

秘密★启用前

英 语

注意事项:

- 1.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在试卷和答题卡指定位置上。
- 2.回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案用 0.5mm 的黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,请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 does the man suggest doing?

- A. Checking out early. B. Relaxing by the pool. C.Heading to the airport now.

2. Where did the man go on vacation last week?

- A. Mexico. B.Canada. C.New York.

3. Why does the women feel pity?

- A. She couldn't receive a satisfactory salary.
 B. She might not be able to see the man as usual.
 C. She can't travel to Hong Kong with the man.

4. How will the speakers go to Shenzhen?

- A. By car. B. By plane. C. By train.

5. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Husband and wife. C. Boss and staff.

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the man make a phone call?

- A. To cancel a scheduled flight.
B. To book his flight in advance.
C. To confirm his flight information again.

7. When is the best time for the man to check in?

- A. At 11:00 pm. B. At 10:40 am. C. At 2:00 pm.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman now?

- A. A judge. B. A student. C. An artist.

9. What does the man prefer to do?

- A. Work with kids. B. Deal with things. C. Do some management.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What will the woman do after the interview?

- A. Advertise the garden. B. Visit the man's garden. C. Write for a newspaper.

11. What firstly made the man show an interest in gardening?

- A. Being gifted plants by friends.
B. Reading about gardening in 1980.
C. Visiting Kew Gardens frequently.

12. Where did Mr. Whinfield learn a lot about gardening?

- A. From gardening classes. B. From visiting Kew Gardens.
C. From reading gardening books.

13. What did the man 's first garden look like?
- A. It was a tiny piece of land. B. It was filled with wildflowers.
- C. It was located in West London.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does the woman's dad want to move abroad?
- A. He hopes to return to his hometown.
- B. He is tired of the fast pace of city life.
- C. He prefers to live in a smaller town.
15. Where are the speaker 's parents planning to move?
- A. Valencia. B. A busy city. C. A remote village.
16. What do we know about Valencia?
- A. It is quite familiar to the woman's parents.
- B. It is a kind of a big town with quiet environment.
- C. It is an ideal place to live for the woman's parents.
17. What needs the woman to do before moving?
- A. Take over the family business. B. Move to Spain with her parents.
- C. Assist her parents with the move.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How do students celebrate Earth Day?
- A. By doing some clean-up. B. By holding a celebration.
- C. By promoting a volunteer job.
19. How long will the event last?
- A. Two hours. B. Three and half hours. C. Four hours,
20. What requires the participants to do?
- A. Bring their own gloves. B. Complete an online form. C. Go there with parents.

第二部分阅读(共两节,满分 60 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 3 分,满分 45 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

Instructors can use examinations to evaluate student performance in a class. Midterm examination notices and final examination dates and times are published before registering begins.

Midterm Examination Guidelines

Midterm examinations are usually held during regularly scheduled class meeting times. However, large classes with multiple sections requiring a common midterm examination can hold examinations outside regular class meeting times with the following restrictions:

- Notice of out-of-class midterm examination dates and times must be published in the Schedule of Classes and on MyUCLA before registration begins.
- Instructors must include out-of-class midterm examination dates in the course outline.

Final Examination Guidelines

Final examinations are generally held in the same rooms as class meetings; however, by prior arrangement with the Registrar's Office, common final examinations can be scheduled, and additional room locations may be booked. Final examination locations are displayed on Monday of the ninth week of the term in the Schedule of Classes and in MyUCLA. It is the student's responsibility to make sure the final examination times do not conflict by checking the Schedule of Classes.

The instructor's methods of evaluation must be announced at the beginning of the course. Final written examinations may not surpass three hours' length and are given only at the times and places established and published by the department chair and the registrar.

Instructors must submit grades no later than 10 days after the last day of finals for fall, winter, and spring terms, and no later than 10 days after the last day of any given summer session.

