**高三英语**

**满分：150分 考试时间：120分钟**

**注意事项：**

**1. 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚，将条形码准确粘贴在考生信息条形码粘贴区。**

**2. 选择题必须使用2B铅笔填涂：非选择题必须使用0.5毫米黑色字迹签字笔书写，字体工整、笔迹清晰。**

**3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。**

**4. 作图可先使用铅笔画出，确定后必须用黑色字迹的签字笔描黑。**

**5. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠，不要弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。**

**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。

1. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Neighbors. B. Friends. C. Colleagues.

2. What does the man think of the woman?

A. She’s calm. B. She’s untidy. C. She’s hard-working.

3. What is the weather going to be like tomorrow?

A. Windy. B. Rainy. C. Sunny.

4. Who is the little girl?

A. Anna’s niece. B. Anna’s sister C. Anna’s daughter.

5. Why does the man refuse to let the girl swim in the pool?

A. She is too young.

B. She can’t swim by herself.

C. She hasn’t taken lessons yet.

**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，各小题将给出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 is the man poor at in English?

A. Grammar. B. Conversation. C. Reading.

7. Where are the speakers?

A. In a bookstore. B. In a library. C. In the woman’s office.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. How old is Mary now?

A. Twelve. B. Twenty-one. C. Seventeen.

9. What did Tina do at the party?

A. She performed a dance. B. She hosted the party. C. She sang a song.

10. What does Tina say about Mary?

A. She teaches at a college.

B. She works in another city now.

C. She doesn’t like to eat out.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is the man’s problem?

A. He can’t sleep well.

B. He sits for 10 hours a day.

C. He has gained much weight.

12. What is the worst about the woman’s job?

A. Long hours’ sitting. B. The stress of career. C. Report writing.

13. Where will the speakers go this weekend?

A. To a mountain. B. To a park. C. To a gym.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What is new in the first apartment?

A. The bedroom. B. The kitchen. C. The bathroom.

15. What is the man’s suggestion?

A. Sharing an apartment.

B. Talking to her roommate.

C. Finding a cheaper apartment.

16. How many apartments do the speakers mention?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

17. What will the speakers do next?

A. Make a call. B. Go on a date. C. See another apartment.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. Holiday plans for children.

B. Popularity of short video apps.

C. Children’s problems of screen time.

19. What is the best way for parents of younger children?

A. Keeping the kids entertained all the time.

B. Setting a good example to their children.

C. Making a screen time reduction plan for kids.

20. What is a vital part for kids’ growth?

A. Entertainment. B. Anxiety. C. Boredom.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**

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**

**Four best beaches in Zanzibar**

**Nungwi Beach**

This beach is located in the north of the island and is famous for its amazing sunsets and lively atmosphere. You will love the soft white sand and the crystal (水晶般的) clear water. It is one of the most beautiful beaches in Zanzibar. But, be careful with the tides, because they can rise very fast and catch you.

**Paje Beach**

Situated in the east of the island, Paje Beach is characterized by strong tides. Here you will find a relaxed atmosphere and a dream beach with crystal clear waters and silky soft sand. On top of that, you can practice water sports such as kitesurfing, because this beach is known as one of the best in the world for this activity. In addition, if you like the nightlife, here you will find a lot of bars and nightclubs to spend a fun night.

**Jambiani Beach**

Jambiani beach is one of the most remote beaches of Zanzibar and that is why it is one of our favorites. It has a length of 7 km and is located southeast of the island. It has hardly any rocks and the sand is very fine. It is a very quiet and uncrowded beach.

**Matemwe Beach**

Located on the east coast of Zanzibar, this beach is one of the longest on the island. During low tide, the water goes down 2 kilometers, and the locals take advantage of it to collect sea animals.

The beach is beautiful but yes, in this particular one, it is essential to enter the water with great care and even appropriate footwear, as there are a lot of sea urchins (海胆).

21. What can visitors do when they choose Nungwi Beach?

A. Catch the tides. B. Watch wonderful sunsets.

C. Enjoy a colorful nightlife. D. Experience various water sports.

22. Which place is suitable for visitors to practice kitesurfing?

A. Nungwi Beach. B. Paje Beach. C. Jambiani Beach. D. Matemwe Beach.

23. Who will probably be attracted to Matemwe Beach?

A. Sunrise lovers. B. Brave surfers.

C. Sea animal collectors. D. Nightclub frequenters.

**B**

“Never Again” sits at the intersection of art and craft. The object is both a basket, made from sweetgrass and palmetto (棕榈), and an abstract sculpture. Much wider than it is tall, from a distance “Never Again” seems to be of one hue, but on closer inspection you can see that its brown, cream and green fibers change into purposeful patterns of color. Such details encourage viewers to study the work slowly, the way you might examine one of Jackson Pollock’s paintings carefully.

