

昆山提招英语模拟卷（二）

第二部分 阅读理解（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）

A

With the growing popularity of the TV series Blossoms Shanghai 《繁花》, key scenes picturing city areas in the show have become the hottest tourist attractions in Shanghai. Here are some citywalk routes based on the TV series that are worth visiting:

Tai Sheng Yuan Restaurant

This restaurant focuses on Shanghai-style dishes. It opened in 1993 and is also recognized as the real-life model of Zhi Zhen Yuan restaurant in the TV series.

Address: No. 50 Huanghe Road, Huangpu district

Peace Hotel

The hotel, which was a central backdrop in the TV series, first opened its doors on Aug 1, 1929, and was first named Cathay Hotel by its owner, Sir Victor Sassoon, a businessman from the Sassoon banking family. The Sassoon family once owned many famous buildings and businesses.

Address: No. 20 East Nanjing Road, Huangpu district

No. 27 The Bund

As one of the important buildings in the Bund architectural complex (建筑群) and a key cultural relic (遗迹) protected unit in China, the building used to be owned by Jardine Matheson and later served as an office building for the Shanghai Foreign Trade Bureau for many years. In the TV series, the location is called the Foreign Trade Building. The building now belongs to Shanghai Jiushi Group Co Ltd, which started the Jiushi Art Museum on the 6th floor, in 2018.

Address: No. 27 East Zhongshan Road Number One, Huangpu district

Shanghai Film Shooting Base

To find the scenery in the TV series, one must also go to the Shanghai Film Shooting Base. This popular scenic spot is one of the earliest major film and television shooting bases in China. In 2020, the base reproduced Jinxian Road and Huanghe Road to welcome the team of Blossoms Shanghai.

Address: No. 211 Cheting Road, Songjiang district

1. Which of the following is connected to television filming?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Tai Sheng Yuan Restaurant. | B. Peace Hotel. |
| C. No. 27 The Bund. | D. Shanghai Film Shooting Base. |
2. What do we know about No. 27 The Bund?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. It was built for a museum. | B. It is a protected historical site. |
| C. It belongs to Jardine Matheson. | D. It is located in East Nanjing Road. |
3. Who is most interested in this passage?
- | |
|--|
| A. Tourists drawn to Blossoms Shanghai. |
| B. Locals looking for new restaurants to try. |
| C. Experts studying the Sassoon family's business. |
| D. Editors skilled at producing films and TV series. |

C

Have you ever found yourself in a classroom, seen a classmate yawn (打哈欠), and suddenly felt like yawning too? This common phenomenon (现象) lies beyond humans — even babies and animals like dogs and cats experience it. So what causes this behavior?

First, yawning helps our bodies get more oxygen. Our brains need lots of oxygen to work well.

When we're tired or sit still for a long time (like during a story time), we breathe slowly. Slow breathing means less oxygen goes into our blood. Our brains notice this and say, "We need more air". Then — yawn! We open our mouths wide, take a big breath, and pull in fresh oxygen. It also pushes out old air that our body doesn't need. It's like pressing a "refresh" button for your body.

Also, yawning is highly **contagious**. That means if you see someone yawn, you might yawn too. Why? Scientists think this might be a way we connect with each other. Long ago, when people lived in groups, yawning could say, "Let's rest together" or "Wake up — we need to stay safe". Today, it still makes us feel close to others. If your best friend yawns, your yawning back is like saying, "I'm with you."

However, unlike popular belief, yawning is not only caused by sleepiness. It can also take place during moments of boredom, such as waiting in line, or surprisingly, when expecting exciting events like a birthday party or an important sports match. In these situations, a yawn may help prepare the body for upcoming changes in activity or stress levels.

So the next time you yawn, don't feel shy! Recognize it as your body's smart way to stay healthy. And if you see someone else yawns, go ahead and feel free to join in — it's a harmless, shared biological experience.

8. How does yawning help our bodies?

- A. It helps us communicate with animals.
- B. It prevents us from getting bored in class.
- C. It makes us feel more sleepy and relaxed.
- D. It increases oxygen intake and removes old air.

9. What does the underlined word "contagious" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Healthy.
- B. Catching.
- C. Dangerous.
- D. Natural.

10. According to paragraph 4, in what situation are you most likely to yawn?

- A. Running a 100-meter race.
- B. Taking an important exam.
- C. Reading an interesting novel.
- D. Waiting at a railway station.

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

- A. Is Yawning Shameful?
- B. Can You Control Your Yawn?
- C. Why Do You Yawn?
- D. When Will You Yawn?

D

Regular exercise is important for teenagers, not just for physical fitness but also for brain development. New research has been uncovering the effects of sports on the teenage brain.

A study published in a leading medical journal followed a group of high school students over a term. One group was required to take part in at least three hours of medium-level to high-level physical activity per week, while the other group had their regular PE classes only, which was less than an hour a week. At the end of the term, the students who exercised more showed clear gains in mental abilities.

They performed better in tasks that required attention, memory, and problem-solving skills. The reasons behind this are connected to the physical and chemical changes in the brain during exercise. When teenagers exercise, the blood flow to the brain increases. **This** brings more oxygen and nutrients, which are necessary for the healthy functioning of brain cells. Additionally, exercise stimulates (刺激) the release (释放) of certain chemicals in the brain, such as dopamine and endorphins. Dopamine is linked to motivation, focus, and learning, while endorphins can improve mood and reduce stress.

Moreover, team sports play a special role. For example, playing basketball or soccer involves teamwork, communication, and strategic (策略) thinking. In these sports, teenagers need to quickly judge the situation on the field, make decisions, and work together with their teammates. This not only sharpens their thinking skills but also helps in developing social skills. A coach from a local high school said, "I've seen students become more confident and better at dealing with pressure after joining our school's basketball team. They learn how to communicate with different people and work towards a common goal, which is beneficial both on and off the court."

However, many teenagers today lead inactive lives, spending long hours sitting in front of screens. This lack of exercise may have negative effects on their brain development. Experts are calling for schools and parents to encourage more physical activities among teenagers, to ensure they grow up with both healthy bodies and sharp minds.

12. What do we know about the study?

- A. Exercise leads to higher school grades. B. PE classes are good for physical health.
C. Activities cause better task performance. D. More exercise helps develop brainpower.

13. What does the underlined word "This" refer to in paragraph 3?

- A. The physical and chemical change. B. The link between exercise and brain.
C. The healthy functioning of brain cells. D. The increase in blood flow to the brain.

