绝密★启用前

**2023-2024学年第一学期天域全国名校协作体联考**

**英语**

注意事项：

1．本卷共8页满分150分，考试时间120分钟．

2．答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号并填涂相应数字。

3．所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试题卷上无效。

4．考试结束后，只需上交答题纸。

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。

例：How much is the shirt？

A.£ 19.15.

B.£9.18.

C.£9.15.

答案是C.

1.How old is the woman now?

A.20 years old.

B.45 years old.

C.65 years old.

2.Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A.At home.

B.At a hospital.

C.At a drugstore.

3.What is the man most satisfied with about the new job?

A.The location.

B.The pay.

C.The vacation time.

4.What time of day is it now?

A.Morning.

B.Afternoon.

C.Evening.

5.What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A.Interviewer and interviewee.

B.Boss and secretary.

C.Host and guest.

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．What does Amanda want to do？

A.Send a card.

B.Make a call.

C.Hold a party.

7.What is John doing?

A.Giving an explanation.

B.Sharing an experience.

C.Making an apology.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题．

8.Why is the woman going to Greece?

A.To visit a famous park.

B.To attend university.

C.To see her family.

9.How can the man be best described?

A.A professional tour guide.

B.A helpful travel partner.

C.A friendly stranger.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10.How is the woman probably feeling?

A.Upset.

B.Confident.

C.Satisfied.

11.Which part of the woman's car is broken this time?

A.Its window.

B.Its engine.

C.Its door.

12.What does the man suggest the woman do?

A.Do some research online.

B.Find cheaper service.

C.Buy a Ford car.

第9段材料，回答第13至16题．

13.What is the man doing?

A.Cooking.

B.Exercising.

C.Preparing for a meeting.

14. How does the woman sound after learning the man's weight loss?

A.Serious.

B.Surprised.

C.Happy.

15.How does the man get to work now?

A.By train.

B.By bus.

C.By bike.

16.What will the man do to help the woman?

A.Make salads for her.

B.Go jogging with her.

C.Lend a book to her.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17.Who is the speaker?

A.A social psychologist

B.A TV host

C.A publisher

18.What is David Clinton doing?

A.Introducing a speaker.

B.Conducting a class.

C.Recommending a book.

19.What is Professor Putnum's book about?

A.Tips for escaping unhappiness.

B.Benefits of painful experiences.

C.Ways to develop reading ability.

20.What is Professor Putnum going to do next?

A.Discuss his plans.

B.Share his stories.

C.Explain his views.

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

Camping tips: Which overnight wilderness experience is right for you?

If you're an experienced backpacker, read no further. This article is for camping cookies, those who have never slept beneath the stars or haven't pitched a tent since their youth but are seriously thinking about overnighting in the wilderness.

Car camping

At its most basic, car camping involves packing a tent, sleeping bag, fold-up chair, cooler and camp stove into your vehicle and staying at a drive-up campground. Nearly every national park, and many state and county parks and private facilities, offer drive-up campgrounds with restrooms, potable water, fire rings or pits, and maybe even hot showers. So there are lots of choices.

The downside of car camping is the fact that these campgrounds are often packed with other campers. Not a lot of privacy, they can be noisy, and possibly hinder your quest of communing with nature.

Backpacking

No vehicle required; just your feet and a good pair of hiking boots or shoes to get you to the next oversight

spot. A multi-day hiking trip is without doubt the most immersive way to experience the great outdoors.

Different from maybe car camping, it requires the least expense and equipment. All you really need area backpack,

sleeping bag, water bottle, small first-aid kit, enough food to last the entire travel. It can be done just about

anywhere on the planet.

Boat Camping

While this does involve owning or renting a watercraft or using a ferry or water taxi service to reach the overnight site, camping via canoe, kayak, raft or boat offers a similar get-away-from-it-all adventure as backpacking.

