

江门市2025年普通高中高二调研测试（二）

英语

一、阅读理解

Summer is a perfect time for high school students to relax, but it's also an ideal period to prepare for college applications. Here are some tasks students can complete during each summer break to stay ahead. **Summer Before Freshman Year**

The summer before freshman year is the ideal time to start mapping out your four-year high school class schedule. Attend freshman introduction to understand your school's academic and behavioral expectations, required classes, electives, etc. It is helpful for you to map out a plan for success. **Summer Before Sophomore Year**

With the first year of high school behind you, it's time to explore career interests. Part-time jobs, volunteering, or job shadowing can help you discover what you enjoy and improve your social skills. Participate in activities out of school to show your initiative and hold leadership positions to make your college application stand out. **Summer Before Junior Year**

Junior year is key for improving your GPA and academic profile. Consider taking more challenging courses. This summer is also a great time to start preparing for the ACT or SAT. Familiarize yourself with college terms and start building a list of colleges based on size, type, cost and programs offered. **Summer Before Senior Year**

Senior year is time to put your college application elements together. Plan campus visits to narrow down your college choices. Start drafting your application essays and securing recommendation letters from teachers or counselors in advance.

1. Why freshman introduction is recommended?
 - A. To earn extra credits before starting high school.
 - B. To help students form friendships with classmates.
 - C. To allow early access to advanced course materials.
 - D. To understand academic requirements and plan effectively.
2. How do you end your last summer vacation in high school?
 - A. By preparing for college application.
 - B. By making a study schedule.



The silence was not a sign of dislike but of awe and enjoyment. It was a lesson I never forgot.

4. What does the word “ecstatic” probably mean in Para. 1?

- A. Excited.
- B. Impatient.
- C. Nervous.
- D. Curious.

5. Why did the band decide to end their performance early?

- A. They didn't perform very well.
- B. They didn't make full preparations.
- C. They thought the audience disliked them.
- D. They were required to shorten their show.

6. What can be inferred about the audience's silence?

- A. They showed no interest in the music.
- B. They were too old to appreciate rock music.
- C. They preferred to keep silent while listening.
- D. They were physically or mentally unable to react.

7. What is the main message conveyed in the story?

- A. Persistence leads to musical success.
- B. Picky audiences require good preparation.
- C. True appreciation isn't always conventional.
- D. Elderly audiences prefer quiet performances.

One of the longest holidays in China, the five-day May Day holiday ran from Thursday to Monday this year. Many people across China decided to treat themselves to a well-earned vacation. Amid the country's booming domestic tourism scene, creating “emotional value” has quickly become a new key to winning the hearts of tourists.

Rizhao, a coastal city in East China's Shandong Province, has grabbed national attention and made it on the trending chart on Sina Weibo. During the May Day holiday, it launched the “Dragon King's Treasure” Clam (蛤) Festival. To ensure visitors left with both clams and cherished memories, organizers threw 1,500 kilograms of clams every day. They even established special bus routes and provided guides for clam-digging techniques and cooking methods. Social media videos captured joyful scenes of tourists chasing trucks that distributed clams, with words

like “Rizhao guarantees clams for all” going viral nationwide.

The festival’s success lies in its ability to create enjoyable moments. Initially, a marketing term that measured customers’ perceived emotional benefits against cost, the phrase “emotional value” has been growing popular, particularly among young people in China. It now refers to how one’s actions influence others. Bringing comfort and joy adds emotional value, while causing stress or discomfort reduces it.

Psychology experts explain that emotional value fulfills people’s need for meaningful connections. “Travel serves as a good way for people to reduce their stress,” noted Dr. Ma Jianwen, an expert in the Clinical Psychology and Supervision Professional Committee of the Guangdong Psychological Association. “Well-designed experiences transform ordinary trips into emotionally engaging journeys.” From clam-digging festivals to cultural role-playing, China’s tourism is rewriting its playbook. “It’s no longer just about pouring money or advancing technology in tourism, ‘emotional value’ plays a key role in helping tourists truly feel a sense of satisfaction. It’s also a key aspect of the deep integration of culture and tourism that is occurring now,” added Sun Jiashan, an associate researcher at the Central Academy of Culture and Tourism Administration.

8. What was the purpose of Rizhao’s Clam Festival activities?
- A. To attract attention on social platform.
 - B. To promote local seafood among tourists.
 - C. To provide free public transportation services.
 - D. To enhance tourists’ experience and satisfaction.
9. According to Para. 3, how does the author explain the term “emotional value”?
- A. By giving examples.
 - B. By giving definition.
 - C. By making comparison.
 - D. By analyzing the process.
10. What can be inferred about modern Chinese tourists?
- A. They value emotional satisfaction.
 - B. They seek traditional sightseeing
 - C. They prefer low-cost travel options.
 - D. They demand advanced equipment.
11. Which of the following may be the best title for the passage?
- A. The Economic Boom of China’s May Day Holiday
 - B. Rizhao’s Clam Festival: A Viral Social Media Success

- C. How to Dig Clams: A Guide to China's Coastal Festivals
- D. From Convention to Emotion: Rewriting Tourism in Modern China

In the 21st century, digital technology has changed many aspects of our lives. Generative artificial intelligence (AI) is the latest newcomer, with chatbots and other AI tools changing how we learn and creating considerable challenges. What's the impact of technology on the aging brain? A comprehensive new study from researchers at the University of Texas and Baylor University in the United States provides important answers.

The study, published in *Nature Human Behaviour*, challenges the idea of “digital Tementia”, a hypothesis introduced by German neuroscientist Manfred Spitzer in 2012. This hypothesis suggests that over-dependence on digital devices weakens cognitive (认知的) abilities, particularly in older adults. However, the study, conducted by neuropsychologists Jared Benge and Michael Scullin, found no evidence to support this hypothesis. Instead, it revealed that the use of computers, smartphones, and the Internet among individuals over 50 is associated with a reduced risk of cognitive decline.

The study employed a meta-analysis approach, combining data from 57 previous studies involving over 411,000 adults. It found that higher technology use was linked to a 58 reduction in the risk of cognitive decline, even when the effect of other things known to contribute to cognitive decline, such as socioeconomic status and other health factors were taken into account. Meanwhile, this benefit is comparable to or stronger than other known protective factors, such as physical activity and maintaining healthy blood pressure.

These findings are encouraging. But we still can't say technology use causes better cognitive function. More research is needed to see if these findings can be applied to different groups of people, especially those from low and middle income countries, and to understand why this relationship might occur. Meanwhile, with our interaction with technology constantly changing, future research will need to address both the benefits and potential downsides of technology, especially for younger generations, to ensure that we can take full advantage of its advantages while minimizing risks.

12. What can be inferred about the term “digital dementia” based on the text?

- A. It is a proven consequence of natural aging processes.



