



英 语

本试卷共 9 页，共 100 分。考试时长 100 分钟。考生务必将答案写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。

第一部分：知识运用 (共两节，30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Breakdown and Start-up

Just over two years ago, I was driving home fairly late one night on a quiet, remote road when another car suddenly moved towards me with great 1. I had to make a sudden and quick sideways movement to 2 hitting it and I almost hit a tree. Luckily I wasn't hurt, but I couldn't get my car to start. It had broken down. I felt quite 3 as it was late and there were hardly any other cars around. I 4 my roadside assistance company for help and they told me someone would be there in around one and half an hour. After about fifteen minutes, a passing car 5 and a strong man with a serious face stepped out of the car. He asked if I needed 6 and I told him what had happened. He 7 offered to stay with me until roadside assistance arrived. I was uncertain about what to do because I was nervous and uneasy. There was something very calm and comfortable in his voice, so I took him up on his offer. While waiting, we started talking and really 8 it off. By the time the roadside assistance man turned up, we'd arranged to 9 again. Two years on, we have shared the joys and sorrows of life together. I wish I could thank the careless driver who forced me off the road. If he was a better driver, I'd never have met a lifelong 10.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. power | B. effort | C. care | D. speed |
| 2. A. avoid | B. practice | C. risk | D. delay |
| 3. A. guilty | B. ashamed | C. anxious | D. curious |
| 4. A. phoned | B. recommended | C. blamed | D. examined |
| 5. A. started up | B. broke down | C. drove off | D. pulled up |
| 6. A. space | B. help | C. care | D. information |
| 7. A. kindly | B. carefully | C. eagerly | D. rudely |
| 8. A. took | B. shook | C. knocked | D. hit |
| 9. A. travel | B. play | C. meet | D. wait |
| 10. A. interest | B. friendship | C. dream | D. habit |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

A

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Engineers invented a new device to produce solar electricity at night. Solar panels transform sunlight into energy,



so they 11 (traditional) work only during daylight hours. This device, however 12 (use) a thermoelectric generator, which creates energy from differences in temperature. In this case, cool evening air is a slightly different temperature than the solar cell in the panel. That becomes energy, 13 is transformed into electricity. The device could be helpful in areas 14 (locate) far from a power grid (电网).

B

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

When I read one of Graham's books and see him on TV, I am proud of him. I used 15 (teach) him! I remember Graham was very difficult 16 I taught him. But he changed quickly after I set up an experiment to show how the human stomach works 17 (use) acid and an onion.

C

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Nick was riding his bike along the Arching River when he noticed something 18 (usual) in the water. He took a closer look and saw a pair of fin-like things circling above the river's surface. 19 (confuse) by what he had seen, Nick took a video and posted it on the Internet. Days later, some researchers confirmed that he 20 (spot) two dolphins—the first cetacean (鲸目动物) sighted in this river since 2017—and this suggested the efforts to restore the health of the river were paying off.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Want to explore new views, try new activities and have happy family hours at the same time? Here are some bright ideas.

Flip Out, Glasgow

This place holds the impressive title of being the biggest trampoline (蹦床) showground in the world. Set in 63,000 square feet, there are zones tailored for younger children, as well as ball games such as football and basketball. Try a Flip Fit exercise class where you can burn 1000 calories per session. Standard one-hour £ 11.

Kew Gardens, London

There are 300 acres of green space to explore with thousands of plants to discover from all around the world. Go inside the glasshouses, and get up close to Kew's collection of trees in its 59ft-high treetop walkway. The Children's Garden is where kids can discover earth, air, sun and water—all the elements that plants need to grow. Family of four ticket, £ 41.25.

Ironbridge Gorge Museums, Shropshire

Step back in time at Blists Hill Victorian Town, where life from more than a century ago is carefully recreated. Change your money into pounds, shillings and pence at the bank to spend in the shops and treat yourself to some



traditional fish and chips from the Fryers. Tickets to the Victorian Town, £ 21.50 adults.

Bewilderwood Norfolk and Cheshire

Inspired by the BeWILDerwood book series by Tom Biofeld, the whole family can spend hours climbing across a wooden adventure land in Norfolk. There’s everything from above ground rope-walks to climbing walls, and confusing mazes. Children under 92cm get in free, between 92cm and 105cm £ 19.50, over 105cm £ 21.50. Adults £ 25.50.

GreenWood Family Park, North Wales

It is an outdoor adventure located beneath the trees of Snowdonia National Park. Run wild through ancient forest, and wander around the Enchanted River Ride. Have fun on the UK’s only solar-powered water ride and jump aboard the world’s first people-powered roller coaster. Online advanced adult tickets, £ 16.50, children £ 16.

For more information, please contact the travel agency via traveldesks@MirrorTravel.com.

