

2024 年 1 月“九省联考”考后提升卷

高三英语

(考试时间: 150 分钟 试卷满分: 150 分)

注意事项:

- 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
- 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a restaurant. B. In a park. C. In the street.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: I'm really hungry. Can you recommend a good place to get lunch?

W: There are many restaurants inside the park where you can enjoy a wide variety of dishes.

M: Thanks. Where is the park?

2. How will the speakers get to the park?

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

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】W: Mike. How will we get to the park, by subway or by bus?

M: The weather is very fine. Why don't we just bike there?

W: Good idea.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student. B. Employer and employee. C. Father and daughter.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: Your sister did poorly on that math test. Do you know what's going on?

W: Her attention has been wandering lately. She isn't working so hard, either.

M: Would you please talk to her and see if she needs help? I can hire a tutor.

4. How much does the woman pay for the gym per month?

- A. \$20. B. \$30. C. \$50.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: I'm thinking of joining a gym, but it's too expensive.

W: Really? Mine is only \$30 a month. I don't think that's too expensive.

M: \$30 a month? The one I went to was \$50 a month, but I think a lot is included in the price.

5. What can we learn about the old oven?

- A. It's broken. B. It's not in style. C. It isn't multi-functional.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】W: I'm going to put a new kitchen oven on my shopping list. It should be in style, with a lot of functions.

M: What's wrong with the old one?

W: Oh, it took its last breath days ago.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟;听完后, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Their graduation party. B. Their favorite classes. C. Their future plans.

7. What does the woman want to be?

- A. A scientist. B. A doctor. C. A computer programmer.

【答案】6. C 7. B

【解析】

【原文】M: Hi, Lily. Great graduation party, isn't it?

W: Yes. Everyone here is having a good time. Any ideas for the future?

M: Well, I'm interested in finance and my uncle runs a company in Hong Kong, so I decide to go to the University of Hong Kong. What about you?

W: I'd like to go to some university in Beijing.

M: What do you want to take as your major, computer science or medicine?

W: I prefer medicine. It's always been my dream to be a doctor.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What type of tea does the woman prefer?

- A. Brown tea. B. Green tea. C. Flower tea.

9. How will the man make the payment?

- A. In cash. B. By cellphone. C. By credit card.

【答案】8. A 9. B

【解析】

【原文】W: Are you ready to go shopping?

M: Just a few minutes. I need to make a list of the things that we need.

W: Good idea. Have you written down tea, eggs and potatoes?

M: Right, I almost forget the potatoes. What kind of tea do you prefer? Green tea or flower tea?

W: I'm more into brown tea.

M: I see. Done.

W: Do you bring enough money?

M: We don't need cash or credit card, honey. Almost all the payments can be done by just a cellphone here in China. Remember?

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did the man go in the locker room?

- A. A few minutes ago. B. A quarter ago. C. Half an hour ago.

11. What does the man complain about the lockers?

- A. They're being occupied inappropriately.
B. They're too dirty and need cleaning.
C. They're not very safe for storage.

12 What's wrong with the clothes hangers?

- A. Too ugly. B. Too weak. C. Too big.

【答案】10. B 11. A 12. B

【解析】

【原文】W: Good morning, Mr Jackson. You're always the first guest on our fitness center. How are you?

M: Not bad, Cathy. I've found some problems in the locker room. I wonder if you could help me.

W: What's the matter? I noticed you went in only 15 minutes ago.

M: Yes, but. . . You know, some lockers are always occupied but not often used. Obviously, some people use them as their own storage cupboards. I think you need to remind them to remove their things and empty these lockers.

W: OK. Anything else?

M: The next problem is that the clothes hangers are sort of weak and too thin for winter clothes. I think you need to change them during different seasons

W: OK. We'll make these improvements as soon as possible. Thanks for your suggestions.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. Why did the woman fail to go climbing?

- A. She was worn out. B. She lost touch with others. C. She loved the scene at the bottom.

14 What was the woman doing when she saw a dolphin?

- A. Relaxing on the beach. B. Sailing in a boat. C. Diving.

15. What made the woman give up doing bungee jumping?

- A. Her fear. B. Her health. C. Equipment problems.

16. What did the woman like best about her vacation?

- A. Exploring the rainforest. B. Visiting the old caves. C. Playing with the dolphin.

【答案】13. A 14. C 15. A 16. B

【解析】

【原文】M: So how was your adventure vacation?

W: It was wonderful! The beaches are great. And there is a rainforest and a mountain in the center of the island where you could go rock climbing.

M: Wow! Did you go climbing?

W: Well, we went to the bottom of the mountain and spent four hours going to the forest, but then I just felt too tired, so I had to stand at the bottom and watched the others.

M: So what else did you do?

W: I spent a lot of time on the beach. I tried diving. It was great! Oh, and I saw a dolphin when I was underwater.

M: Wow! Did you go bungee jumping?

W: I wanted to, but I realized I was scared of heights, so I just gave up. Quite by chance, the engine on the boat was broken, so they had to call the sailing trip off.

M: That's a shame. So what was the most exciting part of the trip?

W: Probably exploring the old caves. I'd never done it before, and thought it was great.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What can be affected certainly if teenagers lack sleep?

- A. Their spirits.
- B. Their long-term health.
- C. Their academic performance.

18. What is to blame for teenagers lacking sleep?

- A. Poor diet.
- B. Lack of exercise.
- C. Too much entertainment.

19. How can teenagers fall asleep easier?

- A. Reading a book before sleeping.
- B. Listening to music before sleeping.
- C. Drinking hot chocolate before sleeping.

20. What does the speaker suggest schools do?

- A. Offer art classes.
- B. Shorten the school day.
- C. Start and end the school day later.

