**2025届高三英语高考模拟风向卷（新高考八省）01**

**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上。**

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

**3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

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

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1. 5分，满分7. 5分）**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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．Where does the conversation take place?

A．In a classroom. B．In a restaurant. C．At home.

【答案】C

【原文】W: Mike, when do you want to go? It’s 6:00 already.

M: I’ll be ready in ten minutes. We should leave home then.

W: You booked a table for four at 6:30, didn’t you?

M: Yes, and we mustn’t be late.

2．What is the relationship between the speakers?

A．Strangers. B．Coworkers. C．Classmates.

【答案】C

【原文】M: I can’t believe I’ve actually graduated and I’m leaving tonight. I enjoyed studying with you these years.

W: Same here. And hey, don’t forget to email me once in a while. Let me know how everything goes with you.

3．When did the man go into Tsinghua University?

A．Three years ago. B．Two years ago. C．Last year.

【答案】C

【原文】W: Where are you studying, John?

M: In Tsinghua University.

W: Oh, that’s just the university I graduated from last year.

M: Well, that happened to be the time when I went into Tsinghua University.

4．Where is Jennifer working now?

A．In a college. B．In a hospital. C．In a drug store.

【答案】A

【原文】M: Where are you working now, Jennifer? Still in the hospital?

W: No, I left the hospital and I refused the job at the drug store. I’m working as a teacher in a medical college now.

5．What is the man going to do?

A．Cook for himself. B．Eat out with Sarah. C．See the doctor.

【答案】A

【原文】W: It's almost quitting time, Ben. Are you joining us for dinner after work?

M: Not tonight, Sarah. My doctor said I should plan a few quiet nights each week. So, I'll just make myself a nice meal and have a hot bath at my flat.

**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，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6．What field do the speakers work in?

A．Publishing. B．Education. C．Information technology.

7．What is the main reason for choosing Reiko’s story?

A．It’s well structured.

B．It can attract more people.

C．It has an educational theme.

【答案】6．A 7．B

【原文】W: Let’s talk about November’s cover. This month’s issue is about trends in smartphone technology, and we’ve selected our cover photo for that. Now, which stories should be mentioned on the cover?

M: Reiko is working on a story about teaching people how to develop their own applications for smartphones.

W: Oh, that’s a good angle. But do you think that’s cover-page material?

M: It’s well structured with an educational theme, and above all she’s interviewed people from many age groups for the story. I think it’ll attract a lot of readers who don’t normally subscribe to our magazine.

W: Good point. Let’s put Reiko’s headline just below the cover photo.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8．How does the man respond to the woman’s request?

A．Confusedly. B．Impolitely. C．Patiently.

9．What will the man do next?

A．Pay for the parking. B．Come back home. C．Deliver a package.

【答案】8．C 9．A

【原文】M: Hello. I’ve come to pick up a package.

W: Yes, sir. Do you mind if I see this gentleman first? He was here before you.

M: Oh, sorry, I didn’t realize. No problem. Er, just one thing, would you mind changing me some small change for the car park?

W: No, not at all. Here you are.

M: That’s great. Thanks a lot. I’ll be back in a minute.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10．What is the man doing?

A．Visiting a museum. B．Asking for directions. C．Talking to a friend.

11．What does the man decide to do in the end?

A．Keep walking. B．Go to the bus station. C．Call a taxi.

12．How does the man sound at the end of the conversation?

A．Annoyed. B．Excited. C．Surprised.

【答案】10．B 11．C 12．A

【原文】M: Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the nearest public library? I’m new here.

W: The nearest one? Let me think... There is one near the Brooklyn Museum.

M: Really? My friend told me there’s one on Argyle Road.

W: Yes, but that one is much further away. Go down the street. Turn right at the first crossing. Then keep walking straight on until you see the museum. The library is about a five-minute walk from the museum.

M: Okay. First go down this street, then turn right and then left... Oh, I’m lost! It sounds really confusing. Is there a bus that can take me there?

W: Yes. The bus station is not far. It’s just one block away. Walk along this way. There are buses that can take you there.

M: Gosh, the rain is getting heavier. I’d better take a taxi. Thanks, anyway.

W: That’s okay. Lots of taxis go this way.

M: My shirt is wet through. What bad luck!

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

13．What did Maria originally want to be in summer?

A．A shop assistant. B．A receptionist. C．A swimming coach.

14．How will Maria go to the hotel?

A．By car. B．By bike. C．By bus.

15．Where is the hotel?

A．In the mountains. B．Near the beach. C．In the town.

16．What will the man do first this evening?

A．Dine with his grandparents.

B．Meet Mike and Tina.

C．Go to a theater.

【答案】13．C 14．A 15．A 16．A

【原文】M: Have you looked for a summer job lately, Maria?

W: Well, things are a bit difficult. I saw some offers for shop assistants, but that seemed boring. I’d love to have a job as a swimming coach, because I studied it last summer.

M: I understand.

W: Anyway, I found a hotel that’s looking for a receptionist. They were happy to meet with me, and I’ll start in two weeks.

M: Oh good! You’ll meet many interesting people in the hotel.

W: Right. Well, the hotel is not close to my house. There aren’t any buses that go there. I’ll just drive. It’s too far to ride my bike.

M: I see. Is that a problem?

W: Hmm, well, I’ll pay a lot for petrol.

M: Where is the hotel? Is it near the beach?

W: No, it’s in the mountains. It’s got a great view. You can see our town and the forest to the west.

M: Wow, cool! Well, I hope you have a lot of visitors.

W: Me too. Well, there’s a new movie at 7:00 this evening in West Theater. Would you like to go to see it together? Mike and Tina will go too.

M: Great. I’ll have dinner with my grandparents first and then I’ll meet you there at 6:30.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17．Who is the speaker?

A．A tour guide. B．A TV host. C．A radio host.

18．How long will Castle Howard open?

A．For about 5 months. B．For about 6 months. C．For about 7 months.

19．What can tourists see in the Dining Room?

A．Old china. B．New air-conditioners. C．Fascinating paintings.

20．Why does the speaker suggest families go to Castle Howard?

A．The food is delicious. B．The price is attractive. C．The grounds are large.

