

昆山提招英语模拟卷（一）

第一部分 阅读

第一节 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

Chinese poetry through the *guqin*:

a practical tool to learn Chinese language and culture

Confucius said: “To educate somebody, you should start with poetry, and finish with music”. The North American Guqin Association (NAGA) has developed a new class series that will combine (融合) poetry and music with *guqin* study and aims to deepen the appreciation of Chinese poetry and *guqin* culture through the exploration of *guqin* songs.

Course description

The classes will consist of lectures and practical sessions (课). Students will not only learn how to play *guqin* and sing poems by famous poets from different Chinese dynasties such as *Farewell to Meng Haoran at Yellow Crane Terrace* by Li Bai, but also will learn standard Chinese through these poems. At the end of the course, students will be able to sing at least five famous Chinese poems while playing *guqin*, and will have a broad appreciation of Chinese culture.

Fees and schedules

Please select the appropriate options from the schedule below.

Time: Sundays 1:00 pm to 3:30 pm, 19/1/24, 26/1/24, 2/2/24, 9/2/24

Fee: \$150 (one session) or \$480 (4 sessions)

Venue (场地)

Union City, CA. Address to be announced after registration (登记). Public transportation is recommended.

Instruments

Instruments can be rented for the full 4 days duration of the course which they can take home to practice with (normal cost \$50). NAGA class sponsor will provide discounts for students who want to buy *guqins* in the class, with prices starting from only \$199 (*see the description of each model recommended*).

Registration

The number of places is limited, and space is available on a first-come-first-served basis, so please register now! Please email your registration form (click here to download) directly to yaji@guqin.org and pay online at

<http://naga4dayguqinclass.eventbee.com>. For more details, please email yaji@guqin.org or call 1-415-857-3918.

21. What's special about the new class series?

- A. It discusses modern singing techniques. B. It offers sessions to practise writing poems.
C. It benefits both native speakers and foreigners. D. It combines Chinese poetry and *guqin* music.

22. How much at least does it cost to select 4 sessions and buy an instrument?

- A. \$530. B. \$650. C. \$679. D. \$799.

23. What is the main purpose of the text?

- A. To teach Chinese poetry. B. To spread *guqin* culture.
C. To advertise *guqin* classes. D. To popularize Chinese music.

B

We've all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence.

What's the problem? It's possible that we all have weakened conversational intelligence (智力). It's more likely that none of us start a conversation because it's awkward and challenging, or we think it's annoying and unnecessary. But the next time you find yourself among strangers, consider that small talk is worth the trouble. Experts say it's an invaluable social practice that results in big benefits.

Regarding small talk as unimportant is easy, but we can't forget that deep relationships wouldn't even exist if it weren't for casual conversation. "Small talk is the grease (润滑剂) for social communication," says Bernardo Carducci, director of the Shyness Research Institute at Indiana University Southeast. "Almost every great love story and each big business deal begins with small talk," he explains. "The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them."

In a 2014 study, Elizabeth Dunn, associate professor of psychology at UBC, invited people on their way into a coffee shop. One group was asked to seek out an interaction (互动) with its waiter; the other, to speak only when necessary. The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience. "It's not that talking to the waiter is better than talking to your husband," says Dunn. "But interactions with peripheral (边缘的) members of our social network matter for our well-being also."

Dunn believes that people who reach out to strangers feel a significantly greater sense of belonging, a bond with others. Carducci believes developing such a sense of belonging starts with small talk. "Good manners are based on small talks," he says.

24. What does the scene described in the first paragraph show?

- A. Feeling uneasy about complete silence.
- B. Discomfort from crowds.
- C. Not enough interaction between strangers.
- D. People's addiction to smartphones.

25. What is important for successful small talk according to Carducci?

- A. Showing good manners.
- B. Relating to other people.
- C. Making business deals.
- D. Focusing on a shared topic.

26. What does the coffee-shop study suggest about small talk?

- A. It improves family relationships.
- B. It raises people's confidence.
- C. It matters as much as a formal talk.
- D. It makes people feel good.

27. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Skills of communication
- B. Ways of Breaking Silence
- C. Benefits of Small Talk
- D. Avoidance of Embarrassment

C

A new observation in Sumatra caught seasoned scientists by surprise. An orangutan (红毛猩猩) known as Rakus treated a fresh wound with a medicinal plant, making this the first time an animal has been seen applying a biologically active substance (物质) for its health benefits. This leaves scientists wondering: Did humans invent medicine, or does it pre-date our species?

These animals are known to be among the most intelligent non-human primates (灵长类). They've been observed using tools, communicating vocally, and engaging in even more complex behaviors like calculated reciprocity, which involves aiding another orangutan with the expectation of being paid back. They can even use Skype with some help from humans.

Roughly 60,000-70,000 of these creatures remain in the wild, about 15,000 of which live on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. That's where the Suaq Project, part of the Max Planck Institute for Animal Behavior, observes orangutans in their natural habitat.

