



7. What is the man's advice to the woman?

- A. Checking her phone.                      B. Taking an umbrella.                      C. Asking her assistant.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What happened to the woman's story?

- A. It was copied.                              B. It was stolen.                              C. It was lost.

9. Why does the man advise the woman to eat something?

- A. To cheer her up.                              B. To recall her story.                              C. To kill her time.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. When will the man graduate?

- A. In a week.                                      B. In three months.                                      C. In a year.

11. What does the woman suggest the man do before graduation?

- A. Borrow some money.                              B. Get a part-time job.                              C. Keep studying.

12. What has the woman started doing?

- A. Looking for full-time jobs.  
B. Working as a teacher.  
C. Applying for jobs.

13. What does the man expect to do?

- A. To translate.                                      B. To teach.                                      C. To do engineering.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the man doing?

- A. Preparing for a meeting.                              B. Exercising.                                      C. Cooking.

15. How does the woman feel about the man's weight loss?

- A. Serious.    B. Surprised.    C. Hopeful.

16. How does the man go to work now?

- A. By bike.    B. By bus.    C. By subway.

17. What will the man do to help the woman?

- A. Avoid junk food.                                      B. Drive her everywhere.                                      C. Lend her a book.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is the speaker talking to?

- A. Students.    B. Teachers.    C. Parents.

19. What is important to a good class according to the speaker?

- A. Interesting teaching methods.

B. Students' class performance.

C. Teachers' attitude toward it.

20. What can the listeners do if they are dissatisfied with the material?

A. Pay 25 dollars for the service.

B. Contact the speaker to change new ones.

C. Keep the material and take their money back.

## 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

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) facilities have the primary purpose of supporting MIT's educational and research programs as well as serving the local community, the nation and the world. Access to the MIT Libraries is a privilege extended to the members of the MIT community of faculty, students, staff and their families. Visitors can access the libraries' resources for scholarly, research and educational purposes.

The MIT Libraries' use policies are consistent with current MIT campus policies.

#### **Principles for Library Use**

Library users and staff will interact with mutual respect and consideration. Library users will

- Respect private and Institute property
- Obey all Institute and libraries' policies, licensing and contractual agreements
- Show valid (有效的) identification upon request
- Use the MIT Libraries' resources (content, equipment or facilities) safely and

appropriately

#### **Prohibited Behaviors**

Behaviors that threaten personal safety or the security of personal or Institute property.

Behaviors that disturb the activities of other library users or staff, including excessive (过度的) noise, cell phones, music and rudeness.

Alcohol and smoking—as detailed in MIT's Policy on Substance Use.

The MIT Libraries may limit or refuse individuals or groups who fail to follow these guidelines. Interpretation of policies or guidelines is at the decision of the MIT Libraries' staff.

#### **The General Hour Rules**

Weekdays: Libraries typically operate from early morning to late evening, with extended

hours during examinations.

Weekends: Reduced hours are offered, with generally later opening and earlier closing times.

Special hours may apply during holidays, breaks and summer. Some libraries may close entirely, while others operate on limited schedules.

Users are advised to consult the library website for the most current information on specific hours, closures and exceptions.

21. Why is the privilege of access to the MIT Libraries extended to staff families?

- A. To enlarge research field.
- B. To promote MIT's academic pursuit.
- C. To connect with the local community.
- D. To offer better service as public resources.

22. What behavior would result in restricted access?

- A. Respecting private property.
- B. Using library resources for essays.
- C. Inquiring about checking out books.
- D. Enjoying music with speakers.

23. Which of the following belongs to the libraries' hour rules?

- A. Earlier opening on weekends.
- B. Users should consult the library website on specific hours.
- C. Longer hours during exam sessions on weekdays.
- D. Staying open around the clock during holidays.

### B

Traveling seemed like falsehood to me. I grew tired of backpackers expressing too much praise about how petting a baby elephant in Thailand “transformed” them. Globe-traveling to me held no more promise than finding a few bills in the pocket of an old coat. I needed something deeper than an Eat, Play, Love moment.

