

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15. B. £ 9.18. C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What happened to the man?

- A. He lost his helmet.
B. He broke the traffic rules.
C. His motorcycle broke down.

2. What did the woman forget?

- A. The camping food.
B. The sleeping bags.
C. The flashlight.



3. What does the man suggest the woman do?
- A. Hand in the ring. C
- B. Keep the ring secretly.
- C. Find the administration building.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- A. A club. B B. A game. C. A player.
5. Where are the speakers?
- A. In a bank. B. In a photo studio. C. In a police station.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the probable relationship between the speakers? C
- A. Doctor and patient. B. Friends. C. Husband and wife.
7. What will the woman do next?
- A. Go climbing. B. Call a friend. C. Get some drugs.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man speaker say about the new PE teacher?
- A. He hurt his knee last month.
- B. He entered many competitions.
- C. He didn't sign up for the tournament.
9. Who does the man speaker have confidence in? B
- A. Mr. Wilson. B. Mr. Ryan. C. Mr. Johnson.
10. Why did Ms. Linton refuse to take part in the tournament? B
- A. She is busy. B. She is injured. C. She is uninterested.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man say about the car?
- A. It has run 46,000 miles.
- B. Its air conditioning system is new.
- C. It got scratched(刮坏) in a serious accident.
12. What is the woman dissatisfied with about the car?
- A. The engine. B. The wheel. C. The brakes.
13. How much does the man want for the car?
- A. \$ 5,500. B. \$ 6,000. C. \$ 6,500.



听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man doing?

A. Attending an interview.

B. Giving some suggestions.

C. Promoting his company.

15. What do we know about the man?

A. He grew up in the city.

B. He was the only earner in his family.

C. His parents attached importance to his study.

16. What did the man study at college?

A. Modern medicine.

B. Computer science.

C. Business management.

17. What is the man's attitude toward Susan?

A. Encouraging.

B. Appreciative.

C. Envious.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How did the speaker get to central London?

A. By bus.

B. By subway.

C. On foot.

19. What problem did the speaker encounter in London?

A. Poor visibility.

B. Heavy traffic.

C. Hot weather.

20. What is Winter Wonderland?

A. A Chinese restaurant.

B. A public park.

C. A local fair.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

RESTORE AND REWILD

The 2024 Nature Restoration Law aims to renew and protect 20 percent of the European Union's (EU's) decreased land by 2030. Europe is launching hundreds of bold rewilding initiatives in the following places, which leads to a lot of benefits for wildlife and people.

Apennine

Hunting, poisoning, and traffic accidents endanger some 60 Marsican bears in the central Apennine. Removing outdated fencing helps them move freely and the number of tourists is strictly controlled.



高考直通车
App生成

Kraansvlak

Bison(野牛) introduced to work as landscape engineers, feed on trees invading easily destroyed sand hills. The result: a sustainable ecosystem and habitat.

Koitaajoki

Work to restore 2,500 acres of peatlands(泥炭地) has been beneficial to birds, flood reduction, and ecosystems under the water, aiding fish such as Finland's last natural salmon.

Carpathian Mountains

The government's calling on sustainable tourism leads to decreasing tourist numbers. The region is seeing the return of wildlife to abandoned farmland.

CONSERVATION VS. REWILDING

These two restoration models are guided by different approaches and long-term goals.

	Conservation	Rewilding
Application zone	Smaller, isolated habitats in need of careful management	Large-scale landscape, marginal farmland (边远农田), or postindustrial sites
Approaches	The approach is defensive, involved, human-led	Emphasizes natural processes and hands-off management
Goals	Focuses on monitoring and distribution of endangered species	Boosts rare species

21. What is the intention of launching the Nature Restoration Law?
- A. To protect the world's land. B. To conduct wildlife research.
C. To preserve the EU's declining area. D. To promote biological initiatives.
22. What is the common approach used in Apennine and Carpathian Mountains?
- A. Forbidding hunting. B. Limiting tourist numbers.
C. Dismissing outdated measures. D. Restoring abandoned lands.
23. Which area is more suitable for applying rewilding?
- A. Rich farmland. B. Preindustrial sites.
C. Isolated habitats. D. Wide-ranging landscape.

B

Growing up on the Guanzhong Plain, He Jing didn't start mountaineering until 18. Her first climb, in 2006, was in the Qinling Mountains, and it sparked a passion for the sport.

In 2012, feeling sad for the loss of her grandmother, He attempted her first mountain over 5,000 meters—Mount Siguniang in Sichuan province. The experience provided her with a sense of peace and relief. "As I approached the summit(顶峰) and saw the rosy light on the snow, I found peace and a release from my inner confusion," she recalled.

Since then, He has been devoted to climbing high-altitude peaks. She said,



8,000-meter peak, Mount Cho Oyu, in 2016, using just one bottle of oxygen. Realizing she could handle the extreme altitude (海拔), she decided to attempt future climbs without oxygen, a move partly motivated by cost savings. Climbing without oxygen carries significant risks due to the thin atmosphere at high altitudes. To prepare, He trained strictly, running at least five times a week, climbing 200 flights of stairs with a 20-kilogram load twice weekly, and using an oxygen-restricting mask to simulate high-altitude conditions.