The researchers noted in June that Rakus had a small wound on his face following a fight with another mature male orangutan. Several days later, Rakus did something no one had ever seen a primate do before. He began carefully picking the leaves from a climbing vine (藤蔓) known as akar kuning. Local human populations have long used these leaves for pain relief and to treat conditions like malaria. Orangutans don't usually eat these plants; indeed, Rakus didn't eat them. He chewed (嚼碎) them and then applied the resulting paste to his facial wound.

This is the first time researchers have seen such behavior in 21 years at the Sumatran research station. Wild

orangutans are rarely injured, so this may be a rare but widespread behavior. Or perhaps Rakus is the only one that knows this trick. The researchers assumed that early humans may have learned about certain treatment by observing animals engaging in similar behaviors. And here we are, thousands of generations later, still watching and wondering just how smart they are. Increasingly, it looks like orangutans are one cave painting away from civilization.

28. Why does the author mention Skype in paragraph 2?

- A. To support an idea.
- B. To draw a conclusion.
- C. To explain a problem.
- D. To present a suggestion.

29. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. How Rakus got injured.
- B. How Rakus treated his wound.
- C. What Rakus ate in the wild.
- D. What Rakus explored in the forest.

30. What can be inferred about the new observation?

- A. It proves the medical value of a plant leaf.
- B. It shows a widespread behavior among orangutans.
- C. It answers one of scientists' questions about medicine.
- D. It adds evidence to show the intelligence of orangutans.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Non-human Primates Seen Using Tools in the Wild
- B. Orangutans Proved to Be the Most Intelligent Primate
- C. A Project Observes Orangutans in Their Natural Habitat
- D. An Orangutan Observed Applying Medicinal Plant to a Wound

D

Does adversity (逆境) warm hearts or harden them? Recently, my graduate student Daniel and I set out to explore the relationship between adversity and compassion (同情).

We conducted a study online and reached more than 200 people from all walks of life. After asking them about the hardships they faced and how often they experienced compassion, we offered them the chance to donate some of the money they were about to be paid for taking part in the study to help people in need. The result showed that those who had faced serious adversities in life feel more compassion for suffering people. And as a result, they donated more money.

Now, if experiencing any type of hardship can make a person more compassionate, you might assume that the

compassion would be reached when someone has experienced the exact misfortune that another person is facing. Interestingly, this turns out to be dead wrong.

In an article recently published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, the Kellogg School of Management professor Loran Nordgren and his team found that the human mind refuses to work as usual when it comes to remembering its own past hardships: it regularly makes them appear to be less painful than they actually were. Therefore, recalling a bad experience in your own past may make you underestimate (低估) the difficulty of others' challenges. You overcame it, you think; so should he. The result? You lack compassion.

Our findings, taken together with those of Professor Nordgren and his team, are that living through hardships doesn't either warm hearts or harden them; it does both. Knowing suffering in life usually enhances the compassion we feel for others, except when the suffering involves specific painful events that we know all too well.

32. Which of the following is TRUE about the author's study?

- A. Those attending it had to pay for it.
- B. Those attending it were asked questions only.
- C. It is meant to encourage people to help those in need.
- D. It tries to reveal the relationship between adversity and compassion.

33. What does the underlined word "this" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. People's compassion for suffering people.
- B. People's understanding of others' misfortune.
- C. The findings of Loran Nordgren and his team.
- D. The assumption that shared misfortune may lead to compassion.

34. What did Professor Nordgren and his team find?

- A. Hardships make people lost in sad memories.
- B. Hardships lead to people's lack of compassion.
- C. People tend to remember their hardships easily.
- D. People suffering from adversity are easy to break down.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. The Hidden Power of Compassion
- B. Surprising link of Adversity and Compassion
- C. Compassion: A Gift from Personal Adversity
- D. Adversity: A Pathway to Deeper Compassion

第二节 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。

Are you sitting more than ever? 36 You're probably sitting while reading this. Sometimes you sit when you are driving or attending a meeting. Other times you sit when you engage yourself in watching a movie or playing computer games. That's undoubtedly a lot of sitting. The fact is, the amount of time spent sitting has increased over time. 37

We know sitting too much is bad, and most of us naturally feel a little guilty after a long-time TV watching. 38 A study on nearly 8,000 adults suggests that there's a direct relationship between the time spent sitting and our risk of early death of any cause. As the total sitting time increases, so does the risk of early death.

"Sit less, move more" is what the Heart Association encourages us to do. 39 It is like telling someone to just "exercise" without telling them how. Exercise guidelines are always more practical. For example, the Center for Disease Control recommends adults do exercise for two hours and 30 minutes every week, plus muscle strengthening activities two or more days a week. We need similar guidelines for sitting.

