**高三英语**

**命题：郭 婷 审题：林 琳**

全卷共8页，满分150分，考试时间120分钟。

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

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

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）**

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

1. What has the woman begun doing lately?

A. Doing gardening. B. Learning cooking. C. Recycling rainwater.

2. What does the man say about virtual classrooms?

A. They are convenient. B. They are expensive. C. They require travel.

3. What does the man plan to do tomorrow?

A. Take an athletic test. B. Join a study group. C. Watch a sports race.

4. How many more trees can the machine plant than a person?

A. About a quarter more. B. About a third more. C. About a half more.

5. Where are the speakers probably?

A. In the classroom. B. At a hospital. C. On a ski field.

**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 are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. Challenges with technology.

B. Careers in artificial intelligence.

C. Benefits of artificial intelligence.

7. What field is the man interested in?

A. Smart homes. B. Self- driving cars. C. Machine learning.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What surprises the man about the library?

A. The variety of books. B. The extra services. C. The spacious rooms.

9. Why did the man go to the library last week?

A. To improve his computer skills.

B. To borrow a book on technology.

C. To give a lecture on using computers.

10. What’s the most probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends. B. Strangers. C. Family members.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. How did the speakers go to school when they were young?

A. By bike. B. On foot. C. By car.

12. What is David’s attitude toward having Johnny go to school on his own?

A. Much concerned. B. Totally disapproving. D. Fairly optimistic.

13. What do the speakers agree on?

A. That they should teach Johnny to ride.

B. That they should get Johnny a bike first.

C. That they should give Johnny chances to exercise.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Why did Marisol start posting her food forest online at first?

A. To fill up her time.

B. To document her daily life.

C. To connect with other gardeners.

15. Why does Marisol recommend beginners to start with herbs?

A. They need no care at all.

B. They don’t attract insects.

C. They are easy to grow well.

16. What is difficult for Marisol to grow?

A. Strawberries. B. Cabbage. C. Nuts.

17. What is Marisol’s main advice for someone starting a food forest?

A. Have a variety of plants. B. Grow useful plants only. C. Plan it thoughtfully.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. How did the couple keep in touch with the speaker about Benny?

A. They often made video calls.

B. They shared Benny’s photos frequently.

C. They took Benny there for training regularly.

19. What does the speaker learn from his experience?

A. The value of pets in life.

B. The power of story-telling.

C. The importance of volunteering.

20. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

A. People who wish to join the team.

B. People who wants to adopt dogs.

C. People who plan to form a rescue team.

**第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）**

**第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

**England and France Tour**

**PRIVATE CAR / MINIBUS — 5 DAYS**

**ABOUT THE TOUR**

Your guide will take you on a 3-hour panoramic tour of London upon airport pickup.

The following day, enjoy visits inside three of the major sights such as Buckingham Palace, St Paul’s Cathedral, the Horse Guards, Tower Bridge, and the Tower of London. Or for regular visitors explore the lesser-known sights such as Shakespeare’s Globe, Churchill’s Cabinet War Rooms, or Notting Hill.

On your third day your guide will drive you to Bath, a fascinating World Heritage City. Visit also 5,000-year-old Stonehenge before returning to London.

The next day, travel by Eurostar to the heart of Paris. See many of this city’s main sights, such as the Jardin du Luxembourg and Avenue des Champs-Elysces. Visit The Notre Dame Cathedral representing the height of the perfect French Gothic architecture, and The Conciergerie where Marie Antoinette was imprisoned.

On the last day, leave Paris for a 12 -hour day trip to Normandy. Your guide will customize the tour to show you the D-Day beaches, memorials and World War II cemeteries. See, for example, Pegasus Bridge, Arromanches with Mulberry Harbour and its sea front war museum, and continue on to Omaha beach, the impressive American cemetery and Pointe du Hoc before returning to Paris.

The tour concludes with drop-off at a Paris airport or train station or hotel with optional Eurostar return to London.

**PRICE INCLUDES**

A qualified guide just for your party for each guided tour, private vehicle, entrance fees, and accommodation but not parking or meals, plus a one-way Eurostar ticket from London to Paris in standard class.

