

昆山提招英语模拟卷（四）

第二部分：阅读

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最佳选项。

A

We welcome you to attend a campus visit of Harvard College. A campus visit consists of a one-hour information session with an admission (招生) officer and 1-2 current undergraduate students, followed by a one-hour campus tour led by a current undergraduate student. Please note that the visit schedule is typically posted one month prior to each term and you can select an available date from the calendar at the bottom of the page. There will be no on-campus information sessions and tours on Harvard College holidays, during other college closures (关闭) and on most school breaks.

Registration

Registration for a campus visit is required. We recommend that you arrive 15-30 minutes before the scheduled visit time. You may cancel your registration at any time. We cannot receive you without registration.

Group Visits/Tours

Visiting parties are limited to groups of 5. For groups of 6 or more, please contact the Harvard University Visitor Center to arrange a visit.

Important information for your visit

● Please note that we require 21 days advance notice in order to secure ASL (American Sign Language) interpreters. We cannot provide interpreters for other languages at this current time. Those requesting the use of a wheelchair must leave a current driver's license or state ID with our Visitor Center personnel until the chair is returned.

● Most buildings are closed to the public. Public restrooms will be available in the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House before / after the information session, and at the end of the tour at Smith Campus Center.

● At this time, it is not possible to store luggage or other personal property during your visit. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

● Your registration and attendance have no connection with the admissions process if you decide to apply.

1. What can make you fail to visit the campus?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Visiting in a large group. | B. Coming without your state ID. |
| C. Walking in without registration. | D. Requesting using a wheelchair. |

2. How might you deal with your luggage while visiting?

- A. Take it with you during the visit.
- B. Store it at Smith Campus Center.
- C. Ask the admissions officer to keep it.
- D. Leave it at Harvard Information Center.

3. Where can we probably find this text?

- A. In a travel journal.
- B. In an admission letter.
- C. On a university website.
- D. In a housing contract.

B

My basketball coach at Princeton used to say, “On the court, you can tell who is selfish.”

When my sister Michelle brought Barack Obama home to meet the family, she said to me, “I want you to take him out to play, to see what type of guy he is when he’s not around me.” So I invited Barack to play basketball with a few friends of mine.

I was very nervous although I had already met Barack a few times. I was thinking this guy seemed like a good guy. We played a hard five-on-five. He was thin but not weak. He played extremely left-handed. He dealt with everything perfectly. He wasn’t the best guy out there or the worst guy. I liked the fact that he was confident but wasn’t proud. Barack was very team-oriented (有团队精神的), very unselfish. He played as if he was one of us — he wasn’t trying to be president of Harvard Law Review. But the best part about it was that when we were on the same team, he did not pass me the ball each time. He wasn’t trying to suck up to my sister through me. I was glad to give my sister the good news, “Your boy is straight.” He isn’t selfish, which is the greatest praise you can give both a player and a leader. America has got a guy who is running a government in an efficient (有效率的) manner. That’s the same guy I got to know playing basketball when he was visiting my family.

4. Why does the author begin the passage with his coach’s words?

- A. He wants to remember and thank his coach.
- B. He wants to show that he is a basketball player.
- C. He wants to tell his sister about the words.
- D. He wants to use the words to test a person.

5. Why did Michelle ask the author to take Barack to play basketball?

- A. To see whether he was confident.
- B. To see whether he was good at sports.
- C. To see whether he was selfish or not.
- D. To see whether he could get along with others.

6. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. During the basketball game, Barack played best all the time.
- B. During the basketball game, Barack was strong enough to play.
- C. During the basketball game, Barack was not confident.
- D. During the basketball game, Barack wanted to be the team leader.

7. What can replace the underlined phrase in the third paragraph?

- A. Please. B. Know about. C. Help. D. Look for.

C

When did you last write a letter? Properly write one—by hand? In a digital world, sending a text or e-mail is far more convenient than using traditional mail. Well, some people claim that writing still has many benefits, so maybe it's not time to throw away your ballpoint or fountain pen yet.

These days, when people request things in writing, a typed, electronic document will be accepted. Doing this on a computer means it could be saved, edited, copied and sent via e-mail. But doing a handwritten document is unique: It requires planning and thought, and, as well as practising your handwriting, it helps you to remember spelling and punctuation (标点符号).

Some experts believe your brain benefits from using old-fashioned pen and paper. This is particularly related to students, because typing notes into a laptop is thought to lack the “tactile feedback (触觉反馈)” to the brain. They think taking notes by hand involves cognitive (认知的) engagement in summarising, paraphrasing, organizing, concept and vocabulary mapping. They also agree that handwriting may improve fine movement skills of your hands and fingers.

There are everyday benefits to using pen and paper too. Writing notes, shopping lists or messages on the back of an envelope can still be useful, quick and convenient. But putting pen to paper in a letter to a friend or loved one can probably have the most influence. Pen Pal writer Katherine Moller said, “In a world where it is so easy to get online to e-mail or send a fast text, it is so personal and so precious to know someone chooses to turn off the virtual world to spend some time with you.”

So, while digital skills remain important, don't get rid of your pens and pencils yet—especially if your smartphone, tablet or laptop runs out of power!

8. Why are two questions asked in Paragraph 1?

- A. To offer background information. B. To ask for opinions.
- C. To show disagreement. D. To lead to the topic.

9. Why is doing a handwritten document special?

- A. It needs people to plan and think.
- B. It creates spelling and punctuation.
- C. It does harm to hands and fingers.
- D. It helps the brain recover from disease.

10. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- A. Using pen and paper every day has many benefits.
- B. Writing to someone shows true emotion.
- C. It is not easy to e-mail or send a fast text today.
- D. Digital skills are always important and necessary.

11. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. It's Time to Throw Away Your Pens
- B. A World With Writing by Hand
- C. Do We Still Need to Write by Hand?
- D. The Birth of Writing by Hand

D

A few years ago, rising energy prices and extreme weather caused a global food crisis (危机). A deadly drought in Russia reduced the global wheat supply. Similarly, last year's drought in the United States, the world's largest grain exporter, raised concerns about future food safety.

Since the 1960s, agricultural science has helped drive crop (庄稼) production, reducing hunger worldwide. However, with the world's population going beyond 7 billion in 2011 and expected to grow by another 2 billion by 2040, the demand for food continues to rise. In addition, more land is needed for biofuels production and farm animals' feed.

Meeting such demands faces many constraints. Every year, city development takes away half a million hectares of farmland. The competition for water between industries and farming reduces the amount available for irrigation (灌溉). Furthermore, the cost of fossil fuels, which are necessary for farming and transporting food, continues to climb. The biggest challenge, however, is climate change, which is expected to worsen droughts, heatwaves, and the spread of harmful insects, all of which endanger crop production.

One possible solution is to use the increasing levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere to help crops grow better. Since 1957, CO₂ levels have risen by 25%, but little effort has been made to develop crop varieties that use this extra CO₂ to produce higher yields. Research shows that crops could benefit from this. While this idea alone won't solve the food crisis, it could be an important part of the solution. Other strategies could include growing crops that survive in hot conditions, using more efficient water delivery systems, and creating apps that help farmers manage resources effectively.

Without question, the growing demand for crop production will provide huge challenges as anything faced throughout human history. Clearly, new scientific tools and their wise use will help ensure continued agricultural productivity in the face of global uncertainty.

12. What does the author point out at the beginning of the text?

- A. Global food safety was at risk. B. Unusual weather was an unavoidable event.
C. Food prices have seen a noticeable fall. D. Rising energy prices were affected by crops.

13. What does the underlined word “constraints” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Chances. B. Limits. C. Responsibilities. D. Promises.

14. What can we know about rising CO₂ levels according to the text?

- A. They weaken all wild plants. B. They worsen global food crisis.
C. They might drive crop growth. D. They may affect farmland quality.

15. What is the author’s view about future crop production?

- A. It will be dependent on good weather. B. It will benefit from scientific advances.
C. It will certainly face more uncertainty. D. It will be addressed by efforts worldwide.

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。

Picking a career is one of the most important decisions you’ll ever make. 16 The most important factors in choosing a career have to do with who you are as an individual.

Carefully consider the following four factors when deciding on a career path.

Your personality

There are sixteen different personality types. Many career counselors use this to help determine which careers are best for an individual. 17 And these should be considered when we choose a career path.

Your interests

18 No matter how much money you make, a lack of interest in your career is sure to lead to problems at some point. Does this mean you have to develop your interest as a career? Absolutely not! In fact, not everyone has a very strong interest in a particular subject. You just need to have some level of interest in your work so that you remain enthusiastic.

Your values

Although many career tests focus on personalities and interests, values shouldn’t be ignored during the career planning process. 19 Some common career-related values to consider: independence, security, altruism and

creativity expression.

Your natural skills and abilities

If you struggle with math in school, you may want to consider a career that doesn't require a great deal of math ability. However, Most degree programs include a variety of classes that may or may not relate to your future occupation. 20

- A. Interests can predict your future success.
- B. Values can help you determine the right career.
- C. You can make an effort to overcome all difficulties.
- D. Each personality has its strengths and weaknesses.
- E. Some factors affect the right choice of your career.
- F. Interest matters when it comes to career satisfaction.
- G. Don't let one difficult class discourage you for pursuing your dream career.

第三部分：语言应用

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Once a boy really had everything he wanted, so he was only interested in the rarest objects. One day he found a mysterious mirror and took it home. When he looked into the mirror, he found that his face looked very sad. He tried smiling, but it remained the same. Surprised, the boy went off to buy some sweets. He went home and looked into the mirror as happily as possible, but his image was still sad-looking. He bought all kinds of toys, but he looked forever 21 in that mirror. So the boy put the mirror away in a 22. "What a(n) 23 mirror! I've never seen a mirror that didn't 24 properly!"

That same afternoon he went out to play, but on his 25 to the park he saw a little girl crying loudly. So he went over to see what was happening. The little girl told him that she had 26 her parents. Together, they 27 in search of them. As the little girl continued crying, the boy 28 his money in buying sweets to cheer her up. 29, after walking for a long time, they found her parents, who looked very worried. The boy said goodbye, and walked off towards the park. But 30 the time, he decided to turn around and head 31 home, as he had no time to 32.

At home, he went to his room and noticed a shining 33 in the corner that he had left the mirror in. Seeing this, he went over to the mirror and 34 that the light was coming from his own body, because he was so happy at having helped that little girl. And so he understood the mystery of that mirror, the only mirror

reflecting faithfully the _____ 35 _____ joy of its owner.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A. sad | B. angry | C. happy | D. satisfied |
| 22. A. corner | B. box | C. room | D. bag |
| 23. A. interesting | B. terrible | C. wonderful | D. difficult |
| 24. A. move | B. look | C. keep | D. work |
| 25. A. way | B. course | C. road | D. line |
| 26. A. escaped | B. hated | C. left | D. lost |
| 27. A. set off | B. set aside | C. set down | D. set up |
| 28. A. took | B. cost | C. spent | D. held |
| 29. A. Finally | B. Actually | C. Naturally | D. Generally |
| 30. A. telling | B. seeing | C. watching | D. pointing |
| 31. A. in | B. for | C. off | D. at |
| 32. A. talk | B. eat | C. play | D. walk |
| 33. A. light | B. shadow | C. colour | D. pattern |
| 34. A. touched | B. invented | C. noticed | D. realized |
| 35. A. possible | B. true | C. strange | D. common |

第二节 课文语法填空

So this is it---senior high school at last! I'm not outgoing so I'm a little anxious right now. I want to make a good first _____ 36 _____ (impress). Will I make any friends? What if no one talks to me?