One day, Vasilis, my Greek best friend, reminded me of our decade-old promise: After our final exams, I would visit his hometown in Athens. Maybe, it was time to make good on that promise. I finally boarded the plane. Vasilis picked me up at the airport. I smiled, thinking how improbable this moment seemed all those years ago.

The decade-long wait proved to be well worth it. Every step through the ancient streets revealed new wonders. However, none of them truly mattered. What would forever alter my

perception of travel was a chance encounter with a local.

Vasilis and I were wandering Athens when a special sound caught our attention—a rhythmic clinking disturbing the quietness of the residential street. Curiously, we followed the sound to a humble workshop. Inside, a welder (焊工) gave no mind to our presence behind him. He wore no flashy protective suit—this was just another day for him, another dance with fire and metal that had become second nature. Under the sunshade, his orange cat rested in the comforting warmth.

As the man continued welding, I felt a bit of envy. I envied his peace and contentment. I admired the simplicity he embodied. I imagined the welder happy, finding fulfillment in his craft and returning to his loving family. The moment moved me to tears. Leaving the workshop, rain blending with tears, I realized how easily life's poetry could pass unnoticed.

Home again in Montreal, I stop simply pursuing better things, better experiences and better people that are never grasped. I realize the real journey is inward—to appreciate life's ordinary magic. That surely beats petting any baby elephant. I may not have returned home “transformed”, but I'll always think of the welder and his cat.

24. Why did the author feel uneasy when it came to traveling?

- A. For her shortage of adequate funds.
- B. For her discomfort about dietary habits.
- C. For the danger of petting baby animals.
- D. For the overstatement of travel's effects.

25. What caused the author to go to Athens?

- A. Meeting a commitment.
- B. Exploring the unique landscape.
- C. Receiving further education.
- D. Escaping from the current life.

26. What does the underlined word “poetry” in paragraph 5 probably refer to?

- A. Ordinary magic.
- B. Petting a baby elephant.
- C. Spirit of craftsmanship.
- D. Rain mixing with tears.

27. What does the author want to tell us?

- A. True friendship lasts forever.
- B. Globe-traveling shapes a better self.
- C. The ordinary makes extraordinary.
- D. The pursuit of happiness never stops.

### C

University of Delaware researcher Jing Gao, and his colleague Melissa Bukovsky

investigated how changes in urban land and population will affect future populations' exposure to weather extremes under climate conditions at the end of the 21st century.

The researchers looked at urban areas across the continental United States, including cities large and small, with various development densities and in different climate regions. They used a data-driven model developed by Gao to predict how urban areas across the country will grow by 2100, based on development trends observed over the past 40 years. The research team considered how these urban land changes might affect weather extremes. They then analyzed how many people would be exposed to these extremes under different climate and urban development conditions at the end of the century.

The research team's simulations showed that at the end of the 21st century, how a city is laid out or organized spatially, often called an urban land pattern, has the potential to reduce populations' exposure to future weather extremes, even for heat waves under very high urban expansion rates.

These findings differ from current common perceptions. For example, existing literature in this area has almost exclusively focused on limiting the amount of urban land development, Gao said. In contrast, the new findings from this research encourage researchers and practitioners from a wide range of related fields to reconsider how cities are designed and built so that they can be in harmony with their regional natural surroundings and more resilient (有适应力的) to potential climate risks over the long run.

The researchers are working to identify specific characteristics about the spatial arrangement of a city that can make it more—or less—resilient to future weather extremes. Identifying these patterns can help guide development that is more sustainable in the face of increasing instances of extreme weather. Through their efforts, the research team hopes to provide practical suggestions for how to design and build urban areas that reduce their residents' exposure to weather extremes in the long run.

28. What is the data-driven model based on?

- A. Weather extremes.
- B. Development trends.
- C. Current common perceptions.
- D. Harmony with nature.

29. What has present literature primarily focused on regarding urban development?

- A. Enhancing urban service.
- B. Optimizing urban layout.
- C. Dividing urban areas into small sections.
- D. Restricting the urban land development.