"At altitudes above 8,000 meters, the human brain experiences extreme lack of oxygen, and the body becomes sleepy. I kept telling myself not to fall asleep, as I might never wake up again," she said. Her first successful summit without bottled oxygen came on Sept. 25, 2017, when she reached the top of Mount Manaslu in Nepal.

On Oct. 9 this year, she reached the summit of the 8,027-meter Mount Shishapangma in China's Xizang autonomous region, becoming the first person from China and the third woman in the world to scale all 14 of the world's peaks over 8,000 meters without the use of additional oxygen.

24. What motivated He to attempt her climbing in 2012?

- A. Her enthusiasm for climbing.
- B. Her desire to challenge herself.
- C. Her sorrow for losing her grandmother.
- D. Her determination to handle the extreme altitude.

25. How did He prepare herself for climbing without additional oxygen?

- A. By running four or five times a week.
- B. By training in high-altitude conditions.
- C. By climbing stairs with loads regularly.
- D. By wearing a mask with adequate oxygen.

26. Which of the following words best describe He?

- A. Energetic and sociable.
- B. Determined and passionate.
- C. Demanding and humble.
- D. Strong-willed and friendly.

27. What does He's experience tell us?

- A. Look before you leap.
- B. More haste (匆忙), less speed.
- C. Every cloud has a silver lining.
- D. Where there is a will, there is a way.

We all know that being overweight is not great for your health—it's linked to metabolic (新陈代谢的) diseases like diabetes and cardiovascular (心血管的) problems. But weighing yourself won't tell you all you need to know about your disease risk. A friend of mine is a super-fit marathon runner. She's all lean muscle. And yet according to her body mass index



(BMI), which is a measure of weight relative to height, she's overweight. Which is frankly ridiculous. The BMI is deficient. So what should we be using instead?

First, let's talk about fat—the most demonized of all body components. Fat is stored in adipose tissue (脂肪组织), which has some really important roles. It conserves energy, maintains our body temperature, and serves as a protective layer for our organs. It also produces a whole host of important substances, from hormones that control our appetite to chemicals that influence the way our immune systems work.

However, not all fat is equal. It's the visceral fat—the type surrounding your organs—that is thought to be more harmful to your health, if there's too much of it. Having more visceral fat has been linked to an increased risk of diabetes and cardiovascular disease. (That relationship isn't straightforward either, though; studies have shown that removing this “excess” fat doesn't improve metabolic health.) Either way, having a good idea of how much fat is in your body, and where it is, would be valuable. It might at least give us some idea of our risk of metabolic disorders. There are quite a few different ways of measuring this.

BMI is the most widely adopted. It's the official measure the World Health Organization uses to define overweight and obesity. Unfortunately, it doesn't tell you very much about the fat in your body or how it corresponds to your health. After all, your body weight includes your bones, muscles, blood, and everything else, not just your fat. Instead, Emma Börgeson, who studies cardiometabolic disease at Aarhus University in Denmark, and her colleagues recommend the SAD measure, a measure of the size of a person's belly from back to front.

28. What does the underlined word “deficient” in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Faulty.
- B. Accurate.
- C. Essential.
- D. Worthless.

29. What does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

- A. The types of fat.
- B. The impact of fat.
- C. The functions of fat.
- D. The composition of fat.

30. What can be inferred about the visceral fat?

- A. It is the most harmful fat in the body.
- B. Too much of it may lead to health issues.
- C. It is closely related to metabolic disorders.
- D. Removing it can lower the risk of diseases.

31. What might be discussed in the following paragraphs?

- A. The comparison between the SAD and other measures.
- B. The advantages of using the BMI over other measures.
- C. Personal experiences about the weight loss journeys.
- D. Detailed explanations of the alternative method SAD.



A cyclist pedals down the street. The cyclist's brain takes in information from what he has perceived but can no longer see. The brain sorts through that information—the color, shape and text on signs, for example—and selects what is most important. Based on that, he takes the correct turn and continues on.

Freek Van Ede, cognitive neuroscientist (神经学家) at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, studies attention. He uses a lot of bicycling metaphors. His focus is not on external attention—what someone is looking at or attending to in the moment. Instead, Van Ede is trying to understand what happens inside—how the brain focuses on and grabs exactly what it needs from incoming information to guide future behavior.

Getting a more real-world picture means measuring brain activity in real time, which is why Van Ede uses electro-encephalography (脑电图), paired with eye tracking. In one experiment, participants watched objects briefly appear on a screen. Van Ede found that when a participant was asked to recall something about an object that had been onscreen, their gaze moved quickly toward where the object had been, even though it was no longer there.

That movement was detectable as microsaccades (微跳视)—tiny unconscious movements that your eyes make. When participants shifted their attention to focus on where an object had been, the microsaccades were systematically pulled in the direction of that attention shift.

This discovery opened new opportunities for tracking “the mind’s eye,” Van Ede says, and so decoding what information the brain is using to plan future action.

Van Ede’s lab has used the technique to show that when preparing for the future, the brain doesn’t wait until all the information is in to make a plan. Instead, the brain plans possible actions as each piece of information comes in—even though the brain can select only one plan in the end. Knowing how the brain plans actions could someday help scientists gain an insight into memory disorders or attention problems.