【答案】17．C 18．B 19．A 20．B

【原文】Welcome to this week’s programme. This week we’re going to talk about Castle Howard in Sussex. As you may know, Castle Howard was badly burnt in a fire two years ago but it will be open to the public for the first time in two years on Sunday, the second of April. The opening times are from 10 am. to 5:30 pm. from Monday to Friday; 10:30 am. to 4 pm. on weekends. You’ll be able to visit it all through the summer until the first of October, when it will be closed again. It’s well worth a visit. You’ll need a whole day just to wander around its splendid rooms. Of particular interest is the Dining Room in the west Wing, with its fascinating collection of china dating back to the seventeenth century. You should also take advantage of its wonderful grounds. You can even have your lunch in the open air restaurant behind the castle, a setting with new air-conditioning castle. Howard is a great day out for all the family with its reasonable prices too. For a family tour, the children get in free of charge. That’s all for today listeners, but don’t miss next week’s program.

**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**

**Famous Rocks From Around the World**

Humans are crazy about impressive landscapes. Here are 4 famous rocks/stones across the world.

**Blarney Stone**

The Blarney Stone is a block of limestone (石灰岩) stuck in the walls of Blarney Castle, near Cork, Ireland. According to legend, kissing the stone lends the gift of great speech, a reward taken to heart by millions of tourists who have traveled to the castle to perform the act. In earlier days, accomplishing this was a real test of courage, requiring kissers to drop headfirst over the gap.

**Stonehenge**

It is a prehistoric monument constructed of large stones in Wiltshire, England. The structure has been the subject of archaeological study for centuries, but generally speaking, questions about who built it, as well as how and why it was built, still remain. Researchers hope that continued work in the area will unlock more of the mysteries surrounding this ancient monument.

**Haystack Rock**

At 235 feet tall, Haystack Rock is a large rock formation near Cannon Beach along the Oregon coast, formed by lava (岩浆) and shaped over many centuries by wind and wave erosion (侵蚀). During low tide, visitors can explore its tide pools, which are home to many sea creatures. Climbing the rock and collecting shells are both prohibited.

**Great Arch of Getu**

At 230 feet across, the arch in south-central China is one of the largest natural arches worldwide. It was carved millions of years ago by an ancient river that flowed through the soft, porous (多孔的) limestone. Visitors can reach the arch by climbing up a steep pathway through another cave lower in the mountain that connects to the arch. The area is part of the Getu River National Park and is frequented by rock climbers.

21．Why do tourists kiss the Blarney Stone?

A．They want to be blessed. B．They hope to be loved.

C．They prefer to explore more. D．They love to take a chance.

22．Which of the following best describes Stonehenge?

A．Ever-lasting. B．Unknowable. C．Well-understood. D．Insignificant.

23．What do Haystack Rock and Great Arch of Getu have in common?

A．The act of climbing is not allowed. B．They are in the form of limestone.

C．They reflect the wisdom of people. D．They are shaped by natural forces.

【答案】21．A 22．B 23．D

【导语】本文是应用文。文章介绍了世界各地的四个著名的岩石，每个都有其独特的历史和传说。

21．细节理解题。根据Blarney Stone中“According to legend, kissing the stone lends the gift of great speech, a reward taken to heart by millions of tourists who have traveled to the castle to perform the act. In earlier days, accomplishing this was a real test of courage, requiring kissers to drop headfirst over the gap. (据传说，亲吻这块石头能让人有演讲的天赋，这一奖励被数百万前往城堡表演这一行为的游客铭记于心。在早些时候，要做到这一点是对勇气的真正考验，需要亲吻者头朝下掉在缺口上。)”可知，亲吻Blarney Stone据说能给予人出色的演讲才能，所以游客亲吻这块石头是希望获得祝福，从而得到好的口才。故选A项。

22．细节理解题。根据Stonehenge中“The structure has been the subject of archaeological study for centuries, but generally speaking, questions about who built it, as well as how and why it was built, still remain. (几个世纪以来，这座建筑一直是考古研究的主题，但总的来说，关于谁建造了它，以及如何和为什么建造它的问题仍然存在。)”可知，尽管人们已经对巨石阵进行了几个世纪的考古研究，但关于它的建造者是谁、它是如何被建造的以及它为什么被建造等问题仍然存在——这表明巨石阵充满了未知信息。因此Unknowable（神秘的，不可知的）是最合适的描述性单词。故选B项。

23．细节理解题。根据Haystack Rock中“At 235 feet tall, Haystack Rock is a large rock formation near Cannon Beach along the Oregon coast, formed by lava (岩浆) and shaped over many centuries by wind and wave erosion (侵蚀). (Haystack Rock高235英尺，是俄勒冈海岸坎农海滩附近的一个大型岩层，由熔岩形成，经过数百年的风浪侵蚀而形成。)”以及Great Arch of Getu中“It was carved millions of years ago by an ancient river that flowed through the soft, porous (多孔的) limestone. (它是数百万年前由一条流过柔软多孔石灰岩的古老河流雕刻而成的。)”可知，这两处景观都是由自然侵蚀而形成的。故选D项。

**B**

At the park where my children play, beside the fishing pond, stands an oak tree. Like a great mother, she has watched over me and my children for two decades. Called a Penn Oak, the tree is said to have been standing for three hundred years.

For fourteen years, I had been a stay-at-home, baby-wearing, cloth-washing, homeschooling mom. One morning while walking, I complained to my husband that I didn’t want to just be a stay-at-home mom anymore. “Why don’t you go to college and finish your degree?” he suggested.

For that comment, my husband received a five-mile-long earful of reasons why I could not go back to school. Besides being too busy crocheting (用钩针编织) diaper covers, I was not comfortable with the idea of going to college as a middle-aged adult.

Then, one day, with a child or two on my lap, I read Shel Silverstein’s *The Giving Tree*. For my children, it was a story about a boy who makes friends with a tree. For me, it was a description of my life with a less-than-promising future. After the tree has given her apples, branches and trunk to the boy, all she has left to give is a seat on her stump to an old man. I understood that I was the tree giving tiny pieces of myself away to my children. When my story ended, like the tree, I would be nothing but a sagging stump. I realized I did not want to be the Giving Tree; I wanted to be the Penn Oak tree. I wanted to stand tall and strong, to stretch out my branches and invite my children to play and dream beneath my canopy.

This summer, I graduated with honors. Now, I have more than apples, branches and a trunk; I can give my children words and ideas that will last. Now, I am standing tall - a woman whom my children can admire.

24．What did the author think of her husband’s suggestion at first?

A．It was reasonable. B．It was unacceptable.

C．It gave her much hope. D．It made her confused.

25．What led to the author’s decision to be like the Penn Oak tree?

