**2025届高三英语高考模拟风向卷（新高考I卷）02**

**英语**

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

注意事项：

1．答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。

2．回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡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交回。

**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 does the man talk to the woman?

A．To offer help.

B．To make a friend.

C．To ask for information.

【答案】A

【原文】M: Excuse me. I am looking for my friend. Have you seen him?

W: I don’t know. What does he look like?

M: He is about the same height as me, but with longer hair and glasses.

2．What happened to the man?

A．He made the carpet dirty.

B．He got the paper towel wet.

C．He poured water into red wine.

【答案】A

【原文】M: Oh, dear! I just got some drops of red wine on the carpet. Do you have any carpet cleaner?

W: No, I just ran out. Get a paper towel and try to get the stains out with water and some salt. Hurry!

3．When will Mark go swimming?

A．In the morning. B．In the afternoon. C．In the evening.

【答案】B

【原文】W: Don’t forget your swimsuit, Mark. After your football match this morning, you can go straight into the pool to cool off in the afternoon.

M: Yes, good idea. I always feel so hot after the match. See you tonight.

4．Where does the conversation take place?

A．In a gym. B．In a school. C．In a hospital.

【答案】C

【原文】W: All your tests are negative, so it seems you have now completely returned to health. How are you feeling?

M: Much stronger, but I still get headaches now and then.

W: Well, I’ll give you some medicine. And I recommend you to take up something like jogging.

5．Who will begin the lecture?

A．Prof. Pears. B．Dr. Hopkins. C．Dr. White.

【答案】A

【原文】M: Before we begin today’s lecture, I want to invite Dr. White to talk about the plan for the afternoon.

W: Prof. Pears, I just talked to Dr. White. She said she will be a little late today because there is something wrong with her car.

M: Oh, thank you, Dr. Hopkins. In that case, I’ll begin the lecture now.

**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至7题。

6．What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A．A house. B．A photo. C．A painting.

7．Where did the man find the thing?

A．In his house. B．At a hospital. C．In an art gallery.

【答案】6．C 7．B

【原文】W: Can I see your photos of your new house?

M: Of course, but you can see this first.

W: Oh, what a strange and funny painting! Everything is upside down.

M: How much would you pay for something like that if you saw it in an art gallery?

W: I don’t know.

M: Do you know how much I paid for it?

W: No... probably too much, though.

M: Nothing! I found it in the waste paper basket at the hospital and brought it home. It was free!

W: Oh, what a strange thing you have done, Bernie!

听第7段材料，回答第 8至10题。

8．What does the man want the woman to do?

A．Watch a movie. B．Read a book. C． Play basketball.

9．Why does the woman refuse the man’ s offer?

A．She is sick. B．She is upset. C．She is tired.

10．What will the man do?

A．Buy drinks. B．Play basketball. C．Go cycling.

【答案】8．A 9．C 10．B

【原文】M: It’s not too late to change your mind, Maggie.

W: I’ve already decided I’m not going to the movies. I’d rather read my book.

M: You’re just unhappy that I won the bet, aren’t you? Don’t worry. I won’t make you pay for everything. I’ll buy the drinks.

W: Can we make it another day? I really don’t feel like going anywhere right now.

M: Are you sick?

W: No, but I’m very tired from my long bike ride home. I might go to sleep early.

M: Oh, all right, I’ll go play basketball with Sam, then.

听第8段材料，回答第11至14题。

11．What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A．The woman’s new job.

B．The man’s job preference.

C．Their shared work experience.

12．What time does the woman get off work?

A．At 7:00 a.m. B．At 3:00 p.m. C．At 7:00 p.m.

13．What do we know about the electronics factory?

A．Its work is repetitive.

B．It requires working nights.

C．Workers have to stand for long periods.

14．What is the man going to do next?

A．Call Kevin.

B．Make dinner.

C．Catch a bus.

【答案】11．C 12．B 13．A 14．C

【原文】M: Hey, Betty. How’s your new job going in the electronics factory?

W: It’s really good. I was worried at first, but everyone was really nice.

M: They aren’t working you too hard, are they?

W: No. The work is quite complex. I thought it would be repetitive, but there are lots of different things to do, so the time flies by.

M: That’s good to hear what shifts are you working.

W: I’m on the early shift. I’m in seven AM, but I’m finished by three PM, so I can do things in the afternoon.

M: That sounds ideal. Maybe I should apply.

W: I don’t think you’d like it. We are on our feet a lot. I know you like your comfortable office job.

M: That’s true. I used to be a waiter and we were on our feet from morning till night. I do not miss those days. Oh, I can see my bus coming. Hopefully, see you soon. Say hello to Kevin for me.

W: Will do. We should arrange dinner one night to catch up properly.

M: Good idea. Message me. Bye.

听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15．What is the woman doing?

A．Giving a lecture. B．Hosting a program. C．Chairing a meeting.

16．What made Robert want to become an astronomer?

A．His parents’ encouragement.

B．His experiences in big cities.

C．His curiosity about the stars.

17．Why does Robert put forward the suggestion?

A．To reduce light pollution. B．To keep the ground clean. C．To cut energy consumption.

【答案】15．B 16．C 17．A

【原文】W: Dear listeners, I have with me today, Robert gents of the international dark sky association. Robert, welcome to our program.

M: Thank you. I’m glad to be here.

W: Would you please tell our listeners why you became an astronomer?

M: When I was a little boy, I loved the night sky. I remember I looked up at the stars in the sky and asked how many are there. How far away are they? Can we visit them? I became an astronomer because I was amazed by their beauty. But now, in most big cities, kids can’t see the stars like I did.