40 "It would probably be like, for every 30 continuous minutes of sitting, stand up and move or walk for five minutes at a quick pace," Diaz, the lead researcher said, adding that the study has put us a step closer to the satisfying guidelines. But more researches are needed to confirm their approach.

- A. Now it's time to get up and move around.
- B. Take a moment to think about your sitting activities.
- C. Health experts also suggest exercising on a daily basis.
- D. But this guideline is just too simple and abstract to make a difference.
- E. As of today, average adult will spend 56-86% of their daily time sitting.
- F. But what exactly goes wrong when we park ourselves for nearly eight hours per day?
- G. To make up for the weakness, a research team is working on a more specific guideline.

第二部分 语言运用

第一节 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。

Natalie Barnes is a bus driver in Wisconsin, US. She offered comfort and support to a homeless passenger many times, which warmed the hearts of many people across the state.

She was 41 on a cold Saturday night when a man named Richard 42 the bus. Richard, who Barnes had met on her bus before, rode the bus 43 they got to the end of her route. Barnes then used her 44 to start a conversation with Richard. As they 45, Richard told her that the house he had been living in was 46 in a fire. For a week, he had been 47 and sleeping on the street. Heartbroken by his 48, Barnes said he could ride her bus so he wouldn't have to be out in the cold. And she often 49 to get him something to eat. "Now I don't know what to say but to 50 you," Richard told the kind driver. He insisted that he would 51 her back, but she refused. At her next break, Barnes 52 a friend working at a community organization to help Richard get into temporary shelter and they are now working to find him permanent (长期的) housing.

The bus company finally 53 related videos on their website, praising Barnes for her 54.

According to the company, this is Barnes's third time being 55 for good deeds on the job.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. repairing | B. recovering | C. driving | D. measuring |
| 42. A. started | B. boarded | C. admired | D. missed |
| 43. A. until | B. before | C. once | D. unless |
| 44. A. humor | B. emotion | C. wisdom | D. break |
| 45. A. argued | B. quarreled | C. chatted | D. observed |
| 46. A. destroyed | B. decorated | C. updated | D. reserved |
| 47. A. hungry | B. homeless | C. lonely | D. embarrassed |
| 48. A. status | B. position | C. situation | D. reaction |
| 49. A. promised | B. refused | C. agreed | D. offered |
| 50. A. hurt | B. thank | C. trouble | D. blame |
| 51. A. pay | B. hold | C. take | D. allow |
| 52. A. reminded | B. forgave | C. contacted | D. noticed |
| 53. A. allowed | B. applied | C. benefited | D. posted |
| 54. A. memory | B. kindness | C. punishment | D. case |
| 55. A. honored | B. removed | C. stuck | D. inspired |

第二节 阅读下面材料，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

As a style of traditional clothing, Hanfu ____56____ (wear) by the Han people in China at that time. With a history of nearly 4,000 years, it has seen an obvious comeback in the United States in recent years. This renewed interest, largely driven by overseas Hanfu clubs, has connected people to Chinese culture while encouraging ____57____ (globe) appreciation for this clothing.

In the United States, a dozen clubs in different states operate ____58____ (independent) but keep regular connections and the New York Hanfu Corporation is one of them. ____59____ (organize) by Ming Liang, it plays a significant role in ____60____ (preserve) this cultural tradition. What Ming's organization contributes to the community is more than just an opportunity to wear Hanfu. With around three hundred Hanfu lovers, the organization provides weekly activities ____61____ members can discuss Chinese culture and significantly enhance the understanding of their heritage.

As Hanfu clubs expand, it has a positive effect ____62____ the increase of the next generation's interest. Ming's organization hosts parent-child events on a regular ____63____ (base) to educate children about Hanfu's cultural significance.

The goals that Ming's organization actively pursues (追求) include protecting Hanfu traditions, serving as cultural bridges ____64____ linking different communities. "It is hoped that we can promote a ____65____ (share) appreciation for Chinese heritage all over the world, Ming says.

第三节 非谓语动词

66. All the workers _____ (belong) to the factory must obey the rule. (所给词的适当形式填空)

67. As the boy is addicted to _____ (play) computer games, he has lost all interest in his lessons. (所给词的适当形式填空)

68. _____ (see) from the top of the hill, our city is very beautiful. (所给词的适当形式填空)

69. This hospital _____ (attach) to the medical college nearby was destroyed in the flood. (所给词的适当形式填空)

70. There was a serious incident _____ (involve) a group of youths. (所给词的适当形式填空)

71. Weather _____ (permit), we'll have a picnic. (所给词的适当形式填空)

72. The man _____ (refer) to at the meeting was his father. (所给词的适当形式填空)

73. _____ (locate) in the south of China, Guangdong is a large province. (所给词的适当形式填空)

74. You can have food _____ (deliver) to you using food delivery apps. (所给词的适当形式填空)

75. _____ (fail) many times, I still believe in myself. (所给词的适当形式填空)