30. Why do the researchers stress the spatial layout of a city?

- A. To avoid heat waves in the future.
- B. To promote its economic growth.
- C. To transform its cultural development.
- D. To protect residents from future weather extremes.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Predicting urban development
- B. Assessing future weather extremes
- C. Designing cities for 21st-century weather
- D. Analyzing specific characteristics of future cities

#### D

Social robots are increasingly becoming part of daily life. A key aspect of their design is their ability to interact with humans comfortably. This includes their mode of communication. However, some questions arise: Should these robots use a familiar accent or dialect, or should they stick to a standard language?

To test the impact of dialect use on robot acceptance, the scientists invited 120 people living in Berlin or Brandenburg to take an online survey. They asked participants to watch videos in which a robot using a male human voice spoke in either standard German or the Berlin dialect, which is considered working-class and is sometimes used by media to give an informal, friendly impression. The scientists asked participants to rate the robot's trustworthiness and competence, and to fill out a demographic questionnaire including age, gender, how long they'd lived in Berlin, how well they spoke the Berlin dialect, and how often they used it. The survey automatically recorded the type of device that participants used to view the videos—a phone, a tablet or a computer.

There was a clear link between trustworthiness and competence, with higher perceived competence predicting higher perceived trustworthiness. In general, the respondents preferred a robot speaking standard German. However, respondents who were more comfortable with the Berlin dialect preferred the robot speaking dialect. The scientists pointed out that speaking or understanding a dialect can be part of an in-group identity, allowing the robots to take advantage of in-group bias (偏见): People tend to prefer robots that are somehow like them.

Interestingly, respondents who were using a phone or tablet rather than a computer to view the videos also tended to give lower ratings to the robot speaking standard German. The scientists speculated that this may be because small, portable devices meant the respondents

had more distractions from the videos and a higher cognitive load, so the trust signal of the standard German had less of an impact.

32. Why did the scientists conduct an online survey?

- A. To test the social robots' acceptance.
- B. To investigate the customers' consuming habits.
- C. To promote social robots in working class.
- D. To check the influence of dialect use on robot acceptance.

33. How many aspects are included in the questionnaire?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.

34. What can we infer from paragraph 3?

- A. Dialects become an in-group bias.
- B. Social robots will regulate their languages.
- C. Identity plays a role in social robots' communication.
- D. The respondents prefer to accept the Berlin dialect.

35. What did the scientists think of the respondents' ratings by watching the videos through a computer?

- A. Trustworthy.
- B. Contradictory.
- C. Formal.
- D. Specific.

第二节 (共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Waking up at the crack of dawn and going for a run might feel awful when you start trying to make it a habit. Weaving a significant new activity such as this into your regular routine obviously takes determination and time. 36

One popular idea suggests that it takes 21 days to solidify a habit. People tend to feel extra motivated to start a new habit or kick an old one. 37 Yet every January 21 very few people can boast that they have kept their resolutions.

Everyone has a unique habit-building timeline. 38 Experts suggest various individualized ways to practice frequently, which eventually turn a task into an unconscious habit.

39 Teaching yourself a completely new skill or process obviously takes longer than remembering to drink more water in the morning. Recently, some researchers conducted a study that used machine learning to determine the time needed for habit-building. The results showed that creating a hand-washing habit took a few weeks. 40 Anyway, hand-washing

is less complex and offers more opportunities to practice.

The researchers also suggested that habit formation depends on the effort that a person puts into practicing an activity and on the presence of environmental cues that would remind them to carry out the behavior.

- A. The type of activity is also a factor.
- B. Many people want to form a habit of exercising.
- C. How can people form a habit without much effort?
- D. But how much time is really needed to make that habit stick?
- E. It might sound easily reachable to make a resolution on New Year's Day.
- F. By comparison, it took half a year for people to develop an exercise habit.
- G. However long it is for any individual, repetition is the key to making it work.

### 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 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Glen Edwards became a hero when he rescued a construction worker trapped on the top of a 16-story burning building.

