

树德中学高 2023 级高三上开学考试英语试题**第一部分 听力(共两节，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)**

1. What is the woman doing recently?

- A. She is losing weight. B. She is skipping breakfast.
C. She is learning how to cook.

2. Why do the speakers decide to take the underground?

- A. To get there in time. B. To walk more steps. C. To avoid the rush hour.

3. When does the cafeteria usually open?

- A. At eleven forty. B. About twenty minutes later.
C. At half past twelve.

4. Who is probably the woman?

- A. A policewoman. B. A taxi driver. C. A passer-by.

5. Where is Wallace now?

- A. At home. B. At the City Library. C. At the Harper Design company.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man now?

- A. A music producer. B. An applications engineer.
C. A translator of many languages.

7. What is the man's official language in his university?

- A. French. B. Indian. C. English.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What kind of clothes should the man prepare?

- A. Formal clothes and tie. B. Expensive clothes and shoes.
C. Casual clothes and bathing suit.

9. How will the woman inform the man of the party time?

- A. She will send him an e-mail. B. She will telephone him.
C. She will ask Jay to tell him.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man's wife take?

- A. Tomato salad and fried pepper. B. Potato soup and fried steak.
C. Tomato soup and fried fish.

11. What kind of salad does the man order?

- A. Mixed salad. B. Tomato salad. C. Potato salad.

12. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a coffee shop. B. At a restaurant. C. In a tea house.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How does the man get information of used cars?

- A. From advertisements on TV.

- B. From advertisements in the paper.
C. From advertisements in magazines.
14. Which website will offer more information of used cars locally?
A. Carlist. B. CarMax. C. Craigslist.
15. How can the woman get to the nearest CarMax?
A. Turn to the college bulletin board.
B. Turn to the Internet or TV stations.
C. Turn to the Internet or the phone book.
16. What can students turn to for more information?
A. College bulletin board. B. College school playground.
C. College websites.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is special about Cuba?
A. Students do not pay for school.
B. Students study and do manual work at school.
C. Students work for tuition at school.
18. How often do students work at school?
A. Every week. B. Every day. C. Every summer.
19. Which purpose is not intended by the system?
A. Developing good working habits.
B. Learning the importance of production.
C. Training students to be experts in tasting vegetables.
20. What do we learn from the passage?
A. Students usually work on the land owned by the school.
B. Students plant vegetables, fruit and crops.
C. In summer, all students go to help farmers.

第二部分 阅读(共两节，每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分)

第一节 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

Some distinctive villages in China were recognized among the Best Tourism Villages 2024 by the United Nations World Tourism Organization at its 122nd session of the Executive Council in Cartagena, Colombia on Friday.

•Azheke in Yunnan Province

Surrounded by rice terraces and vibrant greenery, over 60 "mushroom cottages" with brick walls and thatched roofs are regarded as the best-preserved cluster of Hani ethnic group traditional architecture. For over 160 years, the tiny village has been home to the Hani ethnic group.

•Xitou in Zhejiang Province

Hidden in the mountainous region of Longquan, Zhejiang Province, Xitou village is a place steeped in a millennium-long tradition of celadon porcelain making. With a history of 1,400 years, it boasts seven ancient kilns (窑) still in use, proof of its rich porcelain culture.

•Taoping in Sichuan Province

Located in a picturesque valley east of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, Taoping village in Lixian County, is a land of tranquil beauty that boasts the marvelous heritage of one of China's oldest ethnic groups—the Qiang. The village has one of the best-preserved ancient Qiang architectural complexes with a history of 2,000 years.

•Yandunjiao in Shandong Province

With thousands of elegant swans enjoying their winter time at the fishing village Yandunjiao in Rongcheng, guests could feel the authentic experience with homemade meals using local ingredients and a short escape from city life while appreciating the graceful scene.

Other villages include Guanyang village in Fujian Province, Shibadong village in Hunan Province, and Xiaogang village in Anhui Province.

1. What do Azheke and Taoping villages have in common?

- A. They own a history of over one thousand years.
- B. They are best known for their landscape and agriculture.
- C. They feature architecture of their respective ethnic groups.
- D. They were once isolated and people lived in poverty.

2. Which village will fascinate people with curiosity about handcraft?

- A. Azheke village.
- B. Xitou village.
- C. Yandunjiao village.
- D. Taoping village.

3. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. A history textbook.
- B. A geography magazine.
- C. A research paper.
- D. A government report.

【答案】 1. C 2. B 3. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍的是中国四个独具特色的村庄入选 2024 年联合国世界旅游组织“最佳旅游乡村”的情况，展现了各村独特的民族文化与自然风貌。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章对 Azheke 的描述 “over 60 “mushroom cottages” with brick walls and thatched roofs

