**重庆市巴蜀中学教育集团高2027届高一(下)月考**

**英语试题**

**(满分150分，考试时间120分钟。)**

**注意事项：**

**1.答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。**

**2.选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。**

**3.考试结束后，将答题卡交回，试题卷自行保存。**

**第Ⅰ卷(选择题)**

**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答案，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. What does the man think of the Summer House?

A. The food is healthy. B. The service is good. C. The food is expensive.

2. Which flight will the man reserve?

A. At 16:45. B. At 18:00. C. At 18:45.

3. Where should the man put his garbage?

A. The brown bin. B. The red bin. C. The blue bin.

4. How does the man feel about learning to paint?

A. It’s great fun. B. It takes a lot of energy. C. It’s boring.

5. Who got a promotion?

A. Emily. B. Henry. C. Liza.

**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至7题。**

6. What will the woman do this Saturday?

A. Do some reading. B. Play golf. C. Hang out with friends.

7. When will the woman play golf next Wednesday?

A. At 4:00 pm. B. At 4:15 pm. C. At 4:30 pm.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What makes the woman surprised about Steve?

A. His tired look. B. His being in good shape. C. His way of dressing.

9. Where did the woman used to exercise?

A. At home. B. In the gym. C. In the open.

10. What does Steve offer to the woman?

A. Working out with him. B. Looking for a trainer. C. Using his guest passes.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. What will the woman do tomorrow morning?

A. Take a history exam. B. Attend a history lecture. C. Perform a physics experiment.

12. What does George suggest studying?

A. Mr. Smith’s lectures. B. The American society. C. The American Civil War.

13. Where will the woman go?

A. The lecture room. B. The library. C. The lab.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Boss and employee. B. Husband and wife. C. Interviewer and interviewee.

15. What was the man in charge of at Computer Country?

A. The sales service. B. The human resources. C. The computer production.

16. What will the man do in the following days?

A. Do some researches. B. Spend time with his kids. C. Sign up for a course.

17. How does the man view Emeryville?

A. It has a good reputation. B. It has a long history. C. It pays well.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. What does Historic England advise?

A. Ways to make the best photos.

B Ways to raise people’s interest in art.

C. Ways to protect traditional buildings.

19. What is the exhibition about?

A. Pictures of daily life. B. Ways of communication. C. Protecting the environment.

20. What is the feature of the show in London?

A. Photos taken by Jamil. B. Photos in shop windows. C. The Week Junior advertisements.

**第二部分 阅读理解(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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

**Explore the Science of the Jurassic Coast: Dorset and Devon**

16 May 2025 |3 days

Discover the stunning Jurassic Coast and learn about its dynamic landscapes, geology, and history. Geologists, palaeontologists, and conservationists will guide you through 18 million years of Earth’s history, with opportunities to study fossils and rock formations in the region’s dramatic cliffs.

·Attend talks by experts on topics like human history, palaeoart, and geological formations.

·Hunt for fossils along Lyme Regis’s ammonite pavement, guided by the Jurassic Coast Trust.

·Experience the Jurassic Coast from a scenic cruise.

**Mysteries of the Universe: Cheshire**

27 June 2025 |3 days

Dive into the wonders of the universe in Cheshire, where you’ll visit Jodrell Bank and see the Lovell Telescope. Engaging with leading astronomers, you’ll explore space science, from galaxy formation to black hole research.

·Attend lectures on space topics from the Big Bang to the James Webb Space Telescope.

·Observe the southern hemisphere’s skies via a remote astronomy demonstration linked to a telescope in Australia.

·Stay in a charming 4-star hotel in the Cheshire countryside.

**Human Origins in the Prehistoric South-West**

14 July 2025|5 days

Step back in time on a walking tour exploring ancient human history in Wiltshire and Dorset. Visit prehistoric sites, including the famous Stonehenge and Avebury.

·Explore Iron Age hillforts, stone circles, and picturesque landscapes.

·Led by Emily H. Wilson, former editor of *New Scientist*, on a guided walk in Cerne Abbas.

·Visit National Trust and UNESCO-listed sites, with a special behind-the-scenes tour of Wiltshire and Salisbury Museums.

**Find out more at** newscientist.com/tours.

1. Who will most probably be interested in the Jurassic Coast tour?

A. Someone majoring in world literature. B. Someone working on human history.

C. Someone interested in wildlife protection. D. Someone devoted to community service.

2. What will be offered in the tour of Cheshire?

A. A sea voyage. B. Prehistoric sites. C. Accommodation. D. Space walk.

3. What do all three tours have in common?

A. They each include a visit to a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

B. They all focus on modern technological advancements.

C. They all involve hands-on experiences guided by experts.

D. They are all centered on astronomy and space exploration.

【答案】1. B 2. C 3. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章介绍了三个科学方面的游览活动。

【1题详解】

推理判断题。根据Explore the Science of the Jurassic Coast: Dorset and Devon部分中“Attend talks by experts on topics like human history, palaeoart, and geological formations. (参加专家关于人类历史、古艺术、地质构造等主题的讲座。)”可知，该游览包含关于人类历史的专家讲座，推知从事人类历史的人会对该游览感兴趣。故选B。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据Mysteries of the Universe: Cheshire部分中“Stay in a charming 4-star hotel in the Cheshire countryside. (住在柴郡乡村迷人的四星级酒店。)”可知，该游览提供住宿，故选C。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据三个游览中“Geologists, palaeontologists, and conservationists will guide you through 18 million years of Earth’s history, with opportunities to study fossils and rock formations in the region’s dramatic cliffs. (地质学家、古生物学家和自然资源保护学家将带领您穿越1800万年的地球历史，并有机会在该地区引人注目的悬崖上研究化石和岩层。)”、“Engaging with leading astronomers, you’ll explore space science, from galaxy formation to black hole research. (与领先的天文学家合作，您将探索空间科学，从星系形成到黑洞研究。)”和“Led by Emily H. Wilson, former editor of *New Scientist*, on a guided walk in Cerne Abbas. (在《新科学家》前编辑Emily H. Wilson的带领下，在Cerne Abbas的导游带领下散步。)”可知，三个游览的共同点是它们都包括由专家指导的实践经验，故选C。

**B**

Underwater pipelines and cables, essential for global fuel, power, and communications, lie on the ocean floor, often unprotected and easy to damage, as evidenced by the 2022 Nord Stream pipeline attack. However, artificial intelligence (AI) is ready to revolutionize the protection of these vital undersea assets (资产), much like drones have transformed land warfare.