21. Flip Out is unique in its _____.

- A. fitness class
- B. special zones for children
- C. sports games
- D. trampoline showground area

22. If you want to experience life in the old time, which activity will you choose?

- A. Kew Gardens
- B. Ironbridge Gorge Museums
- C. GreenWood Family Park
- D. Bewilderwood Norfolk and Cheshire

23. If the Smiths and their daughter, less than 92 cm, want to go to Bewilderwood, how much would they pay?

- A. 25.5
- B. 45
- C. 51
- D. 47

B

As most of you know, the first year of university is always the hardest to adapt to. The addition of taking care of yourself, making new friends, learning how to get around campus, and school can sometimes be too much to bear.

I would like to attend medical school after my four-year undergraduate. It is well-known that medical schools are very competitive and require extremely high marks. I had always known that I was meant for medical school and worked hard all throughout high school. I engaged in life sciences and knew that I wanted to do a double major in neuroscience (神经科学) and psychology, but of course, I wasn’t so fond of the preconditions to get to that stage. I had to take math and physics in my first year.

So after the choke I call the first term, I looked back on my grades and found that I had never seen numbers like this before. I really didn’t even think they were possible. I had heard that medical schools liked to see an upward trend, so I was discouraged and hurt, but tried not to think about it. Having your grades taken away from you when that was all you had was a huge thing I had to overcome — I defined my worth by how “smart” I was and getting past that mindset was the hardest thing I’ve ever done.

After I saw my grades, I realized the mistake I made taking a bunch of unnecessarily challenging courses. At the end of my second term, my grades weren’t as high as I wanted them to be, but I accepted it. I knew that there were reasons for the differences between individuals, but I still saw a huge improvement in my marks from the first term. I had enjoyed my time in my second term and even though I wasn’t where I wanted to be, it had nothing to do with my place in the university. It was very eye-opening and taught me what I needed to do in order to achieve MY best — not what everyone else considered to be the best.

I’m now taking a summer school course and my marks are incredibly better than what I was getting during my



first year of school. Though I had a rough start, I'm sure my lessons and new attitude will carry me much farther than just to medical school.

24. The author wanted to take a double major because she _____.

- A. liked the two majors better
- B. was preparing herself for her goal
- C. tried to prove her academic ability
- D. decided to challenge herself in university

25. How did the author feel when reviewing her grades after the first term?

- A. Satisfied.
- B. Surprised.
- C. Calm.
- D. Angry.

26. In the second term, the author _____.

- A. accepted the grades and did nothing
- B. tried to learn more necessary courses
- C. viewed learning from a different angle
- D. focused on learning medical knowledge

27. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. A fresh start leads to more challenges.
- B. Hard work will pay off sooner or later.
- C. Stick to your plan and you will succeed.
- D. Proper adjustment will take you farther.

C

Growing up, I felt that I learned some things quickly and other things painfully slowly. Picking up French and Spanish seemed to come naturally, while painting and drawing required a lot of practice. I thought that some people just have a talent for languages; others don't.

You've probably felt the same way — that certain things were easier for you to learn. And so did my research partners. So we set out to identify what makes some people learn faster than others. If we could just distill (提取) these unique (独特的) characteristics, we thought, we would be able to create better learning environments — and make everyone a fast learner.

In our study, we model data from student performance on groups of tasks that assess (评估) the same skill component and that provide follow-up instructions on student errors. Our models estimate the increase in correctness after each practice opportunity. We applied our models to 1.3 million observations across 27 datasets of student interactions with online practice systems in the context of elementary to college courses. In contrast, and much to our surprise, we found students to be astonishingly similar in estimated learning rate. There are no such things as fast and slow learners!

We find that a typical student needs about seven learning opportunities to master a typical knowledge component(组件). They start at different levels of proficiency(熟练)but, when provided with high-quality practice opportunities, they learn at about the same speed. Yes, they will end in different places — but that's because they have different starting lines, not because they are quicker or slower to learn.

That means the types of opportunities you get are important. Detailed, timely feedback and hints provide favorable conditions that allow you to consistently make progress, regardless of where you began.



Don't think you're alone if learning feels slow and effortful. Do try, try again. You can make as much progress as everyone else—and so can the young people in your life. Achievement gaps are the result of opportunity gaps, not individual differences in learning speed.

28. What is the author's previous thought according to the first two paragraphs?

- A. He can't learn painting and drawing.
- B. All people have a talent for languages.
- C. People learn things in the same way.
- D. People have different learning speeds.

29. What did the researchers do in the research?

- A. Teach elementary courses.
- B. Criticize students' mistakes.
- C. Apply their models extensively.
- D. Distinguish the fast and slow learners.

30. What is the best title of the text?

- A. There Is No Such Things as a Fast Learner
- B. How We Can Learn Faster than Others
- C. There Is No Difference Between Students
- D. Why Education Is Important to Us

D

Search “toxic parents”, and you'll find more than 38, 000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one's mental health <https://www.zgkao.com/北京中考在线> from abusive parents. However, as a psychoanalyst, I've seen that trend in recent years become a way to manage conflicts in the family, and I have seen the severe impacts

estrangement (疏远) has become a trend on both sides of the divide. This is a self-help trend that creates new adults who become estranged from their families. I believe that's an undercount, because others have stopped short of completely cutting off contact but have effectively broken the ties.