21. What is the purpose of publishing exam notices before registering begins?

- A. To announce changes about exam policies.
- B. To ensure students are well-prepared for exams.
- C. To emphasize the importance of midterm exams.
- D. To allow students to plan their schedules in advance.

22. When can out-of-class midterm examination dates and times be announced?

- A. After registration begins. B. Before registration begins.
- C. Anytime during the semester. D. Only on the first day of the class,

23. What is the responsibility of students regarding the final examination times?

- A. To determine the locations of final examinations.

- B. To make sure the final examination times do not conflict.
- C. To schedule additional room locations for final exams.
- D. To submit grades within 10 days after the last day of finals.

B

Frederick Phiri, known as the junk-art king of Zambia, set out on a remarkable journey at the age of 22 when he began earning an international reputation for being able to make complex and elegant sculptures from deserted metal found in his community.

Phiri's path to artistic recognition was filled with challenges. His childhood was marked by the loss of his father and his mother leaving him behind, making him under the care of his grandfather. While his grandfather provided for his basic education, Phiri faced financial struggles when he entered secondary school, forcing him to take on various jobs to fund his studies. Yet, despite these obstacles, his passion for art remained growing, and he dedicated his free time to drawing and crafting in the classroom.

Upon completing his education, Phiri sought to support himself by creating wire animal sculptures (雕塑品), which he sold to tourists. It was during this period that his exceptional talent caught the attention of Karen Beattie, the director of Project Luangwa, a nonprofit organization committed to education and economic development in central Africa.

Teaming up with local welder(焊工) Moses Mbewe in 2017, Phiri contributed to the creation of a complex set of doors for Project Luangwa during the rainy season. Impressed by his work, Beattie presented Phiri with a challenge: to create art from abandoned waste metal. Undiscouraged, Phiri embraced the opportunity, transforming forgotten keys, broken bike chains, and old metal bottles into attracting abstract animal sculptures, including elephants, cranes, giraffes, and monkeys.

Today, Phiri's artistic pursuits continue to flourish as he transforms deserted junk into striking sculptures showcased at the Project Luangwa headquarters. His talent has earned recognition and admiration from the community, fueling his dreams of pursuing formal art education at the Evelyn Hone College in Lusaka and creating even more magnificent sculptures in the future. Through creativity and determination, Phiri has turned adversity (逆境) into artistic success, leaving a lasting impact on Zambia's art scene.

24. What is Phiri distinguished for?

- A. Serving his community. B. Collecting works of art.
C. Being the king of Zambia. D. Turning trash into treasure.

25. What aspect of Phiri's childhood shaped his early life?

- A. His struggle to pay for primary schooling by himself.
B. The loss of his father and abandonment by his mother.
C. His dedication to part-time jobs while attending school.
D. His responsibility to support his grandfather financially.

26. What challenge did Karen Beattie present to Phiri?

- A. To create sculptures from wire.
B. To sell his sculptures internationally.
C. To create art from deserted waste metal.
D. To design a complex set of doors for Project Luangwa.

27. What attitude does Phiri exhibit towards his future?

- A. Uncertain. B. Confident. C. Depressed. D. Confused.

C

Humans spend approximately one-third of their lives sleeping, which means that by the time you reach 15 years old, you will have slept for about 5 years! However, the question remains: why do we do it? Sleep has long been a puzzle for people, leading scientists to explore its mysteries. They have found that during sleep, our brains and bodies do not simply shut down; instead, complex processes unfold.

What causes sleepiness? It's caused by our biological clock releasing a special chemical signal at the same time daily, signaling it's time to wind down. The feeling of heaviness comes from the buildup of old nerve messenger chemicals. When the message gets too much, the brain senses that it's time to sleep. During sleep, the body breaks down and clears away these old messengers, preparing for a fresh start.

