2025届高三年级11月份联考

英语试题

本试题卷共8页。全卷满分120分。考试用时120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

3. 非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接写在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。

4. 考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 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**

Seattle, a lively city in the United States, awaits your exploration! Here’re its four famous attractions.

**The Space Needle**

This is an absolute must-visit. Standing tall against the skyline, it offers breathtaking 360-degree views of the city. You can take a lift ride to the sightseeing stand. Tickets start from$30 for adults. There’re also dining options available at the top, allowing you to taste a delicious meal while taking in beautiful scenery. Before visiting it, check the weather forecast, as clear days provide the best views.

**Discovery Park**

It’s Seattle’s largest park, offering miles of hiking tracks through forests, grassland, and along the coastline. You can spot wildlife such as eagles, deer, and various seabirds. The park also has beautiful beaches where you can relax and take in the ocean views. It’s free to access. Stay on designated tracks to avoid disturbing the natural habitat. In case of encountering wildlife, keep a safe distance and do not feed them.

**Chihuly Garden and Glass**

The exhibition showcases the splendid works of Dale Chihuly, with his complex and colorful glass art installations (装置). The garden combines nature and art well, with glass sculptures placed among the greenery. Tickets are about $35. Photography is allowed, but be careful not to touch the glass art, as it’s very delicate.

**Seattle Art Museum**

Housing an extensive collection of art from different cultures and time periods, this museum is a cultural treasure. From ancient sculptures to modern paintings, there’s something to inspire every visitor. Special exhibitions are often held. Admission prices vary depending on the exhibits. Keep in mind that some exhibits may have restrictions on photography.

1. What is special about the Space Needle?

A. It provides a bird’s eye view of Seattle.

B. It sends weather messages to tourists.

C. It serves tourists with free meals at the top.

D. It offers free lift rides to the sightseeing stand.

2. What are tourists expected to do while visiting Discovery Park?

A. Buy tickets on the spot. B. Keep to the marked paths.

C. Avoid meeting wildlife. D. Stay away from the coastline.

3. What do Chihuly Garden and Glass and Seattle Art Museum have in common?

A. Their admission prices are the same. B. They ban tourists from taking pictures.

C. They especially appeal to art lovers. D. Their works mainly focus on nature.

**B**

Demis Hassabis, one of the recipients of the 2024 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, was born on July 27th, 1976, in London.

He started learning chess at 4 and won the London Under-8 Championship two years later. Another 7 years later, he achieved the second place globally in the under-14 age group chess competition. This was the first time that he’d shocked the world. In 1992, he was admitted to the Computer Science program at the University of Cambridge. He entered University College London in 2005 to pursue a Ph.D. in cognitive neuroscience. In 2011, he founded DeepMind, which is a world-leading artificial intelligence (AI) research group. After 5 years, the AI program AlphaGo he created defeated the world’s top Go player, Lee Sedol. In 2020, DeepMind’s AI system AlphaFold participated in a competition organized by the Critical Assessment of Structure Prediction (CASP) on calculating the 3D structure of protein molecules (分子) and achieved an unexampled level of prediction accuracy.

Hassabis was considered one of the “smartest humans on Earth” by the great British physicist Stephen Hawking, who served as a professor at the University of Cambridge before he passed away in 2018. In 2014, DeepMind was acquired by Google for 600 million dollars even before it had publicly released any products and had only 20 technicians. Since then, Hassabis and his team have influenced Google’s development direction for the next decade, guiding the tech giant from a mobile-first approach to an AI-first one.

Demis Hassabis, along with David Baker and John M. Jumper, was awarded the 2024 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for their contributions to protein structure prediction. Their AlphaFold has solved a 50-year-old problem by being able to predict the complex structures of approximately 200 million known proteins. The success of AlphaFold not only lies in its accuracy of prediction but also in its broad application prospects. Through this model, scientists can gain a deeper understanding of the structure and function of proteins, providing more accurate information for new drug research and development and disease treatment.

4. At what age did Hassabis surprise the world for the first time?

A.4. B.6. C.13. D.16.