Experienced paddlers and boaters usually prefer to camp on their own along a secluded shoreline. But many adventure or wilderness outfitters offer guided trips that can last anywhere from a couple of days to two or three weeks. With a boat, you can sometimes camp places that not even backpackers can reach.

21.Who are the intended readers?

A.Red-blooded males

C.Blue-blooded tourists

B.White-collar staff

D.Green-hand campers

22.What can you learn from the passage?

A.Backpacking allows you to communicate with nature deeply.

B.Car camping is the most economical way to experience nature.

C.The drive-up campgrounds provide people with private environment.

D.Boat camping offers the same adventures as backpacking.

23.In which column will you find this passage?

A.Feature

B.Style

C.Travel

D.Entertainment

B

I settled into my seat on a plane to Cuba feeling frustrated. When I planned the trip, I had assumed that my Cuban partner and I would go to the field directly to collect water samples from rivers. That's how I'd done fieldwork in Namibia and Bolivia. But not in Cuba, it seemed. Five days earlier, a Cuban scientist had emailed to inform me that we would only be meeting to talk about our planned project. Sampling would happen during a later trip.

At the airport, one of my partners greeted me. We drove to the research center where he worked, and then toured every lab in the building. I met scientists, technicians, students and even the cook. I was impressed that I was introduced to each person. The lack of hierarchy（等级制度）was unlike anything I had experienced before in academia（学术界）.

The next day, we met again to brainstorm. Together, we looked at maps to plan how we were going to collect samples. Had it not been for the Cubans, I would have been unaware that the map I had left out some new reservoirs（水库）.Local involvement and knowledge were key-making me wonder what I‘’d missed working without such a team in other places.

Six months later, I flew back to Cub a and this time, we headed to the field. I was impressed again by the lengths to which my Cuban partners went to ensure that all team members were treated equally. We drove around Cub a in bright yellow minibuses, and each minibus had a mix of members at all seniority levels. In the field, all members sweated together.

On the last night of the trip, we searched for a restaurant that could seat all 14 of us at one table. When a restaurant couldn't accommodate the team without separating us, my partners insisted that we move on and find a place with a large enough table.

In 26 years as a professor, I have never been a fan of academia's hierarchy. I want everyone working with me to feel as though they are part of a team. But my Cuban partners take teamwork to another level entirely. They make it clear that all team members are valued, that everyone is equal, and that true team work makes for better science.

24.Why did the author feel frustrated in paragraph 1?

A.He was asked to host a meeting in Cuba.

B.He was told to change his planned project.

C. He couldn't do his work in his usual way in Cuba.

D.He spent a long time waiting for his plane to Cuba.

25.What was wrong with the author's map?

A.It was torn up.

C.It was too old to read.

B.It was outdated.

D.It was about another water area.

26.What can prove that the Cuban team didn't have hierarchy?

A.They drove minibuses to the field.

C.They worked in different groups.

B.They were friendly to the author.

D.They had dinner at one table.

27.Which of the following can be a suitable title for the text?

A.A fruitful trip in Cuba

C.Respect seniors in the team.

B.Impressed by a Cuban team

D.You'll never know until you try

C

"I like pigs," Winston Churchill supposedly once said." Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals." Whether Churchill's contemporary George Orwell also liked pigs is less clear. But he, too, surely saw something i them that was lacking in many domestic（驯养的）animals，for it was they who ended up running the show in his novel, Animal Farm. Pigs, then, are intelligent social creatures.

And,like all animals,they sometimes fight. Some pigs tend to be attackers; others tend to be victims.Who is what depends largely on weight. Among pigs, pounds mean power. The attacker might bite,kick or push the victim. Most conflicts end in seconds, but some last a minute or two.

In most animal species fights would be like that. However, many of the conflicts among pigs Dr Norscia, a biologist,observed had interested parties beyond the fighters. He therefore wanted to understand the role of these bystanders in solving conflicts-and what this says about pigs＇cognitive（认知的）abilities.