21. When can tourists visit some of London’s main attractions?

A. On Day 1. B. On Day 2. C. On Day 3. D. On Day 4.

22. Which location is associated with World War II?

A. Pegasus Bridge. B. The Conciergerie.

C. The Notre Dame Cathedral. D. The Jardin du Luxembourg.

23. What expense is NOT included in the tour price?

A. The tour guide. B. The entrance fees.

C. The London hotels. D. The return journey from Paris.

**B**

One man’s trash is another man’s treasure. It is absolutely the case in Turkey where garbage collectors started collecting books that have been thrown away and ended up opening a library.

It started when garbage man Durson Ipek found a bag of abandoned books when he was working and then it snowballed from there. Ipek and other garbage men started gathering the books they found on the streets that were ready for landfills (垃圾填埋地) and as their collection started to grow, so did word of mouth. Soon, local residents started donating books directly. The library was initially available only to the garbage employees and their families to use but as the collection grew, so did public interest. In the end, the library was opened to the public in 2017.

“On the one hand, there were those who were leaving these books on the streets. On the other hand, others were looking for these books,” Ankaya mayor Alper Tasdelen told CNN, “We started to discuss the idea of creating a library from these books. When everyone supported it, this project happened.”

All the books that are found are sorted and checked for condition. If they pass, they go on the shelves. Today, the library has over 6,000 books that range from fiction to nonfiction and there’s a very popular children’s section that even has a collection of comic books. An entire section is devoted to scientific research and there are also books available in English and French. The collection has grown so large that the library loans books to schools and educational programs.

“Village school teachers from all over Turkey are requesting books,” Tasdelen told CNN. The government has to hire a full-time employee to manage the library.

This library is incredibly popular. It is frequently filled with the children of the city’s workers and students from nearby schools. There is a waiting room set up for readers and chessboards for the people who visit the library. You can even enjoy a cup of tea in the waiting room.

24. What can we infer from paragraph 2?

A. Every citizen was accessible to the library at the beginning.

B. The collection of abandoned books drew few people’s attention.

C. The abandoned books would have gone to waste without the garbage men.

D. Local residents made little contribution to the collection of abandoned books.

25. What do we know about the library of abandoned books?

A. It features books of scientific research.

B. It has an entire section of books in English and French.

C. Schools and educational programs have access to the books.

D. Books need to be sorted and checked for condition before being donated.

26. Why does the government have to hire a full-time employee?

A. To make sure that the books in the library won’t be stolen.

B. To advertise the library to more Turkish villages.

C. To meet the demands from educational programs.

D. To help arrange donated books in the correct order.

27. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. Popularity of the library of abandoned books in Turkey.

B. Reasons why the library of abandoned books was founded.

C. Benefits of the library of abandoned books to Turkish citizens.

D. People’s high demand for books on the library of abandoned books.

**C**

There’s an intrinsic (固有的) desire amongst most people to explore our planet. There’s this sense in modern society that somehow we will find a better existence or we’ll find happiness by going on holiday. I think we’ve almost been conditioned to become tourists, to the extent that a lot of people engage in tourism without actually considering why they’re doing so.

There are plenty of people who will go to the same place every year, because they’re comfortable and familiar with it. People are experiencing less and less the places they are at. They might be there in body, but not necessarily in mind, because a lot of people are constantly thinking: “How am I going to present myself to my social media group back home through my posts on Facebook or Instagram?”

But this is just one side of the problem. On the other side, our travel has taken a toll on the environment. It is reported that the carbon emission from air travel accounted for 2.5% of global emissions in 2019, and this figure may triple (增值三倍) by 2050.

I admit that there has been a considerable increase in people’s awareness about the environment. And some people say that this can eventually lead to a shift in our behavior as tourists. However, I can’t share their optimism. A lot of research has been done into the extent to which tourists are willing to adapt their behavior. And even those people who regularly consume or behave in an environmentally friendly fashion actually temporarily forget their environmental commitments, and behave like normal tourists. They do suffer some kind of eco-guilt, but nevertheless they continue to travel, and they continue to fly.

