**高2025届高二 (下) 第一次月考**

**英语试卷**

**注意事项:**

**1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、班级、学校在答题卡上填写清楚。**

**2. 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, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。在试卷上作答无效。**

**3. 考试结束后, 请将答题卡交回, 试卷自行保存。满分150分, 考试用时120分钟。**

**第I卷 (选择题)**

**第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分30分)**

**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 man learning to do?

A. Play the guitar. B. Sing. C. Play the piano.

2. When did the woman meet the doctor?

A. At 9:40. B. At 10:10. C. At 10:30.

3. What are the speakers going to do?

A. See the next show later. B. Wait for ten minutes. C. Look for a less crowded cinema.

4. How did the woman travel?

A. By bus. B. By car. C. By train.

5. What can we learn about Sarah Turner and James Mitchell?

A. They will show up for the display. B. They organized the art exhibition. C. They are abstract painters.

**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 relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Brother and sister. C. Teacher and student.

7. What does the man advise the woman to do before the exam?

A. Take exercise. B. Take a hot bath. C. See a movie.

**听第7段材料, 回答第8、9题。**

8. What is the woman doing?

A. Buying a cell phone.

B. Showing off her new cell phone.

C. Introducing a cell phone to the man.

9. What does the man think of the cell phone?

A. It is not worth the money. B. It is badly designed. C. It is very expensive.

**听第8 段材料, 回答第10 至12 题。**

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. At a shop. B. At an airport. C. At a train station.

11. What do we know about the man’s bag?

A. It was stolen in a store. B. It’s brown. C. It’s big.

12. What was in the man’s bag?

A. A computer and a magazine. B. A cloth wallet and his student card. C. A pocket calculator and a camera.

**听第9 段材料, 回答草13 至16 题。**

13. Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To do a survey. B. To ask for some advice. C. To attend lessons about work skills.

14. What kind of person does the woman think she is?

A. Helpful. B. Artistic. C. Competitive.

15. What does the woman enjoy doing?

A. Taking pictures. B. Doing volunteer jobs. C. Organizing different activities.

16. Where does the man suggest the woman work?

A. In a computer company. B. In a bank. C. At school.

**听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。**

17. When did the first park appear?

A In the 17th century. B. In the 18th century. C. In the 19th century.

18. Why were parks initially created?

A. To demonstrate the beauty and safety of nature.

B. To serve as leisure places for the rich.

C. To show the social status of the owner.

19. What was a country house mainly surrounded by in the 18th century?

A. Crops. B. Grassland. C. Vegetables.

20. What is the speaker talking about?

A. The background of Newton House. B. The development of agriculture. C. The history of parks.

**第二部分 阅读理解 (共20小题; 每小题2.5分; 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, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

Enveloped by history, style and culture, the City of Light has more than enough to draw visitors all year around. But there are certain times of year when a trip to Paris can be extra-special.

**Paris Fashion Week**

When: Men June/July; women March and September/October

In 1943 the world’s first “fashion week” took place in New York. The idea? To offer the Big Apple’s fashion buyers alternatives to the French dresses they were missing out on during the war. Today Paris can claim to be the world’s style capital, with people pouring to its annual fashion weeks. Wear your best dress around the Tuileries Garden and a street-style photographer may even stop you for a shot.

**Music Festival**

When: June

The streets of Paris come alive with the sound of music every June as free parties and concerts ring throughout the city. The Arab World Institute, the Louvre and Place Denfert-Rochereau are among the best party spots-though we recommend simply wandering. Expect surprises around every corner.

**Bastille Day**

When: July

On July 14 France marks the storming of the Bastille prison — a turning point in the French Revolution. In the morning crowds gather to watch a military parade along the Champs Elysees. Come evening, up to a million people gather as fireworks are set off from the base of the Eiffel Tower. Advantageous position? The top of the Belville Park. Get down early and bring a picnic chair.

**Grape Harvest Festival**

When: October

You may have dropped by the Montmartre Museum. But what about the private grape plantation around the back of Paris’s hilliest neighborhood? Every year locals come together to celebrate the distinctive grape wine produced here. There’s a charity wine sale, dance parties and, of course, plenty of tasting.