I just had my first math class at senior high school! The class was difficult, _____ 37 _____ the teacher was kind and friendly. He even told us a funny story, and everyone laughed so much! I found most of my classmates and teachers friendly and _____ 38 _____ (help).

This afternoon, we had our chemistry class in the science lab. The lab is new and the lesson _____ 39 _____ (be) great, but the guy next to me tried _____ 40 _____ (talk) to me the whole time. I couldn't concentrate _____ 41 _____ the experiment. I really wanted to tell him to please be quiet and leave me alone!

_____ 42 _____ a day! This morning, I was worried that no one would talk to me. But I was wrong. I didn't feel awkward or _____ 43 _____ (frighten) at all. I miss my friends from junior high school, but I believe I will make new friends here, and there's a lot _____ 44 _____ (explore) at senior high. I feel much more confident _____ 45 _____ I felt this morning. I think that tomorrow will be a great day!

第四部分：写作

第一节 应用文写作

46. 假定你是李华，你的好友 David 刚升入高中，但因一时无法适应新的校园生活而焦虑，写信向你倾诉他的烦恼。请你给他回复一封信，在信中表达对他现状的理解，并提出你的建议。内容包括：

- 1、积极参加课外活动，多交朋友；
- 2、向父母或老师寻求帮助；
- 3、可根据个人情况自我发挥。

注意：

- 1、写作词数应为 80 个左右；
- 2、请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Dear David,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写一段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

One day, when I was reading, I received a call from the principal (校长) of my high school to invite me to give a talk as a representative of alumni association (校友会). He asked me to speak to the group the next morning. I felt so honored to have got such an opportunity and immediately replied yes. But after the call, I became nervous and panicky.

The whole night, I polished my speech again and again, and practiced before a mirror until I could deliver the speech fluently. Even though I had made full preparations, I could not sleep with great anxiety. What if words failed me and didn't attract audience at all? What if I forgot the words in the middle of the speech?... I was hesitating to call

the principal with regret and tell him that I could not come. Finally, I gathered some courage to go. I thought, "If I miss this opportunity, surely the school will never invite me again to any of their programs."

Anyway, I reached the school on time. Before giving the talk, my whole body was trembling. When my turn came and I started speaking, my heartbeat increased and my mouth went dry. I wasn't even able to read the written speech properly. I was not aware of where I was standing and what I was reading. I just managed to finish the speech in a low voice. That was the day when I realized my biggest weakness, Public Speaking Anxiety.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为 80 左右；

2.开头已为你写好；

After my speech, I met with the principal and explained what happened to me.

昆山提招英语模拟卷（三）

参考答案

第二部分：阅读

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最佳选项。

A

We welcome you to attend a campus visit of Harvard College. A campus visit consists of a one-hour information session with an admission (招生) officer and 1-2 current undergraduate students, followed by a one-hour campus tour led by a current undergraduate student. Please note that the visit schedule is typically posted one month prior to each term and you can select an available date from the calendar at the bottom of the page. There will be no on-campus information sessions and tours on Harvard College holidays, during other college closures (关闭) and on most school breaks.

Registration

Registration for a campus visit is required. We recommend that you arrive 15-30 minutes before the scheduled visit time. You may cancel your registration at any time. We cannot receive you without registration.

Group Visits/Tours

Visiting parties are limited to groups of 5. For groups of 6 or more, please contact the Harvard University Visitor Center to arrange a visit.

Important information for your visit

● Please note that we require 21 days advance notice in order to secure ASL (American Sign Language) interpreters. We cannot provide interpreters for other languages at this current time. Those requesting the use of a wheelchair must leave a current driver's license or state ID with our Visitor Center personnel until the chair is returned.

● Most buildings are closed to the public. Public restrooms will be available in the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House before / after the information session, and at the end of the tour at Smith Campus Center.

● At this time, it is not possible to store luggage or other personal property during your visit. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

● Your registration and attendance have no connection with the admissions process if you decide to apply.

1. What can make you fail to visit the campus?

A. Visiting in a large group.

B. Coming without your state ID.

C. Walking in without registration.

D. Requesting using a wheelchair.

everything perfectly. He wasn't the best guy out there or the worst guy. I liked the fact that he was confident but wasn't proud. Barack was very team-oriented (有团队精神的), very unselfish. He played as if he was one of us — he wasn't trying to be president of Harvard Law Review. But the best part about it was that when we were on the same team, he did not pass me the ball each time. He wasn't trying to suck up to my sister through me. I was glad to give my sister the good news, "Your boy is straight." He isn't selfish, which is the greatest praise you can give both a player and a leader. America has got a guy who is running a government in an efficient (有效率的) manner. That's the same guy I got to know playing basketball when he was visiting my family.

4. Why does the author begin the passage with his coach's words?

- A. He wants to remember and thank his coach. B. He wants to show that he is a basketball player.
C. He wants to tell his sister about the words. D. He wants to use the words to test a person.

5. Why did Michelle ask the author to take Barack to play basketball?

- A. To see whether he was confident. B. To see whether he was good at sports.
C. To see whether he was selfish or not. D. To see whether he could get along with others.

6. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. During the basketball game, Barack played best all the time.
B. During the basketball game, Barack was strong enough to play.
C. During the basketball game, Barack was not confident.
D. During the basketball game, Barack wanted to be the team leader.

7. What can replace the underlined phrase in the third paragraph?

- A. Please. B. Know about. C. Help. D. Look for.