As a crane (塔吊) 41 working on a construction site, Edwards 42 found himself in a life-saving mission when a fire broke out. He recalled how he 43 the trapped worker from his crane's cabin, and how he came up with the idea of saving the man by lowering a cage to him to let him 44.

However, his attempt to 45 the cage before the man was by no means an easy job, as each gust (阵) of wind 46 to throw his crane off balance. Besides, the smoke and flames also added to the difficulty. Despite the great 47, Edwards refused to give up and fought to 48 control. Luckily, someone on the ground offered 49 on where to land the cage through a radio. Edwards 50 the crane's movements, inch by inch, until the cage hovered (悬停) just inches from the edge of the 51. With determination, Edwards successfully landed the cage.

Eventually, Edwards watched the cage lifting the man away from the 52 fire below and lowering him to safety. The crowd 53 a big round of applause, a tribute (致敬) to the courage and skill 54 by Edwards. He knew that his quick thinking and strong determination had made all the 55 between life and death in the face of disaster.

41. A. engineer                      B. cleaner                      C. operator                      D. salesman  
42. A. regularly                      B. unfortunately                      C. intentionally                      D. unexpectedly

43. A. helped                      B. spotted                      C. realized                      D. guided  
 44. A. escape                      B. hide                      C. walk                      D. slide  
 45. A. repair                      B. position                      C. cover                      D. open  
 46. A. resisted                      B. ceased                      C. threatened                      D. restricted  
 47. A. challenges                      B. functions                      C. power                      D. patience  
 48. A. switch                      B. maintain                      C. lose                      D. give  
 49. A. instructions                      B. promises                      C. explanations                      D. courses  
 50. A. quickened                      B. described                      C. adjusted                      D. repeated  
 51. A. rock                      B. platform                      C. crane                      D. roof  
 52. A. electric                      B. horrible                      C. soft                      D. dark  
 53. A. went through                      B. put on                      C. asked for                      D. broke into  
 54. A. displayed                      B. admired                      C. exchanged                      D. required  
 55. A. preference                      B. response                      C. extent                      D. difference

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

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。

Visitors get an inside look into Wuzhen's culture that has stood the test of time when they walk through the Former Residence of Mao Dun— 56 famous Chinese writer, Lin's Shop, Xiuzhen Temple, the Stage, Shadow Playhouse, and Yu Liuliang's Coins Museum.

The Former Residence of Mao Dun, 57 real name was Shen Yanbing (1896-1981), is also the house of the Shen ancestors. It 58 (build) in the middle of the 19th century in the style of the Qing Dynasty and is 59 (type) of folk houses south of the Yangtze River. In this residence 60 (be) a study designed by Mao Dun himself and pelargonium and palm trees that he planted.

Shadow Play, a type of puppetry, was introduced to Wuzhen during the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279). By the late 1930s and early 1940s, 12 Shadow Play Troupes were

61 (frequent) performing in towns and villages. Today, there is a 62 (perform) every day at Shadow Playhouse. The shadow puppets are made of ox or goat skin. The exquisite semi-transparent figures are made and painted 63 hand. Their joints are linked by thread for maximum movement. Puppeteers move their puppets to music 64 (play) on traditional instruments such as the drum, *gong*, *erhu*, *jinghu* used mainly 65 (accompany) Beijing opera singing, *suona* horn and bamboo flute.

#### 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,你注意到外教 Mr Smith 在上课时使用的视频资料常常与课程内容不符。请你给 Mr Smith 写一封邮件,内容包括:

- (1) 阐述情况;
- (2) 提出你的看法。

注意:

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Dear Mr Smith,

I'm Li Hua from Class 2.

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。

It was a bright Saturday morning. Lucy awoke with the sun, her heart pounding with anticipation. Today was the day her father, Jack, was taking her on a hiking adventure in the mountain. Lucy had always been captivated by the great outdoors, and hiking with her father was one of her favorite pastimes.

She dressed quickly in her favorite hiking gear, picked up the backpack she had packed the night before, and stepped out to wait on the porch. The sight of her father's old blue truck coming up the driveway filled her with joy and excitement.

