

The latest stage, kicking off in July, was the third of its kind and covered about 150 square meters, 59 （provide）archaeologists with crucial materials to comprehend the stratigraphic accumulation, artifact distribution and stone tool making across 60 （difference）regions of the site.

According to 61 same report, during this year’s excavation, archaeologists found out that some areas had layers（层）which were 62 （little）than a meter thick, while others had layers as thick as seven to eight meters. This variability allowed them 63 （construct）a time framework spanning from 200,000 years ago to tens of thousands of years ago.

The 64 （ discovery）at Piluo site have been listed 65 one of China’s top 10 archaeological revelations of 2021, recognized by the National Cultural Heritage Administration.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节（满分15分）

假定你是李华，得知你的交换生同学Amanda今年将第一次在中国过春节。请你给她发一封电子邮件，邀请她到你家做客。内容包括：

1. 表示欢迎；

2. 发出邀请；

3. 期待回复。

注意：1. 写作词数应为80个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Amanda,

How are you doing? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节（满分25分）

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。

It was the start of a new week. Since my past weekend had been busier than a regular weekend, I was more tired than usual. Worse still, it was raining.

I complained about my misfortune. This day was terrible! What an awful morning! Things were so bad for me! This weather was miserable, and so was l!

As I stepped out the front door, a strong wind blew my umbrella inside-out. I decided to run through the cold downpour to the car, but I didn’t see the ankle-deep puddle（水坑）until I stepped into it. Time for more complaining.

Now I was damp and late for work. The traffic on the expressway was really heavy. A car behind me warned me—someone thought I wasn’t going fast enough. I would have listened to the traffic report on the radio, but it was broken. How poor I was!

Finally, after managing to navigate my route through the traffic on the exit ramp（匝道）, I decided I would stop at that little coffee shop near my company for a cup of coffee—I was going to make that a large cup of coffee.

The line of cars at the drive-through was stretching around the parking lot, so I figured it would be faster if I just got out and went inside.

I sighed impatiently as I waited in line until I reached the counter where I ignored the friendly greeting from one of the clerks—I was too busy with my complaining—and ordered my favorite: a caramel hazelnut coffee, extra cream, no sugar. My order was served, and I moved to the register. That’s when I realized I had left my wallet at home! This added to my misfortune. I tried to explain my situation to the cashier（收银员）, hoping to find a solution.

注意：1. 续写词数应为150个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

“Hey, don’t worry,”said the man waiting in line behind me. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Really? This man was wet and late like me, but was not complaining. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2024 届高三年级 TOP 二十名校质检二·英语**

**参考答案、提示及评分细则**

**听力部分录音稿**

（Text 1）

W: I just dropped in on you to say goodbye.

M: What time are you leaving?

W: My train leaves at 10: 00.

M: Take care and give my best regards to your parents.

（Text 2）

M: Did you bring some lunch with you today, Rosalind?

W: Yes, I packed it myself. It’s my “health-conscious” lunch.

M: Wow, that looks beautiful. You are not only a good teacher but also a good chef. OK, I have to go to the school cafeteria alone now.

（Text 3）

W: I’d like to find somewhere to stay. Could you recommend one?

M: Well, there is a hotel named Moonlight with excellent service near the beach.

（Text 4）

M: I haven’t seen Hans lately. How is he?

W: He’s still pretty sick. The doctor said he would have to stay in the hospital for one more month.

M: Oh, poor Hans. That’s too bad. Let’s go to see him tomorrow.

（Text 5）

W: I’ve been accepted by Oxford University. And I will fly there in September.

M: Congratulations on your entering the famous university. There are still two months before you start school. What are you going to do next?

（Text 6）

W: Do you want to go out for dinner tonight?

M: Yes! I was thinking of eating something spicy.

W: In that case, I’d suggest going to a Sichuan restaurant. What about Sichuan Panda we usually went to last year?

M: I really liked that restaurant; you get a lot for your money there. But they’ve westernized their food, so it’s not actually that spicy.

W: You’re right. Why not try that Indian restaurant just down the road?

M: Good idea. I’ll shout.

W: No, I’ll pay. It’s my turn this time.

M: Alright, alright. It’s up to you.

（Text 7）

W: Hi, Harry. Thanks for coming.

M: You have a beautiful house.

W: Thanks. I’m glad to finally meet you. Lunch will be ready in about thirty minutes.

M: Is there anything I can do to help?

W: No, everything is pretty much ready. We’re just waiting for the roast. I hope you like roast beef.