【答案】4. D 5. C 6. B 7. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了米歇尔让哥哥带着奥巴马通过打篮球来测试他的人品。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 "My basketball coach at Princeton used to say, "On the court, you can tell who is selfish." (我在普林斯顿大学时的篮球教练曾说过: "在球场上, 你就能看出谁是自私的。")" 以及第二段 "So I invited Barack to play basketball with a few friends of mine. (于是, 我邀请了巴拉克和我的几个朋友一起打篮球)" 可推知, 第一段引用教练的话是为了讲述作者下文对奥巴马的测试。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 "I want you to take him out to play, to see what type of guy he is when he's not around

me.(我希望你带他出去玩一玩,看看他不在我身边的时候会是个什么样的人)”以及第一段的暗示可知,米歇尔要作者带巴拉克去打篮球是为了看他是否自私。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “We played a hard five-on-five. He was thin but not weak. He played extremely left-handed. He dealt with everything perfectly. He wasn’t the best guy out there or the worst guy.(我们进行了一场激烈的五对五对抗赛。他身材瘦削但并不虚弱。他打球时完全是用左手发力。他处理每件事都游刃有余。他并非场上表现最佳的球员,也不是表现最差的球员)”可推知,在篮球比赛中,巴拉克很强壮,可以上场打球。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据上文米歇尔让作者测试奥巴马的人品,奥巴马表现良好,结合划线词后文 “I was glad to give my sister the good news, “Your boy is straight.”(我很高兴把这个好消息告诉了我的姐姐:“你的儿子是正直的人。”)”可知,奥巴马并没有通过作者来讨好米歇尔。由此可知,划线词组 suck up to 意为“以甜言蜜语讨好,取悦”之意。故选 A。

C

When did you last write a letter? Properly write one—by hand? In a digital world, sending a text or e-mail is far more convenient than using traditional mail. Well, some people claim that writing still has many benefits, so maybe it’s not time to throw away your ballpoint or fountain pen yet.

These days, when people request things in writing, a typed, electronic document will be accepted. Doing this on a computer means it could be saved, edited, copied and sent via e-mail. But doing a handwritten document is unique: It requires planning and thought, and, as well as practising your handwriting, it helps you to remember spelling and punctuation (标点符号).

Some experts believe your brain benefits from using old-fashioned pen and paper. This is particularly related to students, because typing notes into a laptop is thought to lack the “tactile feedback (触觉反馈)” to the brain. They think taking notes by hand involves cognitive (认知的) engagement in summarising, paraphrasing, organizing, concept and vocabulary mapping. They also agree that handwriting may improve fine movement skills of your hands and fingers.

There are everyday benefits to using pen and paper too. Writing notes, shopping lists or messages on the back of an envelope can still be useful, quick and convenient. But putting pen to paper in a letter to a friend or loved one can probably have the most influence. Pen Pal writer Katherine Moller said, “In a world where it is so easy to get online to e-mail or send a fast text, it is so personal and so precious to know someone chooses to turn off the virtual

world to spend some time with you.”

So, while digital skills remain important, don't get rid of your pens and pencils yet—especially if your smartphone, tablet or laptop runs out of power!

8. Why are two questions asked in Paragraph 1?

- A. To offer background information.
- B. To ask for opinions.
- C. To show disagreement.
- D. To lead to the topic.

9. Why is doing a handwritten document special?

- A. It needs people to plan and think.
- B. It creates spelling and punctuation.
- C. It does harm to hands and fingers.
- D. It helps the brain recover from disease.

10. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- A. Using pen and paper every day has many benefits.
- B. Writing to someone shows true emotion.
- C. It is not easy to e-mail or send a fast text today.
- D. Digital skills are always important and necessary.

11. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. It's Time to Throw Away Your Pens
- B. A World With Writing by Hand
- C. Do We Still Need to Write by Hand?
- D. The Birth of Writing by Hand

【答案】8. D 9. A 10. B 11. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文，主要阐述了当下的数字时代，动笔书写仍然具有多样的益处。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “When did you last write a letter? Properly write one—by hand?(你上次写信是什么时候？手写书信好吗？)” 和 “Well, some people claim that writing still has many benefits, so maybe it's not time to throw away your ballpoint or fountain pen yet. (好吧，有些人说手写仍然有很多好处，所以也许现在还不是扔掉你的圆珠笔或钢笔的时候)” 可知，文章第一段提出两个问题，引起读者注意，并引出本文话题，即动笔手写的好处，故选 D 项。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段 “But doing a handwritten document is unique: it requires planning and thought, and, as well as practicing your handwriting, it helps you to remember spelling and punctuation. (但是手写文档是独一无二的：它需要计划和思考，而且，在练习书写的同时，它还能帮助你记住拼写和标点符号)” 可知，

手写文档的特殊之处在于，它们会训练人们的规划和思考能力，故选 A 项。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段 “In a world where it is so easy to get online to email or to send a fast text, it is so personal and so precious to know someone choose to turn off the virtual world to spend some time with you. (在一个可以轻松上网发电子邮件或快速发送短信的世界里，知道有人选择关闭虚拟世界与你共度时光是一件非常私人的事情，也是一件非常珍贵的事情)” 可知，亲自动笔给别人写一封信，能够表达你对他的真情厚意，故选 B 项。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “When did you last write a letter? Properly write one—by hand?(你上次写信是什么时候？手写书信好吗？)” 以及第一段 “Well, some people claim that writing still has many benefits, so maybe it’s not time to throw away your ballpoint or fountain pen yet. (好吧，有些人说手写仍然有很多好处，所以也许现在还不是扔掉你的圆珠笔或钢笔的时候)” 和第三段 “Some experts believe your brain benefits from using old-fashioned pen and paper. (一些专家认为，使用传统的笔和纸对大脑有益)” 和第四段 “There are everyday benefits to using pen and paper too. (使用笔和纸也有日常的好处)” 可知，本文在第一段通过提出问题 “手写书信好吗”，引出话题，分析了动笔手写文字的好处，C 项：Do We Still Need to Write by Hand? “我们还需要手写吗？” 符合文意。故选 C 项。

D

A few years ago, rising energy prices and extreme weather caused a global food crisis (危机). A deadly drought in Russia reduced the global wheat supply. Similarly, last year’s drought in the United States, the world’s largest grain exporter, raised concerns about future food safety.