32. How does the author introduce the topic?

A. By making an assumption.

B. By giving a relevant example.

C. By making some contrasts.

D. By listing research data.

33. What does Van Ede’s study concentrate on?

A. Cognitive neuroscience.

B. External environment.

C. Internal attention.

D. Unconscious movements.

34. What can we learn about Van Ede’s experiment?

A. Electro-encephalography is the only method to use.

B. The brain doesn’t plan future action until all information has come in.



- C. Participants fail to recall what they perceived.
 D. Participants' microsaccades correspond to their attention shifts.
35. What aspect may the discovery be applied in?
 A. Decoding all messages in the brain.
 B. Improving cognitive competence.
 C. Knowing some memory problems.
 D. Helping cure certain brain illnesses.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

British libraries are in crisis—again. The UK has lost one in 20 since 2016, with 180 closed in that time, a BBC investigation has revealed. The most disadvantaged areas are around four times more likely to lose a library than the richest. 36

As the educational achievement gap between children from the richest and poorest backgrounds has grown post-COVID, the role that libraries can play in improving the ability to read and stimulating a love of reading couldn't be more vital. 37 The Children's Laureate (荣誉获得者), Frank Cottrell Boyce, stressed their importance for "human contact". His mother used the library as an escape from their limited Liverpool home. For others, it is a shelter from bullying, as one reader told *the Guardian*.

38 The activities offer desperately needed company to isolated parents, as well as inspirations for children. What's more, if you don't have access to the Internet or a printer, if you struggle with English or can't keep warm in winter, libraries are not simply somewhere to borrow books. 39 Above all, homelessness, loneliness, mental health, childcare costs, illiteracy and health education are also some of the challenges that libraries help to deal with as other basic public services have disappeared.

Despite all these benefits, funding for libraries is never a priority, defeated by the more urgent demands of healthcare and schools. 40 Campaigners are trying to put emphasis on that message before it is too late. One thing libraries don't need is more words. They need on-going and considerable funding.

- A. What can you do to help to reopen the libraries?
 B. But concerns about their long-term future remain.
 C. But it is not just books that make them magical places.
 D. Meanwhile, funding for libraries has halved since 2010.
 E. You can even spend a whole day there without buying a cup of tea.
 F. However, properly resourced, they can help relieve the pressures on both.
 G. Where else can you find craft workshops, Lego, and author events, all for



C. Participants fail to recall what they perceived previously.

D. Participants' microsaccades correspond to their attention shifts.

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第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

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

At high school, Sam was the most celebrated troublemaker in his town. He wasn't very talkative, didn't answer questions and got into lots of fights. He had a bad 41 and even some teachers in his school thought that he would 42 nothing. He had skipped many classes, failing almost every subject by the time he entered his senior year, yet was being passed on each year to a higher grade level. Sam was moving on, but 43 not moving up.

Nothing 44 until Sam signed up for ACE training, a program designed to have students become more involved in their communities. After that, he joined the Homeless Project team. He knew something about 45, hunger, and hopelessness. The other students on the team were impressed with his passionate concern and ideas. They 46 Sam co-chairman of the team. However, several teachers 47 to the school principal about his being elected co-chairman, firmly convinced that failure was 48.

Two weeks later, Sam and his friends 49 a group of 70 students in a drive to collect food. They set a school record: collecting 2,854 cans of food in just two hours. It was enough to fill the empty shelves in two neighborhood centers, and the food supported 50 families in the area for 75 days. The local newspaper 51 the event with a full-page article the next day. He was being acknowledged as 52 material.

Afterwards, Sam started 53 at school every day and answered questions from teachers for the first time. Sam is a constant 54 for us that a bird with a broken wing only needs 55. But once it has healed, it can fly higher than the rest.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. effect | B. example | C. reputation | D. character |
| 42. A. challenge | B. accomplish | C. pursue | D. manage |
| 43. A. hardly | B. definitely | C. temporarily | D. specially |
| 44. A. disappeared | B. occurred | C. changed | D. mattered |
| 45. A. liberty | B. priority | C. shelter | D. poverty |
| 46. A. called | B. defined | C. elected | D. found |
| 47. A. proposed | B. protested | C. appealed | D. spoke |
| 48. A. unpredictable | B. unbelievable | C. unavoidable | D. unbearable |
| 49. A. urged | B. led | C. instructed | D. encouraged |
| 50. A. remote | B. ready | C. needy | D. small |
| 51. A. advertised | B. covered | C. discovered | D. tracked |
| 52. A. citizenship | B. membership | C. leadership | D. scholarship |
| 53. A. showing up | B. taking off | C. breaking down | D. showing off |
| 54. A. reminder | B. warning | C. lesson | D. signal |
| 55. A. replacing | B. unfolding | C. fixing | D. adjusting |



第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The history of incense(香) in China dates back to the Spring and Autumn Period (770—476 BC) and the Warring States Period (475—221 BC), 56 it was used for ceremonial and religious purposes. The Song Dynasty (960—1279) saw incense evolve into an elegant art form 57 (know) as *xiangdao*, or “the way of incense”, which 58 (involve) making and enjoying incense in a mindful manner then.