M: Yes. Isabella told me you’re an excellent cook.

W: Thanks. I’ve heard so much about you. Isabella also said you like classical music.

M: Yes, *The Best of Mozart* is my favorite. I often watch old films as well. Do you want to join me to see *The* *Shawshank Redemption*? I have an extra ticket.

W: Yes, of course. I love watching old movies. （Text 8）

M: Aunt Annie is coming this weekend.

W: Hurray! It has been half a year since her last visit. Now, she’s finally coming again.

M: Why? I didn’t know you loved Annie so much.

W: Of course I do. Every time she came from the countryside, she would bring me a lot of stuff I had never seen before. I wonder what it’s like in that place.

M: Well, your mom and I have planned a nice dinner to welcome Annie. I hope you won’t be absent.

W: Actually, my friend invited me to her home. But I’ll call her tomorrow to reschedule our appointment.

M: OK. I’m thinking of going back to my hometown this summer holiday. I can see you also want to go back, right?

W: Oh, yeah, double surprise.

M: OK, that’s settled. Now, take a nap for a while. I will order an afternoon tea and a dessert for you when you wake up.

W: Alright, alright. But I can’t wait to meet Aunt Annie tomorrow.

（Text 9）

M: Good morning, Abby. You look tired. What’s wrong?

W: I have an upset stomach and I don’t feel very well.

M: How long have you felt like this?

W: It started in the morning the day before yesterday.

M: I’ll press on your stomach to see if it hurts.

W: OK. It hurts a bit when you press.

M: Did you eat anything different from usual before you started to feel this way?

W: Yes. My best friend cooked breakfast for me. But he is all right. It couldn’t have been the fish and the fried eggs because he only had the two dishes. He isn’t a good cook and the vegetable soup tasted a bit strange. It must be it.

M: Yes. You’ve got food poisoning. But it is not very serious and you should be better in another day.

W: Oh, thank goodness. Do I need to take some pills?

M: No. You only need to drink lots of water and get plenty of rest. If you’re not better in 48 hours, come and see me again.

W: Thanks. I’ll follow your suggestions.

（Text 10）

W: On the first day of 2019, I made up my mind to go to Thailand to teach English as a volunteer. At first, all I cared about was travelling and seeing the world. I didn’t know how fantastic my life would be in the coming months!

My journey began with attending TESOL certification course in my home state of Florida last February. After 3 weeks of study and another 40 hours’ study online, I received it. I was asked to contact Herman, who is Program Director of the Teach. And I finally flew to Thailand in early April and I couldn’t wait to explore there! After some weeks of single travel, I met up with Herman and the other new teachers in Bangkok. It was great to meet other people who were on the same journey as me, see some cool sights and walk in Thailand’s cities!

I teach Grade 5 and I have the cleverest and most active kids in the world. It’s wonderful that you can see the difference you make in someone else’s life, right in front of you! I truly love my job.

**参考答案**

1~5 BCACA 6~10 CBCAB 11~15 BACBB 16~20CBCAA

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。在接近或离开校车时，孩子们面临的风险很大。对于所有司机来说，了解校车安全是很重要的。本文主要介绍了美国的司机需要了解的校车安全信息。

21. C 细节理解题。根据第二段“When you see a school bus slowing down or stopping… but the surrounding area, too. Children wait at least several feet away from a bus and often cross the street when they’re boarding or getting off the bus.”可知，校车停下来时，你要特别注意上下校车的孩子。

22. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段“You must stop your car and wait until the red lights stop flashing, the extended stop-arm is withdrawn, and the bus begins moving, before you can start driving again.”可知，校车启动后，其他车辆才能超越校车。

23. B 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“You should slow down and prepare to stop your vehicle.”及倒数第一段“You must stop your car and wait until the red lights stop flashing, the extended stop-arm is withdrawn, and the bus begins moving, before you can start driving again."可推断,本文的目标读者是司机。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。一个三岁的小女孩半夜在她妈妈睡着时自己从家里跑了出去。幸运的是，一位善良的披萨外卖员发现了她并联系警方把她送回了家。

24. A 细节理解题。根据第一段“On a cold February evening, while her mother slept peacefully, a kid slipped out of her home and into the darkened streets…”及倒数第二段“The police arrived and were able to locate the kid’s home, where they discovered her mother was sound asleep and thought her daughter was, too.”可知，在小女孩外出期间，她的妈妈一直在睡觉。