1. What was the purpose of the world’s first “fashion week” in New York?

A. To promote American fashion designers. B. To display the upcoming fashion collections.

C. To satisfy the fashion needs of New Yorkers. D. To show the development of fashion industry.

2. What can you do at Montmartre Grape Harvest Festival?

A. Raise funds for charity. B. Join mask dancing parties.

C. Appreciate local artwork. D. Try different kinds of wine.

3. At which place can you expect to find free parties in Paris in June?

A. The Tuileries Garden. B. Place Denfert-Rochereau.

C. The Champs Elysees. D. The Belville Park.

【答案】1. C 2. D 3. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章介绍了巴黎一年四季中四个特别适合游览的时间点及其特色活动，分别是巴黎时装周、音乐节、巴士底日庆祝活动和蒙马特葡萄丰收节，旨在吸引游客在这些特定时间来感受不一样的巴黎风情与文化活动。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据Paris Fashion Week标题下的“To offer the Big Apple’s fashion buyers alternatives to the French dresses they were missing out on during the war.(为大苹果公司的时尚买家提供替代品，以取代他们在战争期间错过的法国礼服)”可知，第一次“时装周”在纽约举办的目的在于满足由于战争期间无法获取法国服装而产生的当地时尚买家的需求。故选C。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段的“Every year locals come together to celebrate the distinctive grape wine produced here. There’s a charity wine sale, dance parties and, of course, plenty of tasting.(每年当地人都会聚集在一起庆祝这里出产的与众不同的葡萄酒。这里有慈善义卖葡萄酒、舞会，当然还有很多品尝活动)”可知，在蒙马特葡萄丰收节上，游客可以参与慈善葡萄酒销售活动、舞会，并且当然可以品尝到各种各样的本地葡萄酒。故选D。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据Music Festival标题下的“The streets of Paris come alive with the sound of music every June as free parties and concerts ring throughout the city. The Arab World Institute, the Louvre and Place Denfert-Rochereau are among the best party spots-though we recommend simply wandering. (每年六月，随着免费派对和音乐会在整个城市响起，巴黎的街道上都充满了音乐的气息。阿拉伯世界研究所、卢浮宫和罗切罗广场是最好的派对地点之一，尽管我们建议您只是闲逛一下)”可知，在六月，在巴黎罗切罗广场可以参加免费的派对。故选B。

**B**

In the late 1930s, people could donate blood, but very few hospitals could store it for later use. Whole blood breaks down quickly, and there were no methods at the time for safely preserving it. As a result, hospitals often did not have the appropriate blood type when patients needed it. Charles Drew, a Black surgeon and researcher, helped solve this monumental problem for medicine, earning him the title “Father of the Blood Bank.”

In 1938, while obtaining his doctorate in medicine, Drew became a fellow at Columbia University’s Presbyterian Hospital in New York. He studied the storage and distribution of blood, including the separation of its components, and applied his findings to an experimental blood bank at the hospital.

As Drew was finishing his degree at Columbia, World War II was erupting in Europe. Great Britain was asking the United States for desperately needed plasma (血浆) to help victims. Given his expertise, Drew was selected to be the medical director for the Blood for Britain campaign. Using Presbyterian Hospital’s blood bank as a model, Drew established uniform procedures and standards for collecting blood and processing blood plasma from nine New York hospitals. The five-month campaign collected donations from 15,000 Americans and was considered a success. His discoveries and his leadership saved countless lives.

With the increasing likelihood that the nation would be drawn into war, the United States wanted to capitalize on what Drew had learned from the campaign. He was appointed as the assistant director of a three-month pilot program to mass-produce dried plasma in New York, which became the model for the first Red Cross blood bank. His innovations for this program included mobile blood donation stations, later called bloodmobiles.

4. What problem did hospitals face in the late 1930s regarding blood donations?

A. The shortage of blood donors. B. The inability to preserve blood.

C. The challenge of blood infection. D. The failure to identify blood types.

5. How did Drew contribute to the Blood for Britain campaign?

A. He gathered different standards for the blood collection.

B. He worked on the bloodmobiles for easy access to donors.

C. He helped send life-saving drugs overseas to aid in the war.

D. He organized the collection and processing of blood plasma.

6. Which of the following best describes the three-month pilot program?

A. Groundbreaking. B. Unpredictable. C. Economical. D. Controversial.

7. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. The life of Dr. Charles Drew. B. The inventor of the Blood Bank.

C. A Savior of Lives during Wartime. D. A Pioneer in Blood Transportation.

【答案】4. B 5. D 6. A 7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要介绍了查尔斯·德鲁找到了处理和储存血液的新方法，还发明了移动献血站，帮助在第二次世界大战期间挽救了无数的生命，被称为“血库之父”。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“In the late 1930s, people could donate blood, but very few hospitals could store it for later use.(在20世纪30年代末，人们可以献血，但很少有医院能储存血液供日后使用。)”可知，在20世纪30年代末，医院面临的问题是无法储存血液。故选B。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Using Presbyterian Hospital’s blood bank as a model, Drew established uniform procedures and standards for collecting blood and processing blood plasma from nine New York hospitals.(德鲁以长老会医院的血库为模型，制定了从纽约九家医院采集血液和处理血浆的统一程序和标准。)”可知，德鲁组织了血浆的收集和处理。故选D。

【6题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“He was appointed as the assistant director of a three-month pilot program to mass-produce dried plasma in New York, which became the model for the first Red Cross blood bank. His innovations for this program included mobile blood donation stations, later called bloodmobiles.(他被任命为一个为期三个月的试点项目的副主任，该项目在纽约大规模生产干血浆，成为第一个红十字会血库的模型。他在这个项目上的创新包括移动献血站，后来被称为血液移动站。)”可知，这个为期三个月的试点项目成为第一个红十字会血库的模型，德鲁在这个项目中贡献了创新方法，由此可推测出，这个试点项目具有开创性（groundbreaking）。故选A。

【7题详解】

标题归纳题。通读全文，尤其是第一段最后一句“Charles Drew, a Black surgeon and researcher, helped solve this monumental problem for medicine, earning him the title ‘Father of the Blood Bank.’(黑人外科医生兼研究员查尔斯·德鲁帮助解决了医学界的这一重大问题，为他赢得了‘血库之父’的称号。)”可知，本文主要讲述了查尔斯·德鲁找到了处理和储存血液的新方法，还发明了移动献血站，帮助在第二次世界大战期间挽救了无数的生命，被称为“血库之父”，由此可推测出，B项“血库的发明者”最适合作本文标题。故选B。

**C**

Her face is framed by wavy brown hair extensions, her filled lips pursed towards the viewer. It could be a description of an Instagram post, but the touched-up (修改过的) beauty is Diana Cecil, an English noblewoman who belongs to a powerful family at the Jacobean court. Experts at English Heritage have discovered that her portrait had been altered by restorers to enhance certain features, suggesting that our modern beauty standards might not be so modern after all.

