

## 英 语

时长:120 分钟 满分:150 分

得分 \_\_\_\_\_

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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Traffic accidents.

B. Flying ambulances.

C. Science fiction movies.

2. Why does the woman ask the man to go to the Internet Café?

A. He can finish his design there.

B. She wants to have coffee with him.

C. He can have his computer repair there.

3. What is the man doing?

A. Doing homework.

B. Playing computer games.

C. Deleting emails.

4. What gift will the woman get from the man?

A. A mobile phone.

B. A coat.

C. A dictionary.

5. What do the speakers think about the latest phones?

A. They lack advanced features.

B. They are too big to fit in the pocket.

C. The camera systems are amazing.

座位号

考场号

学号

姓名

班级

年级

题 答 卷 内 不 要 密 封 线



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。

听第六段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where did the man learn about the new planet?  
A. From TV news.                      B. From the newspaper.                      C. From the website.
7. How did scientists find the new planet?  
A. By researching into the star's light.  
B. By building a universe model.  
C. By analyzing the star's life.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What do the speakers think of taikonauts' (宇航员) mission?  
A. Heroic yet lonely.  
B. Honorable yet risky.  
C. Expensive yet important.
9. What alternative to space travel is suggested in the conversation?  
A. Making spacecraft safer.  
B. Training more astronauts.  
C. Using robots for observations.
10. What does the woman insist on about space exploration?  
A. Having manned space travel.  
B. Modernizing spaceships.  
C. Investing in space exploration.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What skills does the woman want to develop?  
A. Writing skills.                      B. Drawing skills.                      C. Marketing skills.
12. What is the man's attitude to getting information online?  
A. Positive.                      B. Indifferent.                      C. Negative.
13. Why are the woman's colleagues mentioned in the end?  
A. The man knows them well.  
B. The woman will turn to them.  
C. The woman doesn't get along with them.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In the school.                      B. In the company.                      C. At home.
15. What are AI ethics(伦理) about according to the speakers?  
A. Teaching AI to collect people's data.  
B. Making sure AI can help with human jobs.  
C. Using AI in a correct and responsible way.

16. What is the key to building AI ethics according to the woman?

- A. Education.                      B. Technology.                      C. Responsibility.



听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the problem with the first generation of solar panels(电池板)?
- A. They are too expensive to replace.
  - B. They do not reflect sunshine anymore.
  - C. They end up being wasted.
18. What is the main goal of We Recycle Solar?
- A. To resettle and remove old solar panels.
  - B. To collect and recycle old solar panels.
  - C. To repackage and replace old solar panels.
19. What is the possible way to deal with the repaired panels?
- A. By selling them to other countries.
  - B. By melting them down for recycling.
  - C. By changing them into new energy sources.
20. What is the purpose of Adam Saghei's statements according to the speaker?
- A. To demonstrate the economic value of reusing materials.
  - B. To emphasize the necessity of solar panel recycling.
  - C. To introduce the new recycling technologies of his company.

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

Castle in the Clouds is currently offering the newest field trip package priced at \$ 10 per student, with help from the Castle Teacher Advisory Group who assess the activity every week. With this field trip, our Education Team will work with you for a visit which best matches your curriculum(课程) and addresses the specific demands of your students. Use the chart below to build your field trip!

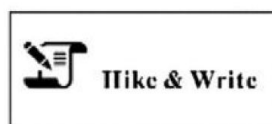
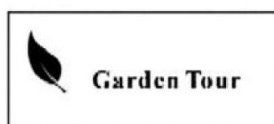
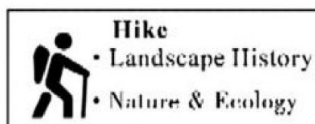
Start by Choosing One

| Guided Tour  | Self-Guided Tour  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Include a Lucknow Highlights tour facilitated by our Education Team</li><li>• Include a worksheet to use during the tour</li><li>• Pre-visit and post-visit activities</li><li>• A 60-minute tour plus 30 minutes for travelling to and from the Castle on the streetcar</li><li>• Students must be divided into groups of 8</li><li>• 1 guardian for every 10 students is free</li><li>* Timing is based on 24 students, the maximum number of students the Castle can accommodate at a time.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Include workbooks for students, a streetcar ride, and pre-visit and post-visit activities</li><li>• Able to tour at your own pace, interact with museum interpreters, and read Explore More Cards</li><li>• We recommend 60 minutes for your tour and 30 minutes for travelling to and from the Castle on the streetcar</li><li>• Students must be divided into groups of 5</li><li>• 1 guardian for every 5 students is free</li></ul> |

Want More?