25. D细节理解题。根据第二、三段的内容可知，Gabe 给客户送完披萨后第一时间尽力找到那个小女孩。

26. B 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“Gabe didn’t judge the child’s mother, and he hoped no one else would, either. He said, ‘As a parent, I know that children are quick and don’t always listen when they are told what’s best for them.’”可知，Gabe作为家长深知孩子们反应很快，并不会总是听从父母的话。由此可推断，Gabe的话表明，照顾小孩并非易事。

27. D 推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是最后一段可知，Gabe不仅救助了小女孩，而且没有苛责小女孩的妈妈。由此可推断，Gabe是一个热心且善解人意的人。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。如果“你看起来的年龄”指的不是你的脸，而是你的胸部呢？科学家们开发了一种先进的人工智能模型，该模型利用胸片估算个人的生理年龄。如果胸片显示的年龄比实足年龄越高，那么个人患有慢性病的可能性就越高。

28. B细节理解题。根据第一段“…have developed an advanced artificial intelligence（AI）model that uses chest radiographs（光片）to assess a patient’s biological age.”可知，科学家们用这种人工智能模型估算个人的生理年龄。

29. C细节理解题。根据第二段“…from chest radiographs of healthy individuals. They then applied the model to radiographs of patients with known diseases to analyze the relationship between Al-estimated age and each disease. Given that AI trained on a single databaset tends to over fit, the researchers collected data from multiple institutions.”、第三段“…a total of 67,099 chest radiographs were obtained between 2008 and 2021 from 36,051 healthy individuals…”及第四段“… an additional 34,197 chest radiographs were collected from 34,197 patients with known diseases from two other institutions.”可知,研究团队在研究过程中收集了大量的胸片。

30. A细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“The results showed that the difference between AI-estimated age and the patient’s chronological age was positively correlated with a variety of chronic diseases. In other words, the higher the AI-estimated age compared to the chronological age, the more likely individuals were to have these diseases.”可知，研究团队对比了人工智能模型估算的年龄和实足年龄，人工智能估算的年龄比实足年龄越高，说明这个人越有可能患有一些慢性疾病。

31. B 推理判断题。通读最后一段可知，Mr. Mitsuyma 团队的研究结果表明，胸片显示的表观年龄可以准确地反映超出实足年龄的健康状况，他们以后也会继续深入研究以期能让他们的研究成果得到广泛运用。由此可推断，Mr. Mitsuyama认为他所在团队开发的人工智能模型的前景很好。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。研究人员在《ACS应用能源材料》杂志上宣称，他们已经将太阳能电池板技术引入室内，为智能设备供电。

32. A细节理解题。根据第一段“But with that come batteries that need to be replaced frequently.”可知，家庭物联网通常会导致废弃电池的产生。

33. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句的句意“科学家们已经找到了利用太阳能发电的方法，即使用光伏太阳能电池板，但这些电池板并不是将室内光线转化为电能的最佳方法”可知，画线词的意思与Employ的意思最接近。

34. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段“However, they add that the gallium-containing materials are expensive and may not serve as a viable mass product to power smart home systems. Additionally, in the study, the researchers identified that part of the indoor light energy produced heat instead of electricity —information that will help improve future PVs to power indoor devices.”可推断，磷化镓铟光伏电池还不够完美，无法普及。

35. D 标题判断题。通读全文，尤其是文章第一段“Now，researchers reporting in ACS Applied Energy Materials have brought solar panel technology indoors to power smart devices. They show which photovoltaic（PV）（光伏）systems work best under cool white LEDs, a common type of indoor lighting.”可知，本文主要介绍研究人员试图将光伏系统引入室内，为智能设备供电。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些如何给你认识的人挑一份好礼物的建议。

36. A该空是本段的主题句。根据空后的内容，尤其是“If you have a close relationship with the recipient…If you are not close to the recipient…”可知，A项“考虑和收礼物的人的关系的亲密程度”适合作本段的主题句。

37. B 根据空前“Personalize the gift by sitting down…”及空后“Whether they are video games or Thai food…”可知，B项“试着写下尽可能多的具体东西”符合。

38. E 根据本段的主题句中的关键词 need及空后“Or consider a big purchase that the recipient needs to do but has been putting off.”可知，E项“想想收礼物的人在日常生活中可能需要的任何物品”符合。

39. G 根据本段主题句中的关键词experience可知，G 项“想想那些会给收礼物的人带来惊喜的体验，因为这些体验通常会给人留下持久的印象”符合。

40. F 根据空前“Homemade gifts can be the best gifts, as they are often thoughtful and detailed.”可知，F项“它们也会向收礼物的人表明你花了很多时间和精力准备礼物”符合。F项中的 They指代空前的 Homemade gifts。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。艺术家Jess Smith在逛当地的旧货店的时候，用2美元买了一条价值3000元左右的项链。