The great-grand-daughter of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, one of Elizabeth I’s closest advisers, Diana was considered one of the great beauties of her age. Yet it seems a later artist had other ideas. A restorer, probably in the 19th century, worked on the painting after it was damaged from being rolled sideways. It seems they also took the opportunity to alter the noblewoman’s face, enlarging her lips and lowering her hairline to reduce the size of her forehead.

Now, following careful conservation work, Cecil’s original appearance has been restored, with the full-length portrait-painted by Cornelius Johnson when Cecil was about 31. The conservation team discovered the changes made to the Johnson painting after removing a yellowing layer of oily liquid that had covered its original, more vivid colors. They also surprisedly found the artist’s signature, and a date that had been signed in the portrait’s curtain suggesting it was finished in1634 and not 1638 as previously thought.

According to Alice Tate-Harte, a conservator at English Heritage, it was not uncommon for people to ‘sweeten’ old paintings in the 19th and early 20th centuries. ”Conservation wasn’t a profession, they weren’t working in institutions with salaries,” she said. “They were artist restorers and they had a bit more flexibility to prettify and beautify, whereas we have a lot more ethics today. we must keep our retouching to a minimum. I hope I’ve done Diana justice by removing those additions and presenting her natural face to the world.”

8. What does the discovery of experts at English Heritage suggest?

A. Prettiness is in the eyes of the viewer. B. Every great artist was once an amateur.

C. Past norms may repeat themselves at present. D. Beauty souls shine brighter than appearances.

9. What do we know about the original portrait of Diana Cecil?

A. The original beauty failed to entertain the restorer B. The portrait was in fact painted for William Cecil.

C. The painter intended to hide the beauty of Diana. D. The age of Diana was exposed by her hairline.

10. Which of the following is an unexpected finding from the conservation work?

A. The addition of the bright color. B. The portrait’s date of completion.

C. The removal of the artist’s signature. D. The extent of damage to the painting.

11. What does Alice think is the duty of art conservation?

A. It means an artistic way of living. B. It depends on artists’ preference.

C. It requires ethical considerations. D. It represents the fashion of time.

【答案】8. C 9. A 10. B 11. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。本文讲述了英国遗产专家的一项发现，即17世纪的贵族女性戴安娜·塞西尔的肖像画曾被修复者修改以增强其美貌特征，这暗示了现代审美标准可能并非如我们所想的那样现代，而是存在历史循环的现象。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的“Experts at English Heritage have discovered that her portrait had been altered by restorers to enhance certain features, suggesting that our modern beauty standards might not be so modern after all.(英国传统博物馆的专家发现，修复者对她的肖像进行了修改，以增强某些特征，这表明我们的现代美学标准可能根本不是那么现代)”可知，专家发现修复者对Diana Cecil的肖像进行了修改，这表明现在的美学标准并非如我们所想的那样现代，而是存在历史循环的现象。由此可推知，专家的发现表明过去的审美标准可能在现在会得到重复。故选C。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“Yet it seems a later artist had other ideas. A restorer, probably in the 19th century, worked on the painting after it was damaged from being rolled sideways. It seems they also took the opportunity to alter the noblewoman’s face, enlarging her lips and lowering her hairline to reduce the size of her forehead.(然而，后来的艺术家似乎有其他想法。可能是在19世纪，一位修复者对这幅画进行了修复，因为它因侧向滚动而受损。他们似乎也利用这个机会改变了这位贵妇人的脸，扩大了她的嘴唇，降低了她的发际线，以缩小她的前额)”可知，后来的修复者对戴安娜·塞西尔的肖像进行了改动，包括增大嘴唇尺寸和降低发际线以减小额头大小。由此可推知，原始画像并未完全满足修复者对于美的期望。故选A。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的“They also surprisedly found the artist’s signature, and a date that had been signed in the portrait’s curtain suggesting it was finished in1634 and not 1638 as previously thought.(他们还惊奇地发现了这位艺术家的签名，以及在肖像的幕布上签名的日期，这表明肖像是1634年完成的，而不是之前认为的1638年)”可知，保护工作意外的发现了该画像完成于1634年而不是先前认为的1638年。故选B。

【11题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段的““They were artist restorers and they had a bit more flexibility to prettify and beautify, whereas we have a lot more ethics today. we must keep our retouching to a minimum. I hope I’ve done Diana justice by removing those additions and presenting her natural face to the world.”(“他们是艺术家修复师，他们在美化和美化方面有了更多的灵活性，而我们今天有了更多的道德规范。我们必须将我们的润饰保持在最低限度。我希望我删除了这些添加，并将她自然的面貌呈现给世界，这对戴安娜来说是正义的。”)”可知，现在的艺术品保护工作有着更多的伦理规范，必须尽量减少对作品的修补，以公正地向世人展示艺术品原有的面貌。这说明她认为艺术保护工作需要考虑伦理因素。故选C。

**D**

When middle school math teachers completed an online professional development (PD) program that uses artificial intelligence to improve their math knowledge and teaching skills, their students’ math performance improved.