are regarded as the best-preserved cluster of Hani ethnic group traditional architecture.(60 多座砖墙草顶的“蘑菇房”被认为是哈尼族传统建筑保存最完好的建筑群)” 以及对 Taoping 的描述 “The village has one of the best - preserved ancient Qiang architectural complexes with a history of 2,000 years.(这个村庄拥有保存最完好的有 2000 年历史的古羌建筑群落之一)” 可知，阿者科和桃坪村的共同之处在于它们都具有各自民族特色的建筑。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据对 Xitou 的描述 “Xitou village is a place steeped in a millennium - long tradition of celadon porcelain making. With a history of 1,400 years, it boasts seven ancient kilns (窑) still in use, proof of its rich porcelain culture.(西头村是一个有着千年青瓷制作传统的村庄。它有 1400 年的历史，拥有七座仍在使用的古窑，这证明了其丰富的瓷器文化)” 可知，对手工技艺好奇的人会被西头村吸引，因为这里有悠久的瓷器制作手工艺。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “Some distinctive villages in China were recognized among the Best Tourism Villages 2024 by the United Nations World Tourism Organization at its 122nd session of the Executive Council in Cartagena, Colombia on Friday.(周五，在哥伦比亚卡塔赫纳举行的联合国世界旅游组织执行理事会第 122 次会议上，中国一些有特色的村庄被评为 2024 年最佳旅游村)” 可知，短文介绍了在哥伦比亚卡塔赫纳举行的联合国世界旅游组织执行理事会第 122 届会议上，入选 2024 年最佳旅游乡村的一些中国特色村庄，包括云南阿者科、浙江西头、四川桃坪、山东烟墩角等，分别阐述了这些村庄的特色。所以短文可能来自地理杂志。故选 B。

B

I was born and raised in Minnesota, the USA, but as an adult I have mostly lived in Europe and Africa. I teach cross-cultural management at the International Business School near Paris. For the last 15 years, I've studied how people in different parts of the world build trust, communicate, and make decisions especially in the workplace.

While traveling in Tokyo recently with a colleague, I gave a short talk to a group of 20 managers. At the end, I asked whether there were any questions or comments. No hands went up, so I went to sit down. My colleague whispered to me, “I think there actually were some comments, Erin. Do you mind if I fry?” I agreed, but I guessed it a waste of breath. He asked the group again. “Any comments or questions?”

Still, no one raised a hand, but this time he looked very carefully at each person in the silent audience. Gesturing to one of them, he said, “Do you have something to add?” To my amazement, she responded “Yes, thank you.” and asked me a very interesting question. My colleague repeated this several times, looking directly at the audience and asking for more questions or comments.

After the session, I asked my colleague, “How do you know that those people had questions?” He hesitated, not sure how to explain it, and then said, “it has to do with how bright their eyes are.”

He continued, “In Japan, we don’t make as much direct eye contact as you do in the West. So when you asked if there were any comments, most people were not looking directly at you. But a few people in the group were looking right at you, and their eyes were bright. That indicates that they would be happy to have you call on them.”

I thought to myself I would never have learned from my upbringing in Minnesota. Since then, I try to focus on understanding behavior in other cultures I encounter, and keep finding the bright eyes in the room.

4. What can we conclude from the first paragraph?

- A. Life in Minnesota has made the author worn out.
- B. The author enjoys traveling around the world.
- C. Different cultures are kind of familiar to the author.
- D. The author may start his own business in the future.

5. Hearing the colleague whispering, the author _____.

- A. went back to his seat and got seated
- B. knew his colleague had some questions
- C. owed a big debt of gratitude to his colleague
- D. thought his colleague would get nowhere

6. Where does the author’s colleague probably come from?

- A. Japan.
- B. America.
- C. Africa.
- D. France

7. Which is the proper title for the passage?

- A. Focusing on Behavior in Cultures.
- B. Looking at Another Culture in the Eye.
- C. Sharing Different Cultures in Tokyo.
- D. Admiring the Beauty in the Eye.

【答案】4. C 5. D 6. A 7. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。作者在巴黎附近的国际商学院教跨文化管理，过去的十五年里，作者研究人们如何在世界不同地区尤其是建立信任，交流，做出决定。本文以此展开，通过讲述作者在东京旅行时的故事，告诉当我们遇到其他文化时，我们要试着关注理解其行为。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 I was born and raised in Minnesota, the USA, but as an adult I have mostly lived in Europe and Africa. For the last 15 years, I've studied how people in different parts of the world build trust, communicate, and make decisions especially in the workplace. 我在美国明尼苏达州出生和长大，但成年后我主要生活在欧洲和非洲。我在巴黎附近的国际商学院教跨文化管理。在过去的 15 年里，我研究了世界各地的人们如何建立信任、沟通和决策，尤其是在工作场所。由此判断出，作者熟悉不同的文化。故选 C 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段提到 I think there actually were some comments, Erin. Do you mind if I try?" I agreed, but I guessed it a waste of breath 我认为确实有一些评论我可以试试吗？我同意，但我认为那是在白费口舌，即作者认为他的同事什么也得不到。故选 D 项。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段提到 He continued, "In Japan, we don't make as much direct eye contact as you do in the West 他继续，在日本，我们不会象你们西方人一样直接看别人的眼睛，由此作者的同事是日本人，故选 A 项。

7 题详解】

主旨大意题。作者在巴黎附近的国际商学院教跨文化管理，过去的十五年里，作者研究人们如何在世界不同地区尤其是建立信任，交流，做出决定。本文以此展开，通过讲述作者在东京旅行时的故事，告诉当我们遇到其他文化时，我们要试着关注理解其行为。由此判断出短文的最佳标题为“用另一种角度看待文化”。故选 B 项。

C

Symbolic communication in the form of language underlies our unique ability to reason — or the conventional wisdom holds so. A new study published in Science, though, suggests our capacity to reason logically may not actually depend on language, at least not fully. The findings show babies still too young to speak can reason and make reasonable deductions.