A growing number of Chinese youths are being drawn to the 59 (spirit) and healing aspects of Chinese incense, which they see as a way to relieve the stress of modern life.

Wang Siran, who works and lives in Xi'an, Shaanxi province, values incense burning for its aesthetics (美学). “The floating 60 (trail) of smoke, along with the delicate, minimalistic incense burners, make incense 61 visually pleasing addition to my home, introducing an element of traditional Chinese culture,” she said.

Wang learned about the use of Chinese incense from social media platforms, where influential bloggers share images and videos of their incense ceremonies, 62 (detail) the types of incense they use, traditions around burning it, 63 its benefits for mental well-being. Wang said Xi'an's ancient attractions draw Sinophiles(喜爱中国者) to the city, 64 coffee shops, bookstores and restaurants using Chinese incense to attract customers.

Just like *hanfu*, which is popular among young Chinese, the use of incense represents a bridge between the past and present, allowing them 65 (slow) down, find calm and reconnect with a piece of their heritage.

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, 在口语课上, 外教 Mike 组织同学们讨论“能否在英语学习中使用翻译笔”。请你代表小组做总结发言, 内容包括:

(1) 小组观点;

(2) 陈述理由。

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。



Hello, everyone. It is an honor to represent our group in summarizing our discussion.

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 I thought I needed to get rid of my Southern accent, I was proud of my heritage. As a child, there was no sound I loved more than my grandmother's accent: thick, sweet, warm. She used to tell me, "Girl, don't forget where you come from." My own voice reflected my family's past and present—part northern Mississippi, part Tennessee delta, all southern.

As I grew up, I began to realize that outside of our region, southerners were often dismissed as uncultured and uneducated, ignorant and narrow-minded. I was ready to leave behind my tiny town and started a new life in some far-off big cities. I thought I would have to talk less country. So I killed a piece of myself. I am ashamed of it, but I am more ashamed that I tried to kill that part of someone else.

I met Emily in college, who was also a southerner. She worked for the student newspaper, where I spent most of my waking hours, and we became friends. Unlike me, she embraced her roots.

Emily was two years younger. I knew she cared about my opinion. I advised her to be more like me, abandoning her accent. During my senior year, Emily and I participated in a speech contest. After Emily, it was my turn, but I was fully confident about my accent. I took it upon myself to "help" Emily prepare for it, concentrating on training her pronunciation.

"I," I said, firmly.



"Ahye," Emily responded, helplessly. I could tell she tried her best to bite off the extra syllable, but she failed. Frustrated, she tossed aside her glasses. "I quit. I don't think I have to get rid of my accent for the presentation. If they want to laugh, so be it!"

I had told myself I was helping her. Now I was not sure.

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。

Then came the day when Emily delivered her speech.

Suddenly, my grandmother's words hit me.



高考直通车
App生成

湖南省 2025 届高三九校联盟第一次联考

英语参考答案

命题学校:岳阳市一中 审题学校:双峰县一中

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

【语篇导读】文章介绍了欧洲四个地方的自然保护措施,并介绍了其新方法与传统保护措施的不同之处。

21. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“The 2024 Nature Restoration Law aims to renew and protect 20 percent of the European Union’s(EU’s) decreased land by 2030.”可知,该法案是为了保护欧盟地区减少的土地。故选 C。

22. B 细节理解题。根据 Apennine 部分中的“the number of tourists is strictly controlled”和 Carpathian Mountains 部分中的“The government’s calling on sustainable tourism leads to decreasing tourist numbers.”可知,两地都是要通过减少游客来保护自然环境。故选 B。

23. D 细节理解题。根据表格“Application zone”部分中“Rewilding”对应的内容可知,大规模土地为适用再野生措施的地区。故选 D。

【语篇导读】本文为记叙文,主题为“人与自然”。一名 36 岁的中国女性带着对登山的热爱,经过自己不懈的努力,成为中国首位无氧登顶 14 座 8000 米以上高峰的女性,同时也是世界第三位完成这一壮举的女性攀登者。

24. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句可得出答案。

25. C 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句可得出答案。

26. B 推理判断题。纵观全文,尤其根据第一段最后一句可知,主人公对登山抱有热情;根据第三段对她的训练过程和第四段对她登山过程的描述可知,她坚定果敢。

27. D 推理判断题。纵观全文内容可知 D 选项“有志者事竟成”正确。A 选项“三思而后行”;B 选项“欲速则不达”;C 选项“每个逆境中都存在一线希望/黑暗中总有一线光明”。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主题为“人与自我”。文章讨论了体重与健康风险的关系,指出仅依赖体重指数(BMI)来评估健康是不够的。尽管 BMI 被广泛使用,但它无法准确反映体内脂肪的分布,尤其是内脏脂肪对代谢疾病的影响。文章强调了解脂肪的量和位置的重要性,推荐使用矢状腹径(SAD)作为更有效的健康指标,以更全面地评估肥胖与疾病的关系。