Father Jack stepped out, his eyes twinkling as he greeted Lucy. "All set for an adventure?" he asked. "Absolutely!" Lucy replied, her face beaming with joy. Just then, he added, "But be warned, there's been talk of a bear in the area we're hiking today." Lucy's eyes widened in surprise, but then Jack's laughter broke the tension. "You should have seen your face," he chuckled, and Lucy joined in, knowing her father's playful nature.

"Let's grab some breakfast first," Jack suggested, and they headed to a cafe known for its pancakes. After a hearty breakfast, they arrived at the trailhead (小道的起点) of Blue Ridge Mountain. "Lace up those boots tight," Jack instructed, and Lucy followed suit, her hands skillfully securing each knot. They set off, the crisp mountain air fueling their spirits.

As they walked along the winding path, Lucy's excitement got the better of her, and she hurried ahead, eager to reach the summit. Her father called out words of caution, but Lucy was caught up in the thrill of the climb. Suddenly, her foot slipped on a loose rock, and she tumbled down a small incline (斜坡). Bruised but determined, she dusted herself off and continued, more carefully.

The father and daughter reached a scenic viewpoint, and Jack pointed out various landmarks, sharing stories of the area's history. They took a moment to rest, drinking water and enjoying the panoramic view. Half an hour later, they started to walk down the mountain. As they were going downhill, Lucy heard something unusual.

注意:

- (1)续写词数应为 150 个左右;
- (2)请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

She stopped, heart pounding, and looked down to see a snake moving away from her path. \_\_\_\_\_

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Arriving at the trailhead again, Lucy felt both relieved and proud. \_\_\_\_\_

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# 高考模拟卷·英语

## 参 考 答 案

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

### 听力部分录音材料

(Text 1)

M: The picture is of great value, so work with care. Haven't you got your gloves?

W: I have worn glasses, masks and a white overall. Do I have to wear them?

M: Of course. Protective clothing, including gloves, glasses and masks, is required.

(Text 2)

M: Excuse me, I'm new here. Is there a flower shop near here?

W: Yes, just go along this road and you'll find one in 5 minutes.

(Text 3)

W: Can't you stop checking emails? We are on holiday!

M: Okay! One more minute. I'm turning it off.

(Text 4)

W: Tom, did you have a good time at your uncle's last night?

M: Yes, I did. It was a great party. Everyone had a great time.

W: Did you see Linda there?

M: No. She isn't interested in that. She went to see a movie instead.

(Text 5)

W: Dad, I just finished my paper. Can you read it before I hand it in to Mr Thompson?

M: Sure, let me take a look. Sweetie, this is terrific. Have you thought of getting it published?

(Text 6)

W: I wonder if I'll need my umbrella today.

M: Yeah, it doesn't look very nice out there, does it?

W: True. But it's been cloudy like this for days, yet it's stayed dry.

M: What does the weather report say?

W: Not much. I asked my phone's virtual assistant, but it just said, "It may rain today. There's a 51% chance at 10:00 am."

M: Ha-ha! You'd better take one anyway. Better to be prepared.

W: Good point. And I guess I can take one. It's small.

(Text 7)

W: I can't believe it. I've lost my whole story.

M: What's happened?

W: All of a sudden, my screen went black. When it came back on, there was nothing there. I spent all morning writing that story.

M: Did you save it as you went along?

W: I thought I did, but the computer saves things itself, doesn't it?

M: I don't trust that. Have a look to see if there's a copy on your back-up.

W: There's nothing there. I checked.

M: Oh dear.

W: Well, that's it. A whole morning has been wasted. I'll just have to do the whole thing again.

M: How annoying! It has happened to me before. Come on. Let's go to lunch. You might feel better after eating something.

W: OK. I have no better choice.

(Text 8)

M: I really do need some money. I never seem to have anything these days.

W: Have you ever thought about getting a job?

M: Not until my graduation. But I'll have to wait for three months. I need money this week.