Add on a Castle Experience, \$ 5 per student

\* Please book your add-on experience at least one month in advance.



If interested, please fill out the Field Trip Request Form!

21. Who is the passage intended for?
- A. School teachers.                      B. Parents.  
C. Tour guides.                            D. Castle managers.
22. What makes Guided Tour different from Self-Guided Tour?
- A. Package price.                            B. Provided supplies.  
C. Scheduled activities.                      D. Group size.
23. Which combination suits a nature lover preferring a flexible pace?
- A. Self-Guided Tour+add-on Art.  
B. Guided Tour+add-on Garden Tour.  
C. Self-Guided Tour+add-on Hike.  
D. Guided Tour+add-on Hike & Write.

### B

The message took me by surprise. It came from my Ph.D. adviser, asking me whether I'd apply for a fellowship(学术奖金) from the National Institutes of Health(NIH).

Two years earlier, I'd written a proposal for the very same award—a requirement for passing my Ph.D. qualifying exam. Before it, I'd never written a full research proposal. My adviser wanted me to come up with a brand-new project. The process was like figuring out how the pieces of a complex puzzle(拼图) should fit together. Finally, I focused on creating a secure proposal, with experiments that were almost guaranteed to be scientifically practical. The result was indeed like that, but far from creative. Eventually, I failed.

On my second try, I squeaked(勉强通过) by. I was relieved, but the reviewers' comments hurt me; my ideas weren't novel and interesting. I awkwardly thanked people when they congratulated me, feeling insecure and defeated. In the following years, I focused on the lab experiments, and mastered new techniques. I gained the practice of submitting applications for several small grants(助学金). Bit by bit, I began seeing myself in a new light and trusting my decisions.

So, when my adviser convinced me to apply for the NIH fellowship this time, I was determined not to play it safe and to create a more daring project. Despite old criticisms, I landed on a plan that built on the work I'd done but used fresh ideas. Regardless of whether my idea proved to be correct, I thought it was worth the effort. I'd seen my project indicate new research directions and push back the frontiers of my subject. Five months later, I prepared myself for heartbreak once again as I logged in. But amazingly, I secured the fellowship with great reviews.

I can't claim to have mastered the art of writing an NIH proposal. But the award emphasized that avoiding negative reviewer comments shouldn't be the only aim. Exciting projects, with daring ideas, are the ones that will move our science forward and awaken the curiosity of scientists.



29. What does Engle think of the functions of brain games?
- Their effects still need proving.
  - They have little practical effects.
  - They really make some difference.
  - They are bound to benefit brain health.
30. The underlined word in paragraph 3 most probably refers to “the ability to \_\_\_\_\_”.
- stop the brain aging
  - keep the brain functioning
  - speed up the brain aging
  - improve gaming skills
31. Which can be the best title of the passage?
- Games Prevent Brain from Turning Slow
  - How to Slow the Decline of Brain Functions
  - Stop Brain aging? Games' Roles Need Proving
  - Brain Games A Boost to Your Mental Fitness

**D**

We all love our parents and turn to them when we're in need, but would you like them to hear the conversations you have with your friends in the school playground or lunch queue? Social networking sites have become virtual extensions of the school hallways, so would you add your parents as “friends” and allow them to view your online activities and conversations with friends?

In the past the generation gap included a technology gap, where children were up to date with the latest technology and parents were left behind, content to continue their day-to-day lives as they always had because they had no need to be tech-savvy (精通技术的). However, more and more parents are beginning to realize just how important social networks are in their lives. This realization has given many parents the motivation to educate themselves about social networking sites.

These days many people are attracted to social networking sites because they can choose who they have around them; there's also a certain amount of control over privacy that we don't get in real life. Sometimes we feel that privacy is violated when we must accept a “friend” request from a parent or family member.