28. A 词义猜测题。根据画线词前文的“frankly ridiculous”和后文的“So what should we be using instead?”可知,deficient 肯定不是褒义词,排除 B、C 两个选项;D. worthless“一文不值”太绝对化。故选 A。

29. C 段落大意题。根据第二段第二句“Fat is stored in adipose tissue(脂肪组织), which has some really important roles.”可知,这一段主要在讲脂肪的功能。

30. B 推理判断题。根据第三段第二句“It’s the visceral fat ... that is thought to be more harmful to your health, if there’s too much of it.”可知,过多的内脏脂肪可能会导致健康问题。

31. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“... and her colleagues recommend the SAD measure, a measure of the size of a person’s belly from back to front.”可知,下文可能会进一步介绍 SAD 这一测量方法。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章首先通过骑自行车这样一个相关的例子来引出范·埃德的研究重点：内部注意力，即大脑如何集中注意力，从传入的信息中准确地获取所需信息，以指导接下来的行为。范·埃德使用脑电图，配合眼睛跟踪这种技术来进行研究。研究结果表明，在为未来做准备时，大脑不会等到所有信息都到位才开始制定计划。相反，当每条信息进入大脑时，大脑就会计划可能采取的行动，即使大脑最终只能选择一项计划。

32. B 推理判断题。根据第一、二段可知，认知神经科学家范·埃德使用了很多与骑自行车有关的比喻。作者通过这个相关的例子，来引出范·埃德关于注意力的研究。

33. C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“His focus is not on external attention—what someone is looking at or attending to in the moment. Instead, Van Ede is trying to understand what happens inside”可知，范·埃德的研究重点不是外部注意力，即一个人当下正在看或关注的内容。相反，他试图了解内部所发生的，即内部注意力。

34. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“When participants shifted their attention to focus on where an object had been, the microsaccades were systematically pulled in the direction of that attention shift. (当研究参与者将注意力转移到物体的位置时，微跳视会系统地被拉向注意力转移的方向。)”可知，D 选项正确。

35. C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Knowing how the brain plans actions could someday help scientists gain an insight into memory disorders or attention problems. (知道大脑如何计划行动可能有一天会帮助科学家了解记忆障碍或注意力问题。)”可知，C 选项正确。

【语篇导读】本文为说明文，主题为“人与社会”。文章指出了英国图书馆陷入了困境，接连倒闭了许多家，并且政府投入到图书馆的经费也削减了近一半。文章通过强调图书馆的各种有意义的功能和不可或缺的作用，向公众呼吁用更多的资金来支持图书馆。

36. D 段尾设空。根据前文“英国图书馆又一次陷入了困境。据英国广播公司(BBC)调查，自 2016 年以来，英国已经有大约 1/20 的图书馆被迫关闭，共计 180 家。而最贫困地区的图书馆关闭率是最富裕地区的四倍左右。”可知，空前讲述的是图书馆陷入困境的现状，因此 D 选项“与此同时，自 2010 年以来，图书馆的经费已被削减至原来的一半”符合语境，并且与最后一段的最后一句呼吁公众来资助图书馆相呼应。

37. C 段中设空。根据前文“新冠疫情之后，随着最富裕家庭与最贫困家庭儿童之间的教育成就差距不断扩大，图书馆在提升阅读能力和培养阅读兴趣方面的作用愈发关键”以及空后“儿童文学桂冠作家弗兰克·科特雷尔·博伊斯强调，图书馆在‘人际交往’中的重要作用。图书馆曾是他的母亲从空间狭小的利物浦家逃出的避风港。一位读者告诉《卫报》，对于其他人来说，图书馆更是逃离欺凌的庇护所”可知，图书馆还有除了阅读识字方面以外的其他功能。此处需要有转折，将话题转至图书馆其他的作用，因此选择 C“然而，图书馆的魅力远不止于书籍本身”。

38. G 段首设空。由后文的“The activities”“parents”和“children”可知，G 选项符合所指代的内容，主要讲述图书馆举办的各种活动——“除了图书馆，你还可以在哪里免费参加手工艺坊、玩乐高以及作者活动呢？”

39. E 段中设空。根据前文“如果你无法上网或者没有打印机，如果你英语不好或者在寒冬中难以抵御严寒，图书馆不仅仅是一个借书的地方”以及后文的“Above all”开始讲图书馆其他的好处可知，此空还在接着前文的话题在讲述图书馆的优点，因此选择 E“你甚至无需花钱点一杯茶，就可以在图书馆待上一整天”。

40. F 段中设空。前文在讲述“尽管图书馆有这么多的好处，但由于有医疗保健以及学校等更为紧迫的需求，资助图书馆永远不是优先事项”。后文的“that message”的指代对象应该也是资助图书馆，而且在所选择的句子中必然会出现，因此选择 F“然而，如果可以得到充足的资源支持，图书馆完全有能力缓解这两方面的压力”。F 选项中的“both”也与上文的“healthcare and schools”相呼应。

【语篇导读】本文为记叙文，主题为“人与自我”。文章讲述了学习上不被同学和老师看好的坏孩子山姆发挥自己的长处，参加学校里的一个项目，带领其他同学收集食物，帮助有困难的家庭，从而得到他人的认可，改变自身的故事。这个故事提醒我们，一只需要被修复的折翼之鸟一旦痊愈，就能飞得比其他的鸟都高。

