

听力: 1-5ACBAC 6-10ABACC 11-15BCABA

16-20CABBC

阅读理解: 21-23ACB 24-27BCCB 28-31 ABDC

32-35ABDC 36-40 DGACF

完型填空: 41-45 BACBC 46-50 DACD B 51-55 ABDAC

语法填空: 56. as 57. when 58. dating 59. a 60. to visit

61. typically 62. ceremonies 63. has become

64. related 65. cultural

作文第一节: One possible version:

Our Land, Our Future

Land is the cornerstone of our existence. It not only provides us with bountiful food but also shelters numerous species. However, it's under threat from various sources.

To safeguard our land, we can start with small actions. For instance, reducing waste and reusing materials can cut down the need for excessive landfills. Additionally, we should advocate for sustainable farming methods to maintain soil fertility.

Each one of us holds the key to land protection. Let's join hands and ensure a thriving future for our land and all its inhabitants.

【解析】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生对于你将参加学校组织的英语征文比赛，主题是“*Our Land, Our Future*”这一情况，用英语写一篇短文。

【详解】1.词汇积累

提供: provides→ offers

保护: safeguard→ protect

此外: Additionally→ What's more

保持: maintain→ keep

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: Additionally, we should advocate for sustainable farming methods to maintain soil fertility.

拓展句: Additionally, we should advocate for sustainable farming methods, which can maintain soil fertility.

【点睛】【高分句型1】It not only provides us with bountiful food but also shelters numerous species. (运用了 not only...but also...句型)

【高分句型 2】For instance, reducing waste and reusing materials can cut down the need for excessive landfills. (运用了动名词短语作主语)

第二节 读后续写

【答案】Paragraph 1

Eventually, Lily decided to write a letter to him. She poured out her heart on the paper, expressing how much she missed their time together on the swings, their shared dreams, and how empty the park felt without him. She asked him if she had done something wrong and begged him to come back. She sealed the letter and left it at Ethan's doorstep, hoping it would reach his heart. Then, she waited anxiously, spending each day checking the park and Ethan's house, but there was no sign of him. Doubt and worry filled her mind, but she still held onto a glimmer of hope that he would respond.

Paragraph 2

The next day, Ethan showed up in the park as expected. His eyes were red as if he had been crying. He ran to Lily and hugged her tightly. He told her that his parents were worried about his safety on the swing, but he missed her so much. They both promised to be more careful and continue their adventures, their friendship stronger than ever. After that, they sat on the swings, recalling the happy memories and sharing the things that had happened during the separation. The sun shone brightly above them, as if blessing their restored friendship.

本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了莉莉和伊桑是最好的朋友，每天放学后都在公园的木制秋千上玩耍，梦想成为宇航员。他们一起挑战极限，但后来伊桑的父母担心他的安全，带他回家。莉莉感到困惑和悲伤，写信给他，希望他能回来。伊桑最终回来了，他们的友谊更加深厚。

【详解】1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“最后，莉莉决定给他写封信。”可知，第一段可描写莉莉把写好的信放在伊桑家门口，希望得到回复。

②由第二段首句内容“第二天，伊桑果然出现在公园里。”可知，第二段可描写伊桑向莉莉解释他离开的原因以及他们友谊的恢复。

2. 续写线索：决定给他写封信——把信放在伊桑家门口——等待着回复——伊桑出现在公园——解释他离开的原因——友谊的恢复

3. 词汇激活

行为类

①回来: come back/ go back / return

②拥抱: hugged /embraced

③回忆: recall / memorize

情绪类

①担忧: worry /concern

②快乐的: happy /delight

【点睛】[高分句型 1] She poured out her heart on the paper, expressing how much she missed their time together on the swings, their shared dreams, and how empty the park felt without him.

(运用了现在分词作状语)

[高分句型 2] He told her that his parents were worried about his safety on the swing, but he missed her so much. (运用了 that 引导的宾语从句)

听力录音原文

Text 1

M: Did you go to the exhibition yesterday?

W: No, I'm going tomorrow. I'd intended to visit my sister, but she went to her office to fetch the document.

M: What did you do then?

W: It was so cool that I just went for a walk in the park.

Text 2

M: Would you like a dinner with on Tuesday?

W: Sorry, I promised to go to a classic concert with my sister.

M: What about Thursday, then?

W: But I have a job interview on Friday morning. I guess I have to prepare for it.

Text 3

W: What time do you have to leave for the airport?

M: The security is pretty tight, so I should get there early. I plan an arriving two hours before my flight leaves. The flight takes off at four thirty, so ...

Text 4

W: David, can you help me? My computer keeps getting disconnected from the Wi-Fi.