The challenge of safeguarding the seabed lies in the fragmented (碎片化的) and slow-to-analyze data from various sources such as sonar, satellites, and seismic (地震的) devices. AI is now enabling autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) to rapidly process and analyze this data, providing timely alerts to identify potential threats. Militaries and private companies are already using AI-powered drones, robots, and sensors to track and protect underwater infrastructure.

One of the key goals is creating a comprehensive, real-time digital map of the ocean, similar to Google Maps, but for the deep sea. AI systems are helping autonomous vehicles detect threats, such as distinguishing between a harmless group of dolphins and a potential mine near critical infrastructure like offshore wind turbines (涡轮). This capability is vital, as these turbines, connected by underwater cables, are particularly easy to damage.

North.io, a German startup, is developing a system called Argus to analyze massive amounts of oceanic data, using AI to create a digital twin of the sea. With funding from the German government, North.io’s technology could eventually offer a real-time overview of the oceans, aiding in both defense and commercial activities, including offshore wind operations.

Despite progress, challenges remain. Correct real-time mapping is still limited, and there is a need for more infrastructure like charging stations and data centers to support these AI-driven systems. Nonetheless, AI is prepared for greater security in the depths of the ocean.

4. How does AI serve to protect the seabed?

A. By repairing driver-less vehicles. B. By making for a quick judgment.

C. By building data collecting sites. D. By changing the data sources.

5. What will happen with AI used in underwater security?

A. The marine animals will be seriously influenced.

B. The response time to undersea threats will be reduced.

C. Some interest-driven people will take over the ocean.

D. The underwater work will no longer be a great concern.

6. What is the main purpose of the Argus system?

A. To build underwater charging stations.

B. To develop seismic detection tools.

C. To establish a virtual ocean model.

D. To raise more money for production.

7. What can be a requirement for AI-driven systems to function more effectively?

A. Greater funding for advanced ocean research.

B. More data-sharing networks to support AI operations.

C. A shift in focus from security to real-time mapping.

D. More accurate deep-sea exploration tools.

【答案】4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文，文章主要讲述人工智能如何助力保护海洋深处的安全。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“AI is now enabling autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) to rapidly process and analyze this data, providing timely alerts to identify potential threats. (人工智能现在使自主水下机器人（AUVs）能够快速处理和分析这些数据，及时发出警报以识别潜在威胁。)”可知，人工智能通过快速识别潜在危险来保护海底。故选B。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“The challenge of safeguarding the seabed lies in the fragmented (碎片化的) and slow-to-analyze data from various sources such as sonar, satellites, and seismic (地震的) devices. AI is now enabling autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) to rapidly process and analyze this data, providing timely alerts to identify potential threats. (保护海底的挑战在于来自各种来源（如声纳、卫星和地震设备）的碎片化和缓慢的分析数据。人工智能现在使自主水下机器人（AUVs）能够快速处理和分析这些数据，及时发出警报以识别潜在威胁。)”可知，人工智能能够快速处理和分析数据，及时发出警报以识别潜在威胁，故使用人工智能后对海底威胁的反应时间将缩短，故选B。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“North.io, a German startup, is developing a system called Argus to analyze massive amounts of oceanic data, using AI to create a digital twin of the sea. (德国创业公司North.io正在开发一种名为Argus的系统，用于分析大量海洋数据，利用人工智能创建海洋的数字双胞胎。)”以及“North.io’s technology could eventually offer a real-time overview of the oceans (North. io的技术最终可以提供海洋的实时概况)”可知，Argus系统的主要目的是建立虚拟的海洋模型，故选C。

【7题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Correct real-time mapping is still limited, and there is a need for more infrastructure like charging stations and data centers to support these AI-driven systems. (正确的实时地图仍然是有限的，需要更多的基础设施，如充电站和数据中心来支持这些人工智能驱动的系统。)”可知，需要更多数据共享网络来支持人工智能运行，故选B。

**C**

As wildfires spread across Los Angeles, the J. Paul Getty Museum proved its strong disaster preparedness. With flames within six feet of the Getty Villa on January 7, the museum’s strong defenses became a remarkable example of resilience.

The Getty Museum’s staff, working 24-hour shifts, patrolled(巡逻) the expansive hilltops surrounding both the Getty Villa and the Getty Center. The older Getty Villa, home to thousands of antiquities(古物), is located in the Pacific Palisades, while the Getty Center in Brentwood houses famous artworks like Vincent van Gogh’s Irises. Equipped with fire extinguishers(灭火器), the staff checked the grounds for embers(余烬), carefully protecting the museum’s valuable collections.

The museum’s survival against the fires was a rarity among the deadly destruction that killed dozens and destroyed thousands of homes. With $9.1 billion and years of experience combating wildfires, the Getty had invested millions in fire-prevention measures, including fire-resistant architecture, sprinkler systems (喷水灭火系统), and landscape fortifications(设防).

When the flames threatened the Getty Villa, President Katherine Fleming watched anxiously from the Getty Center’s command station, tracking the fire’s progress. The villa, constructed with fire-resistant concrete walls and tile(瓦片) roofs, remained unharmed though the fire is very close. The same was true for its priceless collection of 40,000 antiquities.

Meanwhile, the Getty Center’s architecture, designed by Richard Meier with fire-resistance in mind, features 1.2 million square feet of stone and vast open spaces to prevent fire spread. The museum’s complex irrigation system and sprinkler network were started swiftly, wetting the grounds and further safeguarding the property.

While the fires continue to threaten the region, the Getty Museum’s careful preparations and teamwork have allowed it to survive, with its priceless collections and staff emerging unharmed.