W: Maybe some kind of part-time job? Before that, you could borrow something, but I wouldn't advise that.

M: I suppose you're right. I should look for a part-time job.

W: I've already begun looking for full-time jobs.

M: Maybe I should be doing that as well. Have you been invited for any interviews?

W: I haven't actually applied anywhere yet. I've just looked at what kind of job is being offered.

M: What are you thinking of doing?

W: I'd like to be a translator. But maybe a teacher if I fail that. How about you?

M: For my career, I want to do engineering.

(Text 9)

W: That smells good. What are you making?

M: My breakfast for tomorrow.

W: But it's almost dinner time!

M: Well, I've got a very early start tomorrow morning.

W: What are you going to do?

M: I've got a meeting at my company's head office. If I don't prepare, I know I'll end up eating something unhealthy at the train station. I've also made a salad to take with me for lunch.

W: Wow, I've never known you to be this organized! You're very serious about losing weight, aren't you?

M: I am. And I'm happy to say it's working!

W: Oh, really?

M: Yes, I've lost six kilos since I started at the beginning of the year. I weighed 95 kilos when I started in January.

W: That's amazing... and in only four months! Have you been exercising too?

M: Yes. I used to take the bus to work, and now I ride a bike instead.

W: That's really great. Maybe I should try to learn from you!

M: You don't need to lose any weight!

W: I may be slim, but I eat way too much junk food. And I drive everywhere, even when it would be easy to walk.

M: Well, I can lend you the book that inspired me.



W: That would be great! Thanks.

(Text 10)

W: Hello and welcome! My name is Shelley Ann Vernon and I am glad that you want to find out more about teaching English through games. Right here you will find ways to get great results in the classroom for children aged 4 to 12. Ways that from my experience will bring more success and joy into the lives of the children you teach. You'll learn how to make your serious classes fun, how to ensure everyone gets better grades, how to help stimulate the brighter kids while nurturing the slower ones, and how to associate fun with learning by teaching vocabulary and grammar through language games. Earn even more appreciation, love and respect from your students and their parents for your teaching. The games presented here work for ESL (English as a Second Language) pupils aged 4 to 12. These games are the most suitable for beginners to intermediate students. Click here to order now with our secure server. Remember, if you are not satisfied, just let us know and we will give your money back to you. You still get to keep the material for free. That's a rare time-saving gain, plus a value of 25 dollars.