The piece was made by Mary Jackson, an African-American artist, in 2007. In 2008 Mrs Jackson received $500,000 to support the creation of work that both preserved “the centuries-old craft of sweetgrass basketry” and moved “the tradition in amazing new directions”.

Born in 1945, Mrs Jackson grew up in Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. She is Gullah, a member of an ethnic group who preserve the African roots of their distinct language and culture. Mrs Jackson was introduced to traditional weaving (编织) techniques by her mother and grandmother at the age of four.

In the 1960s, after finishing school, Mrs Jackson moved to New York to find work. There, she visited the city’s museums and discovered Minimalism and Pop Art, which had a deep effect on her. When she returned to South Carolina in 1972, she picked up basketmaking again, but with a new feeling.

Her works show clear shapes and innovative dimensions. Early works, such as “Cobra with Handle”, are complex, but still usable baskets. Mid-career pieces, including “Two Lips”, reveal a delicate turn away from utility towards aestheticism (唯美主义). It is a delicate work that is ill-suited to holding rice or produce.

“I wanted to do something that was very different from what my ancestors made,” she says. “Never Again” is perhaps the best representation of her work; Mrs Jackson says she named the piece to reflect her belief that she would not be able to create another object as striking. (It took her three years to complete.) “I don’t think I’ll continue to make these baskets like how I used to, she says. Instead, approaching her 80s, she is “working on new things”.

24. What is “Never Again”?

A. It’s an appealing abstract sculpture.

B. It’s a basket made by an African farmer.

C. It’s patterns of color mixed for no purpose.

D. It’s a painting created by Jackson Pollock.

25. What influenced Mary Jackson when she lived in New York?

A. Prehistoric items. B. Contemporary arts.

C. Minimalism and Pop Art. D. Jackson Pollock’s paintings.

26. What’s the feature of “Never Again”？

A. It’s simple and practical. B. It’s traditional and costly.

C. It’s aesthetic and complex. D. It’s functional and economical.

27. Which of the following best describes Mary Jackson?

A. Shy and confident. B. Brave and strong.

C. Talented and innovative. D. Ambitious and successful.

**C**

Listening to an audiobook (有声书) before bed affects a person’s brain activity after they nod off as well as the content of their dreams.

Better understanding this effect could help treat certain mental health conditions by targeting memory processing during sleep. When we sleep, our brain spontaneously (自发地) “replays”, or reactivates, patterns of electrical activity that are related to learning to transfer important new information to long-term memory storage. It has been suggested that dreams may reflect this reactivation, but exactly how is unclear.

To investigate, Deniz Kumral at the University of Freiburg, Germany, and her colleagues asked 20 people to listen to different audiobooks just before they went to sleep. These included *The Mystery of the Blue Train by Agatha Christie and Inkheart* by Comelia Funke.

Among the participants who remembered their dreams, the researchers could identify which audiobook each had heard from their descriptions of the dreams. While the participants slept, the researchers also used an EEG (脑电图) cap that detects electrical activity to record their brain waves. This showed that the wave patterns during the rapid eye movement phase of sleep, when dreams occur, were more similar between those who had heard the same audiobook than those who had heard different ones, suggesting that the listening experience shaped the brain activity.

Further analysis of the patterns revealed that high-frequency beta waves—between 18 and 30 hertz—were most strongly associated with the participants recalling the audiobook-related content of their dreams. The findings suggest that daily life experiences can shape dream content via memory reactivation, according to the researchers. But while dreaming may serve a distinct purpose in memory formation, it could also be a by-product of memory processing.

“Daytime experiences are rarely replayed as experienced, but are almost always **modified** or surface in different contexts,” says Kumral. “Individuals with certain psychological conditions or mental problems might benefit from tailored strategies that enhance memory processing or treat disorders of dreaming during sleep, potentially contributing to improved mental and emotional health.”