- B. It refers to cognitive decline caused by overuse of digital devices.
 - C. It describes technology's ability to enhance memory in older adults.
 - D. It highlights better cognitive function caused by social media overuse.
13. What do the results of the new study indicate?
- A. Younger generation benefits more from technology use.
 - B. Technology use in the old works well in reducing cognitive decline.
 - C. Technology use is the most effective way to prevent cognitive decline.
 - D. Physical activity is less important than technology use for cognitive health.
14. What is the author's attitude towards the new study?
- A. Objective.
 - B. Positive.
 - C. Doubtful.
 - D. Negative.
15. What is the author's purpose to write the text?
- A. To explore the influence of digital technology on life.
 - B. To argue against the use of technology in older adults.
 - C. To discuss how technology can support cognitive health in aging.
 - D. To compare the different methods of maintaining cognitive abilities.

The Art of Balanced Living

In a time controlled by quick solutions and popular trends, real health lies in balancing the care of body, mind and spirit through lasting habits. Here's how to build a healthy lifestyle. **Nutrition:**

Beyond the Trends

Experts say being consistent (持续的) is better than extremes. Extreme diets may promise fast results, but they often break the body's natural rhythm and cause nutrient shortages. 16. A

2024 study showed that people who ate 5-6 small meals daily with balanced nutrition had metabolic speeds (新陈代谢速度) 23 higher than crash dieters. **Movement: Beyond the Gym**

The WHO suggests 150 minutes of moderate (适度的) exercise weekly. 17. Research shows short periods of movement matter more than long workouts. The truth is, your body build up on frequent, gentle exercise rather than occasional hard training. **Sleep: The Ignored Healer**

Sleep quality deeply affects emotional strength. Yet its mental benefits are often underestimated.

For example, enough sleep improves problem-solving skills. Actually there are many ways to



improve sleep quality. ____18____. **Social Connection: The Biological Necessity**

Unlike short social media interactions, real human bonds trigger the release of a hormone (激素)

that reduces stress and boosts immunity (免疫力). ____19____. Social researchers found

communities with strong bonds had 35 lower lifestyle illness rates. **Mindful Technology Use:**

The Final Piece

____20____, like creating “tech-free zones” during meals or using apps to track screen time. This full integration (整合) reshapes daily habits. A 2023 Stanford experiment showed participants avoiding screens 2 hours before bed had 31 less stress-eating, linking less device use to better eating habits.

- A. Using technology thoughtfully means efficiency
- B. Using technology mindfully means setting limits
- C. One of them is to create a “digital break” before bed
- D. This hormone helps lower blood pressure and improve heart health
- E. A balanced approach means enjoying different foods without strict rules
- F. Extreme workouts are proven to burn more calories than moderate exercise
- G. But many people focus on intense workouts while ignoring daily movement

二、完形填空

The Lighthouse Keeper's Gift

On a foggy morning, 17-year-old Clara set out to photograph old lighthouses along the Maine coast. Her old camera, a ____21____ from her late grandfather, which was passed down for years, had recorded famous places worldwide. But this trip would teach her that true discovery lies beyond the lens (镜头).

As Clara ____22____ the rocky path to Windward Lighthouse, thick mist made her lose her way. Her phone died, and the tide began to ____23____. Panicking, she noticed faint candlelight in an old cottage. An elderly man appeared, his face ____24____ with deep wrinkles like lines carved in wood.

“Lost, are you?” he smiled. “Come warm yourself.” Inside, walls were covered with hand-drawn maps and ____25____ ship models, which were carved with detailed decorations.



Over fish soup, Mr. O'Reilly, a lighthouse keeper — explained how he'd saved 46 ships in storms. "These days," he sighed, "people rely too much on phones, forgetting to 26 their hearts."

When Clara mentioned her photos, Mr. O'Reilly's eyes lit up. He 27 a dusty album from the top shelf. "My wife loved art too," he said, showing some old drawings. One picture showed a woman 28 a painting board on the cliffs. "She believed every lighthouse has a soul," he said softly.

The next morning, Clara awoke to sunlight 29 through the window. Mr. O'Reilly gave her a brass compass. "Trust this more than phones," he winked. "It will be your 30 in life's storms." Then, Clara 31 her trip. Looking back at the cottage growing smaller in the distance, Clara felt the old keeper's words 32 in her heart. She realized that real navigation wasn't about perfect plans, but about embracing the 33 strangers show us in unexpected moments.

Back home, Clara developed her photos. The image of Windward Lighthouse surprised her — its beam cutting through the fog seemed to echo Mr. O'Reilly's voice. She 34 placed the compass beside her camera, knowing true art captures not just sights, but the invisible 35 between people across time and space.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. tool | B. device | C. treasure | D. model |
| 22. A. dropped | B. climbed | C. checked | D. wandered |
| 23. A. rise | B. freeze | C. shine | D. retreat |
| 24. A. marked | B. painted | C. filled | D. dotted |
| 25. A. digital | B. simple | C. delicate | D. various |
| 26. A. ignore | B. trust | C. doubt | D. record |
| 27. A. lost | B. hid | C. borrowed | D. grabbed |
| 28. A. setting up | B. folding up | C. rubbing out | D. selling out |
| 29. A. fading | B. falling | C. pouring | D. bathing |
| 30. A. guide | B. teacher | C. interpreter | D. healer |
| 31. A. postponed | B. continued | C. forgot | D. canceled |
| 32. A. exploded | B. whispered | C. glowed | D. crashed |
| 33. A. generosity | B. kindness | C. honesty | D. company |
| 34. A. angrily | B. hurriedly | C. patiently | D. silently |



35. A. reaction B. interaction C. contribution D. connection

三、其他

阅读下列短文，从每题所给四个选项中选出与文中划线单词的意义最匹配选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Inspired by her mother, an experienced volunteer who is devoted to environmental protection for many years, Emma is aware of the _____ disastrous consequences of environmental pollution, such as global warming and rising sea level. Her _____ lofty aim to become an eco-professional leads her to join a youth volunteer group. During her spare time, she would like to participate in some environmental activities. When encountering some query and challenges, she will feel a bit depressed. Instead of giving up, she tends to ask for others' proposals to _____ tackle the problems. _____ On account of her family's support, she believes she will turn small steps into lasting impact.

36. A. serious B. mysterious C. ridiculous D. previous
37. A. impression B. imagination C. ambition D. devotion
38. A. doubt B. punishment C. recognition D. acceptance
39. A. worsen B. handle C. interrupt D. motivate
40. A. In charge of B. Regardless of C. Contrary to D. Thanks to

四、短文填空

根据课文内容，在空白处填入所缺的单词。

As teenagers grow up, they become more independent and start making their own decisions. 41, during this period, it can be easy for some of them to 42 bad habits. These bad habits, if left unchecked, could lead to more serious ones when they become adults. For example, some of them may become involved 43 tobacco or alcohol 44, which can lead to physical and mental health problems. To prevent harmful habits like these from 45 teenager's life is essential.