【答案】17. C 18. C 19. A 20. C

【解析】

【原文】M: Hello, everybody. I'm Reid. Today I will discuss the effect of sleep on school students. Many teenagers are getting little sleep and there are concerns that this could have a serious long-term effect on their body health and

spirits, but we aren't sure about that now. However, one study has clearly shown that high school students getting low grades also get on average one hour less sleep than students getting high grades. Then why aren't teenagers getting enough sleep? I think they spend too much time on TV and computer games. So how can teenagers fall asleep easier? Well, don't have any soft drinks or any drink that contain chocolate before sleeping. Reading a book or listening to a story, rather than music, should help your brain relax.

It would be better for schools to stay open longer so that pupils can do homework before they get home. Another thing that some schools have tried successfully is to begin the school day half an hour later and end the school day half an hour later, and I really recommend that.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Welcome to the Virtual Broadcom MASTERS!

You're invited to attend a virtual public exhibition of the Broadcom MASTERS finalists' original research projects. These 30 finalists were selected from a pool of 3,476 entrants (参赛者) nationwide. Between October 16 and 21, they'll gather online to compete for an award of more than \$100,000 and to be recognized as the nation's most promising young scientists and engineers. You'll be provided with an opportunity to connect with these young scientific leaders who are bringing fresh perspectives to solving global challenges from wildfires and eye disease to data security.

Major Activities for the Finalists

◆Participate in a private judging process with a group of top scientists from 10:30 am to 11 am on October 20.

◆Engage in team challenges where the finalists will be judged on their mastery of critical thinking, communication, creativity and cooperation in each area from 11 am to 11:30 am on October 20.

◆Respond to questions at their booths (展示台) from 2 pm to 4 pm on October 20.

Time for Virtual Exhibition

It will open at 10 am on October 20 and will be available to the public through November 4.

More about Virtual Exhibition

◆The Broadcom MASTERS is taking place virtually for the first time to keep finalists and their family safe during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

◆The Society will be providing educational materials for educators who are interested in bringing students to the exhibition for a digital field trip.

◆Visitors to the exhibition will also have an opportunity to visit the STEM Experiential Hall where you can get access to interactive and immersive (沉浸式的) STEM experiences.

◆Please plan on watching the Winners Award Ceremony on October 21 at 7 pm and see who will bring home the prize.

21. What will the finalists do on the afternoon of October 20?

- A. Cooperate with other participants at the booths.
- B. Participate in the question-and-answer session.
- C. Show their abilities in team challenges.
- D. Communicate with top scientists.

22. How long will the virtual exhibition last?

- A. For about a week.
- B. For about half a month.
- C. For about a month.
- D. For about two months.

23. What do we know about the virtual Broadcom MASTERS?

- A. It helps make the exhibition more acceptable.
- B. It announces the winners on October 20.
- C. It benefits educators and students.
- D. It offers a field trip to the winners.

【答案】21. B 22. B 23. C

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了一个有关科学研究的网上虚拟展览。

21. 细节理解题。由 Major Activities for the Finalists 中“◆Respond to questions at their booths (展示台) from 2 pm to 4 pm on October 20. (10月20日下午2点至4点在他们的展位回答问题)”可知，10月20日下午，决赛选手将参加问答环节。故选B项。

22. 细节理解题。由 Time for Virtual Exhibition 中“It will open at 10 am on October 20 and will be available to the public through November 4. (它将于10月20日上午10点开放，直到11月4日公众可参加)”可知，此次网上虚拟展览大约持续半个月的时间。故选B项。

23. 推理判断题。由 More about Virtual Exhibition 中“◆The Society will be providing educational materials for educators who are interested in bringing students to the exhibition for a digital field trip. (该协会将为有兴趣带学生参加展览进行数字实地考察的教育工作者提供教育材料)”可知，此次网上虚拟展览给教育者和学生带来益

处。故选 C 项。

B

On Christmas Eve, a team of reindeer (驯鹿) will help Santa Claus deliver gifts to children all around the world. The reindeers, led by their fearless leader Rudolph, won't be the only ones doing something special. Back in the highest Arctic, their cousins have a remarkable ability changing their eye color.

During the summer months, when the days are long and the sun is bright, reindeer's tapetum lucidum (荧光膜), a mirror-like layer at the back of their eye, appears golden, which helps bounce the majority of light off the eyes, effectively acting like a pair of natural sunglasses. As winter comes, and the days become shorter and darker, the tapetum lucidum turns blue to absorb more light, allowing reindeer to improve their night vision and see clear in low light conditions.

With these adaptations, reindeer can adapt and thrive in one of the harshest environments on Earth. Unlike humans, reindeer can see well into the shorter Ultra Violet (UV) range. This UV vision enables them to spot food and predators more effectively in the snowy landscape. Lichens, a key part of their winter diet, absorb UV, so they show up dark against UV-reflecting white snow. Wolf and polar bear fur also absorb UV, so instead of disappearing against snow they pop out in high contrast, allowing reindeer to spot potential threats from a distance.

Reindeer change their eyes by adjusting their tapetum lucidum, which is made of collagen fibers. In winter, the collagen fibers become packed tighter, causing the tapetum lucidum to mainly reflect blue light. This change happens when reindeer dilate their pupils (瞳孔). In summer, the reindeer's pupils return to a smaller size, which helps reindeer reduce the amount of light entering the eye.

But their unique adaptation may hurt them. Today, the increasing use of artificial lighting, especially during the winter months, poses a potential threat to their sensitive eyes. It can make reindeer lose their way, affecting their ability to survive in their challenging environment. So it is crucial for us to be mindful of our use of electricity and make efforts to minimize light pollution to ensure the well-being and survival of these magnificent creatures.