This online professional development program relies on a virtual facilitator to present problems and provide feedback, aiming to enhance teachers’ mastery of knowledge and skills required. It covers why mathematical rules and procedures work and focuses on helping students employ instructional tools and strategies to overcome common struggles.

An experiment was conducted in which 53 middle school math teachers were randomly assigned to either this Al-based professional development or no additional training. On average, teachers spent 11 hours to complete the program. We then gave 1,727 of their students a math test. While students of these two groups of teachers started off with no difference in their math performance, the students taught by teachers who completed the program increased their mathematics performance by 0.18 points on average. This is a statistically significant gain that is equal to the average math performance difference between sixth and seventh graders in the study.

Teachers often have limited access to high-quality PD programs to improve their knowledge and teaching skills. Time conflicts or living in rural areas that are far from in-person professional development programs can prevent teachers from receiving the support they need. Additionally, many existing in-person professional development programs for teachers have little impact on student achievement. AI-based PD programs include opportunities for teachers to observe teaching practices. Teachers also receive real-time support from the program facilitators. The Al-supported virtual facilitator acting as a human instructor gives teachers authentic teaching activities to work on, asks questions and provides real-time feedback and guidance.

Advancements in AI technologies will allow researchers to develop more interactive, personalized learning environments for teachers. More importantly, AI-based PD programs can collect rich, real-time interaction data, which help make programs more effective. Despite billions of dollars being spent each year on professional development for teachers, research suggests that how teachers learn through professional development is not yet well understood.

12. What was the goal of the online professional development program?

A. To create widely accessible methods B. To improve teachers’ teaching skills.

C. To solve students’ common problems. D. To analyze students’ math performance.

13. How did the students taught by the teachers of the AI-based PD program perform?

A. They exhibited statistically significant improvement.

B. They performed even better than the seventh graders.

C. They solved the math problem faster than the average.

D. They started with lower performance but ended higher.

14. How does the author highlight AI-based PD programs in paragraph 4?

A. By listing current shortcomings. B. By clarifying essential concepts.

C. By providing theoretical models. D. By comparing different trainings.

15. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. There is a demand for larger investments in professional development.

B. AI technologies have helped us figure out how teachers learn in trainings.

C. The expected benefits of teacher training programs have yet to be realized.

D. It is a must for teachers to complete the professional development programs.

【答案】12. B 13. A 14. A 15. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项为中学数学教师提供的在线专业发展计划，该计划利用人工智能来提高他们的数学知识和教学技能，学生的数学成绩得到了提高。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“This online professional development program relies on a virtual facilitator to present problems and provide feedback, aiming to enhance teachers’ mastery of knowledge and skills required.”（这个在线专业发展项目依靠一个虚拟导师来提出问题并提供反馈，旨在提高教师对所需知识和技能的掌握。）可知，该项目的目的是为了提高教师的教学技能。故选B。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“While students of these two groups of teachers started off with no difference in their math performance, the students taught by teachers who completed the program increased their mathematics performance by 0.18 points on average. This is a statistically significant gain that is equal to the average math performance difference between sixth and seventh graders in the study.”（虽然这两组老师的学生开始时在数学成绩上没有差异，但完成课程的老师所教的学生的数学成绩平均提高了0.18分，这是统计的数字上的显著进步，相当于研究中六年级和七年级学生数学成绩的平均差异。）可知，由完成PD项目学习的老师教授的学生，从统计的数字可看出，数学成绩有了明显提高。故选A。

【14题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段“Teachers often have limited access to high-quality PD programs to improve their knowledge and teaching skills. Time conflicts or living in rural areas that are far from in-person professional development programs can prevent teachers from receiving the support they need. Additionally, many existing in-person professional development programs for teachers have little impact on student achievement.”（教师通常无法获得高质量的PD课程来提高他们的知识和教学技能；时间冲突或生活在远离专业发展项目的农村地区，会阻碍教师获得所需的支持；此外，许多现有的教师面对面专业发展计划对学生的成绩影响不大。）可知，该段列举了当前教师提高专业技能所面对的一些现实困难，由此强调了以人工智能为基础的PD项目的优势。故选A。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Advancements in AI technologies will allow researchers to develop more interactive, personalized learning environments for teachers. More importantly, AI-based PD programs can collect rich, real-time interaction data, which help make programs more effective.”（人工智能技术的进步将使研究人员能够为教师开发更具互动性、个性化的学习环境。更重要的是，基于人工智能的PD程序可以收集丰富的实时交互数据，这有助于使程序更有效。）可知，该段指出了PD教师培训项目将会带来的好处；结合“Despite billions of dollars being spent each year on professional development for teachers, research suggests that how teachers learn through professional development is not yet well understood.”（尽管每年花费数十亿美元用于教师的专业发展，但研究表明，教师如何通过专业发展来学习尚未得到很好的理解。）可知，人们还不能充分理解PD教师培训项目能给教师带来的专业技术方面的提高，可见PD教师培训项目预期的好处还有待被实现。故选C。

**第二节 (共5小题: 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)**

**根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

JOMO refers to the “joy of missing out” — in short, unplugging from all media, practicing self-care, reconnecting to the present moment, and learning to appreciate the inner peace of being alone. JOMO is especially important for digital natives. \_\_\_16\_\_\_ They have grown up in a world where social media is an essential part of their lives. Unplugging (拔掉电源插头) from the devices can help by giving us a break from the cruel social comparison that may be at the root of a lot of the anxiety. The following strategies can help you find joy in missing out.