14. Why does the author mention the coach in paragraph 4?

- A. To show the need for better coaches.
B. To prove the social benefits of team sports.
C. To stress the importance of winning games.
D. To explain the reason for the effect of sports.

15. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Healthy bodies matter most. B. Parents ignore their teens' habits.
C. Teenagers prefer active lives today. D. Too little exercise can harm brain growth.

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。

Shakespeare once wrote: “Neither a borrower nor a lender be; For loan (借款) often loses both itself and friend”. It is often used as a warning about the dangers of lending. _____16_____

If our friend or family member comes to us for hard cash, it can be very difficult to turn them away. _____17_____ And if that money doesn’t come back, it can lead to fights or even legal battles. So how can we, as the lender, avoid these problems? According to Bradley T. Koontz, an expert in psychology (心理学), there are some steps you can take.

Understanding why there is an unavoidable risk of lending anything to a friend is the first thing. And it’s not just the risk of losing the money, but the friendship could also be in danger. _____18_____ The lender becomes the one in control, while the borrower may feel uncomfortable with the new situation. Similarly, if you try to advise them on what to do with the money, it might make things difficult between you two. In other words, let go — and see it as their money.

_____19_____ Saying ‘no’ is hard when a friend comes asking, but if you need that money, refusing is probably the best choice. If you still want to lend, making a formal agreement and writing everything down can help make sure the money is paid back on time. But some friends may not like being asked to sign something — seeing it as a lack of trust.

Finally, for some, it’s best to just see the money as a gift and be pleasantly surprised if something comes back. And if you do want to keep your friendship safe, when you need to borrow some money, what should you do?

_____20_____

- A. You feel under pressure to help.
- B. Perhaps a bank is a better option.
- C. Lending money is a good way to test a friend.
- D. And if you can’t afford to lend something, don’t.
- E. The friend might feel unhappy and end the relationship.
- F. This is because lending has changed the balance of power.
- G. But why can lending money be so harmful to our friendships?

第三部分 语言知识运用（共三节，满分 40 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It took me 31 years to just make it to the Arctic. I was traveling with a film team from Northern Ireland, _____21_____ the footsteps of Lord Dufferin who, in the 1850s, sailed from Scotland to the Arctic. As an early adventure tourist, he was driven by the _____22_____ to see what lay at the ends of the world.

As we sailed north, icebergs of the _____23_____ of buses floated (漂浮) past our small boat. Finally, we reached our destination. This was what I'd _____24_____ of: standing somewhere so pure and primitive (原始的). However, for many early polar explorers, the results were far _____25_____ pleasant. The south, _____26_____, was source of extreme danger. My childhood interest in the South Pole was _____27_____ by the unsuccessful yet heroic adventures of Ernest Shackleton who died in 1922 while preparing for his fourth adventure. The stories of Robert Falcon Scott are also well-known: he and four _____28_____ died on their way back from the South Pole.

So why do explorers _____29_____ themselves at such risk?

Much of it seems to _____30_____ in the nature of the challenge. Scott talked of the _____31_____ of a place that had been unreached and unseen by humans. "With a view over shining lands covered by ice-sheets, you have the feeling of living over the control of death," said Nansen, a Norwegian explorer. On the homeward journey the weather _____32_____ and we were left for a few days in the hands of a storm. We experienced a small _____33_____ of helplessness when _____34_____ with the power of nature. We should be _____35_____ for the great explorers' spirit and stories. I know I am.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 21. A. following | B. seeking | C. recording | D. remembering |
| 22. A. order | B. desire | C. invitation | D. move |
| 23. A. shape | B. type | C. size | D. weight |
| 24. A. heard | B. thought | C. dreamed | D. known |
| 25. A. less | B. little | C. more | D. much |
| 26. A. in addition | B. in short | C. in general | D. in particular |
| 27. A. inspired | B. shown | C. proved | D. recognized |
| 28. A. companions | B. guides | C. natives | D. competitors |
| 29. A. find | B. put | C. test | D. target |
| 30. A. work | B. lie | C. hold | D. result |
| 31. A. attraction | B. history | C. detail | D. location |
| 32. A. held | B. turned | C. improved | D. cleared |
| 33. A. sight | B. taste | C. case | D. cost |
| 34. A. faced | B. filled | C. covered | D. charged |
| 35. A. ready | B. sorry | C. eager | D. thankful |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Xixia Imperial Tombs, located in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, 36 (add) to the UNESCO World Heritage List on July 11, 2025. 37 (cover) about 40 square kilometers, the site includes 9 imperial tombs and 271 smaller tombs. Built nearly 1,000 years ago, it is one of the most well-kept historical sites from the Xixia dynasty, 38 ruled the region for about 200 years. It offers 39 (value) information about the dynasty's history and culture.

What makes the tombs special is 40 mix of cultural styles shown in their design. While their design follows the traditions of Tang and Song imperial tombs, Buddhist features and local customs can also be 41 (clear) seen. This fusion shows how the dynasty served as a bridge between different civilizations.

Before the tombs were discovered, the Xixia Dynasty was not well documented in historical texts. Today, the tombs help to fill important gaps in our knowledge, providing us with a clear picture of ancient life and showing 42 (China) role in worldwide trade and cultural exchange.

After years of 43 (prepare), the Xixia Imperial Tombs were finally placed on the World Heritage List. It now stands 44 a symbol of the country's diverse cultural heritage 45 reminds us of the importance of protecting such sites for future generations.

第三节 单词填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下列各句, 根据汉语或首字母, 在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

46. We will make greater c_____ to world peace and development through our own development. (根据首字母单词拼写)
47. If the worst comes to the worst, our company could face a r_____ ride. (根据首字母单词拼写)
48. I d_____ understand how you feel for I had a similar experience before. (根据首字母单词拼写)
49. After you set a goal, it is important to s_____ to it and work hard towards it. (根据首字母单词拼写)
50. Guests at this hotel can use the swimming pool at no e_____ cost. (根据首字母单词拼写)
51. In any case, find an _____ (机会) to have a full and frank talk with her. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
52. She _____ (减肥) down to 50 kilos in ten months. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
53. Her name _____ (被遗忘) me when I saw her again many years later. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
54. This painting is a copy; the _____ (原件) has been lost. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
55. She is on the road to _____ (康复) after a few days of high fever. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

参考答案

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 50 分）

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阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

With the growing popularity of the TV series Blossoms Shanghai 《繁花》, key scenes picturing city areas in the show have become the hottest tourist attractions in Shanghai. Here are some citywalk routes based on the TV series that are worth visiting:

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This restaurant focuses on Shanghai-style dishes. It opened in 1993 and is also recognized as the real-life model of Zhi Zhen Yuan restaurant in the TV series.

