**重庆市高2023届高三第十次质量检测英语试题**

**命审单位：重庆南开中学**

**注意事项：**

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**第一部分** **听力(共两节，满分30分)**

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

**第一节(共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)**

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在 试卷的相应位置。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 type of music does the woman listen to while studying?

A.Classical music. B.Rock music. C.Pop music.

2.Which place will the speakers go to next?

A. Their office. B.The airport. C.A hotel.

3.What is the current price for one chair?

A.$15.00. B.$14.95. C.$9.90.

4.Where was Mike on Sunday evening?

A.On a mountain. B.In a hospital. C.At his home.

5.What does the woman mean?

A. She is going to take Lucy to her doctor

B. She will write the article for the man.

C. She can't be of any assistance.

**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并标在试卷的相应位置。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.Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a shop. B.In a classroom. C. At the man's home

7.What color is the man's pencil box?

A.Black. B.Blue. C.Green.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8.What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A.Grandmother and grandson. B.House agent and client. C. Doctor and patient.

9.What is the woman's problem?

A. She hurt her arm. B. Her grandson fell down. C.She couldn't move her hands.

10.What will the woman do in the afternoon?

A.Look at a house. B.Visit a park. C. Go to the hospital.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What does the man think of the film?

A.It is average. B.It is enjoyable. C. It is disappointing.

12.What did the woman read about the film?

A. It was the filmmaker's first work.

B.There were difficulties in the production.

C.The director was fired halfway through the production.

13.Where will the man probably go next?

A.To his house. B.To his office. C.To a restaurant.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题

14.What is the conversation mainly about?

A.How to open a bank account.

B.How to make international payments.

C. How to register for an online banking service.

15.What does the woman do regularly?

A. Travel for business. B.Take online courses. C. Purchase items from overseas.

16.Which country is the company based in?

A.America B.The UK. C.China

17. How much is the fee that the man will pay the bank?

A.$2. B.$20. C.$200.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18.Why is"bag" mentioned in the talk?

A. To explain the use of "there".

B.To give an example of incorrect sentences.

C.To show the difference between American and British English.

19.What does the speaker ask the listeners to do?

A.Buy a dictionary.

B.Speak in an American accent.

C.Make a list of words that are spelled differently.

20.How does the speaker sound at last?

A.Humorous. B.Interested. C.Confused.

**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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案

A

The Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon have developed from the garden party atmosphere of the first meeting in 1877, witnessed by a few hundred spectators, to a highly professional tournament attracting an attendance of close to 500,000 people. Players from over 60 nations regularly compete in front of a crowd of millions worldwide, through the press, radio, the internet and television.

The Championships start six weeks before the first Monday in August and last approximately a fortnight, until all events are complete. The following schedule is a guide and may be changed at the decision of the Referee. Matches may also be delayed due to circumstances beyond the AELTC's control, e. g. weather, player injury etc.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Day** | **Schedule** |
| **Mon** **3** **July** **Tue** **4** **July** | **Gentlemen's** **and** **Ladies' Singles** **First** **Round** |
| **Wed** **5** **July** **Thu** **6** **July** | **Gentlemen's** **and** **Ladies'** **Singles** **Second** **Round**  **Gentlemen's** **and** **Ladies'Doubles** **First** **Round** |
| … |  |
| **Thu** **13** **July** **Fri** **14** **July** | **Gentlemen's** **and** **Ladies'** **Singles** **&** **Doubles** **Semi-finals** |
| **Sat** **15** **July** **Sun** **16** **July** | **Gentlemen's** **and** **Ladies' Singles** **&** **Doubles** **Final** |

**2023** **Ticket** **Price July （ £）**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mon3** | **Tue4** | **Wed5** | **Thu6** | … | **Thu13** | **Fri4** | **Sat15** | **Sun16** |
| **Centre** **court** | **80** | **80** | **100** | **100** | … | **220** | **220** | **255** | **255** |
| **Centre** **court** **back** **six** **rows(Rows ZA-ZG)** | **70** | **70** | **90** | **90** | … | **200** | **200** | **230** | **230** |
| **No.1** **court** | **75** | **75** | **90** | **90** | … | **120** | **120** |  |  |
| **No.1** **court** **back** **six** **rows(Row** **X-ZC)** | **65** | **65** | **580** | **480** | … | **100** | **100** |  |  |
| **No.2** **court** | **46** | **46** | **56** | **56** |  |  |  |  | — |
| **No.3** **court** | **46** | **46** | **56** | **56** | … |  | — | — | — |
| **Grounds** **passes** | **27** | **27** | **27** | **27** | … | **27** | **27** | **27** | **27** |

A ticket is not required for those under five; however, children under five are not allowed into the Show Courts (Centre, No. 1,No.2, No.3, Court 12 and Court 18).

Children over five and under 16 are welcome, provided they are accompanied by an adult at all times and have their own seat.

21.Why do hundreds of thousands of people come to Wimbledon every summer?

A.To watch tennis matches. B.To attend garden parties.

C.To compete in a tournament. D.To appreciate its scenery.

22.If a tennis fan wants to watch a Ladies' Singles Semi-final from Centre Court's front rows, how much should she pay for the ticket?