The authors — a team from several European institutions — studied infants (婴儿) aged 12 and 19 months, when language learning and speech production has just begun but before complex mastery has been achieved. The children had to inspect distinct objects repeatedly — such as a dinosaur and a flower. The items were initially hidden behind a black wall. In one set of experiments the animation (动漫) would show a cup scooping up (舀出) the dinosaur. Half of the time, the barrier would then be removed to reveal, as expected, the remaining flower. In the rest of the instances, though, the wall would disappear and a second dinosaur would be there.

The children deduced in these latter occurrences that something was not quite right, even though they were unable to express in words what was wrong. Eye-tracking — a commonly used technique to judge mental abilities

in preverbal (语前的) children and apes — showed infants stared significantly longer at scenes where the unexpected object appeared behind the barrier, suggesting they were confused by the reveal. “Our results indicate that the acquisition of logical vocabulary might not be the source of the most fundamental logical building blocks in the mind,” says lead study author Nicolo Cesana-Arlotti. A major component of human logic, he notes, relates to thinking about alternative possibilities and eliminating inconsistent ones: Does the dinosaur sit behind the barrier or does the flower? In a formal logic this is called a disjunctive syllogism (析取三段论): A or B; if not A, therefore B.

Cesana-Arlotti acknowledges his findings do not deny the importance of language and symbolic communication to human brain development, and to our evolutionary backstory. Yet the new research suggests that perhaps it is not entirely necessary to shape the brain’s logical reasoning capacities. He plans further work studying how logic before the development of language might still differ from reasoning abilities that appear once language comes along, as language may open additional reasoning abilities unavailable to the speechless brain.

“To our knowledge, nobody has ever directly documented logical reasoning in 12-month-old infants before.” he adds.

8. We can learn from the new study published in Science that _____.

- A. the ability to reason logically is unique to humans
- B. babies are too young to make reasonable deductions
- C. language is not a requirement for some basic reasoning
- D. the new findings correspond with the conventional ideas

9. The researchers draw the conclusion from the fact that _____.

- A. the infants were aware of illogical outcomes
- B. the infants inspected distinct objects over and again
- C. the infants were very sensitive to the removal of the barrier
- D. the infants showed interest in the appearance of the dinosaur

10. The underlined word “eliminating” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.

- A. resisting
- B. removing
- C. expanding
- D. exploring

11. According to the text, what will Cesana-Arlotti study further?

- A. The mental development of babies.
- B. The initial state of logic in the mind.
- C. Distinctions between verbal and preverbal logic.
- D. Additional reasoning abilities of the speechless brain.

【答案】8. C 9. A 10. B 11. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了《科学》上的新研究表明，人类逻辑推理能力可能不完全依赖语言，12和19个月大的婴儿虽不会说话，却能进行逻辑推理。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“A new study published in Science, though, suggests our capacity to reason logically may not actually depend on language, at least not fully. The findings show babies still too young to speak can reason and make reasonable deductions. (然而，发表在《科学》杂志上的一项新研究却表明，我们的逻辑推理能力可能并非完全依赖于语言。研究结果表明，即便婴儿还不会说话，也能进行推理并做出合理的推断。)”可知，发表在《科学》杂志上的这项新研究指出语言并非某些基本推理所必需的条件。故选C。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“The children deduced in these latter occurrences that something was not quite right, even though they were unable to express in words what was wrong. (在这些后来的事件中，孩子们察觉到有些不对劲，尽管他们无法用言语表达出具体的问题所在。)”可知，研究人员得出这一结论的依据是：这些婴儿能够察觉到不合逻辑的结果。故选A。

【10题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线词上下文“eliminating inconsistent ones”与“thinking about alternative possibilities”（思考多种可能性）形成逻辑关联，指在多种可能性中排除不一致的选项。结合后文“In a formal logic this is called a disjunctive syllogism (析取三段论): A or B; if not A, therefore B. (在形式逻辑中，这被称为析取三段论：A或B；若非A，则必有B。)”提到析取三段论（A或B；若非A，则是B）的例子，可知是“排除”不符合的选项，故划线词意思是“去除”。故选B。

【11题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“He plans further work studying how logic before the development of language might still differ from reasoning abilities that appear once language comes along, as language may open additional reasoning abilities unavailable to the speechless brain. (他计划进一步开展研究，探究在语言尚未发展之前逻辑思维能力和语言出现后出现的推理能力之间可能存在的差异，因为语言可能会开启那些对于不会说话的大脑而言无法实现的推理能力。)”可知，接下来将会进一步研究语言逻辑与非语言逻辑之间的区别。故选C。

D

It's rare that you see the words "shyness" and "leader" in the same sentence. After all, the common viewpoint is that those outgoing and sociable guys make great public speakers and excellent net-workers and that those shy people are not. A survey conducted by USA Today referred to 65 percent of executives who believed shyness to be

a barrier to leadership. Interestingly, the same article stresses that roughly 40 percent of leaders actually are quite shy—they're just better at adapting themselves to situational demands. Bill Gates, Warren Buffet and Charles Schwab are just a few "innies".

Unlike their outgoing counterparts who are more sensitive to rewards and risk-taking, shy people take a cautious approach to chance. Rather than the flashy chit-chat that defines social gathering, shy people listen attentively to what others say and absorb it before they speak. They're not thinking about what to say while the other person is still talking, but rather listening so they can learn what to say. Along the same lines, shy people share a common love of learning. They are intrinsically (内在地) motivated and therefore seek content regardless of achieving an outside standard.