As you slip into sleep, your heart and breathing slow down, and your brain ignores the most sounds and surroundings around you. Despite appearances, your brain remains active during sleep, performing essential tasks. Throughout the night, you cycle through light, deep, and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep stages every 90 minutes. Early on, slow-wave sleep is the primary stage, aiding in brain cleaning, while towards morning, REM sleep increases, leading to vivid dreams.

During sleep, your body repairs and grows, creating new skin, muscle, and other tissues with released chemicals. It's also a time for hormone(荷尔蒙)production, aiding growth, and boosting the immune(免疫)system to fight infections.

Scientists still have many questions about sleep, such as why some people need more sleep than others and how certain animals can function with less sleep. They aim to find ways to improve sleep quality. However, one thing is clear: getting enough sleep is vital for health and intelligence. Think of sleep as a free magic potion that strengthens you, aids growth, boosts immunity, and enhances intelligence, happiness, and creativity. Simply lie down and rest to enjoy these benefits.

28. What inference can be drawn from scientists' findings about sleep?

- A. Sleep serves no purpose.
- B. Sleep has fundamental processes,
- C. Sleep involves complex processes.
- D. Sleep has minimal impact on brain function.

29. What is the primary function of the body's "biological clock"?

- A. Determining the best time for sleep.
- B. Controlling chemicals within the body.
- C. Managing eating and digestion patterns.
- D. Regulating daytime and nighttime activities.

30. What is the main focus of the third paragraph?

- A. Describing the different stages and functions of sleep.
- B. Discussing the benefits of daytime activities for overall health.
- C. Exploring the effects of inadequate sleep on the body and mind.
- D. Analyzing the impact of stress on the immune system during sleep.

31. Which of the following best describes the structure of the passage?

- A. Narrative of personal sleep experiences.
- B. Comparison of human and animal sleep patterns.
- C. Imaginary stories illustrating the advantages of sleep.
- D. Explanation of sleep importance, with body processes described.

D

In a groundbreaking achievement, a rhino has successfully undergone embryo(胚胎) transfer, marking the first successful use of a method that holds promise for saving the nearly extinct

northern white rhino subspecies.

The experiment, conducted with the less endangered southern white rhino subspecies, involved creating an embryo in a lab using eggs and sperm(精子) collected from other rhinos. This embryo was then transferred into a southern white rhino alternative mother in Kenya. Despite the unfortunate death of the alternative mother due to an infection in November 2023, researchers praised the successful embryo transfer and pregnancy(怀孕)as a proof of concept. They are now ready to proceed to the next stage of the project: transferring northern white rhino embryos.

Professor Thomas Hildebrandt expressed optimism about the findings, highlighting the significance of the successful embryo transfer in demonstrating that frozen and defrosted embryos produced in a lab can survive. This development offers hope for the revival of the northern white rhino population.

However, challenges facing rhino conservation remain significant. While the southern white rhino subspecies and the black rhino species have shown signs of recovery from population declines due to illegal hunting for their horns(牛角), the northern white rhino subspecies is on the edge of extinction. With only two known members left in the world, Najin and her daughter Fatu, both unable to reproduce naturally, and the recent death of the last male white rhino, Sudan, in 2018, urgent action is needed to prevent the extinction of this subspecies. Dr. Jo Shaw, CEO of Save the Rhino International, emphasized the importance of addressing the primary threats facing rhinos worldwide: illegal hunting for their horns and habitat loss due to development. She stressed the need to provide rhinos with the space and security they need to succeed in their natural environment.

While the successful embryo transfer represents a significant advancement in rhino conservation efforts, organized action is required to address the main challenges facing rhino populations worldwide.

32. What is the purpose of the experiment mentioned in the text?

- A. To evaluate the efficiency of a new rhino birth program.
- B. To observe the behavior of rhinos in a controlled environment.
- C. To assess the effects of climate change on the southern rhino habitats.
- D. To develop a way of rescuing the endangered northern white rhinos subspecies.