24. What do we know from paragraph 2?

- A. The shape of reindeer's eyes varies with seasons.
- B. It is difficult for reindeer to live in low light conditions.
- C. The tapetum lucidum helps reindeer adapt to seasonal changes.
- D. Reindeer's eyes appear golden in winter while blue in summer.

25. What is the use of UV vision for reindeer?

- A. To help them see clear in dark nights.

- B. To distinguish food of different colors quickly.
- C. To protect their eyes from harsh sunlight in summer.
- D. To better locate food and enemies during snowy days.

26. What does the underlined word “dilate” in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Relax. B. Expand. C. Narrow. D. Hide.

27. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- A. To call on people to protect reindeer from light pollution.
- B. To show the reasons for the decline in reindeer population.
- C. To present humans’ great efforts to reduce artificial lighting.
- D. To prove reindeer’s strong adaptability to harsh environments.

【答案】24. C 25. D 26. B 27. A

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了北极驯鹿的眼睛会随着季节变化而改变颜色，从而适应环境中的光线量，而且它们拥有紫外线视觉，能够在雪地中更好地发现食物和天敌，但是人工照明的使用对驯鹿敏感的眼睛构成了潜在的威胁，我们应当保护驯鹿免受光污染。

24. 推理判断题。根据第二段“During the summer months, when the days are long and the sun is bright, reindeer’s tapetum lucidum (荧光膜), a mirror-like layer at the back of their eye, appears golden, which helps bounce the majority of light off the eyes, effectively acting like a pair of natural sunglasses. As winter comes, and the days become shorter and darker, the tapetum lucidum turns blue to absorb more light, allowing reindeer to improve their night vision and see clear in low light conditions. (在夏季的几个里，白天变长，阳光充足，驯鹿眼睛后部的镜面状的荧光膜呈现出金色，有助于反射眼睛上的大部分光线，有效地起到一副天然太阳镜的作用。随着冬天的到来，白天变短变暗，荧光膜变成蓝色以吸收更多的光线，这使得驯鹿能够提高他们的夜视能力，在弱光条件下也能看得更清楚)”可知，夏季阳光充足时驯鹿眼睛中的荧光膜呈金色，反射大部分光线，冬季阳光减少时荧光膜呈蓝色，吸收更多的光线。由此可知，荧光膜帮助驯鹿适应季节变化。故选 C 项。

25. 细节理解题。根据第三段中“This UV vision enables them to spot food and predators more effectively in the snowy landscape. (这种紫外线视觉使它们能够在雪地里更有效地发现食物和捕食者)”可知，紫外线视觉让驯鹿在雪天更好地定位食物和天敌。故选 D 项。

26. 词义猜测题。根据画线词的上文“In winter, the collagen fibers become packed tighter, causing the tapetum lucidum to mainly reflect blue light. (在冬天，胶原纤维变得更紧，导致荧光膜主要反射蓝光)”和下文“In summer, the reindeer’s pupils return to a smaller size, which helps reindeer reduce the amount of light entering the eye. (在夏天，驯鹿的瞳孔会变小，这有助于驯鹿减少进入眼睛的光线量)”可知，此处描述驯鹿眼睛中荧光

膜在冬季和夏季的工作机制，夏季时瞳孔会变小，减少进入眼睛的光线量。由此推知，冬天瞳孔会变大，增加进入眼睛的光线量，dilate 意思应该是“扩大”，与 expand 意思相近。故选 B 项。

27. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Today, the increasing use of artificial lighting, especially during the winter months, poses a potential threat to their sensitive eyes. It can make reindeer lose their way, affecting their ability to survive in their challenging environment. So it is crucial for us to be mindful of our use of electricity and make efforts to minimize light pollution to ensure the well-being and survival of these magnificent creatures. (如今，人工照明的使用越来越多，尤其是在冬季，这对它们敏感的眼睛构成了潜在的威胁。它会使驯鹿迷失方向，影响它们在恶劣环境中的生存能力。因此，对我们来说至关重要的是要注意我们的用电，努力减少光污染，以确保这些出色生物的健康和生存)”可推知，本段主要说明人工照明的使用对驯鹿敏感的眼睛构成了潜在的威胁，呼吁我们保护驯鹿免受光污染。故选 A 项。

C

“Practice makes perfect” is a very popular expression. However, can we take this saying literally?

One popular theory (理论) is that if a person practises for at least 10,000 hours, they will reach “perfection”—or, in other words, become an expert in their field. This theory was made famous by Malcolm Gladwell in his 2008 best-selling book, *Outliers: The Story of Success*. He gave the examples of the music group The Beatles and Microsoft co-creator Bill Gates, who clearly put in over 10,000 hours of practice before they became successful.

However, Gladwell’s book has been said by many to be too simplistic and generalising. Although Gladwell’s work was largely based on research done by Anders Ericsson, Ericsson argued that 10,000 hours was just an average figure. Some people, for example, needed far fewer than 10,000 hours, and others many more. More importantly, Ericsson said that just practising a lot was not enough; the type and quality of practice were also significant. He went on to explain the importance of “deliberate practice”, which is when a person practises a specific part of a skill in depth rather than practising a skill as a whole. Deliberate practice is said to be much more effective, though more tiring.

Many other studies argue that practice alone is far from enough. In fact, a more recent study from Princeton University stated that practice only accounted for up to 26% of reaching an expert level. Many other factors contribute to people becoming experts. Natural talent is an important factor, which is especially evident in sports. For instance, many baseball players in America have amazing vision that allows them to see the ball much sooner than others do. Besides, IQ, personality, attitude, and starting age are decisive factors, too. It is also important to note that becoming an expert doesn’t equal instant success. Success also relies on social factors,

environmental factors, and even just being in the right place at the right time!