“Canceling” your parent can be seen as an extension of a cultural trend aimed at correcting imbalances in power and systemic inequality. Certainly the family is one system in which power has never been balanced. In 1933, the psychoanalyst Sándor Ferenczi warned that even the simple indication that someone has more power than we do could potentially be damaging.

Today's social justice values respond to this reality, calling on us to criticize oppressive and harmful figures and to gain power for those who have been powerless. But when adult children use the most effective tool they have-themselves-to gain a sense of security and ban their parents from their lives, the roles are simply switched, and the pain only deepens.

Often, what I see in my practice are cases of family conflict mismanaged, power dynamics turned upside down rather than negotiated. I see the terrible effect of that trend; situations with no winners, only isolated (孤独的) humans who long to be known and feel safe in the presence of the other.

The catch is that after estrangement, adult children are not suddenly less dependent. In fact, they feel abandoned and betrayed, because in the unconscious, it doesn't matter who is doing the leaving; the feeling that



remains is “being left”. They carry the ghosts of their childhood, tackling the emotional reality that those who raised us can never truly be left behind, no matter how hard we try.

What I have found is that most of these families need repair, not permanent break-up. How else can one learn how to negotiate needs, to create boundaries and to trust? How else can we love others, and ourselves, if not through accepting the limitations that come with being human? Good relationships are the result not of a perfect level of harmony but rather of successful adjustments.

To pursue dialogue instead of estrangement will be hard and painful work. It can’t be a single project of “self-help”, because at the end of the day, real intimacy (亲密关系) is achieved by working through the injuries of the past together. In most cases of family conflict, repair is possible and preferable to estrangement—and it’s worth the work.

31. Why do young people cut ties with the family?

- A. To gain an independent life.
- B. To restore harmony in the family.
- C. To protect their psychological well-being.
- D. To follow a tendency towards social justice.

32. What does the underlined word “catch” in Paragraph 6 mean?

- A. Response.
- B. Problem.
- C. Operation.
- D. Emphasis.

33. To manage family conflict, the author agrees that young adults should _____ .

- A. break down boundaries
- B. gain power within the family
- C. live up to their parents’ expectations
- D. accept imperfection of family members

34. What’s the author’s purpose of writing the passage?

- A. To advocate a self-help trend.
- B. To justify a common social value.
- C. To argue against a current practice.
- D. To discuss a means of communication.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

“Is the glass half empty or half full?” This old English saying has long been used to differentiate a pessimist from an optimist. For most young people today, the answer is usually “half full”, because we have been taught that a positive attitude towards life is one of the primary keys to success. 35 Recent studies indicate that it all depends.

There is such a thing as too much positivity, also known as toxic positivity. It happens when someone remains in a happy and positive state and ignores any bad and negative emotions across all situations. 36 The death of a pet, a low score on a test, or a mountain of new homework should lead to emotions such as sadness, frustration and anger. If we hide these emotions just because we want to look optimistic in front of our friends and family, they can build up inside of us and end up erupting in unexpected ways. 37

38 Imagine having had a bad day, and wanting to talk about it with your friend. However, instead of listening to your problems and sympathizing with you, they simply told you to “be positive” and to “look on the bright side.” By saying such things, they give you the impression that your problems are being completely ignored. Moreover, since you don’t have the right “attitude,” your problems are ultimately your own fault.



That being said, nobody likes to be around depressed people. Just take everything as it comes and express how you really feel. 39. Given everything I have already said, my simple advice to you is to do that which gives you the best “attitude” in life, whatever for you that might be. Regardless of whether a glass is half-empty or half-full, it nonetheless still has space to fill.

- A. However, is being negative necessarily a bad thing?
- B. This makes you human, and your true friends will always stick by you.
- C. But actually, it is normal for us to experience a range of emotions in a day.
- D. And this is why I would want to write about staying positive in these difficult times.
- E. Evidence suggests that overly positive people are at a higher risk of developing psychological problems.
- F. Aside from the personal emotional impacts of toxic positivity, this attitude can also have a negative effect on the people around you.
- G. But with everything that has been going on both at home and abroad, it’s probably felt to you like a continuous struggle to remain positive.

第三部分 书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节

阅读下面短文，根据短文内容在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。

Do you spend over an hour each day texting messages to your friends? Do you frequently ignore work, study, and other activities to check your phone for messages? Are you anxious and restless if you are separated from your mobile phone?

If you answer “yes” to any of the questions, then it is very possible that you are a textaholic. A textaholic can be defined as someone who is addicted to sending and receiving messages. The main symptoms (症状) are a strong desire to text messages, which takes precedence (优先) over everything else, and bad moods, low spirits and a lack of self-confidence if messages fail to come in. The root of the problem, as with many addictions, is the desire to escape from emotional difficulties such as stress, anxiety and relationship problems. Experts warn that text addiction is likely to become the most common form of addiction in the future, especially among the young.