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Peace Hotel

The hotel, which was a central backdrop in the TV series, first opened its doors on Aug 1, 1929, and was first named Cathay Hotel by its owner, Sir Victor Sassoon, a businessman from the Sassoon banking family. The Sassoon family once owned many famous buildings and businesses.

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As one of the important buildings in the Bund architectural complex (建筑群) and a key cultural relic (遗迹) protected unit in China, the building used to be owned by Jardine Matheson and later served as an office building for the Shanghai Foreign Trade Bureau for many years. In the TV series, the location is called the Foreign Trade Building. The building now belongs to Shanghai Jiushi Group Co Ltd, which started the Jiushi Art Museum on the 6th floor, in 2018.

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Shanghai Film Shooting Base

To find the scenery in the TV series, one must also go to the Shanghai Film Shooting Base. This popular scenic spot is one of the earliest major film and television shooting bases in China. In 2020, the base reproduced Jinxian Road and Huanghe Road to welcome the team of Blossoms Shanghai.

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1. Which of the following is connected to television filming?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Tai Sheng Yuan Restaurant. | B. Peace Hotel. |
| C. No. 27 The Bund. | D. Shanghai Film Shooting Base. |

2. What do we know about No. 27 The Bund?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A. It was built for a museum. | B. It is a protected historical site. |
| C. It belongs to Jardine Matheson. | D. It is located in East Nanjing Road. |

3. Who is most interested in this passage?

- A. Tourists drawn to Blossoms Shanghai.
 B. Locals looking for new restaurants to try.
 C. Experts studying the Sassoon family's business.
 D. Editors skilled at producing films and TV series.

【答案】 1. D 2. B 3. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。介绍了因电视剧《繁花》走红的上海城市漫步路线，包含剧中关键场景对应的真实地点及相关信息。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Shanghai Film Shooting Base** 部分 “To find the scenery in the TV series, one must also go to the Shanghai Film Shooting Base. This popular scenic spot is one of the earliest major film and television shooting bases in China. (要想找到电视剧中的场景，还必须去上海电影拍摄基地。这个著名的景点是中国最早的主要影视拍摄基地之一)”可知，上海影视拍摄基地是影视拍摄相关的地点。故选 D 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **No. 27 The Bund** 部分 “As one of the important buildings in the Bund architectural complex (建筑群) and a key cultural relic (遗迹) protected unit in China (作为外滩建筑群的重要建筑之一和中国重点文物保护单位)”可知，外滩 27 号是受保护的历史遗迹。故选 B 项。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “With the growing popularity of the TV series Blossoms Shanghai 《繁花》, key scenes picturing city areas in the show have become the hottest tourist attractions in Shanghai. Here are some citywalk routes based on the TV series that are worth visiting: (随着电视剧《繁花》越来越受欢迎, 剧中描绘城市区域的关键场景已经成为上海最热门的旅游景点。以下是一些根据电视剧改编的城市步行路线, 值得一游:)” 可知, 文章介绍的是因《繁花》走红的游览路线, 因此对《繁花》感兴趣的游客会最关注这篇文章。故选 A 项。

B

Jane Goodall was born on April 3, 1934, in London, England. When she was a little girl, she loved animals very much. Once, she even hid in a hen house for hours just to watch how a hen laid an egg. Her parents were happy to see her love for nature and gave her a toy chimpanzee named Jubilee. This toy made Jane dream of working with animals one day.

When Jane grew up, she went to Africa to study chimpanzees. At first, the chimpanzees were frightened of her. They ran away when they saw her. But Jane didn't give up. She sat quietly in the forest every day, watching them from far away. Slowly, the chimpanzees got used to her. She even gave them names like David and Goliath.

Jane found many amazing things about chimpanzees. She saw that they used sticks to get insects to eat. Before that, people thought only humans could use tools. She also saw that chimpanzees loved their families. Mothers took good care of their babies, and chimpanzees played together like children.

Later, Jane wanted to tell the world about chimpanzees. She wrote books and gave talks. She wanted people to know that chimpanzees are smart and need our help. Now, many forests where chimpanzees live are being cut down. Therefore, Jane started groups to protect these forests and the chimpanzees.

Jane passed away last month. When she was over 90 years old, she still worked hard for animals. She traveled around the world, telling kids to love nature. She once said, “Every individual matters. Every individual has a role to play.” Jane Goodall's love for animals teaches us to care for our planet and all the living things on it.

4. What inspired Jane Goodall to work with animals?

A. Watching a hen lay an egg.

B. Travelling to Africa as a child.

C. Receiving a toy chimpanzee.

D. Reading books about wild animals.

5. What was one of Jane's key findings about chimpanzees?

A. They were able to use tools.

B. They lived in large families.

C. They were afraid of human beings.

D. They liked to play with each other.

6. What is the main purpose of this passage?

A. To call on people to work with animals.

B. To tell the life story of a famous scientist.

C. To describe the living habits of chimpanzees.

D. To compare human and chimpanzee behaviors.

7. Which of the following best describes Jane Goodall?

A. Courageous.

B. Humorous.

C. Hardworking.

D. Independent.

【答案】4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了动物学家简·古道尔的生平事迹, 包括她童年对动物的热爱、成年后前往非洲研究黑猩猩的经历、重要科研发现, 以及她毕生致力于宣传和保护黑猩猩与自然的贡献。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “Her parents were happy to see her love for nature and gave her a toy chimpanzee named Jubilee. This toy made Jane dream of working with animals one day. (她的父母很高兴看到她对自然的热爱, 送给她一只名叫朱比利的黑猩猩玩具。这个玩具让简梦想有一天能和动物一起工作。)” 可知, 收到黑猩猩玩具激发了简·古道尔与动物共事的愿望。故选 C。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “She saw that they used sticks to get insects to eat. Before that, people thought only humans could use tools. (她看到它们用树枝捕捉昆虫吃。在此之前, 人们认为只有人类会使用工具。)” 可知, 简关于黑猩猩的关键发现之一是它们能够使用工具。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文可知, 文章按时间顺序讲述了简·古道尔从童年热爱动物、成年后研究黑猩猩, 到晚年致力于动物保护的完整人生历程, 核心是介绍这位著名科学家的生平故事。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “At first, the chimpanzees were frightened of her. They ran away when they saw her. But Jane didn't give up. She sat quietly in the forest every day, watching them from far away. (起初, 黑猩猩们很