40. This means knowing what you want and not being sorry for taking time out for it. Everyone has priorities and they are all different, so it's important to be true to yourself and what you want. You have to make a list, and make sure that you work your way down. Put the most important thing at the top, most of the things we keep putting off we usually push to the bottom of the list.

- A. This can prevent forgetfulness
- B. So this is a trait you definitely need to change
- C. You have to take note of what your priorities are
- D. This is an absolute must for those who are diligent
- E. Actually highly successful people share the trait of being organized
- F. Make sure you can easily access the things that you use most often
- G. This approach helps in staying organized and managing time effectively

第三部分语言运用(共两节,满分 50 分)第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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。

Alia found herself disappointed in the drawing studio after missing out on picking her classes due to illness. She had hoped for Biology, but it was 41 by the time she got to choose. She loved everything about science, from the way it used facts to how it revealed the basic nature of things. But 42 was so... un-scientific.

The first class project was self-portraits(肖像).Some students were drawing self-portraits using 43 Others were working from photographs. Alia 44 the incomplete outlines, feeling like a cat in a dog show.

The teacher 45 her. "Every portrait begins with a circle," he said. "Then you create a series of lines." To 46 , he drew a group of small, quick portraits. He began each one with a 47 , some straight lines, and a triangle(三角形)to determine 48 the eyes, nose, and chin(下巴) should go. 49 , Alia began her own self-portrait. She 50 the basic form of a head, the way she had been shown. From there, she used lines to plot the 51 of her face. The process took patience and 52 . She had to take note of each detail. One wrong measurement could throw off the whole 53. Alia was surprised by the structure and discipline involved in drawing a portrait. Measuring, studying details and 54 the basic nature of something 55 her of what she loved about science.

- 41. A. changeable B. full C. busy D. tough
- 42. A. biology B. medicine C. physics D. art

43. A. mirrors B. glass C. brushes D. artbooks
44. A. cared for B. searched for C. glanced at D. get rid of
45. A. punished B. approached C. blamed D. requested
46. A. demonstrate B. introduce C. complete D. promote
47. A. letter B. square C. circle D. dot
48. A. why B. when C. how D. where
49. A. Surprisingly B. Excitedly C. Hesitantly D. Disappointedly
50. A. wrote B. drew C. printed D. typed
51. A. lengths B. sizes C. colors D. features
52. A. courage B. love C. accuracy D. humor
53. A. design B. portrait C. paper D. book
54. A. revealing B. changing C. distinguishing D. understanding
55. A. reminded B. informed C. suspect D. warned

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

People worldwide have enjoyed noodles for thousands of years. But did you ever stop56(think): who made the very first noodle? People first started57(grow) wheat and making flour in the Middle East around 10,000 years ago. However, until 2002, no evidence of ancient noodles had been uncovered. Archaeologists discovered an upside-down clay bowl in the58(ruin) of an ancient Chinese village. When they lifted it, they found a 4,000-year-old noodle. This“mummy”noodle 59 (make) from grain. Traders brought wheat60China about the time this ancient noodle was cooked. The Chinese61(eventual) mastered the art of stretching wheat dough(面团) into long noodles.

Some people claim that Marco Polo brought pasta(意粉)to Italy. The tale of his discovery was likely enhanced to promote pasta consumption in America. Marco Polo's writings suggest that noodles were already present in Italy during his time, as he compared Chinese noodles to62 (that) in Italy. The Middle East also played a63(significance) role in noodle history. The oldest written mention of pasta outside China dates back about 1,600 years in the Middle East. Dried noodles were a popular travel food in the region and beyond, making them a likely prospect for spreading the noodle recipe to other parts of64 world.

So who REALLY invented noodles? We may never know-the history of noodles is as complicated as a bowl of pasta. But65 invented them, we're sure glad they did!