It's a difficult choice whether or not to allow a parent to become a part of our online lives. On the one hand we don't want to “reject” their request because that might hurt their feelings or make them feel you have something to hide. On the other hand, if you do accept, then you could have a sense of being watched and no longer feel free to comment or communicate the way you did before.

A recent survey suggested that parents shouldn't take it personally if their child ignores their request: “When a teen ignores a parent's friend request, it doesn't necessarily mean that they are hiding something, but it could mean that this is one part of their life where they want to exert their independence.”

Perhaps talking with parents and giving explanations would help soften the blow when you do choose not to add them to your friends list.

32. Why do many parents want to learn about social networking sites?
- Because they are eager to explore technologies.
  - Because they are bored with their daily life.
  - Because they want to watch their children.
  - Because they start to realize their importance.



### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

#### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

We live in Cleveland, Ohio, near a highway exit. Over the years, many tired travelers have stopped at our door, asking for small 41; a phone call, a glass of water, or simply directions. All have been 42 to me. Each time, I've had to weigh the 43.

One summer evening a few years ago, as the sky darkened, an 44 woman stood weakly at our doorway. She leaned against the screen door(纱窗门) to 45 it open. Through the window, I could see the outline of her head. She clearly needed 46. The question filled my mind: "What should I do?" This wasn't the first time I'd faced such a difficult 47.

In today's world, we're often told to be cautious. It is believed that helping strangers is 48 and may risk terrible consequences. News stories 49 that kind people often end up as victims. There is no doubt that those are true stories, but the lesson 50 with my heart. Sometimes doing the right thing requires 51. Should we fear everyone we don't know? Is personal 52 always the only thing that 53?

Our home's location often forces me to make difficult choices. 54 the travelers in need has its own cost—not just to them, but to me. I'd rather risk a little than live with 55. I'd rather choose kindness than let fear rule me.

So when I saw the woman trembling on my step, I knew my answer. I opened the door.

- |                    |                 |                 |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. gestures    | B. kindnesses   | C. chances      | D. changes     |
| 42. A. strangers   | B. drivers      | C. friends      | D. guides      |
| 43. A. advantages  | B. strengths    | C. risks        | D. evidence    |
| 44. A. unfamiliar  | B. optimistic   | C. elegant      | D. intelligent |
| 45. A. force       | B. blow         | C. knock        | D. hold        |
| 46. A. water       | B. help         | C. love         | D. rescue      |
| 47. A. passenger   | B. opportunity  | C. answer       | D. choice      |
| 48. A. unwise      | B. unbearable   | C. safe         | D. odd         |
| 49. A. comment     | B. mean         | C. warn         | D. inform      |
| 50. A. clicks      | B. mixes        | C. sinks        | D. conflicts   |
| 51. A. patience    | B. reward       | C. courage      | D. luck        |
| 52. A. happiness   | B. health       | C. achievement  | D. safety      |
| 53. A. matters     | B. applies      | C. favors       | D. occurs      |
| 54. A. Bringing up | B. Turning away | C. Reaching for | D. Cheering up |
| 55. A. disability  | B. illness      | C. guilt        | D. curiosity   |

#### 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 个恰当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

My Internet journey began when I was just a child, fascinated by the glowing screen of my smartphone. I was so 56 (addict) to it that I checked it constantly while walking, eating, or lying in bed. It was very hard for me 57 (quit) the habit.

Then the day came when I finally realized I had to make 58 change. With my eyes fixed 59 my smartphone, I stepped into the road and a car 60 (shoot) past, nearly knocking me off my feet. At that time, I decided to go phone-free for a week.



animal that looked unusual. "Is that a dolphin with a a prosthetic tail instead of a real tail?" she asked an aquarium staff member. He nodded and replied, "Yes, that's Betty. She's a very special dolphin." "What happened to her?" "This girl dolphin was found off the coast of Florida, caught in a crab trap. The ropes from the trap cut off the blood circulation to her tail. So she lost her tail." Alice caught her breath. "She's just like me." "But she struggled to survive. Now she wears a prosthetic tail to help her swim like a dolphin's supposed to swim," the staff member continued. "Every day, Betty shows us anything is possible if we believe."