害怕她。它们一看到她就跑开了。但简没有放弃。她每天安静地坐在森林里，从很远的地方观察它们)”以及第五段 “When she was over 90 years old, she still worked hard for animals. She traveled around the world, telling kids to love nature. (90 多岁时，她仍然为动物们辛勤工作。她环游世界，告诉孩子们要热爱自然)”可知，简·古道尔为了研究和保护动物坚持不懈、毕生操劳，“勤奋的”最能形容她。故选 C。

C

Have you ever found yourself in a classroom, seen a classmate yawn (打哈欠), and suddenly felt like yawning too? This common phenomenon (现象) lies beyond humans — even babies and animals like dogs and cats experience it. So what causes this behavior?

First, yawning helps our bodies get more oxygen. Our brains need lots of oxygen to work well.

When we're tired or sit still for a long time (like during a story time), we breathe slowly. Slow breathing means less oxygen goes into our blood. Our brains notice this and say, “We need more air”. Then — yawn! We open our mouths wide, take a big breath, and pull in fresh oxygen. It also pushes out old air that our body doesn't need. It's like pressing a “refresh” button for your body.

Also, yawning is highly contagious. That means if you see someone yawn, you might yawn too. Why? Scientists think this might be a way we connect with each other. Long ago, when people lived in groups, yawning could say, “Let's rest together” or “Wake up — we need to stay safe”. Today, it still makes us feel close to others. If your best friend yawns, your yawning back is like saying, “I'm with you.”

However, unlike popular belief, yawning is not only caused by sleepiness. It can also take place during moments of boredom, such as waiting in line, or surprisingly, when expecting exciting events like a birthday party or an important sports match. In these situations, a yawn may help prepare the body for upcoming changes in activity or stress levels.

So the next time you yawn, don't feel shy! Recognize it as your body's smart way to stay healthy. And if you see someone else yawns, go ahead and feel free to join in — it's a harmless, shared biological experience.

8. How does yawning help our bodies?

- A. It helps us communicate with animals.
- B. It prevents us from getting bored in class.
- C. It makes us feel more sleepy and relaxed.
- D. It increases oxygen intake and removes old air.

9. What does the underlined word “contagious” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Healthy.
- B. Catching.
- C. Dangerous.
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10. According to paragraph 4, in what situation are you most likely to yawn?

- A. Running a 100-meter race.
- B. Taking an important exam.
- C. Reading an interesting novel.
- D. Waiting at a railway station.

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

- A. Is Yawning Shameful?
- B. Can You Control Your Yawn?
- C. Why Do You Yawn?
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【答案】8. D 9. B 10. D 11. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了打哈欠这一普遍现象，分析了其补充氧气、排出废气的生理作用，解释了打哈欠具有传染性的原因，纠正了“打哈欠仅因困倦”的常见认知，并说明其在无聊或期待场景中也可能出现。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “We open our mouths wide, take a big breath, and pull in fresh oxygen. It also pushes out old air that our body doesn't need. (我们张大嘴巴，深吸一口气，吸入新鲜氧气。它还能排出身体不需要的废气。)”可知，打哈欠能增加氧气摄入并排出废气。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第四段划线词后文 “That means if you see someone yawn, you might yawn too. (这意味着如果你看到有人打哈欠，你可能也会打哈欠。)”可知，看到有人打哈欠，你可能也会打哈欠，说明 “contagious” 指的是 “具有传染性的、会传染的”，与 catching 同义。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段 “It can also take place during moments of boredom, such as waiting in line, or surprisingly, when expecting exciting events like a birthday party or an important sports match. (它也可能发生在无聊的时刻，比如排队时，或者令人惊讶的是，在期待生日派对或重要体育比赛等令人兴奋的事件时。)”可知，在火车站等待（属于无聊场景）时最有可能打哈欠。故选 D。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。文章围绕打哈欠展开，先后介绍了打哈欠的生理作用、传染性原因以及不同触发场景，核心是解答“人们为什么会打哈欠”这一问题。选项 C “你为什么会打哈欠？”准确概括了文章主旨，适合作标题。故选 C。

D

Regular exercise is important for teenagers, not just for physical fitness but also for brain development. New research has been uncovering the effects of sports on the teenage brain.

A study published in a leading medical journal followed a group of high school students over a term. One group was required to take part in at least three hours of medium-level to high-level physical activity per week, while the other group had their regular PE classes only, which was less than an hour a week. At the end of the term, the students who exercised more showed clear gains in mental abilities.

They performed better in tasks that required attention, memory, and problem-solving skills. The reasons behind this are connected to the physical and chemical changes in the brain during exercise. When teenagers exercise, the blood flow to the brain increases. **This** brings more oxygen and nutrients, which are necessary for the healthy functioning of brain cells. Additionally, exercise stimulates (刺激) the release (释放) of certain chemicals in the brain, such as dopamine and endorphins. Dopamine is linked to motivation, focus, and learning, while endorphins can improve mood and reduce stress.

Moreover, team sports play a special role. For example, playing basketball or soccer involves teamwork, communication, and strategic (策略) thinking. In these sports, teenagers need to quickly judge the situation on the field, make decisions, and work together with their teammates. This not only sharpens their thinking skills but also helps in developing social skills. A coach from a local high school said, “I’ve seen students become more confident and better at dealing with pressure after joining our school’s basketball team. They learn how to communicate with different people and work towards a common goal, which is beneficial both on and off the court.”

However, many teenagers today lead inactive lives, spending long hours sitting in front of screens. This lack of exercise may have negative effects on their brain development. Experts are calling for schools and parents to encourage more physical activities among teenagers, to ensure they grow up with both healthy bodies and sharp minds.

12. What do we know about the study?

- A. Exercise leads to higher school grades.
- B. PE classes are good for physical health.
- C. Activities cause better task performance.
- D. More exercise helps develop brainpower.

13. What does the underlined word “This” refer to in paragraph 3?

- A. The physical and chemical change.
- B. The link between exercise and brain.
- C. The healthy functioning of brain cells.
- D. The increase in blood flow to the brain.