5. What is paragraph 2 mainly about regarding Hassabis?

A. His hobbies as a child. B. His growing-up experiences.

C. His studies on protein molecules. D. His purposes of inventing AlphaGo.

6. Why does the author mention Stephen Hawking?

A. To compare him with Hassabis. B. To recall the birth of DeepMind.

C. To stress Hassabis’ bond with him. D. To show Hassabis’ being recognized.

7. What does Hassabis’ success mainly imply?

A. AI aids scientific progress. B. Teamwork makes a difference.

C. Opportunities are multiple. D. Prediction is the key point.

**C**

Scurvy has long been associated with early explorers who lacked access to fresh fruits and vegetables while they traveled around the globe for years at a time. But scurvy, which is caused by Vitamin C deficiency (缺乏), isn’t an illness that has gone away.

Doctors recently diagnosed (诊断) scurvy in two patients living in distant parts of the planet, one in Canada and one in Australia. The Australian case centers on a 51-year-old man. Doctors ran their first series of tests to check for internal bleeding, as well as blood disorders. But none of their diagnostic tools offered any clues as to what was causing the man’s illness. Doctors learned that the man was unemployed and living alone. He’d been eating mostly processed foods, and he had begun skipping meals more frequently in the weeks leading to his hospital visit. He received a weight loss surgery eight years earlier but to save money, he stopped taking the nutrients that the doctor told him to take.

Armed with this information, doctors ordered a new round of tests, which showed that the man had no detectable levels of Vitamin C in his system. Eventually, doctors diagnosed him with scurvy.

Doctors in Canada described a similar experience this month in the Canadian Medical Association Journal. A 65-year-old woman came to a Toronto hospital with leg weakness, and poor mobility.

In both cases, doctors didn’t routinely test for scurvy because they thought humans had got rid of scurvy. “This is based on the condition that there is plentiful Vitamin C in our modern food supply, so deficiency should not occur,” says Lauren Ball, a community health researcher. Fortunately, Vitamin C deficiency is easy to treat.

While doctors diagnosed 8.2 cases per 100,000 children in 2016, that number had increased to 26.7 per 100,000 by 2020. The average age of patients with scurvy was 2 years old. And in an analysis of nearly 13,000 Vitamin C tests, 29.9 percent of patients had a modest deficiency and 24.5 percent had a significant deficiency.

8. What did the doctors find after conducting their first series of tests on the man?

A. The man once suffered from scurvy. B. The man used to eat irregularly.

C. Their diagnostic tools went wrong. D. Their test methods didn’t work at all.

9. What’s the doctors’ initial attitude to the possibility of developing scurvy in both cases?

A. Concerned. B. Dismissive. C. Doubtful. D. Unclear.

10. What are the statistics in the last paragraph about concerning scurvy?

A. Its features. B. Its variety. C. Its trend. D. Its results.

11. What’s the best title for the text?

A. Scurvy: A New Problem? B. Scurvy: A Forgotten Illness?

C. Scurvy: A Permanent Memory? D. Scurvy: An Easily-treated Disease?

**D**

Mislabeling is a worldwide issue, and it occurs when the species of fish you’re buying is not the one you actually receive.

Fish products often pass through multiple countries before they finally reach our table. Along the way, products can be misidentified as another species or intentionally renamed to make more profit. For instance, a cheap fish like tilapia may be given the name of a more expensive fish, like red snapper, or an endangered species might be passed off as an alternative that is doing better in numbers. These make it extremely hard to monitor their logistics (物流) processes.

To investigate this issue in Canada, we examined mislabeling market names in finfish (鳍鱼) products in Calgary between 2014 and 2020. We sampled 347 finfish products from Calgary restaurants. These samples were then genetically tested by using a species-specific marker called a DNA barcode.

In Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) maintains a Fish List that provides the acceptable common names for the labeling of fish. A seafood product was considered mislabeled if it was sold by using a name not found on the Fish List for the DNA-identified species. For instance, there is only one species that can be sold under the name salmon (鲑鱼) : Atlantic salmon. If sockeye salmon was sold as salmon without any other qualifier, it was considered mislabeled.