Alice felt her heart was touched. She waved at Betty. Looking at Alice, Betty raised her flippers(鳍), came to her and lifted her head. "She's swimming right into my arms," Alice said tearfully. They made eye contact. She seemed to be speaking to Alice: We're the same.

Back home, all Alice talked about was Betty. For two weeks, she cried and begged her mother to take her back to Clearwater.

Unfortunately, another blow hit Alice. She fell on the hardwood floor at home and broke her other leg. Alice suffered the pain in her leg. After a thorough examination, the doctor explained bad news to them that she would need some surgery on her leg. Years of a living hell(地狱) came back to her.

She started fearing surgery again and refused to go to hospital for treatment.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

"How can I persuade Alice to undergo the surgery?" Alice's mom said to herself.

Encouraged by Betty, Alice changed her mind and did what her mother and doctor had told her to.

# 湖南师大附中 2024—2025 学年度高一第二学期期末考试

## 英语参考答案

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 题序 | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 答案 | B  | A  | C  | A  | C  | B  | A  | B  | C  | A  | C  | A  | B  | B  | C  |
| 题序 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 答案 | A  | C  | B  | A  | B  | A  | D  | C  | C  | C  | A  | B  | C  | A  | A  |
| 题序 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| 答案 | C  | D  | B  | B  | C  | F  | G  | E  | B  | A  | B  | A  | C  | A  | D  |
| 题序 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 |    |    |    |    |    |
| 答案 | B  | D  | A  | C  | D  | C  | D  | A  | B  | C  |    |    |    |    |    |

**【语篇导读】**本文是应用文,主题语境是“人与社会”。Castle in the Clouds 提供最新校外考察套餐,包括两种参观方式(导游带领和自助参观),还有可选的附加活动。

21. A 考查理解具体信息的能力。

①明题意:这篇文章是写给谁看的?

②寻线索:根据第一段中的“our Education Team will work with you for a visit which best matches your curriculum(课程) and addresses the specific demands of your students”可知, Castle in the Clouds 提供的校外考察可以根据课程和学生需求进行定制。所以是给老师看的。

22. D 考查理解具体信息的能力。

①明题意:导游带领的参观和自助参观有什么不同?

②寻线索: Guided Tour 部分提到学生必须分成 8 人的小组,最多容纳 24 人; Self-Guided Tour 部分提到学生必须分成 5 人的小组。对比可知,导游带领的参观允许更大的小组规模。

③定答案: A“套餐价格”; B“提供的物资”; C“安排好的活动”; D“小组规模”。

23. C 考查理解具体信息的能力。

①明题意:哪个组合适合想要节奏灵活的行程安排的生态系统爱好者?

②寻线索:根据 Self-Guided Tour 部分的“Able to tour at your own pace”可知,它允许学生以自己的节奏参观,适合自主安排的体验。再结合文章最后图片中的信息可知, Hike 包含 Landscape History 和 Nature & Ecology, 是一个与生态系统相关的附加活动。

③定答案: A“自助参观+艺术附加活动”; B“导游带领的参观+花园参观附加活动”; C“自助参观+徒步附加活动”; D“导游带领的参观+徒步及写作附加活动”。

**【语篇导读】**本文是记叙文,主题语境是“人与自我”。文章讲述了作者在博士阶段申请美国国立卫生研究院(NIH)奖学金的经历——从初次尝试失败到重拾信心并最终获得奖学金。语篇鼓励考生培养科研精神,提高创新意识,敢于大胆尝试。

24. C 考查理解具体信息的能力。

根据第二段中的“I'd written a proposal... for passing my Ph. D. qualifying exam”及“Finally, I focused on creating a secure proposal, with experiments that were almost guaranteed to be scientifically practical. The result was indeed like that, but far from creative”可知,为了博士资格考试能够合格,作者写了一个提案,当时他专注于创建一个稳妥的提案,其中的实验几乎可以保证在科学上是可行的,结果确实如此(可行),但远不够创新。由此可知,作者为获取博士资格写的第一个提案是可行的,但缺乏创新性,较为常规。故选 C。

25. C 考查推断的能力。

①明题意:作者如何从实验室实验获益?