根据课文内容，在空白处填入所缺的单词。

There are various reasons 46 people compose poetry. Some poems tell a story or describe a certain image in the reader's mind. 47 try to convey certain feelings such as joy and 48. The distinctive characteristics of poetry often include economical use of words, descriptive and vivid language, integrated imagery, literary devices such as similes and metaphors, 49 arrangement of words, lines, 50, and rhythm.

根据课文内容，在空白处填入所缺的单词。

So I've been here in the jungle for about a month now. My 51 school is a bush school. The classrooms are made 52 bamboo, with clay floors and roofs of grass. 53 takes me only a few minutes to walk to school down a 54 track covered in 55.

根据课文内容，在空白处填入所缺的单词。

The night of the party arrived. The clock struck eight. The guests would be arriving soon, so Claire 56 Tony for the rest of the night. 57 that moment, Tony took her in his arms, bringing his face close to hers. She heard him 58 that he did not want to leave her the next day, 59 that he felt more 60 just the desire to please her. Then the front door bell rang.

五、语法填空

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。

"Ne Zha: Birth of the Demon Child" is an outstanding Chinese animated movie, directed by Jiaozi. Since its release in 2019, it 61 (become) a box-office hit.

The film is based on 62 (tradition) Chinese stories. It tells the story of Ne Zha. He was born as a demon (魔鬼), 63 he didn't give up to his fate. Instead, he was 64 (determine) to change his fate, and he trained hard day and night. 65 his strong will and parental love, he fought against unfair views. In the end, he became a hero.

Compared with other animated films, this one stands out. The movie not only entertains audiences but also inspires 66 (they). The characters are vivid, and the plot is exciting.



The artwork is detailed and colorful, 67 (bring) the characters and their world to life. Besides, Ne Zha and Ao Bing's friendship is heartwarming. It shows that true friends can overcome any difficulty, 68 makes the story more touching. And Taiyi Zhenren, speaking with a Sichuan accent, brings lots of 69 (laugh).

Overall, "Ne Zha: Birth of the Demon Child" is 70 must-watch film. It leaves a lasting impression on viewers and is a great example of Chinese animation.

六、单词拼写

71. Among all Impressionist paintings I've seen, I like Renoir's works in p_____ (尤其). (根据中英文提示单词拼写)

72. I support my sister's choice of majoring in special education because she is patient and always a_____ (照顾) to others' need (根据中英文提示单词拼写)

73. The team was s_____ (焦虑) out about being able to win the championship. (根据中英文提示单词拼写)

74. The old man was d_____ (拖着) himself along the road, hoping to get home early. (根据中英文提示单词拼写)

75. The tennis player w_____ (退出) from several tournaments due to injury (根据中英文提示单词拼写)

七、完成句子

76. 别害怕失败，它能为你的未来打下基础。

Don't be afraid of failure. It can _____ for your future success. (用动词词组)

77. 水都不够，更不必说食物了。

There is not enough water, _____ food. (用不定式结构)

78. 面对公众的压力，广告公司为广告中的错误信息道了歉。

_____ public pressure, the advertising company apologized for the wrong information in the ad.

79. 他因面试表现不佳被公司拒绝了。

He _____ by the company due to his poor performance in the interview. (用与 turn 有



关的词组)

80. 没有什么比假期更让人放松的了。

_____ a holiday to make one feel relaxed. (用 There be 句型)

八、书信写作

81. 假定你是李华, 上周五你们学校成功举办了以“机器人展”为主题的科技节活动。请你给你们学校的英文报写一篇报道, 介绍一下此次活动的情况。内容包括:

1. 活动内容;

2. 活动反响。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

九、书面表达

82. 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。

Joe lost her parents at an early age, and then was adopted by her Aunt Clara, who worked hard to support her and her own daughter Mira. With the school ball on the way, both Joe and Mira dreamed of buying beautiful dresses for the big day. But Clara's limited income posed a challenge—she could only afford one dress.

To decide who would get the dress, Clara suggested the girls draw lots (抽签). Unluckily, Joe didn't win the draw, but she seemed to be positive. "Don't worry about me," Joe smiled. "I'll find another way." Joe went under her bed and took out a box with money from Grandma. Grandma loved Joe and Mira very much. Each year, Grandma would send them cash gifts. Joe had saved her money carefully and now had enough to buy a prom (舞会) dress. With excitement and expectation, she bought a beautiful blue dress, expecting to be the prom queen that day.



The next Sunday morning, Aunt Clara left for work early. When Joe woke up, she was surprised to find the dress was gone! She checked every corner of her home but finally froze in horror when seeing the family dog was tearing it to pieces. She yelled and ran toward the dog. "What have you done to my dress?" Mira soon found out and rushed to help Joe get the dress from the dog's teeth. But it was already completely ruined and couldn't be fixed. Heartbroken, Joe felt she couldn't afford another dress.

Confused and unsure of what to do, Joe went to Grandma's house with the remains of her dress, hoping for comfort and advice. When Grandma opened the door, Joe couldn't hold back her tears, telling her what had happened. Grandma held her hands gently and offered a glimmer of hope. "I can help you with your dress," she smiled. "Follow me." Grandma, who had Parkinson's (帕金森) disease, walked slowly and led Joe into the dining room. There, she took the cover off her old sewing machine and signaled Joe to open the top drawer of the dresser.

注意：1.续写词应为 150 词左右；

2.请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Joe hesitated, "But I'm afraid that you couldn't sew anymore."

With their joint efforts, they completed a new prom dress.



《广东省江门市 2024-2025 学年高二下学期 7 月调研测试（二） 期末英语试题 》参考答案

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	D	A	B	A	C	D	C	D	B	A
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	D	B	B	A	C	E	G	C	D	B
题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案	C	B	A	A	C	B	D	A	C	A
题号	31	32	33	34	35					
答案	B	C	B	D	D					

1. D 2. A 3. B

【知识点】应用文、方法/策略、学校生活

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要讲高中生可利用高中各暑假为大学申请做准备，如规划课程、探索兴趣、备考、准备申请材料等。

1. 细节理解题。根据 **Summer Before Freshman Year** 部分“Attend freshman introduction to understand your school's academic and behavioral expectations, required classes, electives, etc. It is helpful for you to map out a plan for success.(参加新生介绍会，了解学校的学术和行为期望、必修课、选修课等。这有助于你制定成功的计划)”可知，参加新生介绍会是为了了解学术要求并有效规划。故选 D 项。