Being shy can also bring other benefits. Remember being in school and hearing the same kids contribute, until shy little Johnny, who almost never said a word, cut in? Then what happened? Everyone turned around to look with great respect at little Johnny actually talking. This is how shy people made good use of their power of presence: they "own" the moment by speaking calmly and purposefully, which translate to a positive image.

Shyness is often related to modesty. Not to say that limelight-seekers aren't modest, but shy people tend to have an accurate sense of their abilities and achievements. As a result, they are able to acknowledge mistakes, imperfections, knowledge gaps and limitations.

Since shy people have a lower sensitivity to outside rewards than outgoing ones, they're more comfortable working with little information and sticking to their inner desires. Shy people are also more likely to insist on finding solutions that aren't primarily apparent. Don't believe me? Maybe you'll believe Albert Einstein, who once said, "It's not that I'm so smart, it's that I stay with problems longer." Obviously, finding certainty where uncertainty is typically popular is a huge plus for any successful person.

The myth that shy people are less effective leaders than their outgoing fellows is just a misunderstanding. Make wise use of your personality strengths to lead your business no matter what side of the range you fall on.

12. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that _____.

- A. shy people are sensitive to rewards
- B. shy people care more about content
- C. outgoing people are more careful about chances
- D. outgoing people consider what to learn while listening

13. The example of Johnny shows _____.

- A. shy people are likely to be modest
- B. hardworking students speak little in public

- C. some students keep silent on purpose at school
D. shy people may have an advantage in discussion

14. We can learn from the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5 that _____.

- A. success results from devotion
B. shyness contributes to popularity
C. outside reward leads to insistence
D. uncertainty counts more than certainty

15. The author supports his ideas mainly by _____.

- A. giving definitions and presenting research results
B. explaining problems and providing solutions
C. quoting authorities and making evaluations
D. making contrasts and giving examples

【答案】12. B 13. D 14. A 15. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要分析了生性害羞的人与外向的人相比有着一定的优势。

【12题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“Rather than the flashy chit-chat that defines social gathering, shy people listen attentively to what others say and absorb it before they speak. They're not thinking about what to say while the other person is still talking, but rather listening so they can learn what to say. (害羞的人不像社交聚会那样浮华地闲聊，而是认真倾听别人说什么，并在他们开口之前就消化了。当对方还在说话的时候，他们不会考虑说什么，而是倾听，这样他们就能学会说什么。)”可知害羞的人很认真地听其他人所说的内容并消化吸收。他们认真地听是因为他们可以从别人所说的话中学到很多。这些都说明害羞的人实际上非常在意别人说话的内容。故选B项。

【13题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句“This is how shy people made good use of their power of presence: they "own" the moment by speaking calmly and purposefully, which translate to a positive image. (这就是害羞的人如何很好地利用他们的风度的力量：他们冷静而有目的地说话，“拥有”这一刻，这转化为积极的形象。)”可知很害羞不愿意表达自己观点的Johnny一直都没有说话，但他突然插话，所有人都转身听他陈述观点，他镇定地陈述了自己的思想。这个例子说明因为害羞的人平时很少说话，但是一旦发表观点了，别人就很有意。在讨论中往往会有一点优势，故选D项。

【14题详解】

推理判断题。根据前句“Shy people are also more likely to insist on finding solutions that aren't primarily apparent. (害羞的人更可能坚持找到并不是很明显的问题的解决方法。)”这说明害羞的人很专注于自己

的问题。故选 A 项。

15 题详解】

推理判断题。作者在文章中主要通过把害羞的人和外向的人进行比较，也通过举例说明的方法说明害羞的人在各方面都有一些优势。故选 D 项。

第二节 阅读短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(每题 2.5 分，共 12.5 分)

Easy ways to save money on petrol

The petrol price skyrocketed around the world after the war broke out between Russia and Ukraine in February 2022. Everyone is feeling a pinch at the pump (油泵). Daily commuters, road trippers and pretty much everyone with a driver's license wants to know how to save money on petrol. 16 The tips below will show you how to get better petrol mileage (里程). Ready for big-time savings?

Plan the best route.

Getting straight from point A to point B sounds like the best way to save petrol. After all, shorter distances mean less time on the road and less fuel used, right? Well, not exactly. 17 Yes, it may seem odd to drive further to save petrol money, but some longer routes may actually be more fuel-efficient. It is estimated that travelling on a clear highway can lower your petrol mileage by 15 to 30 per cent, while stop-and-go traffic can cut it by 10 to 40 per cent. Therefore, a longer route doesn't necessarily take more time or petrol to get you there.

Drive on properly inflated tyres.

Proper inflation of all four tyres is the key to maximizing petrol mileage, says Rick Cornilie, a senior tyre and auto expert. He adds that while engine efficiency is essential for getting better kilometres per litre when driving, your tyres need to be properly inflated in order to maximize the engine's potential. 18

19

The heavier your car is, the less fuel-efficient it will become. If you're looking for a super-simple solution when researching how to save petrol and get more kilometres per litre, start by removing unnecessary objects from your car. But don't stop there. Avoid heavy items on the roof as well. You'll help keep your car as fuel-efficient as possible.

Stop warming up your car.