A．A lesson from her life. B．Her husband’s persuasion.

C．The children’s complaints. D．Her reflection on *The Giving Tree*.

26．Which of the following words can best describe the author?

A．Brave and calm. B．Creative and honest.

C．Motivated and wise. D．Independent and strict.

27．What message does the author’s story convey?

A．Failure is the mother of success.

B．To say is one thing, to do is another thing.

C．Challenges come along with opportunities.

D．Change your thoughts, and you change your world.

【答案】24．B 25．D 26．C 27．D

【导语】本文是记叙文。作者十几年来一直是一名全职母亲。在阅读了《爱心树》这本书后，她受到启发，决定不再仅仅满足于做一名“把自己奉献给孩子”的母亲，而是要像那棵强壮的“宾夕法尼亚橡树”一样，不仅给予孩子物质上的照顾，还要成为他们的榜样。她重返校园，最终以优异的成绩毕业，实现了个人成长和自我价值的提升。

24．推理判断题。根据第三段“For that comment, my husband received a five-mile-long earful of reasons why I could not go back to school. Besides being too busy crocheting (用钩针编织) diaper covers, I was not comfortable with the idea of going to college as a middle-aged adult. (因为这句话，我丈夫收到了一大堆我不能回学校的理由。除了忙于钩针编织尿布套之外，我还不太愿意作为一个中年人去上大学。)”可知，作者给出了很多不能回去上学的理由，包括忙于家庭事务和对作为中年人上大学的不安感。由此可知，作者认为丈夫的建议是没法接受的。故选B。

25．细节理解题。根据第四段“Then, one day, with a child or two on my lap, I read Shel Silverstein’s The Giving Tree. For my children, it was a story about a boy who makes friends with a tree. For me, it was a description of my life with a less-than-promising future. After the tree has given her apples, branches and trunk to the boy, all she has left to give is a seat on her stump to an old man. I understood that I was the tree giving tiny pieces of myself away to my children. When my story ended, like the tree, I would be nothing but a sagging stump. I realized I did not want to be the Giving Tree; I wanted to be the Penn Oak tree. I wanted to stand tall and strong, to stretch out my branches and invite my children to play and dream beneath my canopy. (后来，有一天，我抱着一两个孩子，读谢尔·西尔弗斯坦的《给予之树》。对我的孩子们来说，这是一个关于一个男孩和一棵树交朋友的故事。对我来说，这是对我未来不太乐观的生活的描述。当树把她的苹果、树枝和树干给了男孩之后，她所剩下的就是在她的树桩上给一个老人一个座位。我明白，我就是那棵把自己的一小部分送给孩子们的树。当我的故事结束时，我将像那棵树一样，只剩下一根下垂的树桩。我意识到我并不想成为“奉献树”；我想成为宾夕法尼亚橡树。我想站得又高又壮，伸展我的枝干，邀请我的孩子们在我的树冠下玩耍和做梦。)”可知，作者在读了《爱心树》后，反思了自己的角色：她不想成为书中描述的那种最终只剩下树桩的“奉献树”，而是想成为能够坚强站立并为孩子们提供庇护的“宾夕法尼亚橡树”。由此可知，作者是因为读了《爱心树》这本书思想才发生了转变的。故选D。

26．推理判断题。根据第四段“Then, one day, with a child or two on my lap, I read Shel Silverstein’s The Giving Tree. For my children, it was a story about a boy who makes friends with a tree. For me, it was a description of my life with a less-than-promising future. After the tree has given her apples, branches and trunk to the boy, all she has left to give is a seat on her stump to an old man. I understood that I was the tree giving tiny pieces of myself away to my children. When my story ended, like the tree, I would be nothing but a sagging stump. I realized I did not want to be the Giving Tree; I wanted to be the Penn Oak tree. I wanted to stand tall and strong, to stretch out my branches and invite my children to play and dream beneath my canopy. (后来，有一天，我抱着一两个孩子，读谢尔·西尔弗斯坦的《给予之树》。对我的孩子们来说，这是一个关于一个男孩和一棵树交朋友的故事。对我来说，这是对我未来不太乐观的生活的描述。当树把她的苹果、树枝和树干给了男孩之后，她所剩下的就是在她的树桩上给一个老人一个座位。我明白，我就是那棵把自己的一小部分送给孩子们的树。当我的故事结束时，我将像那棵树一样，只剩下一根下垂的树桩。我意识到我并不想成为“奉献树”；我想成为宾夕法尼亚橡树。我想站得又高又壮，伸展我的枝干，邀请我的孩子们在我的树冠下玩耍和做梦。)”可知，作者在成为全职母亲多年后，对这种生活感到不满意，并寻求改变。她通过阅读《爱心树》这本书，意识到自己不想成为一个仅仅为了满足孩子的需要而牺牲自己的人。她想要成为一个坚强能够支持和鼓励他们的母亲，所以她积极做出改变，并最后义优异成绩毕业，可知这作者是一个积极进取并且聪明的人。故选C项。

27．主旨大意题。通读全文可知，作者最初是一名全职母亲，她的生活围绕着家庭和孩子转。然而，通过阅读《爱心树》，她意识到她不想成为一个最终只剩下树桩的爱心树，而是想成为一个坚强、能够支持和鼓励自己孩子的母亲。这个思想上的转变促使她重返校园，最终以优异的成绩毕业。这个故事展示了思想上的变化是如何激发行动，从而带来个人成长和变化的。故选D。

**C**

My office has no walls. This is a great design feature because we have amazing views. I see the snow showers sweep down the valley and the sun rise and fall. Red squirrels, badgers, foxes and deer take a shortcut through my office. My office is the valley of Matterdale in the Lake District, or more accurately the fields of our 185-acre farm on the south-facing side of the valley.

When you work outside, life is very seasonal and weather matters in some way. When the sun is shining and the ground is dry, I lie down and just stare up at the sky, at the passing clouds or the swifts screaming as they chase each other over the fell sides. The other great thing about working here is that we are surrounded by beauty and nature; this valley never looks the same twice. There wasn’t much beauty when I worked in a real office: the only window I could see faced the air-conditioning units on the building opposite.

I worked in a proper office once. It was the most unhappy time of my life. I’d peer out of the window longingly, feeling sick, and I filled my time by working as hard as I could to take my mind off it, or swapping notes on music with Mike at the water cooler. I have never been so tired and bored in my life as doing 10-plus hours a day in an air-conditioned glass box, bookended by sweaty commutes (通勤).