I’m old enough to remember when tourism was just the summer holiday, and you would look forward to those two weeks a year when you would go on holiday. It was special and meaningful, but nowadays it is so easy to travel. Travel is now seen as a right, not as a privilege. However, to some extent, I hope there will be a significant rise in the cost of travel, or at least in air travel. In my opinion, only in this way can people realize the value of travel experience and really enjoy it. Also, only in this way can many problems arising with the development of tourism be properly solved.

28. What is the problem with most tourists according to the author?

A. They don’t care about our planet at all.

B. They post too many photos on social media.

C. They can hardly find the right place to explore.

D. They fail to have a meaningful traveling experience.

29. What does the underline part “taken a toll on” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Improved. B. Damaged. C. Saved. D. Shaped.

30. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

A. Tourists can hardly be affected by environmental awareness.

B. Tourists are unaware of the effect of their behavior.

C. Tourists’ environmental awareness has been increased.

D. Tourists find it hard to travel without harming the environment.

31. Why does the author hope airline tickets will be more expensive?

A. To limit the development of tourism.

B. To create a sense of equality in society.

C. To help people value their travelling experience.

D. To make people less excited about travelling.

**D**

When I began to learn Chinese, I pursued what many around me saw as an unconventional strategy. Instead of painstakingly writing out characters and practising sentence order, I set out to make as much of a fool of myself as possible. I spoke my mistake-ridden Chinese with friends, annoyed teachers with bad jokes and punished my ears with native music and podcasts. It wasn’t perfect, but it was enough to interview people and read short news articles in just a year.

Organizational psychologist Adam Grant neatly sums up this method alongside other systems and qualities in his new book. “Being a creature of discomfort,” Grant writes, “can unlock hidden potential in many different types of learning.” This is just one character skill the Wharton professor believes can unlock an individual’s potential to do greater things than their background or experience might suggest. This is essential for more than learning a skill or a language; this is what he says takes individuals to the pinnacle (顶峰) of their industry.

Grant writes that universities and companies should also take more steps to recognize potential, and where an individual has overcome adversities like growing up in poverty. This quantifying the unquantifiable could be done, he suggests, by looking at the rate of change of a student’s grades as well as the final score.

The example of Mexican-American José Hernández comes to mind. The astronaut attained his dream of joining NASA after being rejected countless times by a system that did not take into account his different experiences working as a farm labourer when he was young and overcoming struggles.

Systems, therefore, need to evolve and change to find the best people. This is also a key message in the book: Improve the pipelines so that better people come up in the future.

32. What did the author do to learn Chinese initially?

 A. He read the latest news stories. B. He wrote out characters carefully.

 C. He did sentence order exercises regularly. D. He spoke the language regardless of errors.

33. What might lead one to remarkable success according to Grant?

A. Keeping comfortable relationships. B. Obtaining relevant work experience.

C. Having a strong educational background. D. Putting oneself in uncomfortable situations.

34. What does Grant expects schools to do?

A. Prioritize students’ social skills. B. Focus on students’ final assessment results.

C. Track the progress of students’ performance. D. Ask students to learn from great individuals.

35. What might be the title for Grant’s new book?

A. Breaking Through Rejections: You Are Your Own Boss

B. Hidden Potential: The Science of Achieving Greater Things

C. Path to Success: Breaking Restrictions for Personal Growth

D. From Poverty to Pinnacle: Redefining Success Through Strategies

**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。

In modern society, many retired people are lonely, isolated and lack purpose while many young people have their own problems. 36 Or they may wish to live independently but be unable to pay the high rents in their area.

 37 It involves bringing older and younger people together for mutual (互相的). After all, “the aged” represent a huge untapped (未被利用的) resource: they include retired engineers, doctors, teachers and business people with years of experience and expertise. 38

In some projects, retired people help out in primary schools, to hear children read and offer them individual support. Similar projects are run in secondary schools and even universities. Other projects involve sending children and teenagers into old people’s homes on a regular basis to teach them “digital skills”, to entertain them or simply befriend them and listen to their stories and advice. 39 The students can either live rent-free in exchange for household chores (家务杂活) and support for the homeowner, or they can pay a reduced rent in exchange for chatting with the older person regularly and keeping an eye on their health and well-being.