第四部分 写作

76. 假定你是某国际学校的学生李华。你校上周邀请专家 Mr. Smith 给学生做了一个有关野生动物保护的讲座。请你为校英文报写一则报道，内容包括：

1.讲座时间和地点；

2.讲座内容；

3.活动反响。

注意：

1.写作词数应为 80 左右。

2.请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

A Lecture on “Wildlife Protection”

昆山提招英语模拟卷（一）

参考答案

第一部分 阅读

第一节 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。

【答案】21. D 22. C 23. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，介绍了 NAGA 举办的一个结合诗歌与古琴学习的课程。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “The North American Guqin Association (NAGA) has developed a new class series that will combine (融合) poetry and music with guqin study and aims to deepen the appreciation of Chinese poetry and guqin culture through the exploration of guqin songs.(NAGA 开发了一个新的课程系列，将诗歌和音乐与古琴学习结合起来，旨在通过对古琴歌曲的探索加深对中国诗歌和古琴文化的欣赏。)” 可知，新课程系列的特别之处在于结合了中国诗歌和古琴音乐。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Fees and schedules** 部分 “Fee: \$150 (one session) or \$480 (4 sessions)(费用：\$150(一节)或 \$480 (4 节))” 和 **Instruments** 部分 “NAGA class sponsor will provide discounts for students who want to buy guqins in the class, with prices starting from only \$199(NAGA 课程赞助商将为想在课堂上购买古琴的学生提供折扣，起价仅为 199 美元)” 可知，选择 4 节课并购买一件乐器至少要花 $480+199=679$ 美元，故选 C。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是第一段 “The North American Guqin Association (NAGA) has developed a new class series that will combine (融合) poetry and music with guqin study and aims to deepen the appreciation of Chinese poetry and guqin culture through the exploration of guqin songs.(NAGA 开发了一个新的课程系列，将诗歌和音乐与古琴学习结合起来，旨在通过对古琴歌曲的探索加深对中国诗歌和古琴文化的欣赏。)” 可知，本文是 NAGA 举办的一个结合诗歌与古琴学习的课程介绍，因此本文的目的是为古琴课做广告。故选 C。

【答案】24. C 25. B 26. D 27. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章指出人们在陌生人面前缺乏交流，强调闲聊虽看似不重要，但实则是宝贵的社交活动，能带来诸多益处。

【24 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “We’ve all been there: in a lift, in line at the bank or on an airplane, surrounded by people who are, like us, deeply focused on their smartphones or, worse, struggling with the uncomfortable silence.(我们都有过这样的经历：在电梯里、在银行排队或在飞机上，周围的人像我们一样，都专注于他们的智能手机，或者更糟糕的是，在令人不自在的沉默中挣扎)” 可知，人们在公共场合要么专注手机，要么陷入沉默，由此可推断出这一场景体现了陌生人之间缺乏足够的交流互动。故选 C 项。

【25 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 Carducci 的话 “The key to successful small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them.(成功闲聊的关键是学习如何与他人建立联系，而不仅仅是与他们交流)” 可知，Carducci 认为对于成功的闲聊来说，与他人建立联系很重要；“relate to other people” 与 “connect with others” 意思一致。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中 “The results showed that those who chatted with their server reported significantly higher positive feelings and a better coffee shop experience.(结果显示，那些与服务员聊天的人报告说他们有明显更高的积极情绪和更好的咖啡店体验)” 可知，咖啡店的研究表明闲聊能让人感觉良好。故选 D 项。

【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，结合第二段 “But the next time you find yourself among strangers, consider that small talk is worth the trouble. Experts say it’s an invaluable social practice that results in big benefits.(但下次当你发现自己身处陌生人之中时，考虑一下，闲聊是值得的。专家说这是一种非常有价值的社交活动，能带来巨大的好处)” 以及后文对闲聊好处的阐述可知，本文主要讲的是闲聊的益处。故 C 项 “Benefits of Small Talk(闲聊的好处)” 能概括文章内容，最适合做文章标题。故选 C 项。

【答案】28. A 29. B 30. D 31. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了观察大猩猩用植物治疗伤口的相关研究以及发现。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “These animals are known to be among the most intelligent non-human primates (灵长类). They’ve been observed using tools, communicating vocally, and engaging in even more complex behaviors like calculated reciprocity, which involves aiding another orangutan with the expectation of being paid back. They can even use Skype with some help from humans.(这些动物被认为是最聪明的非人类灵长类动物之一。人们观

察到它们使用工具，进行口头交流，并参与更复杂的行为，如计算互惠，这包括帮助另一只猩猩并期望得到回报。他们甚至可以在人类的帮助下使用 Skype)”可知，作者在第二段提到 Skype 是为了支持“大猩猩被认为是最聪明的非人类灵长类动物之一”这一个想法。故选 A。