8. What does the underlined word “resilience” in paragraph 1 mean?

A. Strength to hold on. B. Courage to fight.

C. Willingness to try. D. Attempt to escape.

9. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

A. Locations of the Getty Museum sites.

B. Valuable collections at the Getty Museum.

C. Fire prevention efforts by museum staff.

D. Daily responsibilities of museum staff.

10. What contributes little to the survival of the Getty Center?

A. The vastness of the space. B. The use of stone materials.

C. The collective effort. D. The concrete walls.

11. What hidden question does the article suggest about fire preparedness?

A. Should museums be moved to areas with fewer wildfires?

B. Are sprinkler systems the most effective solution?

C. Can other organizations afford the same level of protection?

D. Should staff be responsible for fire prevention?

【答案】8. A 9. C 10. D 11. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了洛杉矶野火蔓延期间，J. 保罗・盖蒂博物馆成功抵御火灾，展现出强大的灾难防范能力。

【8题详解】

词义猜测题。根据第一段中“As wildfires spread across Los Angeles, the J. Paul Getty Museum proved its strong disaster preparedness. With flames within six feet of the Getty Villa on January 7, the museum’s strong defenses became a remarkable example of…(随着野火在洛杉矶蔓延，保罗·盖蒂博物馆证明了其强大的防灾能力。1月7日，大火在距离盖蒂别墅不到6英尺的地方熊熊燃烧，这座博物馆强大的防御系统成为了……的绝佳例证。)”可知，当野火蔓延时，盖蒂博物馆展现出了强大的防灾能力，尽管火势逼近，但博物馆的强大防御使其能够抵御火灾。“resilience”在这里表示博物馆在面对火灾时保持不被破坏的能力，即 “坚持下去的力量”。A选项“Strength to hold on”（坚持下去的力量）符合语境。故选A项。

【9题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“The Getty Museum’s staff, working 24-hour shifts, patrolled(巡逻) the expansive hilltops surrounding both the Getty Villa and the Getty Center. The older Getty Villa, home to thousands of antiquities(古物), is located in the Pacific Palisades, while the Getty Center in Brentwood houses famous artworks like Vincent van Gogh’s Irises. Equipped with fire extinguishers(灭火器), the staff checked the grounds for embers(余烬), carefully protecting the museum’s valuable collections.(盖蒂博物馆的工作人员24小时轮班，在盖蒂别墅和盖蒂中心周围广阔的山顶上巡逻。古老的盖蒂别墅（Getty Villa）位于太平洋帕利塞德（Pacific Palisades），收藏着数千件古董，而布伦特伍德的盖蒂中心（Getty Center）则收藏着文森特·梵高（Vincent van Gogh）的《鸢尾花》（Irises）等著名艺术品。工作人员配备了灭火器，检查了地面上的余烬，小心翼翼地保护着博物馆的珍贵藏品。)”主要讲述了盖蒂博物馆的工作人员24小时轮班巡逻，配备灭火器检查场地余烬，精心保护博物馆珍贵藏品，这是工作人员在火灾预防方面所做的努力。故选C项。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段“Meanwhile, the Getty Center’s architecture, designed by Richard Meier with fire-resistance in mind, features 1.2 million square feet of stone and vast open spaces to prevent fire spread. The museum’s complex irrigation system and sprinkler network were started swiftly, wetting the grounds and further safeguarding the property.( 与此同时，盖蒂中心的建筑，由理查德·迈耶（Richard Meier）设计，考虑到防火性，有120万平方英尺的石头和广阔的开放空间，以防止火势蔓延。博物馆复杂的灌溉系统和洒水网络迅速启动，湿润了地面，进一步保护了财产。)”可知，盖蒂中心的建筑使用了石头材料、有广阔的开放空间，还有复杂的灌溉系统和喷水网络，以及工作人员的共同努力（从全文可知工作人员的工作对保护博物馆很重要），这些都对盖蒂中心的安全起到了作用。而“concrete walls” 是盖蒂别墅（the Getty Villa）的特点，不是盖蒂中心（the Getty Center）的，所以对盖蒂中心的幸存贡献不大的是D选项“The concrete walls”。故选D项。

【11题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“The museum’s survival against the fires was a rarity among the deadly destruction that killed dozens and destroyed thousands of homes. With $9.1 billion and years of experience combating wildfires, the Getty had invested millions in fire-prevention measures, including fire-resistant architecture, sprinkler systems (喷水灭火系统), and landscape fortifications (设防).(在这场造成数十人死亡、数千所房屋被毁的致命破坏中，博物馆在大火中幸存下来是罕见的。盖蒂拥有91亿美元的资金和多年对抗野火的经验，在防火措施上投入了数百万美元，包括防火建筑、喷水灭火系统和景观防御工事。)”可知，盖蒂博物馆花费大量资金和多年经验进行防火措施，在火灾中幸存下来，而很多房屋和人员遭受了严重损失。由此可以推断出文章暗示的关于火灾防范的隐藏问题是其他组织是否能负担得起同样水平的保护措施。故选C项。

**D**

France has banned smartphone use in primary and secondary schools since 2018, arguing that it helps children focus, limits social-media use, and reduces cyberbullying. The Netherlands followed in January 2024, and Hungary soon after. Britain is now considering a similar ban. But will such measures improve students’ mental health?

The problem is evident. A 2021 report from America’s surgeon general found that between 2009 and 2019, persistent hopelessness among high-school students increased by 40%, while the number considering suicide rose by 36%. Nearly half of mental-health disorders that emerge in adolescence persist into adulthood. Smartphones, often seen as the cause, provide easy access to social media, where comparison, cyberbullying, and addiction are almost everywhere. Yet proving a direct link between smartphone use and declining mental health is tricky.

The challenge lies in nuance (微妙之处). A smartphone is a tool, used for everything from educational games to doomscrolling (刷负面新闻) on social media. Its effects on well-being depend not only on content but also on the age and developmental stage of the user. Research by Amy Orben at Cambridge suggests that social-media use is particularly harmful during puberty’s (青春期) critical developmental windows — ages 11-13 for girls, and 14-15 for boys.

Banning smartphones in schools, however, may not be the solution some expect. A recent Lancet study by Victoria Goodyear found no significant difference in mental well-being between students in schools with strict phone bans and those with relaxed policies. The real issue, researchers argue, is overall screen time, not just school use.