We get it: when mornings are chilly, slipping into a warm front seat is great. 20 And you'll find yourself at the pump sooner if you keep warming up your car. Modern cars don't need anything more than a minute to "wake up". Letting your car warm up any more than that is unnecessary. With petrol price rising, the warmth will ultimately leave you cold as you spend extra money at the pump.

A. Load your car with light stuff.

- B. But your fuel economy is going to suffer.
- C. Under-inflated tyres will deliver poor petrol mileage and lead to more visits to the pump.
- D. Remove extra weight from your car.
- E. So, we're here to help you get the most for your money.
- F. The inflation of your tyres matters a lot when it comes to the engine's potential.
- G. It's more important to take the route that helps you avoid traffic, construction and congestion.

【答案】16. E 17. G 18. C 19. D 20. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了在汽油价格上涨 背景下，如何通过一些简单方法节省汽油费用，包括规划最佳路线、保持轮胎适当充气、减轻汽车额外重量以及避免长时间热车等。

【16 题详解】

根据上文 “Everyone is feeling a pinch at the pump (油泵). Daily commuters, road trippers and pretty much everyone with a driver's license wants to know how to save money on petrol.(每个人在加油站都感到手头紧张。日常通勤者、公路旅行者以及几乎每个有驾照的人都想知道如何节省汽油费用)” 及 “The tips below will show you how to get better petrol mileage (里程).(以下提示将告诉你如何获得更好的汽油里程数)” 可推知，此处应表明要帮助读者省钱，承上启下，引出下文具体的省钱方法。E 选项 “所以，我们来这里是为了帮助你让钱花得更值” 符合语境，故选 E。

【17 题详解】

根据上文 “Getting straight from point A to point B sounds like the best way to save petrol. After all, shorter distances mean less time on the road and less fuel used, right? Well, not exactly.(从 A 点直接到 B 点，这听起来像是节省汽油的最佳方式。毕竟，距离越短意味着在路上花费的时间越少，消耗的燃料也越少，对吧？嗯，不完全是这样)” 可知，此处应指出优于直线行程且省油的路径。G 选项 “选择能帮助你避开交通、施工和拥堵的路线更重要。” 符合语境，解释为何直接的短路线不一定最省油。故选 G。

【18 题详解】

根据上文 “He adds that while engine efficiency is essential for getting better kilometres per litre when driving, your tyres need to be properly inflated in order to maximize the engine's potential.(他补充说，虽然发动机效率对于在驾驶时获得更好的每升公里数至关重要，但你的轮胎需要适当充气，以最大限度地发挥发动机的潜力)” 可知，此处应说明轮胎充气不足的不良影响。C 选项 “充气不足的轮胎会导致汽油里程数不佳，并导致更多次去加油站” 符合语境，故选 C。

【19 题详解】

根据下文 “The heavier your car is, the less fuel - efficient it will become. If you're looking for a super - simple

solution when researching how to save petrol and get more kilometres per litre, start by removing unnecessary objects from your car.(你的汽车越重，燃油效率就越低。如果你在研究如何节省汽油并获得更多每升公里数时寻找一个超级简单的解决方案，从从你的汽车中移除不必要的物品开始)”可知，本段在说减少汽车的重量。D选项“减轻汽车的额外重量”符合语境，作为小标题概括该段内容，故选D。

20 题详解】

根据上文 “We get it: when mornings are chilly, slipping into a warm front seat is great.(我们明白：当早上很冷的时候，坐进温暖的前排座位很棒)”及下文 “And you’ll find yourself at the pump sooner if you keep warming up your car. Modern cars don’t need anything more than a minute to “wake up”(如果你一直让你的车热身，你会更快地去加油站。现代汽车不需要超过一分钟就能“唤醒”)”可知，此处应说明热身对燃油经济性的不良影响。B选项“但你的燃油经济性会受到影响”符合语境，与前文形成转折，引出后文关于热身不必要的阐述，故选B。

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节 阅读短文，从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。(每题 1 分，共 15 分)

The 81-year-old good friends Ellie Hamby and Sandy Hazelip toured the world in 80 days, proving that adventure doesn’t have an age limit.

Their first stop was a location that 21 even many seasoned travelers: the Antarctic. Getting to the southernmost continent first 22 crossing the Drake Passage. “For almost two days, we were rocking and rolling, slipping and sliding through the Passage and we were 23 for dear life,” Hamby said. The voyage, however, 24 from their mind as they set foot on the ground of the Antarctic, fascinated by the breathtaking beauty of penguins, icebergs and glaciers.

Since that first adventure, the 25 have visited 18 countries across all seven continents. They 26 camels in Egypt, met elephants in Bali, and observed the Northern Lights in Finland. And despite the challenges international travel 27, the good friends said they finished their trip without any 28. While they’re both independent and stubborn, they 29 each other’s feelings.

The two shared a crucial piece of advice for travelers worrying about the 30 barrier. “It’s the smile. We found it worked wonders because English was not always 31 and that could cover all.”