14. Why does the author mention the coach in paragraph 4?

- A. To show the need for better coaches.
- B. To prove the social benefits of team sports.
- C. To stress the importance of winning games.
- D. To explain the reason for the effect of sports.

15. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Healthy bodies matter most.
- B. Parents ignore their teens’ habits.
- C. Teenagers prefer active lives today.
- D. Too little exercise can harm brain growth.

【答案】12. D 13. D 14. B 15. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章通过一项研究揭示了运动对青少年大脑的积极影响，分析了运动促进脑力发展的生理机制，强调了团队运动在提升思维与社交能力方面的特殊作用，并呼吁鼓励青少年多参与体育活动。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “A study published in a leading medical journal followed a group of high school students over a term. One group was required to take part in at least three hours of medium-level to high-level physical activity per week, while the other group had their regular PE classes only, which was less than an hour a week. At the end of the term, the students who exercised more showed clear gains in mental abilities. (一篇发表

在顶级医学期刊上的研究对一组高中生进行了为期一学期的跟踪调查。一组学生被要求每周至少进行 3 小时的中高强度体育活动，而另一组只参加每周不到 1 小时的常规体育课。学期结束时，运动更多的学生在心智能力上有明显提升。) ”可知，更多的运动有助于发展脑力。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段 “When teenagers exercise, the blood flow to the brain increases. This brings more oxygen and nutrients, which are necessary for the healthy functioning of brain cells. (当青少年运动时，流向大脑的血液会增加。这会带来更多的氧气和营养，这些都是脑细胞健康运作所必需的。)” 可知，“This” 指代前文提到的 “流向大脑的血液增加” 这一现象。故选 D。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段 “Moreover, team sports play a special role. For example, playing basketball or soccer involves teamwork, communication, and strategic thinking... A coach from a local high school said, “I’ve seen students become more confident and better at dealing with pressure after joining our school’s basketball team. They learn how to communicate with different people and work towards a common goal, which is beneficial both on and off the court.”(此外，团队运动扮演着特殊的角色。例如，打篮球或踢足球需要团队合作、沟通和策略思考……当地一所高中的教练说：“我看到学生们加入我们学校的篮球队后，变得更加自信，也更善于应对压力。他们学会了如何与不同的人沟通，为共同的目标努力，这在球场内外都很有益处。)” 可知，作者引用教练的话是为了证明团队运动在提升社交能力、自信心等方面的社会益处。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “However, many teenagers today lead inactive lives, spending long hours sitting in front of screens. This lack of exercise may have negative effects on their brain development. (然而，如今许多青少年过着缺乏运动的生活，长时间坐在屏幕前。这种缺乏运动可能会对他们的大脑发育产生负面影响。)” 可知，运动量过少会损害大脑发育。故选 D。

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。

Shakespeare once wrote: “Neither a borrower nor a lender be; For loan (借款) often loses both itself and friend”. It is often used as a warning about the dangers of lending. 16

If our friend or family member comes to us for hard cash, it can be very difficult to turn them away. 17 And if that money doesn’t come back, it can lead to fights or even legal battles. So how can we, as the lender, avoid these problems? According to Bradley T. Koontz, an expert in psychology (心理学), there are some steps you can take.

Understanding why there is an unavoidable risk of lending anything to a friend is the first thing. And it’s not just the risk of losing the money, but the friendship could also be in danger. 18 The lender becomes the one in control, while the borrower may feel uncomfortable with the new situation. Similarly, if you try to advise them on what to do with the money, it might make things difficult between you two. In other words, let go — and see it as their money.

19 Saying ‘no’ is hard when a friend comes asking, but if you need that money, refusing is probably the best choice. If you still want to lend, making a formal agreement and writing everything down can help make sure the money is paid back on time. But some friends may not like being asked to sign something — seeing it as a lack of trust.

Finally, for some, it’s best to just see the money as a gift and be pleasantly surprised if something comes back. And if you do want to keep your friendship safe, when you need to borrow some money, what should you do?

- 20
- A. You feel under pressure to help.
 - B. Perhaps a bank is a better option.
 - C. Lending money is a good way to test a friend.
 - D. And if you can’t afford to lend something, don’t.
 - E. The friend might feel unhappy and end the relationship.
 - F. This is because lending has changed the balance of power.
 - G. But why can lending money be so harmful to our friendships?

【答案】 16. G 17. A 18. F 19. D 20. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章以莎士比亚关于借贷的名言引出借贷可能危害友谊的话题，指出借给亲友钱难以拒绝且易引发问题，随后通过心理学专家的观点给出贷方规避风险的建议，最后简要提及借方为维系友谊应采取的做法。

【16 题详解】

上文 “It is often used as a warning about the dangers of lending. (它常被用作对借贷风险的警示。)” 说明莎士比亚的名言是对借贷风险的提醒。G 项 “但为什么借钱会对我们的友谊造成如此大的伤害呢？” 通过 “but” 转折，由借贷风险具体聚焦到 “对友谊的伤害” 这一核心，既承接上文警示，又引出下文对该问题的展开论述。故选 G。

【17 题详解】

上文 “If our friend or family member comes to us for hard cash, it can be very difficult to turn them away. (如果我们的朋友或家人来找我们借现金，我们很难拒绝。)” 说明面对亲友借钱难以拒绝的情况。A 项 “你会感到有帮助他们的压力。” 解释了 “难以拒绝” 的原因——心理上的帮助压力，且后文 “And if that money doesn't come back, it can lead to fights or even legal battles. (如果钱收不回来，可能会引发争执甚至法律纠纷。)” 承接该情况可能带来的后果，逻辑连贯。故选 A。

【18 题详解】

上文 “And it's not just the risk of losing the money, but the friendship could also be in danger. (这不仅有损失金钱的风险，友谊也可能陷入危险。)” 说明借贷对友谊有威胁，后文 “The lender becomes the one in control, while the borrower may feel uncomfortable with the new situation. (贷方成为掌控者，而借方可能对这种新情况感到不适。)” 具体描述了借贷后双方关系的变化。F 项 “这是因为借贷改变了权力平衡。” 作为中间衔接，解释了借贷威胁友谊的原因，且 “权力平衡改变” 与后文 “贷方掌控、借方不适” 的表述一致。故选 F。