28. What did the researchers ask the participants to do?

A. Record their dreams every night. B. Wear an EEG cap during the day.

C. Listen to audiobooks during the day. D. Listen to audiobooks just before sleep.

29. Why did Deniz Kumral and her colleagues do the research?

A. To know how people process information.

B. To find out the contents of people’s dreams.

C. To reveal the secret of improving people’s memory.

D. To investigate how dreams replay patterns of electrical activity.

30. What does the underlined word “modified” in the last paragraph probably mean?

A. Stored. B. Changed. C. Forgotten. D. Strengthened.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

A. The importance of dreams in memory formation.

B. Integration of daily experiences into dreams.

C. Listening experiences influencing brain activity.

D. Listening to audiobooks before bed shaping one’s dream.

**D**

Maj Tim Peake has backed the idea of solar farms in space, saying the concept is “becoming absolutely viable (可行的)”.

Peake said the falling cost of launching heavy goods into orbit meant that such complex structures could soon be sent to space, with the potential to provide significant power. Peake, the first British European Space Agency (ESA)astronaut to visit the International Space Station, said, “It boils down to hard numbers at the end of the day. Launching thousands of tons of hardware into low Earth orbit is becoming absolutely viable.”

The ESA has been exploring the idea of space-based solar power plants, and commissioned two “concept studies” earlier this year. It is hoping to present a business case to the EU by 2025. Peake said the agency calculated that solar farms in space would be financially viable when goods could be launched at a cost of $1,000 (£807) per kg or less.

He told an energy tech summit last week, “So far, the actual costs have been about $2,700 per kilo. Launches using the Falcon Heavy can reduce that to about $1,500 and the so-called Starship brings that down by an order of magnitude to about $300 per kilo.”

The Falcon Heavy and Starship are rockets designed by Elon Musk’s Space X aerospace company. The Falcon Heavy is already transporting goods such as satellites into space, while the Starship is in development. An unmanned test flight in April exploded minutes after liftoff. Unlike previous launchers, they are reusable and designed to return to Earth undamaged. This means there is no need to construct a new rocket for each launch, bringing costs down. The ESA’s Solaris project aims to launch solar panels into space, programmed to robotically link up with other panels to build a solar farm.

While Earth-based solar farms are unable to generate electricity in the dark, space-based panels can harvest the sun’s energy continuously. Peake said, “If you can build solar farms in space, then you can send that energy down to ground stations via microwaves. It means clean, limitless energy from space becomes an absolute possibility.”

32. What is the function of the first paragraph?

A. A definition of solar farm.

B. An introduction to the main topic.

C. The background information of the text.

D. Presentation of a new phenomenon in technology.

33. What’s the purpose of listing figures in the text?

A. To highlight importance of the task.

B. To prove the task well workable.

C. To tell the cost of building solar farms.

D. To show difficulties of building solar farms.

34. Why are the Falcon Heavy and Starship rockets more favorable?

A. They are reusable and can reduce costs.

B. They can transport goods into space quickly.

C. They are designed by a reliable and big company.

D. They have been used in many successful launches.

35. What’s the advantage of space-based solar panels?

A. They can generate electricity continuously.

B. They can send energy down to ground stations.

C. They are programmed to link up with other panels.

D. They are more efficient in harvesting the sun’s energy

**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。

Gesturing is powerful and important to our conversations. The challenge is to use it to good effect. Here are some tips that can help you take advantage of gesturing.

Encourage gesturing in your children, students and anyone else you are trying to teach. 36 Gesturing while learning will also make them more likely to solve the same problem in a new way. That is important because being able to generalize what we learn is essential to acquiring new knowledge.

37 While learning to talk, children typically convey sentence-like meanings in a combination of gesture and speech before using words alone-for example, pointing at a box and saying “open”. If a child fails to produce these gesture-word combinations, it may be a sign that their spoken language development will be delayed, allowing you to intervene and help.

Pay attention to other people’s gestures. These offer a window into the speakers’ thoughts. These thoughts are often at the cutting-edge of their knowledge or address issues that are uppermost in their minds. 38

Be careful that your gestures say what you want them to. Those you talk to will pay attention to your gestures, so choose them wisely. 39 And if you are questioning someone, be aware that a gesture may unintentionally influence them to tell you what you want to hear rather than give their own fair answer.

Gesture more when you speak. It will help you learn and understand more. If you gesture while talking, you will remember more of what you have said. 40 This can give you a way of seeing what others are thinking but not saying.