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,正在英国参加交换项目,上周六不慎在图书馆遗失一个背包。朋友告诉你校园网登了一则失物招领,请你写封邮件,确认是否是你的背包,内容包括:

Found

Found a grey-coloured bag in the school library on Saturday. It is a bag with not much weight. Owner may please contact 36254927@hotmail.com.

- 1.包的外观;
- 2.包内物品;
- 3.取回方式。

注意:

- 1.写作词数应为 80 个左右;
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear finder,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Before seven o'clock one Saturday morning, a large crowd had already gathered at the stadium. David sat at the starting line, his gloved hands holding his wheelchair. With his heart beating, the boy wondered if he would be able to complete the race. His classmates were all there to support him. From a distance, he could see them holding up big banners(横幅)which screamed: WE ARE WITH YOU! ALL THE WAY, DAVID! Heartened, he smiled and waved back. He was not going to let them down.

Born with a severe condition that left him paralysed(瘫痪)from the waist down. At six, he

underwent several surgeries to improve his condition. As a result, he was able to attend school and even took up sports to help strengthen his bones and muscles. Then, he fell in love with wheelchair racing. Unfortunately, he did not have a lot of coordination(协调)or strength but he had a will to keep going. Once, without warning, his condition took a turn for the worse and it almost destroyed his pursuit of his passion.

One day, David's teachers encouraged him to compete alongside his non-wheelchair schoolmates. Unsure and yet grateful for the opportunity, he thought he should give it a shot. By the time the race was about to begin, the sun had risen. David was glad that he was well prepared. Adjusting the cap on his head and his gloves, David was all ready to protect himself from the heat and the strong strokes to his wheelchair. David's eyes followed the starter who was waving a red flag. As soon as the gun was fired, David was off. The entire stadium erupted into thunderous cheers.

David pushed forward with all his strength, his hands holding the wheels the whole time for the long-distance race. His wheelchair rolled steadily out of the stadium, passing the shop houses. Despite doing everything he could to keep up with the other competitors, David fell behind.

注意:

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

Overhead, the sun continued to burn in the cloudless sky.

He was determined to overcome every single challenge.

2024年省际名校联考二(冲刺卷) 英语参考答案

A 卷选择题答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 BABCA 6-10 CAABC 11-15 BBACA 16-20 CCBBC

第二部分 阅读

21-23 DBB 24-27 DBCB 28-31 CAAD 32-35 DAAC 36-40 EAGBC

第三部分 语言运用

完形填空

41-45 ABD CB 46-50 BCD CA 51-55 AACBD

B 卷选择题答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 BCBAC 6-10 CBBAC 11-15 BBACA 16-20 CCABA

第二部分 阅读

21-23 DBB 24-27 DBCB 28-31 CAAD 32-35 DAAC 36-40 EAGBC

第三部分 语言运用

完形填空

41-45 BDACB 46-50 ACDCB 51-55 DCBAA

A、B 卷非选择题参考答案

语篇填空

56. to think 57. growing 58. ruins 59. was made 60. to
61. eventually 62. those 63. significant 64. the 65. whoever

第四部分 写作

第一节

略。

第二节 One possible version (仅供参考)

Overhead, the sun continued to burn in the cloudless sky. Gradually, David felt tired and thirsty. His head felt as if it were on fire as the sun was burning through his cap, which was consuming his energy. He was beginning to feel weak. As he pushed on, the heated metal of his wheels burned into his hands. With each passing minute, he was breathing harder. Every single push also made his arms and shoulders ache badly. Despite this, he never thought of stopping.

He was determined to overcome every single challenge. Removing his cap and throwing it away, he gathered up all his strength and pushed hard forward. Just at that time, the crowd shouted again, "Go, David, go!" Then, he felt as if he were flying at an unstoppable speed. Ten minutes later, the tape was finally coming into view. Delighted and grateful, he went past the ribbon. The entire stadium was filled with victorious screams because David's persistence paid off.