 Intergenerational volunteering projects have had a truly significant impact on both sides. By bringing together people of different generations and socioeconomic backgrounds, they have built trust, respect and friendship. 40

A. These are essential for the fabric of society.

B. Studies have shown that retired people can still contribute to society.

C. Intergenerational volunteering can provide a solution to these problems.

D. Volunteering may even help young people discover a new interest or passion for life.

E. They may face the challenge of finding a job without work experience or practical skills.

F. Young people, too, have valuable skills to share, most obviously their up-to-date knowledge of technology.

G. Elsewhere, there are projects that match university students with wealthy elderly people who have spare rooms.

**第三部分 语言运用 （共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 （共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）**

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

“Smooth sailing never made a skilled sailor.” —FDR

When I think of the toughest moments of my life, many have turned out to be 41 in disguise. The most severe one was being pretty much kicked out of my Ph.D. program at the University of Georgia in 2016, after I 42 all my jobs in California, even sacrificing my intern license (实习医生执照). The program in Georgia turned out to not be the right 43 for me despite my best efforts. I mainly went because they offered to 44 my tuition, but I didn’t examine the program carefully enough.

The whole year was riddled with exhaustion, anxiety, insecurity, fear and exclusion. I was in therapy myself for most of the year to cope, and the only thing that made it 45 was a lot of support from my family and friends. I was utterly 46 when I went back home; it felt like my 47 was over.

Fast forward to today, 48 , and I can see that getting driven out of the Georgia program was one of the best things that ever happened to me. As the saying goes, “Fate loves irony.” I thank all my professors in perpetuity for making me see what I couldn’t back then: I’d 49 in the right program. In 2017, when I 50 to a doctoral program in San Diego, I began to succeed and now my business and career are doing exceptionally well.

Looking back, I am deeply grateful I 51 up in San Diego and happy that I didn’t stay in Georgia. Ironically, the research and writing training from the University of Georgia 52 me develop my academic, professional, and personal writing. In short, I worked hard in Georgia and it 53 ; the learning and growth I experienced were 54 .

As my personal example demonstrates, life is a total rollercoaster; what seems like good or bad news now can turn out to be the 55 in the future.

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|  41. A. innovations | B. motivations | C. blessings | D. challenges |
|  42. A. took |  B. quit |  C. completed |  D. considered |
|  43. A. fit |  B. time |  C. tip |  D. example |
|  44. A. contain |  B. charge |  C. fill |  D. cover |
|  45. A. familiar |  B. tolerate |  C. splendid |  D. flexible |
|  46. A. relaxed |  B. depressed |  C. confident |  D. calm |
|  47. A. trip |  B. degree |  C. position |  D. career |
|  48. A. otherwise |  B. therefore |  C. instead |  D. however |
|  49. A. shake |  B. stop |  C. flower |  D. wander |
|  50. A. transferred |  B. appealed |  C. referred |  D. led |
|  51. A. wound |  B. turned |  C. gave |  D. stayed |
|  52. A. expected |  B. forbade |  C. helped |  D. warned |
|  53. A. came about |  B. faded away |  C. paid off |  D. settled down |
|  54. A. ordinary |  B. unparalleled |  C. awful |  D. casual |
|  55. A. opposite |  B. unknown |  C. best |  D. natural |

**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。

DeepSeek, a remarkable Chinese - made AI, has recently burst into the global spotlight. It 56 (develop) by a group of talented Chinese researchers with the aim of 57 (advance) artificial intelligence technology.

What makes DeepSeek stand out is its powerful capabilities. It can handle a wide range of tasks, from natural language processing to image recognition. In natural language processing, it can generate high - quality text, answer complex questions accurately, 58 even engage in intelligent conversations. When it comes to image recognition, it can identify various objects and scenes with impressive precision.

The success of DeepSeek is not 59 (accident). It benefits from the continuous investment in AI research in China and 60 rich talent pool in this field. The researchers behind DeepSeek 61 (make) numerous efforts to improve its algorithms and performance. They have also incorporated the latest technology 62 (breakthrough) into the development process.

Moreover, DeepSeek has found application in many industries. In the medical field, it can assist doctors 63 diagnosing diseases by analyzing medical images and patient data. In the education sector, it can provide 64 (personalize) learning resources for students. In the business world, it can help companies with market analysis and customer service.