【29 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第四段 “The researchers noted in June that Rakus had a small wound on his face following a fight with another mature male orangutan. Several days later, Rakus did something no one had ever seen a primate do before. He began carefully picking the leaves from a climbing vine (藤蔓) known as akar kuning. Local human populations have long used these leaves for pain relief and to treat conditions like malaria. Orangutans don't usually eat these plants; indeed, Rakus didn't eat them. He chewed (嚼碎) them and then applied the resulting paste to his facial wound.(研究人员在 6 月份注意到，拉库斯在与另一只成年雄性猩猩打架后，脸上有一个小伤口。几天后，拉库斯做了一件没人见过的灵长类动物做过的事。他开始小心翼翼地从一个叫 akar kuning 的藤蔓上采摘叶子。当地居民长期以来一直使用这些叶子来缓解疼痛和治疗疟疾等疾病。猩猩通常不吃这些植物；事实上，拉库斯并没有吃它们。他咀嚼它们，然后将产生的糊状物涂在脸上的伤口上)”可知，第四段的主要内容是拉库斯如何处理他的伤口。故选 B。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “The researchers assumed that early humans may have learned about certain treatment by observing animals engaging in similar behaviors. And here we are, thousands of generations later, still watching and wondering just how smart they are. Increasingly, it looks like orangutans are one cave painting away from civilization.(研究人员认为，早期人类可能是通过观察动物的类似行为来了解某些治疗方法的。而我们，在几千代人之后，仍然在观察和好奇他们到底有多聪明。越来越多的迹象表明，猩猩似乎离人类文明只有一步之遥)”可知，新的观察结果增加了证明猩猩智力的证据。故选 D。

【31 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “A new observation in Sumatra caught seasoned scientists by surprise. An orangutan (红毛猩猩) known as Rakus treated a fresh wound with a medicinal plant, making this the first time an animal has been seen applying a biologically active substance (物质) for its health benefits. This leaves scientists wondering: Did humans invent medicine, or does it pre-date our species?(在苏门答腊岛的一项新观察让经验丰富的科学家们大吃一惊。一只名为 Rakus 的猩猩用一种药用植物治疗了一个新伤口，这是第一次看到动物为了健康而使用生物活性物质。这让科学家们想知道：是人类发明了药物，还是早于我们的物种？)”结合文章主要介绍了观察大猩猩用植物治疗伤口的相关研究以及发现。可知，D 选项“观察到一只猩猩将药用植物涂抹在

伤口上”最符合文章标题。故选 D。

【答案】32. D 33. D 34. B 35. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲述了对逆境和同情之间关系的探索和研究，以及研究的有趣发现。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的 “Recently, my graduate student Daniel and I set out to explore the relationship between adversity and compassion (同情).(最近，我和我的研究生丹尼尔开始探索逆境和同情之间的关系。)” 可知，作者进行这项研究是为了揭示逆境和同情之间的关系。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段 “Now, if experiencing any type of hardship can make a person more compassionate, you might assume that the compassion would be reached when someone has experienced the exact misfortune that another person is facing. Interestingly, this turns out to be dead wrong.(现在，如果经历任何类型的困难都能让一个人更有同情心，你可能会认为，当一个人经历了另一个人所面临的确切不幸时，就会有同情心。有趣的是，事实证明这是大错特错的。)” 可知，this 指代的是上文提到的 “the compassion would be reached when someone has experienced the exact misfortune that another person is facing” 这一观点，即共同的不幸可能会使人产生同情这种观点。故选 D。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中的 “Therefore, recalling a bad experience in your own past may make you underestimate (低估) the difficulty of others’ challenges. You overcame it, you think; so should he. The result? You lack compassion.(因此，回忆起自己过去的糟糕经历可能会让你低估他人挑战的难度。你认为，你克服了它；他也应该如此。结果如何？你缺乏同情心。)” 可知，Nordgren 和其团队发现：困难经历会使人缺乏同情心。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段中的 “Recently, my graduate student Daniel and I set out to explore the relationship between adversity and compassion (同情).(最近，我和我的研究生丹尼尔开始探索逆境和同情之间的关系。)” 并结合下文内容可知，本文主要通过研究讨论了逆境和同情之间的关系，逆境可以使人有同情心，但如果人们太过了解某一特定的痛苦经历，这会使人缺乏同情心，所以 B 项 “逆境和同情心之间的惊人联系” 最适合作本文标题。故选 B。

第二节 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。

【答案】36. B 37. E 38. F 39. D 40. G

【解析】

【导语】本文是篇议论文。在当今社会，许多人都有久坐的现象，作者在文章中说明了久坐的危害，并就如何解决这个问题，提出了指导方针。

【36 题详解】

根据下一句 “You’re probably sitting while reading this. Sometimes you sit when you are driving or attending a meeting. Other times you sit when you engage yourself in watching a movie or playing computer games.” 可知，作者列举了人们坐着的时候可能做的事情，与选项 B 中 “sitting activities” 意思相符，是对它的举例说明。故选 B。