We’ve discovered that mislabeling runs rampant in Calgary and that certain product names are more likely to hide species of conservation concern. The result: up to one in five finfish was not as advertised. Several examples of mislabeling involved substituting an expensive product fora cheaper species: tilapia for snapper, rainbow trout for Atlantic salmon. While companies in places like Miami and Mississippi have faced fines for such practices, the global nature of fisheries makes legal action difficult. If you eat seafood, there is a chance that you could be misled as a consumer and end up eating threatened species. You can actually do something to reduce these possibilities.

12. What can we say about tracking fish products?

A. It’s unnecessary. B. It’s low-cost. C. It’s difficult. D. It’s time-bound.

13. What can be learned about the Fish List of the CFIA?

A. It provides fish options for restaurants. B. It lists all Canadian endangered species.

C. It encourages the mislabeling of fish. D. It has strict Canadian fish naming rules.

14. What does the underlined phrase “runs rampant” in the last paragraph mean?

A. Remains serious. B. Stops suddenly. C. Becomes expensive. D. Disappears soon.

15. What might the author continue talking about?

A. Ways to avoid buying mislabeled fish. B. More mislabeled endangered fish species.

C. History of mislabeling finfish products. D. Companies’ practices of mislabeling fish.

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。

The office clock kept ticking, with each second serving as a constant reminder of the task before me. I was seated at my desk, my eyes shifting between the large pile of reports that had to be prepared for the upcoming meeting and the attractive light of my phone screen. 16 Nevertheless, there I was, scrolling through (浏览) social media feeds and typing out messages that’d have been sent.

“I’ll start in a bit,” I told myself, justifying the delay with the promise of future productivity. But as the minutes turned into hours, the weight of my procrastination (拖延) grew heavier. 17

The day of the meeting arrived, and I was in a panic, hurriedly putting together the last of the documents. As I rushed into the conference room, I could feel the eyes of my workmates on me. “I apologize for the delay,” I said, my voice shaking. 18 I saw the disappointment in the company manager’s eyes. I realized the consequences of my actions.

The meeting proceeded, but the air was tense. I’d let my team down, and more importantly, I’d let myself down. As the meeting concluded, I made a silent decision. 19 I’d take control of my time, my responsibilities, and my future. I’d become the person who meets deadlines with ease and leads by example.

 20 It required a willingness to face uncomfortable truths. But as I left the conference room, I was ready to start that journey. I’d set clear goals, break tasks into manageable parts, and prioritize my time effectively.

A. The room fell silent.

B. No more procrastination.

C. The meeting’s delay was a turning point.

D. I eventually became a better version of myself.

E. Overcoming procrastination was not easy for me.

F. The reports remained untouched, and the meeting time drew nearer.

G. The meeting was so important, which was a matter of life or death for our project.

第二部分 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四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

17-year-old Brady Procon managed to stop a runaway boat going in circles on Lake Winnipesaukee.

Some children were learning to sail in the open water. Their instructor was 21 to reach down to pick up a rapidly floating tennis ball used for the 22 and accidentally fell into the water from his petrol-powered boat, leaving the boat running and springing 23 and the children screaming.

“My dad and I were talking by the shore. Looking in the direction of the 24 , my dad said, ’Someone is in the water! ’” 25 Procon. It was then that Procon and his father 26 .

Procon’s dad jumped on his boat and Procon 27 by jumping onto his jetski (水上摩托). While his dad 28 to save the instructor, Procon drove towards the runaway boat. Then, a stranger 29 , and this allowed Procon to jump off his own jetski to the stranger’s to get close enough to the boat to stop it as a (n) 30 .

Once the two were able to get close enough, Procon 31 himself and landed on the boat. Finally, he was 32 in controlling the boat, potentially stopping it running into the kids.

“If he’d 33 the boat, he’d have been seriously hurt by the propeller (螺旋桨),” the 34 stranger said. “But it all worked out.” Procon said he didn’t think about the dangers the 35 posed at that time.