 65 DeepSeek continues to gain popularity, it is playing an increasingly important role in promoting international cooperation in the AI field. It shows the world the remarkable achievements of Chinese AI technology and boosts the confidence of the Chinese scientific community.

**第四部分 写作 （共两节；满分40分）**

**第一节 （满分15分）**

上周五你校举行了辩题为“AI创作是否具有艺术价值？”的辩论比赛，请你给校英语报Campus Life专栏投稿，内容包括：

1. 比赛情况；

2. 你的观点和理由。

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| Does AI Creation Have Artistic Value? |

**第二节 （满分25分）**

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

It all started when my dad brought home a very big surprise — which was actually a very little surprise. “Ta-da!” he announced pulling a sheet off a cage, magician-style. “Meet Mr. Nibbles!”

“A hamster(仓鼠)!” I cheered.

“He’s so cute,” said Tex. “Hello, Mr. Nibbles, I already love you so much.” Tex whispered.

Seeing how we reacted, dad smiled, “Well, congratulations, Mr. Nibbles. You have found yourself a new home!”

It took a few weeks for our fuzzy (毛茸茸的) friend to get comfortable. At first he poked (探出) his head out of his cage only to take a sip of water and fill his cheeks with food. But once he got settled in, he was happy and playful. He sometimes slid away from the cage, and even begged for food, making a hissing (嘶嘶声的) sound as if saying thanks. Having Mr. Nibble 's around made our summer much more fun.

Before we knew it, it was time to go back to school. I was excited to see friends I hadn’t seen in a really long time, but, to be honest, I was also nervous about all the new stuff. That’s why I made sure I was extra prepared. My plan was to wake up early, put on my carefully laid-out clothes, eat my carefully chosen breakfast, and place my thought-out lunch in my carefully arranged backpack. Then I’d ride my carefully cleaned bike to school and enter my brand-new classroom. Hopefully, preparing ahead of time could make me feel calmer going into the back-to-school day!

Everything went according to plan — until, well, it didn't My new teacher, Mr. Jax, who seemed very serious, started out by going over the class rules. Then he asked each of us to say a quick something about our summer vacation. Most kids seemed pretty shy after being apart for a while and said only a few words. Soon it would be my turn.

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| Paragraph 1:*Suddenly I heard a familiar hissing sound coming from my backpack.*Paragraph 2:*Now everybody was looking at me!* |

**参 考 答 案**

第二部分

第一节

‌21. B 根据第二段行程描述，第二天（Day 2）安排游客参观伦敦的主要景点，如白金汉宫、圣保罗大教堂、伦敦塔桥和伦敦塔。其他日期涉及郊区游览或前往其他城市。

‌22. A 根据第五段诺曼底行程中提到的‌Pegasus Bridge‌是二战期间盟军D-Day登陆的重要目标，与二战直接相关。

‌23. D 根据第六段和第七段，费用包含单程欧洲之星票（伦敦→巴黎）、住宿、门票和导游服务，但明确说明“从巴黎返回伦敦的欧洲之星车票需额外选择”（optional）

‌24. C第二段提到，垃圾工人收集本要被送往填埋场的书籍（books...ready for landfills），并逐渐积累成图书馆。若没有他们的行动，这些书会被丢弃，因此选项C正确。A错误：最初图书馆仅对垃圾员工及其家人开放（initially available only to garbage employees and their families）。B错误：收集的书籍引起口口相传（word of mouth）和公众兴趣（public interest），说明关注度逐渐增加。D错误：当地居民后来主动捐赠书籍（local residents started donating books directly）。

‌25. C文章明确提到图书馆向学校和教育项目出借书籍（loans books to schools and educational programs），因此选项C正确。‌排除其他选项‌：A错误：科学书籍是图书馆的一部分（section is devoted to scientific research），但并非主要特色。B错误：英语和法语书籍存在，但“整个分区”表述不准确（also have books in English and French）。D错误：书籍在入库前需分类检查（... sorted and checked for condition. If they pass, they go on the shelves.），而非捐赠前。