A. £ 255 B. £230 C. £220 D. £200

23.With a four-year-old kid, from where can you watch the 2023 Wimbledon matches?

A.Centre court. B.No.1 court. C.No.3 court. D.Grounds Passes.

B

It started with a parenting course I took when my three sons were in elementary school. The class consisted of eight two-hour sessions and included reading and homework assignments. The basic message weaving its way through all eight sessions was "Pick Your Battles", Another piece of advice that went along with that was "Remain Flexible".

What started out as parenting advice went much further than that and has guided me to this day after taking the class when the situation presented itself. If there were two differing opinions, I would stop and think. I had to decide if the outcome was worth a battle or was even worth the time it took to discuss it. If my son wanted to wear the same superhero shirt to school three days in the row, did it really matter? No, I would have been more comfortable if he had worn a clear shirt each day, but he was happy. If his friends gave him a hard time about his shirt, he would have to deal with it. It wasn't my issue after all.

The class also told us that flexibility especially when it involved kids, was key. Was it more important to follow a planned schedule or was it better to remain flexible enough to make changes to that schedule even at the last minute?

Well, of course you need to be flexible and make changes. We were with a group a few years ago, driving through the mountains to a small town where we were planning to have a picnic lunch. On the way there we saw that a beautiful new winery(葡萄酒厂)had opened. It was not on our schedule. If we stopped, it would delay our picnic in the park, but we did stop. We had an amazing experience. Had we not been flexible, we would have missed out on that fantastic opportunity.

24.What will the author do when a dispute arises after the parenting course?

A.Take action to settle it immediately. B. Judge if it is worth spending time on.

C. Stop the disagreement and compromise. D. Stick to his view whatever the situation is.

25.How did the author deal with his son's "shirt" problem?

A. Ask him to keep tidy at once. B. Discuss the problem with his friends.

C. Keep silent and let him realize it by himself. D.Talk with him frankly about his problem.

26.What can we learn from the experience of having the picnic?

A.Visiting a winery can't be a wrong choice. B.Making changes can turn out satisfying.

C.Following a planned schedule is a priority. D.Choosing a suitable place is essential.

27.What's the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A.To recommend the parenting course to other friends. B. To show that the parenting course is helpful to him.

C. To share with readers his experience in the winery. D.To introduce the structure of the parenting course.

C

SAINT JOHN —It's the season for getting fresh fruit and vegetables delivered to your door. Community Supported Agriculture, or CSAs, are a relatively new phenomenon to New Brunswick but they're creating a community of small-scale,sustainable farming and helping introduce a new generation to fresh harvests. CSAs sell a share of the things they grow on their farm to members of the community, who get a weekly box of fresh fruit, vegetables, eggs, or other products.

In the past several weeks the province has released the details of a number of farm-supportive programs that provide funding and other opportunities to both new and established farmers."We released a land suitability link on our website, which is a fantastic opportunity for people who are interested in coming to New Brunswick."The tool allows people to see available land and allows them to identify the most suitable land available for the types of crops that they want to grow. There's also an in-depth document guiding new farmers through the process of starting a farm.

Naomi got the idea to start a family farm in New Brunswick after trying to find a similar piece of land in their native Ontario. She says they've been building towards creating a special approach to farming.It's a land management method where everything is being grown with the added purpose to support the other things being grown, reducing the need for additional inputs like chemicals, while creating a sustainable ecosystem. For example, they have chickens on the farm for pest control and to help with fertility of soil through compost (肥料). They've planted certain flowers to attract insects which feed on **aphids.**

Duncan Godfrey at Hampton Hill Family Farm has been in the CSA business for six years. He says the community has really embraced the CSA model, because it puts them closer to where their food is coming from. "You're welcome to come to the farm and see how we do it," was one of the messages he promoted when getting started.

28 What do CSAs provide for their customers?

A.Agricultural tours. B.Community service.

C.Farming courses. D.Local farm produce.

29 Which of the following best describes Naomi's family farm?

A.No chemicals are used as fertilizers. B.Things on the farm benefit one another.

C. It earns much profit by growing flowers. D. It's a chicken farm in the neighborhood.

30 What can we infer about "aphids" in the third paragraph?

A. They cause trouble for farmers. B.They don't have natural enemies.

C.They attract and destroy insects. D.They reduce the use of chemicals.

31 Where would you probably find this text?

A. In a scientific report. B.In a newspaper

C. In a travel brochure. D. In a handbook.

D

How often have you heard decision-makers say,"Just give me the facts."The assumption? The "facts"alone— delivered without emotion—convey the whole story. But experiments by psychologists have long suggested otherwise.

The data show that emotion plays an essential role in all communication. That's because people first seek out and prioritize the emotional meaning hidden in the language. They process the emotional content in about 200 milliseconds. The rest of the meaning gets processed in 400-plus milliseconds.

When we comprehend, we combine the "hot" component of processing (emotion and feeling) with the "cold" (facts and logic). That's how we come up with the full meaning. What's more, hot processing often dominates. And it gains the upper hand well after the cold processing. It doesn't matter if people are reading or listening. Nor does it matter where they live on the planet or how they grew up.