To make matters worse, social-media firms refuse to share detailed user data, forcing researchers to rely on simple measures like screen time. Until a clearer picture emerges, policymakers risk presenting solutions without fully identifying the problem.

12. Why is it difficult to prove a link between smartphones and mental health?

A. The effects of smartphones vary among users.

B. Most students refuse to participate in studies.

C. The use of smartphones is not content-based.

D. Schools do not track phone usage accurately.

13. Why might banning phones in schools fail to improve mental health?

A. Parents would oppose the new regulations.

B. Students would switch to using tablets instead.

C. Social media use extends beyond school hours.

D. Cyberbullying occurs only outside of school.

14. What is the author’s attitude towards the policymakers?

A. Critical. B. Indifferent. C. Supportive. D. Annoyed.

15. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Should Schools Ban Smartphones to Improve Focus and Learning?

B. Will Banning Smartphones in Schools Improve Students’ Mental Health?

C. Does Too Much Screen Time Harm Students’ Emotional Well-being?

D. Are Social Media Platforms the Main Cause of Student Anxiety?

【答案】12. A 13. C 14. A 15. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章围绕学校禁止智能手机使用与学生心理健康的关系展开讨论。自 2018 年起，法国禁止中小学使用智能手机，荷兰、匈牙利也相继效仿，英国正考虑类似禁令，引发了这种措施能否改善学生心理健康的疑问。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段中“The challenge lies in nuance (微妙之处). A smartphone is a tool, used for everything from educational games to doomscrolling (刷负面新闻) on social media. Its effects on well-being depend not only on content but also on the age and developmental stage of the user.(挑战在于细微差别。智能手机是一种工具，从教育游戏到社交媒体上的末日卷轴，它被用来做任何事情。它对幸福感的影响不仅取决于内容，还取决于用户的年龄和发展阶段)”可知，智能手机是一种工具，其对健康的影响不仅取决于内容，还取决于用户的年龄和发展阶段，即智能手机的影响因用户而异，所以很难证明智能手机和心理健康之间的联系。故选A项。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段中“A recent Lancet study by Victoria Goodyear found no significant difference in mental well-being between students in schools with strict phone bans and those with relaxed policies. The real issue, researchers argue, is overall screen time, not just school use.( 维多利亚·古德伊尔（Victoria Goodyear）最近在《柳叶刀》上发表的一项研究发现，在严格禁止使用手机的学校和政策宽松的学校，学生的心理健康状况没有显著差异。研究人员认为，真正的问题在于整体的屏幕时间，而不仅仅是在学校的使用)”可知，研究发现，严格禁止手机的学校和政策宽松的学校的学生在心理健康方面没有显著差异，真正的问题是总的屏幕时间，而不仅仅是在学校使用手机的时间，也就是说学生在学校外也会使用社交媒体，仅禁止在学校使用手机并不能解决问题。故选C项。

【14题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中“Until a clearer picture emerges, policymakers risk presenting solutions without fully identifying the problem.( 在情况明朗之前，政策制定者可能会在没有充分认识问题的情况下提出解决方案)”可知，作者认为在没有完全确定问题之前，政策制定者就提出解决方案是有风险的。由此推知，作者对政策制定者持批评态度。故选A项。

【15题详解】

主旨大意。根据文章大意以及第一段“France has banned smartphone use in primary and secondary schools since 2018, arguing that it helps children focus, limits social-media use, and reduces cyberbullying. The Netherlands followed in January 2024, and Hungary soon after. Britain is now considering a similar ban. But will such measures improve students’ mental health?(自2018年以来，法国禁止在中小学使用智能手机，理由是智能手机有助于儿童集中注意力，限制社交媒体的使用，并减少网络欺凌。2024年1月，荷兰紧随其后，匈牙利紧随其后。英国现在也在考虑类似的禁令。但是这些措施能改善学生的心理健康吗？)”可知，文章开篇提到法国、荷兰、匈牙利等国禁止中小学生使用智能手机，引出问题 “但这些措施会改善学生的心理健康吗？”，接着文章围绕这一问题展开讨论，介绍了相关的研究和观点。由此推知，“学校禁止使用智能手机会改善学生的心理健康吗？”适合作本文最佳标题。故选B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。**

I want to break free: who doesn’t want to shake off their chains and soar towards a world with no limits?\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_Happily, we have the power to shut the past up, and listen to something much kinder instead. Follow these ideas to make a start.

**Stop damaging yourself**

Do you sometimes act against your best interests? Maybe you avoid opportunities that could improve your life. This self-damage often comes from a fear of change or unworthiness. Recognizing these behaviors can help you break the cycle.\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_This helps shift negative self-beliefs and boosts self-confidence.

**Get rid of annoying ANTs**

We all have Automatic Negative Thoughts (ANTs) that hurt us, telling us we’re not enough.\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_For instance, instead of blaming yourself for spilling tea, remind yourself that mistakes happen and they don’t define you.

\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

Nelson Mandela once said, “To be free is not merely to cast off one’s chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.” Forgiveness is essential for healing, allowing you to release emotional baggage. This could mean yelling or crying to release built-up tension.

**Learn to be an imperfectionist**

Perfection is an impossible standard. Embrace the Japanese concept of *wabi-sabi*, which celebrates the beauty in imperfection. When things don’t go as planned, instead of feeling defeated, recognize the lessons and growth they bring.

**Stop worrying about what others think**

\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_Most people are too preoccupied with their own lives to notice or judge you. Embrace who you are and pursue what truly excites you without worrying about others’ opinions.