In conclusion, practice may not make perfect, but deliberate practice has been shown to lead to significant improvement.

28. Why does the author ask a question in the first paragraph?

- A. To make a comparison.
- B. To highlight his opinion.
- C. To inspire a reflection.
- D. To give a definition.

29. What can we infer from paragraph 3?

- A. Gladwell's theory is easy to understand.
- B. Gladwell misinterprets Ericsson's research.
- C. Ericsson objects to deliberate practice.
- D. Ericsson believes quality outweighs number.

30. What makes many American baseball players outstanding?

- A. Their personality.
- B. Their physical talent.
- C. Their identity.
- D. Their deliberate practice.

31. Which statement will the author probably agree with?

- A. Attitude is everything.
- B. Patience determines success.
- C. Talent counts most.
- D. Practice makes a difference.

【答案】28. C 29. B 30. B 31. D

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。这篇文章讨论了“熟能生巧”的观点，练习可能无法至完美，但刻意练习已经被证明能带来明显的提高。

28. 推理判断题。根据第一段中““Practice makes perfect” is a very popular expression. However, can we take this saying literally?”(“熟能生巧”是一个非常流行的表达。然而，我们能从字面上理解这句话吗?)”可知，这篇文章讨论了“熟能生巧”的观点是我们所熟知的观点，但是否能够从字面上来理解这句话，由此引起读者思考，同时引出文章的主题。C 选项“To inspire a reflection.(引起思考)”符合题意。故选 C。

29. 推理判断题。根据第三段中“However, Gladwell's book has been said by many to be too simplistic and generalising. Although Gladwell's work was largely based on research done by Anders Ericsson, Ericsson argued that 10,000 hours was just an average figure. Some people, for example, needed far fewer than 10,000 hours, and others many more.”(然而，许多人认为 Gladwell 的书过于简单化和泛化。尽管 Gladwell 的研究工作主要基于 Anders Ericsson 的研究，但 Ericsson 认为，1 万小时只是一个平均数字。例如，有些人需要的睡眠时间远少于 1 万个小时，而有些人则需要更多。)”以及“More importantly, Ericsson said that just practising a lot was not

enough; the type and quality of practice were also significant. (更重要的是, Ericsson 说, 仅仅练习很多是不够的; 实践的类型和质量也很重要。)”可知, Gladwell 的研究工作主要基于 Ericsson 的研究, Gladwell 认为如果一个人练习至少 1 万个小时, 他们就会达到“完美”; 但 Ericsson 所持有的观点与 Gladwell 研究观点是不同的, Ericsson 说, 仅仅练习很多是不够的; 实践的类型和质量也很重要。因此 Gladwell 曲解了 Ericsson 的研究。故选 B。

30. 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“Natural talent is an important factor, which is especially evident in sports. For instance, many baseball players in America have amazing vision that allows them to see the ball much sooner than others do. (天赋是一个重要因素, 这在体育运动中尤为明显。例如, 美国的许多棒球运动员有惊人的视力, 使他们能比别人更快地看到球。)”可知, 美国的许多棒球运动员有惊人的视力, 使他们能比别人更快地看到球, 这是身体天赋使许多美国棒球运动员出类拔萃。故选 B。

31. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“In conclusion, practice may not make perfect, but deliberate practice has been shown to lead to significant improvement.(总之, 练习不一定能达到完美, 但是刻意的练习已经被证明能带来显著的进步。)”可知, 作者认为练习不一定能达到完美但是刻意的练习已经被证明能带来显著的进步, 即熟能生巧。故选 D。

D

The key to a happy life has nothing to do with getting ahead at work, making money, or traveling the world. Instead, living your best life and creating meaning is all about one thing: relationships.

A study of adult development has been running at Harvard since 1938, and is now on its second generation of participants—the children of the original study’s subjects. Over decades, the research team collected data about their lives, including their physical and mental health, marital (婚姻的) status and quality, career happiness, etc.

They found the most important aspect in how happy and healthy these men were over time was their relationships. In other words: Finding happiness in life is all about the people you love.

The research doesn’t only include romantic relationships and marriage. Quality, close relationships are important whether they are in the situation of romantic relationships or closeness between friends or family members. The kind of relationship you have is less important than how close you feel with them.

However, the study only included men, and important gender differences exist in how people experience relationships. Some research suggests that men may benefit more from marriage. But they tend to have a harder time keeping friendships; as men get older, they will more likely say they have nobody to discuss important subjects with. So it’s possible that having close relationships throughout their lives might affect men differently than women.

The findings line up with the effects of loneliness. People who are socially isolated have a greater likelihood of strokes (中风), heart attacks, and higher blood pressure, not to mention mental health issues.

Unfortunately for the youngest generations, recent surveys found that young Americans are lonelier than older generations. That will likely have a big impact on how healthy and happy people feel throughout their lives.

32. What's the moral lesson from this passage?

- A. Travel far and wide to learn a lot.
- B. Keep an open mind to be creative.
- C. Treasure your time with your loved ones.
- D. Work hard to be the best of your profession.

33. What's the implication of Paragraph 5?

- A. Women are unwilling to participate in the study.
- B. Men are better at maintaining a close relationship.
- C. Women are not treated equally in scientific research.
- D. The findings of the study may not be true for women.