【19 题详解】

下文 “Saying 'no' is hard when a friend comes asking, but if you need that money, refusing is probably the best choice. (当朋友来借钱时，说 ‘不’ 很难，但如果你需要那笔钱，拒绝可能是最好的选择。)” 强调在自身需要钱时应拒绝借出。D 项 “如果你承担不起 (或拿不出) 要借出去的钱，就不要借出。” 作为该段主旨句，总领后文内容， “承担不起” 既包括自身需要钱的情况，也涵盖其他无力借出的情形，后文具体展开了 “承担不起” 时的做法。故选 D。

【20 题详解】

上文 “And if you do want to keep your friendship safe, when you need to borrow some money, what should you do? (如果你确实想保住友谊，当你需要借钱时，应该怎么做?)” 提出借方为维系友谊的借钱方式问题。B 项 “也许银行是更好的选择。” 针对该问题给出解决方案——向银行借钱而非亲友，从根源上避免了借贷可能对友谊造成的伤害，贴合前文 “保住友谊” 的核心诉求。故选 B。

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共三节，满分 40 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It took me 31 years to just make it to the Arctic. I was traveling with a film team from Northern Ireland, _____ 21 _____ the footsteps of Lord Dufferin who, in the 1850s, sailed from Scotland to the Arctic. As an early adventure tourist, he was driven by the _____ 22 _____ to see what lay at the ends of the world.

As we sailed north, icebergs of the _____ 23 _____ of buses floated (漂浮) past our small boat. Finally, we reached our destination. This was what I'd _____ 24 _____ of: standing somewhere so pure and primitive (原始的). However, for many early polar explorers, the results were far _____ 25 _____ pleasant. The south, _____ 26 _____, was source of extreme danger. My childhood interest in the South Pole was _____ 27 _____ by the unsuccessful yet heroic adventures of Ernest Shackleton who died in 1922 while preparing for his fourth adventure. The stories of Robert Falcon Scott are also well-known: he and four _____ 28 _____ died on their way back from the South Pole.

So why do explorers _____ 29 _____ themselves at such risk?

Much of it seems to _____ 30 _____ in the nature of the challenge. Scott talked of the _____ 31 _____ of a place that had been unreached and unseen by humans. “With a view over shining lands covered by ice-sheets,

you have the feeling of living over the control of death,” said Nansen, a Norwegian explorer. On the homeward journey the weather _____ 32 _____ and we were left for a few days in the hands of a storm. We experienced a small _____ 33 _____ of helplessness when _____ 34 _____ with the power of nature. We should be _____ 35 _____ for the great explorers' spirit and stories. I know I am.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 21. A. following | B. seeking | C. recording | D. remembering |
| 22. A. order | B. desire | C. invitation | D. move |
| 23. A. shape | B. type | C. size | D. weight |
| 24. A. heard | B. thought | C. dreamed | D. known |
| 25. A. less | B. little | C. more | D. much |
| 26. A. in addition | B. in short | C. in general | D. in particular |

27. A. inspired B. shown C. proved D. recognized
 28. A. companions B. guides C. natives D. competitors
 29. A. find B. put C. test D. target
 30. A. work B. lie C. hold D. result
 31. A. attraction B. history C. detail D. location
 32. A. held B. turned C. improved D. cleared
 33. A. sight B. taste C. case D. cost
 34. A. faced B. filled C. covered D. charged
 35. A. ready B. sorry C. eager D. thankful
- 【答案】 21. A 22. B 23. C 24. C 25. A 26. D 27. A 28. A 29. B 30. B
 31. A 32. B 33. B 34. A 35. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。作者跟随北爱尔兰电影团队前往北极，追寻 19 世纪探险家杜弗林勋爵的足迹。途中目睹北极的原始纯净，联想到早期极地探险家（如沙克尔顿、斯科特）的英勇与牺牲，探讨了探险家们甘愿冒险的核心动力，并表达了对他们精神与故事的感恩之情。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我和一支来自北爱尔兰的电影团队一起旅行，追寻杜弗林勋爵的足迹——他在 19 世纪 50 年代从苏格兰航行到北极。A. following 跟随；B. seeking 寻找；C. recording 记录；D. remembering 记得。根据后文“the footsteps of Lord Dufferin”可知，此处指“追寻某人足迹”，固定搭配为“follow in one's footsteps”，符合“重走探险家路线”的语境。故选 A 项。

【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：作为早期的探险旅行者，他被探索世界尽头的渴望所驱使。A. order 命令；B. desire 渴望；C. invitation 邀请；D. move 行动。根据后文“to see what lay at the ends of the world”可知，探险家的行为源于内心的探索渴望，“desire”符合“主动追求未知”的语境。故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我们向北航行时，公交车大小的冰山从我们的小船旁漂过。A. shape 形状；B. type 类型；C. size 尺寸、大小；D. weight 重量。根据后文“of buses”可知，此处是用公交车的“大小”来形容冰山的体量。故选 C 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这正是我梦寐以求的：站在一个如此纯净而原始的地方。A. heard 听说；B. thought 思考；C. dreamed 梦想；D. known 知道。根据前文“it took me 31 years to just make it to the Arctic”可知，作者花了 31 年才抵达北极，说明这是他长期以来的梦想，“dreamed of”符合“长期渴望实现”的语境。故选 C 项。

【25 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，对于许多早期的极地探险家来说，结果却远没有那么愉快。A. less 更少地；B. little 几乎没有；C. more 更多地；D. much 非常。根据前文“However”可知，前后形成对比——作者体验到北极的美好，而早期探险家的经历则更艰难，“far less pleasant”表示“远没有那么愉快”，符合逻辑。故选 A 项。

【26 题详解】

考查固定短语辨析。句意：尤其是南极，是极度危险的源头。A. in addition 此外；B. in short 总之；C. in general 通常；D. in particular 尤其。前文提到极地探险的艰难，此处特别强调南极的危险性，“in particular”用于突出具体对象，符合语境。故选 D 项。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我童年时对南极的兴趣，是受到欧内斯特·沙克尔顿那些虽未成功但英勇的探险故事的启发——他于 1922 年在准备第四次探险时去世。A. inspired 启发、激励；B. shown 展示；C. proved 证明；D. recognized 认出。根据前文“childhood interest”和沙克尔顿的探险故事可知，是这些故事激发了作者的兴趣，“inspired”符合“兴趣源于榜样影响”的逻辑。故选 A 项。

【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：罗伯特·福尔肯·斯科特的故事也广为人知：他和四名同伴在从南极返回的途中去世。A. companions 同伴；B. guides 向导；C. natives 当地人；D. competitors 竞争者。根据常识可知，斯科特是探险家，探险途中同行的应是“同伴”，“companions”符合“团队探险”的场景。故选 A 项。