2024年省际名校联考二(冲刺卷)

英语参考答案详解

第一部分 听力

略

第二部分 阅读

第一节

A篇

【语篇解读】本篇是应用文,主题语境为人与社会。文章介绍了大学考试安排。中期考试通常在正常上课时间进行,但在一些情况下可能会安排在其他时间。期末考试通常在与上课地点相同的房间进行,但也可以安排在额外的房间。教师需提前公布评估方法,期末考试不得超过三小时,成绩需在规定时间内提交。

21. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段第二句 Midterm examination notices and final examination dates and times are published before registering begins. 和 Midterm Examination Guidelines 及 Final Examination Guidelines 中的信息,可知在注册之前发布考试通知是为了让学生提前了解考试时间,方便他们安排自己的课程表,故选 D。

22. B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段第一句 Notice of out-of-class midterm examination dates and times must be published in the Schedule of Classes and on MyUCLA before registration begins. 可知,期中考试日期和时间必须在注册开始之前发布,故选 B。

23. B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三段最后一句 It is the student's responsibility to make sure the final examination times do not conflict by checking the Schedule of Classes. 可知,学生有责任确保期末考试时间不与其他时间冲突,故选 B。

B篇

【语篇解读】本篇是记叙文,主题语境为人与社会。文章介绍了赞比亚的废物艺术家 Frederick Phiri 从艰苦的童年到成为国际知名的废物艺术家的过程。他的童年充满了挑战,但他通过创造雕塑来表达自己的热情,并获得了国际认可。他通过利用废弃金属创作出精美的动物雕塑,展示了他的创造力和决心。现在,他的作品在赞比亚的 Project Luangwa 总部展出,他对未来充满信心,希望继续追求艺术教育,并创作更多精美的作品。

24. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段 Frederick Phiri, known as the junk-art king of Zambia, set out on a remarkable journey at the age of 22 when he began earning an international reputation for being able to make complex and elegant sculptures from deserted metal found in his community. (Frederick phiri 是赞比亚的废品艺术之王:在他 22 岁的时候,他就开始在国际上享有盛名,因为他能够用在他的社区里发现的废金属制作复杂而精美的雕塑。)可知,Phiri 以用废弃材料制作复杂而优雅的雕塑而闻名,因此他以将垃圾转化为宝贵艺术品而著称,故选 D。

25. B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段 His childhood was marked by the loss of his father and his mother leaving him behind, making him under the care of his grandfather. While his grandfather provided for his basic education, Phiri faced financial struggles when he entered secondary school, forcing him to take on various jobs to fund his studies. 可知 Phiri 的童年因父亲的离世和母亲的抛弃而备受打击,这对他的早期生活产生了影响,故选 B。

26. C

【解析】细节理解题。文章第四段 Impressed by his work, Beattie presented Phiri with a challenge: to create art from abandoned waste metal. 说明 Karen Beattie 被 Phiri 的工作所打动,并交给他一个具有挑战性的任务,即利用废弃的金属垃圾创作艺术品,故选 C。

27. B

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章中最后一段,尤其是最后一句 Through creativity and determination, Phiri has turned adversity (逆境) into artistic success, leaving a lasting impact on Zambia's art scene. 可推测出 Phiri 对未来的态度是自信的, 故选 B。

C 篇

【语篇解读】本篇是说明文, 主题语境为人与自我。文章介绍了睡眠对人们的重要性和睡眠过程中身体的各种复杂活动, 包括大脑清理、修复和生长等。科学家正在研究睡眠的奥秘, 并致力于改善睡眠质量。总之, 充足的睡眠对健康和智力至关重要。

28. C

【解析】推理判断题。根据文中第一段最后一句 They have found that during sleep, our brains and bodies do not simply shut down; instead, complex processes unfold. 可知, 本题选 C。

29. A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段第二句、第三句及第四句 It's caused by our biological clock releasing a special chemical signal... the brain senses that it's time to sleep. 可知, “生物钟”主要起到的作用是确定适合睡觉的最佳时机, 故选 A。