W: So, have you already come up with a solution to this problem?

M: Yeah, actually there is a method that is inexpensive and has immediate benefits. If we shine lights down at the ground instead of up into the sky and use lower brightness levels, we can preserve the beauty of the night sky.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18．What is the speaker’s profession most likely?

A．An athlete. B．A health care provider. C．A fitness coach.

19．How often should people make a change in their workout plans?

A．Every other month. B．Once a month. C．Twice per month.

20．How does the speaker suggest balancing workout intensity per week?

A．By planning exercise and rest properly.

B．By taking the same workout routine.

C．By only engaging in light activities.

【答案】18．C 19．B 20．A

【原文】W: Thank you for joining our wellness workshop. I’m Richard Simmons. Before we begin, I want to share some advice. Staying active is essential for a healthy lifestyle, but it’s important to avoid common workout mistakes. The first error is the lack of variety in exercising. Engaging in the same routine can lead you to see no progress. To prevent this, I suggest changing your workout plans monthly. Do diverse activities like yoga to improve flexibility, or weightlifting to build strength. Variety not only prevents boredom but also improves your overall fitness.

Another common error is overtraining. It’s important to understand that rest is just as crucial for muscle recovery and growth as the workout itself. It’s not always about the intensity or frequency of your workouts. I recommend aiming for two intense sessions per week. On the days you’re not pushing yourself hard, consider engaging in lighter activities, such as fast walking or leisurely cycling. This approach balances physical effort with recovery. It’s also advisable to have at least one day of complete rest weekly to allow your body to fully recover. Remember, wellness is a marathon; listen to your body and make adjustments accordingly.

**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

Volunteering is a great outlet for self-improvement while helping others, and with Bookmark, you can truly make a difference to the futures of primary school children. Three Bookmark volunteers have shared their stories with us.

**Claire**

Claire began reading with Zach in 2019. As a writer, she wanted to share her love of books with children who may have not discovered theirs. When packing up in their final session, Zach became happy to try various types of books. In this moment, Claire remembered the child she’d met at the beginning of her sessions, who didn’t believe anyone would read if they could choose not to and started to understand her impact as a Bookmark volunteer.

**Sally**

Before volunteering with Bookmark, Sally had never worked with children, so beginning the sessions was truly a step out of her comfort zone. Sally felt a real connection to Bookmark’s mission and knew the challenge would pay off. “Volunteering has made me feel more content. I feel I am making a difference.”

**Aurélien**

Aurélien signed up to read with Connor online in 2020. He had been looking for a way of getting back into volunteering with children as he’d found a past experience rewarding. The flexibility of Bookmark caught his eye, as the online programme fitted in well around his work commitments.

400 children are waiting for a volunteer to help them learn to read. Sign up to become a Bookmark volunteer today and change a child’s story.

21．What can we learn about Zach before he started reading with Claire?

A．He lacked confidence. B．He couldn’t afford books.

C．He was unwilling to read. D．He behaved badly in school.

22．Why did Aurélien join Bookmark?

A．It suited his schedule. B．He was keen on reading.

C．It benefited him in the past. D．He favored online communication.

23．What is the purpose of this text?

A．To promote sales. B．To advocate reading.

C．To share real-life stories. D．To encourage participation.

【答案】21．C 22．A 23．D

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章介绍了三位Bookmark志愿者与我们分享了他们的志愿服务故事。

21．细节理解题。由**Claire**中“When packing up in their final session, Zach became happy to try various types of books. In this moment, Claire remembered the child she’d met at the beginning of her sessions, who didn’t believe anyone would read if they could choose not to and started to understand her impact as a Bookmark volunteer. (在最后一节课结束时，扎克很乐意尝试各种类型的书。在这一刻，克莱尔想起了她在课程开始时遇到的那个孩子，他不相信即使可以选择不阅读，任何一个人都会阅读，并开始理解她作为Bookmark志愿者的影响)”可知，在愿意阅读的Zach开始和Claire一起阅读之前，他不相信即使可以选择不阅读，别人还是会阅读，说明Zach曾不愿意阅读。故选C项。

22．细节理解题。由**Aurélien**中第一段“The flexibility of Bookmark caught his eye, as the online programme fitted in well around his work commitments. (Bookmark的灵活性引起了他的注意，因为在线程序非常适合他的工作承诺)”可知，Aurélien加入Bookmark是因为Bookmark的灵活性符合他的日程安排。故选A项。

23．推理判断题。由第一段“Volunteering is a great outlet for self-improvement while helping others, and with Bookmark, you can truly make a difference to the futures of primary school children. Three Bookmark volunteers have shared their stories with us. (志愿服务是自我提升和帮助他人的好途径，有了Bookmark，你可以真正改变小学生的未来。三位Bookmark志愿者与我们分享了他们的故事)”，三个Bookmark志愿者的故事和最后一段“400 children are waiting for a volunteer to help them learn to read. Sign up to become a Bookmark volunteer today and change a child’s story. (400名儿童正在等待志愿者帮助他们学习阅读。立即注册成为Bookmark志愿者，改变孩子的故事)”可知，文章通过讲述三个Bookmark志愿者的故事来鼓励更多的人参与Bookmark项目。故选D项。

B

Jim Johnson, a mail carrier, was an institution in the leafy Westmoreland, Westhaven and Westover Hills neighborhoods. just north of downtown Wilmington, where he delivered much more than the mail. He knew all the kids and their pets by name; he carried in the groceries; he took note of unlocked doors, offered gardening advice, and taught more than a few young boys the art of the curveball. When he wasn't doing all that, Jim was running across a checkerboard of green lawns(草坪) to ensure the local postal service did not fall short of its daily promise.