M: Sorry, I'm on my way to a meeting with a client. Andrew helped me with my computer yesterday and now

it is running like new. He might be available now.

W: Oh, thanks for your advice.

Text 5

W: I really have no idea what the news is talking about. I'm poor at English.

M: Well, it takes time to understand that. I have several British friends. You can talk with them to improve your listening.

Text 6

M: Hi, Jennings. Guess what? My wife just had a baby.

W: Congratulations. Boy or girl?

M: Boy. His name is Robert.

W: How much does he weigh?

M: He came in at eight pounds eight ounces.

W: Wow! A big boy! How was your wife?

M: She and the baby are doing fine! I'm going to the hospital now to visit them.

W: That's wonderful. I'll call you later to celebrate the latest addition to your family.

M: Sounds like a plan.

Text 7

W: Could you please tell me about your previous work?

M: Alright. I worked at a travel agency. I had to work six days a week. I got up really early in the morning when most people, and even the birds and animals were asleep. So tourists could take photos at sunrise. I used to pick them up from their hotels around five a.m. and then head out of town and into the desert.

W: Why did you give up your work?

M: They wanted to send me to work in Spain. But I got married here. And we had a baby six months ago. I love my wife and my baby. I don't want to live alone in Spain. So I left the job and apply for this position.

Text 8

M: Michelle, it seems you've lost a lot of weight.

W: Yes. Now I just weigh 130 pounds. I've lost 30 pounds in the past three months.

M: How did you manage to do that? Do you often go to the gym now?

W: No, I don't go to the gym.

M: Then do you often work out at home? I heard many women love doing that. My aunt had a running machine at home and she succeeded in losing some weight, too.

W: No, I don't work out at home. Have you heard about Whole 30? That's what I've been trying.

M: Yes. I know that. It requires people to change their eating habits to lose weight.

W: That's what I do.

M: But I heard many people regain their weight when they stop trying the program. I think it's better that you join a gym if you don't want to regain your weight.

W: Thanks for your advice. I'll think about that.

Text 9

M: I've got this paper due for one of my classes, and my car won't start. Could you drive me to school

W: Oh, I would, but my sister's got my car. Can you send the paper by email

M: Well, I could, but I don't have access on my computer here at home.

W: You don't. Someday you'll have to join the rest of us in the 21st century.

M: I know. But what should I do right now?

W: I have an idea. First call your professor, and get her email address.

M: I think I have that here. It's asanchez@university.edu.

W: Cool. Next save your paper on USB stick. Then, bring the USB stick and the email address over here to my

place. When you get here, we'll send the paper from my computer.

M: That will be great.

Text 10

Hi everyone, my name's Marion Fordham and I'm a climate scientist. I'm here today to talk to you about the history of weather forecasting. Records from as far back as 600 BCE from Babylon, in ancient Iraq, suggest that cloud shapes were used to make forecasts. Different animal behaviors were used to predict short-term weather patterns in Japan and many other nations.

Methods of weather forecasting remained unchanged for the next 2,000 years or so, until technological breakthroughs led to greater accuracy. The first of these, in the mid-15th century, measured how damp air was. The first thermometer, which was used to measure temperature, was created in the late 16th century and improved weather predictions. By the start of the 20th century, a Norwegian scientist employed mathematical calculations for forecasts, starting in 1904. It was time-consuming, as computers hadn't been invented yet. In the 1920s, electrical equipment for recording weather-related data had become more reliable. Airplanes of the time were still unable to fly high enough to gather relevant information, so balloons performed this role instead, as they were able to travel up to 30 kilometers above the earth's surface before bursting. Since the first satellite to be sent into space specifically to help with forecasts was launched in 1960, this

technology has been a continuous presence above earth.

部分解析：

32. 推理判断题。根据第一段 "t makes it a lot more efficient," said Vancouver cyclist Ben Cooper about getting through intersections. "I'm not going to come to a full stop. You know, the amount of energy it takes to stop my entire bike and get it going again it just doesn't make sense. （“大大提高了效率。”温哥华的自行车手 Ben Cooper 在谈到通过十字路口时表示：“我不会停下来的。你知道，让我的整个自行车停下来并重新启动所需要的能量这太不合理了。”）可知，Ben Cooper 对骑车人在停车标志前减速让行（即不完全停下）的看法是这样更有效，因为停车在启动自行车需要消耗大量能量。故选 A。

33. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 The Oregon study says with proper education for both cyclists and drivers, Idaho stops do not lead either riders or drivers to act unsafely. （该研究指出，只要对骑行者和驾驶员进行适当教育，“爱达荷式停车法”不会导致双方危险行为。）可知，俄勒冈州立大学的研究结果是适当的教育确保安全的“爱达荷式停车法”。故选 B。