So what can you do if you think you may be a textaholic? The key is to get your life back in balance. Make sure you resist the urge to answer every message you receive, and consider leaving your mobile phone behind occasionally when you go out. Most importantly, make a point of spending quality time with friends and family, and make time to re-learn the art of face-to-face conversation instead of conducting your relationships by means of text messages. Not only will you save time and money, but you may also rediscover the pleasure of true communication.

40. What is a textaholic?

41. What causes a person to be a textaholic?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

To cure text addiction, individuals should refuse to respond to messages and spend quality time with friends and family.

43. To help a textaholic, what other suggestions would you give him or her? (***In about 40 words***)



书面表达（20分）

44. 假如你是李华，计划和同学去敬老院（nursing home）陪老人们过重阳节（the Double Ninth Festival）。请给外教 Lucy 写封邮件，邀她一同前往，内容包括：

1. 出发及返回时间；
2. 活动：包饺子、表演节目等。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 结语已为你写好。

Dear Lucy,

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours
Li Hua



参考答案

第一部分：知识运用 (共两节，30分)

第一节 完形填空 (共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分)

【答案】1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. B

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲的是作者在一个晚上为了躲避车辆而导致自己的车无法再次启动，一个好心的司机停下来陪着作者聊天，直到路边救援公司到来，此后作者和那个人成为了好朋友。

【1题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：就在两年前的一个晚上，我很晚才开车回家，行驶在一条僻静偏僻的路上，突然另一辆车以极快的速度向我驶来。A. power 权力；B. effort 努力；C. care 照料，护理；D. speed 速度。根据下文“I had to make a sudden and quick sideways movement”可知，突然另一辆车以极快的速度向作者驶来。故选D。

【2题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：为了避免撞到它，我不得不突然快速地向旁边移动，结果我差点撞到一棵树。A. avoid 避免；B. practice 练习；C. risk 风险；D. delay 推迟。根据下文“hitting it”可知，作者是避免撞到那辆车。故选A。

【3题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我很担心，因为已经很晚了，周围又几乎没有别的车。A. guilty 有罪的；B. ashamed 惭愧的；C. anxious 焦虑的，担心的；D. curious 好奇的。根据下文“there were hardly any other cars around”可知，天很晚，周围又没有车，所以作者很担心。故选C。

【4题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我打电话给路边救援公司寻求帮助，他们告诉我一个半小时左右就会有人到。A. phoned 打电话；B. recommended 推荐；C. blamed 责备；D. examined 检查。根据下文“they told me someone would be there in around one and half an hour”可知，作者打电话给路边救援公司寻求帮助。故选A。

【5题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：大约十五分钟后，一辆路过的汽车停了下来，一位神情严肃的壮汉从车里走了出来。A. started up 开始；B. broke down 出故障；C. drove off 驾车离去；D. pulled up 停下来。根据下文“a strong man with a serious face stepped out of the car”可知，一辆路过的汽车停了下来。故选D。

【6题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他问我是否需要帮助，我告诉他发生了什么事。A. space 空间；B. help 帮助；C. care 照料，护理；D. information 信息。根据下文“I told him what had happened”可知，那个人应该是问作者是否需要帮助。故选B。

【7题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：他好心地提出在路边救援人员到来之前陪着我。A. kindly 好心地；B. carefully



仔细地；C. eagerly 急切地；D. rudely 粗鲁地。根据下文“offered to stay with me”可知，那个人好心地提出在路边救援人员到来之前陪着作者。故选 A。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在等待的时候，我们开始聊天，非常合得来。A. took 拿走；B. shook 摇晃；C. knocked 敲；D. hit 打，击。根据下文“Two years on, we have shared the joys and sorrows of life together”可知，作者和那个人非常合得来，hit it off 是固定短语，意为“合得来”。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：路边救援人员出现时，我们已经安排好了再次见面。A. travel 旅行；B. play 玩儿；C. meet 见面；D. wait 等待。根据上文“really ___8___ it off”和下文“Two years on, we have shared the joys and sorrows of life together”可知，作者和那个人已经安排好了再次见面。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：如果他是一个更好的司机，我永远不会遇到终身的友谊。A. interest 兴趣；B. friendship 友谊；C. dream 梦想；D. habit 习惯。根据上文“Two years on, we have shared the joys and sorrows of life together”可知，此处表示“如果他是一个更好的司机，我永远不会遇到终身的友谊”。故选 B。

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

【答案】 11. traditionally

12. uses 13. which

14. located

【导语】 本文为一篇说明文。讲述了工程师发明了一种在夜间也能生产太阳能电力的设备。

【11 题详解】

考查副词。句意：太阳能电板将阳光转化为能量，因此它们只能传统地在白天的时候发挥作用。根据句子分析可知，此处作状语，修饰动词 work，故应用副词“traditionally 传统地”修饰，故填 traditionally。