Though the postal service is often disparaged now, the trust in local postal service lives on. In many communities, that trust is won every day when life-saving medicine, greeting cards, social security checks, college acceptance letters-even the bills-appear in mailboxes in front of the houses.

After more than three decades, Jim approached his final days on the job much like any other. He drove a boxy postal truck to North DuPont Road for the first unofficial stop of the day. Butch, a dog who belonged to one of the neighbors, was waiting just like every day before. And just like every day before, he got into the jump seat and they were off. On the route, Jim and Butch had become inseparable. Now, the dog and the mailman would ride off to retirement together. At every stop, Jim accepted the parting good wishes of families that had become his own. There were tears and laughter, and hugs filled with warm memories.

It’s been 33 years since Jim left the route, but we are still reminded of the deep bond established between community and letter carrier. That’s what the postal service means to us.

24．What do we know about Jim Johnson from the first paragraph?

A．He’s open-minded. B．He’s sharp-eyed.

C．He’s warm-hearted. D．He’s strong-willed.

25．What does the underlined word “disparaged” in paragraph 2 mean?

A．Refused. B．Criticized. C．Investigated. D．Suspended.

26．What did Jim do besides daily delivery on his final days of work?

A．He drove Butch to its owner. B．He sent presents to his friends.

C．He prepared a retirement party. D．He said goodbye to the neighbors.

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

A．To remember a respected mail carrier. B．To record an unforgettable experience.

C．To raise funds for the postal service. D．To call for harmony in the community.

【答案】24．C 25．B 26．D 27．A

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了邮递员吉姆·约翰逊在工作中热心帮助邻里，与大家建立了深厚感情，在他退休33年后，作者依然记得他，表达了对他的怀念。

24．推理判断题。根据第一段中“He knew all the kids and their pets by name; he carried in the groceries; he took note of unlocked doors, offered gardening advice, and taught more than a few young boys the art of the curveball. When he wasn't doing all that, Jim was running across a checkerboard of green lawns (草坪) to ensure the local postal service did not fall short of its daily promise.(他知道所有孩子和他们宠物的名字；他把杂货搬进来；他注意到那些没锁的门，提供园艺方面的建议，还教了几个小男孩曲球的艺术。当他不做这些事情的时候，吉姆会跑过棋盘状的绿色草坪，以确保当地的邮政服务不会达不到每天的承诺)”可推知，吉姆·约翰逊是一个热心肠的人。故选C项。

25．词句猜测题。根据划线单词句“Though the postal service is often disparaged now, the trust in local postal service lives on.(虽然邮政服务现在经常disparaged，但人们对当地邮政服务的信任仍然存在)”可知，前后句是转折关系，后半句说对当地邮政服务的信任依然存在，那么前半句应该是说邮政服务现在常被批评，由此表明，邮政服务经常被看不起或批评。由此可知，划线词disparaged与“Criticized(批评)”意思相近。故选B项。

26．细节理解题。根据第三段中“At every stop, Jim accepted the parting good wishes of families that had become his own. There were tears and laughter, and hugs filled with warm memories.(每到一站，吉姆都会接受那些已经成为他自己的家人的告别祝福。有泪水，有欢笑，有充满温暖回忆的拥抱)”可知，吉姆在工作的最后几天除了每天送货外，还向邻居们告别。故选D项。

27．推理判断题。根据文章大意以及最后一段“It’s been 33 years since Jim left the route, but we are still reminded of the deep bond established between community and letter carrier. That’s what the postal service means to us.(吉姆离开这条路线已经33年了，但我们仍然记得社区和邮递员之间建立的深厚联系。这就是邮政服务对我们的意义)”可知，文章主要讲述了吉姆·约翰逊这位邮递员在工作中热心帮助邻里，与大家建立了深厚感情，在他退休33年后，作者依然记得他，表达了对他的怀念。由此推知，作者写这篇文章的目的是纪念一位受人尊敬的邮递员。故选A项。

C

The negative nature of peer pressure is often presented without question. The undesirable effect of peer pressure cannot be denied, but is it also possible that peer pressure might not entirely deserve its bad reputation? Could peer pressure also have positive effects on the personal development and behavior of young people? A look at the scientific literature reveals exactly that: peer pressure is not always a force for the dark side.

Many studies suggest that peer pressure and the desire to conform (顺从) are simply a part of being human. Humans, after all, are highly social beings. If humans are hard-wired to respond to peer pressure, then it makes sense to examine how it can be used to change behavior in a positive way. Imagine a situation: student X has always enjoyed playing the guitar but is lazy and unmotivated. Although initially unwilling, she is persuaded to join a school band. The group of students is preparing for a performance and the existing members are enthusiastic, focused and hardworking. Gradually, student X is caught up in the spirit of the band and before long she is willingly making the same commitment of time and effort so they can all achieve a common goal.

So how does it work? Peer pressure — both positive and negative — follows a recognizable psychological process. If student X does not conform to the established culture of the band, she risks rejection. To dispel this tension, student X changes her habits and increases the amount of time and energy she devotes to practice. Some psychologists describe this rearrangement of personal goals or standards to achieve harmony as part of a group as an “identity shift”.

The key to understanding the concept of peer pressure and its power over humans is to closely examine the science of the process, rather than focus on its negative aspects. Providing a one-dimensional view of the concept encourages the bias(偏见) that peer pressure is a strictly undesirable feature of human society. Instead, we should be exploring ways to use its power for good.

28．Why does the author raise the two questions about peer pressure in paragraph 1?