21. A. anxious B. disappointed C. frightened D. sorry

22. A. gift B. skill C. lesson D. trick

23. A. unbelievably B. uncontrollably C. uneventfully D. uncooperatively

24. A. light B. sound C. shore D. land

25. A. predicted B. insisted C. responded D. recalled

26. A. made a change B. reached a level C. asked for help D. jumped into action

27. A. followed B. guided C. explored D. organized

28. A. walked B. worked C. waited D. ceased

29. A. continued B. passed C. joined D. returned

30. A. plan B. approach C. demand D. team

31. A. behaved B. launched C. informed D. reminded

32. A. confident B. experienced C. successful D. interested

33. A. driven B. abandoned C. missed D. reached

34. A. helpful B. busy C. grateful D. lucky

35. A. competition B. conflict C. pressure D. rescue

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 Festival 2024 kicked off in Yoyogi Park in downtown Tokyo recently. The two-day event features food tasting, tourism promotion, and cultural displays such as *erhu* performances, acrobatic shows 36 popular animation. Visitors can also experience the new energy vehicles, smartphones and other “intelligent manufacturing (制造) in China”.

Japanese Former Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda said in his 37 (passion) speech at the opening ceremony that this year’s China Festival has Shandong, Hunan, Qinghai and other Chinese provinces participating in the exhibition, fully 38 (demonstrate) the attractions of Chinese local culture. Fukuda sang high praise 39 China’s rapid development and expressed hopes that more Japanese people will have the opportunity to visit China and experience the current China for 40 (they).

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Wu Jianghao said that this year’s event, 41 aims to display the excellent traditional Chinese culture and the achievements of Chinese modernization, is expected to have the highest-ever 42 (attend). We hope that the China Festival will serve as a bridge to encourage more Japanese people 43 (visit) China and experience the real and vivid China, Wu added.

Tokyo resident Junko Toya 44 (take) her daughter on about 20 trips to China so far. At this year’s event, she tasted steamed dumplings and experienced Chinese ink painting 45 (cheerful). “I haven’t been to China for a long time, and I miss China very much,” she said.

第三部分 写作 (共两节，满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华，你校学生会准备举办“学生文创作品展览”，请给你班对文创作品一直很感兴趣的交换生Peter写封邮件邀请他参加，内容包括：

1. 时间地点；

2. 介绍作品。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Peter, 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。

Landon and Henry were two enthusiastic adventurers. They had set up their campsite on the edge of a beautiful forest, which was their base for this exploration. Their campsite was filled with essential supplies, carefully organized before they took their journey into the wild. It was a place that symbolized safety and the start and end of their exciting adventures.

On a particular day, as they journeyed deeper into the wilderness, the sky, which had been clear and blue just moments ago, began to transform in a terrifying manner. Black clouds gathered really fast, coming together and covering up the sun completely. The wind blew through the trees, making them feel a really cold kind of fear all over their bodies. And then, a strong rainstorm crashed down upon them, drenching (淋透) them instantly. The ground beneath their feet turned into a slippery mess, making every step a struggle.

As they struggled through the downpour, they soon realized that they were lost. Their compasses (指南针) didn’t work, and the familiar landmarks they’d counted on were now hidden by the curtain of rain. To make matters worse, because they were in the thick forest, their mobile phones couldn’t receive signals, and they couldn’t call for help. Henry’s face grew pale. The situation seemed so hopeless that he began to think of giving up. “We’ll never make it out,” he almost cried, his voice shaking with tiredness and fear.

But Landon wouldn’t hear of it. He put a firm hand on Henry’s shoulder. “We can’t quit now. We must recognize that giving in to it now means we fail,” he said, his eyes burning with determination. “We’ve been through tough times before, and we’ve always come out on top. This is just another challenge for us to overcome.” His words were like a warm fire in the cold rain. Hearing the words, Henry said he’d fight fearlessly with Landon.