②寻线索:根据第三段中的“feeling insecure and defeated”“I focused on the lab experiments... Bit by bit, I began seeing myself in a new light and trusting my decisions”可知,实验室的实践经历让原本不自信的作者对自己有了新的看法,并开始相信自己的决策,这表明实验增强了他的自信心。

③定答案: A“它们帮助他获得了博士学位”; B“它们帮助赢得了同伴的信任”; C“它们增强了他的自信心”; D“它们帮助他通过了第二次申请”。



高考直通车  
App生成

26. A 考查推断的能力。

根据第四段中的“Regardless of whether my idea proved to be correct, I thought it was worth the effort. I'd seen my project... push back the frontiers of my subject”可知,无论作者的想法是否被证明正确,他都认为这值得付出努力,(因为)他见证了他的项目开拓了学科新领域。也就是说作者认为这个项目值得付出努力是因为它在领域内取得了突破,原文中“push back the frontiers of my subject”同义替换为 A 选项中“expanded the boundaries in his field”。B“它这么些年给他赚了点钱”;C“它满足了美国国立卫生研究院的要求”;D“它符合导师的期望”。

27. B 考查推断的能力。

①明题意:作者的经历告诉我们什么?

②寻线索:文章讲述了作者从第一次用保守的项目提案申请美国国立卫生研究院奖学金未能通过,到后来用大胆的项目提案成功申请美国国立卫生研究院奖学金的经历。再结合最后一段作者的感悟“avoiding negative reviewer comments shouldn't be the only aim... move our science forward and awaken the curiosity of scientists(避免负面评审意见不应是唯一的目标。带有大胆想法的、令人兴奋的项目是能推动科学进步并唤起科学家好奇心的项目)”可知,作者的经历告诉我们勇于创新,敢于冒险,才会有所收获。

③定答案:A“稳扎稳打,无往而不胜”;B“没有冒险,就没有回报”;C“熟能生巧”;D“机会垂青有准备的人”。

**【语篇导读】**文章通过“提出宣传观点→引用专家质疑→分析效果局限性”的结构,揭示脑力游戏的实际作用尚未被科学证实,呼吁理性看待其宣称的“抗脑衰老”功效。

28. C 根据第一段中的“At least that's what the companies behind this booming industry would have you believe. But is it true? (至少在这个蓬勃发展的行业背后的公司是这么希望你相信的。但事实果真如此吗?)”可推知,作者对其真实性表示怀疑。故选 C。

29. A 根据第二段中的“‘People would really love to believe they could do something like this and make their brain better, but there's just no solid evidence,’ says Randall W. Engle(兰德尔·W·恩格尔说:‘人们真的很想相信它们可以做这样的事情,让他们的大脑更好,但没有确凿的证据’)”可知,Engle 认为脑力游戏的作用还有待证明。故选 A。

30. A 根据第三段中的“In other words, repeating a game over and over again teaches you how to play the game and get better at it but your brain aging won't necessarily come to a stop. (换句话说,一遍又一遍的重复游戏可以教会你如何玩游戏,并在游戏中变得更好,但是你的大脑老化并不一定会停止。)”结合画线词所在句可知,很多研究都表明脑力游戏不能使大脑停止老化。故选 A。

31. C 通读全文可知,本文介绍了能提高记忆力和延缓大脑功能衰退的脑力游戏,但是研究表明,这些游戏仅能提高玩家对游戏技巧掌握的能力,并不能真正阻止大脑老化;游戏的作用还有待证明。由此可知,C 项适合作为本文的标题。故选 C。

32. D 根据第二段中的“However, more and more parents are beginning to realize just how important social networks are in their lives. This realization has given many parents the motivation to educate themselves about social networking sites.”可知父母意识到了社交网络的重要性,所以他们有了动机开始学习一些与社交网络相关的内容。

33. B 根据第四段中的“On the other hand, if you do accept, then you could have a sense of being watched and no longer feel free to comment or communicate the way you did before.”可知孩子不愿意接受父母申请是因为他们会觉得被人监视,不能再自由评论或交流,他们的隐私会被侵犯。