Often working outside is lonelier than working in an office, but even in our remote valley there is a kind of fellowship of the fields. We have a water-cooler equivalent in our life — it is not unusual for our road to be jammed with Land Rovers or pick-ups as we farmers swap complaints on the weather or the price of sheep or simply trade in gossip.

But the best bit for me, is that I am my own boss.

28．Where is the writer’s office?

A．At a zoo. B．In the open air.

C．In a skyscraper. D．At the top of a mountain.

29．What does the second paragraph mainly talk about?

A．Benefits of farming life. B．Beautiful countryside scenery.

C．Limitations of real office work. D．Ups and downs of the writer’s career.

30．What made the writer unhappy when working in office?

A．Peer pressure.

B．Demanding employers.

C．Undesirable working environment.

D．Long hours spent on the way to and from work.

31．What do the underlined words “water-cooler equivalent” in paragraph 4 probably refer to?

A．Casual talk. B．Moral principle.

C．Means of transport. D．Environmental movement.

【答案】28．B 29．A 30．C 31．A

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了令人不快的工作环境使作者在办公室工作时不开心，让作者感到如此疲倦和无聊，而室外办公室可以欣赏美丽的风景，深受作者喜欢，即使在偏僻的山谷里，也有一种与田野的友谊，作者体会到生活需要社交互动和闲聊的道理。

28．推理判断题。根据第一段“My office has no walls. This is a great design feature because we have amazing views. I see the snow showers sweep down the valley and the sun rise and fall. Red squirrels, badgers, foxes and deer take a shortcut through my office. My office is the valley of Matterdale in the Lake District, or more accurately the fields of our 185-acre farm on the south-facing side of the valley.(我的办公室没有墙壁。这是一个很棒的设计功能，因为我们有令人惊叹的景色。我看到阵雪席卷山谷，太阳升起又落下。红松鼠、獾、狐狸和鹿抄近路穿过我的办公室。我的办公室是湖区的马特代尔山谷，或者更准确地说，是山谷朝南一侧185英亩农场的田地。)”可知，作者的办公室是在户外。故选B项。

29．主旨大意题。根据第二段“When you work outside, life is very seasonal and weather matters in some way. When the sun is shining and the ground is dry, I lie down and just stare up at the sky, at the passing clouds or the swifts screaming as they chase each other over the fell sides. The other great thing about working here is that we are surrounded by beauty and nature; this valley never looks the same twice. There wasn’t much beauty when I worked in a real office: the only window I could see faced the air-conditioning units on the building opposite.(当你在外面工作时，生活是季节性的，天气在某种程度上很重要。当阳光明媚，地面干燥时，我躺下来，凝视着天空，看着飘过的云朵或雨燕在坠落的两侧互相追逐时发出的尖叫。在这里工作的另一个好处是，我们被美丽和自然所包围；这个山谷两次看起来都不一样。当我在真正的办公室工作时，没有太多的美感：我唯一能看到的窗户面对着对面大楼的空调机组。)”可知，第二段主要讲了农耕生活的好处多多。故选A项。

30．细节理解题。根据第二段“There wasn’t much beauty when I worked in a real office: the only window I could see faced the air-conditioning units on the building opposite.(当我在真正的办公室工作时，没有太多的美感：我唯一能看到的窗户面对着对面大楼的空调机组。)”和第三段中“I worked in a proper office once. It was the most unhappy time of my life. I’d peer out of the window longingly, feeling sick, and I filled my time by working as hard as I could to take my mind off it, or swapping notes on music with Mike at the water cooler. I have never been so tired and bored in my life as doing 10-plus hours a day in an air-conditioned glass box, bookended by sweaty commutes (通勤).(我曾经在一个像样的办公室工作过。那是我一生中最不快乐的时刻。我渴望地望着窗外，感觉不舒服，我尽可能地努力工作，把注意力从窗户上转移开，或者在饮水机旁和迈克交换音乐笔记，以此来打发时间。我这辈子从未如此疲倦和无聊，每天在空调玻璃盒里呆10多个小时，被汗流浃背的通勤所累。)”可知，令人不快的工作环境使作者在办公室工作时不开心。故选C项。

31．词句猜测题。划线词后文“it is not unusual for our road to be jammed with Land Rovers or pick-ups as we farmers swap complaints on the weather or the price of sheep or simply trade in gossip.(当我们农民互相抱怨天气或绵羊价格，或者只是闲聊时，我们的道路上挤满了路虎或皮卡车，这并不罕见。)”说明当农民在路上闲聊一些事时，会有成功人士和各行各业的人加入进来，是很常见的，划线词后文对前文“We have a water-cooler equivalent in our life(在我们的生活中，我们有一个water-cooler equivalent)”进行解释说明，从而推知划线短语应为“闲聊，闲谈”的意思。故选A项。

**D**

Picture two people sitting in a movie theater, both watching the screen: Are they seeing the same thing? Or is the movie playing out differently in each of their minds? Researchers from the Justus Liebig University Giessen (JLU) have found that it’s the latter. It turns out that viewers experience different versions of the same film in their brains, and these differences can be predicted by their unique eye movements.

Just like our bodies are made up of the same basic parts but vary from person to person, the same is true for our brains and their activity patterns. Neuroscientists use functional magnetic resonance imaging (磁共振成像) and machine learning to make these brain activity patterns comparable across individuals. For about a decade now, these techniques have allowed researchers to “translate” activation patterns between different brains.

Petra Borovska and Prof. Ben de Haas, Ph. D．, from JLU Experimental Psychology, used this technology to explore how individual eye movements affect our perception. They examined how well one person’s brain activity could predict another’s while 19 volunteers watched the same movie—either freely or passively staring at the center of the screen. Compared to passive viewing, natural eye movements led to much stronger activation in the brain’s visual centers. However, these activations were also more individual, making it harder to match one person’s brain activity to another’s.

“Traditionally, we’ve thought of eye movements as a simple response to what’s happening in front of us,” says de Haas. “But recent research shows that’s not the whole story. Eye movements are as unique as personality characteristics. Some people focus more on faces, while others are drawn to text or other elements,” Borovska adds. “We speculated that these individual viewing habits might create a unique ‘world’ in each person’s mind. Now we know that’s true!”

The team is now exploring how eye movements develop over a person’s lifetime and how they affect our understanding of scenes and daily tasks. “There’s still so much to learn,” says de Haas.

32．What is the result of passive viewing according to Petra Borovska and Ben de Haas?