This means that, when choosing your words, you best consider their emotional associations. Choose the language in which the emotional component agrees with or **amplifies** your intended meaning. Pioneering psychologist Amos Tversky and a team did a classic experiment that shows the impact of getting the feeling wrong: They gave Harvard Medical School physicians statistics on outcomes for lung cancer treatments. The data came from two sets of patients, some who had surgery, and some who had radiation. The doctors were to decide which treatment was preferred.

Roughly half the doctors got data as "probability of living" after treatment. The rest got the same data as the “probability of dying."The result? The doctors' answers depended not on the data alone. Their judgment is also based on whether the wording indicated a happy or sad emotion. The most interesting finding:"The attractiveness of surgery, compared with radiation, was much greater when the problem was described in terms of the probability of living rather than in terms of the probability of dying."

1. What can we learn about communication from paragraph 2?

A.The emotional content is often ignored. B.The language used doesn't matter that much.

C.Feelings become understood before facts. D.Emotions are more important than words.

33.What can we infer about the hot processing?

A.It's powerful. B.It's complex. C. It's delicate. D. It's flexible.

34.What does the underlined word "**amplifies"** mean in paragraph 4?

A.Comprehends. B.Predicts. C.Enhances. D.Evaluates.

35.What influenced the doctor's evaluation in the experiment?

A. Implications of words. B. Probability of survival.

C. Emotional stability. D.Personal preferences.

**第二节(共5小题；每小题2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。

Keeping your room picked up and tidy can be an ongoing battle. Today we're going to focus on creating a plan for you and your child to use as you pick up or clean your room.

Grab some music. Who said that picking up has to be done in silence? It doesn't! 36 Allow the music to motivate you and give you energy as you go through this process. Don't underestimate the power of music over your mood, your motivation, and your energy level!

37 It is so easy to fall into the trap of starting to pick up a room and picking up an item here and there and putting something away here and there. Then, you stop and look around and you realize it doesn't look like you've done a thing! There is a very easy solution to this: 38 Instead, pick a small section of the room to start with. Focus all you picking up energies in that one section.

Keep stuff where you will use it. Remember, when you pick up the room, the big focus should be on taking things that are out of their spot and putting them back into their correct spot.39 They don't have a spot yet in your room. So, what do you do with these items? Put them where you will use them.

Make it fun. 40 It doesn't! Remember, picking up does not have to be boring Particularly when it comes to children, if they are able to associate fun with picking up, they'll be much more likely to want to do it in the future—or at least not fight you tooth and nail on it!

A.Focus on one item.

B.One small section at a time.

C.But you will run across certain items.

D.Who said that picking up has to be boring?

E.Don't start cleaning the whole room at once.

F.Pick your favorite upbeat tune and play it while you work.

G.Singing along with the music helps us focus on our task!

**完形填空**

Age is truly just a number if our hearts are young. Lee Minor, an 85-year-old retire psychologist, has 41 this by finishing his 600th marathon race with 32 members of his family by his side."Runners don 't have a 42 line. We just keep going,"he told.

Good Morning America."I felt 43 running with my family."Minor has been running three days a week since 1969, and his heart is filled with enthusiasm for running

"I like to run in all kinds of 44 .It is so childish as the rain touches your face. And I love to come here after snow and you watch your 45 as you go along."he concluded.

Minor's enthusiasm for running is 46 ."It is my joy. And I want to live as long as I can. And I mean live, not 47 ."His words ring true for Ron Robert, a man diagnosed with Alzheimer 's disease who decided to 48 a three- year bachelor of arts program at King's University College in London, Ontario."I was always taught early in life that the brain is like the most 49 instrument we have in our body,"said Robert.

Last fall, Robert graduated from the university, despite the challenges of his illness."When I went across the stage, and as I'm getting my 50 the kids all stood up and yelled and clapped,"he 51 ."I had to hold back the tears. It was something else, just wonderful."He hopes that his story will give hope to others facing 52 difficulties."There will come a time when I won't be able to,and I fully 53 that. But in the meantime, I'm living a full life."

The stories of Minor and Robert are reminders that age and illness need not 54 us. We can choose to pursue our 55 and live life to the fullest, no matter what challenges we may face.

41.A. proven B.approved C.won D.imagined

42.A.starting B.center C. finishing D. bottom

43.A.depressed B.thrilled C.calm D.uneasy

44.A.weather B.zones C.illness D.phases

45.A.position B.footprints C. reflections D. route

46.A.infectious B.temporary C.blind D.restricted

47.A.wait B.abandon C.exist D.run

48.A.award B. suspend C.quit D.pursue

49.A.powerful B.visible C.boring D.accurate

50.A.uniform B.application C.certificate D.license

51.A.slid away B. gave up C.broke in D.choked out

52.A.emotional B.identical C. financial D.abstract

53.A.enjoy B. reject C.doubt D.expect

54.A. save B.define C. distinguish D. witness

55.A.scholarship B.fitness C.passion D.career

**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。

Zibo, the origin of Shandong cuisine and the hometown of Qi culture, keeps its taste of thousands of years ago intact(完整的). If Shandong cuisine is the profound foundation of Zibo culture, the barbecue is an 56 (extend) of cooking cultures,more back to nature of the soul. In the past few decades and on China's vast barbecue landscape, Zibo 57 (establish) its own kingdom of eating. She integrates culture with her food, 58 is unique and outstanding. Simple to complex, the soul of Zibo Barbecue is half in the pie and half in the meat itself.