【37 题详解】

根据上一句 “The fact is, the amount of time spent sitting has increased over time.” （事实是随着时间的推移，久坐所花的时间越来越多。），选项 E 中 “spend 56-86% of their daily time sitting.” 给出了人们每天坐着的具体时长，对前一句是补充说明，符合语意。故选 E。

【38 题详解】

上一句 “We know sitting too much is bad, and most of us naturally feel a little guilty after a long-time TV watching” （我们知道久坐不好，而且我们中大多数人在长时间看电视后自然而然会感到有些内疚。）提到了久坐有害处；下一句 “A study on nearly 8,000 adults suggests that there’s a direct relationship between the time spent sitting and our risk of early death of any cause.” （一项对近 8000 个成年人所做的研究表明久坐和早期死亡风险之间是有之间关系的。）提到了久坐的具体危害。选项 F 中 “But what exactly goes wrong ” 问到了久坐到底有什么危害，起到了承上启下的作用，符合语意。故选 F。

【39 题详解】

上一句中 ““Sit less, move more”” （少坐、多动）是引号引用的句子，根据下文中 “Exercise guidelines are always more practical.” 可以判断这是指的 guideline（指导方针）。选项 D 中 “this guideline” 指代前面所提到的引号表达的指导方针。D 项（但是这个指导方针太简单和抽象了，而起不了什么作用）与下一句 “It is like telling someone to just “exercise” without telling them how.” （它像是只是告诉某人要锻炼，却没说怎么锻炼。）句意有连续性，符合语境。故选 D。

【40 题详解】

上一段 “It is like telling someone to just ”exercise“ without telling them how. ” 提到了第一次给出的指导方针不够具体，存在缺点。下一句 ““It would probably be like, for every 30 continuous minutes of sitting, stand up and move or walk for five minutes at a quick pace,”” 中给出了新的比较具体的指导方针。选项 C（为了弥补这个缺点，一个研究团队正在从事制定更为具体的指导方针。）起到了承上启下的作用，符合语境。故选 G。

第二部分 语言运用

第一节 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。

【答案】41. C 42. B 43. A 44. D 45. C 46. A 47. B 48. C 49. D 50. B 51. A 52. C 53. D 54. B 55. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了公交车司机无私帮助无家可归的陌生人的故事，司机的善意行为得到了公司的表扬。

【41 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她在一个寒冷的周六晚上开着车，这时一个叫 Richard 的人上了车。A. repairing 修理；B. recovering 康复；C. driving 驾驶；D. measuring 测量。根据后文的 “on her bus” 以及 “her route” 可知，Barnes 是驾驶公交车的司机，当时正在驾驶公交车，故选 C。

【42 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她在一个寒冷的周六晚上开着车，这时一个叫 Richard 的人上了车。A. started 开始；B. boarded 登上；C. admired 羡慕；D. missed 错过。根据后文的 “Richard, who Barnes had met on her bus before” 可知，Barnes 在公交车上见过 Richard，由此可知 Richard 登上了公交车，故选 B。

【43 题详解】

考查连接词辨析。句意：Barnes 之前在公交车上见过 Richard，他坐上公交车，直到他们到达她路线的终点。A. until 直到；B. before 在……之前；C. once 一旦；D. unless 除非。根据后文的 “For a week, he had been...and sleeping on the street.” 可知，Richard 一个星期以来一直露宿街头，无家可归，因此他登上公交车后会坐到终点，故选 A。

【44 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Barnes 用她的间歇时间开始跟 Richard 谈话。A. humor 幽默；B. emotion 情感；C. wisdom 智慧；D. break 休息。根据后文的 “start a conversation with Richard” 可知，Barnes 和 Richard 聊天，Barnes 是一位公交车司机，司机只有在休息的时候才能和别人聊天，故选 D。

【45 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当他们聊天时，Richard 告诉她，他住的房子在一场大火中被毁了。A. argued 争论；B. quarreled 吵架；C. chatted 聊天；D. observed 观察。根据前文的 “start a conversation with Richard” 可知，Barnes 开始和 Richard 谈话，chat 与 conversation 意思相近，故选 C。

【46 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当他们聊天时，Richard 告诉她，他住的房子在一场大火中被毁了。A. destroyed 毁灭；B. decorated 装饰；C. updated 更新；D. reserved 预定。根据前文的 “For a week, he had been...and sleeping on the street.” 可知，Richard 一个星期以来一直露宿街头，无家可归，说明他的房子被大火毁了，故选 A。

【47 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：一周以来，他都无家可归，睡在街上。A. hungry 饥饿的；B. homeless 无家可归的；C. lonely 孤独的；D. embarrassed 尴尬的。根据上文的 “the house he had been living in was...in a fire” 可知，Richard 的房子被烧毁了，因此他无家可归了，故选 B。