A. Forgive to thrive.

B. But somehow it just isn’t that easy.

C. Don’t let the fear of judgment hold you back.

D. Keeping them in mind will one day help you.

E. Actually, it isn’t difficult to come up with a good solution.

F. Write down moments where you’ve felt proud of yourself or achieved success.

G. These thoughts can be challenged by noticing them and consciously rethinking about them.

【答案】16. B 17. F 18. G 19. A 20. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何摆脱枷锁，摆脱自我束缚，追求自己的热爱的几点方法和建议。

【16题详解】

前文“who doesn’t want to shake off their chains and soar towards a world with no limits?( 谁不想挣脱束缚，飞向一个没有限制的世界呢？)”提到挣脱束缚。后文“Happily, we have the power to shut the past up, and listen to something much kinder instead. Follow these ideas to make a start.(幸运的是，我们有能力让过去闭嘴，转而倾听更友善的声音。按照这些方法开始吧)”提到幸运的是，我们有一些开始的方法。B选项“But somehow it just isn’t that easy.(但不知怎么的，这并不那么容易)”起到了转折的作用，表明虽然大家都想摆脱束缚，但实际做起来并不容易，与前后文衔接紧密。故选B项。

【17题详解】

前文“Recognizing these behaviors can help you break the cycle.(认识到这些行为可以帮助你打破这个循环)”提到打破这个循环。以及后文“This helps shift negative self-beliefs and boosts self-confidence.( 这有助于改变消极的自我信念，增强自信)”提到这有助于改变消极的自我信念。F选项“Write down moments where you’ve felt proud of yourself or achieved success.(写下你为自己感到骄傲或取得成功的时刻)”指出写下这些时刻可以帮助改变消极信念、增强自信，符合上下文逻辑。故选F项。

【18题详解】

前文“We all have Automatic Negative Thoughts (ANTs) that hurt us, telling us we’re not enough.(我们都有自动产生的消极想法（ANTs），这些想法伤害我们，告诉我们自己不够好)”提到这些想法伤害我们。后文“For instance, instead of blaming yourself for spilling tea, remind yourself that mistakes happen and they don’t define you.( 例如，不要因为打翻了茶而责备自己，提醒自己错误是会发生的，它们不能定义你)”提到提醒自己错误是会发生的。G选项“These thoughts can be challenged by noticing them and consciously rethinking about them.( 这些想法可以通过注意到它们并自觉地重新思考来挑战)”既承接了上文提到的消极想法，又引出了下文通过具体例子说明如何挑战这些想法，符合语境。故选G项。

【19题详解】

根据后文“Forgiveness is essential for healing, allowing you to release emotional baggage. This could mean yelling or crying to release built-up tension.( 宽恕对于治愈至关重要，它能让你释放情感包袱。这可能意味着大喊或哭泣来释放积聚的紧张情绪)”可知，这一段主要讲的是宽恕的重要性，A选项“Forgive to thrive.(宽恕以茁壮成长)”作为小标题，概括了这一段的主旨。故选A项。

【20题详解】

根据小标题“Stop worrying about what others think(不要担心别人怎么想)”以及后文 “Most people are too preoccupied with their own lives to notice or judge you. Embrace who you are and pursue what truly excites you without worrying about others’ opinions.(大多数人都太专注于自己的生活，而没有注意到或评判你。接受真实的自己，追求真正让你兴奋的事情，而不用担心别人的意见)”可知，C选项“Don’t let the fear of judgment hold you back.( 不要让对评判的恐惧阻碍你)”与小标题呼应，也与后文内容相符，强调不要被他人的评判所束缚。故选C项。

**第三部分 语言知识运用(共三节，满分30分)**

**第一节、完形填空(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A、B、C、D四个选项中，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。**

Antrik Everson was prepared for a big day. “Are you \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_?” his mom asked as she prepared breakfast in the kitchen.

“Yeah, but \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_,” Antrik admitted. “I really hope I pass the test.”

The flying test was a big deal — after all, he was the son of the\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_astronaut Willis Everson. It wasn’t just about the license; it was about living up to a legacy. Yet, Antrik was worried. He\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_disappointing his father, who had been away for five years.

At school, Antrik couldn’t\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_the talk surrounding his father’s return. Laron, his best friend, brought up the subject of the “famous flying test \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_” — an old story about a kid who had crashed his test plane. Antrik, though, wasn’t amused. The\_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_thing he wanted was to fail like that.

Later, at the testing center, he nervously completed his safety checks and began the flight. Hovering (悬停) and maneuvering (操控) weren’t the issues; it was\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_. Despite his best efforts, Antrik scratched the plane while attempting to fit into a\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_spot. He knew he’d be graded for his\_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_.

When he received the results — FAIL—Antrik’s heart \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_.What would his dad think? When he returned home, he admitted his failure.

To his surprise, Dad\_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_“The Eversons and parking — always a problem,” he said, before sharing a surprising story from his own past. “I crashed my test plane too. Thought I killed my examiner!”

Antrik’s eyes\_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_.“That was you?”

“Yep” Dad grinned. “Come have a burger, and I’ll tell you about it.”

Antrik, feeling a bit \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_, followed his dad to the kitchen. Maybe the flying gene didn’t have to be\_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_after all.

21. A. excited B. disappointed C. relieved D. embarrassed

22. A. angry B. confident C. indifferent D. nervous

23. A. retired B. legendary C. inexperienced D. responsible

24. A. ignored B. enjoyed C. feared D. celebrated

25. A. encourage B. escape C. explain D. challenge

26. A. warning B. failure C. improvement D. success

27. A. first B. best C. necessary D. last

28. A. launching B. parking C. speeding D. lifting

29. A. comfortable B. convenient C. tight D. broken

30. A. mistakes B. victories C. excuses D. strategies

31. A. sank B. exploded C. cheered D. softened

32. A. ignored B. hesitated C. criticized D. laughed

33. A. widened B. narrowed C. glared D. rolled

34. A. heavier B. defeated C. stubborn D. lighter

35. A. automatic B. perfect C. unnecessary D. meaningless

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了Antrik参加飞行测试时的紧张心理和失败经历，以及父亲用幽默和亲身经历化解他压力的暖心故事。

【21题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他妈妈在厨房准备早餐时问：“你激动吗？”。A. excited激动的；B. disappointed失望的；C. relieved放松的；D. embarrassed尴尬的。根据上文“Antrik Everson was prepared for a big day”可知，Antrik准备迎接重要日子，且后文提到飞行测试，所以妈妈文“你激动吗？”。故选A。