Once the mutton skewers begin to sizzle on the barbecue, people gather around, eyeing the fat, juicy, 59 (slight) burnt mutton to be slid onto their plates. Zibo barbecue is 60 essential aspect of the city's cuisine with its unique flavoring techniques and the benefit of broadening people 's social circles. Chinese barbecue 61 (serve) in individual portions, which we think is more healthy, compared with a majority of others placed on plates at the center of a table for people to share. 62 (afford), easy to prepare, safe to eat, and good for social interaction, the barbecue has emerged 63 a top choice for dining during holidays or any time.

It's fun when several friends and families gather around and chat while 64 (put) meat on the barbecue skewers. A recent report showed that in the whole country, the barbecue is 65 (two) only to hot pot among late-night dining options.

**第四部分** **写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第** **一** **节(满分15分)**

假设你是新华中学校的李华。你校组织了一次“中国文化展”,请给你校英语社的公众号投稿一篇英语推文。内容包括：1.展览时间及地点；2.展览内容；3.学生反响。

注意：微信搜公众号fredenglish

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。

**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。

There was a time when my favorite thing to do in the entire world was to play in the woods near our house.A river ran through them, so not only could I climb branches, but I could turn over rocks on the riverbank and find baby eels (鳗鱼).

My favorite book was called Guide to Reptiles(爬行动物). My father had given it to me for my birthday, andI read every page over and over, looking at the pictures of colorful animals. Some of the snakes were the most beautiful creatures I had ever seen, and some were described as poisonous, but still an important part of the ecosystem.

Little did I know that my book would end up saving a life.

My family moved to Virginia, into a new house. The houses were so new that no one had lived in them before. In fact, woods had been there first, and almost all the trees had been cut down to make room for houses and driveways. Inside our new house, everything smelled like fresh paint. Outside, no lawns had been planted, but my father tossed out grass seed and baby seedlings grew. My brother Patrick and I could not walk on them. We had to play in the driveway.

All the same, I liked our new house. One of the best things about living near the woods were the animals that would come into our yard. Rabbits and turtles came over every night. It seemed as if they were only trying to go home,and instead, what they had found was a big new land where their old homes used to be.

Besides playing in the driveway, we spent time in a sandbox, which my father built right next to the driveway. One day before dinner, I ran to the sandbox to build a castle but found there in the sandbox was a snake.

It was lying very still, and it was beautiful. The snake had rings of color around it—red, then white, then yellow, then black. I had seen a picture just like it in my reptile book, and I remembered that it was one of the prettiest snakes in it. It said in the book that the poisonous snake looked very much like it. I was scared and ran inside.

注意：1.续写词数应为150左右；2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1:"Dad! Dad! There's a snake in the sandbox!"I yelled.

Paragraph 2: Two hours after the call, the zoo expert arrived with a secure container.

**重庆市高2023届高三第十次质量检测英语试题参考答案**

**21-23 ACD**

21.这道题是"细节理解"题型。根据第一段"The Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon have developed from the garden party atmosphere of the first meeting in 1877, witnessed by a few hundred spectators, to a highly professional tournament attracting an attendance of close to 500,000 people."（温布尔登草地网球锦标赛从1877年首次比赛的几百名观众的花园聚会气氛，发展成为吸引近50万人参与的高度专业的比赛。）可以得知，每年夏天有数十万人来到温布尔登是为了观看网球比赛。所以答案是A. To watch tennis matches（观看网球比赛）。

22.这道题是"细节理解"题型。通过查阅表格中的数据，我们可以找到在中心球场前排观看女子单打半决赛的票价是220英镑，所以答案是C. £220。

23.这道题是"细节理解"题型。根据文章最后一段"A ticket is not required for those under five; however, children under five are not allowed into the Show Courts (Centre, No. 1,No.2, No.3, Court 12 and Court 18)."（不需要为5岁以下的儿童购票；然而，5岁以下的儿童不得进入表演球场（中心球场，1号、2号、3号、12号和18号球场）。可以得知，带着四岁的孩子可以在观众席（Grounds Passes）观看比赛。所以答案是D. Grounds Passes.

**24-27 BCBB**

24.题目类型为 "推理判断"。原文中的 "If there were two differing opinions, I would stop and think. I had to decide if the outcome was worth a battle or was even worth the time it took to discuss it."（如果有两种不同的意见，我会停下来思考。我必须决定这个结果是否值得争论，甚至值不值得花时间讨论。）表明作者在父母课程后遇到争议时会停下来思考，决定是否值得花时间处理。因此，答案应为B. 作者会判断它是否值得花费时间。

25.题目类型为 "细节理解"。原文中的 "If my son wanted to wear the same superhero shirt to school three days in the row, did it really matter? No, I would have been more comfortable if he had worn a clear shirt each day, but he was happy."（如果我儿子想连续三天穿同一件超级英雄T恤上学，真的重要吗？不，如果他每天都穿清洁的衬衫，我会更舒服，但他很开心。）表明作者没有立即要求他的儿子改变，而是让他做自己开心的事。因此，答案应为C. 保持沉默，让他自己意识到这个问题。