41. C 根据前后文语境可知，山姆在校表现不好，因此名声很差。

42. B 根据句意可知，甚至有老师认为山姆会一事无成。

43. B 根据句意可知，山姆是在前进，但肯定不是在进步。

44. C 直到山姆报名参加了一个项目培训，一切才有改变。



45. D 山姆参加了一个“无家可归”的项目。因为这个项目,他对贫穷、饥饿和绝望有所了解。
46. C 根据前文团队中的其他学生对山姆的热情和想法印象深刻可知,此处是指他们推选山姆为该队的联合主席。
47. B 根据前文老师对山姆的不认可,以及“However”可知,此处应是有老师抗议他被选举为联合主席,坚定地认为他的失败无可避免。
48. C 解析同上。
49. B 两个星期后,山姆和他的朋友们带领 70 名学生参加了一项收集食物的活动。
50. C 根据句意可知,收集到的食物应该是照顾有需要的、贫困的家庭。needy“贫困的、贫穷的”。
51. B 根据句意可知,当地报纸用整版的文章报道了这一事件。cover“报道、电视报道”。
52. C 根据前文山姆被推选为联合主席并带领同学们收集食物的成功事例可知,他被公认为是当领导的料。
53. A 呼应前文说明山姆的改变。山姆开始每天出现在学校,第一次回答老师的问题。
54. A 山姆的故事提醒我们,一只需要被修复的折翼之鸟,一旦痊愈,就能飞得比其他的鸟都高。reminder“提醒人的事物”。
55. C 解析同上。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。新一代的中国年轻人用传统的仪式——熏香,来缓解现代生活的压力、找到平静并与自己国家的文化遗产重新建立联系。

56. when 考查非限制性定语从句。中国香的历史可以追溯到春秋时期(公元前 770—公元前 476 年)和战国时期(公元前 475—公元前 221 年),在当时它被用于仪式和宗教目的。先行词是“the Spring and Autumn Period (770—476 BC) and the Warring States Period (475—221 BC)”,在从句中作时间状语,应用关系副词 when 引导。
57. known 考查非谓语动词。此处动词过去分词 known 作后置定语。宋朝(960—1279)见证了香发展成为一种精致的艺术形式,被称为香道,或“香之路”,它包括以一种专注方式制作和享受香。be known as ... “作为……而出名”。
58. involved 考查谓语动词的时态。由句子前半部分“The Song Dynasty (960—1279) saw incense evolve into an elegant art form...”可知,这是宋朝时的情况,而且从句中也有明确的时间状语“then”,所以此空使用过去时态(involved)。
59. spiritual 考查词形变化。由句子结构可知,这里的词应与 healing 并列,故使用形容词 spiritual。越来越多的中国年轻人被中国熏香的精神和治疗方面所吸引,他们认为这是缓解现代生活压力的一种方式。
60. trails 考查名词的单复数。根据“飘来的一缕缕烟以及精致、极简的香炉使香成为我家视觉上令人愉悦的补充,融入了现代装饰,同时引入了中国传统文化的元素。”这句话的结构,以及句子的谓语动词形式可以推出这里应该是复数名词,所以此处用“trails”。
61. a 考查冠词。“使香成为我家视觉上令人愉悦的补充”这里缺少不定冠词。“a visually pleasing addition to my home”作宾语补足语。
62. detailing 考查非谓语动词。detail 作动词用,表示详细介绍。现在分词 detailing 作伴随状语。有影响力的博主分享他们的熏香仪式的图片和视频,详细描述他们使用的香的类型,熏香的仪式,以及它对心理健康的好处。
63. and 考查并列连词。“the types of incense they use”“traditions around burning it”“its benefits for mental well-being”为三个并列的名词结构。
64. with 考查 with 复合结构。西安的古老景点吸引着中国人来到这座城市,咖啡店、书店和餐馆都使用中国的熏香来吸引顾客。
65. to slow 考查非谓语动词。allow sb. to do sth.

第四部分 写作

第一节

【参考范文】

Hello, everyone. It is an honor to represent our group in summarizing our discussion. Our group strongly supports the use of translation pens in English learning. We believe that this device offers



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that can significantly enhance the learning experience.

Firstly, translation pens are incredibly portable and convenient to use. They can be carried anywhere, allowing learners to access translations instantly. Secondly, by offering immediate feedback, translation pens can improve learning efficiency, which is particularly beneficial to beginners. Additionally, they can also be of great help in practicing reading and writing skills by providing real-time translation support.

In conclusion, when used as a supplementary tool to support, rather than replace active language practice, with the portability and real-time translation capabilities, translation pens are a valuable tool for English learners.