They also encouraged other older people not to let age hold them back. 32 some minor changes in plans — like deciding not to ride a motorbike in Bali because of concerns about falling — their age didn’t affect their plan of journey abroad. They said they felt 33 that if they were injured during their trip, their children would be at peace knowing that they were doing what they 34 wanted. Hazelip described 81 as the perfect age to embark on a trip. “Getting older does give us a little bit of wisdom of making 35,” she said.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 21. A. challenges | B. fascinates | C. panics | D. treats |
| 22. A. avoided | B. required | C. allowed | D. prevented |
| 23. A. holding on | B. giving up | C. falling apart | D. setting off |
| 24. A. emerged | B. differed | C. recovered | D. faded |
| 25. A. crew | B. pair | C. couple | D. union |
| 26. A. fed | B. rode | C. trained | D. chased |
| 27. A. withdrew | B. addressed | C. presented | D. doubled |
| 28. A. argument | B. dissatisfaction | C. accident | D. regret |
| 29. A. aroused | B. ignored | C. hurt | D. respected |
| 30. A. sound | B. age | C. language | D. trade |
| 31. A. taught | B. accessed | C. recognized | D. spoken |
| 32. A. Due to | B. Regardless of | C. Apart from | D. Rather than |
| 33. A. thrilled | B. skeptical | C. confident | D. proud |
| 34. A. absolutely | B. eventually | C. immediately | D. probably |
| 35. A. friends | B. decisions | C. comments | D. contributions |

【答案】 21. A 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. B 26. B 27. C 28. A 29. D 30. C 31. D 32. C 33. C 34. A 35. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要讲述两位 81 岁好友环游世界、挑战自我并鼓励老年人勇敢追梦的故事。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她们的第一站是一个甚至让许多经验丰富的旅行者都感到具有挑战性的地方：南极。A. challenges 挑战；B. fascinates 使着迷；C. panics 使恐慌；D. treats 对待，款待。根据下文 “the Antarctic.” 以及后文穿越德雷克海峡的艰难可知，南极对很多旅行者来说是有挑战性的。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：要先到达最南端的大陆需要穿越德雷克海峡。A. avoided 避免；B. required 需要；C. allowed 允许；D. prevented 阻止。根据上文 “Getting to the southernmost continent” 以及 “crossing the Drake Passage.” 可知，到达南极需要穿越德雷克海峡，require 符合语境。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：汉比说：“将近两天的时间里，我们在海峡中颠簸摇晃、来回滑动，为了保命紧紧抓着（能抓的东西）。A. holding on 紧紧抓住；B. giving up 放弃；C. falling apart 破裂；D. setting off 出发。根据上文 “we were rocking and rolling, slipping and sliding” 以及下文 “for dear life” 可知，为保命要紧紧抓

住东西，hold on 符合语境。故选 A。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，当她们踏上南极的土地，被企鹅、冰山和冰川令人惊叹的美丽所吸引时，这段航行（的艰难）从她们脑海中消失了。A. emerged 出现；B. differed 不同；C. recovered 恢复；D. faded 逐渐消失。根据下文 “as they set foot on the ground of the Antarctic, fascinated by the breathtaking beauty of penguins, icebergs and glaciers.” 可知，被南极美景吸引，航行的艰难就被忘却了，fade from “从……中消失”。故选 D。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：从那次首次冒险之后，这两人已经游历了七大洲的 18 个国家。A. crew 全体船员；B. pair 两人；C. couple 夫妇；D. union 联盟。根据上文 “The 81-year-old good friends Ellie Hamby and Sandy Hazelip toured the world in 80 days,” 这里指埃莉·汉比和桑迪·黑兹利普两人。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她们在埃及骑骆驼，在巴厘岛遇见大象，在芬兰观赏北极光。A. fed 喂养；B. rode 骑；C. trained 训练；D. chased 追逐。根据下文 “camels in Egypt,” 以及常识可知，人们骑骆驼。ride camels “骑骆驼”，是常见搭配。故选 B。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管国际旅行带来了各种挑战，但这两位好朋友说她们毫无争吵地完成了旅行。A. withdrew 撤回；B. addressed 解决；C. presented 呈现，带来；D. doubled 加倍。根据上文 “international travel” 可知，旅行会呈现出各种挑战，present 符合语境。故选 C。

【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：尽管国际旅行带来了各种挑战，但这两位好朋友说她们毫无争吵地完成了旅行。A. argument 争吵；B. dissatisfaction 不满；C. accident 事故；D. regret 后悔。根据下文 “While they're both independent and stubborn, they...each other's feelings.” 可知，她们虽独立固执但尊重彼此感受，所以这里说的是没有争吵。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然她们都很独立且固执，但她们尊重彼此的感受。A. aroused 唤起；B. ignored 忽视；C. hurt 伤害；D. respected 尊重。根据上文 “inished their trip without any...” 可知，能毫无争吵完成旅行，是因为尊重彼此感受。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：对于担心语言障碍的旅行者，她们分享了一条关键建议。A. sound 声音；B. age