【12 题详解】

考查时态。句意：然而，这一设备使用了一个热电发电机，利用温差产生能量。此处 this device 作主语，为单数，与谓语动词 use 之间为主动关系，且根据后文的 creates 可知，此处陈述客观事实，应用一般现在时，故填 uses。

【13 题详解】

考查非限制性定语从句。句意：这就变成了能量，再转化成电能。此处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为 energy，指物，定语从句中缺少主语，故应用 which 引导，故填 which。

【14 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这一设备对那些离电网很远的地区来说，是很有帮助的。此处作定语，修饰 areas，areas 与 locate 之间为被动关系，故应用过去分词作后置定语，故填 located。

【答案】 15. to teach

16. before 17. using

【导语】 本文为一篇记叙文，讲述了作者曾经的学生 Graham 成为了一名作家，作者为他骄傲。

【15 题详解】



考查固定短语。句意：我以前教过他！used to do 意思为：过去常常……。故填 to teach。

【16 题详解】

考查连词。句意：我记得在我教他之前，格雷厄姆非常难教。根据后文 “But he changed quickly after I set up an experiment” 可知，在作者开始教 Graham 之前，他很难教，“在……之前”为 before。故填 before。

【17 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：但在我用酸和洋葱做了一个实验来展示人类的胃是如何工作之后，他很快就改变了。句子中已有动词，空处为非谓语动词，逻辑主语 I 与 use 构成主动关系，用现在分词作状语。故填 using。

【答案】18. unusual

19. Confused

20. had spotted/spotted

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Nick 在河中发现鲸目动物，说明环境得到了改善。

【18 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：Nick 沿着拱门河骑着自行车，突然他注意到河里有不寻常的东西。something 是一个不定代词，后面一般加的是形容词。结合句意，用形容词 unusual，表示“不同寻常的”。故填 unusual。

【19 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：Nick 对他所看到的感到困惑，他拍了一段视频并发布在网上。be confused by 对……困惑，在句中作状语，所以用过去分词形式。故填 Confused。

【20 题详解】

考查时态。句意：几天后，一些研究人员证实，他发现了两只海豚，这是自 2017 年以来在这条河中发现的第一只鲸类动物，这表明恢复河流健康的努力正在取得成效。根据时间状语可知，从句的动作发生在主句过去动作 confirmed 之前，所以用过去完成时。或者表示陈述过去事实，所以也可用一般过去时。故填 had spotted/spotted。

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，38 分）

第一节（共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分）

【答案】21. D 22. B 23. C

【导语】本文为一篇应用文。文章介绍了英国几处适合家庭活动的场地和活动项目。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Flip Out, Glasgow 中关键句 “This place holds the impressive title of being the biggest trampoline (蹦床) showground in the world.(这个地方拥有世界上最大的蹦床展示区的称号)” 可知，Flip Out 的特殊之处在于它有世界上最大的蹦床展示区。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Ironbridge Gorge Museums, Shropshire 中关键句 “Step back in time at Blists Hill Victorian Town, where life from more than a century ago is carefully recreated.(回到布里斯特山维多利亚小镇，一个多世纪前的生活被精心重现)” 可知，如果想体验旧时生活，应该选择 Ironbridge Gorge Museums。故



选 B。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Bewilderwood Norfolk and Cheshire** 中关键句 “Children under 92cm get in free, between 92cm and 105cm £ 19.50, over 105cm £ 21.50. Adults £ 25.50.(92 厘米以下的孩子免费, 92 厘米到 105 厘米的孩子 19.50 英镑, 105 厘米以上的孩子 21.50 英镑。成人 25.50 英镑)” 可知, 史密斯夫妇需要花费 51 英镑, 少于 92 厘米的孩子免费, 一共需要花费 51 英镑。故选 C。

【答案】24. B 25. B 26. C 27. D

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者作为大学新生, 在适应大学生活的同时, 为攻读医学院而努力提升成绩的心路历程。