26.题目类型为 "细节理解"。原文中的 "If we stopped, it would delay our picnic in the park, but we did stop. We had an amazing experience. Had we not been flexible, we would have missed out on that fantastic opportunity."（如果我们停下来，会延误我们在公园的野餐，但我们还是停下来了。我们有了一次惊人的体验。如果我们不灵活，我们就会错过这个绝妙的机会。）表明灵活地做出改变可以带来满意的结果。因此，答案应为B. 做出改变可能会带来满意的结果。

27.题目类型为 "主旨大意"。整篇文章的作者在描述他从父母课程中学到的知识，并且这些知识如何帮助他在日常生活中处理问题。例如，“What started out as parenting advice went much further than that and has guided me to this day”（最初作为育儿建议的东西已经走得比这更远，一直指导我到今天）。因此，答案应为B. 作者想要表达的是父母课程对他很有帮助。

**28-31 DBAB**

28.题目类型为 "细节理解"。原文中的 "CSAs sell a share of the things they grow on their farm to members of the community, who get a weekly box of fresh fruit, vegetables, eggs, or other products."（CSA把他们农场上种植的东西的一部分卖给社区的成员，他们每周可以得到一箱新鲜的水果、蔬菜、鸡蛋或其他产品。）表明CSA为客户提供的是本地农产品。因此，答案应为D. 本地农产品。

29.题目类型为 "细节理解"。原文中的 "It's a land management method where everything is being grown with the added purpose to support the other things being grown, reducing the need for additional inputs like chemicals, while creating a sustainable ecosystem."（这是一种土地管理方法，其中所有东西的种植都有附加的目的，即支持其他正在种植的东西，减少对额外输入（如化学物质）的需求，同时创建一个可持续的生态系统。）表明Naomi的家庭农场是一个互利互惠的环境，农场上的每一样东西都在相互支持，创造了一个可持续的生态系统。因此，答案应为B. 农场上的东西相互利益。

30.题目类型为 "推理判断"。原文中的 "They've planted certain flowers to attract insects which feed on aphids."（他们种植了一些特殊的花，吸引那些以蚜虫为食的昆虫。）表明蚜虫对于农场可能是有害的，所以需要引入以蚜虫为食的昆虫来控制它们。因此，我们可以推断出蚜虫对于农民来说是麻烦的。答案是A. 它们给农民造成麻烦。

31.题目类型为 "推理判断"。这篇文章主要介绍了社区支持农业（CSA）在新布伦瑞克的发展，包括一个具体的例子以及他们是如何运作的。考虑到它的实际内容和风格，这篇文章最有可能出现在报纸上，其中报道地方新闻和特色故事。因此，答案应为B. 报纸。

**32-25 CACA**

32.题目类型为 "细节理解"。原文中的 "That's because people first seek out and prioritize the emotional meaning hidden in the language. They process the emotional content in about 200 milliseconds. The rest of the meaning gets processed in 400-plus milliseconds."（这是因为人们首先寻找并优先处理语言中隐藏的情感含义。他们在大约200毫秒内处理情绪内容。其余的含义在400多毫秒后被处理。）说明在理解过程中，人们会先理解感情部分，再理解其他部分。所以，答案是C. 感情在事实之前被理解。

33.题目类型为 "推理判断"。原文中的 "What's more, hot processing often dominates. And it gains the upper hand well after the cold processing." （更重要的是，"热"处理通常占主导地位。并且在"冷"处理之后，它获得了上风。）可以推断出热处理（即情感处理）是强大的。所以答案是A. 它很强大。

34.题目类型为 "词义猜测"。根据句子的语境， "Choose the language in which the emotional component agrees with or amplifies your intended meaning."（选择与你的预期含义相符或增强的情感成分的语言。），我们可以推断出"amplifies"是指增强或加强你的预期含义。因此，答案是C. 增强。

35.题目类型为 "细节理解"。原文中的 "The doctors' answers depended not on the data alone. Their judgment is also based on whether the wording indicated a happy or sad emotion."（医生的答案不仅仅取决于数据。他们的判断还基于这个词是否表示了快乐或悲伤的情绪。）表明医生的评价受到了词语含义的影响。所以，答案是A. 词语的含义。

**七选五 36-40 FBECD**

第36题 F 这个空格前的句子谈到了清理房间不需要在沉默中完成，然后它问道，“谁说清理必须在沉默中进行的？” F选项中的"Pick your favorite upbeat tune and play it while you work."提供了一个答案，即通过播放你最喜欢的活泼音乐来工作。所以答案是F。

第37题 B 考查段首句。这个空前的一段谈到了我们在清理房间时如何容易陷入一种陷阱，即随意捡起一样东西，随意放下一样东西，然后你停下来看看，发现你好像什么都没做！然后空格后的句子提供了一个解决方案，即选择房间的一个小部分开始清理。这和B选项中的"One small section at a time."相吻合，所以答案是B。