26. C原文指出“全土耳其的乡村教师都在申请书籍”，政府雇佣全职员工是为了管理激增的借阅需求（C选项）。D选项（整理书籍）是部分职责，但直接原因是应对教育需求。

‌27. A全文围绕图书馆的创建过程、书籍来源、公众参与及其广泛影响展开，重点强调其受欢迎程度（如“incredibly popular”“filled with children and students”），选项A最全面。‌排除其他选项‌：B仅涉及建馆原因，C、D仅为部分细节。

‌28. D作者指出，现代游客虽然“身体”在旅行地，但“心思”未必在（They might be there in body, but not necessarily in mind）。人们过度关注通过社交媒体展示自我（How am I going to present myself to my social media group...），导致对旅行本身的体验感减弱。选项D准确概括了这一问题：旅行体验缺乏意义。

‌29. B上下文提到航空碳排放占全球排放的2.5%（2019年），且2050年可能翻三倍。结合“旅行对环境的影响”这一主题，“take a toll on”应表示“对...造成损害”。选项B（Damaged）符合语境，强调旅行对环境的负面影响。

‌30. A作者承认环保意识有所提升（increase in people’s awareness），但实际行为未改变（temporarily forget their environmental commitments）。即使有环保意识的人仍会继续旅行、飞行（they continue to travel, and they continue to fly）。因此，环保意识对游客行为的实际影响有限，选项A正确。

‌31. C作者明确表示，提高旅行成本（如机票价格）能让人们意识到旅行的价值（realize the value of travel experience），并解决旅游业发展中的问题（problems arising with the development of tourism）。选项C直接对应这一意图。

32. D题干意思是“作者最初做了什么来学习中文”。 根据第一段第一行I painstakingly writing out characters and practising sentence order, I set out to make as much of a fool of myself as possible. I spoke my mistake-ridden Chinese with friends, annoyed teachers with bad jokes and punished my ears with native music and podcasts.（我煞费苦心地写出汉字，练习句子顺序，我着手去尽可能地出丑。我和朋友们说着充满错误的汉语，用糟糕的笑话惹恼老师，用本土音乐和播客惩罚我的耳朵）可知，作者不顾错误地多说。结合选项，A选项的意思是他读最新的故事；B选项的意思是他仔细地写出汉字；C选项的意思是他经常做句子顺序练习；D选项的意思是不顾错误地多说，可知本题正确答案为D。

33. D 定位到第二段Being a creature of discomfort, Grant writes, can unlock hidden potential in many different types of learning. This is just one character skill the Wharton professor believes can unlock an individual’s potential to do greater things，可知处于不舒服的状态能释放隐藏潜力，有助于取得更大成就。

34. C定位到第三段Grant writes that universities and companies should also take more steps to recognize potential, and where an individual has overcome adversities like growing up in poverty. This quantifying the unquantifiable could be done, he suggests, by looking at the rate of change of a student’s grades as well as the final score，即Grant认为学校应更多地认可学生潜力，可通过看学生成绩变化率和最终成绩来量化不可量化的东西，也就是追踪学生进步。

35. B文章围绕Grant提出的走出舒适区能释放潜力，以及学校和公司应认可潜力等内容展开，核心是隐藏潜力和取得更大成就。

原文链接

<https://www-ft-com.ezp-prod1.hul.harvard.edu/content/93f312b0-3ae6-45f3-919a-81fcfbff3e19>

第二节

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了代际志愿服务的目标以及优点。

36. E根据上文In modern society, many retired people are lonely and lack life purpose while many young people have their own problems.（在现代社会，许多退休的人孤独，缺乏生活目标，而许多年轻人有自己的问题）可知，本句承接上文，说明年轻人所遇到的问题，E选项中They指代上文young people。故E选项他们可能面临找一份没有工作经验或实际技能的工作的挑战符合语境，故选E。

37. C根据后文It involves bringing older and younger people together for mutual support. After all, “the aged” represent a huge untapped resource: they include retired engineers, doctors, teachers and business people with years of experience and expertise.（它包括把老年人和年轻人聚集在一起互相支持。毕竟，老年人代表着巨大的未使用资源：他们包括退休的工程师、医生、教师和有多年经验的商界人士）可知，本段主要介绍了一个解决问题的方案所包含的内容，以及这种解决方案背后的优势所在。故C选项代际志愿服务可以为这些问题提供解决方案符合语境，故选C。