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。

|  |
| --- |
| Landon remembered seeing a small cave during their earlier exploration. As Landon and Henry sat by the fire, they planned their next move.  |

2025届高三年级11月份联考

英语参考答案及解析

第一部分 阅读

第一节

**A**

 【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了西雅图四个著名景点的特点。

1. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据The Space Needle中“Standing tall against the skyline, it offers breathtaking360-degree views of the city.”可知，The Space Needle的特别之处在于在此景点可以360度俯瞰城市令人惊叹的美景。故选A。

2. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据Discovery Park中“Stay on designated tracks to avoid disturbing the natural habitat.”可知，在该公园游玩时，游客需沿着指定的路线走，以免破坏自然栖息地。故选B。

3. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据Chihuly Garden and Glass中“The exhibition showcases the splendid works of Dale Chihuly, with his complex and colorful glass art installations (装置).”以及Seattle Art Museum中“Housing an extensive collection of art from different cultures and time periods”可知，这两处景点的共同点是都对艺术爱好者有吸引力。故选C。

**B**

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了2024年诺贝尔化学奖获得者戴米斯·哈萨比斯 (Demis Hassabis) 的相关事迹。

4. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“He started learning chess at 4 and won the London Under-8 Championship two years later. Another 7 years later, he achieved the second place globally in the under-14 age group chess competition. This was the first time that he’d shocked the world.”可知，哈萨比斯在13岁时获得全球14岁以下组国际象棋比赛第二名，这是他第一次震惊世界。故选C。

5. B 【解析】段落大意题。第二段主要按时间顺序讲述了Hassabis的成长经历，包括上学、创立公司等一系列事件。故选B。

6. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段“Hassabis was considered one of the ‘smartest humans on Earth’ by the great British physicist Stephen Hawking”以及上文对哈萨比斯的成长介绍可知，斯蒂芬·霍金是著名的物理学家，他认为哈萨比斯是“地球上最聪明的人之一”。由此可推知，作者提到霍金是为了说明哈萨比斯得到了权威认可。故选D。

7. A 【解析】推理判断题。上文谈到了哈萨比斯在人工智能方面，如AlphaGo和AlphaFold方面的成就。最后一段谈到了：他的AlphaFold对科学 (对蛋白质结构的准确预测，进而推动新药研发和疾病治疗) 的帮助，解决了困扰科学家50年的难题。由此可推知，哈萨比斯的成功体现了：AI助力科学进步。故选A。

**C**

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。最近，医生诊断出两名患者患有坏血病，他们分别生活在加拿大和澳大利亚。这些病例表明，医生应该警惕这种历史性疾病，特别是在经历贫困、粮食缺乏的患者中。

8. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“Doctors ran their first series of tests to check for internal bleeding, as well as blood disorders. But none of their diagnostic tools offered any clues as to what was causing the man’s illness.”可知，医生进行了第一轮检查，但他们的诊断工具没有提供任何关于导致该男子疾病的线索，即他们的测试方法完全没有起作用。故选D。

9. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段“In both cases, doctors didn’t routinely test for scurvy because they thought humans had got rid of scurvy.”可知，在这两个病例中，医生没有进行常规的坏血病检测，因为他们认为人类已经摆脱了坏血病。由此可推知，医生对患这种疾病的可能性的态度是轻视的、不屑一顾的。故选B。

10. C 【解析】推理判断题。文章最后一段给出了2016年和2020年坏血病诊断率的数据，还提到了患者的平均年龄和维生素C缺乏程度的分析，这些数据体现了坏血病的变化趋势。故选C。

11. B 【解析】主旨大意题。文章开头提到坏血病曾和早期探险家有关，人们以为它已经消失了，但后面又列举了现在出现的病例，说明坏血病是已经被遗忘的疾病，但它并没有消失，又出现了。由此可推知，B项最适合作文章标题。故选B。

**D**

 【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了加拿大鱼类产品乱贴标签的原因和现状。

12. C 【解析】细节理解题。文章第二段谈到：鱼类产品通常要经过多个国家才能到达我们的餐桌。在此

过程中，鱼类产品可能被误认为是另一种鱼类产品，或者经销商故意重新命名以赚取更多利润，这就导致鱼类产品乱贴标签现象的产生。再结合第二段最后一局可知，要追踪鱼类产品非常困难。故选C。

13. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段“In Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) maintains a Fish List that provides the acceptable common names for the labeling of fish. A seafood product was considered mislabeled if it was sold by using a name not found on the Fish List for the DNA-identified species.”可知，加拿大的《鱼类清单》有严格的鱼类命名规则。故选D。