A．To present misinterpretations of it. B．To encourage reflection on it.

C．To doubt the investigations into it. D．To show general perceptions of it.

29．What should student X do to fit into the band?

A．Enhance her leadership. B．Stick to her old routines.

C．Learn to play more instruments. D．Invest more energy in playing the guitar.

30．What does the underlined word “dispel” in paragraph 3 mean?

A．Hide. B．Sense. C．Remove. D．Display.

31．How does the author look at peer pressure?

A．It can be put to good use.

B．It is an unwanted feature of human society.

C．It goes far beyond scientific explanation.

D．It has more advantages than disadvantages.

【答案】28．B 29．D 30．C 31．A

【导语】本文是议论文。文章讨论了同伴压力的正面影响，并通过学生X的例子，强调同伴压力在激发积极行为和个人发展方面的潜力。

28．推理判断题。根据第一段“The negative nature of peer pressure is often presented without question. The undesirable effect of peer pressure cannot be denied, but is it also possible that peer pressure might not entirely deserve its bad reputation? Could peer pressure also have positive effects on the personal development and behavior of young people? A look at the scientific literature reveals exactly that: peer pressure is not always a force for the dark side.(同辈压力的消极性质通常是毫无疑问的。同伴压力的不良影响是不可否认的，但是否也有可能同伴压力并不完全配得上它的坏名声呢？同辈压力是否也会对年轻人的个人发展和行为产生积极影响？科学文献揭示了这一点：同辈压力并不总是黑暗面的力量)”可知，作者在第一段首先指出同伴压力的负面影响毋庸置疑, 接着提出了两个问题: 同伴压力是否也有可能不完全是负面的? 同伴压力是否也会对年轻人的个人发展和行为产生积极影响? 作者最后指出, 科学文献表明同伴压力并不总是负面的。由此可推知，作者提出这两个问题是为了引起人们对同伴压力的反思，从而提出自己的观点——同伴压力并不总是负面的。故选B。

29．细节理解题。根据第二段“Gradually, student X is caught up in the spirit of the band and before long she is willingly making the same commitment of time and effort so they can all achieve a common goal.(渐渐地，学生X被乐队的精神所吸引，不久之后，她愿意付出同样的时间和精力，这样他们就可以实现一个共同的目标)”和第三段“If student X does not conform to the established culture of the band, she risks rejection.(如果学生X不符合乐队的既定文化，她就有被拒绝的风险)”可知，如果学生 X 想融入乐队，就需要和成员们一起努力，投入更多时间和精力练习吉他。故选D。

30．词句猜测题。根据画线词上文“If student X does not conform to the established culture of the band, she risks rejection.(如果学生X不符合乐队的既定文化，她就有被拒绝的风险)”以及后文“student X changes her habits and increases the amount of time and energy she devotes to practice(学生X改变了自己的习惯，增加了练习的时间和精力)”可知，学生X改变了她的习惯，投入了更多的时间和精力练习，她这样做就是为了不被排斥，即为了消除由于害怕被排斥而带来的紧张。故划线词意思是“消除”。故选C。

31．推理判断题。根据最后一段“Instead, we should be exploring ways to use its power for good.(相反，我们应该探索如何利用它的力量做好事)”可知，作者认为同伴压力可以被很好地利用起来。故选A。

D

Do you know the broken windows theory? When your desk is very messy, if you don’t tidy it up in time, a few days later the room will become messy. It’s just a messy desk, why does the room end up being messy too? It’s because the broken windows effect is at play.

Professor Marco Polo from the University of Cambridge gathered a few researchers under his wing to conduct an interesting experiment. They found an abandoned residential area and a relatively *prosperou*s (繁荣的) residential area. The professor parked two old cars in these two places. A few days later, the car in the abandoned residential area was completely destroyed. And months later, the car in the prosperous residential area only had its tires damaged by human hands. Further research found that even if new cars were used, it was always the car in the abandoned residential area that was destroyed first. The researchers concluded that if a car is parked in a *dilapidated* (破败的) environment, it will soon be destroyed. The researchers also found that the dilapidated environment incites people to destroy everything.

So we need to avoid the negative impact of the broken windows effect. However, Professor Marco Polo pointed out that we can use the positive side of the broken windows effect to cultivate good habits. For example, to address the sanitation issues in a *slum* (贫民窟), you can start with the sanitation of one household. When people see that household is very clean, they will Consciously tidy up their own sanitation, thus achieving a result with half the effort.

32．What can we learn about the broken windows theory?

A．It is a psychological effect.

B．The broken window effect only has a negative aspect.

C．It was first proposed by Marco Polo.

D．Many people are aware of this effect.

33．What is the meaning of the underlined word?

A．Encourage people to do good deeds

B．Prevent people from doing good deeds

C．Encourage people to do bad deeds

D．Prevent people from doing bad deeds

34．What is the best title for the article?

A．Professor at the University of Cambridge

B．The magical broken windows effect

C．Cars in residential areas

D．How to manage slums

35．Where might the article come from?