【评分细则】

总体上从内容、语言和结构三个维度给分。

1. 内容分(9分)

必须涵盖以下内容:

- (1)表明立场:说明小组的观点,2分;
- (2)陈述理由:至少两点理由,4分;
- (3)总结观点:对观点进行总结,3分;

2. 语言分(4分)

建议评分标准:

- (1)语言准确,用词恰当,符合语用原则,有较复杂句型给3~4分;
- (2)有较明显拼写或简单语法错误给1~2分;
- (3)词不达意,没有完整可读句给0~1分。

3. 结构和书写(2分)

结构清楚,必须分段。书写工整,不影响阅读,即可得满分2分。注意:满分作文必须书写工整。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第六档(13~15分)

完全完成试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致。具备较强的语言运用能力。

——有效地使用语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到预期的写作目的。

参照第六档评分标准,视被评作文的不足程度酌情按下面档次评分:

第五档(10~12分)

完全完成试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉1~2个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂的语法结构或词汇所致。

——使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。

达到预期的写作目的。

第四档(7~9分)

基本完成试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。

——使用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。



整体而言,基本达到预期的写作目的。

第三档(4~6分)

未适当完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,且影响对写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺乏连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第二档(1~3分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

——明显漏掉主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题的要求。

——语法结构单调,词汇项目有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,且影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(0分)

——未能传达给读者任何信息:内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

第二节

【参考范文】

Then came the day when Emily delivered her speech. Hands trembling and face pale, Emily glanced around, from which I could tell a surge of tension took hold of her. At the thought of what the audience would react when hearing her accent, my heart pounded wildly. "Come on Emily! You can make it!" I murmured. Hardly had Emily started her speech with her signature accent when some people sniggered and whispered, but Emily just continued her speech with a louder voice and a firm tone. Gradually, immersed in her speech, the audience were impressed with her confidence and enthusiasm. After her speech, a stormy applause broke out.

Suddenly, my grandmother's words hit me. "Girl, don't forget where you come from." I couldn't help thinking as a child, it was my grandmother's accent that I loved more than anything else. Weighed down by guilt and regret, I realized how unreasonable it was to abandon my accent, which reflected my past and present. With quick and light footsteps, Emily rushed to me, hugged me tightly, and said softly, "Embrace your roots. Be proud of it!" Having heard what she said, I nodded firmly with tears blurring my eyes, promising not to get rid of it. I mounted the platform and spoke, using my southern accent, thick, sweet and warm.

【语篇导读】小时候“我”以自己的南方口音为傲,祖母也告诉“我”不要忘本,但随着长大,“我”想摆脱口音。“我”在学校认识同样来自南方的埃米莉。她对于自己口音的热爱和在演讲比赛中表现出来的自信让“我”摆脱了口音羞耻,勇敢展现自我。

【续写思路】

由续写第一段首句内容可知,第一段可描写埃米莉上台前的紧张,上台后观众的反应(有些人可以是嘲笑,可以是不理解,可以交头接耳,凸显她的南方口音让人一下子不适应即可);也可以描写“我”的紧张,不确定观众是否能接受。最后埃米莉通过自己的自信,给观众留下深刻印象,掌声雷动。

由续写第二段段首句内容可知,第二段可描写在“我”想起了祖母之前说的话,“不要忘本”时,自己有些内疚并反思之前的行为。埃米莉比完赛后来到了“我”身边鼓励“我”,让“我”对自己的口音要有自信,最后成功让“我”悦纳自己的口音,勇敢上台展现自我。

【评分说明】

本题总分为25分,按五个档次进行评分。

评分时,主要从续写情节内容、语言表达和过渡衔接三个方面考虑,具体为:



1. 续写的完整性以及与原文情境的融洽度;
2. 使用词汇、句型和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性;
3. 上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性;
4. 单词拼写和标点符号也要予以考虑;书写较差,酌情扣分。

【评分细则】

1. 写作思路可开放式作答(不限定范文为唯一写作思路);
2. 按照五个档次评分规则进行给分;
3. 学生只要作答思路完整,表达准确,卷面整洁也可按照第五档给高分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档(21~25 分)

- 创造了丰富、合理的内容,富有逻辑性,续写完整,与原文情境融洽度高。
- 使用了恰当且多样的词汇和语法结构,可能有个别小错,但完全不影响理解。
- 有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构清晰,意义连贯。

第四档(16~20 分)

- 创造了比较丰富、合理的内容,比较有逻辑性,续写比较完整,与原文情境融合度较高。
- 使用了比较恰当、多样的词汇和语法结构,可能有些许错误,但不影响理解。
- 比较有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构比较清晰,意义比较连贯。

第三档(11~15 分)

- 创造了基本合理的内容,有一定的逻辑性,续写基本完整,与原文情境相关。
- 使用了简单的词汇和语法结构,有一定错误或不恰当之处,但基本不影响理解。
- 基本有效地使用了语句间衔接手段,全文结构基本清晰,意义基本连贯。

第二档(6~10 分)

- 内容或逻辑上有一些重大问题,续写不够完整,与原文情境有一定程度脱节。
- 所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误较多,影响理解。
- 未能有效地使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不够清晰,意义不够连贯。

第一档(1~5 分)

- 内容或逻辑上有较多重大问题,或有部分内容抄自原文,续写不完整,与原文情境基本脱节。
- 所使用的词汇有限,语法结构单调,错误很多,严重影响理解。
- 几乎没有使用语句间衔接手段,全文结构不清晰,意义不连贯。

不得分(0 分)

未作答;所写内容太少或无法看清以致无法判断;所写内容全部抄自原文或与题目要求完全不相关。

听力材料

Text 1

W: Hey, put on your motorcycle helmet. Remember to wait for my signal before you cross the street.