14. A 【解析】词义猜测题。根据最后一段“that certain product names are more likely to hide species of conservation concern. The result: up to one in five fin-fish was not as advertised … companies in places like Miami and Mississippi have faced fines for such practices, the global nature of fisheries makes legal action difficult”可知，这里指：鱼类产品贴错标签的现象十分猖獗。故选A。

15. A 【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段“If you eat seafood, there is a chance that you could be misled as a consumer and end up eating threatened species. You can actually do something to reduce these possibilities.”可推知，作者接下来很有可能会讲避免被误导购买乱贴了标签的鱼类产品的方法。故选A。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者因为工作拖延，导致涉及到公司项目生死的一个会议延迟。作者因此意识到了拖延症的严重后果，决心改掉这个坏习惯。

16. G 【解析】根据本空前文“I was seated at my desk, my eyes shifting between the large pile of reports that had to be prepared for the upcoming meeting and the attractive light of my phone screen.”以及本空后文“Nevertheless, there I was, scrolling through (浏览) ”可知，这里应该在谈这个会议的重要性，为后面作者因拖延导致会议延迟埋下伏笔。故选G。

17. F 【解析】根据本空前文“But as the minutes turned into hours, the weight of my procrastination (拖延) grew heavier.”以及下一段“The day of the meeting arrived, and I was in a panic, hurriedly putting together the last of the documents.”可知，这里在谈: 作者仍然没有处理会议的报告。故选F。

18. A 【解析】本段在谈作者进入会议室的情况，再结合本空前后文可知，这里在谈：会议室鸦雀无声。故选A。

19. B 【解析】根据本空前文“As the meeting concluded, I made a silent decision.”以及本空后文“I’d take control of my time, my responsibilities”可知，这里应该在谈：这个decision的具体内容：以后不再拖延了。故选B。

20. E 【解析】根据本空后文“It required a willingness to face uncomfortable truths. But as I left the conference room”可知，这里在谈：改变拖延的习惯不容易。故选E。

第二部分 语言运用

第一节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。17岁的布雷迪·普罗康 (Brady Procon) 不顾危险，成功控制了在温尼珀索基湖上一艘失控的船只，消除了正在湖上学习航行的孩子的危险。

21. A 【解析】根据本空后文“to reach down to pick up a rapidly floating tennis ball”可知，他们的教练急于伸手去捡一个快速漂移的网球。故选A。

22. C 【解析】根据本空前文“Some children were learning to sail in the open water.”可知，这里指: 这个网球是教练用于教学的。故选C。

23. B 【解析】根据本空前文“accidentally fell into the water from his petrol-powered boat, leaving the boat running and springing”可知，这里指: 这艘船不受控制地在水中打转和弹起。故选B。

24. B 【解析】根据上文“leaving … the children scream-ing”可知，这里指：普罗康的父亲循声看去，发现有人落水了。故选B。

25. D 【解析】根据本空前文“My dad and I were talking by the shore. Looking in the direction of the 24 , my dad said, ’Someone is in the water! ’”可知，这里指：普罗康事后回忆当时的情况。故选D。

26. D 【解析】根据后文“Procon’s dad jumped on his boat and Procon 27 by jumping onto his jetski (水上摩托).”可知，这里指：普罗康和他父亲采取了行动。故选D。

27. A 【解析】根据本空前文“Procon’s dad jumped on his boat”以及本空后文“by jumping onto his jetski (水上摩托) ”可知，这里指普罗康跟随他的父亲采取行动。故选A。

28. B 【解析】前文谈到普罗康的父亲跳上了他的船，因此，这里指：他的父亲努力救助落水的教练。work to do sth. 意为“努力去做某事”。故选B。

29. C 【解析】根据本空后文“this allowed Procon to jump off his own jetski”可知，这里指: 陌生人加入到了普罗康的救援工作中。故选C。

30. D 【解析】根据本空后文“Once the two were able to get close enough”可知，这里指: 普罗康和陌生人组队救援。故选D。

31. B 【解析】根据本空后文“landed on the boat”可知，这里指：普罗康猛扑上前落在船上。launch在这里表示“猛扑上前”。故选B。

32. C 【解析】根据本空后文“potentially stopping it running into the kids”可知，这里指: 普罗康最终成功地控制了这艘船。故选C。

33. C 【解析】根据本空后文“he’d have been seriously hurt by the propeller (螺旋桨) ”可知，这里指: 如果普罗康没能跳上那艘船，螺旋桨可能会对他造成严重的伤害。miss在这里表示“未能到达”。故选C。