【24 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中 “I would like to attend medical school after my four-year undergraduate.(我想在读完四年的本科后去医学院)” 和 “I engaged in life sciences and knew that I wanted to do a double major in neuroscience and psychology (我从事的是生命科学, 我知道我想要神经科学和心理学的双学位)” 可知, 作者想进入医学院深造, 参与生命科学的研究, 所以她要主修神经科学和心理学双学位。这表明她选择这两个专业是为了自己的长远目标, 即进入医学院深造, 因此她是在为自己的目标做准备。故选 B 项。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中 “I looked back on my grades and found that I had never seen numbers like this before. I really didn't even think they were possible.(我回顾了我的成绩, 发现我以前从未见过这样的数字。我真的认为这是不可能的)” 可知, 回顾自己的成绩时, 作者认为不可能, 感到意外。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中 “At the end of my second term, my grades weren't as high as I wanted them to be, but I accepted it. I knew that there were reasons for the differences between individuals, but I still saw a huge improvement in my marks from the first term. I had enjoyed my time in my second term and even though I wasn't where I wanted to be, it had nothing to do with my place in the university. It was very eye-opening and taught me what I needed to do in order to achieve MY best — not what everyone else considered to be the best.(在我的第二个学期结束时, 我的成绩没有我想要的那么高, 但我接受了它。我知道人与人之间的差异是有原因的, 但我仍然看到我的成绩比第一学期有了巨大的进步。我在第二个学期过得很愉快, 尽管我没有达到我想要的水平, 但这与我在大学里的地位无关。这让我大开眼界, 让我知道我需要做什么才能做到最好——而不是别人认为的最好)” 可知, 作者在第二个学期开始从不同的角度看待学习。故选 C 项。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文, 结合第三段中 “So after the choke I call the first term, I looked back on my grades and found that I had never seen numbers like this before. I really didn't even think they were possible. I had heard that medical schools liked to see an upward trend, so I was discouraged and hurt, but tried not to think about it.(所以在我称之为第一学期的艰难时刻之后, 我回顾了自己的成绩, 发现我从未见过这样的数字。我甚至真的认为这些成绩是不可能的。我听说医学院喜欢看到成绩呈上升趋势, 所以我感到沮丧和受伤, 但我尽量不去想它)”、第四段中 “After I saw my grades, I realized the mistake I made taking a bunch of unnecessarily challenging



courses.(看到成绩后,我意识到自己犯了一个错误,上了一堆不必要的挑战性课程)”和最后一段中“Though I had a rough start, I'm sure my lessons and new attitude will carry me much farther than just to medical school.(虽然我有一个艰难的开始,但我相信我的课程和新的态度将使我比仅仅进入医学院走得更远)”可知,在第一学期遭遇挫折后,作者在第二学期及时调整策略、改变态度,最后有了新的开始,并坚信自己会走得更远。由此可知,这篇文章告诉我们:适当的调整会让你走得更远。故选 D 项。

【答案】28. D 29. C 30. A

【导语】本文为一篇说明文,作者通过实验数据发现,不同人之间的学习速度差不多,没有快速学习者。成绩差距是机会差距的结果。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“Growing up, I felt that I learned some things quickly and other things painfully slowly. Picking up French and Spanish seemed to come naturally, while painting and drawing required a lot of practice. I thought that some people just have a talent for languages; others don't.(在成长的过程中,我觉得有些东西学得很快,而有些东西学得很慢。学习法语和西班牙语似乎是自然而然的,而绘画则需要大量的练习。我以为有些人就是有语言天赋;其余人没有)”及第二段“You've probably felt the same way — that certain things were easier for you to learn.(你可能也有同样的感觉——学习某些东西对你来说更容易)”可知,作者原先认为不同的人有不同的学习速度。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“In our study, we model data from student performance on groups of tasks that assess (评估) the same skill component and that provide follow-up instructions on student errors. Our models estimate the increase in correctness after each practice opportunity. We applied our models to 1.3 million observations across 27 datasets of student interactions with online practice systems in the context of elementary to college courses.(在我们的研究中,我们模拟了学生在评估相同技能组成部分的任务组中和为学生错误提供后续指导的表现数据。我们的模型估计每一次练习机会后正确性的增加。我们将我们的模型应用于在小学至大学课程背景下,学生与在线实践系统互动的 27 个数据集的 130 万次观察)”可知,研究者在实验中广泛应用他们的模型。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第三段“In contrast, and much to our surprise, we found students to be astonishingly similar in estimated learning rate. There are no such things as fast and slow learners!(相比之下,让我们惊讶的是,我们发现学生们在估计的学习率方面惊人地相似。没有学得快和学得慢的人)”及倒数第三段“‘Yes, they will end in different places — but that's because they have different starting lines, not because they are quicker or slower to learn.(是的,它们会在不同的地方结束——但那是因为它们有不同的起跑线,而不是因为它们学得更快或更慢)”并结合全文可知,本文作者通过实验数据发现,不同人之间的学习速度差不多,没有快速学习者。成绩差距是机会差距的结果。A 选项“没有学得快的人”符合本文主旨。故选 A。

【答案】31. C 32. B 33. D 34. C

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了面对家庭冲突或隔阂,相比疏远,修复是更好的方法。

【31 题详解】



细节理解题。根据第一段“Search “toxic parents”, and you’ll find more than 38, 000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one’s mental health from abusive parents.”（搜索“有毒父母”，你会发现有超过 38000 条帖子，大部分帖子敦促年轻人与家人断绝联系。这个想法是为了保护一个人的心理健康不受父母虐待。）可知，年轻人选择与家庭切断联系是为了保护自己，免于受到心理上的伤害。故选 C。