Since the 1960s, agricultural science has helped drive crop (庄稼) production, reducing hunger worldwide. However, with the world’s population going beyond 7 billion in 2011 and expected to grow by another 2 billion by 2040, the demand for food continues to rise. In addition, more land is needed for biofuels production and farm animals’ feed.

Meeting such demands faces many constraints. Every year, city development takes away half a million hectares of farmland. The competition for water between industries and farming reduces the amount available for irrigation (灌溉). Furthermore, the cost of fossil fuels, which are necessary for farming and transporting food, continues to climb. The biggest challenge, however, is climate change, which is expected to worsen droughts, heatwaves, and the spread of harmful insects, all of which endanger crop production.

One possible solution is to use the increasing levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere to help crops

grow better. Since 1957, CO₂ levels have risen by 25%, but little effort has been made to develop crop varieties that use this extra CO₂ to produce higher yields. Research shows that crops could benefit from this. While this idea alone won't solve the food crisis, it could be an important part of the solution. Other strategies could include growing crops that survive in hot conditions, using more efficient water delivery systems, and creating apps that help farmers manage resources effectively.

Without question, the growing demand for crop production will provide huge challenges as anything faced throughout human history. Clearly, new scientific tools and their wise use will help ensure continued agricultural productivity in the face of global uncertainty.

12. What does the author point out at the beginning of the text?

- A. Global food safety was at risk.
- B. Unusual weather was an unavoidable event.
- C. Food prices have seen a noticeable fall.
- D. Rising energy prices were affected by crops.

13. What does the underlined word “constraints” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Chances. B. Limits. C. Responsibilities. D. Promises.

14. What can we know about rising CO₂ levels according to the text?

- A. They weaken all wild plants.
- B. They worsen global food crisis.
- C. They might drive crop growth.
- D. They may affect farmland quality.

15. What is the author's view about future crop production?

- A. It will be dependent on good weather.
- B. It will benefit from scientific advances.
- C. It will certainly face more uncertainty.
- D. It will be addressed by efforts worldwide.

【答案】 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍全球粮食危机出现的背景、面临的多重制约因素，以及利用二氧化碳等应对粮食需求增长的可行办法。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中的“A few years ago, rising energy prices and extreme weather caused a global food crisis (危机). A deadly drought in Russia reduced the global wheat supply. Similarly, last year’s drought in the United States, the world’s largest grain exporter, raised concerns about future food safety. (几年前，不断上涨的能源价格和极端天气引发了一场全球粮食危机。俄罗斯一场严重的干旱减少了全球小麦供应。同样，作为全球最大的粮食出口国，美国去年遭遇的干旱也引发了人们对未来的食品安全的担忧)”可知，作者在文章开头指出全球粮食安全正面临威胁。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段中的“Every year, city development takes away half a million hectares of farmland. The competition for water between industries and farming reduces the amount available for irrigation (灌溉). Furthermore, the cost of fossil fuels, which are necessary for farming and transporting food, continues to climb. The biggest challenge, however, is climate change, which is expected to worsen droughts, heatwaves, and the spread of harmful insects, all of which endanger crop production. (每年, 城市的扩张都会侵占 50 万公顷的农田。工业和农业之间的用水竞争, 导致可用于灌溉的水量不断减少。此外, 农业生产和粮食运输所必需的化石燃料, 其成本持续攀升。然而, 最大的挑战是气候变化——它不仅会加剧干旱和热浪的侵袭, 还会助长害虫的蔓延, 这些因素都会对农作物的产量构成威胁)”可知, 该段列举的都是阻碍粮食生产的因素, 因此“constraints”的意思是“限制、制约因素”, 与“Limits”含义一致。故选 B 项。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中的“One possible solution is to use the increasing levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere to help crops grow better. Since 1957, CO₂ levels have risen by 25%, but little effort has been made to develop crop varieties that use this extra CO₂ to produce higher yields. Research shows that crops could benefit from this. (一个可行的解决方案是利用大气中不断升高的二氧化碳浓度来促进农作物更好地生长。自 1957 年以来, 二氧化碳浓度已经上升了 25%, 但人们在培育能利用这些额外二氧化碳实现高产的作物品种方面所做的努力却很少。研究表明, 农作物可以从中获益)”可知, 不断升高的二氧化碳浓度或许能够促进农作物生长。故选 C 项。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Clearly, new scientific tools and their wise use will help ensure continued agricultural productivity in the face of global uncertainty. (显然, 新的科学工具及其合理运用, 将有助于在全球充满不确定性的背景下, 保障农业生产力的持续发展)”可知, 作者认为未来的农作物生产将得益于科学技术的进步。故选 B 项。

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。

Picking a career is one of the most important decisions you'll ever make. 16 The most important factors in choosing a career have to do with who you are as an individual.

Carefully consider the following four factors when deciding on a career path.

Your personality

There are sixteen different personality types. Many career counselors use this to help determine which careers

are best for an individual. 17 And these should be considered when we choose a career path.

Your interests

18 No matter how much money you make, a lack of interest in your career is sure to lead to problems at some point. Does this mean you have to develop your interest as a career? Absolutely not! In fact, not everyone has a very strong interest in a particular subject. You just need to have some level of interest in your work so that you remain enthusiastic.

Your values

Although many career tests focus on personalities and interests, values shouldn't be ignored during the career planning process. 19 Some common career-related values to consider: independence, security, altruism and creativity expression.

Your natural skills and abilities

If you struggle with math in school, you may want to consider a career that doesn't require a great deal of math ability. However, Most degree programs include a variety of classes that may or may not relate to your future occupation. 20

- A. Interests can predict your future success.
- B. Values can help you determine the right career.
- C. You can make an effort to overcome all difficulties.
- D. Each personality has its strengths and weaknesses.
- E. Some factors affect the right choice of your career.
- F. Interest matters when it comes to career satisfaction.
- G. Don't let one difficult class discourage you for pursuing your dream career.