38. F 根据上文It involves bringing older and younger people together for mutual support. After all, old people represent a huge untapped resource: they include retired engineers, doctors, teachers and business people with years of experience and expertise.（它包括把老年人和年轻人聚集在一起互相支持。毕竟，老年人代表着巨大的未使用资源：他们包括退休的工程师、医生、教师和有多年经验的商界人士）可知，上文提到了把老年人和年轻人聚集在一起，且分析了老年人的优势，推测本句是在分析年轻人的优势。故F选项年轻人也有宝贵的技能可以分享，最明显的是他们最新的技术知识符合语境，故选F。

39. G根据后文The students can either live rent-free in exchange for household chores （家务杂活） and support for the homeowner, or they can pay a reduced rent in exchange for chatting with the older person regularly and keeping an eye on their health and well-being.（学生们可以选择免房租的生活，以换取家务和对房主的支持，或者他们可以减少租金，以换取定期与老人聊天并关注他们的健康和福祉）可知，后文提到了学生通过和老人聊天来换取免房租的生活，即将大学生和有空余房间的老人配在一起。故G选项在其他地方，有一些项目将大学生与有空余房间的富有老人配对符合语境，故选G。

40. A根据上文Intergenerational volunteering projects have had a truly significant impact on both sides. By bringing together people of different generations and socioeconomic backgrounds, they have built trust, respect and friendship.（代际志愿服务项目对双方都产生了重大影响。通过将不同世代和不同社会经济背景的人聚集在一起，他们建立了信任、尊重和友谊）可知，上文提到代际志愿服务项目把不同世代和不同社会经济背景的人聚集在一起，本句为最后一段，说明这一优点所产生的影响，A选项中These指代上文they have built trust, respect and friendship，故A选项这些对社会结构不可或缺符合语境，故选A。