A. Observe the gesturing of kids.

B. Remember, gestures can reveal what you might want to hide.

C. This will help them understand the material you are conveying.

D. Whether we realize it or not, gestures are a part of our communication.

E. What’s more, when you gesture, the people around you tend to do so too.

F. Noticing and responding to such gestures will help you understand their thoughts.

G. Knowing how to use gestures effectively can make you a better communicator.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（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四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

After a college football player named Brian Dooley noticed his teammate was juggling (同时做) many jobs, he made a selfless choice to help him.

“Zack Conti has had to pay his way to school for four years. And in the fall, the guy was selling his blood to 41 the tuition,” Head Coach Chris Creighton told the Eastern Michigan University football team during a meeting on Aug.3.

42 , the team couldn’t give out any more scholarships. But 43 help was still coming Conti’s way. “Until Brian Dooley came into my office,” Creighton said. “And he said, ‘Coach, that guy has 44 it. And I’ve talked this over with my family. I’m willing to 45 my scholarship as a gift to Zack Conti.’”

At that moment, Dooley walked over to Creighton and 46 him an envelope that held his scholarship. The team broke out in 47 . Conti was so 48 . He said he knew the coach and Dooley were trying to help him, but didn’t know Dooley’s scholarship would be 49 to him during that meeting.

“It feels like all of my hard work is finally being 50 ,” he said.

Dooley explained his 51 for helping his teammate. “Conti studies hard and gets extra work to 52 his family. Quitting my scholarship so he can stay and play 53 everything. I’m 54 of what he has become and cannot wait to see what he does on the 55 .”

41. A. borrow B. provide C. receive D. cover

42. A. Unwillingly B. Intolerably C. Unfortunately D. Unbelievably

43. A. emotional B. financial C. medical D. academic

44. A. won B. donated C. earned D. offered

45. A. take over B. give up C. bring in D. pull out

46. A. handed B. delivered C. bought D. mailed

47. A. whispers B. noises C. cheers D. jokes

48. A. depressed B. fearful C. embarrassed D. thankful

49. A. sent B. posted C. presented D. returned

50. A. rewarded B. paid C. commented D. observed

51. A. project B. motivation C. plan D. theory

52. A. run B. build C. start D. support

53. A. means B. tells C. explains D. decides

54. A. sick B. proud C. scared D. ashamed

55. A. yard B. farm C. market D. field

**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。

Chaoyang Street—situated at the foot of Yantai Mountain in Yantai, Shandong Province—is a lively commercial center that epitomizes (缩影) modernity. 56 (it) establishment dates back to 1872 during the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911).

Over the years, Chaoyang Street has attracted 57 (number) famous foreign businesses and shops. The street has a diverse array of buildings, including factories, shops, banks, and entertainment venues, 58 (decorate) with signs in both Chinese and English.

In 1880, German merchants opened 59 trading company on the east side of the northern section of Chaoyang Street, 60 was the largest peanut exporter in Yantai at the time. Since then, buildings on Chaoyang Street 61 (spring) up like mushrooms after rain.

Today, the street has 62 (complete) integrated modern bars and nightclubs into its lively atmosphere. Through ongoing efforts by local government, its reputation continues to rise, 63 (gain) increased popularity.

In recognition of its cultural and tourism 64 (significant), Chaoyang Street—Yantai Mountain Cultural District—was designated (指定) 65 a national-level nighttime cultural and tourism consumption gathering area in August 2022. Chaoyang Street stands as a testament (证明) to Yantai’s continuous development, offering a glimpse into the city’s rich history while embracing a modern spirit.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

假定你是李华。十一国庆假期你去安徽旅行了，请你给你的加拿大好友Jack写一封信，分享你的旅游见闻。内容包括：

1. 安徽的美景和美食；

2. 邀请他寒假来安徽游玩。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80个左右：

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Jack,  Yours,  Li Hua |

**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。

My five-year-old daughter Ruthie seemed very small standing at the base of the huge rock-climbing wall as a young employee double-checked her equipment. It was our second time at this indoor crowded climbing gym. On our first visit, Ruthie had begged my husband and me to let her try climbing the wall, but I denied her, afraid that she was undersized.

But life had dramatically changed since then. After receiving a cancer diagnosis (诊断), I felt that my life was too short to deny her a chance. I stood outside the waiting area, watching the employee attach Ruthie to a safety rope. Then he gave her a thumbs-up sign, and my daughter began climbing!

With that rope, she couldn’t possibly fall. She might slip, but she wouldn’t fall. I was surprised at how she did that so easily and joyfully. “If my cancer is the rock wall, I want to be Ruthie,” I thought.