30. A

【解析】段落主旨题。文章第三段主要描述了睡眠过程中发生的各种功能和过程。它讨论了身体和大脑如何经历特定的睡眠阶段, 此外, 它强调了睡眠对身体修复、生长和免疫系统功能的重要性, 故选 A。

31. D

【解析】文章结构题。文章围绕人为什么要睡觉 Why do we do it? 及什么引起了睡眠 What causes sleepiness? 进行了说明, 并对睡眠过程进行了描述, D 项符合, 故选 D。

D 篇

【语篇解读】本篇是说明文, 主题语境为人与自然。文章介绍了一项突破性的研究, 首次成功地将犀牛胚胎移植到犀牛体内, 可能拯救濒临灭绝的北方白犀牛亚种。实验使用了南方白犀牛亚种, 并取得了成功。尽管代孕母犀牛去世, 但这一成果仍为北方白犀牛种群的复苏带来了希望。文章同时呼吁保护犀牛免受偷猎和栖息地丧失的威胁。

32. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段 In a groundbreaking achievement, a rhino has successfully undergone embryo (胚胎) transfer, marking the first successful use of a method that holds promise for saving the nearly extinct northern white rhino subspecies. 可知实验的目的是通过成功进行的胚胎移植拯救濒临灭绝的北部白犀牛亚种。这是一种有望拯救该亚种的新方法的首次成功应用, 故选 D。

33. A

【解析】词义猜测题。根据本句 This development offers hope for... 及下文 ...the northern white rhino subspecies is on the edge of extinction. 可推测 rebirth 与 revival (复兴) 意思最接近, 故选 A。

34. A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段 ...the northern white rhino subspecies is on the edge of extinction. 可知北部白犀牛亚种目前处于濒临灭绝的边缘, 故选 A。

35. C

【解析】文章标题题。从文章第一段 In a groundbreaking achievement, a rhino has successfully undergone embryo (胚胎) transfer, marking the first successful use of a method that holds promise for saving the nearly extinct northern white rhino subspecies. 开宗明义, 下文就这项具有突破性意义的成就进行说明, 故选 C。

第二节

【语篇解读】本篇是说明文, 主题语境为人与社会。文章讲述了事情的条理性对生活的重要影响以及如何提高条理性的几个策略。

36. E

【解析】句间关联题。根据空前句可知,有条理可以让生活变得更好,甚至可以变得更成功,此处进一步说明条理性对成功的重要影响,与空前句子意思一致,故选E。

37. A

【解析】句尾总结题。根据空前句意思可知,选择传统的笔和纸的方法,或者利用手机应用程序和电脑软件程序来跟踪任务和接收截止日期的提醒,是为了有效防止遗忘,故选A。

38. G

【解析】句尾总结题。根据小标题 Keep a Schedule 以及段落内容可知,主要讲述合理制定计划来管理时间是有组织并高效完成任务的前提,与G选项内容相符,故选G。

39. B

【解析】句间关联题。根据空前句意思可知,拖延症会带来麻烦,而空后句是改掉拖延症的方法,B选项的策略承上启下,符合题意,故选B。

40. C

【解析】段首主旨题。根据 Set Priorities 以及空后内容可知,把优先的事情写下来,让事情有条理性,这样就不用花时间去想自己要什么,对提升工作效率也是很有帮助的,故选C。

第三部分 语言运用

第一节

【语篇解读】本篇是记叙文,主题语境为人与自我。讲述了 Alia 因错过选课时间,被迫选择绘画课,却在第一次上课时,对绘画有了新的认识。在老师的指点下,Alia 通过画自画像发现了艺术中的科学美。同时,Alia 对绘画的态度也发生了变化,从最先的失望到有所怀疑,最后惊异于绘画的结构和准则。