34. A 【解析】上文谈到：陌生人用自己的水上摩托带上普罗康，帮助普罗康成功落在了失控船上。这些说明陌生人是有帮助的。故选A。

35. D 【解析】整篇文章前后文均在谈普罗康不顾安危，最终控制了失控船只，避免了潜在的危险。因此，这里指：他当时没有考虑到救援给他带来的危险。故选D。

第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇新闻报道。“2024中国节”最近在日本东京市中心代代木公园拉开了帷幕。该活动旨在展示中国优秀的传统文化和中国现代化的成就，预计参加的人数将创历史新高。

36. and 【解析】 *erhu* performances, acrobatic shows与popular animation并列，因此，此处需填连词and。

37. passionate 【解析】此处需填形容词passionate来修饰名词speech，表示“热情洋溢的讲话”。

38. demonstrating 【解析】本句已有谓语动词has, 因此，这里的动词demonstrate应用作非谓语动词。句子主语this year’s China Festival与demonstrate之间为主谓关系，所以此处需填现在分词demonstrating, 表示伴随。

39. for 【解析】 sing high praise for为固定短语，表示“高度赞扬”。故填for。

40. themselves 【解析】根据句意，这里指: 福田康夫希望更多的日本人有机会到中国去，亲身体验当今真实生动的中国。故填themselves。

41. which 【解析】分析句子结构可知，本空所在句为非限制性定语从句，且本空是从句的主语，先行词是this year’s event, 因此，此处需填which引导从句。

42. attendance 【解析】本空前面有动词have和形容词highest-ever, 再结合句意，这里指“创纪录的参加人数”，所以此处需填名词，作have的宾语。故填attendance。

43. to visit 【解析】本句含有encourage sb. to do sth. , 因此，此处需填不定式，表示：希望这个节日能成为一座桥梁，鼓励更多的日本人来中国旅游，体验真实生动的中国。故填to visit。

44. has taken 【解析】根据时间状语so far可知，此处需填现在完成时，且主语为单数。故填has taken。

45. cheerfully 【解析】此处需填副词来修饰本句的谓语动词。故填cheerfully。

第三部分 写作

第一节

*One possible version:*

Dear Peter,

I’m writing to invite you to attend an exhibition of students’ cultural and creative works. The exhibition is to be held by the students’ union in the library this Friday afternoon, aimed at showcasing the creativity and talent of students and promoting cultural exchanges.

The cultural and creative works on display will include unique handmade crafts, such as well-designed books, beautifully painted postcards, and creative notebooks. There will also be innovative T-shirt designs.

As you’re always interested in cultural and creative works, I believe you will enjoy it.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

*One possible version:*

*Landon remembered seeing a small cave during their earlier exploration*. With great effort, they inched towards it. When they finally reached the cave, it was a relief, but they still had to face the cold and the uncertainty of when the storm would end. They knew that starting a fire was crucial for their survival. Fortunately, their lighters could still work. They searched the cave entrance thoroughly for dry materials and found some tree branches sheltered from the rain under an overhanging rock. They started a small fire.

*As Landon and Henry sat by the fire, they planned their next move*. Landon took out a small, water-damaged notebook from his backpack, where he’d drawn a rough map of the area during their earlier exploration. He pointed to a river and said, “We need to find our way back to that river. It flows in the direction of our campsite.” Henry nodded. When the rain finally stopped, they ventured out into the now-muddy wilderness. After a long time, they reached the river. Following it downstream, they finally spotted the familiar sight of their campsite. Their hearts were filled with joy.