【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：那么，探险家们为什么要让自己置身于这样的危险之中呢？A. find 发现；B. put

放置; C. test 测试; D. target 瞄准。根据后文“themselves at such risk”可知,作者疑惑探险家们为什么要让自己置身于这样的危险之中呢。“put oneself at risk”为固定搭配,表示“使自己处于危险中”,符合“探险家主动承担风险”的语境。故选 B 项。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意:这在很大程度上似乎源于挑战的本质。A. work 工作; B. lie 在于; C. hold 持有; D. result 结果。根据后文“in the nature of the challenge”可知,对探险动机的解释是“在于”挑战本身,“lie in”为固定搭配,表示“在于”。故选 B 项。

【31 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意:斯科特谈到了一个人类从未抵达、从未见过的地方的吸引力。A. attraction 吸引力; B. history 历史; C. detail 细节; D. location 位置。根据前文“driven by the ___ to see what lay at the ends of the world”可知,未知之地的“吸引力”是探险家的核心动力,“attraction”符合语境。故选 A 项。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意:在返航途中,天气突变,我们在暴风雨中被困了几天。A. held 保持; B. turned 转变; C. improved 改善; D. cleared 放晴。根据后文“we were left for a few days in the hands of a storm”可知,天气突然变差,“turned”表示“(天气)突变”,符合语境。故选 B 项。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意:当面对大自然的力量时,我们体验到了一丝无助。A. sight 景象; B. taste 少量、体验; C. case 情况; D. cost 代价。结合后文“helplessness”可知,作者在暴风雨中感受到了“一点”无助,“a small taste of”表示“略微体验到”,符合“短期遭遇危险后的感受”。故选 B 项。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意:当面对大自然的力量时,我们体验到了一丝无助。A. faced 面对; B. filled 充满; C. covered 覆盖; D. charged 指控。根据后文“with the power of nature.”可知,面对大自然的力量时,体验到了一丝无助。“be faced with”为固定搭配,表示“面对……”,此处指面对大自然的力量,符合语境。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意:我们应该感谢伟大探险家们的精神和故事。A. ready 准备好的; B. sorry 抱歉的; C. eager 渴望的; D. thankful 感谢的。根据前文作者对探险家故事的敬佩,以及自身探险的感悟以及后文“the great explorers' spirit and stories.”可知,此处表达对探险家精神的“感恩”,“thankful for”符合“表达敬意”的语境。故选 D 项。

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Xixia Imperial Tombs, located in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, 36 (add) to the UNESCO World Heritage List on July 11, 2025. 37 (cover) about 40 square kilometers, the site includes 9 imperial tombs and 271 smaller tombs. Built nearly 1,000 years ago, it is one of the most well-kept historical sites from the Xixia dynasty, 38 ruled the region for about 200 years. It offers 39 (value) information about the dynasty's history and culture.

What makes the tombs special is 40 mix of cultural styles shown in their design. While their design follows the traditions of Tang and Song imperial tombs, Buddhist features and local customs can also be 41 (clear) seen. This fusion shows how the dynasty served as a bridge between different civilizations.

Before the tombs were discovered, the Xixia Dynasty was not well documented in historical texts. Today, the tombs help to fill important gaps in our knowledge, providing us with a clear picture of ancient life and showing 42 (China) role in worldwide trade and cultural exchange.

After years of 43 (prepare), the Xixia Imperial Tombs were finally placed on the World Heritage List. It now stands 44 a symbol of the country's diverse cultural heritage 45 reminds us of the importance of protecting such sites for future generations.

【答案】36. were added

37. Covering

38. which 39. valuable

40. the 41. clearly

42. China's

43. preparation

44. as 45. and

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了位于宁夏回族自治区的西夏王陵于 2025 年 7 月 11 日被列入联合国教

科文组织世界遗产名录的相关情况。

【36 题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意：西夏王陵位于宁夏回族自治区，于 2025 年 7 月 11 日被列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录。根据时间状语“on July 11, 2025”可知，应用一般过去时；主语 The Xixia Imperial Tombs 与 add 之间是被动关系（被列入），所以用一般过去时的被动语态，结构为“was/were + 过去分词”，主语为复数，故填 were added。

【37 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：该遗址占地面积约 40 平方公里，包括 9 座帝王陵和 271 座陪葬墓。此处为非谓语动词作状语，cover（覆盖）与逻辑主语 the site 之间是主动关系，应用现在分词 Covering 作伴随状语，句首首字母大写，故填 Covering。

【38 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：它建于近 1000 年前，是西夏王朝保存最完好的历史遗址之一，该王朝统治该地区约 200 年。此处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为 the Xixia dynasty，关系词在从句中作主语，指物，应用关系代词 which，故填 which。

【39 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：它为研究该王朝的历史和文化提供了宝贵的资料。此处修饰名词 information，应用形容词形式，value 的形容词为 valuable，意为“宝贵的，有价值的”，故填 valuable。

【40 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：这些陵墓的特别之处在于其设计中所体现的多种文化风格的融合。此处特指“多种文化风格的融合”，应用定冠词 the，故填 the。

【41 题详解】

考查副词。句意：虽然其设计遵循唐宋帝王陵的传统，但也能清晰地看到佛教特色和当地习俗。此处修饰动词 seen，应用副词形式，clear 的副词为 clearly，意为“清晰地”，故填 clearly。

【42 题详解】

考查名词所有格。句意：如今，这些陵墓帮助填补了我们知识中的重要空白，让我们清晰地了解古代生活，并展示了中国在全球贸易和文化交流中的作用。此处修饰名词 role，应用名词所有格形式 China's，意为“中国的”，故填 China's。

【43 题详解】

考查名词。句意：经过多年的准备，西夏王陵最终被列入世界遗产名录。此处作介词 of 的宾语，应用名词形式，prepare 的名词为 preparation，意为“准备”，为不可数名词，故填 preparation。

【44 题详解】

考查介词。句意：它现在是中国多元文化遗产的象征，提醒我们为后代保护此类遗址的重要性。此处为固定搭配“stand as”，意为“作为……而存在，是……的象征”，故填 as。

【45 题详解】

考查连词。句意：它现在是中国多元文化遗产的象征，提醒我们为后代保护此类遗址的重要性。前后两个分句“是中国多元文化遗产的象征”与“提醒我们保护遗址的重要性”之间是并列关系，应用连词 and 连接，故填 and。