**Make a list of activities you really enjoy doing.**

Post it in an accessible place so that at a moment’s notice, you’ve got a reminder of activities that bring you joy. \_\_\_17\_\_\_

**Take regular tech breaks.**

A lot of FOMO (fear of missing out) is generated by scrolling through social media and the resulting social comparisons that inevitably happen. \_\_\_18\_\_\_ Ground yourself in the present moment.

**Invest in offline connections with others.**

This can include family, partners, friends, and neighbors. \_\_\_19\_\_\_ A brief on-site activity is a better way to build meaningful relationships than investing untold nights in connecting with relative strangers online.

\_\_\_20\_\_\_

This is often the most difficult thing to do for those with demanding fast-paced lives, but it’s essential to stay well and to take care of ourselves. It might be a solo nature walk, a warm bath, meditation, or soothing music — whatever makes you feel more comfortable in your own skin.

A. Include them in your day.

B. Make time for personal care.

C. Unplug for a set time each day.

D. It doesn’t have to be a huge amount of time.

E. Comparison can also become inner motivation.

F. They have never known life without social media.

G. They can overwhelm our minds and leave us feeling exhausted.

【答案】16. F 17. A 18. C 19. D 20. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了JOMO(错失的乐趣)的定义和好处，以及帮助找到这种乐趣的策略。

【16题详解】

根据前文“JOMO is especially important for digital natives.(JOMO对数字原住民来说尤其重要。)”和后文“They have grown up in a world where social media is an essential part of their lives.(他们成长在一个社交媒体是他们生活重要组成部分的世界里。)”可知，空处应是讲述数字原住民的情况，F项“他们从来不知道没有社交媒体的生活。”符合题意，选项中的They和下句中的They形成排比，指代前句中的digital natives。故选F。

【17题详解】

根据前文“Post it in an accessible place so that at a moment’s notice, you’ve got a reminder of activities that bring you joy.(把它张贴在一个可看到的地方，这样你就可以在注意片刻后提醒自己给你带来快乐的活动。)”可知，前文讲述了将能给你带来快乐的活动的列表贴在容易看到的地方，空处应是讲述把这些活动包含在自己的一天中，A项“把它们包含在你的一天中。”符合题意，选项中的them指代前文中的activities。故选A。

【18题详解】

本段的小标题“**Take regular tech breaks.**(定期进行技术休息。)”说明了本段讲述的是要定期离开设备休息一下，结合后文的“Ground yourself in the present moment.(把自己放在当下。)”可知，空处讲述的是要离开设备，C项“每天设置一段固定时间拔下插头。”符合题意。故选C。

【19题详解】

根据后文“A brief on-site activity is a better way to build meaningful relationships than investing untold nights in connecting with relative strangers online.(与花无数个晚上在网上与相对陌生的人建立联系相比，一次简短的现场活动是建立有意义的关系的更好方式。)”可知，关键词是brief，空处讲述的是这并不需要花很多时间，D项“这不一定需要花费大量的时间。”符合题意。故选D。

【20题详解】

空处是本段小标题。根据下文中的“This is often the most difficult thing to do for those with demanding fast-paced lives, but it’s essential to stay well and to take care of ourselves. It might be a solo nature walk, a warm bath, meditation, or soothing music — whatever makes you feel more comfortable in your own skin.(对于那些过着要求高、节奏快的生活的人来说，这通常是最难做到的事情，但保持健康和照顾好自己是至关重要的。这可能是一次单独的自然漫步、一次热水澡、冥想或舒缓的音乐——任何能让你在自己的皮肤上感觉更舒适的东西。)”可知，本段主要讲述的是要抽出时间关爱自己，B项“腾出时间照顾自己。”符合题意。故选B。

**第三部分 英语知识运用 (共四节, 满分30分)**

**第一节 完形填空 (共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)**

**阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的A、 B. C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

Mike Huddleston had flown from Maryland to San Francisco and needed to get to a rental car agency. But because of a neuromuscular (神经肌肉的) disease that weakens his muscles, he wouldn’t be able to \_\_\_21\_\_\_ the stairs of the shuttle bus. As he was walking outside to meet his ride, he fell and couldn’t \_\_\_22\_\_\_.

Due to his \_\_\_23\_\_\_, Huddleston needed something to push up on, like a bench or a chair. But there was nothing around that fit that \_\_\_24\_\_\_.

“Out of nowhere, I hear in my left ear, ‘What can I do to help?’” Huddleston \_\_\_25\_\_\_ his head to see a man in his late thirties standing behind him. Huddleston described what the man could do to help him get off the \_\_\_26\_\_\_. Once he got him up, the man \_\_\_27\_\_\_ Huddleston’s baggage, which had rolled a few feet away when he fell.

This encounter \_\_\_28\_\_\_ Huddleston because of the way the man offered that kindness. He took a(n) \_\_\_29\_\_\_ to ask Huddleston how he could help. “Different people may need \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ in different ways,” Huddleston \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_. “So asking them how you can help them is amazingly \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_. It allows the individual who’s in need of assistance to maintain a sense of \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_, to maybe feel a little less helpless, and maybe even a little less weak.”