【32 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第六段“The **catch** is that after estrangement, adult children are not suddenly less dependent. In fact, they feel abandoned and betrayed”（_____是，在与家庭疏远后，成年子女并不会突然变得不那么依赖。事实上，他们会感到被抛弃和被背叛。）可知，子女选择与家庭疏远后，产生的结果是：他们感觉到被抛弃和被背叛，这是一种消极负面的影响。因此，划线后是在解释这一名词，即 catch 表示严重的后果或是问题。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“What I have found is that most of these families need repair, not permanent break-up.”（我发现，大多数这样的家庭需要修复，而不是永久的破裂。）可知，作者建议年轻人去修复家庭关系，而不是疏远。以及“How else can we love others, and ourselves, if not through accepting the limitations that come with being human? Good relationships are the result not of a perfect level of harmony but rather of successful adjustments.”（如果不接受作为人类的局限性，我们还能怎样去爱别人和自己呢？良好的关系不是完美和谐的结果，而是成功调整的结果。）可知，作者这里使用一个反问句的形式，向年轻人建议，要认识到人类的局限性，才能爱家人以及爱自己。即接受家人的不完美，调整自己的心态，对关系进行修复才能得完美和谐的结果。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Search “toxic parents”, and you’ll find more than 38, 000 posts, largely urging young adults to cut ties with their families. The idea is to safeguard one’s mental health from abusive parents.”（搜索“有毒父母”，你会发现超过 38000 条帖子，大部分敦促年轻人与家人断绝联系。这个想法是为了保护一个人的心理健康不受父母虐待。）可知，开篇作者先提出一个当下普遍存在的趋势：即年轻人在处理家庭冲突时，选择疏远家庭。以及“However, as a psychoanalyst, I’ve seen that trend in recent years become a way to manage conflicts in the family, and I have seen the severe impacts estrangement (c) has on both sides of the divide. This is a self-help trend that creates much harm.”（然而，作为一名精神分析学家，我发现近年来这种趋势已经成为处理家庭冲突的一种方式，我也看到了隔阂对家庭双方的严重影响。这是一种造成很大伤害的自助趋势。）可知，作者紧接着通过转折连词 however (然后)指出这种疏远的处理方式是错误的，会带来很大的伤害。因此，作者是为了论述与开篇趋势相反的观点。故选 C。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

【答案】35. A 36. C 37. E 38. F 39. B

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要讨论积极态度和消极态度对人的影响，指出过度积极可能有害，而适度的消极态度并不一定是坏事，并给出了一些建议。



【35 题详解】

上文 “‘Is the glass half empty or half full?’ This old English saying has long been used to differentiate a pessimist from an optimist. For most young people today, the answer is usually ‘half full’, because we have been taught that a positive attitude towards life is one of the primary keys to success.(‘杯子是半空还是半满呢?’ 这句古老的英语谚语长期以来一直被用来区分悲观主义者和乐观主义者。对于如今的大多数年轻人来说, 答案通常是‘半满’, 因为我们一直被教导, 对生活持积极的态度是成功的主要关键之一。)” 提到我们一直被教导要对生活持积极的态度, 而下文 “Recent studies indicate that it all depends.(最近的研究表明, 这要视情况而定。)” 却指出最新研究表明要视情况而定, 并非我们所认为那样绝对, 上下文语意有转折关系。A 选项 “However, is being negative necessarily a bad thing?(然而, 消极就一定是坏事吗?)” 起到了承上启下的作用, 对上文观点提出质疑, 同时为下文对消极态度的讨论做好铺垫。故选 A 项。

【36 题详解】

下文 “The death of a pet, a low score on a test, or a mountain of new homework should lead to emotions such as sadness, frustration and anger.(宠物的死亡、考试的低分或堆积如山的新作业应该会导致悲伤、沮丧和愤怒等情绪)” 列举了日常生活中可能出现的各种消极情绪, 是对 C 选项 “But actually, it is normal for us to experience a range of emotions in a day.(但实际上, 我们一天中经历一系列情绪是正常的。)” 中 “a range of emotions” 的举例说明, 上下文语意连贯。故选 C 项。

【37 题详解】

上文 “If we hide these emotions just because we want to look optimistic in front of our friends and family, they can build up inside of us and end up erupting in unexpected ways.(如果我们仅仅因为想在朋友和家人面前显得乐观而隐藏这些情绪, 它们就会在我们内心积累, 最终以意想不到的方式爆发出来。)” 指出为了显得乐观而隐藏的情绪最终会爆发。E 选项 “Evidence suggests that overly positive people are at a higher risk of developing psychological problems.(证据表明, 过于积极的人患心理问题的风险更高)” 承接上文, 进一步阐述了过度积极可能导致心理问题, 句中 “developing psychological problems” 与上文 “erupting in unexpected ways” 相照应。故选 E 项。

【38 题详解】

下文 “Imagine having had a bad day, and wanting to talk about it with your friend. However, instead of listening to your problems and sympathizing with you, they simply told you to ‘be positive’ and to ‘look on the bright side.’