第三部分

第一节

41. C. 根据下文作者被乔治亚大学博士项目淘汰后反而迎来更好发展可知，生活中艰难时刻往往是伪装的“幸事”。所以此处填blessings，表示“祝福；幸事”。

42. B 从后文even sacrificing my intern license可知作者做出了很大牺牲，结合语境这里是说辞去了在加利福尼亚的所有工作。“quit”有“辞职；放弃”的意思，符合文意，故填“quit”。

43. A 由despite my best efforts可知，尽管作者尽力了，但乔治亚的这个项目并不适合他。“the right fit for sb.”表示“对某人合适的选择；与某人匹配的事物”，所以填“fit”。

44. D 根据常识，cover one’s tuition是固定表达，意为“支付某人的学费”。这里说作者主要是因为这个项目提供学费资助才去的，故填“cover”。

45. B 前文提到这一年充满了疲惫、焦虑等负面情绪，作者接受治疗来应对，而后文说家人和朋友给予了很多支持，结合语境可知是这些支持让这一切变得“可以忍受”。“tolerable”意为“可忍受的”，符合题意，所以填“tolerable”。

46. B 前文描述了作者在乔治亚项目中的糟糕经历，当他回到家时，整个人心理处于一种糟糕状态。“depressed”表示“抑郁的，沮丧的”，符合此时作者的心境，故填“depressed”。

47. D从上下文来看，作者的学业和职业发展遇到重大挫折，回到家时感觉自己的“职业生涯”结束了。“career”意为“职业；生涯”，符合文意，所以填“career”。

48. D 前文作者描述了被乔治亚项目淘汰时的糟糕状态，后文说这是发生在自己身上最好的事情之一，前后形成转折关系。“however”表示“然而”，用于引出与前文相反的观点，故填“however”。

49. C 根据后文作者在圣地亚哥的博士项目中取得成功，可知这里是说如果在合适的项目中，自己会蓬勃发展。“flower”意为“开花；兴旺”，符合语境，所以填“flower”。

50. A 从作者离开乔治亚大学到圣地亚哥的博士项目，可知是“转学”到了圣地亚哥的项目。“transfer to”表示“转到；转移到”，故填“transferred”。

51. A 作者回首过去，非常感激自己最终来到了圣地亚哥并在这里成功地完成了自己的职业生涯，很高兴自己没有留在乔治亚州。“wind up”指“完成，终结，结束”符合语境，故填“wound”。

52. C 结合语境，乔治亚大学的研究和写作训练对作者发展学术、职业和个人写作有帮助。“help sb. to do sth.”表示“帮助某人做某事”，所以填“helped”。

53. C 前文说作者在乔治亚努力学习，后文提到他有了学习和成长，说明努力有了回报。“pay off”表示“取得成功；得到回报”，符合文意，故填“paid off”。

54. B 作者在乔治亚经历的学习和成长是非常棒的，对他的人生和职业生涯产生了积极的影响。“unparalleled”意为“无与伦比的”，强调这种经历的重要性，所以填“unparalleled”。

55. A 前文提到生活像过山车，现在看似好或坏的消息，未来可能会变成相反的情况。“opposite”表示“相反的事物”，符合语境，故填“opposite”。

原文链接

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/mindfulness-insights/202309/embracing-lifes-hardest-moments-as-learning-opportunities>

**第二节**

56. was developed 57. advanced 58. and 59. accidental 60. the

61. have made 62. breakthroughs 63. in 64. personalized 65. As

**第四部分**

**第一节**

Our school hosted a lively debate on the topic of whether artificial intelligence can create art last Friday.

The affirmative team highlighted examples of AI-generated art shown in galleries and sold at auctions, arguing that AI can not only imitate human styles but also innovate with new forms. The negative team countered that AI lacks the human emotion and creativity essential to true art, emphasizing that AI relies on algorithms and data, unable to truly

understand or express the human experience. Finally, the judges declared the affirmative team victorious, recognizing their strong arguments and evidence.

From my point of view, true artistic value lies in human intention while AI art ‌demonstrates technical brilliance‌. Art reflects personal struggles and cultural identity which AI lacks. However, AI can ‌inspire creativity‌ by offering new tools. Let humans remain the heart of art, with AI as a collaborative partner.

**第二节**

*Suddenly I heard a familiar hissing sound coming from my backpack*. Was it the sound of my hamster? I unzipped my backpack — and very quickly zipped it back up again. There he was! What if he wasn’t OK? What if I got into trouble when the teacher found out? My heart started beating super fast. This was definitely not how my first day back at school was supposed to go! Just then, Mr Jax asked me, “Arizona, are you all right? Would you like to share?”

*Now everybody was looking at me*! Taking some low, slow breaths, I began to talk about my summer with Mr. Nibbles and explained what was going on. After hearing me out, Mr. Jax said softly, “Why don’t you introduce Mr. Nibbles to us all?” His words were met with cheers and applause from my classmates. Gingerly, I cupped the little playful creature out of my backpack. All kids gathered around, petting our fuzzy friend, talking and laughing. That’s how my back-to-school day turned out.

(164 words)

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者在开学第一天无意间把假期玩伴小仓鼠带到学校并在课堂上与同学们分享的有趣经历。

【详解】

1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“突然，我听到一个熟悉的嘶嘶声从我的背包里传来。”可知，第一段可描写作者发现小仓鼠在书包里并感到十分紧张。

②由第二段首句内容“现在每个人都在看着我！”可知，第二段可描写作者与同学们分享小仓鼠在假期给自己带来的快乐，并和老师解释它现在就在书包里，以及在老师的鼓励下，作者把小仓鼠拿出来与大家见面。

2.续写线索：听到书包里有嘶嘶声——发现仓鼠在书包里——紧张不安——老师催促——分享并解释——小仓鼠与大家见面

3.词汇激活

行为类

①陷入麻烦：get into trouble / be in a spot

②聚集：gather around /get together

情绪类

①紧张：my heart started beating super fast /be nervous

②柔声地：softly / gently

【点睛】

[高分句型1]. Taking some low, slow breaths, I began to talk about my summer with Mr. Nibbles and explained what was going on.（运用了现在分词作状语）

[高分句型2]. That’s how my back-to-school day turned out.（运用了how引导的表语从句）