34. Why is the youngest generation unfortunate?

- A. Because they have nobody to talk to.
- B. Because they are more socially isolated.
- C. Because they can't keep their relationships.
- D. Because they suffer physically and mentally.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Close Relationships Make a Happy Life
- B. Men Look Forward to Close Relationships
- C. Close Relationships Ensure People's Health
- D. Men and Women Differ in Keeping Relationships

【答案】32. C 33. D 34. B 35. A

【分析】本文是说明文。文章主要讲述研究发现人际关系对于幸福是重要的，特别是与爱着的人的关系。

32. 推理判断题。根据第三段的“**They found the most important aspect in how happy and healthy these men were over time was their relationships. In other words: Finding happiness in life is all about the people you love.**(他们发现，随着时间的推移，这些人的幸福和健康程度的最重要的方面是他们的人际关系。换句话说：生活中寻找幸福的关键在于你爱的人)”可知，要想获得幸福，人际关系非常重要，特别是与你爱的人的关系，因此推

断，要珍惜与你爱的人在一起的时间。故选 C。

33. 推理判断题。根据第五段的“However, the study only included men, and important gender differences exist in how people experience relationships.(然而，这项研究只包括了男性，并且人们如何体验关系存在重要的性别差异)”和最后一句“*So it's possible that having close relationships throughout their lives might affect men differently than women.*(因此，终生保持亲密关系可能会对男性和女性产生不同的影响)”可知，这项研究只针对男性，而男性和女性在保持和体验人际关系方面存在不同，因此推断这项发现或许不适用女性。故选 D。

34. 细节理解题。根据最后一段的“*Unfortunately for the youngest generations, recent surveys found that young Americans are lonelier than older generations.* (不幸的是，对最年轻的一代人来说，最近的调查发现，年轻的美国人比老一辈人更孤独)”可知，最年轻的一代是不幸的是因为他们在社交方面是更孤独的。故选 B。

35. 主旨大意题。通读全文并结合第三段“*They found the most important aspect in how happy and healthy these men were over time was their relationships. In other words: Finding happiness in life is all about the people you love.*(他们发现，随着时间的推移，这些人的幸福和健康程度的最重要的方面是他们的人际关系。换句话说：在生活中找到幸福是和你爱的人有关的。)”可知，文章主旨讲述了研究表明人际关系对于幸福的重要的，特别是与你爱的人的关系，因此推断 A 项“亲密的关系使生活幸福”要为最佳标题。故选 A。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

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

Body language mistakes you should avoid at work

Communication is not only about words but also gestures. Therefore, you should be careful about how you use your body when expressing yourself.

Avoiding eye contact (接触)

When speaking with a workmate, avoiding eye contact makes you look unprofessional (不专业的). 36
Therefore, you should always keep eye contact especially when you are making a point.

Crossing your arms

Crossing your arms shows that you are not open to others and that you want to defend (防御) yourself. 37
In order to give others a warm feeling, just keep your arms open.

Checking the time

Checking the time every few minutes makes people feel you are in a hurry or would rather be somewhere else.
38 Therefore, when you are speaking to your workmates, try not to look at the clock very often.

Bad body posture

Having a bad posture such as dropped shoulders or a lower neck can mean that you are not interested in what

is going on around you. 39 Also, keep your head high.

Weak handshake

A weak handshake means that you don't care much about the person you are shaking hands with. Try to greet the people with a firm (有力的) handshake. However, don't forget that a handshake that is too firm can be impolite.

40

- A. Therefore, try to find the right balance.
- B. Nod your head to show that you are listening.
- C. It looks like you are not interested in being there.
- D. This shows that you have confidence in yourself.
- E. This is generally considered as a position of defence.
- F. It is important to stand or sit up straight when speaking to somebody.
- G. It also shows that you are not confident or show no interest in the topic.

【答案】36. G 37. E 38. C 39. F 40. A

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了在工作中应该避免的几种身体语言。

36. 由该空前的 “When speaking with a workmate, avoiding eye contact makes you look unprofessional(不专业的).(和同事交谈时, 避免眼神交流会让你看起来不专业)” 并结合常识可知, 避免目光也是不自信的表现。选择项 G “It also shows that you are not confident or show no interest in the topic.(这也表明你对这个话题不自信或不感兴趣)” 符合上下文语境, 与下文构成明显的并列关系。故选 G。

37. 由该空前的 “Crossing your arms shows that you are not open to others and that you want to put a distance between yourself and them. (双臂交叉表明你对他人不够开放, 你想保护自己)” 可知, 将双手交叉于胸前是一种防备的姿势, 选择项 E “This is generally considered as a position of defence. (这通常被认为是一种防御姿态)” 符合上下文语境。故选 E。

38. 由该空前的 “Checking the time every few minutes makes people feel you are in a hurry or would rather be somewhere else. (每隔几分钟查看一下时间会让人觉得你很匆忙, 或者宁愿去别的地方)” 可知, 不停地看表会让对方觉得你不想再待下去了。选择项 C “It looks like you are not interested in being there. (看起来你对待在那里不感兴趣)” 符合上下文语境。故选 C。

39. 由该空前的 “Having a bad posture such as dropped shoulders or a lower neck can mean that you are not interested in what is going on around you. (有一个糟糕的姿势, 比如肩膀下垂或脖子较低, 可能意味着你对周围发生的事情不感兴趣)” 和该空后的 “Also, keep your head high. (同时, 保持你的头抬高)” 可知, 讲话时站直或是坐正非常重要。选择项 F “It is important to stand or sit up straight when speaking to somebody. (和别

人说话时，站直或坐直是很重要的)”符合上下文语境。故选 F。

40. 由该空前的“Try to greet the people with a firm handshake. However, don't forget that a handshake that is too firm can be impolite. (试着用有力的握手来问候别人。但是，不要忘记握手太用力会显得不礼貌)”可知，和他人握手时要把握好力度。选择项 A “Therefore, try to find the right balance. (因此，试着找到正确的平衡)”符合上下文语境。故选 A。

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Sometimes, the life will enlighten you in an unexpected way. I experienced a day when I was extraordinarily 41. I'm never a picture of grace, but on this particular day, I seemed to be 42 everything. It's an old church, and the floor is 43 in some places, so my fall was the floor's fault. But when I fell again on my way out to the car, and yet again in my own home, I began to grow 44. Had I let myself get so stressed out that I had 45 become sick?