Since there was usually not enough time for a bystander pig to become involved in the heat of a conflict, though this did occur,Dr Norscia looked at what happened in the three minutes immediately following a fight. Sometimes,he found, the fighters reconciled with each other on their own. The more distantly related the fighters were,the more frequentlythis happened.Dr Norscia guessed that relations between close relatives are more secure to start with, so rebuilding friendly relations rapidly is less necessary for them.

On other occasions,however, a third pig stepped in. Sometimes this bystander interacted with the attacker, which reduced the number of attacks coming after. Sometimes, the bystander interacted with the victim. This appeared to calm the victim down, for it reduced anxiety-related behavior.

Social intelligence need not, though, be entirely selfless. Pigs are more likely to step in after a conflict if they are closely related to either the attacker or the victim. This is probably an example of kin selection（亲属选择），

which favors the development of behavior.

28.Why are Churchill and Orwell mentioned at the beginning?

A.To show their preference for pigs.

B. To add some related backgrounds.

C.To introduce the topic of the text.

D.To present their attitude to animals.

29.What is special about pigs' fights?

A.They aim to show power.

C.They last a little bit longer.

B.They have audiences.

D.They happen more often.

30. What does the underlined word "reconciled" probably mean in paragraph 4?

A.Caught up.

C.Made up.

B.Kept in touch.

D.Changed in tune.

31.Which of the following reflects pigs' social intelligence?

A.Offering comfort to victim pigs.

C.Sticking to their behavior.

B.Forming special bonds with strangers.

D.Caring for others with selfless devotion.

D

In the midst of an already record-breaking heat wave, Phoenix, Arizona, set a particularly eye-popping record: the temperature only dropped to 97 degrees Fahrenheit overnight between Tuesday and Wednesday, setting an all-time record high for a nighttime low. When temperatures stay high overnight, they place a particularly heavy burden on the body, raising the risk of heat illness and death.

The U.S.-and the world-has seen a spate of extreme heat so far this year, including the planet's hottest-ever June and hottest week on record during the first week of July. Rising global temperatures from burning fossil fuels are the main driver of more frequent and more intense heat waves. And an El Niño event is also boosting global temperatures this year.

A heat dome has been in place for weeks over the U. S. Southwest and Texas, and it has fueled many heat records. Phoenix has now seen 20 days in a row with a daytime high of 110 degrees F or higher, a record that is likely to continue for several more days. A heat dome is an area of high pressure that parks over a region. High-pressure ridges, as they are also called, feature sinking air, which compresses and heats up. These ridges' typical clear skies also allow the sun's rays to beat down on the ground, further raising temperatures.

Prolonged heat extremes pose a major public health threat because heat is the number-one weather-related killer in the U. S.; it causes more human deaths than hurricanes, tornadoes and floods combined. Heat can cause dehydration, which leads the blood to thicken and makes the heart pump harder. That organ and others can be damaged by too much exposure to heat.

The soaring, triple-digit high daily temperatures grab the headlines, and they definitely are a concern-but when temperatures only drop into the 80s and 90s at night, the body doesn't get a chance to cool down. This is particularly a concern for those who lack air-conditioning, including unhoused populations. And heat is especially a health risk for the very young, the elderly and those with preexisting health conditions such as asthma and heart disease.

32.What can be inferred from the first two paragraphs?

A. Extreme temperatures can cause damage to our hearts.

B.Burning fossil fuels contributes to the hottest-ever June and July.

C. El Nino is the dominant cause of soaring global temperature.

D.The temperature at night has reached a record high in Phoenix, Arizona.

33. What is a heat dome according to the passage?

A. It's a weather phenomenon that contributes to high temperatures.

B. It's a peak that the low pressure should reach.

C.It's the damage caused by too much exposure to heat.

D. It's the extra heat trapped in the sinking air.

34.According to the passage, what's the influence high overnight temperature has on humans?

A. It is the top one killer in America.

B.Exposure to heat contributes to heart diseases.

C.Human organs might be impaired.