A．Greater perception. B．Simpler response.

C．Weaker activation. D．Better brain activity.

33．What does the underlined word “speculated” in paragraph 4 mean?

A．Concluded. B．Guessed. C．Confirmed. D．Identified.

34．What can we infer from the last two paragraphs?

A．People focusing more on text do better in communication.

B．Eye movements reflect people’s personality characteristics.

C．It is clear how eye movements affect people’s understanding.

D．More research is needed to better understand eye movements.

35．What does the text mainly talk about?

A．Eye movements create different versions of a movie in the brain.

B．New techniques translate activation patterns between brains.

C．A breakthrough has been made in magnetic resonance imaging.

D．Eye movements make it harder to predict others’ brain activity.

【答案】32．C 33．B 34．D 35．A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一项研究，该研究发现，由于独特的眼球运动，人们在观看同一部电影时，他们的大脑会体验到不同的电影“版本”。这一发现不仅揭示了眼球运动与大脑活动之间的个性化联系，还表明我们对世界的感知是主观的，而且这种感知可能受到我们个性特征的影响，这一发现对于理解人类视觉感知具有重要意义。

32．细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“Compared to passive viewing, natural eye movements led to much stronger activation in the brain’s visual centers. However, these activations were also more individual, making it harder to match one person’s brain activity to another’s.(与被动观看相比，自然的眼球运动导致大脑视觉中心的活动更强烈。然而，这些激活也更具有个体性，这使得将一个人的大脑活动与另一个人的大脑活动相匹配变得更加困难。)”可知，与被动观看相比，自然的眼球运动导致大脑视觉中心的活动更强烈，反之被动观看导致的大脑激活较弱。故选C项。

33．词义猜测题。根据画线词后文“that these individual viewing habits might create a unique ‘world’ in each person’s mind. Now we know that’s true!( 这些个人的观看习惯可能会在每个人的脑海中创造一个独特的“世界”。现在我们知道这是真的！)”可知，当初研究人员只是猜测“个人的观看习惯可能会在每个人的脑海中创造一个独特的‘世界’，现在有证据表明那种想法是真的”。由此可知，画线词表示“猜测”，与B选项“guess(猜测)”为同义词。故选B项。

34．推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的“‘Traditionally, we’ve thought of eye movements as a simple response to what’s happening in front of us,’ says de Haas. ‘But recent research shows that’s not the whole story.’(哈斯说：“传统上，我们认为眼球运动是对眼前发生的事情的一种简单反应。”但最近的研究表明，事实并非如此。”)”以及最后一段“The team is now exploring how eye movements develop over a person’s lifetime and how they affect our understanding of scenes and daily tasks. ‘There’s still so much to learn,’ says de Haas.( 该团队目前正在探索眼球运动在人的一生中是如何发展的，以及它们如何影响我们对场景和日常任务的理解。德哈斯说：“还有很多东西需要学习。”)”可知，研究团队正在探索眼球运动如何随时间变化而变化，以及它们如何影响我们对场景和日常任务的理解，这表明目前我们对眼球运动的理解还不完全，需要更多的研究来更好地理解它们。由此可知，D项“More research is needed to better understand eye movements.(需要更多的研究来更好地理解眼球运动)”符合题意。故选D项。

35．主旨大意题。根据第一段“It turns out that viewers experience different versions of the same film in their brains, and these differences can be predicted by their unique eye movements.(事实证明，观众在大脑中经历同一部电影的不同版本，这些差异可以通过他们独特的眼球运动来预测。)”及全文内容可知，文章介绍了一项研究，该研究发现，由于独特的眼球运动，人们在观看同一部电影时，他们的大脑会体验到不同的电影“版本”。A选项“Eye movements create different versions of a movie in the brain.( 眼球运动在大脑中产生不同版本的电影。)”概括文章主要内容，符合题意。故选A项。

**第二节（共5 小题；每小题2. 5分，满分12. 5分）**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

Are all the emails and social media notifications making you anxious or getting you down? Is having to learn yet another new piece of software stressing you out? Are the boundaries between family life and work life unclear because of technology? 36 The term is used to describe the negative psychological effect that using new technologies can have.

Though many people may not be familiar with technostress, they probably are familiar with the feelings of having too much technology in their lives. Technostress can be broken down into a few subcategories including techno-overload, techno-complexity and techno-invasion. 37

Technostress may make people feel down or burned-out and even suffer from depression. Some may feel tension in the body, which can lead to headaches and back pain. 38 That is why dealing with technostress is vital to overall health.

39 Acknowledge that it’s a sign of strength and courage to recognize a mental health challenge and take steps to manage it. Experts encourage people struggling with technostress to take steps in the workplace to get involved in how technology may be used.

Taking time each day to get outside is also a great way. By all accounts, there’s almost nothing that aids in stress management so much as a few hours spent in the park, the woods or the mountains. 40 Hours spent on the computer may be perceived as stressful but the stressors can be seen as more bearable if on this day one can look forward to a walk in nature. Just go outside and nature never disappoints.

A．All of them can have significant effects on health.

B．It’s not a medical problem but can lead to diseases.

C．Such time is one ready resource available to most people.

D．In the connected world, most people continuously multitask.

E．You may be experiencing a phenomenon known as technostress.

F．Engaging in activities that are grounding and centering is helpful.

G．The first thing to do is to accept that it’s normal to have stress from technology.

【答案】36．E 37．A 38．B 39．G 40．C

【导语】本文是说明文。文章介绍了技术压力这一现象，以及如何通过一些策略来应对技术压力。语篇鼓励考生正确处理生活中的问题，关注身心健康。

36．空前“Are all the emails and social media notifications making you anxious or getting you down? Is having to learn yet another new piece of software stressing you out? Are the boundaries between family life and work life unclear because of technology?(所有的电子邮件和社交媒体通知是否让你感到焦虑或沮丧？不得不学习另一款新软件会让你感到压力吗？由于科技的发展，家庭生活和工作生活之间的界限变得模糊了吗？)”通过三个并列问句描述技术影响人们的场景；空后“The term is used to describe the negative psychological effect that using new technologies can have.(这个词用来描述使用新技术可能产生的负面心理影响。)”提到这个术语的影响。所以空处内容应是对三个场景的解释或拓展，且涉及一个术语，使The term有所指，E项“你可能正在经历一种被称为技术压 力的现象”能概括上述问题，且technostress与The term呼应。故选E项。