Having been raised by devoted Christian parents who also worked in the mental-health field, I tended to look for spiritual and emotional reasons before I headed to the local 46. I have the calming practice that 47 a yoga pose with a breath prayer. I went to 48 more comfortable clothes for the exercise, and as I removed my shoes, I was 49!

I wasn't having a stroke at all. I had completely worn out my favorite pair of sandals. The soles (鞋底) of both shoes were split in two! I had 50 all the possibilities to figure out what was causing my clumsiness. It never occurred to me to check my soles.

So often when we start to feel 51, we look for ways to make things better. But just as it never occurred to me to check the soles of my shoes, our own souls are the very 52 thing we think of to check. Take a moment to remember the last time you sat still, meditating. If you can't remember when that was, it might be a(n) 53.

The local cobbler (鞋匠) said my soles were irreparable. We had a good 54, but it was time to let them go. Fortunately for us, our souls can be mended and restored — once we realize they are in need of 55.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. busy | B. clumsy | C. stressed | D. bored |
| 42. A. going through | B. stepping on | C. falling off | D. tripping over |
| 43. A. uneven | B. sharp | C. stained | D. shallow |

44. A. inspired B. grieved C. concerned D. interested
45. A. luckily **B. literally** C. obviously D. doubtfully
46. A. doctor B. coach C. tailor D. psychologist
47. A. exchanges B. equips C. associates D. combines
48. A. wrap up B. take off C. change into D. look after
49. A. rescued B. cured C. injured D. slipped
50. **A. exhausted** B. predicted C. ignored D. discussed
51. A. delighted B. divided C. overwhelmed D. thrilled
52. A. best **B. last** C. easiest D. hardest
53. A. mistake B. solution C. test D. clue
54. **A. run** B. exercise C. yoga D. gesture
55. A. repair B. review C. response D. replacement

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

【导语】本文是一夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了作者总是因为走路总是绊倒，从而怀疑自己患了中风，后来才知道是自己的鞋底出了问题。作者用自己的经历告诉人们，遇到问题要冷静思考，一旦问题就马上修复。

41. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：有一天我特别笨手笨脚。A. busy 忙碌的；B. clumsy 笨拙的、笨手笨脚的；C. stressed 有压力的；D. bored 无聊的。根据下文的“*I'm never a picture of grace*”以及“*But when I fell again on my way out to the car, and yet again in my own home, I began to grow* ___44___.”可知，作者这天总是跌倒，所以是笨手笨脚的一天。故选 B。

42. 考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：我从来不是一个优雅的人，但在这个特殊的日子，我似乎被所有的事情绊倒了。A. going through 经历；B. stepping on 踏上；C. falling off 摔下；D. tripping over 绊倒。根据下文的“*But when I fell again on my way out to the car, and yet again in my own home, I began to grow* ___44___.”可知，作者这天总是跌倒，所以作者觉得什么都能绊倒自己。故选 D。

43. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这是一个古老的教堂，有些地方的地板不平整，所以我摔倒是地板的错。A. uneven 不均匀、不平整的；B. sharp 尖锐的；C. stained 有污痕的；D. shallow 浅的。根据上文可知，作者总是绊倒；再根据下文“*so my fall was the floor's fault*”可知，作者认为自己绊倒是地板的错，由此判断地板不平整。故选 A。

44. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但当我在往车里走的路上又摔倒了，而且又是在自己家里时，我开始担

心起来。A. inspired 受到鼓舞的; B. grieved 悲伤的; C. concerned 担忧的; D. interested 感兴趣的。根据下文“Had I let myself get so stressed out that I had ___45___ become sick?”可知, 作者开始担心自己生病了。故选 C。

45. 考查副词词义辨析。句意: 我是不是让自己压力太大, 以至于真的生病了? A. luckily 幸运地; B. literally 逐字地、真正的; C. obviously 明显地; D. doubtfully 怀疑地。根据下文“Having been raised by devoted Christian parents who also worked in the mental-health field, I tended to look for spiritual and emotional reasons before I headed to the local ___46___.”可知, 作者觉得自己是真的生病了。故选 B。

46. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 我的父母都是虔诚的基督徒, 他们也在心理健康领域工作, 所以在我去看当地医生之前, 我倾向于寻找精神和情感上的原因。A. doctor 医生; B. coach 教练; C. tailor 裁缝; D. psychologist 心理学家。根据上文可知, 作者觉得自己生病了而感到担忧。而根据上文“Having been raised by devoted Christian parents who also worked in the mental-health field, I tended to look for spiritual and emotional reasons”可知, 作者首先倾向于寻找精神和情感上的原因, 然后才考虑找医生。故选 A。

47. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 我有一个结合瑜伽姿势和呼吸祈祷的平静锻炼。A. exchanges 交换; B. equips 装备; C. associates 联系; D. combines 结合。根据下文的“with”以及“I went to ___48___ more comfortable clothes for the exercise”可知, 作者是准备去做一个锻炼, 而这个锻炼是结合了瑜伽姿势和呼吸祈祷。故选 D。