A．Diary B．Novel C．Story D．Newspaper

【答案】32．A 33．C 34．B 35．D

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍的是破碎窗户理论及其如何影响环境和社会行为，通过实例探讨其负面效应及正面应用，指导人们改善社区环境。

32．细节理解题。根据第一段中的“When your desk is very messy, if you don’t tidy it up in time, a few days later the room will become messy. It’s just a messy desk, why does the room end up being messy too? It’s because the broken windows effect is at play.(当你的办公桌非常凌乱的时候，如果你不及时整理，几天后房间就会变得凌乱不堪。这只是一张凌乱的桌子，为什么房间最后也变得凌乱呢？这是因为破窗效应在起作用)”可知，环境中的小问题如果没有得到及时修复或处理，可能会导致更严重的问题，并影响人们的行为，这体现了破碎窗户理论的心理效应。故选A项。

33．词句猜测题。根据划线单词前的“The researchers concluded that if a car is parked in a *dilapidated* (破败的) environment, it will soon be destroyed.(研究人员得出结论，如果一辆车停在破败的环境中，它很快就会被摧毁。)”并结合划线单词所在的句子“The researchers also found that the dilapidated environment incites people to destroy everything.(研究人员还发现，破败的环境会……人们破坏一切。)”可知，研究者发现破败的环境会使得物品被摧毁，即破败的环境会煽动人们去做坏事，即破坏一切，所以划线单词的意思与“煽动”意义相近。故选C项。

34．主旨大意题。根据首段“Do you know the broken windows theory? When your desk is very messy, if you don’t tidy it up in time, a few days later the room will become messy. It’s just a messy desk, why does the room end up being messy too? It’s because the broken windows effect is at play.(你知道破窗理论吗？当你的办公桌非常凌乱的时候，如果你不及时整理，几天后房间就会变得凌乱不堪。这只是一张凌乱的桌子，为什么房间最后也变得凌乱呢？这是因为破窗效应在起作用)”可知，第一段通过例子引出本文讲述的话题——破窗效应，结合下文介绍的破窗理论的概念、实验、影响以及如何利用其正面效应来培养良好的习惯可知，“神奇的破窗效应”准确地概括了文章的主题，适合作为最佳标题。故选B项。

35．推理判断题。根据首段中的“Do you know the broken windows theory?(你知道破窗理论吗？)”可知，文章通过提问的方式引出本文讲述的话题，结合下文的关于破窗理论的介绍、实验和分析，以及尾段中的“So we need to avoid the negative impact of the broken windows effect. However, Professor Marco Polo pointed out that we can use the positive side of the broken windows effect to cultivate good habits.(所以我们需要避免破窗效应的负面影响。然而，马可波罗教授指出，我们可以利用破窗效应的积极一面来培养好习惯)”可知，尾段讲述了如何利用其正面效应来培养良好的习惯，通常是报纸等媒体用来教育公众并引起关注的内容，因此可以判断文章可能来自报纸。故选D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。

The brain is an important organ of the human body. So what can we do to to keep our brains healthy both physically and functionally?

**·Turn ordinary activities into brain-stimulating ones**

 36 while out for a walk in your neighborhood. Use detailed and expressive language to describe your surroundings, as well as what you can see and hear when talking on the phone to a friend or a family member.

**·Go out as much as possible**

Going outside to take exercise every day, like running slowly, even for a short period of time, can build up the body, increase heart rate and improve mood. A little sunshine outside is great for vitamin D production. 37

**·Think about returning to a previous hobby**

The best activities for brain health are the ones that challenge your brain to be quick and accurate. Do you have a musical instrument sitting in the closet? 38 ,dust it off and try it. Or use one of the previous adult coloring books that are so popular now, which can help you relieve stress and focus.

 39

You can adopt a brain exercise program at home to keep your brain fit. The exercise is based on the principles of brain plasticity, the way the brain reorganizes through learning and exercising.

**·Eat a healthy diet and be sure to get adequate sleep**

As we know, food provides nutrition for the brain. 40 . Getting adequate and quality sleep also will do wonders when it comes to improving your mental health.

A．Now it is time to pull it out

B．Do some brain training indoors

C．Adopt a training program at a gym

D．A jog also helps strengthen the brain

E．Some people are trying learning some new instruments

F．You can stimulate your brain by taking a different route each time

G．So eating high-quality food like vegetables and fruit will keep it healthy

【答案】36．F 37．D 38．A 39．B 40．G

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些让大脑保持健康的方法。

36．空处为本段主旨句。下文“while out for a walk in your neighborhood. Use detailed and expressive language to describe your surroundings, as well as what you can see and hear when talking on the phone to a friend or a family member. (当你在你的社区散步时，使用详细和有表现力的语言来描述你周围的环境，以及你在和朋友或家人打电话时看到和听到的东西。)”提到散步和散步时应该做一些其他事情来刺激大脑。由此可知，空处也应该和散步相关。F项“你可以每次走不同的路线来刺激你的大脑”符合文意。故选F项。

37．上文“Going outside to take exercise every day, like running slowly, even for a short period of time,(每天到户外锻炼，比如慢慢地跑步，即使跑的时间不长。) ”提到慢跑以及慢跑对大脑的好处，D项“慢跑也有助于强健大脑”符合文意，且前文“running slowly”和选项中“jogging”进行了对应。故选D项。

38．上文“Do you have a musical instrument sitting in the closet? (你的衣柜里有放了很久的乐器吗？)”提到了很久不用、闲置了的乐器，下文“dust it off and try it.(掸去灰尘，试一试)”建议读者把闲置的乐器擦一擦灰，试一试。A项“是时候拿出来了。”符合文意，且根据常识，擦灰前应该先把乐器从衣柜里拿出来。故选A项。

39．空处需要填小标题起总结作用。后文“You can adopt a brain exercise program at home to keep your brain fit.(你可以在家里进行大脑锻炼来保持大脑健康。)” 可知，该段给出的建议和在家做大脑训练有关。B项“在室内做一些大脑训练”符合文意。故选B项。

40．根据标题“a healthy diet(健康饮食习惯)”和上文“As we know, food provides nutrition for the brain.(我们知道，食物为大脑提供营养。) ”可知，该段内容与饮食有关。G项“所以吃像蔬菜和水果这样高质量的食物会让大脑保持健康”符合文意。故选G项。

**第二部分 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。

At 23, I applied for my first job and it was not successful. When I received the 41 email, I felt frustrated and angry. Months later, after a job interview at another company, I got a call from the manager: “Would you like to hear the feedback (反馈)?” he said.