37．空前“Technostress can be broken down into a few subcategories including techno-overload, techno-complexity and techno-invasion.(技术压力可以分为几个子类，包括技术超载、技术复杂性和技术入侵。)”提到了技术压力的几种子类别，故空处内容应涉及这些子类别。对比选项可知，A项中的“All of them”可承接上文，指代“techno-overload, techno-complexity and techno-invasion”，所以A选项“所有这些都会对健康产生重大影响。”起到承上启下作用。故选A项。

38．空前“Some may feel tension in the body, which can lead to headaches and back pain.(有些人可能会感到身体紧张，这会导致头痛和背痛。)”提到了技术压力可能产生的一些问题。空后“That is why dealing with technostress is vital to overall health.(这就是为什么应对技术压力对整体健康至关重要。)”提到了应对技术压力的重要性。前后内容都与技术压力对健康的影响有关，所以空处也应围绕这一内容展开。B项“这不是一个医学问题，但可能导致疾病”总结了空前的描述，并引出空后处理技术压力的重要性。故选B项。

39．空后“Acknowledge that it’s a sign of strength and courage to recognize a mental health challenge and take steps to manage it. Experts encourage people struggling with technostress to take steps in the workplace to get involved in how technology may be used.(承认这是一种力量和勇气的标志，认识到心理健康的挑战，并采取措施来管理它。专家们鼓励那些与技术压力作斗争的人在工作场所采取措施，了解如何使用技术。)”提到了对待技术压力的态度，是所有G项“首先要做的是接受有技术压力是正常的”能概括下文内容，符合语境。故选G项。

40．空前“Taking time each day to get outside is also a great way. By all accounts, there’s almost nothing that aids in stress management so much as a few hours spent in the park, the woods or the mountains.(每天花点时间出去走走也是一个很好的方法。大家都说，几乎没有什么比在公园、树林或山上呆上几个小时更能帮助管理压力了。)”提到了花点时间出去走走，所以C项“对大多数人来说，这样的时间是现成的资源。”能承接上文，且Such time与空前的a few hours spent in the park，the woods or the mountains呼应。故选C项。

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

A close friend of mine, who is 88 years old, was a great admirer of the weekly live performances broadcast from California. He had always wished to 41 one in person, so my wife and I arranged a trip for him from Houston to California over a long weekend in spring. The journey was 42 , and we all thoroughly enjoyed the services.

On Monday, as we prepared to fly home, our flight was 43 canceled. My son working in California picked us up from the airport and, despite my 44 , insisted on taking us to lunch. When we arrived at the restaurant, my friend realized he’d 45 his wallet, which held $400, a credit card, a Medicare card, and his driver’s license. We quickly returned to the 46 to search for it, but after 47 with Lost and Found and the airline staff, it was nowhere to be found.

Back in Houston, my friend went to the Department of Motor Vehicles office to 48 his lost driver’s license. He was very 49 , as the lady in the office was not helpful.

To our 50 , however, he received a call from a local hospital the next evening saying someone at Los Angeles airport had found his wallet. Apparently, they’d found information in the wallet showing he’d been a 51 at that hospital.

The wallet arrived the next day, with all the 52 included in it. Though we never 53 to contact the kind person to express our thanks, this whole experience 54 our faith in the goodness of people. It was a 55 that there are still kind souls out there, quietly making the world better.

41．A．broadcast B．organize C．attend D．direct

42．A．pleasant B．tiring C．free D．long

43．A．frequently B．occasionally C．rarely D．unexpectedly

44．A．complaints B．doubts C．protests D．warnings

45．A．claimed B．lost C．detected D．emptied

46．A．house B．hotel C．restaurant D．airport

47．A．arguing B．communicating C．checking D．reasoning

48．A．get rid of B．make up for C．give up on D．look forward to

49．A．desperate B．discouraged C．relieved D．satisfied

50．A．surprise B．anxiety C．confusion D．regret

51．A．doctor B．visitor C．consultant D．patient

52．A．items B．cards C．notes D．materials

53．A．attempted B．remembered C．hoped D．managed

54．A．challenged B．restored C．weakened D．destroyed

55．A．chance B．promise C．reminder D．lesson

【答案】

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

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述的是一位88岁老人在一次旅行中的意外与温情：从航班取消丢失钱包，到最终失而复得的全过程，体现了人性的美好与温暖。

41．考查动词词义辨析。句意：他一直希望亲自参加，所以我和妻子在春天的一个长周末为他安排了一次从休斯顿到加利福尼亚的旅行。A. broadcast散布；B. organize组织；C. attend参加；D. direct指导。根据上文“A close friend of mine, who is 88 years old, was a great admirer of the weekly live performances broadcast from California.(我有一个88岁的好朋友，他非常喜欢每周从加州来的现场直播)”以及后文“so my wife and I arranged a trip for him from Houston to California over a long weekend in spring”可知，安排旅行是因为朋友想要亲自参与演出。故选C。

42．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：旅途很愉快，我们都非常喜欢这里的服务。A. pleasant令人愉快的；B. tiring累人的；C. free自由的；D. long长的。根据后文“we all thoroughly enjoyed the services”可知，喜欢这里的服务说明旅途愉快。故选A。

43．考查副词词义辨析。句意：星期一，当我们准备飞回家时，我们的航班意外地被取消了。A. frequently频繁地；B. occasionally偶尔；C. rarely很少；D. unexpectedly意外地。根据上文“as we prepared to fly home, our flight was”可知，准备坐飞机回家，结果航班意外取消了。故选D。

44．考查名词词义辨析。句意：我在加州工作的儿子从机场接我们，不顾我的抗议，坚持要带我们去吃午饭。A. complaints投诉；B. doubts怀疑；C. protests抗议；D. warnings警告。根据后文“insisted on taking us to lunch.”以及上文despite表示转折，可知儿子不顾作者的抗议，坚持带他们去吃午饭。故选C。

45．考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我们到达餐厅时，我的朋友意识到他丢了钱包，里面有400美元，一张信用卡，一张医保卡，还有他的驾照。A. claimed声称；B. lost丢失；C. detected检测；D. emptied清空。根据后文“with Lost and Found and the airline staff, it was nowhere to be found”可知，朋友丢失了钱包，他们前去寻找。故选B。

46．考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们迅速回到机场寻找，但在失物招领处和航空公司工作人员检查后，无处可寻。A. house房子；B. hotel旅馆；C. restaurant餐厅；D. airport机场。根据后文“with Lost and Found and the airline staff”指回到机场找钱包。故选D。