48. 考查动词短语词义辨析。句意: 为了锻炼, 我去换了更舒服的衣服, 当我脱掉鞋子时, 我痊愈了! A. wrap up 包裹; B. take off 起飞、脱下; C. change into 变成, 换成; D. look after 照料。根据空后的“more comfortable clothes for the exercise, and as I removed my shoes, I was ___49___!”可知, 作者是换成更舒服的衣服去锻炼。故选 C。

49. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 为了锻炼, 我去换了更舒服的衣服, 当我脱掉鞋子时, 我痊愈了! A. rescued 救援; B. cured 治愈; C. injured 伤害; D. slipped 滑倒。根据下文“I wasn't having a stroke at all. I had completely worn out my favorite pair of sandals. The soles (鞋底) of both shoes were split in two!”可知, 作者知道了自己总是跌倒的原因, 所以是痊愈了。故选 B。

50. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 我用尽了所有可能的方法来找出我笨手笨脚的原因。A. exhausted 使筋疲力尽、耗尽; B. predicted 预测; C. ignored 忽视; D. discussed 讨论。根据上文的“Having been raised by devoted Christian parents who also worked in the mental-health field, I tended to look for spiritual and emotional reasons before I headed to the local ___46___.”可知, 作者是耗尽了所有方法来找出自己笨手笨脚的原因。故选 A。

51. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 所以, 当我们开始感到不知所措时, 我们就会想方设法让事情变得更好。A. delighted 高兴的; B. divided 分开的; C. overwhelmed 不知所措的; D. thrilled 兴奋的。根据上文的“Having been raised by devoted Christian parents who also worked in the mental-health field, I tended to look for spiritual

and emotional reasons before I headed to the local ____46____.”可知，作者以为自己生病了，所以耗尽方法寻找原因，也就是作者觉得不知所措。故选 C。

52. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但就像我从来没有想过要检查我的鞋底一样，我们自己的灵魂是我们最不会想到要检查的东西。A. best 最好的；B. last 最后的；C. easiest 最简单的；D. hardest 最困难的。根据上文内容可知，作者误以为自己患病后，想了很多办法，却唯独没有检查自己的鞋底。本句为类比，所以灵魂是我们最不会想到的去检查的东西。故选 B。

53. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：如果你不记得那是什么时候，那可能是个线索。A. mistake 错误；B. solution 解决方法；C. test 测试；D. clue 线索。根据上文可知，作者因为没有检查鞋底而想尽办法都没有弄清楚摔倒的原因，所以，作者在这里建议读者有问题的时候可以审视灵魂，说不定会找到解决问题的线索。故选 D。

54. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们有一段美好的时光，但现在是时候让它们走了。A. run 时光；B. exercise 运动；C. yoga 瑜伽；D. gesture 姿势。根据上文的“I had completely worn out my favorite pair of sandals.”可知，作者非常喜欢这双鞋，因此推知，作者穿着这双鞋度过了一段美好的时光。故选 A。

55. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：对我们来说幸运的是，我们的灵魂可以被修复和恢复——一旦我们意识到它们需要修复。A. repair 修理；B. review 复习；C. response 回应；D. replacement 取代。根据上文的“Fortunately for us, our souls can be mended and restored”故可知，空处指的是灵魂需要修补的时候。故选 A。

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

China's tourism market is set to flourish during the upcoming Spring Festival holiday, ____56____ bookings multiplied over the same period last year. A report ____57____(release) earlier this week by Chinese online travel giant Ctrip shows that bookings for domestic, outbound (出境的), and inbound travels all have been experiencing significant year-on-year ____58____(grow).

Travel bookings to Harbin in northeast China's Heilongjiang province ____59____(increase) more than 14-fold to date compared with the same period last year, ____60____(primary) by tourists from the south of the country. Sanya in south China's Hainan province and Kunming in Southwest China's Yunnan province are the destinations of choice for many ____61____(north) tourists.

As a time known for family reunions, the Spring Festival holiday will see more families ____62____(hit) the road. Bookings on Ctrip show that 47 percent of all tourists are choosing to travel with their families. Among them, most have chosen to rent cars, book tailor-made trips, ____63____take bus tours with local guides.

Tourists from Japan, the United States, South Korea and many other countries have chosen to visit Shanghai,

Beijing and some renowned tourism attractions in China. Harbin, one of the 64 (hot) destinations in the country this winter, 65 has also attracted the attention of foreign media, is also a top choice for overseas travelers.

【参考答案】56. with 57. released 58. growth 59. have increased 60. primarily 61. northern 62. hitting 63. or 64. hottest 65. which

【文章导读】2024 年元旦东北哈尔滨冰雪旅游火爆出圈，春节有望继续持续下去。

56. with. 考查介词习惯用法。with bookings multiplied over the same period last year 构成 with 复合宾语结构。故填 with。

57. released. 考查非谓语动词用法。57 (release) earlier this week by Chinese online travel giant Ctrip 短语作定语，表示一个被动的、已经发生的动作。故填 released。

58. growth. 考查动词转换为名词的用法。结合语境这里应用作宾语，修饰词语是 significant year-on-year。故填 growth。

59. have increased. 考查动词时态用法。结合时间状语 to date（到现在为止），谓语动词应用现在完成时。故填 have increased。

60. primarily. 考查形容词转换为副词的用法。结合语境应用副词修饰介词短语，表示“主要地”。故填 primarily。

61. northern. 考查名词转换为形容词的用法。结合语境应用形容词 northern 表示“北方的”。故填 northern。

62. hitting. 考查非谓语动词用法。hit the road 表示“上路”，这里是 see sb doing 句型，表示“看到某人正在做某事”。故填 hitting。

63. or. 考查并列句用法。结合语境这里指游客到北方旅游主要有三种方式，租车，私人订制形成或者导游团队游，表示选择关系，故填 or。

64. hottest. 考查形容词比较等级用法。结合语境应用形容词最高级作定语，注意双写。故填 hottest。

65. which. 考查非限制性定语从句用法。结合语境应用 which 引导非限制性定语从句用法，并充当其主语。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

10 月 16 日是世界粮食日，你校将举办以“节约粮食”为主题的英语征文比赛，请你写一篇英语短文投稿，内容包括：

1. 节约粮食的意义；
2. 节约粮食的倡议。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2.短文题目和首已你写好。

Less Waste, Better World

October 16th was named officially by the UN in 1981 as World Food Day.