【答案】 16. E 17. D 18. F 19. B 20. G

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了选择职业的重要性，以及需要考虑的四个因素。

【16 题详解】

根据上文 “Picking a career is one of the most important decisions you'll ever make.(选择职业是你所做过的最重要的决定之一)” 以及后文 “The most important factors in choosing a career have to do with who you are as an individual.(在选择职业时，最重要的因素是你作为一个个体是谁)” 可知，上文强调了选择职业的重要性，后文则提到了选择职业时需要考虑的最重要的因素，可见一些因素影响你正确的职业选择。故 E 选项 “一些因素影响你正确的职业选择” 符合语境，故选 E。

【17 题详解】

根据上文 “There are sixteen different personality types. Many career counselors use this to help determine which careers are best for an individual.(有 16 种不同的人格类型。许多职业顾问利用这一点来帮助确定哪些职业最适合个人)” 以及后文 “And these should be considered when we choose a career path.(当我们选择职业道路时，应该考虑这些因素)” 可知，上文提到 16 种不同的人格类型，后文则说应该考虑这些因素，可知本句旨在说明这些因素是什么：每个人都有自己的优点和缺点。故 D 选项 “每个人都有自己的优点和缺点” 符合语境，故选 D。

【18 题详解】

根据后文 “No matter how much money you make, a lack of interest in your career is sure to lead to problems at some point. Does this mean you have to develop your interest as a career? Absolutely not! In fact, not everyone has a very strong interest in a particular subject. You just need to have some level of interest in your work so that you remain enthusiastic.(不管你赚了多少钱，对你的职业缺乏兴趣肯定会在某些时候导致问题。这是否意味着你必须发展自己的兴趣爱好？绝对不是！事实上，并不是每个人都对某一特定学科有很强的兴趣。你只需要对你的工作有一定程度的兴趣，这样你就能保持热情)” 可知，本段的主旨在于选择职业时，兴趣的重要性，F 选项中 Interest 对应后文中 interest。故 F 选项 “当谈到职业满意度时，兴趣很重要” 符合语境，故选 F。

【19 题详解】

根据上文 “Although many career tests focus on personalities and interests, values shouldn't be ignored during the career planning process.(尽管许多职业测试关注的是个性和兴趣，但在职业规划过程中，价值观也不应该被忽视)” 以及后文 “Some common career-related values to consider: independence, security, altruism and creativity expression.(一些常见的与职业相关的价值观需要考虑：独立、安全、利他主义和创造力的表达)” 可知，本句旨在说明在选择职业时，价值观的重要性，B 选项中 Values 对应上文 values。故 B 选项 “价值观可以帮助你决定正确的职业” 符合语境，故选 B。

【20 题详解】

根据上文 “If you struggle with math in school, you may want to consider a career that doesn't require a great deal of math ability. However, most degree programs include a variety of classes that may or may not relate to your future occupation.(如果你在学校里数学不好，你可以考虑一份不需要大量数学能力的工作。然而，大多数学位课程包括各种各样的课程，这些课程可能与你未来的职业有关，也可能与你未来的职业无关)” 可知，上文提到学位课程对于选择职业的影响，G 选项中 class 对应上文中 classes。故 G 选项 “不要因为一门困难的课程就打消你追求梦想职业的念头” 符合语境，故选 G。

第三部分：语言应用

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Once a boy really had everything he wanted, so he was only interested in the rarest objects. One day he found a mysterious mirror and took it home. When he looked into the mirror, he found that his face looked very sad. He tried smiling, but it remained the same. Surprised, the boy went off to buy some sweets. He went home and looked into the mirror as happily as possible, but his image was still sad-looking. He bought all kinds of toys, but he looked forever 21 in that mirror. So the boy put the mirror away in a 22. "What a(n) 23 mirror! I've never seen a mirror that didn't 24 properly!"

That same afternoon he went out to play, but on his 25 to the park he saw a little girl crying loudly. So he went over to see what was happening. The little girl told him that she had 26 her parents. Together, they 27 in search of them. As the little girl continued crying, the boy 28 his money in buying sweets to cheer her up. 29, after walking for a long time, they found her parents, who looked very worried. The boy said goodbye, and walked off towards the park. But 30 the time, he decided to turn around and head 31 home, as he had no time to 32.

At home, he went to his room and noticed a shining 33 in the corner that he had left the mirror in. Seeing this, he went over to the mirror and 34 that the light was coming from his own body, because he was so happy at having helped that little girl. And so he understood the mystery of that mirror, the only mirror reflecting faithfully the 35 joy of its owner.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. A. sad | B. angry | C. happy | D. satisfied |
| 22. A. corner | B. box | C. room | D. bag |
| 23. A. interesting | B. terrible | C. wonderful | D. difficult |
| 24. A. move | B. look | C. keep | D. work |
| 25. A. way | B. course | C. road | D. line |
| 26. A. escaped | B. hated | C. left | D. lost |
| 27. A. set off | B. set aside | C. set down | D. set up |
| 28. A. took | B. cost | C. spent | D. held |
| 29. A. Finally | B. Actually | C. Naturally | D. Generally |
| 30. A. telling | B. seeing | C. watching | D. pointing |
| 31. A. in | B. for | C. off | D. at |

32. A. talk B. eat C. play D. walk
33. A. light B. shadow C. colour D. pattern
34. A. touched B. invented C. noticed D. realized
35. A. possible B. true C. strange D. common