It’s been more than 20 years, but Huddleston \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ to think about it to this day. “His willingness to help me — and the love and sympathy he showed in a very \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_ situation — for me is something I will never forget.”

21. A. climb B. notice C. remember D. blame

22. A. show off B. move in C. get up D. hold back

23. A. insight B. position C. movement D. condition

24. A. description B. comment C. instruction D. adaptation

25. A. raised B. turned C. held D. bowed

26. A. bus B. ride C. ground D. track

27. A. touched B. fetched C. delivered D. gained

28. A. excited B. motivated C. puzzled D. struck

29. A. moment B. chance C. risk D. effort

30. A. guidance B. comfort C. protection D. assistance

31. A. defended B. explained C. replied D. sighed

32. A. difficult B. unusual C. helpful D. convincing

33. A. independence B. self C. trust D. relief

34. A. fails B. refuses C. intends D. continues

35. A. disappointing B. supportive C. challenging D. inspiring

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了Mike Huddleston在机场摔倒后，由于患有神经肌肉疾病，他无法自己站起来，但一位男士通过询问如何进行帮助对他施以援手，这种充满善意的帮助方式让他20多年来依然念念不忘。

【21题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但由于神经肌肉疾病使他的肌肉衰弱，他无法爬上穿梭巴士的台阶。A. climb爬，攀登；B. notice注意；C. remember记得；D. blame责备。根据句中的“because of a neuromuscular (神经肌肉的) disease that weakens his muscles”并结合常识可知，由于他患有神经肌肉疾病，肌肉无力的他没办法爬上穿梭巴士的台阶。故选A。

【22题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：当他走到外面去见接他的车时，他摔倒了，站不起来。A. show off炫耀；B. move in搬进新居；C. get up站起，起来；D. hold back使犹豫，阻挡。根据空前的“couldn’t”并结合他肌肉无力的身体状况可知，他没办法自己站起来。故选C。

【23题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：由于他的身体状况，Huddleston需要一些东西来支撑，比如长凳或椅子。A. insight洞察力；B. position位置；C. movement运动；D. condition状态，健康状况。根据上文中的“because of a neuromuscular (神经肌肉的) disease that weakens his muscles”可知，这里是说由于他的身体状况。故选D。

【24题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但周围并没有符合这种描述的东西。A. description描述，类型；B. comment评论；C. instruction指示；D. adaptation改编本，改写本。根据上文中的“Huddleston needed something to push up on, like a bench or a chair”可知，这里是说符合前面描述的长凳或椅子这种可以支撑的东西。故选A。

【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Huddleston转头看到身后站着一个三十多岁的男人。A. raised举起；B. turned（使）转动；C. held拿着，抓住；D. bowed鞠躬。根据空后的“his head to see a man in his late thirties standing behind him”可知，Huddleston转过头看到身后站着一个男人。故选B。

【26题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Huddleston描述了这名男子能做些什么来帮助他离开地面。A. bus公共汽车；B. ride搭便车；C. ground地面；D. track小道，小径。根据上文中的“he fell”可知，他摔倒在地，他告诉这位男士怎么做才能帮他离开地面。故选C。

【27题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一把他扶起来，那人就把Huddleston摔倒时滚了几英尺远的行李拿来。A. touched触，摸；B. fetched（去）拿来；C. delivered传送；D. gained获得。根据空后的“Huddleston’s baggage, which had rolled a few feet away when he fell”可知，Huddleston的行李滚了几英尺远，这位男士帮他把滚落的行李拿过来。故选B。

【28题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这场邂逅让Huddleston印象深刻，因为这个人表现善意的那种方式。A. excited使兴奋；B. motivated成为……的动机；C. puzzled使困惑；D. struck撞击，突然想到，给……印象。根据句中的“because of the way the man offered that kindness”和下文中的“It’s been more than 20 years, but Huddleston \_\_\_14\_\_\_to think about it to this day.”可知，这位男士帮助他的方式让他印象深刻，以至于20多年来他依然记得。故选D。

29题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他花了一会儿时间问Huddleston他怎么帮忙。A. moment片刻，瞬间；B. chance机会；C. risk风险；D. effort努力。根据空后的“to ask Huddleston how he could help”可知，这位男士花了一点时间询问Huddleston该怎么帮忙，而不是看到他摔倒后就立即帮忙。故选A。

【30题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Huddleston解释说：“不同的人可能会需要不同形式的帮助。”A. guidance指导；B. comfort安慰；C. protection保护；D. assistance帮助。根据下文中的“the individual who’s in need of assistance”可知，这里指的是需要帮助，是原词复现。故选D。

【31题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Huddleston解释说：“不同的人可能会需要不同形式的帮助。”A. defended防御；B. explained解释；C. replied回答；D. sighed叹气。根据前面引号内的内容和语境可知，这里是Huddleston对那位男士帮助的方式印象深刻的解释。故选B。

【32题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：因此，询问他们你如何帮助他们是非常有帮助的。A. difficult困难的；B. unusual不寻常的；C. helpful有帮助的；D. convincing令人信服的。根据下文中的“It allows the individual who’s in need of assistance to maintain a sense of \_\_\_13\_\_\_, to maybe feel a little less helpless, and maybe even a little less weak.”可知，下句解释了询问如何帮助这种方式带来的好处，所以这里是说这样做是非常有帮助的。故选C。