When she touched the ground again, I leaned over the low fence and asked, “How do you do that?”

“I just trust the rope. It’s very easy,” she said with a shrug, and started on her second climbing.

Apparently, if I had known the secret, I could have climbed the wall myself. When I was sixteen, I once failed to climb a rock wall. With added weight and reduced muscle tone, I doubted if I could even do it. I didn’t see any other moms trying to climb the wall. Several months earlier, embarrassment would have stopped me from trying. But my cancer did funny things to my brain. It made me realize that I needed to be braver than I thought.

With determination, I decided to try it and the same young employee checked my safety rope and gave me the thumbs-up sign. As I began my climb, I was excited by my own bravery for trying something so new. However, only ten feet up, my fingers and toes started to tire, and there was absolutely no place to rest. My excitement began to disappear and I was afraid that I was going to slip and fall.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| *But I knew if I wanted to make it, I had to trust the rope.*  *That day’s successful experience inspired me in my cancer battle.* |

**高三英语参考答案**

**选择题答案**

**第一部分 听力**

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. B

6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. B

11. C 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. A

16. B 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. C

**第二部分 阅读理解**

第一节

21. B 22. B 23. C

24. A 25. C 26. C 27. C

28. D 29. D 30. B 31. D

32. B 33. B 34. A 35. A

**第二节**

36. C 37. A 38. F 39. B 40. E

**第三部分 语言知识运用**

**第一节**

41. D 42. C 43. B 44. C 45. B

46. A 47. C 48. D 49. C 50. A

51. B 52. D 53. A 54. B 55. D

**非选择题答案**

**第三部分 语言知识运用**

**第二节**

56. 1ts 57. numerous 58. decorated 59. a 60. which

61. have sprung/have been springing 62. completely 63. gaining 64. significance 65. as

**第四部分 写作**

**第一节**

Dear Jack,

I hope this letter finds you well. I’m writing to share with you my recent travel experience to Anhui during the National Day holiday.

Mount Huang is a must to visit when you come to Anhui. The splendid waterfalls and unique rock formations make it a truly scenic paradise. Additionally, I explored the ancient villages of Xidi and Hongcun, which impressed me most.

What’s more, Anhui is well-known for its mouthwatering dishes, ranging from braised bamboo shoots to stinky tofu. Each dish has its own unique flavors.

Welcome to Anhui during the winter vacation. I’d be glad to be your guide.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 续写

*But I knew if I wanted to make it, I had to trust the rope.* I took a deep breath. Immediately, I felt the safety from the rope. I realized that even though slipping might make me nervous, I would be perfectly safe. With newfound trust in the rope, I started climbing again. As I continued, my rope caught me many times. And I also reminded myself to be brave. Five minutes later, I was at the top of the wall. I made it!

*That day’s successful experience inspired me in my cancer battle.* During the medical treatment, I kept telling myself the secret of doing something hard and scary: just trust the rope. My family, my friends, even my doctors could all be the rope that I could rely on all the time. They tried their best to help and support me, just like the rope that had lifted me up that day at the indoor climbing gym. Their love, care and company gave me the courage and confidence in the battle against my cancer.

**录音原文**

**Text 1**

M: Good morning. Have you just joined us?

W: Yes, it’s my first day on my new job. My name is Lisa.

M: I’m John. Pleased to meet you.

**Text 2**

W: I wonder where on earth I put my report. I stayed up late to finish it yesterday. Have you seen it, Dad?

M: You always put your things here and there. How can you find it in such a room?

**Text 3**

W: I want to go boating in the park tomorrow. Do you think it will be a sunny day?

M: The weather report says there is no rain. But it doesn’t mean you can go tomorrow because there will be strong winds.

**Text 4**

M: Hi, Anna, I saw you yesterday at the supermarket. Is the lovely little girl staying with you your daughter?

W: No, she is my sister’s daughter. She will be staying with me for a couple of days while her mother is on a business trip.

**Text 5**

M: Don’t go in the pool. It’s not safe for you to be in the water.

W: But Dad, I took swimming lessons last year! I’m not even afraid anymore like I used to be.

M: Until you can swim without help, you can’t go in.

**Text 6**

M: Excuse me, I’m looking for some English books.

W: They’re right over there, on the second shelf from here.

M: I see. Do you have any books that help improve students’ reading skills?