## 试题答案

### 第一部分 听力

1~5 ABCBC 6~10 ABCAB 11~15 BACCB 16~20 ACBAC

### 第二部分 阅读

#### 第一节

#### A

本文主要介绍了麻省理工学院的图书馆的使用原则和开放时间等信息。

21. 答案 D

**解题分析** 推断题。根据第 1 段可推知,麻省理工学院的图书馆向教职工家属开放是为了提供更好的服务。

22. 答案 D

**解题分析** 细节题。根据 Prohibited Behaviors 中的第 2 条可知,制造过度的噪声、打电话和听音乐等行为是被禁止的。

23. 答案 C

**解题分析** 细节题。根据 The General Hour Rules 部分可知,考试期间的工作日时段,图书馆会延长开放时间。

#### B

希腊之旅让作者领悟到人生之旅的真谛是平凡。

24. 答案 D

**解题分析** 推断题。根据第 1 段可知,作者对旅行者过度赞美旅行带来的好处感到厌烦。

25. 答案 A

**解题分析** 细节题。根据第 2 段可知,作者是为了兑现承诺而去希腊与朋友见面。

26. 答案 A

**解题分析** 词义推测题。根据最后一段第 2 句可知,作者从专注于工作的焊工身上领悟到生活的真谛:平凡的魅力。

27. 答案 C

**解题分析** 推断题。通读全文可知,希腊之旅让作者领悟到人生之旅的真谛是平凡。

#### C

研究发现,一座城市的良好空间布局可以减少极端天气对居民的影响。

28. 答案 B

**解题分析** 细节题。根据第 2 段第 2 句可知,他们使用高教授开发的数据驱动模型,基于过去 40 年观察到的发展趋势,预测到 2100 年全国城市地区的发展情况。

29. 答案 D

**解题分析** 细节题。根据第 4 段第 2 句可知,这一领域的现有文献几乎完全集中在限制城市土地开发规模上。

30. 答案 D

**解题分析** 推断题。根据第3、4段可知,一个城市的合理空间布局使它们能与区域自然环境和谐共存,能降低未来人们暴露在极端天气中的概率,对潜在的气候风险有更强的适应力。

31. **答案** C

**解题分析** 主旨题。本文主要介绍了一项研究:一座城市的良好空间布局可以减少极端天气对居民的影响。因此,选项C适合作文章标题。

## D

社交机器人应使用标准语还是方言?不同的受访者有不同的偏好。

32. **答案** D

**解题分析** 细节题。根据第2段第1句可知,为了测试使用对方言对机器人接受度的影响,科学家们邀请了120名居住在柏林或勃兰登堡的人参加一项在线调查。

33. **答案** D

**解题分析** 细节题。根据第2段倒数第2句可知,科学家们要求参与者对机器人的可信度和能力进行评分,并填写一份人口统计问卷,包括年龄、性别、他们在柏林生活了多久、他们说柏林方言的水平以及他们使用柏林方言的频率。

34. **答案** C

**解题分析** 推断题。根据第3段最后一句,科学家们指出,人们说方言或理解方言可能是群体身份认同的一部分,这使机器人能够利用群体偏见:人们往往更喜欢与自己相似的机器人。由此可以推断出,身份认同在社交机器人交流中会起作用。

35. **答案** A

**解题分析** 推断题。根据最后一段可知,使用手机或平板电脑而不是台式电脑观看视频的受访者也倾向于给说标准德语的机器人更低的评分。科学家们推测,这可能是由于小型便携式设备意味着受访者更容易从视频中分散注意力,认知负荷更高。所以通过台式电脑观看视频的受访者的评价更值得信赖。