【答案】21. A 22. A 23. B 24. D 25. A 26. D 27. A 28. C 29. A 30. B 31. B 32. C 33. A 34. D 35. B

【解析】

【分析】本文为一篇记叙文。一个男孩发现了一面神秘的镜子，无论他如何满脸笑容，镜子里都反射出他悲伤的脸。于是，他把它丢到了角落里。一次出游的路上，他帮助一个迷路的小女孩找到了父母。当他回去的时候，发现镜子闪耀着光芒。最后他明白了，这是一面神奇的镜子，能反射出主人内心真正的快乐。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他买了各种各样的玩具，但在镜子里他看起来永远那么悲伤。A. sad 悲伤的；B. angry 生气的；C. happy 开心的；D. satisfied 满意的。根据上文 “He went home and looked into the mirror as happily as possible, but his image was still sad-looking.” 及开头写到男孩努力尝试微笑，镜子里的表情还是悲伤的，可知，此处表示男孩镜子里的表情一直是悲伤的。故选 A 项。

【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：于是男孩把镜子放在一个角落里。A. corner 角落；B. box 盒子；C. room 房间；D. bag 包。根据文章最后一段 “At home, he went to his room and noticed a shining ____ 13 ____ in the corner that he had left the mirror in.” 可知，男孩将镜子放在了角落里。故选 A 项。

【23 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“多糟糕的一面镜子！我从来没见过不能正常工作的镜子！” A. interesting 有趣的；B. terrible 糟糕的；C. wonderful 奇妙的；D. difficult 困难的。根据 “So the boy put the mirror away in a ____ 2 ____.” 可以推测，男孩认为镜子很糟糕，照不出他微笑的样子。故选 B 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. move 移动；B. look 看；C. keep 保持；D. work 工作。根据语境可知，男孩将镜子留在角落里是因为他认为镜子不能正常工作。故选 D 项。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：那天下午，他出去玩，但在去公园的路上，他看到一个小女孩在大声哭。A. way 道路；B. course 航线；C. road 马路；D. line 线。根据 “on his ____ 5 ____ to the park” 可知，此处考查 “on one’s way to...” 短语，意思为：在去……的路上。故选 A 项。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：小女孩告诉他她与父母走丢了。A. escape 逃跑；B. hate 讨厌；C. leave 离开；D. lose 丢失。根据下句中 “in search of them” 可知，小女孩和父母走丢了。故选 D 项。

【27 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：他们一起出发去寻找他们。A. set off 出发；B. set aside 留出；C. set down 记下；D. set up 建立。根据上一句小女孩表示她和父母走丢了可知，他们出发寻找小女孩父母。 故选 A 项。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：因为小女孩继续哭，男孩就花钱买糖果让她高兴起来。A. take 耗费（时间）；B. cost 花费；C. spend 花费（金钱、时间）；D. hold 持有、拥有。此题考查 spend 的用法，spend money in doing sth.为固定搭配，意思为：花费金钱做某事。故选 C 项。

【29 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：走了很长一段时间，他们终于找到了她的父母，他们看起来很着急。A. finally 最后；B. actually 实际上；C. naturally 自然地；D. generally 普遍地。根据 “they found her parents” 可知，最终，他们找到了小女孩的父母。故选 A 项。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但是看到时间，他决定转身回家，因为他没有时间玩了。A. tell 告诉；B. see 看见；C. watch 观看；D. point 指。根据 “he had no time” 可以推测，此处是看到时间不早了。故选 B 项。

【31 题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意同上。A. in 在……里；B. for 对、为了；C. off 离开；D. at 在。根据 “turn around” 可知，男孩转身回家了。“head for home” 往家走、回家。故选 B 项。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. talk 交谈；B. eat 吃；C. play 玩耍；D. walk 走路。根据本段第一句中 “he went out to play” 可知，小男孩没有时间继续玩耍了。故选 C 项。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：回到家，他回到自己的房间，注意到他留下镜子的角落里有一束闪烁的光。A. light 光；B. shadow 阴影；C. colour 颜色；D. pattern 图案。根据 “shining” 可知，此处闪烁的应该是光。故选 A 项。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：看到这一切，他走到镜子前，意识到光线来自他自己的身体，因为他很高兴他帮助了那个小女孩。A. touch 触摸；B. invent 发明；C. notice 注意到；D. realize 意识到。根据 “that the light was coming from his own body, because he was so happy at having helped that little girl” 可知，男孩看到光芒后意识到，光芒来自自己的身体，因为他帮助了别人，很快乐。故选 D 项。

【35 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：于是他明白了那面镜子的奥秘，这是唯一一面能忠实反映出主人真正的快乐的镜子。A. possible 可能的；B. true 真实的；C. strange 陌生的、奇怪的；D. common 共同的、普遍的。根据上一句中 “because he was so happy at having helped that little girl” 可知，男孩帮助了女孩，感到真正的快乐，镜子反射出他真正的快乐。故选 B 项。

第二节 课文语法填空

So this is it---senior high school at last! I'm not outgoing so I'm a little anxious right now. I want to make a good first ____36____ (impress). Will I make any friends? What if no one talks to me?

I just had my first math class at senior high school! The class was difficult, ____37____ the teacher was kind and friendly. He even told us a funny story, and everyone laughed so much! I found most of my classmates and teachers friendly and ____38____ (help).

This afternoon, we had our chemistry class in the science lab. The lab is new and the lesson ____39____ (be) great, but the guy next to me tried ____40____ (talk) to me the whole time. I couldn't concentrate ____41____ the experiment. I really wanted to tell him to please be quiet and leave me alone!

____42____ a day! This morning, I was worried that no one would talk to me. But I was wrong. I didn't feel awkward or ____43____ (frighten) at all. I miss my friends from junior high school, but I believe I will make new friends here, and there's a lot ____44____ (explore) at senior high. I feel much more confident ____45____ I felt this morning. I think that tomorrow will be a great day!