34. B 调查的核心结论是“孩子忽略父母的好友请求不一定意味着隐瞒,而可能是想在某些方面保持独立”,这是一种对父母焦虑的宽慰性解释。

35. C 根据文章最后一段中的“Perhaps talking with parents and giving explanations would help soften the blow when you do choose not to add them to your friends list.”可知接下来很可能要讨论怎样向父母解释,怎样与他们沟通。

**【语篇导读】**本文是一篇说明文。文章给出了几条成为更聪明和更环保的购物者的建议。

36. F 根据上句中“there are ways to shop smarter and greener”和下文四个小标题可知,空处引出下文关于购物的几条建议。F 项(这里有一些如何成为一个更好的购物者的建议)中的 some tips 指下文四条建议,且 better 呼应上文中的 smarter and greener。

37. G 根据小标题可知,本部分建议与购物前提前做计划有关;结合下句“This will allow you to plan healthy meals for the week.”可知,设空处应指出 This 指代什么且与计划饮食有关。G 项(去超市之前列一份清单和膳食计划)中的 list 与下文中的 list 是原词复现关系,且 meal plan 呼应小标题和下文中的 plan healthy meals。

38. E 根据小标题和本段内容可知,本部分建议与购买散装食品有关。故 E 项(如果允许的话,自己携带塑料



给出购买散装食品时的建议。本部分中的 rubbish tips 意为“垃圾场”。

39. B 根据小标题和本段内容可知,本部分建议与购买时令和当地农产品有关。B项(而且你也是在支持当地的农民)承接上文,指出购买当地农产品的另一个好处,其中的 local farmers 呼应小标题和上文中的 local produce。

40. A 根据小标题和本段内容可知,本部分建议与保存产品的袋子有关。A项(这些袋子可以以多种方式重复使用)承接上文,These bags 指代上文中的“the plastic bags that you put produce in”,且“be reused in lots of ways”呼应下文中的“From packing a lunch to picking up dog waste”。