47．考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们迅速回到机场寻找，但在失物招领处和航空公司工作人员检查后，无处可寻。A. arguing争论；B. communicating交流；C. checking检查；D. reasoning推理。根据后文“with Lost and Found and the airline staff”可知，在失物招领处和航空公司工作人员检查后，还是没有找到钱包。故选C。

48．考查动词短语义辨析。句意：回到休斯敦，我的朋友去机动车管理处补办他丢失的驾照。A. get rid of摆脱；B. make up for补办；C. give up on放弃；D. look forward to期待。根据上文“my friend went to the Department of Motor Vehicles office to”可知，去机动车管理处是为了补办驾照。故选B。

49．考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他非常沮丧，因为办公室的那位女士不帮什么忙。A. desperate绝望的；B. discouraged沮丧的；C. relieved安慰的；D. satisfied满足的。根据后文“as the lady in the office was not helpful”可知，别人不帮忙让他很沮丧。故选B。

50．考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而，令我们惊讶的是，第二天晚上他接到了当地一家医院的电话，说有人在洛杉矶机场找到了他的钱包。A. surprise惊讶；B. anxiety焦虑；C. confusion困惑；D. regret后悔。根据后文“he received a call from a local hospital the next evening saying someone at Los Angeles airport had found his wallet”可知，电话说有人找到了朋友的钱包，大家都很惊讶，短语to one’s surprise表示“令某人惊讶的是”。故选A。

51．考查名词词义辨析。句意：显然，他们在钱包里发现了他曾是那家医院的住院病人的信息。A. doctor医生；B. visitor游客；C. consultant顾问；D. patient病人。根据上文“a Medicare card”可知，找到钱包的人通过钱包里的信息发现朋友曾经是那家医院的住院病人，通过医保卡无法推测出是医生、游客、顾问。故选D。

52．考查名词词义辨析。句意：钱包第二天就到了，里面装着所有的东西。A. items物品；B. cards卡片；C. notes笔记；D. materials材料。根据上文“which held $400, a credit card, a Medicare card, and his driver’s license”指钱包里的物品都在。故选A。

53．考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然我们没能联系上这位好心人来表达我们的感谢，但这整个经历恢复了我们对人性善良的信心。A. attempted企图；B. remembered记得；C. hoped希望；D. managed设法。根据后文“to contact the kind person to express our thanks”指没能设法联系上这个好心人。故选D。

54．考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然我们没能联系上这位好心人来表达我们的感谢，但这整个经历恢复了我们对人性善良的信心。A. challenged挑战；B. restored恢复；C. weakened削弱；D. destroyed破坏。根据后文“our faith in the goodness of people”可知，这次经历恢复了他们对人性善良的信心。故选B。

55．考查名词词义辨析。句意：它提醒我们，仍然有善良的灵魂在那里，默默地让世界变得更美好。A. chance机会；B. promise承诺；C. reminder提醒物；D. lesson课程。根据后文“there are still kind souls out there, quietly making the world better.”可知，这次找回钱包的经历提醒他们仍然有善良的灵魂在那里，默默地让世界变得更美好，即事件作为了一个提醒。故选C。

**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。**

The 2024 Beijing Traditional Music Festival-Chinese Music (National Instruments) Performance Event 56 (begin) on October 26 in Beijing.

57 (organize) by the China Conservatory (音乐学院) of Music and Beijing Musicians Association, the festival aimed 58 (build) a high-level exchange platform for world music cooperation and development of outstanding traditional music. Nearly 500 talented young musicians, 59 (complete) selected through a strict process, gathered at the China Conservatory of Music, to celebrate 60 musical event. They brought with them a great love for music and deep respect for Chinese traditional culture.

The event focused on 10 specialties within Chinese instrumental music, including *erhu*, *pipa* and *guzheng*. From 61 (it) beginning, the festival attracted the support and participation of the staff and students from over 180 music and arts institutions across China, and more than 1,600 people took an active part in 62 (register) for it. This not only showed the strong foundation of Chinese national 1 instrument education but also gained widespread attention from society. The festival invited 225 musicians, conductors and composers from music conservatories across the country to serve 63 evaluators(评估员).

This festival. 64 provided a platform for young music students to show their talents and learn from each other, allowed more people to experience the unique charm of Chinese traditional music and 65 (instrument).

【答案】

56．began 57．Organized 58．to build 59．completely 60．the 61．its 62．registering 63．as 64．which 65．instruments

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了2024北京传统音乐节中国音乐（国乐）表演会的盛况。

56．考查动词。句意：10月26日，2024北京传统音乐节——中国音乐（国乐）表演会在北京开幕。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用动词作谓语，结合时间状语October 26可知，此句叙述过去的事情，因此需要使用一般过去时。故填began。

57．考查非谓语动词。句意：该音乐节由中国音乐学院和北京市音乐家协会主办，旨在为世界音乐合作和优秀传统音乐的发展搭建一个高层次的交流平台。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用非谓语动词作状语，主语the festival与organize之间是被动关系，因此需要使用过去分词形式。故填Organized。

58．考查非谓语动词。句意：该音乐节由中国音乐学院和北京市音乐家协会主办，旨在为世界音乐合作和优秀传统音乐的发展搭建一个高层次的交流平台。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用非谓语动词不定式，与aim构成固定结构“aim to do sth.”意为“旨在……”。故填to build。

59．考查副词。句意：近500名才华横溢的年轻音乐家，经过严格的选拔，聚集在中国音乐学院，庆祝音乐盛会。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用副词修饰动词selected。故填completely。

60．考查冠词。句意：近500名才华横溢的年轻音乐家，经过严格的选拔，聚集在中国音乐学院，庆祝音乐盛会。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用冠词，置于宾语musical event之前，此处表示特指。故填the。

61．考查代词。句意：从一开始，音乐节就吸引了来自全国180多家音乐和艺术机构的教职员工和学生的支持和参与。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用形容词性物主代词，修饰beginning，代指前文musical event。故填its。

62．考查非谓语动词。句意：超过1600人积极参与了报名。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用非谓语动词作宾语，置于介词in之后，因此需要非谓语动词的动名词形式。故填registering。

63．考查介词。句意：音乐节邀请了225名来自全国音乐学院的音乐家、指挥家和作曲家担任评审员。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用介词与serve 构成固定短语“serve as”意为“充当……”，故填as。