【22题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“是的，但我很紧张，”Antrik承认道。A. angry生气的；B. confident自信的；C. indifferent冷漠的；D. nervous紧张的。根据后文“Antrik was worried.”可知，Antrik很紧张。故选D。

【23题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：飞行测试是件大事——毕竟他是传奇宇航员Willis Everson的儿子。A. retired退休的；B. legendary传奇的；C. inexperienced无经验的；D. responsible负责的。根据后文“living up to a legacy (继承传奇)”可知，父亲声名显赫，是个传奇人物。故选B。

【24题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他害怕让离家五年的父亲失望。A. ignored忽略 ；B. enjoyed享受；C. feared害怕；D. celebrated庆祝。根据上文“Yet, Antrik was worried”可知，他害怕让离家五年的父亲失望。故选C。

【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在学校，Antrik无法避开关于父亲归来的议论。A. encourage鼓励；B. escape逃避；C. explain解释；D. challenge挑战。根据“surrounding his father’s return”和“brought up the subject”可知，Antrik无法避开关于父亲归来的议论。故选B。

【26题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他最好的朋友拉伦提起了“著名的飞行测试失败”的话题——一个关于一个孩子坠毁了他的测试飞机的古老故事。A. warning警告；B. failure失败；C. improvement进步；D. success成功。根据后文“a kid who had crashed his test plane”可知，提到的是著名的飞行测试失败案例。故选B。

【27题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他最不想像那样失败。A. first第一的；B. best最好的；C. necessary必要的；D. last最后的。根据常识可知，谁也不想失败。“the last thing”为固定搭配，表示“最不愿意的事”。故选D。

【28题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：悬停和操控不是问题，停机才是问题。A. launching发射；B. parking停车；C. speeding加速；D. lifting抬升。根据后文“scratched the plane while attempting to fit into a spot”以及下文“parking”可知，Antrik停机失误。故选B。

【29题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：尽管安特里克尽了最大的努力，但他还是在试图挤进一个狭小的地方时刮擦了飞机。A. comfortable舒适的；B. convenient方便的； C. tight狭窄的；D. broken破损的。根据“scratched the plane”可知，空间狭小导致操作困难。故选C。

【30题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他知道自己会因失误被扣分。A. mistakes错误；B. victories胜利；C. excuses借口；D. strategies策略。根据前文“Despite his best efforts, Antrik scratched the plane while attempting to fit into a　　　　　9　　　　spot.”和“FAIL”可知，Antrik失误了。故选A。

【31题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：看到“不及格”结果时，Antrik的心沉了下去。A. sank下沉；B. exploded爆炸；C. cheered欢呼；D. softened软化。根据上文“When he received the results—FAIL”可知，看到“不及格”结果时，Antrik的心沉了下去。故选A。

【32题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：出乎意料的是，父亲笑了。A. ignored忽略；B. hesitated犹豫；C. criticized批评；D. laughed大笑。根据下文“grinned”可知，父亲笑了。故选D。

【33题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Antrik瞪大了眼睛。A. widened变宽；B. narrowed变窄；C. glared怒视；D. rolled滚动。根据下文“That was you?”可知，“eyes widened”表示因惊讶而睁大眼睛。故选A。

【34题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Antrik感觉轻松了些，跟着父亲去了厨房。A. heavier更沉重的；B. defeated挫败的；C. stubborn固执的；D. lighter更轻松的。根据上文““Yep,” Dad grinned. “Come have a burger, and I’ll tell you about it.””可知，Antrik感觉轻松了些。故选D。

【35题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：也许飞行基因不必完美。A. automatic自动的；B. perfect完美的；C. unnecessary不必要的；D. meaningless无意义的。前文提到被认为是传奇人物的父亲都曾失败，说明无需追求完美。故选B。

**第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)**

**第二节、语法填空(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(1-3词)。

By far, the most technologically \_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_ (challenge) railway ever built was probably the Qinghai-Xizang Railway, completed in 2006, \_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_(connect) Xining to Lhasa, 1,956 kilometers away. Fully 550 kilometers of this line are built on permafrost-frozen earth. The rail line is also by far the highest in the world: at Tanggula Pass it is 5,072 meters \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ sea level, and more than 960 kilometers of the line is above 4,000 meters. The railway was first planned in the 1950s, but the technical difficulties were too much to overcome. It was not until 1984 \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ the first 814-kilometer section of the railway, from Xining to Golmud, \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_(complete), and the rest of the railway had to wait for the development of new technology.

The biggest issue was the permafrost. In the summer, in many places the top layer of the permafrost melts and turns to mud, making the ground unstable. A \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ (vary) of solutions were used to get around this. In some cases, railway bridges were built. The longest bridge — \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ world record in fact — is over 11.7 kilometers in length. Railway bridges not only keep the train line off the permafrost, but they also allow animals \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_ (pass) under the tracks. In other cases, pipes were placed under the ground to keep \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ frozen during the summer. Finally, in some areas it was impossible to build the railway over the permafrost, \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ engineers tunneled through it.

【答案】36. challenging

37. connecting

38. above 39. that

40. was completed

41. variety

42. a 43. to pass

44. it 45. so

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了青藏铁路及它建设过程中是如何解决永久冻土问题的。

36题详解】

考查形容词。句意：迄今为止，技术上最具挑战性的铁路可能是青藏铁路，它于2006年完工，连接西宁和1956公里外的拉萨。空处修饰名词railway，应用形容词作定语，故填challenging。

【37题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意同上。connect和逻辑主语Qinghai-Xizang Railway之间是主动关系，使用现在分词作状语，故填connecting。

【38题详解】

考查介词。句意：这条铁路线也是迄今为止世界上最高的铁路线：在唐古拉山口，海拔5072米以上，其中960多公里的铁路线海拔在4000米以上。结合“the highest”可知，此处指“在海拔5072米上”，使用介词above“在……上面，高于，超过”，故填above。

【39题详解】

考查强调句型。句意：直到1984年，从西宁到格尔木的第一个814公里路段才建成，其余的铁路不得不等待新技术的发展。此处是not until的强调句型，结构是“It is/was not until+被强调部分+that+其他部分”，故填that。