年龄；C. language 语言；D. trade 贸易。根据下文 “It’s the smile.” 以及 “English” 可知，提到微笑能解决问题，因为英语不通用，所以是语言障碍。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“就是微笑。我们发现它创造了奇迹，因为英语并不总是通用的，而微笑能涵盖一切。” A. taught 教；B. accessed 进入；C. recognized 认出；D. spoken 说。根据上文 “barrier” 可知，这里说英语不总是被说（即不通用）。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：尽管计划中有一些小变动 —— 比如由于担心摔倒而决定不在巴厘岛骑摩托车 —— 但她们的年龄并未影响其出国旅行计划。A. Due to 由于；B. Regardless of 不管；C. Apart from 除……之外；D. Rather than 而不是。这里说除了一些小改变，年龄没影响计划。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她们说她们有信心，如果在旅行中受伤，她们的孩子会很平和，因为知道她们在做自己绝对想做的事。A. thrilled 激动的；B. skeptical 怀疑的；C. confident 有信心的；D. proud 骄傲的。她们觉得孩子会很平和，自己对此有信心。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：她们说她们有信心，如果在旅行中受伤，她们的孩子会安心，因为知道她们在做自己绝对想做的事。A. absolutely 绝对地；B. eventually 最终；C. immediately 立即；D. probably 可能。根据上文 “The 81-year-old good friends Ellie Hamby and Sandy Hazelip toured the world in 80 days, proving that adventure doesn’t have an age limit.” 可知，此处强调是她们绝对想做的事。故选 A。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“变老确实给了我们一些做决定的智慧。” 她说。A. friends 朋友；B. decisions 决定；C. comments 评论；D. contributions 贡献。根据上文 “like deciding not to ride a motorbike in Bali” 可知，他们在旅行中做处一些改变，所以是指做决定的智慧，make decisions “做决定”。故选 B。

第二节 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。(每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

More American people take their troubles with them on holiday, according to a new survey. 36 40 percent said that the main reason 37 going away is to escape pressure from work, almost all said they worry more 38 they do at home. Only four in every one hundred said that they are happy and free of care.

The most common worry is burglary, and four out of ten worry about their homes 39 (break) into while they are abroad. More than 40 quarter feel they will feel crazy about some other 41 (noise) holiday-makers and twenty-two percent worry they may be attacked or their 42 (possess) will be 43 (miss).

The survey also showed that the stay-at-home Americans are no more. Three out of every five want to have a holiday abroad, 44 was an increase from the figures only three years ago. The hotel holiday is still a winner, with about one third of all Americans 45 (prefer) to go on a self-catering holiday.

【答案】36. Although##Though##While

37. for 38. than

39. being broken

40. a 41. noisy

42. possessions

43. missing

44. which 45. preferring

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了一项新调查显示，多数美国人度假时仍有烦恼，常见的有担心家中失窃等，且五分之三想出国度假，约三分之一偏好自助式度假。

【36题详解】

考查状语从句。句意：尽管有40%的人表示离开的首要原因是想逃避工作带来的压力，但几乎所有人都表示，他们外出后所承受的压力要大于在家时的压力。引导让步状语从句，表示“虽然”用 although、though 或 while，首字母大写。故填 Although/Though/While。

【37题详解】

考查介词。句意：尽管有40%的人表示离开的首要原因是想逃避工作带来的压力，但几乎所有人都表示，他们外出后所承受的压力要大于在家时的压力。短语 reason for 表示“……的原因”。故填 for。

【38题详解】

考查状语从句。句意：尽管有40%的人表示离开的首要原因是想逃避工作带来的压力，但几乎所有人都表示，他们外出后所承受的压力要大于在家时的压力。此处引导方式状语从句，表示“比……”用 than。故填 than。

【39题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：最常见的担忧就是盗窃问题，有四成的人担心自己在国外时家里会被人闯入。作介词的宾语，用动名词形式，且 break 与 homes 构成被动关系，故用 being done 形式。故填 being broken。

【40题详解】

考查冠词。句意：超过四分之一的人表示，他们会因为其他吵闹的度假者而感到烦躁不安，还有22%的人担心自己可能会遭到攻击或者自己的财物会丢失。短语 a quarter 表示“四分之一”。故填 a。

【41题详解】

考查形容词。句意：超过四分之一的人表示，他们会因为其他吵闹的度假者而感到烦躁不安，还有 22%的人担心自己可能会遭到攻击或者自己的财物会丢失。修饰名词 holiday-makers 用形容词 noisy。故填 noisy。

【42 题详解】

考查名词。句意：超过四分之一的人表示，他们会因为其他吵闹的度假者而感到烦躁不安，还有 22%的人担心自己可能会遭到攻击或者自己的财物会丢失。作主语，用 possession，且数量大于一用复数形式。故填 possessions。

【43 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：超过四分之一的人表示，他们会因为其他吵闹的度假者而感到烦躁不安，还有 22%的人担心自己可能会遭到攻击或者自己的财物会丢失。作表语，表示“失踪的”用形容词 missing。故填 missing。

【44 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：每五人中就有三人希望去国外度假，这一比例较三年前有了显著提升。非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 Three out of every five，在从句作主语，指物。故填 which。

【45 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：酒店式度假依然颇受欢迎，约有三分之一的美国人倾向于选择自助式度假方式。此处 prefer 与 Americans 构成主动关系，故用现在分词作宾补。故填 preferring。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 《华西都市报》“少年派英文作文版”正在举办关于四川非遗的征文活动。请写一篇 80 词左右的短文投稿，介绍一项四川的非物质文化遗产(intangible cultural heritage)。

【答案】范文

Among Sichuan's intangible cultural heritages, Sichuan Embroidery shines as a diamond with a history of over 3,000 years. Known for its unique craftsmanship and vivid imagery, it has long been praised as one of China's Four Great Embroideries.

What makes Sichuan Embroidery unique is its delicate techniques. Artisans use thin silk threads to create works that mix realism with artistry. Common themes include giant pandas and lively Sichuan opera masks — all capturing

the essence of Sichuan's culture and nature.