2. 细节理解题。根据 **Summer Before Senior Year** 部分第一句“Senior year is time to put your college application elements together.(高三是整合大学申请材料的时候)”及后文“Plan campus visits to narrow down your college choices. Start drafting your application essays and securing recommendation letters from teachers or counselors in advance.(计划校园参观，以缩小你的大学选择范围。开始起草你的申请论文，并提前从老师或辅导员那里获得推荐信)”可知，高中最后一个暑假应准备大学申请。故选 A 项。

3. 推理判断题。通读全文特别是第一段“Summer is a perfect time for high school students to relax, but it's also an ideal period to prepare for college applications. Here are some tasks students can complete during each summer break to stay ahead.(夏天是高中生放松的绝佳时机，也是准备大学申请的理想时期。以下是学生可以在每个暑假完成的一些任务，以保持领先地位)”可知，全文围绕“高中生如何利用每个暑假为大学申请做准备”展开，涉及高中课程规划、学业提升、大学申请准备等教育相关内容。因此，文章最可能来自报纸的“教育（Education）”专栏。故选 B 项。



4. A 5. C 6. D 7. C

【知识点】生活故事、记叙文、哲理感悟

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述 16 岁时作者的乐队在医院慈善演出遇冷，后发现观众因残疾无法鼓掌却心怀感激，这让作者明白沉默也可能是欣赏。

4. 词句猜测题。根据第一段“When we found out we’d gotten booked for a charitable event at a large hospital, we were ecstatic. For two weeks we practiced hard, getting together every day after school to improve our skills and learn enough songs to fill a one-hour show. (当我们得知我们被安排在一家大医院参加一场慈善活动时，我们 ecstatic。接下来的两周里，我们刻苦练习，每天放学后都聚在一起提高技能，学习足够的歌曲来完成一场一小时的演出。)”可知，能获得演出机会让他们非常兴奋，因此努力练习。所以猜测 ecstatic 意为“狂喜的”，与 A 选项“Excited (兴奋的)”语义一致。故选 A 项。

5. 推理判断题。根据第二段“We didn’t expect thundering applause or standing cheers. But polite applause is usually a given, even if the audience doesn’t like you. We were getting nothing. After forty-five minutes we decided to end our set early. (我们不期待雷鸣般的掌声或起立欢呼。但即使观众不喜欢你，礼貌的掌声通常也是会有的。可我们什么都没得到。45 分钟后，我们决定提前结束演出。)”可知，他们因没有得到任何掌声，所以认为观众不喜欢他们，所以提前结束。故选 C 项。

6. 推理判断题。根据第三段“She explained that most audience were suffering from severe physical or mental disabilities and many of them were elders, in their sixties or seventies. They didn’t know or couldn’t clap. (她解释说，大多数观众患有严重的身体或精神残疾，其中许多是六七十岁的老人。他们不知道或不能鼓掌。)”可知，观众的沉默是因为身体或精神上无法做出反应。故选 D 项。

7. 主旨大意题。通读全文，特别是最后一段“Though I quit music later, no cheering crowd ever matched the quiet gratitude of that night. The silence was not a sign of dislike but of awe and enjoyment. (虽然我后来放弃了音乐，但没有任何欢呼的人群能比得上那晚无声的感激。沉默不是不喜欢的信号，而是敬畏和享受的表现。)”可知，故事传达的核心是“真正的欣赏并不总是通过传统方式表达”。故选 C 项。

8. D 9. B 10. A 11. D

【知识点】说明文、旅游观光

【导语】这是一篇说明文。本文通过介绍日照蛤蜊节，告诉我们现代中国游客更重视情感满



足，需要旅游提供情绪价值。

8. 推理判断题。根据第二段关键句“To ensure visitors left with both clams and cherished memories, organizers threw 1,500 kilograms of clams every day. (为了确保游客带着蛤蜊和珍贵的回忆离开，组织者每天扔 1500 公斤蛤蜊。)”可知，日照蛤蜊节活动是为了确保游客带着蛤蜊和珍贵的回忆离开，让游客有更好的旅行体验，由此可知，日照蛤蜊节活动的目的是提升游客的体验和满意度。故选 D 项。

9. 推理判断题。根据第三段关键句“Initially, a marketing term that measured customers’ perceived emotional benefits against cost, the phrase “emotional value” has been growing popular, particularly among young people in China. It now refers to how one’s actions influence others. (最初，一个衡量客户感知到的情感利益与成本的营销术语“情绪价值”一词越来越受欢迎，尤其是在中国的年轻人中。它现在指的是一个人的行为如何影响他人。)”可知，作者给出“情绪价值”一词的定义，它指的是一个人的行为如何影响他人，由此可知，在第三段中，作者通过给出定义来解释“情绪价值”一词。故选 B 项。

10. 推理判断题。根据最后一段关键句“It’s no longer just about pouring money or advancing technology in tourism, ‘emotional value’ plays a key role in helping tourists truly feel a sense of satisfaction. (这不再只是在旅游业投入资金或推进技术，‘情绪价值’在帮助游客真正感受到满足感方面发挥着关键作用。)”可知，现代中国游客追求的是‘情绪价值’，‘情绪价值’在帮助游客真正感受到满足感方面发挥着关键作用，由此可知，从现代中国游客身上可以推断出他们重视情感满足。故选 A 项。

11. 主旨大意题。通读全文，结合最后一段关键句“It’s no longer just about pouring money or advancing technology in tourism, ‘emotional value’ plays a key role in helping tourists truly feel a sense of satisfaction. (这不再只是在旅游业投入资金或推进技术，‘情绪价值’在帮助游客真正感受到满足感方面发挥着关键作用。)”可知，本文通过介绍日照蛤蜊节，告诉我们现代中国游客更重视情感满足，需要旅游提供情绪价值，“From Convention to Emotion: Rewriting Tourism in Modern China”意为“从习俗到情感：改写中国近代旅游”，能够概括文章主要内容。故选 D 项。

12. B 13. B 14. A 15. C

【知识点】说明文、科普知识

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是数字技术对老年人认知健康的影响，特别是通过一项新研究来挑战“数字痴呆”的假说，并强调技术使用可能对老年人的认知健康有积极影响。



同时，文章也指出了研究的局限性和未来研究的方向。

12. 推理判断题。根据第二段“This hypothesis suggests that over-dependence on digital devices weakens cognitive (认知的) abilities, particularly in older adults.(这一假设表明，过度依赖数字设备会削弱认知能力，尤其是老年人。)”可知，“数字痴呆”指的是由于过度使用数字设备而导致的认知能力下降。故选 B。

13. 细节理解题。根据第二段“Instead, it revealed that the use of computers, smartphones, and the Internet among individuals over 50 is associated with a reduced risk of cognitive decline.(相反，研究显示，在 50 岁以上的人群中，使用电脑、智能手机和互联网与认知能力下降的风险降低有关。)”可知，这项新研究的结果表明了老年人使用科技产品可以很好地减少认知能力下降。故选 B。

14. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“These findings are encouraging. But we still can't say technology use causes better cognitive function. More research is needed to see if these findings can be applied to different groups of people, especially those from low and middle income countries, and to understand why this relationship might occur.(这些研究成果令人鼓舞。但我们仍不能断言使用科技就能改善认知功能。还需要开展更多研究，以观察这些研究成果是否适用于不同人群，尤其是中低收入国家的人群，同时弄清楚为何会出现这种关联。)”可知，作者对这项新研究的态度是客观的，故选 A。

15. 推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是第二段“The study, published in Nature Human Behaviour, challenges the idea of “digital Tementia”, a hypothesis introduced by German neuroscientist Manfred Spitzer in 2012. This hypothesis suggests that over-dependence on digital devices weakens cognitive (认知的) abilities, particularly in older adults.(这项发表在《自然·人类行为》杂志上的研究对“数字痴呆症”这一观点提出了挑战。该假说是由德国神经科学家 Manfred Spitzer 于 2012 年提出的，其认为过度依赖数字设备会削弱认知能力，尤其是在老年人群体中。)”和“Instead, it revealed that the use of computers, smartphones, and the Internet among individuals over 50 is associated with a reduced risk of cognitive decline.(相反，研究显示，在 50 岁以上的人群中，使用电脑、智能手机和互联网与认知能力下降的风险降低有关。)”可知，本文主要讲的是数字技术对老年人认知健康的影响，特别是通过一项新研究来挑战“数字痴呆”的假说，并强调技术使用可能对老年人的认知健康有积极影响。同时，文章也指出了研究的局限性和未来研究的方向，因此本文的目的是讨论科技如何支持老年人的认知健康。故选 C。



16. E 17. G 18. C 19. D 20. B

【知识点】方法/策略、个人保健

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了平衡生活的艺术，包括营养、运动、睡眠、社交联系和明智使用技术五个方面，强调通过持久习惯来平衡身体、心理和精神健康。

16. 由上文“Experts say being consistent (持续的) is better than extremes. Extreme diets may promise fast results, but they often break the body’s natural rhythm and cause nutrient shortages. (专家表示，持续稳定比极端做法更好。极端饮食可能会带来快速的效果，但它们往往会打破身体的自然节奏，导致营养短缺。)”及下文“A 2024 study showed that people who ate 5-6 small meals daily with balanced nutrition had metabolic speeds 23% higher than crash dieters. (2024 年的一项研究表明，每天吃 5-6 顿营养均衡的小餐的人，其新陈代谢速度比速成节食者高出 23%。)”可知，此处应强调均衡饮食的重要性，与极端饮食形成对比。E 选项“A balanced approach means enjoying different foods without strict rules (平衡的方法意味着在没有严格规则的情况下享受不同的食物)”进一步解释了平衡饮食的概念，能承上启下，符合题意。故选 E。

17. 由上文“The WHO suggests 150 minutes of moderate (适度的) exercise weekly. (世界卫生组织建议每周进行 150 分钟的适度锻炼。)”及下文“Research shows short periods of movement matter more than long workouts. The truth is, your body build up on frequent, gentle exercise rather than occasional hard training. (研究表明，短时间的运动比长时间锻炼更重要。事实上，你的身体是通过频繁、温和的锻炼而强健起来的，而不是偶尔的艰苦训练。)”可知，此处应体现人们对运动的错误认知，即忽视日常的适度运动，而专注于高强度锻炼。G 选项“‘But many people focus on intense workouts while ignoring daily movement (但是很多人注重剧烈运动而忽略了日常活动)’指出了人们常犯的错误，即过于注重剧烈运动而忽视了日常活动，能承上启下，符合题意。故选 G。

18. 由上文“Actually there are many ways to improve sleep quality. (实际上，有很多方法可以提高睡眠质量。)”可知，此处应列举一种改善睡眠质量的方法。C 选项“‘One of them is to create a “digital break” before bed (其中之一就是在睡前创造一个“数字休息时间”)’具体介绍了其中一种方法，即睡前避免使用电子设备，与上文内容相呼应，符合题意。故选 C。

19. 由上文“Unlike short social media interactions, real human bonds trigger the release of a hormone (激素) that reduces stress and boosts immunity (免疫力). (与短暂的社交媒体互动不同，真实的人际关系会触发一种激素的释放，这种激素可以减轻压力，增强免疫力。)”可知，此



处应进一步说明这种激素的作用。D 选项“This hormone helps lower blood pressure and improve heart health (这种激素有助于降低血压, 改善心脏健康)”进一步解释了这种激素的好处, 与上文内容相衔接, 符合题意。故选 D。

20. 由小标题“Mindful Technology Use: The Final Piece (用心使用科技: 最后一环)”及下文“like creating “tech-free zones” during meals or using apps to track screen time. (比如在吃饭时创建“无科技区域”或使用应用程序来跟踪屏幕使用时间。)”可知, 此处应强调使用科技时要设定限制。B 选项“Using technology mindfully means setting limits (有意识地使用科技意味着设定限制)”既点明了小标题的内涵, 又引出了下文关于设定限制的具体例子, 符合题意。故选 B。

21. C 22. B 23. A 24. A 25. C 26. B 27. D 28. A

29. C 30. A 31. B 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. D

【知识点】个人经历、记叙文、哲理感悟

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 17 岁女孩 Clara 在拍摄灯塔途中迷路, 得到守塔老人帮助并领悟人生真谛的故事。

21. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 她那台古老的相机, 是她已故祖父传下来的珍宝, 多年来一直在记录世界各地的名胜古迹。A. tool 工具; B. device 设备; C. treasure 珍宝; D. model 模型。根据后文“from her late grandfather, which was passed down for years”可知, 相机是祖父传下来的, 因此是珍宝。故选 C。

22. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 当 Clara 爬上通往迎风灯塔的岩石小路时, 浓雾使她迷失了方向。A. dropped 落下; B. climbed 爬; C. checked 检查; D. wandered 徘徊。根据后文“the rocky path to Windward Lighthouse”可知, Clara 在爬岩石小路。故选 B。

23. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 她的手机没电了, 潮水开始上涨。A. rise 上涨; B. freeze 冻结; C. shine 照耀; D. retreat 撤退。根据后文“Panicking, she noticed faint candlelight in an old cottage”可知, Clara 感到恐慌, 由此推知, 潮水开始上涨, 让她感到害怕。故选 A。

24. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 一位老人出现了, 他的脸上布满了深深的皱纹, 就像刻在木头上的线条。A. marked 做标记, 留下痕迹; B. painted 涂画; C. filled 充满, 布满; D. dotted 点缀。根据后文“with deep wrinkles like lines carved in wood”可知, 此处指老人脸上布满皱纹, 即满是皱纹的痕迹。故选 A。

25. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 里面, 墙上挂满了手绘的地图和精致的船模, 这些船模雕



刻着精美的装饰。A. digital 数字的; B. simple 简单的; C. delicate 精致的; D. various 多样的。根据后文“which were carved with detailed decorations”可知, 船模雕刻着精美的装饰, 因此很精致。故选 C。

26. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: “如今,”他叹了口气, “人们太依赖手机了, 忘记了相信自己的内心。”A. ignore 忽视; B. trust 相信; C. doubt 怀疑; D. record 记录。根据后文“their hearts”以及“Trust this more than phones”可知, 老人认为人们太依赖手机, 忘记了相信自己的内心。故选 B。

27. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他从顶层书架上抓起一本积满灰尘的相册。A. lost 丢失; B. hid 隐藏; C. borrowed 借来; D. grabbed 抓住。根据后文“a dusty album from the top shelf”可知, 老人从顶层书架上抓起一本相册。故选 D。

28. 考查动词短语辨析。句意: 一张照片上, 一个女人在悬崖上支起画板。A. setting up 建立, 搭建, 安装; B. folding up 折叠; C. rubbing out 擦掉; D. selling out 卖光。根据后文“a painting board on the cliffs”可知, 此处指在悬崖上支起画板。故选 A。

29. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 第二天早上, Clara 醒来, 阳光透过窗户倾泻进来。A. fading 褪色; B. falling 落下; C. pouring 倾泻; D. bathing 沐浴。根据后文“through the window”可知, 阳光透过窗户倾泻进来。故选 C。

30. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: “它会成为你人生风暴中的向导。”A. guide 向导; B. teacher 老师; C. interpreter 口译员; D. healer 治疗师。根据前文“Mr. O'Reilly gave her a brass compass.”和后文“in life's storms”可知, 罗盘会成为人生风暴中的向导。故选 A。

31. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 然后, Clara 继续她的旅行。A. postponed 推迟; B. continued 继续; C. forgot 忘记; D. canceled 取消。根据后文“her trip. Looking back at the cottage growing smaller in the distance”可知, Clara 继续她的旅行。故选 B。

32. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 看着小屋在远处变得越来越小, Clara 感到老守塔人的话在她心中闪耀。A. exploded 爆炸; B. whispered 低语; C. glowed 闪耀; D. crashed 碰撞。根据后文“She realized that real navigation wasn't about perfect plans”可知, Clara 感到老守塔人的话在她心中闪耀。故选 C。

33. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 她意识到, 真正的航行不是关于完美的计划, 而是关于在意想不到的时刻接受陌生人表现出的善意。A. generosity 慷慨; B. kindness 善良; C. honesty 诚实; D. company 陪伴。根据后文“strangers show us in unexpected moments”以及上文老人对 Clara 的帮助可知, 此处指陌生人的善意。故选 B。



34. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：她默默地把罗盘放在相机旁边，知道真正的艺术不仅仅是捕捉风景，而是捕捉跨越时空的人与人之间看不见的联系。A. angrily 愤怒地；B. hurriedly 匆忙地；C. patiently 耐心地；D. silently 默默地。根据后文“placed the compass beside her camera”结合她对老人的话的理解可知，她默默地把罗盘放在相机旁边，“默默地放”可以表现出她的领悟。故选 D。

35. 考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. reaction 反应；B. interaction 互动；C. contribution 贡献；D. connection 联系。根据后文“between people across time and space”可知，此处指人与人之间看不见的联系。故选 D。

36. A 37. C 38. A 39. B 40. D

【知识点】环境保护

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。受母亲影响，艾玛关注环境污染后果，立志成为生态专业人士，加入志愿者团体，遇挑战不放弃，坚信家人支持下能带来持久影响。

36. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：艾玛的母亲是一位经验丰富的志愿者，多年来一直致力于环境保护，受到母亲的启发，艾玛意识到环境污染造成的严重灾难性后果，如全球变暖和海平面上升。A. serious 严重的；B. mysterious 神秘的；C. ridiculous 荒谬的；D. previous 先前的。划线词 disastrous 意为“灾难性的”，与 serious 在语境中意义最匹配，均强调环境污染后果的严重性。故选 A 项。

37. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：她想成为生态专业人士的崇高目标促使她加入一个青年志愿者团体。A. impression 印象；B. imagination 想象；C. ambition 目标，抱负；D. devotion 奉献。划线词 lofty aim 意为“崇高的目标”，与 ambition 表意一致。故选 C 项。

38. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：遇到一些疑问和挑战时，她会感到有些沮丧。A. doubt 疑问；B. punishment 惩罚；C. recognition 认可；D. acceptance 接受。划线词 query 意为“疑问”，与 doubt 意义匹配。符合“遇到问题时的反应”这一语境。故选 A 项。

39. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：她倾向于征求他人的建议来解决问题。A. worsen 恶化；B. handle 处理；C. interrupt 打断；D. motivate 激励。划线词 tackle 意为“处理、解决”，与 handle 同义。故选 B 项。

40. 考查介词短语辨析。句意：由于家人的支持，她相信自己会把小步骤变成持久的影响。A. In charge of 负责；B. Regardless of 不管；C. Contrary to 与……相反；D. Thanks to 由于。划线词 On account of 意为“由于、因为”，与 Thanks to 意义一致。故选 D 项。

41. However 42. form 43. in 44. abuse 45. dominating



【知识点】社会问题与社会现象

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了青少年可能会沾染上一些不良习惯，如吸烟或酗酒，这些习惯会导致身体和心理上的问题，因此，防止这些有害习惯影响青少年的生活至关重要。

41. 考查副词。句意：然而，在此期间，他们中的一些人很容易形成坏习惯。后文和前文存在转折关系，此处需要使用副词 **however**，表示转折，引出坏习惯的形成，且句首时首字母应大写。故填 **However**。

42. 考查动词。句意：然而，在此期间，他们中的一些人很容易形成坏习惯。根据下文“**bad habits**”以及语境可知，此处应填 **form**，表“形成”，用动词原形构成不定式，符合语境。故填 **form**。

43. 考查名词。句意：例如，他们中的一些人可能会吸烟或酗酒，这可能导致身体和精神健康问题。这里考查 **become/get involved in**，表“卷入”，为固定搭配，符合语境。故填 **in**。

44. 考查名词。句意：例如，他们中的一些人可能会吸烟或酗酒，这可能导致身体和精神健康问题。此空考查 **alcohol abuse**，表“滥用酒精，酗酒”，作宾语，符合句意。故填 **abuse**。

45. 考查动名词。句意：防止这些有害习惯主导青少年的生活是至关重要的。空处表示“主导，支配”，用动词 **dominate**，在介词 **from** 后，应用动名词形式 **dominating**，作宾语。故填 **dominating**。