【40题详解】

考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意同上。主语the first 814-kilometer section of the railway和动词complete之间是被动关系，结合“not until 1984”可知，此处使用一般过去时的被动语态，主语表示单数意义，be动词使用was，故填was completed。

【41题详解】

考查名词。句意：人们使用了各种解决方案来解决这个问题。a variety of“各种各样的”，故填variety。

【42题详解】

考查冠词。句意：最长的桥——事实上是一项世界纪录——长度超过11.7公里。record是可数名词，此处泛指“一项世界纪录”，应用不定冠词，且world的发音为辅音音素开头，故填a。

【43题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：铁路桥不仅使铁路线远离永久冻土，而且还允许动物从铁轨下通过。allow sb/sth to do sth“允许某人/某物做某事”，故填to pass。

【44题详解】

考查代词。句意：在其他情况下，管道被放置在地下以在夏季保持地面冻结。此处指代前面的“ground”，应用代词it，故填it。

【45题详解】

考查连词。句意：最后，在一些地区，在永久冻土上修建铁路是不可能的，所以工程师们在冻土上挖隧道。结合句意可知，空后表示结果，使用连词so，故填so。

**第四部分 写作(共三节，满分40分)**

**第一节：单词拼写(共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

**根据首字母或括号内的中文意思，填入一个B2U2-U3中所学的恰当单词，每空限填一个单词。**

46. The city’s public transport \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (网络) needs expansion, which has become a major topic recently.(根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】network

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：城市的公共交通网络需要扩张，这已经成为最近的一个主要话题。根据汉语意思提示可知，此处为名词network“网络”作主语，满足句意要求。故填network。

47. Planting trees widely is of great b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to reducing air pollution. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】benefit##enefit

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语。句意：广泛植树对减少空气污染有很大好处。根据句意以及首字母提示可知，此处为固定短语be of great benefit to，意为“对…… 有很大益处”，满足句意要求。故填benefit。

48. R\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the coming storm, the villagers quickly headed for their homes. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】Reminded##eminded

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：村民们被提醒即将有暴风雨来临，便迅速朝自家走去。根据首字母提示R可知，本空用动词remind“提醒”，与逻辑主语the villagers构成被动关系，应用过去分词形式，作状语，句首单词首字母要大写。故填Reminded。

49. The smartwatch’s main f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that it monitors heart rate while tracking daily exercise. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】function##unction

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：这款智能手表的主要功能是在记录日常锻炼情况的同时监测心率。空处应填名词作主语，结合句意及首字母提示可知，function“功能”，名词，符合题意，故填function。

50. What the scientists emphasized was that stricter m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be taken to control industrial waste. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】measures##easures

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：科学家们强调必须采取更严格的措施来控制工业废料。根据首字母m可知，本空用名词measure“措施”，作that引导的表语从句的主语，且不止一个措施，此处应用复数形式。故填measures。

51. A boy’s video has been s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over two million times, making a hit almost overnight. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】streamed##treamed

【解析】

【详解】考查动词。句意：一个男孩的视频已经被播放了200多万次，几乎一夜之间就火了。结合句意及首字母提示可知，stream“流播”，动词，使用过去分词和前面的has been构成现在完成时的被动语态，故填streamed。

52. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (简单明了地) stated that the students should follow the instructions . (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】plainly

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意：老师明确地说学生们应该按照指示去做。表示“简单明了地”使用副词plainly，修饰动词stated，故填plainly。

53. The government proposed protecting the pandas’ natural h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by banning mining activities. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】habitat##abitat##habitats##abitats

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：政府提议通过禁止采矿活动来保护大熊猫的自然栖息地。根据句意以及首字母提示可知，此处为名词habitat“栖息地”作宾语，满足句意要求，结合语境可知，此处名词habitat也可为复数形式。故填habitat/habitats。

54. Experts warn that ignoring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(威胁) of climate change will lead to serious consequences. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】threat##threats

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：专家警告说，忽视气候变化威胁将导致严重的后果。空处作宾语，应填名词形式，表示“威胁”使用名词threat，用作可数或不可数名词均可，用作可数名词时应用复数形式泛指“气候变化的威胁”，故填threat(s)。

55. Seven people were reported to have died, which has not yet been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (确认). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】confirmed

【解析】

【详解】考查动词。句意：据报道，已有七人死亡，这尚未得到确认。表示“确认”用confirm。which指代前面整个句子，与confirm为被动关系，所以应该用过去分词形式confirmed，与has not yet been构成现在完成时的被动语态。故填confirmed。

56. After graduation, we often hit the bar together, exchanging \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (最新情况). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】updates

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：毕业后我们经常一起去酒吧，交流最新情况。根据中文提示“最新情况”对应的英文表达是名词“update”，泛指多个最新情况，用复数形式作宾语。故填updates。

57. The documentary explores how humans can live in h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with nature. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】harmony##armony

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：这部纪录片探讨了人类如何与自然和谐相处。根据句意及首字母提示可知，此处使用名词harmony“和谐”，作介词in的宾语，live in harmony with“与……和谐共处”。故填harmony。

58. When designing the policy, officials must take public opinions into a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】account##ccount

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：在制定政策时，官员们必须考虑公众的意见。根据首字母a可知，本空用名词account，作into的宾语；take sth. into account为固定短语，表示“考虑某事”。故填account。

59. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (搅乱) by the sudden noise, the birds flew away from their nests in panic. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】upset

【解析】

【详解】考查状语从句的省略用法。句意：鸟儿们被突如其来的噪音弄得心烦意乱，惊慌地飞离了它们的巢。“搅乱”对应的英文是“upset”。分析句子结构可知，“When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (搅乱) by the sudden noise”在句中作时间状语，当主从句主语一致时，可省略从句主语和be动词，“the birds”与“upset”之间是被动关系，即“鸟儿被噪音搅乱”，所以此处应用过去分词形式。“upset”的过去分词是“upset”。故填upset。

60. The app, allowing users to pay bills \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (方便地), has gained popularity among teenagers. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】conveniently

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意：该应用程序允许用户方便地支付账单，在青少年中很受欢迎。根据汉语意思提示可知，此处为副词conveniently“方便地”作状语修饰动词pay，满足句意要求。故填conveniently。