M: Er. I ran out of the house so fast in the morning. I forgot it.

W: Then you have to pay \$ 50 for your carelessness. (1)

Text 2

W: Let's make sure we have everything. Hiking boots? Check. Sleeping bags? Check. A camping stove? Check.

M: What about a flashlight?

W: I knew we were forgetting something. (2) At least we remembered the food, though.

Text 3

W: I found an expensive diamond ring in the restroom this morning.

M: If I were you, I would turn it in to the Security office. (3) It is behind the administration



Text 4(第4题为主旨大意题)

M: Nancy, do you know Joey who lives in your community? I heard he just won a tennis game.

W: Yes, he has been training at a tennis club since he was a kid. His hard work finally paid off!

Text 5(第5题为推断题)

W: What documents do I need to open a savings account?

M: A photocopy of your identification card and your passport.

W: I have everything right here.

M: Great! Then fill in this form.

Text 6(第6题为推断题)

M: Achoo, where is the tissue?

W: Oh, here it is. You look pale. What's wrong?

M: I am feeling out of sorts! I have a runny nose and a sore throat. I think I've caught a cold!

W: How come?

M: I got caught in the rain when I picked up Karl from school yesterday.

W: You should drink more warm water and take some medicine. We have planned to climb the mountains this Saturday. It seems that the plan is going to go up in smoke.

M: Don't worry. You can still go with your friends. Why not ring Sara up?

W: I'd prefer to enjoy a family outing. Just lie down on the bed. **I'll go fetch the medicine box.** (7)

◆out of sorts 身体不适;心情烦恼

◆go up in smoke 告吹;成泡影;破灭

Text 7

W: **Have you heard that Mr. Wilson will be our new PE teacher?** (8)

M: **Yes, it's said that he participated in lots of national championships.** (8) But he had a knee injury last year.

W: Really? Then why is he still going to take part in the teachers' tournament next month?

M: That's a good question. I have no idea. **As for the tournament, I think our math teacher, Mr. Ryan, will be the star of the competition. He's much younger, and he disciplined himself to exercise at least three times a week.** (9)

W: But he fell and sprained his ankle last month. Hopefully that won't be a problem.

M: He has fully recovered. A biology teacher and two IT teachers also signed up for the tournament. **The principal, Mr. Johnson, encouraged Ms. Linton to take part, but she refused. If she weren't fully occupied with work, we would see her play in the tournament.** (10)

Text 8

W: Let's get down to business. How old is your car?

M: **Four years old, with 46,000 miles on it. It has power windows, automatic locks, a car audio system, air conditioning, and new tires.**

W: I see. **Well, was that scratch from a car accident?**

M: **No, I got it when parking.** (11)

W: Can I take a test drive?

M: Sure.

W: **Okay, the wheel works well. The brakes are OK. However, the engine doesn't sound good.** (12) Anyway, what's your asking price? \$5,500?

M: I will take it to a garage for a thorough check. **If everything is fine, I think \$6,500 would be good.** (13)

W: Come on. There is a scratch. And I'm not sure if it had a serious accident. Let's make a deal—\$6,000, okay?



M: I'm sorry I can't accept that.

W: Well, give me a call if you change your mind.

Text 9(第 14 题为推断题)

W: Today we are honored to have a representative of our Top Ten Outstanding Figures. So Mr. Wang, can you tell us something about your early life?

M: Of course. I grew up in a poor family in a remote area far from the city. My mother took care of my sick grandparents and young children, so my father was the only earner. **Although life was very tough, my parents always talked me into keeping on learning.** (15)

W: That's really remarkable. What did you major in at university?

M: **My father advised me to learn computer science, while my mom suggested business management.** (16) But I have a strong passion for modern medicine.

W: Oh, it seems that you didn't follow their advice.

M: **Actually, my dad persuaded me.** (16) I got a scholarship due to outstanding academic results in college and I started my own business after my first son was born. **Susan helped me a lot, not only in dealing with company affairs, but also in educating the kids. I'm grateful to her, and I want to give her a surprise at our 10th anniversary party.** (17)

W: Wow, she will definitely feel happy.

Text 10

W: Hello, my name's Sophia. In today's video, I'm going to show you my last trip to London. Let's go! **Although the underground is the fastest way into central London, my family and I decided to take the bus so we could look out of the window while we were traveling.** (18) **Unfortunately, it was a bit foggy and gray. We couldn't see very well when we were on the London Eye.** (19) Even though the weather was bad, it didn't stop us from having a good time. The weather in London changes all the time. You can experience the four seasons all in one week! Winter in London is my favorite time of the year. There are lots of Christmas trees and beautiful lights everywhere. **Moreover, there are also many fairs then. Winter Wonderland in Hyde Park is one of the most popular ones in London, which is appealing to me.** (20) Anyway, after a day of walking around and exploring, we decided to eat out in a Chinese restaurant. London is multicultural, with cuisines from all over the world. I hope you enjoy following me around London. Please comment below and let me know what your favorite part is. Thanks again for watching today. Bye!

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