The manager went on to tell me I hadn’t expressed my 42 for applying for the position. The feedback was 43 to hear, but he was right. As I just wanted a job in my home city, I didn’t care much whether it fit my interests. The job was something I was capable of doing, but I didn’t feel 44 about it — and that showed in the interview.

From then on, I decided to carefully evaluate each job opening and only 45 what I was interested in. In my applications, I also began 46 clearly why I wanted that particular job. Soon my effort paid off, as I got an offer I was truly excited about.

Years later, I 47 myself on the other side of the table, interviewing 48 for a position in my lab. One of them got my attention. On paper, his application looked great, but the interview didn’t go 49 . He didn’t seem to have done any reading 50 about my research, which made me wonder whether he was truly interested in working with me.

When I called to tell him, I couldn’t offer him the 51 , he was disappointed. I then told him where he could 52   in future interviews. As the 53 went on, I got the sense that he was grateful for what I said.

Nowadays, when my own trainees apply for positions elsewhere, I encourage them to 54 feedback. It’s never pleasant to listen to constructive criticism, but if we are told what we 55 , we are more likely to avoid making the same mistakes in the future.

41．A．congratulation B．invitation C．rejection D．complaint

42．A．requirement B．suggestion C．imagination D．motivation

43．A．tough B．pleasant C．frightening D．reasonable

44．A．nervous B．enthusiastic C．relaxed D．embarrassed

45．A．introduce B．abandon C．display D．pursue

46．A．examining B．stating C．judging D．instructing

47．A．found B．behaved C．taught D．guided

48．A．officials B．candidates C．visitors D．employers

49．A．randomly B．formally C．smoothly D．intentionally

50．A．in advance B．on average C．by contrast D．for free

51．A．salary B．degree C．award D．position

52．A．continue B．serve C．improve D．participate

53．A．conversation B．adventure C．negotiation D．journey

54．A．set aside B．ask for   C．put off D．contribute to

55．A．lack B．want C．seek D．dislike

【答案】

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

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者两次面试失败后，通过获得反馈并调整求职策略，最终成功找到工作的经历。第一次失败后，他因缺乏反馈而感到失望和愤怒；第二次失败时，他得到了关于表达动机不清晰的反馈，这促使他开始仔细选择职位。最终，他只申请感兴趣的工作，并成功找到工作。后来作为面试官，作者会为求职者提供反馈，帮助他们改进。

41．考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我收到拒绝邮件时，我感到失望和愤怒。A. congratulation祝贺；B. invitation邀请；C. rejection拒绝；D. complaint投诉。根据后文“I felt disappointed and angry.”可知，作者感到失望和愤怒说明被拒绝了。故选C。

42．考查名词词义辨析。句意：经理接着告诉我，我没有表达我申请这个职位的动机。A. requirement要求；B. suggestion建议；C. imagination想象；D. motivation动机。根据后文“ As I just wanted a job in my home city, I didn’t care much whether it fit my interests. ”（因为我只想在家乡找份工作，所以我不太在乎它是否符合我的兴趣）可知，作者只是想在自己的家乡得到一份工作，不在乎它是否适合自己，所以作者并没有表达出诸如兴趣、工作热情等真正的动机。故选D。

43．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这些反馈让人难以接受，但他是对的。A. tough难熬的，艰难的；B. pleasant令人愉快的；C. frightening可怕的；D. reasonable合理的。根据后文“to hear, but he was right”中but表示转折，说明经理的话让作者难受，但却是事实。故选A。

44．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这家公司的工作是我有能力做的，但我对它没有热情——这在面试中表现出来了。A. nervous紧张的；B. enthusiastic热情的；C. relaxed放松的；D. embarrassed尴尬的。根据上文作者面试被拒，说明作者对这份工作并没有热情，因此被经理拒绝了。故选B。

45．考查动词词义辨析。句意：从一开始，我就决定仔细评估每一个工作机会，只追求我感兴趣的。A. introduce介绍；B. abandon抛弃；C. display展示；D. pursue追求。根据上文“I decided to carefully evaluate each job opening and only”可知，作者评估工作机会，是为了追求自己感兴趣的工作。故选D。

46．考查动词词义辨析。句意：在我的申请中，我也开始清楚地说明我为什么想要这份工作。A. examining检查；B. stating陈述；C. judging判断；D. instructing指导。根据后文“clearly why I wanted that particular job”指作者在申请中陈述自己申请的理由。故选B。

47．考查动词词义辨析。句意：多年以后，我发现自己坐在桌子的另一边，为我实验室的一个职位面试候选人。A. found发现；B. behaved行为；C. taught教学；D. guided指导。根据后文“myself on the other side of the table”指作者发现自己成为了面试官，故选A。

48．考查名词词义辨析。句意：多年以后，我发现自己坐在桌子的另一边，为我实验室的一个职位面试候选人。A. officials官员；B. candidates候选人；C. visitors游客；D. employers雇主。根据上文“myself on the other side of the table”可知，作者坐在了桌子的另一边，即成为了面试候选人的面试官。故选B。

49．考查副词词义辨析。句意：从文书上看，他的申请书看起来不错，但是面试进行得并不顺利。A. randomly随机地；B. formally正式地；C. smoothly顺利地；D. intentionally故意地。根据后文“He didn’t seem to have done any reading \_\_\_\_\_\_ about my research, which made me wonder whether he was truly interested in working with me.”以及but表示转折，推测面试进行得并不顺利。故选C。