46. **why** 47. **Others** 48. **sorrow** 49. **and** 50. **rhymes**

【知识点】诗歌

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了人们创作诗歌的原因及诗歌的显著特点。

46. 考查定语从句。句意：人们创作诗歌有各种各样的原因。空处引导限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 **reasons**，且关系词在从句中作原因状语，应用关系副词 **why** 引导。故填 **why**。

47. 考查代词。句意：其他诗歌则试图传达某些情感，如喜悦和悲伤。根据前文 **Some poems** 可知，此处构成“**some...others...**”的固定搭配，意为“一些……另一些……”，故空处应用 **others**，位于句首，首字母大写。故填 **Others**。

48. 考查名词。句意同上。根据前文 **certain feelings such as joy** 可知，此处需填与 **joy** 并列的表示情感的名词，且前后可形成对比，**sorrow**“悲伤”符合语境，指诗歌传达的负面情感。故填 **sorrow**。

49. 考查连词。句意：诗歌的显著特点通常包括用词简练，语言生动形象，意象融合，使用比喻等修辞手法，还有对词语、行数、押韵和节奏的精心安排。空前 **economical use of**



words, descriptive and vivid language, integrated imagery, literary devices such as similes and metaphors 与空前 arrangement of words, lines, ___5___, and rhythm 是并列关系, 应用并列连词 and, 符合语境。故填 and。

50. 考查名词。句意同上。根据前文 words, lines 及诗歌特点, rhyme“押韵”是诗歌的重要特征, 为可数名词, 与 words, lines 并列, 用复数形式。故填 rhymes。

51. secondary 52. of 53. It 54. dusty 55. weeds

【知识点】个人经历

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文, 主要讲述的是作者在丛林中一所简易中学的经历。

51. 考查形容词。句意: 我的中学是一所丛林学校。由“school is a bush school”和课文原文可知, 作者所在的是一所中学, secondary school 意为“中学”。故填 secondary。

52. 考查介词。句意: 教室是用竹子搭建的, 地面是泥土地, 屋顶是茅草的。由 bamboo 可知, 教室是用竹子搭建的, be made of 意为“由……做成”, 因此空格处用介词 of, 故填 of。

53. 考查固定句型。句意: 我沿着一条布满杂草、尘土飞扬的小路走到学校, 只需几分钟的时间。It takes sb. some time to do sth. 是固定句型, 意为“做某事花费某人一些时间”, 其中 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是不定式, 因此空格处是 it, 位于句首, 首字母大写, 故填 It。

54. 考查形容词。句意: 我沿着一条布满杂草、尘土飞扬的小路走到学校, 只需几分钟的时间。由 track 和课文内容可知, 此处是指一条布满杂草、尘土飞扬的小路, 空格处意为“尘土飞扬的”, 是形容词 dusty, 故填 dusty。

55. 考查名词。句意: 我沿着一条布满杂草、尘土飞扬的小路走到学校, 只需几分钟的时间。由 track covered in 和课文内容可知, 句子表示“我沿着一条布满杂草、尘土飞扬的小路走到学校”, 空格处意为“杂草”, 是 weed, 要用复数, 故填 weeds。

56. dismissed 57. At 58. declare 59. and 60. than

【知识点】生活故事

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了在一个派对的夜晚, 派对的女主人 Claire 与机器人 Tony 的故事。

56. 考查时态。句意: 客人们很快就要到了, 所以克莱尔让托尼结束了当晚的工作。由“The guests would be arriving soon”可知, 客人们很快就要到了, 所以克莱尔让托尼结束了当晚的工作, 空格处意为“让……离开, 开除, 解雇”, 是 dismiss, 句子描述过去的事情, 时态用一般过去时, 空格处用过去式, 故填 dismissed。

57. 考查介词。句意: 那时, 托尼把她抱在怀里, 把脸凑近她的脸。at that moment 是固定



短语，意为“那时”，因此空格处用介词 **at**，位于句首的单词首字母大写，故填 **At**。

58. 考查非谓语动词。句意：她听见他说，第二天他不想离开她，他感到的不仅仅是想让她高兴。由“that he did not want to leave her the next day”可知，她听见他说，第二天他不想离开她，空格处意为“宣布”，是 **declare**，**hear sb. do sth.**是固定短语，意为“听见某人做某事”，因此空格处用原形，是不带 **to** 的不定式作宾语补足语，故填 **declare**。

59. 考查连词。句意：她听见他说，第二天他不想离开她，他感到的不仅仅是想让她高兴。“that he did not want to leave her the next day”和“that he felt more...”是并列的两个宾语从句，因此用 **and** 表并列，故填 **and**。

60. 考查介词。句意：她听见他说，第二天他不想离开她，他感到的不仅仅是想让她高兴。**more than** 是固定短语，后接名词 **the desire**，意为“不只是”，故填 **than**。

61. has become 62. traditional 63. but 64. determined 65. With 66. them
67. bringing 68. which 69. laughter 70. a

【知识点】电影与戏剧

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了《哪吒之魔童降世》这部电影及其受欢迎的原因和特点。

61. 考查时态。句意：自 2019 年上映以来，它已成为票房大热。根据时间状语 **Since its release in 2019** 可知，句子应用现在完成时，主语是 **it**，助动词用 **has**。故填 **has become**。

62. 考查形容词。句意：这部电影是根据中国传统故事改编的。空处修饰名词 **Chinese stories**，应用形容词 **traditional**“传统的”作定语。故填 **traditional**。

63. 考查连词。句意：他生来就是恶魔，但他没有向命运屈服。前后句之间为转折关系，应用连词 **but** 连接。故填 **but**。

64. 考查形容词。句意：相反，他决心改变自己的命运，日夜刻苦训练。**be determined to do sth.**为固定短语，表示“决心做某事”，空处应用形容词 **determined**“下定决心的，坚决的”。故填 **determined**。

65. 考查介词。句意：凭借坚强的意志和父母的愛，他与不公平的看法作斗争。此处表示“凭借，用”，应用介词 **with**，位于句首，首字母应大写。故填 **With**。

66. 考查代词。句意：这部电影不仅娱乐观众，还激励了他们。空处作动词 **inspires** 的宾语，应用宾格代词 **them**。故填 **them**。

67. 考查非谓语动词。句意：艺术作品细节丰富，色彩斑斓，使角色和他们的世界栩栩如生。

句中已有谓语动词 is, 空处应用非谓语动词, bring the characters and their world to life 是主句产生的一种自然而然, 意料之中的结果, 应用现在分词形式作结果状语。故填 bringing。

68. 考查定语从句。句意: 它表明真正的朋友可以克服任何困难, 这使故事更加感人。空处引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰前面的整个句子, 关系词在从句中作主语, 应用 which 引导从句。故填 which。