【答案】36. impression

37. but 38. helpful

39. was 40. to talk

41. on 42. What

43. frightened

44. to explore

45. than

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍作者高中开学第一天的经历和感受。

【36 题详解】

考查名词。句意：我想给人留下好的第一印象。设空处为宾语，应用 impress 的名词形式 impression “印象”，前面有 a 修饰，应用单数形式，故填 impression。

【37 题详解】

考查连词。句意：这门课很难，但老师很和蔼可亲。设空处前后句为并列句，表转折关系，故填 but。

【38 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：我发现我的大多数同学和老师都很友好和乐于助人。设空处和 friendly 并列作宾语补足语，应用形容词 helpful “愿意帮忙的”，故填 helpful。

【39 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：实验室是新的，课也很好，但我旁边的那个人一直想和我说话。设空处为谓语，根据句意可知描述的是上化学课的事情，所以应用一般过去时，主语 the lesson，谓语用第三人称单数，故填 was。

【40 题详解】

考查不定式。句意：同上。短语 try to do，意为“试图做某事”，符合句意，故填 to talk。

【41 题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：我无法集中精力做实验。短语 concentrate on，意为“集中精力于”，符合句意，故填 on。

【42 题详解】

考查感叹句。句意：多么好的一天。根据语境可知这里是感叹句，描述作者的感慨，对名词 day 进行感叹，应用 what，句首单词首字母大写，故填 What。

【43 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：我一点也不觉得尴尬或害怕。设空处和 awkward 并列接在 feel 后作表语，应用形容词，故填 frightened。

【44 题详解】

考查不定式。句意：我很想念初中的朋友，但我相信我会在这里交到新朋友，高中还有很多值得探索的地方。设空处修饰 a lot 作后置定语，表将要，应用不定式，故填 to explore。

【45 题详解】

考查连词。句意：我觉得比今天早上自信多了。根据句意和前后两句话，可知设空处连接比较状语从句，应用 than 连接，故填 than。

第四部分：写作

第一节 应用文写作

46. 假定你是李华，你的好友 David 刚升入高中，但因一时无法适应新的校园生活而焦虑，写信向你倾诉他的烦恼。请你给他回复一封信，在信中表达对他现状的理解，并提出你的建议。内容包括：

- 1、积极参加课外活动，多交朋友；
- 2、向父母或老师寻求帮助；
- 3、可根据个人情况自我发挥。

注意：

- 1、写作词数应为 80 个左右；
- 2、请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Dear David,

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】参考范文

Dear David,

I'm sorry to hear that you are having trouble getting used to your new high school life. It's normal to feel anxious at first, so don't worry too much.

Here are some suggestions for you. First, take an active part in after-school activities. It's a good way to make more friends. Second, turn to your teachers or parents for help when you meet difficulties. They are always ready to support you. Besides, you can arrange your study time properly to reduce pressure.

I believe you will fit in soon.

Yours,

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达要求考生给好友 David 回复一封信，就他一时无法适应新的校园生活而焦虑表达对他现状的理解，并提出建议。

【详解】 1.词汇积累

适应：get used to→adapt to

担心：worry→be concerned

积极参加：take an active part in→participate in actively

减轻：reduce→relieve

2.句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：First, take an active part in after-school activities. It's a good way to make more friends.

拓展句：First, take an active part in after-school activities, which is a good way to make more friends.

【点睛】 **【高分句型 1】** I'm sorry to hear that you are having trouble getting used to your new high school life.

（运用了 that 引导的宾语从句）

【高分句型 2】 Second, turn to your teachers or parents for help when you meet difficulties.（运用了 when 引导的时间状语从句）

第二节

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写一段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

One day, when I was reading, I received a call from the principal (校长) of my high school to invite me to give a talk as a representative of alumni association (校友会). He asked me to speak to the group the next morning. I felt so honored to have got such an opportunity and immediately replied yes. But after the call, I became nervous and panicky.

The whole night, I polished my speech again and again, and practiced before a mirror until I could deliver the speech fluently. Even though I had made full preparations, I could not sleep with great anxiety. What if words failed me and didn't attract audience at all? What if I forgot the words in the middle of the speech?... I was hesitating to call the principal with regret and tell him that I could not come. Finally, I gathered some courage to go. I thought, "If I miss this opportunity, surely the school will never invite me again to any of their programs."

Anyway, I reached the school on time. Before giving the talk, my whole body was trembling. When my turn came and I started speaking, my heartbeat increased and my mouth went dry. I wasn't even able to read the written

speech properly. I was not aware of where I was standing and what I was reading. I just managed to finish the speech in a low voice. That was the day when I realized my biggest weakness, Public Speaking Anxiety.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为 80 左右；

2.开头已为你写好；

After my speech, I met with the principal and explained what happened to me.

【答案】参考范文

After my speech, I met with the principal and explained what happened to me. I told him about my fear of public speaking and felt really sorry for my poor performance. To my surprise, the principal smiled and comforted me patiently. He said it was common for people to feel nervous and encouraged me to take more chances to practise. His words cheered me up. Later, I tried to join different speech activities little by little. Gradually, I became more confident. This experience taught me that courage is not having no fear, but moving forward even when you are afraid.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者受邀回母校演讲，却因公开演讲焦虑搞砸了演讲，在校长的鼓励下不断练习，收获成长，明白了勇气的真谛。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由首句内容可知，本段可描写作者向校长说明情况、表达歉意，校长安慰鼓励作者，作者获得成长。

2.续写线索：致歉说明——校长宽慰——坚持练习——收获自信——感悟勇气

3.词汇激活

行为类

①微笑：smile/grin/beam

②鼓励：encourage/motivate

情绪类

①惊讶: surprise/astonishment/amazement

②紧张的: nervous/anxious

【点睛】 【高分句型 1】 He said it was common for people to feel nervous and encouraged me to take more chances to practise. (使用了 “it 作形式主语, 不定式短语作真正主语” 结构)

【高分句型 2】 This experience taught me that courage is not having no fear, but moving forward even when you are afraid. (使用了 that 引导的宾语从句及 when 引导的时间状语从句)