D.People accommodate to 80s and 90s Fahrenheit at night.

35.What's the passage mainly talking about?

A.Soaring temperatures are hitting the headlines.

C.Hot overnight temperatures threaten human health.

B.A new eye-popping overnight low record is set.

D.Global heat waves are causing concerns.

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。

If you look at a carpenter, they have a toolbox; a dentist, they have their drills. In our era and the type of work most of us are doing, we also have our tool. The tool we most need is centered around being able to give and receive feedback well. However, a recent Gallup survey found that only 26 percent of subjects strongly agree that the feedback they get is brain-friendly and useful to their work. Those numbers are pretty depressing.36 Ask micro-yes questions.

Propose your feedback by asking a question that is short but important.37\_. You can ask "I have some ideas for how we can improve things. Can I share them with you?" This micro-yes question can serve as a pacing tool. It lets the other person know that feedback is about to be given.

Give data point.

38\_. Instead of saying, "You aren't reliable," you are supposed to say, "You said you'd get that email to me by 11 a. m, and I still don't have it yet 4 p. m." The reason for that is that you want to be able to specify exactly what you want the other person to increase or diminish.

State the impact.

39\_.For example, you might say, "Because I didn't get the message, I was blocked on my work and couldn't move forward" or "I really liked how you added those stories, because it helped me grasp the concepts faster.” It gives others a sense of purpose and meaning and logic between the points.

Wrap the feedback with a question.

Great feedback givers incline to ask something like, "Well, how do you see it?" Or "This is what I'm thinking we should do, but what are your thoughts on it?". 40.Instead,try to make it a joint problem-solving situation. Now that you know this four-part approach, you can mix and match it to make it work for any difficult conversation.

A.Name exactly the difference data point makes to you.

B.Four methods can be employed to make your feedback brain-friendly.

C.It lets the brain know that feedback is actually coming.

D.Make the conversation no longer a monologue（独白）.

E.There's a mistaken tendency that we use vague, or not specific words

F.Here comes a four-part approach that you can adopt to say any difficult message well.

G.It creates a moment of buy-in for the speaker.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

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

Nicole Salgado and her family woke up due to a burst of panic knocking at the front door of their home in Avondale, Arizona. Her house was on fire, and she didn't know it. “We were all\_41\_,”Salgado said. “Then suddenly we heard banging on our door and our doorbell was going off. And we got\_42\_.”

Salgado, a mother of four, ran to check on the kids\_43\_her husband hurried to the front door. There, he found their neighbor, Carolyn Palisch, 44\_the family to leave the house. He opened the door and Carolyn said their house was on fire and told them to leave. Salgado\_45\_grabbed her kids and escaped from the burning home.

Making sure that everyone was out, they realized the full46.They were just in 47as they watched their home burning． Minutes after they escaped，the roof collapsed（坍塌）and 48＿filled their home． Firefighters said if the family had still been sleeping, they would have breathed the smoke and immediately 49

“We are so\_50\_to be alive," Salgado said. The doorbell camera\_51\_the moment Palisch saved their lives. Salgado decided to post the video to 52\_with the world what Palisch did for them. In the footage（摄像头）， Palisch is seen yelling outside the Salgado family＇s door， surrounded by smoke and flames. She 53\_to pound at the door until she is able to help the family escape. “If it weren't for her, it'd be a totally 54 story. We feel so thankful to her. Her\_55\_and commitment saved our whole family."