69. 考查名词。句意: 而太乙真人则用四川口音说话, 带来了许多笑声。空处应填名词 laughter 作宾语, 表示“笑声”, 为不可数名词。故填 laughter。

70. 考查冠词。句意: 总的来说, 《哪吒之魔童降世》是一部必看的电影。film 为可数名词, 此处泛指一个, 应用不定冠词, 且 must-watch 发音以辅音音素开头, 应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

71. particular/articular

【知识点】in particular、名词作宾语、particular

【详解】考查名词。句意: 在我见过的所有印象派画作中, 我尤其喜欢雷诺阿的作品。根据首字母和中文提示可知, 表示“尤其”应用 particular, 为名词, in particular 是固定短语, 意为“尤其、特别”, 符合语境。故填 particular。

72. attends/ttends

【知识点】表客观真理、科学事实及自然现象、attend

【详解】考查动词。句意: 我支持妹妹选择特殊教育专业, 因为她既有耐心, 又总能关照他人的需求。根据汉语提示和首字母 a 可知, 空格处应该用动词 attend, 构成动词短语 attend to “照料, 处理”, 主语是 she, 谓语动词用三单形式。故填 attends。

73. stressed/tressed

【知识点】形容词作表语

【详解】考查形容词。句意: 球队为能赢得冠军而感到紧张。空格处用形容词作表语, 由 out 和首字母提示 s 可知, 空格处是 stressed, be stressed out 意为“感到紧张, 压力过大”, 故填 stressed。

74. dragging/ragging

【知识点】过去进行时表进行

【详解】考查动词。句意: 老人拖着身子沿着路走, 希望能早点到家。根据汉语提示以及首字母可知, 此处应填动词 drag “拖着”, 由空前的 was 可知, 句子是过去进行时, 其结构为 was/were+doing, 所以空处应填 drag 的现在分词 dragging。故填 dragging。



75. withdrew

【知识点】一般过去时表过去的动作和状态、withdraw

【详解】考查动词。句意：这位网球选手因伤退出了几项锦标赛。根据首字母和中文提示可知，表示“退出”应用 withdraw，为动词，在本句中作谓语，且这里时态应用一般过去时表过去情况。故填 withdrew。

76. lay a foundation

【知识点】情态动词(not)+动词原形

【详解】考查动词短语。根据句意和中文提示可知，表示“打下基础”应用 lay a foundation，为常见搭配，且情态动词 can 后应用动词原形。故填 lay a foundation。

77. not to mention

【知识点】not to mention、不定式的一般式：to+动词原形

【详解】考查固定短语。根据句意以及句子要求可知，题目给出中文“水都不够，更不必说食物了”，并且明确要用不定式结构来完成英文句子。“更不必说”常见表达有“not to mention”，它是一个固定短语，其中“to mention”是不定式结构。故填 not to mention。

78. In response to

【知识点】in response to、介词与其它词类的搭配

【详解】考查固定短语。根据句意，此处表示“面对”对应固定短语 in response to，该短语常用于引出某个行为或事件的原因，在句首首字母大写。故填 In response to。

79. was turned down

【知识点】一般过去时的被动语态、turn down

【详解】考查固定短语，被动语态，时态和主谓一致。对比中英文句子可知，空格处意为“被拒绝”，“拒绝”是 turn down，他是被拒绝，句子用被动语态，主语 he 是单数，因此空格处是 was turned down。故填 was turned down。

80. There is nothing like

【知识点】固定句型

【详解】考查固定句型。描述现在的一般情况，句子应用一般现在时。表示“没有什么比……更……”可用固定句型 There is nothing like。故答案为 There is nothing like。

81. Last Friday, our school successfully held a technology festival whose theme is “Robot Exhibition”, where we saw a variety of robots. The robots on display were in different sizes and shapes. We saw some new types of robots which we hadn’t seen before, such as household robots,

nursing robots and educational robots. In addition, we watched two wonderful performances given by robots.

In a word, this technology festival not only broadened our horizons, but also aroused our interest in science. We have benefited greatly from it.

【知识点】学校活动

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生写一篇报道，介绍一下学校举办的以“机器人展”为主题的科技节活动。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

各种各样的: a variety of → various

展出: on display → on show

此外: in addition → what's more

总之: in a word → all in all

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: In addition, we watched two wonderful performances given by robots.

拓展句: In addition, we watched two wonderful performances given by robots, which made us excited.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Last Friday, our school successfully held a technology festival whose theme is “Robot Exhibition”, where we saw a variety of robots. (运用了 whose 引导的限制性定语从句和 where 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】We saw some new types of robots which we hadn't seen before, such as household robots, nursing robots and educational robots. (运用了 which 引导的限制性定语从句)

82. Joe hesitated, “But I’m afraid that you couldn’t sew anymore.” Grandma smiled and said gently, “Trust me, dear. I may move a little slower these days, but my hands still remember how to create beauty. Don’t worry, I’ve got this. Although I have Parkinson’s disease, it won’t stop me from doing what I love. I used to make dresses for your mother when she was your age. Now, it’s your turn to shine at the prom.” Joe felt a mix of doubt and hope, but she decided to trust her grandma’s words.

With their joint efforts, they completed a new prom dress. It was a masterpiece, a one-of-a-kind creation, filled with love and effort. The fabric, chosen by Grandma, was soft and flowing, like a



dream. The details, added by Joe's suggestions, made it even more special. Joe tried it on, and her eyes filled with tears of joy. The dress fit her perfectly, as if it were made just for her. It made her feel like a true princess.

【知识点】生活故事

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了乔（Joe）自幼失去父母，由姨妈克拉拉（Clara）抚养长大。因姨妈收入有限，只能为乔和表妹米拉（Mira）中的一人购买舞会礼服，抽签后乔未中。乔用奶奶每年给的零花钱买了一件漂亮的蓝色礼服，然而却被家里的狗撕碎了。乔伤心欲绝，带着礼服的残骸去奶奶家寻求安慰，奶奶表示可以帮助她解决礼服的问题。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“乔犹豫了一下，“但我担心你不能再缝了。””可知，第一段可描写奶奶陈述自己能够做礼服。

②由第二段首句内容“在她们的共同努力下，他们完成了一件新的舞会礼服。”可知，第二段可描写礼服的一些细节和乔穿上礼服的感受。

2.续写线索：奶奶说自己可以缝——乔决定相信奶奶——礼服很好很特别——乔开心——乔穿上礼服——乔觉得自己像公主

3.词汇激活

行为类

①决定做某事：decide to do/determine to do

②充满：be filled with/be full of

③穿：try on/put on

情绪类

①怀疑：doubt/suspicion

②高兴：joy/delight

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Although I have Parkinson's disease, it won't stop me from doing what I love. (由 although 引导的让步状语从句)

[高分句型 2] I used to make dresses for your mother when she was your age. (由 when 引导的时间状语从句)