50．考查介词短语辨析。句意：他似乎没有提前阅读我的研究，这让我怀疑他是否真的有兴趣和我一起工作。A. in advance提前；B. on average平均；C. by contrast相比之下；D. for free免费地。根据后文“about my research, which made me wonder whether he was truly interested in working with me.”可知，作者怀疑他是否有兴趣和自己一起工作，所以推测他没有提前阅读作者的研究。故选A。

51．考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我打电话告诉他我不能给他这个职位时，他很失望。A. salary薪水；B. degree学位；C. award奖品；D. position职位，位置。根据上文“for a position in my lab”可知，此处指给对方这个职位。故选D。

52．考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后我告诉他在以后的面试中他可以改进的地方。A. continue继续；B. serve服务；C. improve改善；D. participate参加。根据后文“constructive criticism”可推测得知，作者告诉了对方面试中可以改进的地方。故选C。

53．考查名词词义辨析。句意：随着谈话的进行，我感觉到他对我所说的话很感激。A. conversation谈话；B. adventure冒险；C. negotiation谈判；D. journey旅程。根据上文“I then told him”指作者和对方进行了谈话。故选A。

54．考查动词短语辨析。句意：如今，当我自己的学员申请其他公司的职位时，我鼓励他们寻求反馈。A. set aside留出；B. ask for寻求；C. put off推迟；D. contribute to有助于。根据后文“feedback”可知，指面试者向面试官寻求反馈。故选B。

55．考查动词词义辨析。句意：听建设性的批评总是不愉快的，但如果我们被告知我们缺乏什么，我们更有可能避免在未来犯同样的错误。A. lack缺少；B. want想要；C. seek寻找；D. dislike不喜欢。根据后文“we are more likely to avoid making the same mistakes in the future.”可知，想要不犯同样的错误，需要被告知自己有哪些不足。故选A。

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。

You may remember back at the start of December, 56 China carried out their unmanned Chang’e-5 mission and the spacecraft touched down on the moon to collect samples for research. Now it 57 (success) returned to the Earth. This is the most significant event in China’s space field, and also one of the most notable space 58 (activity) globally. Chang’e-5, 59 (launch) by a Long March 5 heavy-lift carrier rocket early on Nov 24, is the nation’s 60 (large) and most complex lunar probe. It returned with 1,731 grams of lunar rock and soil to the Earth, 61 (mark) a historic accomplishment 44 years after the last lunar substances were taken back. The 23-day mission was China’s first space journey to claim extraterrestrial samples, making 62 the third country to accomplish the task, the first being the USA in the 1960’s and the second Soviet Union in the 1970’s.

The spacecraft 63 (enter) the Earth’s atmosphere at an altitude of around 120km. As soon as it was 10km above land, it released its parachute and landed smoothly in China's Inner Mongolia. Now the spacecraft has been air lifted to Beijing where the samples 64 (examine) by scientists very soon.

The mission’s results will contribute 65 mankind’s deeper understanding of the moon’s origins and the evolution of the solar system.

【答案】

56．when 57．successfully 58．activities 59．launched 60．largest 61．marking 62．it 63．entered 64．will be examined 65．to

【分析】这是一篇说明文。本文介绍了嫦娥五号进行为期23天的太空之旅获取外星样本，使中国成为第三个完成这项任务的国家。

56．考查定语从句。句意：你可能还记得去年12月初，中国执行了嫦娥五号无人驾驶任务，飞船着陆月球，采集样本用于研究。定语从句的先行词是the start of December，表示时间，且在定语从句中充当时间状语。故填when。

57．考查副词。句意：现在它成功地返回了地球。空处修饰动词returned，需要用副词。故填successfully。

58．考查名词。句意：这是中国航天领域最重大的事件，也是全球最引人注目的航天活动之一。根据one of可知空处应该用可数名词的复数形式。故填activities。

59．考查非谓语动词。句意：嫦娥五号于11月24日凌晨由长征五号重型运载火箭发射升空，是中国最大、最复杂的月球探测器。空处的launch作定语，且与被修饰的Chang’e-5为被动关系，用过去分词。故填launched。

60．考查形容词最高级。句意：见上题。根据由and连接，并列的most complex lunar probe可知，空处需要用最高级。故填largest。

61．考查非谓语动词。句意：它带回了1731克的月球岩石和土壤，在最后一批月球物质被带回44年后，这标志着一项历史性的成就。空处为结果状语，且与句子的主语It为主动关系，用现在分词。故填marking。

62．考查代词。句意：这次为期23天的任务是中国首次太空之旅获取外星样本，使中国成为第三个完成这项任务的国家，第一个是60年代的美国，第二个是70年代的苏联。空处需要用代词指代China。故填it。

63．考查谓语动词的时态。句意：宇宙飞船在大约120千米的高度进入地球大气层。表示发生在过去的动作，用一般过去时。故填entered。

64．考查谓语动词的时态。句意：现在宇宙飞船已经被空运到北京，那里的样本将很快被科学家检测。空处为定语从句的谓语动词，根据very soon可知要用一般将来时;且examine与samples为被动关系，用被动语态。故填will be examined。

65．考查介词。句意：这次任务的结果将有助于人类更深入地了解月球的起源和太阳系的演化。contribute to…为固定短语，意为“有助于……”。故填to。

**第三部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节 (满分15分)**

假定你是李华，你班正为校英语戏剧大赛排练英语短剧，需要外教James的帮助。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1．写信意图；

2．求助内容；

3．约定时间。

注意：

1．写作词数应为80个左右；

2．请按如下格式作答。

Dear James,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear James,

I hope this email finds you well. Our class is preparing a short English play for the upcoming School English Drama Competition. We need your assistance.