【答案】

October 16th was named officially by the UN in 1981 as World Food Day. It aims to raise people's awareness of saving food. Why should we attach great importance to saving food?

There is no denying that it takes a lot of efforts to produce food. Thus, we need to value the work of others by not wasting any, which is the social responsibility all of us have to take. Besides, saving food serves as a reminder to keep us aware that there are still many people suffering from starvation on this planet, so, as the privileged ones, it would be shameful if we take food or our good life for granted.

Thus, I'd like to make a sincere appeal that every single one should be aware of our duty to cherish food. If everyone makes a contribution, the world will be a better place to live in.

【导语】本篇书面表达属于议论文。要求考生写一篇英语短文投稿，参加你校将举办的以“节约粮食”为主题的英语征文比赛，内容包括：1.节约粮食的意义；2.节约粮食的倡议。

【详解】1.词汇积累

因此：thus→hence

此外：besides→what's more

真诚的：sincere→genuine

责任：duty→responsibility

2.句式拓展

合并简单句

原句：October 16th was named officially by the UN in 1981 as World Food Day. It aims to raise people's awareness of saving food.

拓展句：October 16th was named officially by the UN in 1981 as World Food Day, which aims to raise people's awareness of saving food.

【点睛】【高分句型1】Thus, we need to value the work of others by not wasting any, which is the social

responsibility all of us have to take. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】 Thus, I'd like to make a sincere appeal that every single one should be aware of our duty to cherish food. (运用了 that 引导的同位语从句)

第二节(满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

A Midnight Rescue

It was not uncommon to carry out tasks at night as rescuers. Harry and David were informed of their task when it was nearly midnight. It was urgent so there was no time to hesitate. They headed into the forest.

The forest was black and silent. A little way into it they reached a fork in the earth path. Harry and David took the left path. They walked in silence, their eyes on the ground, watching out for the traps like big pits (坑) set by the illegal hunters. Every now and then a ray of moonlight through the branches above lit a spot of scarlet (猩红的) blood on the fallen leaves.

David saw that Harry looked very worried, asking, "Could Unicorn be hurt that badly?" Harry answered, "If we can't find it as soon as possible, it doesn't stand much chance to survive." Of course, Unicorn was not the animal in fairy tales but the nickname of a 3-year-old elephant, the last wild elephant in this forest. The nickname was given by the biodiversity rescuers who were protecting every member in this forest. They knew Unicorn was obedient and not afraid of human beings and that sometimes put it in danger. "Without it, the forest was not complete. Those illegal hunters should be thrown into prison." Harry thought, carrying his first aid kit (急救箱) on his back and walking forward with his flashlight.

It seemed that thick fog would come at any time, which would increase the danger. Harry hurried into the heart of the forest with David. They walked for nearly half an hour, deeper and deeper. There were blood splashes (血迹) on the roots of a tree, as though the poor creature had been struggling around in pain close by. "We must hurry up", said Harry.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1:

However, it was really not easy for them to find it.

Paragraph 2:

Without delay, Harry knelt down to do first aid on its wound with David holding the flashlight.

【答案】

However, it was really not easy for them to find it. That's because thick fog came, covering almost everything. They had to bend down to search for clues like blood splashes or footprints, which made them walk more slowly, ears sharper than usual. Suddenly, painful roars came to the rescuers and in front of them lay the young elephant. "Look! Unicorn!" Harry rushed forward, crying excitedly. It looked exhausted because a wound on its left front leg was bleeding badly.

Without delay, Harry knelt down to do first aid on its wound with David holding the flashlight. Fortunately, everything needed was available in the first aid kit. Calmly and skillfully, Harry conducted an operation on Unicorn immediately, and it seemed more obedient than before. Therefore, it didn't take much time for Harry to stop the bleeding as an experienced rescuer. And after a while, Unicorn was able to stand up and walked away. It was rescued! Waving goodbye to it, Harry and David felt relieved. At this moment, the whole forest woke up, the moonlight fading while winds singing welcome to the dawn.

【解析】

本文以时间为线索展开，讲述了两个生物多样性救援人员哈利和大卫在半夜接到任务前去搜寻并营救森林里唯一的一头野生象的故事。

【详解】

1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“然而，对他们来说找到它真的并不容易”可知.....

②由第二段首句内容“哈利毫不迟疑地跪下来对它的伤口进行急救，大卫拿着手电筒。”可知，第二段可描写对受伤的大象进行治疗和大象感谢人类。

2.续写线索：起雾——艰难寻找——受伤——痛苦——急救——感谢

3.词汇激活

行为类

①.覆盖：cover/blanket/envelope

②.线索：clue/sign/hint

③.冲：rush/dash

情绪类

①.哭：cry/weep

②.宽慰的: relieved/comforted

【点睛】

【高分句型 1】They had to bend down to search for clues like blood splashes or footprints, which made them walk more slowly, ears sharper than usual. (运用了 which 引导非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型 2】At this moment, the whole forest woke up, the moonlight fading while winds singing welcome to the dawn. (运用了 while 引导的时间状语从句)