**第二节 完成句子(共10小题;每小题1分，满分10分)**

**根据中文意思，使用括号内提示词的正确形式和搭配(或按括号内的要求)补全句子，每题填空词数不超过5个。**

61. 每年，数十亿棵树木遭到砍伐，用于人类造纸。

Billions of trees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year to make paper for humans.(cut，现在进行时的被动语态)

【答案】are being cut down

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语和时态。“砍伐”使用动词短语cut down，和主语Billions of trees之间是被动关系，且描述正在发生的事情，故用现在进行时的被动语态，主语表示复数意义，be动词使用are。故填are being cut down。

62. 50岁时，她发觉自己失业了，困在家里，只有电脑相伴。

At age 50, she found herself out of work and stuck at home with only her computer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

【答案】to keep her company

【解析】

【详解】考查不定式。“陪伴某人”为keep one’s company。本句为with的复合结构，表示将来的动作，用动词不定式作宾语补足语。故填to keep her company。

63. 我想向大家介绍两款你们可能不太熟悉的应用。

I’d like to introduce two apps that are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you. (familiar)

【答案】familiar to

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词和固定搭配。“为……所熟悉”用固定搭配be familiar to表示，句中已有be动词are。故填familiar to。

64. 市内已为濒危动物新建了一个自然保护区。

A new nature reserve\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for endangered animals in the city. (set，现在完成时态的被动语态)

【答案】has been set up

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语和时态。现在完成时态的被动语态结构为“have/has been + 过去分词”，句子主语“A new nature reserve”是单数，所以助动词用 has，“set”的过去分词是“set”。表示“创建”为动词短语set up。所以应填入“has been set up”。故填has been set up。

65. 网络挑事者就是在网上张贴评论或问题以挑起事端的人。

A troll is a person who posts comments or questions\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (stir)

【答案】to stir up trouble online

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语和名词。结合句意和提示词，“挑起”可用动词短语stir up表示，“事端”作宾语，用名词trouble；“挑起事端”是“张贴评论或问题”的目的，用不定式短语to stir up trouble作目的状语，online表示“在网上”作状语。故填to stir up trouble online。

66. 人们普遍承认，一些古老的传统正经历困境。

It has been admitted that some old traditions are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tough times. (go)

【答案】going through

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语。表示“经历”使用动词go through，使用现在分词和前面的are构成现在进行时，故填going through。

67. 汤姆原本打算参加聚会，但他另有事务缠身。

Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the party, but he was otherwise engaged. (intend)

【答案】intended to have attended/ had intended to attend

【解析】

【详解】考查动词时态。表示“原本打算做某事”用intend to have done sth.，表示过去本应该发生但实际上没有发生的动作，且“打算”这一动作发生在过去，谓语用过去式intended；表示“参加”用attend，所以用intended to have attended。或者：Tom被告知或意识到自己有其他事情要做（这个过去的时间点）之前，他已经有了参加派对的意图，时态用过去完成时，表示“原本打算做某事”用had intended to do sth.，所以用had intended to attend。故填intended to have attended或had intended to attend。

68. 2015年6月，藏羚羊从濒危物种名单中删除。

In June 2015, the Tibetan antelope\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the endangered species list. (remove)

【答案】was removed from

【解析】

【详解】考查时态语态。根据汉语提示可知，空处需要补全“从……删除”。可用动词短语remove…from…，该动词短语在句中作谓语。根据时间状语In June 2015可知，句子为一般过去时态，主语the Tibetan antelope和该动词短语之间为被动关系，所以句子使用一般过去时态的被动语态。主语为单数。故填was removed from。

69. 医生告诉我，我的膝伤已经康复，或许可以进行一些适度的锻炼。

My doctor told me I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my knee injury and could possibly take some moderate exercise. (recover)

【答案】had recovered from

【解析】

【详解】考查动词时态。表示“从……中康复”用动词recover from，且“康复”这一动作发生在医生告诉之前，即发生在过去的过去，时态应用过去完成时。故填had recovered from。

70. 和网络喷子一样，网络欺凌者也会发表恶意言论，但通常针对特定的人。

Like a troll, a cyberbully will also write something mean but, usually, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ particular people.(direct)

【答案】is directed at

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语。表示“针对”使用固定短语be directed at，结合“usually”可知此使用一般现在时，主语是it，be动词使用is，故填is directed at。

**第三节 应用文写作(满分15分)**

71. 假如你是李华，将参加4月22日学校举办的世界地球日（World Earth Day）活动，请给你的外教Frank写一封电子邮件。内容包括：

1.简要介绍活动；

2.邀请Frank参加；

3.期盼回复。

注意：1.词数100左右；2.开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总次数。

Dear Frank

I hope this letter finds you well.

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

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Frank,

I hope this letter finds you well. I’m writing to invite you to participate in our school’s “World Earth Day” activities scheduled for April 22nd. The event aims to raise environmental awareness of the students through various activities, including a tree-planting campaign, a recycling workshop, and a student-led exhibition on sustainable living.

Your presence will not only inspire students but also add a meaningful international perspective to the event. We would be truly honored to have you join us in celebrating this important day.

Please let me know by April 18th if you’re available. Feel free to reach out for further details. Looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience!

Best regards!

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生以学生李华的身份撰写一封电子邮件，邀请外教Frank参加学校举办的世界地球日活动，并期望得到回复。

【详解】1.词汇积累

参与：participate in → take part in

安排：schedule → arrange

旨在：aim → intend

各种各样的：various → diverse

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：I’m writing to invite you to participate in our school’s “World Earth Day” activities scheduled for April 22nd.

拓展句：I’m writing to invite you to participate in our school’s “World Earth Day” activities that are scheduled for April 22nd.

【点睛】【高分句型1】I’m writing to invite you to participate in our school’s “World Earth Day” activities scheduled for April 22nd.（运用了不定式to invite作目的状语、不定式to participate in作宾补、过去分词scheduled作后置定语）

【高分句型2】Please let me know by April 18th if you’re available.（运用了if引导的条件状语从句）