By saying such things, they give you the impression that your problems are being completely ignored.(想象一下, 你度过了一天糟糕的时光, 想和朋友聊聊。然而, 他们并没有倾听你的问题或同情你, 而是简单地告诉你‘要积极’和‘往好的方面看’。说这样的话, 他们给你的印象是你的问题被完全忽视了。)” 用一个例子来说明过度积极对周围人的负面影响, 是对 F 选项 “Aside from the personal emotional impacts of toxic positivity, this attitude can also have a negative effect on the people around you.(有害的积极态度除了对个人情感的影响外, 这种态度也会对你周围的人产生负面影响。)” 这一观点进行的举例论证, 上下文语意连贯。故选 F 项。

【39 题详解】

上文 “Just take everything as it comes and express how you really feel.(顺其自然, 表达你真实的感受。)” 建



议人们要真诚地表达自己的感受。B选项 “This makes you human, and your true friends will always stick by you.(这使你成为人, 你的真正朋友会永远支持你。)” 指出了真诚表达自己感受的好处, 即让人更真实, 且能得到真正朋友的支持, 与上文内容相呼应。故选 B 项。

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

【答案】40. A textaholic is a person who is addicted to sending and receiving messages.

41. The desire to escape from emotional difficulties such as stress, anxiety and relationship problems.

42. *To cure text addiction, individuals should refuse to respond to messages and spend quality time with friends and family.*

To cure text addiction, one should check and respond to messages only at certain times of the day.

To cure text addiction, one should resist the urge to answer every message he or she receives.

43. One can engage in alternative activities that are enjoyable and fulfilling, such as hobbies or exercise, to divert attention from texting. Besides, one can seek professional help to address underlying emotional issues that may be driving the addiction.

【导语】本文是一篇说明文, 主要介绍了什么是短信上瘾以及克服上瘾的方法。

【40 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段 “A textaholic can be defined as someone who is addicted to sending and receiving messages.(短信控可以定义为沉迷于发送和接收消息的人)” 可知, 短信控指的是沉迷于发送和接收信息的人。故答案为: A textaholic is a person who is addicted to sending and receiving messages.

【41 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段 “The root of the problem, as with many addictions, is the desire to escape from emotional difficulties such as stress, anxiety and relationship problems.(与许多成瘾一样, 问题的根源是渴望摆脱压力、焦虑和关系问题等情绪困难)” 可知, 渴望摆脱压力、焦虑和关系问题等情绪困难可能导致一个人成为短信控。故答案为: The desire to escape from emotional difficulties such as stress, anxiety and relationship problems.

【42 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段 “Make sure you resist the urge to answer every message you receive, and consider leaving your mobile phone behind occasionally when you go out. Most importantly, make a point of spending quality time with friends and family, and make time to re-learn the art of face-to-face conversation instead of conducting your relationships by means of text messages.(确保你克制住回复每一条信息的冲动, 并考虑在外出时偶尔把手机放在身后。最重要的是, 要花时间与朋友和家人共度美好时光, 花时间重新学习面对面交谈的艺术, 而不是通过短信来建立关系)” 可知, 为了治疗短信成瘾, 人们应该在一天中的特定时间检查和回复信息, 克制住回复每一条信息的冲动, 花时间与朋友和家人共度美好时光。故答案为: *To cure text addiction, individuals should refuse to respond to messages and spend quality time with friends and family.*

To cure text addiction, one should check and respond to messages only at certain times of the day.

To cure text addiction, one should resist the urge to answer every message he or she receives.

【43 题详解】

开放性题目。答案不唯一, 合理即可。人们可以从事令人愉快和充实的替代活动, 如爱好或锻炼, 以转移



人们对发短信的注意力。此外，人们可以寻求专业帮助来解决可能导致成瘾的潜在情绪问题。故答案为：
One can engage in alternative activities that are enjoyable and fulfilling, such as hobbies or exercise, to divert attention from texting. Besides, one can seek professional help to address underlying emotional issues that may be driving the addiction.

第二节 书面表达 (20 分)

44. 【答案】 Dear Lucy,

I'd like to invite you to join us for a visit to the nearby nursing home next Saturday for the Double Ninth Festival. It is the day for the elderly in our culture. We'll go and make dumplings and cakes with the elderly people there. We'll also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which we hope will make them happy. We should be back around 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If you are able to come with us, please let us know and we'll wait for you at the gate at 9 in the morning.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

【导语】 本文是应用文。要求考生给外教 Lucy 写封邮件，邀她一同前往敬老院陪老人们过重阳节。

【详解】 1. 词汇积累

附近的: nearby→surrounding

有趣的: fun→interesting

高兴的: happy→glad

能够: be able to→can

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: I'd like to invite you to join us for a visit to the nearby nursing home next Saturday for the Double Ninth Festival. It is the day for the elderly in our culture.

拓展句: I'd like to invite you to join us for a visit to the nearby nursing home next Saturday for the Double Ninth Festival, which is the day for the elderly in our culture.

【点睛】 【高分句型 1】 We'll also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which we hope will make them happy. (由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】 If you are able to come with us, please let us know and we'll wait for you at the gate at 9 in the morning. (由 If 引导的条件状语从句)