Today, young artisans are reviving this ancient art by infusing modern elements, like designing embroidery on fashion accessories. This not only preserves tradition but also lets Sichuan Embroidery charm the world.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生写一篇投稿，介绍一项四川的非物质文化遗产。

【详解】1.词汇积累

赞美：praise→compliment

独特的：unique→distinct

本质：essence→nature

捕捉：capture→catch

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Common themes include giant pandas and lively Sichuan opera masks — all capturing the essence of Sichuan's culture and nature.

拓展句：Common themes include giant pandas and lively Sichuan opera masks, which capture the essence of Sichuan's culture and nature.

【点睛】【高分句型1】Known for its unique craftsmanship and vivid imagery, it has long been praised as one of China's Four Great Embroideries. (运用了过去分词作状语)

【高分句型2】What makes Sichuan Embroidery unique is its delicate techniques. (运用了 what 引导主语从句)

47. 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。

The first time we set eyes on “Big Red”, father, mother and I were on our way home. As we passed the Eaton's department store's window, we stopped as usual to have a look and do a bit of dreaming.

The beautifully decorated window display held the best toys ever. There were dolls much too pretty to play with. And they all lay beneath a surprisingly fantastic dress. Mother's eyes were glued to its shining red satin (缎子).

“My goodness,” she whispered. “Look, at that!” Then, mother looked down at her own coat -she had worn the heavy grey wool coat every winter for as long as I could remember. Mom was forever doing chores-washing laundry, tending the pigs and working in the garden-so she always wore housedresses and an apron (围裙) to protect the front. She did have one or two “special” dresses saved for church on Sundays. Also, she managed to make almost all of our clothes. They weren't fancy, but they were comfortable.

“What a silly dress!” She shook her head. “Who on earth would want such a big dress?” As we continued down the street, mother turned her head for one more look. “My goodness! You'd think they'd display something a person

could use!”

Mother’s Day was nearing, and the red dress was soon forgotten. Mother, of all people, was not one to spend money on items that were not practical. “There are things we need more than this.” She’d always say. Choosing a gift for Mother’s Day for her was quite hard. When Dad and I asked, she thought carefully then asked for some tea towels, face cloths or a new basin.

On our last trip to town before Mother’s Day, we were driving up Main Street when Mother suddenly shouted in surprise: “Look!” She pointed excitedly as Dad drove past Eaton’s. “That big red dress is gone,” she said in disbelief. “Who’d be fool enough to buy such a dress?” Mother questioned, shaking her head. I was almost certain that I noticed a trace of longing (一丝渴望) in her voice.

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。

On the morning of Mother’s Day, Mother got a large box that read “Eaton’s Finest Basin” on its wrapping paper.

“Oh Frank...” She choked up and couldn’t say a word, tears welling up in her eyes.

【答案】 On the morning of Mother’s Day, Mother got a large box that read “Eaton’s Finest Basin” on its wrapping paper. “Oh Frank,” she praised, “just what I wanted!” Dad was sitting in his rocker, a huge grin on his face. “Only a fool wouldn’t give a priceless wife like mine exactly what she wants for Christmas,” he laughed. “Go ahead, open it up and make sure there are no chips.” Mother quietly opened the box to find a big white dishpan— overflowing with deep red satin that spilled out across her lap. With her hands trembling, she touched the elegant material of Big Red.

“Oh Frank...” She choked up and couldn’t say a word, tears welling up in her eyes. Her face was as bright as the star that twinkled on our tree in the corner of the small room. “You shouldn’t have ...” came her faint attempt at

scolding. “Oh now, never mind that!” Dad said. “Let’s see if it fits,” he laughed, helping her slip the marvelous dress over her shoulders. I watched in surprise, attracted by the beauty of my mother I had never noticed before. “You look beautiful,” my dad whispered to my mom— and she surely did!

【解析】

【导语】本文大红裙子线索展开，讲述了作者的母亲勤俭持家，每天忙着家务，穿着也不讲究，母亲节的时候也没有买过像样的衣服，她从不会把钱花在不实用的东西上，一天回家的路上，母亲在商店的橱窗看到一件“大红裙子”目不转睛地看着，但嘴里却说着各种不喜欢的话，在母亲节的前天去镇上，母亲发现“大红裙子”不见了，母亲有些失落。

【详解】1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“在母亲节的早晨，母亲得到了一个大盒子，盒子的包装纸上写着“伊顿最好的盆。””可知，第一段可描写母亲打开大盒子礼物前后的反应。

②由第二段首句内容““哦，弗兰克……”她哽咽着说不出一句话，泪水在眼眶里涌出。”可知，第二段可描写母亲见到“大红裙子的惊喜，以及接下来做了些什么”。

2. 续写线索：见到礼品盒的平淡——打开后的惊喜——父亲的表现——母亲试穿——父亲对母亲的赞美

3. 词汇激活

行为类

①. 赞美：praise/speak highly of

②. 大笑：laugh/burst into laughter

③. 责怪：scold/blame/

情绪类

①. 平静：quietly/in silence/calmly

②. 惊讶：in surprise/surprisingly/in shock

【点睛】[高分句型 1]. With her hands trembling, she touched the elegant material of Big Red. (运用了 with 复合结构)

[高分句型 2]. “Let’s see if it fits,” he laughed, helping her slip the marvelous dress over her shoulders. (运用了现在分词短语作状语)