【33题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这让需要帮助的人能够保持自我意识，也许会感到不那么无助，甚至不那么软弱。A. independence独立；B. self自我；C. trust相信；D. relief宽慰。根据上文中的“asking them how you can help them”和空前的“maintain a sense of”并结合常识可知，通过询问别人如何提供帮助，可以让对方能够对是否接受帮助和如何接受帮助占据主动，从而保持自我意识。故选B。

【34题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：20多年过去了，但Huddleston一直在思考这个问题，直到今天。A. fails失败；B. refuses拒绝；C. intends打算；D. continues持续，继续。根据空后的“to think about it to this day”可知，Huddleston一直思考这个问题，持续到今天。故选D。

【35题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他愿意帮助我——以及他在一个非常具有挑战性的情况下表现出的爱和同情——对我来说是我永远不会忘记的。A. disappointing令人失望的；B. supportive支持的；C. challenging挑战性的；D. inspiring鼓舞人心的。根据空后的“situation”并结合上文Huddleston摔倒后的情形可知，这位男士在帮助患有肌肉疾病的Huddleston站起来时面临着很有挑战的情况。故选C。

**第II卷 (非选择题)**

**第二节语法填空 (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个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式 (1-3 词)。

Ollivier Jean-Baptiste, 25, a vlogger (视频博主) from France living in China, delivered a speech titled “Bridging Cultures: A Personal Journey from France to China”. He spoke about his initial impressions of China \_\_\_36\_\_\_ saw China as a distant and mysterious place with a culture entirely different from Western countries.

The idea of visiting China first \_\_\_37\_\_\_ (come) to him when his uncle, who worked in China, returned \_\_\_38\_\_\_ endless praise for the Chinese lifestyle. “Everything, from the food to the scenery, was \_\_\_39\_\_\_ (incredible) appealing to me,” he recalled.

Later, a Chinese woman introduced him personally to the everyday life of Chinese people. He learned to use WeChat, Alipay, and Chinese social media, \_\_\_40\_\_\_ exposed him to a different way of living. “She took me to see the flag-raising ceremony. Witnessing \_\_\_41\_\_\_ (count) young people rushing toward the flag, I was deeply moved. It’s a country of \_\_\_42\_\_\_ (strong), unity, and love,” he said.

Apart from his personal experiences in China, Jean-Baptiste noticed that friendly interactions between the two countries are increasing. After learning about the 15-day visa-free travel from France to China, his family and friends couldn’t wait \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (book) their trip to China.

“I’m overjoyed to host them during the 60th anniversary of China-France diplomatic (外交的) relations, \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (show) China’s modern development and rich history,” he said. “I may be just \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ ordinary person with limited influence, but everyone can be a cultural ambassador (使者).”

【答案】36. and

37. came 38. with

39. incredibly

40. which 41. countless

42. strength

43. to book

44. showing

45. an

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了法国视频博主Ollivier Jean-Baptiste在中国居住的经历和感受，他想用自己有限的影响力传播中国文化。

【36题详解】

考查连词。句意：他谈到了他对中国的最初印象，并将中国视为一个遥远而神秘的地方，其文化与西方国家完全不同。分析句子结构并结合句意，spoke...和saw...是并列的谓语结构，前后之间是并列关系，所以应用并列连词and。故填and。

【37题详解】

考查时态。句意：当他在中国工作的叔叔回来对中国的生活方式赞不绝口时，他第一次有了参观中国的想法。根据时间状语从句“when his uncle, who worked in China, returned \_\_\_3\_\_\_endless praise for the Chinese lifestyle”可知，这里表示过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时。故填came。

【38题详解】

考查介词。句意参考上题。根据空后的“endless praise for the Chinese lifestyle”可知，这里表示带着对中国生活方式的无尽称赞，应用介词with，表示伴随，引出名词短语。故填with。

【39题详解】

考查副词。句意：他回忆道：“从食物到风景，一切都对我非常有吸引力。”空处应用副词，修饰形容词appealing。incredibly意为“极端地，令人难以置信地”。故填incredibly。

【40题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：他学会了使用微信、支付宝和中国社交媒体，这让他接触到了一种不同的生活方式。分析句子结构，空处引导一个非限制性定语从句，先行词为前面的主句，所以应用which引导，在从句中作主语。故填which。

【41题详解】

考查形容词。句意：看到无数年轻人冲向国旗，我深受感动。空处应用形容词，作定语修饰young people。countless意为“无数的，数不尽的”。故填countless。

【42题详解】

考查名词。句意：这是一个充满力量、团结和爱的国家。空处和空后的“unity, and love”并列作介词of的宾语，应用名词。strength意为“力量”，为不可数名词。故填strength。

【43题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在得知从法国到中国的15天免签证旅行后，他的家人和朋友迫不及待地预订了他们的中国之旅。couldn’t wait to do...意为“迫不及待做某事”，不定式作宾语。故填to book。

【44题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：他说：“我很高兴能在中法建交60周年之际接待他们，展示中国的现代发展和丰富历史。”分析句子结构，空处应用非谓语动词。逻辑主语I和show之间是主谓关系，所以应用现在分词，作状语。故填showing。

【45题详解】

考查冠词。句意：我可能只是一个影响力有限的普通人，但每个人都可以成为文化大使。根据空后的“ordinary person”可知，这里表示泛指，且ordinary的发音以元音音素开头，所以应用不定冠词an。故填an。

**第四部分 写作 (满分40分)**

**第一节 (满分15分)**

46. 假定你是李华，为了弘扬科学精神，你校将举办一场主题为“科学就在身边”的英语演讲比赛。你希望参加比赛。请根据以下要点撰写一篇英文演讲稿。内容应包括：

1. 你对科学的定义；

2. 科学在身边的实例；

3. 呼吁科学探索与实践。

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 fellow students,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】Dear fellow students,

Science is the systematic study of the natural world through observation, experimentation, and analysis. It helps us understand the laws of nature and how things work.