第38题 E 这个空之前，文章提到了我们应该选择一个房间的小部分开始清理，然后空之后的句子提到了我们应该把东西放在它们应该在的地方。这和E选项中的"Don't start cleaning the whole room at once."相吻合，因为这一建议也强调了我们应该一次关注房间的一小部分，而不是试图一次性清理整个房间，所以答案是E。

第39题 C 这个空之前，文章提到了在整理房间时，主要的焦点应该是把那些不在它们应该在的地方的东西放回它们应该在的地方。然后空格之后的句子讲到了那些在你的房间里还没有一个固定位置的东西，你应该把这些东西放在你会用到它们的地方。这与C选项中的"But you will run across certain items."相吻合，因为这也提到了你可能会遇到一些特定的物品，所以答案是C。

第40题 D 这个空之前，文章提到了让整理房间变得有趣，尤其是对于孩子来说，如果他们能把乐趣与整理房间联系起来，他们以后就更有可能愿意做这件事。然后它问道，“谁说清理房间一定很无聊呢？”D选项中的"Who said that picking up has to be boring?"提供了一个设问，与后面的“It doesn’t”形成衔接，所以答案是D。

**41-45 ACBAB 46-50 ACDAC 51-55 DBDBC**

【41题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：Lee Minor，一位85岁的退休心理学家，通过完成他的第600场马拉松比赛，证明了如果我们的心是年轻的，那么年龄真的只是一个数字。 A. proven证明；B. approved批准；C. won赢得；D. imagined想象。根据句意，此处应选A。

【42题详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：他告诉《美国好早晨》节目："跑步者没有终点线，我们只是继续前进。" A. starting开始；B. center中心；C. finishing结束；D. bottom底部。根据句意，“跑步者没有终点线”符合语境，故选C。

【43题详解】 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“和我的家人一起跑步我感到很激动。” A. depressed沮丧的；B. thrilled激动的；C. calm冷静的；D. uneasy不安的。此处描述Lee Minor和家人一起跑步的感受，故选B。

【44题详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我喜欢在各种天气中跑步。”A. weather天气；B. zones区域；C. illness疾病；D. phases阶段。根据句意，应选A。

【45题详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我喜欢在雪后来到这里，看着你的足迹。”A. position位置；B. footprints脚印；C. reflections反射；D. route路线。根据句意，“看着你的足迹”，故选B。

【46题详解】 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“Minor对跑步的热情是感染性的。”A. infectious感染性的；B. temporary临时的；C. blind盲的；D. restricted受限的。根据句意，“Minor对跑步的热情是感染性的”，故选A。

【47题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：“我想活得尽可能长。我是说活着，不是存在。”A. wait等待；B. abandon放弃；C. exist存在；D. run跑。根据句意，“我是说活着，不是存在”，故选C。

【48题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：“被诊断出患有阿尔茨海默病的Ron Robert决定攻读伦敦安大略省国王大学的三年制艺术学士课程。”A. award授予；B. suspend暂停；C. quit放弃；D. pursue追求。根据句意，“Ron Robert决定攻读...”，故选D。

【49题详解】 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“我从小就被教导说大脑就像我们身体中最有力的工具。”A. powerful有力的；B. visible可见的；C. boring无聊的；D. accurate准确的。根据句意，“大脑就像我们身体中最有力的工具”，故选A。

【50题详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：“当我走过舞台，当我拿到我的证书时，孩子们都站起来欢呼和鼓掌。”A. uniform制服；B. application申请；C. certificate证书；D. license许可证。根据句意，“当我拿到我的证书时”，故选C。

【51题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：“我必须忍住眼泪。那是另一种感觉，真的很棒。”A. slid away滑走；B. gave up放弃；C. broke in打断；D. choked out哽咽出。根据句意，“我必须忍住眼泪”符合哽咽的含义，故选D。

【52题详解】 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“他希望他的故事能给其他面临困难的人带来希望。”A. emotional情感的；B. identical相同的；C. financial财务的；D. abstract抽象的。根据句意，“他希望他的故事能给其他面临困难的人带来希望”，故选B。

【53题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：“会有一天我无法做到，我完全预料到这一点。但在此期间，我过着充实的生活。”A. enjoy享受；B. reject拒绝；C. doubt怀疑；D. expect期待。根据句意，“我完全预料到这一点”，故选D。

【54题详解】 考查动词词义辨析。句意：“Minor和Robert的故事提醒我们，年龄和疾病不应该定义我们。”A. save救；B. define定义；C. distinguish区分；D. witness见证。根据句意，“年龄和疾病不应该定义我们”，故选B。

【55题详解】 考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我们可以选择追求我们的激情，并充分地生活，无论我们可能面临什么挑战。”A. scholarship奖学金；B. fitness健身；C. passion激情；D. career职业。根据句意，“我们可以选择追求我们的激情”，故选C。

**语篇填空**

【56题详解】

考查名词的基本用法。句意：如果说山东菜是淄博文化的深厚基础，那么烧烤就是烹饪文化的延伸，更接近于人的本性。此处需要名词置于不定冠词之后，表示烹饪文化的一种属性，故填extension。

【57题详解】

考查动词的时态。句意：在过去的几十年里，在中国广大的烧烤景观中，淄博建立了自己的饮食王国。in the past few decades是现在完成时的标志词，故填has established