34. 观点态度题。根据最后一段 This research gives decision-makers information to support prospective legal policies, set up educational programs and design strong enforcement （执行）practices （这项研究为决策者提供了支持未来法律政策、设立教育项目以及制定有力执行措施的信息。）可知，Hurwitz 对让行（不完全停下）合法化的态度是支持的，故选 D。

35. 标题判断题。通读全文，尤其是第一段 Cycling advocates in Canada's Province of British Columbia(B.C.) hope a new U.S.study will boost the case to allow cyclists to yield, which means to slow down and pass without stopping fully, at stop signs and safely roll through intersections （道路交叉口）。（加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省（B.C.）的自行车倡导者希望，美国的一项新研究能强化允许骑行者在确保安全的前提下，以减速通行（即不完全停车但通过路口）替代完全停车的法规依据。）可知，本文主要讲的是加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省（B.C.）的骑行倡导者希望美国的一项新研究能支持允许骑行者在停车标志前减速“让行”（即减速通过而无需完全停止）的提议，C. B.C.Cyclists Push for "Idaho Stop" Law. (B.C.骑行者推动“爱达荷停车”合法化。) 最适合作为本文标题。故选 C。

36. 联系上文题。根据本段小标题 You learn how to listen. （学会倾听。）和空前 If you disagree in any way, you learn to silently digest the words you read, thinking why the author wrote that.

（如果你在任何方面不同意，你要学会默默地消化你读到的单词，思考作者为什么要这么写。）可知，本段是讲从阅读中学会了倾听，前文提到在阅读过程中学会默默消化内容并思考、D

项“如果你把这个道理应用到实际的人身上，你会成为一个更好的倾听者”将上文道理过渡到实际交往中，并呼应了本段主题，故选 D。

37. 联系上文题。根据上文 With that complete attention, you understand the story better. (全神贯注，你就能更好地理解故事。) 和下文 You connect to the characters and feel for them. (你会与角色产生共鸣，为他们感同身受。) 可知，上下文都是说理解故事和角色，G 项“你理解了作者——包括他让你知道的思想、情感和信仰”符合语境，故选 G。

38. 标题归纳题。根据本段中 By judging the titles you have read, the better you understand your thinking process and eventually, you find who you are as a human being. (通过判断你读过的标题，你就能更好地理解你的思维过程，最终，你会发现你是一个什么样的人。) 可知，本段是说阅读会让你发现真实的自己，A 项“你发现了你自己”符合语境，故选 A。

39. 语境衔接题。上文 They say that you are what you eat. (他们说你吃什么就像什么。) 提到他们说你吃什么就像什么，下文 By judging the titles you have read, the better you understand your thinking process and eventually, you find who you are as a human being. (通过判断你读过的标题，你就能更好地理解你的思维过程，最终，你会发现你是一个什么样的人。) 提到阅读会让你发现真实的自己，故空处应是从“吃”过渡到“阅读”与自我的关系，C 项“但更恰当的说法是，你就是你读什么就像什么”符合语境，故选 C。

40. 联系上文题。上文 But there are some ideas that are too risky to discuss with others. (但有些想法风险太大，不宜与他人讨论。) 提到，有时自己的一些疯狂的想法不宜与他人讨论，下文 Now you can say that you are not crazy for considering unusual ideas. (现在你可以说你没有因为考虑不寻常的想法而疯狂。) 提到找到了共鸣的人，所以空处应是说通过阅读找到了与自己想法相似的人，F 项“当你阅读的时候，你会很幸运地找到和你有同样想法的作者”符合语境，故选 F。

【完型填空】这是一篇记叙文。短文叙述了六岁的凯特趁妈妈不注意，独自在网上买了价值 350 美元的洋娃娃，最终将它们送给慈善机构，这次经历教会了她，有时最好的礼物是我们送给别人的。

41. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：当她看着妈妈在网上订购洋娃娃时，眼中闪烁着兴奋的光芒。A. Curiosity 好奇; B. Excitement 兴奋; C. Desire 渴望; D. Wonder 惊奇。根据下文 “she watched her mother order the doll online.” 可知，Kate 因为即将得到心爱的洋娃娃而感到兴奋。故选 B。

42. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：第二天，Kate 急切地询问运输状态，她妈妈不得不同意打开网页，离开了，把小女孩独自留在屏幕前。A. eagerly 急切地; B. shyly 害羞地; C. casually

随意地；D. hesitantly 犹豫地。根据上文 “was shining in her eyes as she watched her mother order the doll online.” 可知，Kate 急切地想知道洋娃娃的运输状态。故选 A。

43. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：第二天，Kate 急切地询问运输状态，她妈妈不得不同意打开网页，离开了，把小女孩独自留在屏幕前。A. doll 洋娃娃；B. order 订单；C. screen 屏幕；D. receipt 收据。根据上文 “her mom couldn't but agree to open the web page” 可知，Kate 被留在电脑屏幕前。故选 C。

44. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：看到她心爱的洋娃娃即将到来，她被其他洋娃娃和玩具的推荐建议吸引住了。A. bored 厌倦的；B. attracted 被吸引的；C. annoyed 恼怒的；D. puzzled 困惑的。根据下文 “by something else, suggestions about other dolls and toys” 可知，Kate 被其他洋娃娃和玩具吸引住了。故选 B。

45. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：15 分钟和几次点击后，Kate 的购物车里有价值超过 350 美元的洋娃娃，Kate 下了订单，然后跑去玩了。A. moments 时刻；B. hours 小时；C. clicks 点击；D. steps 步骤。根据下文 “with more than \$350 worth of dolls in her cart” 可知，Kate 通过点击鼠标添加了很多洋娃娃到购物车里。故选 C。

46. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：15 分钟和几次点击后，Kate 的购物车里有价值超过 350 美元的洋娃娃，Kate 下了订单，然后跑去玩了。A. put 放置；B. planned 计划；C. took 拿；D. placed 下（订单）。根据上文 “with more than \$350 worth of dolls in her cart” 可知，Kate 下了订单。故选 D。

47. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：第二天看到这么长的洋娃娃清单对 Kate 的妈妈来说是一个巨大的震惊。A. shock 震惊；B. fear 害怕；C. interest 兴趣；D. relief 宽慰。根据上文 “Seeing such a long list of dolls on the way the following day” 可知，Kate 的妈妈看到这么多洋娃娃感到震惊。故选 A。

48. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：她能够取消其中两个，但对其余的已经太晚了。A. send 发送；B. pack 打包；C. cancel 取消；D. buy 购买。根据上文 “but it was too late for the rest.” 可知，Kate 的妈妈取消了其中两个订单。故选 C。

49. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：似乎剩下的事情就是等待洋娃娃被退回。A. sold 卖；B. used 使用；C. opened 打开；D. returned 退回。根据下文 “sending them back” 可知，Kate 的妈妈只能等待洋娃娃被退回。故选 D。

50. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：就在这时，Kate 的父亲建议将洋娃娃捐赠给当地的儿童医院，而不是退回。A. selling 卖；B. donating 捐赠；C. buying 购买；D. lending 借出。根据下文 “to

the local children's hospital" 可知, Kate 的父亲建议捐赠洋娃娃。故选 B。

51.考查介词短语辨析。句意: 就在这时, Kate 的父亲建议将洋娃娃捐赠给当地的儿童医院, 而不是退回。A. instead of 而不是; B. regardless of 不管; C. in addition to 除了; D. in spite of 尽管。根据上文 "the dolls to the local children's hospital" 可知, Kate 的父亲建议捐赠而不是退回。故选 A。

52.考查形容词词义辨析。句意: Kate 起初感到沮丧, 但当她和一些生病的女孩坐在一起, 笑着玩着洋娃娃时, 她的情绪高涨了。A. satisfied 满意的; B. depressed 沮丧的, 抑郁的; C. worried 担心的; D. thrilled 兴奋的。根据上文可知 Kate 的父亲建议将洋娃娃捐赠给当地的儿童医院, 结合常识, 听到这一消息的 Kate 会感到沮丧。故选 B。

53.考查动词词义辨析。句意: Kate 起初感到沮丧, 但当她和一些生病的女孩坐在一起, 笑着玩着洋娃娃时, 她的精神振奋了起来。A. destroyed 摧毁; B. stayed 保持; C. lowered 降低; D. lifted 提升。根据上文 "she sat with some of the girl patients, laughing and playing with the dolls" 和下文 "Seeing the smiles on the children's faces" 可知, Kate 看到自己给别人带去快乐, 由此推知, 她的情绪也发生了变化, 变得开心了。故选 D。

54.考查名词词义辨析。句意: 看到孩子们脸上的笑容, 她学到了一个关于给予的快乐的宝贵的一课。A. lesson 课; B. story 故事; C. example 例子; D. event 事件。根据上文 "she learned" 及下文 "The experience taught her" 可知, Kate 学到了一个宝贵的一课。故选 A。

55.考查名词词义辨析。句意: 这次经历教会了她, 有时最好的礼物是我们送给别人的。A. ideas 想法; B. secrets 秘密; C. gifts 礼物; D. words 词语。根据上文 "the ones we give to others." 可知, 最好的礼物是送给别人的。故选 C。