W: Let’s go to see them. These books here focus on grammar, and those are mainly for conversation practice... Here you are. This book has short passages for students to read and answer questions.

M: Great. This is the right book that I’m looking for. Thanks a lot.

W: You’re welcome. Your ID card, please.

**Text 7**

M: Who is your best friend, Tina?

W: That would have to be Mary. She’s one year younger than me. When I was 17 we became good friends.

M: How did you get to know each other?

W: We met at a party five years ago. She performed a dance and it was so beautiful. And I sang a song. So we got to know each other. We talked for a while at the party and discovered that we didn’t live far from each other. We shared a taxi home after the party and talked happily all the way.

M: How about after you went to college?

W: We went to see a film once a month. And we often ate out together. Since we left college, we have worked in different cities. However, we still keep in touch.

**Text 8**

M: Ever since I had the job in the company three years ago, I have become much fatter. That’s terrible.

W: We’re high-tech workers, and our jobs require us to be chained to computer screens for long workdays. This may be the reason.

M: Right. It’s said that the office workers sit for about 10 hours, dealing with e-mails in front of the computer, making calls or writing reports and eating lunch, and then sitting in front of the TV or using the computer at home.

W: It’s so bad. But for me, the worst part is that I don’t know how to reduce the pressure from my work. I just can’t fall asleep all night.

M: It’s time to change. What about finding time to work out in the gym?

W: Well, I prefer outdoor exercise, such as running in a park, and climbing in a mountain area.

M: All right. Let’s go climbing this weekend.

W: I couldn’t agree more.

**Text 9**

M: I think the most important thing for you is to find a good place.

W: Right. I’m looking for an apartment on my mobile phone now. This one sounds good. A newly-decorated kitchen, 470 dollars a month.

M: But it’s not cheap, I think. Can you afford that much?

W: No. But that’s what I want, isn’t it?

M: Yes. A large bedroom, a small bathroom and a small kitchen. That’s really good for one person.

W: That’s for sure. Look at the second one. Two students want a roommate. Hmm... I’m not sure if I want to share an apartment with somebody.

M: But I think it’s a good idea for you to share with somebody else. You can save money, and you won’t feel lonely.

W: That may be true. I need to think about it. Oh, here’s another one. It looks nice, too. Here’s the number, 256-4367. That’s funny. It’s similar to mine.

M: Yeah. Why don’t we call their owners and see if we can make appointments to see the apartments?

W: Sounds good.

**Text 10**

Many parents would have trouble with holiday plans for their children. One of the challenges is to balance their screen time. In today’s digital world, parents turn to screens for entertainment more before they know it, and so do kids.

China’s mobile Internet users, with 26 percent of them being youngsters, spend as much as a quarter of their daily surfing time using short video apps. *A Beijing Youth Daily* survey of 2,000 parents showed that over 90 percent of them found their kids enjoyed watching short videos, and that more than 65 percent were worried that their children might copy bad behavior they might see.

Parents of younger children still have a chance to prevent the problems. While discussing a screen time reducing plan with their children, they should be aware that the toughest but most effective way is for them to be a good model. It also helps if they understand that they don’t have to keep their children entertained all the time because boredom is also an important part of childhood development.

**第二部分 阅读理解**

**第一节**

**A**

本文是一篇应用文。文章向我们介绍了桑给巴尔最好的四个海滩。

21.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**细节理解题。根据**Nungwi Beach**部分的内容This beach is located in the north of the island and is famous for its amazing sunsets可知答案。故选B。

22.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**细节理解题。根据**Paje Beach**部分的内容On top of that, you can practice water sports such as kitesurfing可知答案。故选B。

23.**【答案】**C

**【解析】**细节理解题。根据**Matemwe Beach**部分的内容During low tide, the water goes down 2 kilometers, and the locals take advantage of it to collect sea animals可知答案。故选C。

**B**

本文是一篇记叙文。玛丽·杰克逊已经把盘筐变成了一种艺术形式。2008年，她获得了一笔著名赠款，价值50万美元，用于支持创作既保留了“有数百年历史的甜草篮子工艺”，又将“传统推向了令人惊叹的新方向”的作品。

24.**【答案】**A

**【解析】**细节理解题。根据第一段The object is both a basket, made from sweetgrass and palmetto （棕榈）, and an abstract sculpture.可知答案。故选A。

25.**【答案】**C

**【解析】**细节理解题。根据第四段There, she visited the city’s museums and discovered Minimalism and Pop Art, which had a deep effect on her.可知答案。故选C。