41. A

【解析】根据上文,Alia 因生病错过了选课。根据“*She had hoped for Biology, but...*”可知她本想选择生物学,但是到她要选的时候这门课已经报满了,full 满满的,故选A。

42. B

【解析】根据上下文可知,Alia 没能选到喜爱的科学类科目,不得不选择绘画课。文章开头提到她来到绘画教室很失望,可知她认为绘画(art)一点也不具有科学性,故选B。

43. D

【解析】根据常识以及下文的提示可知,学生们画自画像时会借助照片和镜子(mirror),故选D。

44. C

【解析】根据本句的正确理解,Alia 瞥了一眼不完整的轮廓,感觉自己就像一只参加狗展的猫,表达出了 Alia 的不适应,glance at sth. 瞥见,故选C。

45. B

【解析】根据故事发展及下文老师所说的话,得知此时老师应该是向她走了过来,指导并示范了如何绘画。approach sb. 向……某人靠近,故选B。

46. B

【解析】根据句意,为了证明(老师所说的每幅肖像都以一个圆圈开头,然后是一系列的线条),他画了一组小而快速的肖像。demonstrate 证明,说明,故选B。

47. C

【解析】见46题解析。

48. D

【解析】根据本句句意,她先画了一个圆圈、一些直线和一个三角形来确定眼睛、鼻子和下巴的位置。故选D。

49. C

【解析】根据故事发展线索,Alia 最开始很失望(disappointed),开始尝试后很不适应(a cat in a dog show),老师示范后,她犹豫地开始了她的自画像,直到完成后有了对绘画结构的新发现。hesitantly 犹豫地,故选C。

50. A

【解析】Alia 开始绘画,从头部开始画(drew)。故选 A。

51. A

【解析】根据本句句意,她用线条画出脸部的五官。feature 意为“面容的一部分(如鼻、口、眼)”,故选 A。

52. A

【解析】根据下文提示,她必须注意每一个细节。一个错误的测量可能会使整个图像失真,这个过程需要耐心和准确性。accuracy 精确性,准确性,故选 A。

53. C

【解析】见 52 题解析。

54. B

【解析】根据句意,测量、研究细节、揭示事物的基本性质——这让她想起了她对科学的热爱。文章第一段提到 Alia 热爱科学的一切,从它使用事实的方式到它如何揭示事物的本质,reveal 揭露;揭示,故选 B。

55. D

【解析】见 54 题解析。

第二节

【语篇解读】本篇是说明文。文章介绍了面条起源的历史,从中国的考古发现到意大利的传说,再到中东的历史文献,探讨了面条传播的历史轨迹。最后,提出了面条起源的谜团。

56. to think

【解析】考查非谓语动词。stop to do sth 停下来去干某事,故填 to think。

57. growing

【解析】考查非谓语动词。并列连词 and 前后动词形式应该一致, and 后为 v-ing, and 前也应为 v-ing, 故填 growing。

58. ruins

【解析】考查名词复数。本句意思是:在中国一个古村落的废墟中,发现了……,ruin 的复数形式 ruins 意思为“废墟、遗址”,故填 ruins。

59. was made

【解析】考查谓语动词。根据上文可知,事情发生在过去,且句子的主语为动作的接受者,因此,应为一般过去时被动语态,故填 was made。

60. to

【解析】考查介词。根据句意可知,商人们把麦子带到了中国,bring...to 把……带到……,故填 to。

61. eventually

【解析】考查副词。副词作状语修饰谓语动词 mastered, 故填 eventually。

62. those

【解析】考查代词。指代前文的 noodles, 故填 those。

63. significant

【解析】考查形容词。空后面有名词 role, 形容词修饰名词作定语, 故填 significant。

64. the

【解析】考查冠词。world 前应该用定冠词, 故填 the。

65. whoever

【解析】考查连词。引导让步状语从句,且在从句中作主语,表示“不论是谁”,故填 whoever。

第四部分 写作(略)