【58题详解】

考查主谓一致和非限定性定语从句。句意：她将文化与食物融合在一起，这是独特和杰出的。这里是在描述淄博食物融入了文化的特性，所以需要一个关系代词引导非限定性定语从句，用于修饰前面的名词“her food”。故填which。

【59题详解】

考查形容词的基本用法。句意：一旦羊肉串在烧烤上开始嘶嘶作响，人们就会围上来，盯着肥美、多汁、略微烧焦的羊肉，等待它们滑到他们的盘子里。这里需要形容词来修饰名词“mutton”，描述它的特性。故填slightly。

【60题详解】

考查不定冠词的基本用法。句意：淄博烧烤是这个城市菜系的重要部分，因其独特的调料技术和扩大人们社交圈子的好处。an essential aspect，表示这个城市菜系的一个重要部分，故填an。

【61题详解】

考查动词的时态。句意：中国烧烤以个人份量供应，我们认为这比大部分放在桌子中央供人分享的食物更健康。这是一种常态，所以需要用现在时，故填is served。

【62题详解】

考查形容词的基本用法。句意：价格适中，易于准备，安全食用，有助于社交互动，烧烤已经成为节日或任何时间用餐的首选。此处需要形容词来修饰名词“barbecue”，表示烧烤的特性。故填Affordable。

【63题详解】

考查介词。句意：价格适中，易于准备，安全食用，有助于社交互动，烧烤已经成为节日或任何时间用餐的首选。在这里，"emerged" 需要与介词 "as" 搭配，表示“作为……而出现”，所以这里填as。

【64题详解】

考查动词的时态和语态。句意：几个朋友和家人围坐一起，一边聊天一边把肉串上烧烤，这是很有趣的。描述正在进行的动作，故用现在进行时。主语是人，与动词之间是主动关系，所以用主动语态，填putting。

【65题详解】

考查序数词。句意：最近的一份报告显示，在全国范围内，烧烤仅次于火锅，成为深夜餐饮的第二大选择。此处是表示烧烤在深夜餐饮中的排名，second to 仅次于，故填second。

**应用文**

Explore Tradition, Embrace Diversity

Our school held a Chinese Culture Exhibition on May 25 in the school auditorium, which was a resounding success. The exhibition showcased a variety of traditional Chinese art works and artifacts, highlighting the rich history and cultural heritage of China.

Visitors were treated to a range of fascinating pieces, including intricate calligraphy, stunning paintings, delicate sculptures, and finely crafted ceramics. The exhibits were complemented by demonstrations of Chinese martial arts, musical performances, and traditional dance routines that captivated the audience.

The exhibition was met with overwhelming enthusiasm from students and visitors alike, who expressed appreciation for the opportunity to learn more about Chinese culture. It is a shining example of our school's commitment to promoting cultural awareness and understanding among our school community. We hope to continue enjoying similar events in the future.

**读后续写**

"Dad! Dad! There's a snake in the sandbox!" I yelled. My heart was pounding fast as I peered through the window, watching the snake lying still in the sand. My father ran out with a shovel, ready to take action, but I begged him not to hurt it. I remembered from my reptile book that snakes were an important part of the ecosystem, and I didn't want to cause any harm to the animal. My father, sensing my concern, agreed to leave the snake alone and made a call to the local zoo for help.

Two hours after the call, the zoo expert arrived with a secure container. He carefully lifted the snake with a pair of tongs and placed it in the container. As he inspected it, he praised me for not hurting it, saying that snakes are often misunderstood creatures and that they play an essential role in the ecosystem. I felt a sense of pride, knowing that my knowledge from my reptile book had helped save the life of an innocent creature. It was a moment that changed my perspective on the world and taught me to be more mindful and respectful of all creatures, big and small.

**听力原文**

**Text** **1**

**M:I** **heard** **you** **playing** **classical** **music** **while** **you** **were** **doing** **your** **homework.** Do you find it helpful?

W: **Yes.** (1)I can' study while listening to pop songs or rock songs, but if it's just classical music, I find it helps me concentrate.

**Text** **2**

M:l spoke to the airport staff member. Our flight has been canceled because of a technical issue.

**W:What** **are** **we** **going** **to** **do** **now**? It's nearly midnight!

**M:The** **airline** **is** **going** **to** **pay** **for** **a** **hotel** **room.Let's** **have** **a** **rest** **there**.

**W:OK** **then.(**2)

**Text** **3**

W:Is this the chair you advertised?

**M:Yes.It's** **our** **regular** **$14.95** **chair,** **but** **it's** **on** **sale** **today** **for** **$9.90.(3)These** **are** **the** **last** **two.**

For both of them, you only have to pay $15.00.

**Text** **4**

**M:Did** **you** **hear** **about** **Mike?** **He** **had** **an** **accident** **while** **climbing** **a** **mountain** **at** **the** **weekend.**

W:Oh, what happened? Is he okay?

**M:He** **was** **trapped** **up** **there** **all** **night** **because** **it** **was** **snowing.** **The** **rescue** **team** **didn't** **find** **him until** **Monday** **morning.**(4)He’s still in the hospital.