41. C当她走进商店时，她径直走（heads）向珠宝货架寻宝（treasures）。

42. D见上题解析。

43. A 六月初，Jess发现了一个她不可能（possibly）忽略的东西。

44. B“我看到了一个签名（signature），上面写的似乎是1973年。”

45. D 花了两美元,那个东西（item）就是她的了。

46. A Jess把它带回家,利用科技帮助她弄清楚（figure out）这件作品背后的故事。

47. C 她记得看到过一条类似的（similar）项链，上面写着艺术家的名字——Aaronel deRoy Gruber。

48. B于是她开始深入研究她的工作，了解到（learned）Gruber是一位从事各种媒介工作的艺术家。

49. A在20世纪60年代和70年代，她专注于有机玻璃，创作了（created）很多这样的吊坠项链。

50. C 她发现有些项链价值（valued）超过 1000 美元。

51. D 每个项链都不一样，Jess知道她拥有了一个特别的（special）东西。

52. A Jess联系了 Aaronel deRoy Gruber基金会。在交换信息（message）和快速通话后，基金会确定Jess所拥有的项链是真（real）品。

53. B 见上题解析。

54. C由于这条项链质量（quality）上乘，因此它的报价在2800 美元到3200美元之间。

55. D Jess意识到这是一件艺术品，没有选择把它卖出去。相反（Instead），她把它以一种特殊的方式借给了基金会，让他们进行展览。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇新闻报道。在最近的考古发掘中，位于中国西南部四川省稻城县的皮洛遗址出土了3000多件石器。皮洛遗址是一个大型旧石器时代遗址，可追溯到20多万年前。

56. which/that考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知，该空引导的是一个限制性定语从句，从句缺少主语，先行词是 a large-scale Paleolithic site，指物，故此处用关系代词 which 或 that。

57. located考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知，此处用非谓语动词；be located 意为“位于；坐落于”，故此处用所给动词的过去分词。

58. has revealed 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。根据空后的时间状语 since the beginning of the archaeological excavations in April 2021.可知，此处用现在完成时，又因为主语是 The Piluo site，故此处填has revealed。

59. providing 考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知，此处用非谓语动词； 动词 provide 与其逻辑主语（即空前的一整句话）存在主谓关系，故此处用所给动词的现在分词，作结果状语，表示自然而然的结果。

60. different 考查词形转换。此处用所给名词的形容词修饰空后的名词 regions。

61. the 考查冠词。此处特指第一段提到的四川电视台的报道，又因为空后有 same修饰，故用定冠词 the。

62. less 考查形容词的比较级。根据空后的标志性词than可知，此处用所给形容词的比较级。

63. to construct 考查非谓语动词。“allow sb. to do sth.”意为“允许/使得某人做某事”，为固定用法。

64. discoveries考查名词复数。根据谓语部分的have可知，此处用所给名词的复数。

65. as考查介词。根据句意“皮洛遗址的发现已被国家文物局列为2021年中国十大考古发现之一”可知，此处用介词as。

第一节

One possible version

Dear Amanda,

How are you doing? Knowing that you will spend the Spring Festival in China, I’d like to extend a warm welcome to you.

As far as I know, you will celebrate the traditional Chinese festival here for the first time, which may leave you slightly confused. Since where you live is not far from my home, it would be a great pleasure for me to have you as the distinguished guest of our family. If you come, I can introduce various customs about the festival to you.

I’d be more than glad if you could accept my invitation. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

One possible version:

*“Hey, don’t worry,” said the man waiting in line behind me.* He smiled and pulled out his wallet. “I’ll pay for you. I’m already late for work—it’ll be faster anyway if I pay for both of our coffees.” His hair and shoulders were damp from the rain and his shoes were wet. “Add this gentleman’s coffee to my order, please,” he told the cashier. I was astonished that I couldn’t see a sign of complaining on his face.

*Really? This man was wet and late like me, but was not complaining.* Unlike me, he was reaching out and offering to buy my coffee. “Thank you very much,” I said gratefully. “I’m having a really bad morning.” “I know how that is,” the man replied sincerely. “Enjoy your coffee and try to have a better day.” Thanks to the kindness of a guy with wet hair and wet shoes, I decided to keep my internal complaining to a minimum and embrace the start of a new week with positivity.