26.**【答案】**C

**【解析】**推理判断题。根据第一段Much wider than it is tall, from a distance“Never Again”seems to be of one hue, but on closer inspection you can see that its brown, cream and green fibers change into purposeful patterns of color（从远处看，“Never Again”似乎是一种色调，但仔细观察，你可以看到它的棕色、奶油色和绿色纤维变成了有目的的颜色模式）可知“Never Again”是复杂的；根据第五段Early works, such as “Cobra with Handle”, are complex, but still usable baskets. Mid-career pieces, including “Two Lips”, reveal a delicate turn away from utility towards aestheticism（早期的作品，如“带柄眼镜蛇”，是复杂的，但仍然是可用的篮子。她的职业生涯中期的作品，包括《双唇》，揭示了从实用到唯美主义的微妙转变）可知，玛丽·杰克逊的作品是唯美的。综合来看，玛丽·杰克逊的作品是复杂唯美的。故选C。

27.**【答案】**C

**【解析】**推理判断题。玛丽·杰克逊是著名的艺术家，说明她是有才华的，根据第二段moved “the tradition in amazing new directions”说明她是具有创新精神的。故选C。

**C**

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲：睡前听有声书会影响人在入睡后的大脑活动以及梦的内容。

28.**【答案】**D

**【解析】**细节理解题。根据第三段To investigate, Deniz Kumral at the University of Freiburg, Germany, and her colleagues asked 20 people to listen to different audiobooks just before they went to sleep.可知答案。故选D。

29.**【答案】**D

**【解析】**推理判断题。根据第二段When we sleep, our brain spontaneously（自发地） “replays”, or reactivates, patterns of electrical activity that are related to learning to transfer important new information to long-term memory storage. It has been suggested that dreams may reflect this reactivation, but exactly how is unclear.和第三段To investigate, Deniz Kumral at the University of Freiburg, Germany, and her colleagues asked20 people to listen to different audiobooks just before they went to sleep.可知研究的目的是：研究梦是如何重现脑电波活动模式的。故选D。

30.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**词义猜测题。根据上文Daytime experiences are rarely replayed as experienced的提示可知，这句话的意思是：白天的经历很少在梦境中被回放，但几乎总是在不同的环境中被修改或浮出水面。故此处“modified”的含义是：修改。故选B。

31.**【答案】**D

**【解析】**主旨大意题。根据文章主要内容可知答案选D。

**D**

本文是一篇说明文。宇航员Peake说，在太空中建太阳能发电场很快在财政上是行得通的。

32.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**推理判断题。作者写第一段是为了引出本文的话题：在太空中建太阳能发电场很快在财政上是行得通的。故选B。

33.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**细节理解题。根据第二段中的最后两句It boils down to hard numbers at the end of the day. Launching thousands of tons of hardware into low Earth orbit is becoming absolutely viable.可知，作者在第三、四段列举一系列的数据是为了证明solar farms in space计划的可行性。故选B。

34.**【答案】**A

**【解析】**推理判断题。根据第五段Unlike previous launchers, they are reusable and designed to return to Earth undamaged. This means there is no need to construct a new rocket for each launch, bringing costs down可知，使用猎鹰重型和星舰火箭进行太空发射会减少成本。故选A。

35.**【答案】**A

**【解析】**推理判断题。根据第六段While Earth-based solar farms are unable to generate electricity in the dark, space-based panels can harvest the sun’s energy continuously.可知太空中太阳能发电场可以在黑暗中获取太阳的能量，持续发电。故选A。

**第二节**

本文是一篇说明文。文章向我们介绍了如何有效地利用手势。

36.**【答案】**C

**【解析】**此空前一句讲：Encourage gesturing in your children, students and anyone else you are trying to teach.（鼓励你的孩子、学生和任何你想教的人做手势。）C项：This will help them understand the material you are conveying.（这将有助于他们理解你所传达的材料。）符合语境。them指代的就是前一句中提到的children, students and anyone else you are trying to teach。故选C。

37.**【答案】**A

**【解析】**此空选本段的中心句。根据此空后一句中children的提示可知此空选A：Observe the gesturing of kids.（观察孩子们的手势。）

38.**【答案】**F

**【解析】**本段的中心句是：Pay attention to other people’s gestures.（注意别人的手势。）F项：Noticing and responding to such gestures will help you understand their thoughts.（注意并回应这些手势将帮助你理解他们的想法。）符合语境。故选F。