From the simple act of boiling water to the complex process of photosynthesis science is present in our daily lives. We use technology, medicine, and transportation, all of which are products of scientific discoveries.

Let us embrace the spirit of curiosity, ask questions, and seek answers through scientific inquiry. By encouraging scientific exploration, we can create a better future.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。为了弘扬科学精神，你校将举办一场主题为“科学就在身边”的英语演讲比赛。要求考生根据以下要点撰写一篇英文演讲稿。

【详解】1.词汇积累

了解：understand→ learn

复杂的：complex→ complicated

拥抱：embrace→ hug

寻找：seek→ look for

2.句式拓展

合并句子

原句：Science is the systematic study of the natural world through observation, experimentation, and analysis. It helps us understand the laws of nature and how things work.

合并句：Science is the systematic study of the natural world through observation, experimentation, and analysis, which helps us understand the laws of nature and how things work.

【点睛】【高分句型1】We use technology, medicine, and transportation, all of which are products of scientific discoveries.（运用了介词+which引导的非限制性定语从句）

【高分句型2】Let us embrace the spirit of curiosity, ask questions, and seek answers through scientific inquiry.（运用了祈使句型以及并列连词连接的并列谓语成分）

**读后续写**

47. 阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头句续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

**Not Without My Mama**

Thirty-eight. That was how many stray cats (流浪猫) I had been feeding on the street where I lived. I loved them all, but I did have a favorite. A gigantic yellow cat with blue eyes had seized my heart.

I named him Butterball. Often, Butterball would try to jump in my car when I arrived home or come inside my house. I wished that I could bring him inside, but it was not allowed where I lived.

Week after week, I fed the large group of cats. Mostly, none of them wanted to be touched. They would eat in a hurry and leave, but not Butterball. He would stick around for head scratches (抓挠), purring (发出呼噜声) loudly. I noticed that he was always in the company of a small Calico cat.

Though not as friendly, she was touchable.

One day, my dream came true—I bought my own house. The cats, especially Butterball, watched anxiously as I started moving my things to my new home. I began to be away longer as I set up the new place, but I never forgot to go back and feed them every night. Butterball would jump in my car and try to get in extra hugs.

Sometimes, I found him amongst the boxes in the back when I came out with another load. As I packed up the very last load and set out the cats’ nightly dinner, I paused before leaving.

The nights were starting to get cold, and soon winter would be upon us. Upstate New York winters can be bitter. Butterball seemed to know I was leaving for good. I peered into his blue eyes and told him, “I will come back for you.” He turned away as if he didn’t believe me.

The next day I returned with a group of friends. We set out a bunch of humane traps and caught the strays one by one. We transported them to a no-kill shelter. All, except Butterball.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为150词左右;

2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

I intended to take Butterball to my new home.

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Surprisedly, I followed him to the bush and found Calico.

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【答案】I intended to take Butterball to my new home. Butterball seemed very happy to see me again. He wandered over and jumped into my car as usual. But when I tried to close the door, he jumped out and walked off toward the bushes. It looked as if he was going to look for something. I wondered why he was acting so strangely, and I decided to keep following it. I followed, looking forward to making new discoveries.

Surprisedly, I followed him to the bush and found Calico. When he reached the bushes, Calico came out to join him and they both looked at me. I realized that Butterball was not going anywhere without Calico. Gently, I picked up Calico. Butterball followed me. I posted pictures of my cats online. I was surprised when I read a comment from my former neighbor, “I am so glad that you took in the big cat and his mama, too.” At that moment I understood everything.

【解析】

【导语】本文以猫为线索展开，讲述了作者收养了许多猫，想把其中最喜爱的一只带回新家收养，而它却要带上另一只猫，后来作者才知道那是它的妈妈的故事。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“我打算带Butterball去我的新家。”可知，第一段可描写作者把Butterball这只猫带到新家后发生的事情。

②由第二段首句内容“出乎意料的是，我跟着他到了灌木丛中，找到了Calico”可知，第二段可描写作者跟踪Butterball发现Calico后发生的事情，以及两只猫的动作行为等。

2.续写线索：带猫回家——反应异常——跟踪观察——收养俩猫——感到惊讶——找到猫妈

3.词汇激活

行为类

①漫步：wander/stroll/roam

②跳跃：jump/leap/skip

③跟随：follow/go after

情绪类

①高兴的：happy/glad/delighted

②惊讶的：surprised/amazed/astonished

【点睛】【高分句型1】I followed, looking forward to making new discoveries. (运用了现在分词作伴随状语)

【高分句型2】I realized that Butterball was not going anywhere without Calico. (运用了that引导的宾语从句)