64．考查定语从句。句意：这个节日。为年轻的音乐学生提供了一个展示才华和相互学习的平台，让更多的人体验到中国传统音乐和乐器的独特魅力。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用关系代词引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为This festival在从句中作主语，因此需要关系代词which。故填which。

65．考查名词。句意：这个节日。为年轻的音乐学生提供了一个展示才华和相互学习的平台，让更多的人体验到中国传统音乐和乐器的独特魅力。根据所给句子分析可知，此处需要使用名词作宾语，与traditional music构成并列关系，结合句意可知，此处指很多乐器，因此需要使用复数形式。故填instruments。

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

66．假设你是晨光中学的李华。尊重孝敬老人是中华民族的传统美德，你计划下周六和同学去敬老院陪那里的老人过重阳节。请给你的外教Lucy写一封电子邮件，邀请她一同前往，内容要点包括：

（1）发出邀请；

（2）介绍重阳节的意义；

（3）节日活动安排

注意：（1）写作词数80左右；

（2）生词：敬老院 (nursing home)    重阳节 (the Double Ninth Festival)

Dear Lucy,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Lucy,

I’d like to invite you to join us for a visit to the nearby nursing home next Saturday for the Double Ninth Festival. Respecting elderly people is a traditional Chinese virtue and showing them respect on the Double Ninth Festival is a custom. We will spend the festival with the elderly in the nursing home, making dumplings with them. Then we will give a performance for them. We will also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which we hope would make them happy.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给外教Lucy写一封电子邮件，邀请她去敬老院陪老人过重阳节。内容包括：发出邀请、介绍重阳节的意义以及节日活动安排。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

长者，长辈：elderly people → elders

尊敬：respect → show respect for

开心的：happy → delighted

回答，答复：reply → response

2. 句式拓展

同义句转换

原句：Respecting elderly people is a traditional Chinese virtue and showing them respect on the Double Ninth Festival is a custom.

拓展句：Respecting elderly people is a traditional Chinese virtue and it is a custom that people show their respect on the Double Ninth Festival.

【点睛】【高分句型1】We will spend the festival with the elderly in the nursing home, making dumplings with them.（运用了现在分词作状语）

【高分句型2】We will also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which we hope would make them happy.（运用了which引导的非限制性定语从句）

**第二节（满分25分）**

67. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was the school play day, and Kate practiced every day last month. Kate knew her lines well, but the problem was, she wasn’t going to make it on time. “How far was it from the airport to the school?” she wondered anxiously. Beside her, Grandad apologized, “My fault, dear. I couldn’t miss your show, but I should have booked an earlier flight.”

Kate tried to stay calm. “It’s okay, Grandad. It’s just, I think I might miss my debut (首次亮相)!” She said, her voice trembling slightly.

“No, no. The theatre always runs late. Great actors are okay with this because it’s important to make a strong first appearance.” Grandad comforted her, sharing wisdom from his days on stage.

Kate nodded, feeling a bit more relaxed. “Even if we were late, the point was to present a good show,” she thought, recalling how her granddad had once played alongside some famous actresses. And now, he’d flown halfway across the country to watch Kate in the school play.

A while later, they stopped outside the school hall, where everyone was already inside. “You go ahead,” her grandad told her. “We’ll find seats and see you in there. Good luck!” Kate jumped off the car and hurried inside.

Backstage, it was the storm before the calm. “At last!” a voice accused. A bossy-looking girl grabbed her by the arm. This was the play director and she dragged Kate over to the costume bin. “Quick, get dressed. We’re on in a minute, and I don’t want to see the half of a donkey (驴) on the stage!” She said.

Kate was left standing beside a grey costume. It was the back half of a donkey. Kate stared in horror because she should be the front half! Her partner Angus shrugged (耸肩), “The director said I might have to go on by myself.”

“But I have lines!” Kate argued. “You didn’t recite them at all, and how can half of a donkey speak?”

“I know,” Angus replied, “but you’ll have to figure it out by yourself.”

The play director shouted, clapping her hands. “Last call! Curtain up in twenty seconds.” Kate remembered the one unbreakable rule of the theatre: the show must go on. Kate put up the costume and became the donkey’s back half.

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。

Kate had no choice but to perform the lines.

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

As soon as the curtain closed, Kate quickly left the stage.

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

【答案】参考范文

Kate had no choice but to perform the lines. The audience was shocked to hear lines from the back half of a donkey and burst into thunderous laughter. The actors not knowing how to deal with the unexpected, the show came to an awkward pause. The laughter was reduced by the costume, but still loudly ringing in Kate’s ears. “Whatever happens, the show must go on,” Kate repeatedly informed herself. Without hesitation, Kate continued and others followed. Each line of the donkey, spoken from the back, brought less laughter as the audience became amazed by her performance.

As soon as the curtain closed, Kate quickly left the stage. She took off the donkey suit and rushed to Grandad, who was applauding proudly for her. She buried her face in his waistcoat. “I made it!” She said excitedly. Grandad patted her on the back, “You were amazing! The audience loved it! You turned a boring school play into a first-rate show!” The audience turned and encouraged Kate with thumb-ups, recognizing that the back half of the donkey really stole the show! Wiping Kate’s tears of excitement, Grandad said proudly, “When you’re an actress, you will have a good story to share.”

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了Kate在表演当天最后一个到达现场，她的角色从表演驴头被安排为表演驴尾，尽管很委屈，但她始终记得表演必须进行。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“Kate别无选择，只能表演台词。”可知，第一段可描写Kate勇敢应对预期之外的情况，通过出色的表演和即兴发挥得到观众的认可，使得场面比计划中更加有趣。

②由第二段首句内容“幕布一关上，Kate就迅速地离开了舞台。”可知，第二段可描写Kate受到爷爷的赞赏和观众的认可。

2.续写线索：听到来自驴屁股上台词——观众呆了，爆发出雷鸣般的笑声——演出陷入尴尬——Kate毫不犹豫地继续说，其他人也跟着说——演出结束——爷爷的赞赏——观众的认可

3.词汇激活

行为类

①喜欢：love/enjoy

②减少：reduce/decline

③告诉：inform /tell

④处理：deal with/cope with

情绪类

①惊讶的：shocked/astonished

②兴奋地：excitedly/thrilledly

【点睛】[高分句型1] She took off the donkey suit and rushed to Grandad, who was applauding proudly for her. (运用了who引导的非限制性定语从句)

[高分句型2] When you’re an actress, you will have a good story to share. (运用了when引导的状语从句)