## 第二节

养成一个习惯需要多久?每个人都有各自的习惯养成时间表。

36. **答案** D

**解题分析** 根据上文“养成一个习惯需要决心和时间。”以及下文“一个普通的观点认为,养成一个习惯需要21天。”可知,选项D“但是养成这个习惯到底需要多长时间呢?”符合语境。

37. **答案** E

**解题分析** 根据下文“然而,每年的1月21日,很少有人能自夸坚持了自己的决心。”可知,选项E“在新年第一天下定决心听起来似乎很容易。”符合语境。

38. **答案** G

**解题分析** 根据下文“专家建议使用多种个性化的方法来频繁练习,最终将一项任务变成一种无意识的习惯。”可知,选项G“对任何个人来说,无论要多长时间,重复都是成功的关键。”符合语境。

39. **答案** A

**解题分析** 根据下文“自学一项全新的技能显然要比记住早上多喝水花更长的时间。”可知,选项A“活动的类型也是一个因素。”符合语境。

40. **答案** F

**解题分析** 根据上文“结果表明,养成洗手的习惯需要几周的时间。”以及下文“不管怎样,洗手没有那么复杂,而且提供了更多练习的机会。”可知,选项F“相比之下,人们需要半年的时间才能养成锻炼的习惯。”符合语境。

## 第三部分 语言运用

### 第一节

塔吊操作员 Edwards 意外发现一位工人被大火困在楼顶,于是他开塔吊把这名工人成功救下。

41. **答案** C

**解题分析** 考查名词。Edwards 是一名塔吊操作员,正在工地上工作。

42. **答案** D

**解题分析** 考查副词。Edwards 意外发现火情,并开始救人。

43. **答案** B

**解题分析** 考查动词。Edwards 在驾驶舱发现有工人被困。

44. **答案** A

**解题分析** 考查动词。他想到通过塔吊放下一个吊篮施救。

45. **答案** B

**解题分析** 考查动词。Edwards 要把那个吊篮放到工人前面并不容易。

46. **答案** C

**解题分析** 考查动词。每一阵风都使他的塔吊陷入失去平衡的危险中。

47. **答案** A

**解题分析** 考查名词。尽管面临着许多挑战,Edwards 不想放弃。

48. **答案** B

**解题分析** 考查动词。他努力维持着掌控状态。

49. **答案** A

**解题分析** 考查名词。幸运的是,地面上的人通过无线电给 Edwards 提供了指引。

50. **答案** C

**解题分析** 考查动词。Edwards 一点点调整塔吊直到吊篮靠近工人所困的楼顶的边缘。

51. **答案** D

**解题分析** 考查名词。见上题解析。

52. **答案** B

**解题分析** 考查形容词。最后,Edwards 注视着吊篮把人从可怕的大火中吊了出来,并把他送到了安全的地方。

53. **答案** D

**解题分析** 考查短语动词。人群爆发出一阵欢呼声。

54. **答案** A

**解题分析** 考查动词。大家向 Edwards 所展示出来的勇气和专业技能表示敬意。

55. **答案** D

**解题分析** 考查名词。他知道,在灾难面前,敏捷的思维和坚定的决心能决定生死。

## 第二节

本文介绍了乌镇的茅盾故居与皮影戏馆。

56. **答案** a

**解题分析** 考查冠词。这里用不定冠词 a 修饰后面的 famous Chinese writer,指“一位著名的中国作家”。

57. **答案** whose

**解题分析** 考查定语从句。关系代词 whose 与其后的名词连用,引导定语从句。

58. **答案** was built

**解题分析** 考查动词时态与语态。此处使用一般过去时的被动语态表示茅盾故居是在 19 世纪中叶建造的。

59. **答案** typical

**解题分析** 考查形容词。此处使用形容词 typical 修饰后面的 folk houses south of the Yangtze River,表示这间房屋是典型的长江以南的民居风格。

60. **答案** are

**解题分析** 考查动词时态与主谓一致。此句描述目前的状态,故用一般现在时;此处的主语 In this residence 后提到两项内容,即 study 和 trees,因此谓语动词用复数形式。

61. **答案** frequently

**解题分析** 考查副词。此处描述皮影戏团在二十世纪三四十年代的表演频率,使用副词 frequently 表示频率高。

62. **答案** performance

**解题分析** 考查名词。该句表示皮影戏馆每天都有一场表演。

63. 答案 by

【解题分析】考查介词。此处描述皮影人是手工制作和上色的,介词短语 by hand 表示“手工”。

64. 答案 played

【解题分析】考查过去分词。played on traditional instruments 充当其前 music 的后置定语。

65. 答案 to accompany

【解题分析】考查动词不定式。此处考查动词不定式表目的这一用法,京胡这种乐器的主要用途是为京剧唱腔提供伴奏,使用不定式 to accompany 说明其目的。

#### 第四部分 写作

##### 第一节

One possible version:

Dear Mr Smith,

I'm Li Hua from Class 2. I have found out that some of the video materials used during our lessons are not relevant to the course content, which might be confusing.

It would be beneficial if the videos could be more closely related to the topics we are covering in class. The correspondence would help make the lessons more effective. Perhaps you could preview the videos to ensure they match the planned curriculum before showing them in class.

Thank you for considering this adjustment to enhance our learning experience.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

##### 第二节

One possible version:

She stopped, heart pounding, and looked down to see a snake moving away from her path. She froze, fear gripping her immediately. “Dad!” she whispered, her voice shaky. Jack rushed to her side, his eyes scanning the area for any threat. He at once spotted that snake. “Stay still, Lucy,” he advised, his voice calm but firm. He helped her move away from the snake's path and reassured her that it was just a harmless species common to the area. With her father's guidance, they navigated the rest of the trail safely.

Arriving at the trailhead again, Lucy felt both relieved and proud. She had learned to respect nature's surprises or unpredictability and the importance of remaining calm in challenging or potentially dangerous situations. Her father's hand on her shoulder was comforting as they made their way back to the truck. They thought about their exciting day, feeling happy about what they had done together. The setting sun made the day even more special.