39.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**本段的中心句是：Be careful that your gestures say what you want them to.（注意，你的手势传达的是你想要传达的信息。）B项：Remember, gestures can reveal what you might want to hide.（记住，手势可以揭示你想要隐藏的东西。）符合语境。故选B。

40.**【答案】**E

**【解析】**此空前句讲：If you gesture while talking,you will remember more of what you have said.（如果你在说话的时候做手势，你会记住更多你说过的话。）E项：What’s more, when you gesture, the people around you tend to do so too.（更重要的是，当你做手势时，你周围的人也会这样做。）符合语境。故选E。

**第三部分 语言知识运用**

**第一节**

本文是一篇记叙文。一个大学足球运动员Brian Dooley知道他的队友Zack Conti靠卖血来支付学费。所以，他把自己的奖学金给了Zack Conti。

41.**【答案】**D

**【解析】**根据上文Zack Conti has had to pay his way to school for four years中pay的提示可知答案。故选D

42.**【答案】**C

**【解析】**根据下文couldn’t give out any more scholarships的提示可知，不幸的是，球队不能再颁发奖学金了。故选C。

43.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**根据下文an envelope that held his scholarship的提示可知，但经济援助仍然到来了。故选B。

44.**【答案】**C

**【解析】**教练，这是他应得的。故选C。

45.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**根据下文Quitting my scholarship的提示可知答案。故选B。

46.**【答案】**

**【解析】**这时，Dooley走向Creighton,递给他一个信封，里面装着他的奖学金。故选A。

47.**【答案】**C

**【解析】**全队爆发出欢呼声。故选C。

48.**【答案】**D

**【解析】**Conti非常感激。故选D。

49.**【答案】**C

**【解析】**他说，他知道教练和Dooley正试图帮助他，但不知道Dooley的奖学金会在那次会议中预发给他。故选C。

50.**【答案】**A

**【解析】**“感觉我所有的努力终于得到了回报，”他说。故选A。

51.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**根据Dooley所说的话，可知Dooley解释了他帮助队友的动机。故选B。

52.**【答案】**D

**【解析】**Conti努力学习，并做额外的工作来养家。故选D。

53.**【答案】**A

**【解析】**放弃我的奖学金，好让他留下来和我们一起训练比赛意义重大。故选A。

54.**【答案】**B

**【解析】**我对Conti的所作所为感到自豪，我迫不及待地想看看他在球场上的表现。故选B。

55.**【答案】**D

**【解析】**解析同上。故选D。

**第二节**

本文是一篇说明文。文章向我们介绍了山东烟台的朝阳街——烟台历史与现代的融合。

56.**【答案】**Its

**【解析】**考查代词。它的建立可以追溯到清朝（1644—1911年）的1872年。用形容词性物主代词修饰名词。

57.**【答案】**numerous

**【解析】**考查词类转换。多年来，朝阳街吸引了众多著名的外国企业和商店。

58.**【答案】**decorated

**【解析】**考查非谓语动词。这条街拥有各种各样的大楼，包括工厂、商店、银行和娱乐场所，装饰着中英文的标志。过去分词作状语。

59.**【答案】**a

**【解析】**考查冠词。1880年，德国商人在朝阳街北段东侧开了一家贸易公司，它是当时烟台最大的花生出口商。不定冠词表泛指。

60.**【答案】**which

**【解析】**考查定语从句。根据句子结构可知，该空是定语从句的关系词，先行词指物，关系词在定语从句中作主语，又因为是非限制性定语从句，故此空填which。

61.**【答案】**have sprung/have been springing

**【解析】**考查时态和主谓一致。从那时起，朝阳街的楼房像雨后的春笋一样拔地而起。根据时间状语Since then可知此空填现在完成时或现在完成进行时。主语是复数名词buildings，故此空填have sprung/have been springing.

62.**【答案】**completely

**【解析】**考查词类转换。今天，这条街将现代酒吧和夜总会完全地融入了它充满活力的氛围。用副词修饰动词。

63.**【答案】**gaining

**【解析】**考查非谓语动词。通过当地政府的持续努力，它的声誉不断飙升，越来越受欢迎。现在分词作状语。

64.**【答案】**significance

**【解析】**考查词类转换。鉴于其文化和旅游价值，朝阳街——烟台山文化区——于2022年8月被指定为国家级夜间文化旅游消费聚集区。

65.**【答案】**as