Since we have never participated in such an event before, we would greatly benefit from your expertise. Could you please help us by reviewing our lines and giving suggestions for improvement? Additionally, we would greatly appreciate it if you could attend our practice sessions and provide feedback on our pronunciation and acting styles.

Could we schedule a meeting at your earliest convenienceto discuss this further? Your guidance would be invaluable.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文写作中的求助信。要求考生给外教James写封信，就班级排练英语短剧一事向其求助。

【详解】1.词汇积累

帮助：assistance → help

参加：participate in → take part in

建议：suggestion → advice

此外：additionally → in addition

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Could we schedule a meeting at your earliest convenienceto discuss this further?

拓展句：Could we schedule a meeting at your earliest convenienceso that we can discuss this further?

【点睛】【高分句型1】Since we have never participated in such an event before, we would greatly benefit from your expertise.（运用了since引导的状语从句）

【高分句型2】Additionally, we would greatly appreciate it if you could attend our practice sessions and provide feedback on our pronunciation and acting styles.（运用了if引导的条件状语从句）

**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。

I was in Philadelphia for a conference when I saw an ad in the hotel. A nearby theater was showing a documentary (纪录片) about several local animal shelters that were helping to save abandoned dogs across the country. I love animals, and I felt an urge to go to this fundraising event. However, none of my co-workers would go with me, and I was worried about walking on the street alone at night.

I resigned myself to spending the evening in my hotel room, but as soon as I got back to my room I felt restless and bored. The theater where the event was taking place was only about five blocks from the hotel, and the area around the hotel didn’t seem particularly dangerous. So, I decided to brave it. I gathered up my wallet and room key and set off.

It was already getting dark and the streets were nearly deserted. I managed to find the street the theater was on, but when I turned the corner, I stopped in shock. In front of the theater were a group of bikers — very big, tough-looking bikers.

I’ve known lots of motorcycle enthusiasts and most are nice people. However, in this case, I was a woman all alone, in a strange neighborhood, at night, and there were twenty or so very large men — all wearing insignia (徽章) that indicated they were in some sort of club — standing before me. Warning bells began to sound in my head, and my heart was pounding. Was I at the right theater? Had I misread the date of the event?

A sign outside the theater told me that I was in the right place on the right evening. Nevertheless, I wondered if I should rush back to my hotel instead of walking through that crowd of bikers. I finally decided that I would be safer inside the theater. Hopefully, the bikers would have gone away by the time the film was over.

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。

I hurried into the theater, only to find there were even more bikers inside.

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When the film began, I realized that the bikers were an animal rescue group.

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【答案】

*I hurried into the theater, only to find there were even more bikers inside.* They were chatting loudly and seemed to fill every corner of the place. My heart sank even further. I quickly found an empty seat in the back row, trying to make myself as inconspicuous as possible. I clutched my bag tightly, constantly glancing around, praying that nothing bad would happen. Every now and then, I peeked at the bikers, wondering what they were doing here. Were they going to cause trouble? The tension in the air was palpable, and I regretted my decision to come alone.

*When the film began, I realized that the bikers were an animal rescue group.* They had come to support the fundraiser for the local animal shelters. As the documentary unfolded, showing the plight of the abandoned dogs, I saw many of the bikers wiping away tears. They were as moved as I was by the heartwarming and heartbreaking stories. During the intermission, some of them even came over to me, smiling kindly and asking if I was enjoying the film. Their tough exteriors hid big, soft hearts. I felt ashamed of my initial fear and was truly grateful that I had decided to come. We spent the rest of the evening sharing our love for animals and discussing ways to help.

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者在费城参加会议期间，看到酒店附近剧院有一场关于动物救助站救助流浪狗的纪录片放映及筹款活动，作者因喜爱动物想去参加，却在剧院外看到一群看起来凶巴巴的摩托骑手，犹豫后还是进入剧院，希望电影结束时骑手们已离开。

【详解】1. 段落续写：

 ①由第一段首句 “我匆匆走进剧院，却发现里面有更多的骑手。” 可知，第一段可描写作者进入剧院后，面对更多骑手时内心的忐忑、不安，以及所采取的试图让自己安全、不引人注意的行动，比如找角落座位、紧紧抓包、频繁观察骑手等，展现当时紧张氛围。

②由第二段首句“电影开始时，我意识到这些骑手是一个动物救援组织。” 可知，第二段可描写电影播放过程中作者看到骑手们被纪录片触动的表现，以及中场休息时骑手们与作者友好互动的情景，体现出骑手们外表与内心的反差，突显温暖主题。

2. 续写线索：进入剧院，遇到更多骑手——内心恐惧找座躲避——电影开场，知晓骑手身份——观影中骑手真情流露——中场休息友好交流

3. 词汇激活：

行为类：

①紧握：clutch/grab/grasp/seize

②偷看：peek at/steal a look at/glance at

③支持：support/back/uphold/advocate

情绪类：

①感动：moved/touched/affected

②羞愧：ashamed/embarrassed

【点睛】【高分句型1】Every now and then, I peeked at the bikers, wondering what they were doing here. (运用了现在分词短语作状语和what引导的宾语从句)

【高分句型2】As the documentary unfolded, showing the plight of the abandoned dogs, I saw many of the bikers wiping away tears. (运用了as引导的时间状语从句和现在分词短语作状语和宾语补足语)