第三节 单词填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下列各句，根据汉语或首字母，在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

46. We will make greater c _____ to world peace and development through our own development. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】 contributions

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：我们将通过自身发展为世界和平与发展作出更大贡献。make contributions to... 为固定短语，意为“为……做贡献”，名词 contributions 作宾语。故填 contributions。

47. If the worst comes to the worst, our company could face a r _____ ride. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】 rough

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词。句意：如果最坏的情况发生，我们公司可能会面临一段艰难时期。根据首字母和句意“艰难的”可知，用形容词 rough 作定语，修饰名词 ride。故填 rough。

48. I d _____ understand how you feel for I had a similar experience before. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】 definitely

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意：我确实明白你的感受，因为我曾有过类似的经历。根据首字母和句意“确实”可知，此处用副词 **definitely** 修饰动词 **understand**。故填 **definitely**。

49. After you set a goal, it is important to s _____ to it and work hard towards it. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】stick##tick

【解析】

【详解】考查动词。句意：在你设定目标之后，坚持目标并为之努力奋斗是很重要的。**stick to** 是固定短语，意为“坚持”，动词不定式符号 **to** 后接动词原形。故填 **stick**。

50. Guests at this hotel can use the swimming pool at no e _____ cost. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】extra##xtra

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词。句意：这家酒店的客人可以免费使用游泳池。根据首字母提示及“**at no _____ cost**”可知，此空需填形容词 **extra** 作定语，意为“额外的”。**at no extra cost** 是固定搭配，意为“无需额外付费”。故填 **extra**。

51. In any case, find an _____ (机会) to have a full and frank talk with her. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】opportunity

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：无论如何，找个机会和她进行一次充分坦诚的交谈。根据汉语提示“机会”及空前不定冠词 **an** 可知，此处需填可数名词单数形式 **opportunity** 作宾语。故填 **opportunity**。

52. She _____ (减肥) down to 50 kilos in ten months. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】slimmed

【解析】

【详解】考查动词。句意：她在十个月内减肥减到了 50 公斤。结合语境，“减肥”用动词 **slim**，描述过去发生的事情，用一般过去时。故填 **slimmed**。

53. Her name _____ (被遗忘) me when I saw her again many years later. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】escaped

【解析】

【详解】考查动词。句意：多年后再次见到她时，我已经忘记了她的名字。根据语境，“被遗忘”用及物动词 **escape**，根据后文 **saw**，用一般过去时。故填 **escaped**。

54. This painting is a copy; the _____ (原件) has been lost. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】original

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：这幅画是复制品，原件已经遗失。“原件”在英文中对应的是 **original**，名词作主语，主谓一致，用单数。故填 **original**。

55. She is on the road to _____ (康复) after a few days of high fever. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】recovery##recovering

【解析】

【详解】考查名词或动名词。句意：在持续几天高烧后，她正在康复中。**on the road to** 后接名词或动名词，作介词 **to** 的宾语。“康复”的动词为 **recover**，名词为 **recovery**，不可数，故填 **recovery/recovering**。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

56. 假定你叫李华，在英语课上，老师要求大家分组讨论话题“**Could teenagers try plastic surgery?**”。请你代表小组写一篇发言稿，内容包括：

1. 你们的观点；
2. 你们的理由。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右。
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。发言稿的开头已经给出。

Dear classmates,
Good morning.

【答案】 Possible version:

Good morning. I feel honored to share our group's opinion with you. We oppose the idea of having unnecessary plastic surgery.

First, any kind of surgery carries serious health risks. Patients may suffer health problems after failed plastic surgery operations. In addition, the results of plastic surgery might not be what people expect. This is especially true for teenagers, as our bodies are still growing. Doctors are also strongly against plastic surgery for people under 18 unless necessary.

So teenagers should never have unnecessary plastic surgery. We can think of other methods that are less risky to improve confidence in our appearance. Thank you

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。老师要求大家分组讨论话题“Could teenagers try plastic surgery?”。请考生代表小组写一篇发言稿。

【详解】1.词汇积累:

反对: oppose→object to

提高: improve→enhance

遭受: suffer→endure

预期: expect→anticipate

2.句式拓展:

同义句替换

原句: I feel honored to share our group's opinion with you.

拓展句: It's an honor for me to convey our group's opinion to you.

【点睛】高分句型 2】We can think of other methods that are less risky to improve confidence in our appearance. (运用了 that 引导的定语从句)

【高分句型 3】This is especially true for teenagers, as our bodies are still growing. (使用 as 引导的原因状语从句)

第二节 微写作 (满分 15 分)

57. 我的苦恼

上周六, 我因身体不适, 取消了和 Amy 的电影之约, 在家休息。午后, 一位久未联系的朋友邀我出去喝杯咖啡, 我感觉身体好转便赴约了。不料被同学看见并告知 Amy……

写作要求:

1.请根据以上提示完成一个语段, 内容包括: 故事背景、Amy 的反应以及我的苦恼。

2.词数 100 左右, 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Last Saturday, I canceled my movie date with Amy due to illness and rested at home.

【答案】 Possible version:

Last Saturday, I canceled my movie date with Amy due to illness and rested at home. That afternoon, an old friend I hadn't contacted for years invited me out for coffee. Feeling better, I accepted, but unexpectedly, a classmate saw us and told Amy. She exploded with anger, thinking that my illness was a complete lie. She called me in a trembling voice, "You were too sick for our movie, but well enough for coffee? Why lie to me?" Actually, I never meant to lie or hurt her. I sent her several messages to explain in anxiety, but she never responded. The stress of this situation is killing me, and I'm at a loss what to do next.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于开放性作文。要求考生根据提示完成语段, 取消与 Amy 电影之约的背景、Amy 的反应以及自己的苦恼。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

取消: cancel→call off

疾病: illness→sickness

意外地: unexpectedly→accidentally

愤怒的: anger→fury

2. 句式拓展

同义句替换

原句: Feeling better, I accepted, but unexpectedly, a classmate saw us and told Amy.

拓展句: As I felt better, I agreed to the invitation, but a classmate happened to see us and informed Amy without my knowledge.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】 That afternoon, an old friend I hadn't contacted for years invited me out for coffee. (运用了省略关系代词的定语从句, 修饰先行词 an old friend)

【高分句型 2】 She exploded with anger, thinking that my illness was a complete lie. (运用了现在分词短语作伴随状语以及 that 引导的宾语从句)