【48 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Richard 的处境使得 Barnes 心碎，她让 Richard 坐她的公交车，这样他就不用寒冷的時候待在外面了。A. status 状态；B. position 位置；C. situation 情况；D. reaction 反应。根据前文的 “For a week, he had been...and sleeping on the street.” 可知，Richard 因为房子被烧毁而流浪街头，只能睡在大街上，因此 Barnes 对 Richard 的情况感到心碎，故选 C。

【49 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她经常给他提供点吃的。A. promised 承诺；B. refused 拒绝；C. agreed 同意；D. offered 提供。根据前文的 “Heartbroken by his..., Barnes said he could ride her bus so he wouldn't have to be out in the cold.” 可知，Richard 的处境使得 Barnes 心碎，她让 Richard 在公交车里避寒，说明她在主动帮助 Richard，因此会经常给他带点吃的，故选 D。

【50 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Richard 对好心的司机说，“除了谢谢你，现在我不知道该说什么”。A. hurt 伤害；B. thank 谢谢；C. trouble 麻烦；D. blame 责备。根据上文的 “Barnes said he could ride her bus so he wouldn't have to be out in the cold. And she often...to get him something to eat.” 可知，Barnes 为 Richard 做了这么多事，因此 Richard 非常感谢她，故选 B。

【51 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他坚持要还她钱，但她拒绝了。A. pay 偿还；B. hold 持有；C. take 采取；D. allow 允许。根据前文的 “And she often...to get him something to eat.” 可知，Barnes 经常给 Richard 带吃的，因此 Richard 想要还钱给 Barnes，以此报答她的帮助，pay back 意为 “偿还，报答”，故选 A。

【52 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在她下一次休假的时候，Barnes 联系了一位在社区组织工作的朋友，帮助 Richard 搬进临时住所，现在他们正在努力为他寻找长期的住房。A. reminded 提醒；B. forgave 原谅；C. contacted 联系；D. noticed 注意。根据后文的 “a friend working at a community organization to help Richard get into temporary shelter” 可知，社区工作人员在帮 Richard 找临时住所，由此可知，Barnes 联系了她在社区工作的朋友帮助 Richard，故选 C。

【53 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：最终巴士公司在他们的网站上发布了相关视频，赞扬了 Barnes 的善良。A. allowed 允许；B. applied 应用；C. benefited 使受益；D. posted 发布。根据后文的 “praising Barnes” 可知，公司在他们的网站上发布了视频以赞扬 Barnes 的做法，故选 D。

【54 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：最终巴士公司在他们的网站上发布了相关视频，赞扬了 Barnes 的善良。A. memory 回忆；B. kindness 善良；C. punishment 惩罚；D. case 情况。根据下文的 “for good deeds on the job” 可知，Barnes 在工作期间做了好事，公司把视频放在网上是为了赞扬 Barnes 的善良，故选 B。

【55 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：据该公司称，这是 Barnes 第三次因在工作中做好事而获得荣誉。A. honored 给与某人荣誉；B. removed 去除；C. stuck 卡住；D. inspired 鼓励。根据上文的 “The bus company finally...related videos on their website, praising Barnes for her...” 可知，Barnes 受到公司表扬，这是给她的荣誉，故选 A。

第二节 阅读下面材料，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

【答案】56. was worn

57. global 58. independently

59. Organized

60. preserving

61. where 62. on

63. basis 64. and

65. shared

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了汉服在美国的复兴及其文化意义，尤其关注了如纽约汉服协会这样的组织在推广和保护这一传统文化中所扮演的重要角色。

【56 题详解】

考查时态语态和主谓一致。句意：汉服作为一种传统服装，是当时中国汉人所穿的。设空处为谓语，根据 at that time 可知应用一般过去时，主语和谓语之间是被动关系，主语 Hanfu，谓语用第三人称单数，be 动词使用 was，故填 was worn。

【57 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：这种重新燃起的兴趣在很大程度上是由海外汉服俱乐部推动的，它将人们与中国文化联系在一起，同时鼓励全球对汉服的欣赏。设空处修饰名词 appreciation，应用形容词 global 作定语，故填 global。

【58 题详解】

考查副词。句意：在美国，有十几个俱乐部在不同的州独立运作，但保持着定期的联系，纽约汉服公司就是其中之一。设空处修饰动词 operate，应用副词 independently 作状语，故填 independently。

【59 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：由 Ming Liang 组织，它在保护这一文化传统方面发挥了重要作用。句中已有谓语 plays，空处作非谓语动词，逻辑主语 it 与 organize 之间是被动关系，所以用过去分词形式 organized 作状语，句首单词首字母大写，故填 Organized。

【60 题详解】

考查动名词。句意：同上。设空处接在介词 in 后，应用动名词形式作宾语，故填 preserving。

【61 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：该组织拥有大约 300 名汉服爱好者，每周举办活动，成员可以讨论中国文化，大大提高对其遗产的理解。设空处引导限制性定语从句，先行词是 activities，关系词在定语从句中作地点状语，所以用关系副词 where 引导定语从句。故填 where。