**Text** **5**

M:I have so much to do.I need to take Lucy to her doctor's appointment today. I have a phone call from a client that I can't miss. Plus, I have an article to write by tomorrow morning.

**W:I** **wish** **I** **could** **help.** **Good** **luck!(5**)

**Text** **6** **(第6题为推断题)**

M:Hey, Lisa. Could I borrow a pencil? I've lost my pencil box.

W:Sure, here you go. Where did you lose it?

M:Well, I have no idea, but I am sure I put it in my bag this morning before I left home.

W:What class did you have before this one?

M:Ceography in Mr. Bright's class.

*W* **:Is** **it** **a** **green** **pencil** **box?** (7)Stacy found one and gave it to Mrs.Black.

**M:No,** **mine** **is** **blue.** (7)It must be someone else's.

W:Well, I hope you can find it. I hate losing things.

**Text** **7** **(第8题为推断题)**

M:Mrs. While, it's been three years since I last saw you.

W:That's correct.

**M:So** **what** **seems** **to** **be** **the** **issue?(** 9)

**W:Well,** **I** **was** **chasing** **my** **grandson** **around** **the** **park** **when** **I** **tripped** **and** **fell,** **and** **ever since then,my arm has been unwell.(9)**

M:When did this happen?

W:A few days ago. I wanted to wait to see if it got better, but the pain is getting worse.

M:Well, you can still move your hand, so I don't think it's broken, but the bone may be damaged. We'll need an X-ray to confirm it.

W:Will that take long? I **have** **an** **appointment** **to** **see** **a** **new** **house** **this** **afternoon.(10**)

M:No, we're not very busy today, so we could get it done before lunch time.

W:Okay, thank you.

**Text** **8**

**M:Well,** **that's** **two** **hours** **of** **my** **life** **I'll** **never** **get** **back.(11**)

**W:I** **take** **it** **you** **didn't** **enjoy** **the** **film** **then.(11)(12)**

**M:I** **don't** **think** **there** **was** **anything** **I** **enjoyed** **about** **it,** **to** **be** **perfectly honest.(11**) W:I'm sorry. I know you had high hopes for this one.

M:I can't believe that it was directed by my favorite filmmaker (电影制作人).There was none of his usual styles in it.

*W* **:I** **did** **read** **that** **things** **were** **not** **going** **well** **in** **the** **shooting** **from** **the** **start.(12**)

M:Yes.The director even fired several staff members during the production process.

W:Oh well.Would you like to grab a bite to eat to lake your mind off it?

M: **No,** **I** **think** **I'm** **just** **going** **to** **call** **it** **a** **night.** **I** **want** **to** **go** **to** **bed** **earlier.(13)**

W:l understand. Well, I'll see you in the office tomorrow.

**Text** **9** **(第14题为总结题)**

M:Have you ever made payments to a foreign country?

W: **Yes,** **I** **often** **buy** **things** **from** **overseas,** **so** **I** **do** **it** **regularly.(15)**

M:I'm laying to pay for an online course, but they don't accept credit cards. They want me to do a bank transfer.

W:Yes, that's what l often have to do.

M:Can you help me do it?

W:Sure. Which country are you sending the funds to?

M:Well, it's an English language course, **and** **the** **company** **itself** **is** **based** **in** **America.(16)**

W: Okay, so instead of a bank account number, they will have a long rouling number that you need. M:Yes, they have sent me that in an email.

W:Great. Did they give you their bank address? You also need that.

M:Yes, here is the address.

W:So what you need to do is log in to your online banking and select the option to make international payments.

**M:I've** **done** **that** **and** **entered** **the** **amount** **to** **send,** **which** **is** **$2000.(17)**

W:Okay, so it's telling you how much that is in yuan, plus the fee.

**M:The** **fee** **is** **1** %.(17)That is very high.

W:Yes, unfortunately sending money to other countries is still very expensive, even in this day and age.

★汇款路线号码(routing number)主耍使用于关国及北关地区，是由关国银行家协会在关联储监管和 协助下提出的金融机构识别码，主要用于和银行相关的交易、转帐、清算等的路由确认。

**Text** **10**

Hello, everyone. Today I'm going to talk to you about the spelling in English. As you all know, spelling is very important. Misspelling a word means it can become a new word, which gives the sentence a confusing or incorrect meaning. If you are uncertain of the spelling or meaning of a word, always check your dictionary. In English, there are words that sound similar but have different spellings or meanings. **Common** **examples** are **"there","their"and"they're".The** **first** **means** **a** **location.** **For** **example,** **my** **bag** **is** **over** **there.(18**) The second means something belongs to someone. For example, that is their house. The last one is a compound (复合词)of“they"and"are". For example, they're going to the museum today. Another thing to watch for when spelling is whether you are using American or British English. Although they sound the same, there are many words in American English that have removed a letter, such as"neighbor","flavor",and "humor".The British spellings of these words have a letter "u"after the letter “o". **See** **how** **many** **other** **words** **you** **can** **find** **that** **are** **spelled** **differently** **between** **British** **English** **and** **American** **English.** **I** **woul**d **really** l**ike** **to** **know** **your** **answers.(19)(20)**