**【语篇导读】**文章通过作者帮助陌生人的经历,探讨了“善意与风险”的抉择,最终选择勇敢行善而非被恐惧支配。

41. B 根据上下文,旅行者停下来请求的是“小恩惠”,如打电话、一杯水或指路。A项“gestures”指手势或姿态,C项“chances”指机会,D项“changes”指变化,均不符合语境。kindnesses(善意的举动)最贴合。

42. A strangers 这些人对作者来说是“陌生人”,与后文“helping strangers”呼应。

43. C 作者每次都需要权衡“风险”(是否帮助陌生人)。A项“advantages”(优势)、B项“strengths”(优点、长处)、D项“evidence”(证据)与后文“risk terrible consequences”不符。

44. A 这位女士是“陌生的”,与主题“帮助陌生人”一致。B项“optimistic”(乐观的)、C项“elegant”(优雅的)、D项“intelligent”(聪明的)无关。

45. D 她靠在纱窗门上以“保持”门开着。A项“force”(强迫)、B项“blow”(吹)、C项“knock”(敲)均不符合动作逻辑。

46. B 她显然需要“帮助”,与后文“What should I do?”呼应。

47. D 作者面临的是是否帮助的“选择”。

48. A 社会普遍认为帮助陌生人“不明智”(可能带来风险)。

49. C 新闻报道“警告”好心人可能成为受害者。A项“comment”(评论)、B项“mean”(意味着,意思是)、D项“inform”(通知)语气不足。

50. D 这些故事的教训与作者的内心“冲突”(即作者不认同)。A项“clicks”(点击)、B项“mixes”(混合)、C项“sinks”(下沉)无此意。

51. C 做正确的事需要“勇气”。

52. D 作者质疑是否“个人安全”永远是唯一重要的。

53. A 个人安全是否是最“重要”的。B项“applies”(应用)、C项“favors”(偏爱)、D项“occurs”(发生)不符。

54. B 拒绝需要帮助的人会付出代价(内疚)。A项“Bringing up”(抚养)、C项“Reaching for”(伸手拿)、D项“Cheering up”(振作)不符。

55. C 作者宁愿承担风险也不愿忍受“内疚”。

56. addicted 此处考查“be addicted to”(对……上瘾)的固定搭配。

57. to quit 句型“It is hard for sb. to do sth.”(对某人来说做某事很难),需用不定式“to quit”作真正主语。

58. a “make a change”(做出改变)是固定搭配。

59. on 短语“fix one’s eyes on”(盯着……看),介词用“on”。

60. shot 描述过去事件,需用一般过去时。“shoot”的过去式为“shot”,shoot past 意为“疾驰而过”。

61. appreciating 现在分词作伴随状语。

62. relationships 根据后文与朋友、父母的互动可知,此处指“线下人际关系”,需用复数形式。

63. what 宾语从句中缺少主语。

64. closer 我们从未感到彼此如此亲近。否定词和比较级连用,可表达最高级含义。

65. but 前后句为转折关系,意为“我仍使用科技,但屏幕外的生活更重要”。

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节

#### 【参考范文】

Ladies and gentlemen,

Today I feel honored to have this chance to deliver a speech about the most respected scientist in my heart.

The scientist I admire most is Yuan Longping, who is known as “Father of Hybrid Rice”. For over half a century, Professor Yuan dedicated his life to agricultural research. Through countless experiments in rice fields under scorching sun, he successfully developed high-yield hybrid rice varieties which benefited the mankind.

His life teaches us that true success comes from persistent dedication. He showed us how one person’s determination can nourish an entire nation.

Thank you all for listening!

**【解析】**本文是一篇演讲稿。请你用英文介绍一位你最尊敬和爱戴的科学家。注意语言流畅,上下文连贯,人称时态保持一致。

#### 【谋篇布局】

开头:说明演讲的目的

中心:对该人物的简单介绍;尊敬和爱戴的原因

结尾:从其身上得到的启示

### 第二节

#### 【参考范文】

“How can I persuade Alice to undergo the surgery?” Alice’s mom said to herself. Then, an idea came to her—she would take Alice back to Clearwater. Upon arriving, Alice eagerly looked for Betty, the kind dolphin who had always comforted and cheered her up. As her mother wheeled her closer, Betty raised her flippers, swam near, and lifted her head gently. Alice’s excitement overflowed. Meeting Betty’s gaze, Alice felt as if the dolphin was saying, “Go for the operation.” Filled with newfound hope, Alice resolved to face her surgery with optimism.

Encouraged by Betty, Alice changed her mind and did what her mother and doctor had told her to. Finally came the day when Alice was in the hospital again. Though feeling afraid of the pain the surgery might bring, Alice faced it bravely. The operation was a success. Her mother took her to Clearwater the day when she was discharged from hospital. Inspired by Betty—who swam freely despite her injury—Alice practiced walking with determination. With each step, her confidence grew as her recovery progressed. She didn’t know what the future held, but she was ready to do whatever it took to see more of this wonderful world.

**【导语】**本文以人物为线索展开,讲述了爱丽丝在水族馆看到一只和自己一样有残疾的海豚贝蒂。不幸的是,爱丽丝在家摔倒了,她的腿需要做手术,但她拒绝接受治疗。最后妈妈想到了让海豚来安慰爱丽丝,从而让爱丽丝接受了手术。

**【解析】**①由第一段首句内容“‘我怎样才能说服爱丽丝做手术呢?’爱丽丝的妈妈自言自语道”可知,第一段可描写妈妈让海豚来安慰爱丽丝,爱丽丝也明白了海豚的关心。

②由第二段首句内容“在贝蒂的鼓励下,爱丽丝改变了主意,按照妈妈和医生的建议去做了”可知,第二段可描写爱丽丝手术的进展以及爱丽丝恢复对未来的信心。

## 听力材料

Text 1

W: Steve, I’ve heard that you’re working on a flying ambulance. (1) I only saw that in science fiction movies.

M: Yes. The ambulances sometimes get stuck in the traffic jams. Flying ambulances won’t have that problem. They’ll be able to fly straight to the accident and take care of the people who are hurt. (1)



Text 2

M: Oh, no! My design is due tomorrow, (2) and my computer isn't working!

W: Your computer's broken? Why don't you go to an Internet Café? You can use the computers there. (2)

Text 3

W: What are you doing? You've been on your computer for ages. Aren't you going to start doing your homework?