【62 题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：随着汉服俱乐部的扩大，它对提高下一代的兴趣有积极的影响。have a positive effect on...为固定短语，意为“对……有积极影响”，故填 on。

【63 题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：Ming 的组织定期举办亲子活动，教育孩子们了解汉服的文化意义。on a regular basis 为固定短语，意为“定期地”，故填 basis。

【64 题详解】

考查并列连词。句意：Ming 的组织积极追求的目标包括保护汉服传统，充当文化桥梁，连接不同社区。

“protecting Hanfu traditions”，“serving as cultural bridges”和“linking different communities”是并列关系，所以用 and 连接。故填 and。

【65 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：“希望我们能促进全世界对中国遗产的共同欣赏，”Ming 说。设空处修饰名词 appreciation，应用形容词 shared 作定语，表示“共同的”，故填 shared。

第三节 非谓语动词

66. All the workers _____ (belong) to the factory must obey the rule. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】belonging

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：这个工厂的所有工人都必须遵守规定。分析句子结构可知，belong 与逻辑主语 workers 构成主动关系，故用现在分词作定语。故填 belonging。

67. As the boy is addicted to _____ (play) computer games, he has lost all interest in his lessons. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】playing

【解析】

【详解】考查动名词。句意：由于这个男孩沉迷于玩电脑游戏，他对学习失去了兴趣。“be addicted to doing”是固定短语，意为“沉迷于做某事”，因此空格处用动名词作宾语，故填 playing。

68. _____ (see) from the top of the hill, our city is very beautiful. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】Seen

【解析】

【详解】句意：从山顶望去，我们的城市非常美丽。句中有谓语动词 is，_____ (see) from the top of the hill 作时间状语，要将 see 变成非谓语动词；由于主语 our city 和 see 之间是逻辑上的动宾关系，要用过去分词 seen 表示被动含义，它放在句首时首字母 s 要大写。

69. This hospital _____ (attach) to the medical college nearby was destroyed in the flood. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】attached

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：这家附属附近医学院的医院在洪水中被毁。句中 was destroyed 为谓语，空处为非谓语动词，非谓语动词 attach 和逻辑主语 hospital 之间是被动关系，故用其过去分词作后置定语。故填 attached。

70. There was a serious incident _____ (involve) a group of youths. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】involving

【解析】

【详解】考查现在分词。句意：发生了一起涉及一群年轻人的严重事件。设空处为非谓语动词，修饰名词 incident 作定语，involve 和逻辑主语 incident 之间是主动关系，应用现在分词，故填 involving。

71. Weather _____ (permit), we'll have a picnic. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】permitting

【解析】

【详解】句意：如果天气允许的话，我们将去野餐。此处为“名词+现在分词”构成的独立主格结构，逻辑主语 Weather 与 permit 之间为主动关系，所以空处用现在分词。

72. The man _____ (refer) to at the meeting was his father. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】referred

【解析】

【详解】句意：会议上提到的那个人是他的父亲。空处到 meeting 为后置定语，修饰主语 The man，该主语与 refer to 之间为被动关系，应用过去分词 referred 表被动。

73. _____ (locate) in the south of China, Guangdong is a large province. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】Located

【解析】

【详解】句意：广东位于中国南部，是一个面积较大的省份。句子主干成分完整，空处为非谓语，be located in 是固定短语，意为“位于……”，locate 和 Guangdong 逻辑上是被动关系，因此用 locate 的过去分词形式，作状语，且句首单词的首字母应大写。

74. You can have food _____ (deliver) to you using food delivery apps. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】delivered

【解析】

【详解】句意：你可以使用外卖应用程序让食物被送到你手中。have sth. done 是固定结构，意为“使某事

被做”，food 与 deliver（递送）之间是被动关系，所以用过去分词 delivered 作宾语补足语。

75. _____ (fail) many times, I still believe in myself. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】Having failed

【解析】

【详解】句意：尽管屡次遭遇失败，但我依然相信自己。句子主干成分完整，空处为非谓语，“失败”和“相信自己”之间有先后关系，“失败”发生在前，fail 和 I 逻辑上是主动关系，空处应用 fail 的现在分词完成式 having failed，作让步状语，且句首单词的首字母需大写。

第四部分 写作

【答案】范文

A Lecture on “Wildlife Protection”

Last Friday witnessed a fascinating lecture with the theme of “Wildlife Protection” in the Lecture Hall.

The lecture, which was given by Mr. Smith, a famous biologist, started at 9: 00 a. m., running for two hours. Through presenting specific facts, figures and stories, Mr. Smith introduced the challenges faced by various species worldwide and highlighted the importance of preserving natural habitats. He also proposed effective measures that young people can take to safeguard wildlife.

The lecture received an overwhelmingly positive response from the students. They were deeply moved and motivated to take action in their own lives and contribute to wildlife conservation.