M: Well, I decided it was time to clean up my emails. I had more than three hundred old emails. Now I only have about two hundred left! (3)

Text 4

W: It's my birthday tomorrow. So what would you give me for it, Daddy?

M: How about a new coat?

W: No. I don't want it. I'd like you to buy me a mobile phone. (4) Many of my classmates have already got one. I can get in touch with them easily if I have one.

M: Sounds reasonable. All right. I'll buy one for you.

W: Hurray! Let's go to the phone shop this afternoon. (4)

Text 5

M: The latest smartphones have amazing cameras. (5)

W: True. They're as good as professional cameras now. (5)

M: It's incredible how they've put advanced features into such small phones. (5)

W: Absolutely. (5) It's like having a small photography studio in your pocket.

Text 6

M: Have you read the front-page news of today's paper? Scientists have found a new planet. (6) That's truly exciting! People have known more about space and understood the universe better.

W: Yes, I read articles about it on the Internet, and there's a lot of news about it on TV too. It's said that this new planet is near its star. This means it might be able to support life.

M: That's right. Scientists analyzed the star's light and then found the planet. (7)

W: Oh, that's cool. Can we see the planet through a telescope?

M: Um, I'm not sure... Maybe you can have a try.

Text 7

W: Space travel is always dangerous; that is why the taikonaut, I mean, Chinese astronauts are honored as national heroes. (8)

M: Yes, but humans aren't built to live in space and being there can bring serious health risks. (8)

W: Well, what are the alternatives?

M: Instead of sending people we can send robots equipped with cameras to do observations for us. What do you think? (9)

W: I believe robots and computers can never replace human experience. (10) Exploration is about taking risks. Without risks, we cannot learn something new.

Text 8

W: My new job requires marketing skills. (11) I have gained some when working for a publishing house. But I think I need to find someone to teach me.

M: It is better to know how to learn than to know.

W: What does that mean?

M: It was said by Dr. Seuss, a famous cartoonist. It means teaching yourself. Mastering skills is quite simple since people have access to all kinds of information on the Internet. (12) But still few people take full advantage of the Internet to study on their own.

W: Indeed. But how can I do that?

M: Well, the traditional way of learning is to apply the right solution to a certain problem. The solutions have already existed. But you need to find solutions on your own. The more, the better.

W: I see. Actually, I found many of my colleagues are able to process and grasp new things easily. I'll ask them how they study independently. (13)

M: Good idea.

Text 9

M: Good morning! It looks like another busy day at work. (14) Have you ever heard about the concept of AI ethics? It's quite an interesting topic.

W: Yes, AI is widely used now, for instance, in schools to enhance education and in hospitals to improve patient care. AI ethics are about ensuring that artificial intelligence is used correctly and responsibly. (15)

M: Yes, it's kind of like making sure AI doesn't cheat or lie to us. That seems pretty important. So, we need to balance the good sides and risks.

W: Right. Education plays the most important role. How to use AI reasonably should be taught in schools. (16)

M: I guess there should be global rules for this too.

W: Absolutely! That way everyone can benefit from technology fairly and responsibly.

M: That makes sense. By the way, when will you send me the latest report?

W: Oh, I will send it to your mailbox right now. You should be able to check them later.

Text 10(第 20 题为推断题)

The first generation of solar panels will soon be too old to work anymore. Owners will need to replace them. But, what can be done with the old equipment, aside from reducing it to a waste? (17) Adam Saghei in the U.S. state of Arizona hopes he has the answer. He is the leader of a business called We Recycle Solar. He said most solar panels last about 30 years, "So many of the first panels put to use in America are reaching the end of their usefulness. Most will go to landfills," he said. However, his company, and a few others, are working to collect old panels and make them useful again. (18) "Solar energy is sustainable; there needs to be a plan for the recycling," he said. For example, Saghei said many of the panels that fail only have a small problem. Often it can be easily fixed. Then, the repaired piece can be offered in new markets, often in other countries. (19) Saghei said his company's engineers learned how to recover some valuable materials from the old solar panels. It took the engineers three years to perfect the materials recovery process, which Saghei called "urban mining".