41.A.playing

42.A.depressed

43.A.because

44.A.instructing

45.A.instantly

46.A.potential

47.A.anger

48.A.smoke

49.A.passed out

50.A.hopeful

51.A.distinguished

52.A.communicate

53.A.happens

54.A.different

55.A.generosity

B.working

B.puzzled

B.while

B.allowing

B.abruptly

B.extent

B.shock

B.water

B.went away

B.content

B.captured

B.reward

B.pretends

B.ordinary

B.diligence

C.sleeping

C.disappointed

C.unless

C.inviting

C.gently

C.nature

C.doubt

C.dust

C.woke up

C.grateful

C.recognized

C.share

C.refuses

C.adventurous

C.integrity

D.dining

D.scared

D.though

D.alerting

D.hesitantly

D.significance

D.curiosity

D.air

D.came around

D.proud

D.froze

D.honor

D.continues

D.controversial

D.bravery

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。

Manufactured by Shanghai Guan Sheng Yuan Food, Ltd, White Rabbit Creamy Candy is milk-based, with a soft，chewy texture（口感）， 56＿is formed into cylinders（圆柱）．Each57（wrap）in a thin edible paper-like packaging made from \_58\_(stick) rice. The butter-plum flavour, characteristic of China, was also among the new flavours 59\_(add) through the years. With its low price and attractive packaging, this candy 60\_(effective) displaced foreign sweets, quickly becoming one of China's most popular items. It has become an 61\_(inspire) for many of the kids who grew up snacking on them, and exactly these people are the main reason why this sweet treat is still 62\_high demand today. Growing up in Harbin in northern China, Li remembers.

White Rabbit as being closely linked with festivities in China, but 63\_inspires Li most is the brand's evolving business philosophy. By collaborating creatively with different brands, the candies 64\_(become) even more popular globally in recent years, with reports 65\_(claim) the brand exports its candies to more than 40 countries around the world.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

假定你是李华，在新西兰的一所高中做交换生。你们小组为世界海洋日（World Oceans Day）设计的海报获一等奖，请代表你们组做经验分享，内容包括：

1．海报主题及制作过程；

2．活动感受。

注意：1．写作词数应为80个左右；2．可适当补充细节，使行文流畅。

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。

The year 2013 marked a turning point in my life. In June, my husband was offered a new Job in Ghana. Feeling that I had hit a career bottleneck as a photographer and copywriter（广告文字撰写人），I，without any hesitation， made the decision to relocate with him.

While my husband engaged in work, my visa didn't grant me the same privilege. But that's okay. I didn't know what to do anyway. I was left isolated, homesick and lacking purpose. Our new home was a bungalow near a river that cut across expansive grasslands. With few people around our home, I turned to nature, which had been a fondness of mine since childhood. Every day, I would take my camera and wander around, photographing aimlessly.

It wasn't long before September arrived, bringing the full flow of the rainy season. After one particularly bad thunderstorm，I found a finch（雀）-a poor little thing barely a month old with one wing broken-on the ground. Evidently, he had been abandoned by his flock, his nest blown from a tree. The sight was heartbreaking. He was the size of my little finger. His eyes were tightly shut and he was shuddering, too young to survive alone. I somehow felt a connection with it. Immediately I scooped him up and cautiously placed him in a cardboard box with towels, mimicking a nest, and stayed up all night researching how to care for him.

The next day, he seemed to regain some energy. He woke with his mouth open, though still too weak to let out a call. I fed him some food and chirped（叽喳）at him. To my amusement， he chirped back and even climbed into my hand. I affectionately gazed at this adorable creature， who was now boldly pecking （啄） my fingers now and then. A surge of warmth ran through me. Tenderly stroking his feathers, I chirped a lullaby, singing him to sleep. Gradually, his eyes drooped and he drifted off. I couldn't help but chuckle at the scene--as far as he was concerned, I was his mother.

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.“I will take care of you.” I murmured, making my promise to him.

Paragraph 2. At that moment, I realized that as I dedicated myself to the finch's care, something within me. changed.

绝密★考试结束前

**2023-2024学年第一学期天域全国名校协作体联考**

**高三年级英语学科 试题**

听力：1-5 BCBBA 6-10 BACCA 11-15CAABC 16-20 CBABC

阅读理解

【A答案】DAC

本文的语篇类型是应用文，主题语境为人与自然之旅游活动。

21．D细节理解题。根据第一段第二句 This article is for camping rookies，those who have never slept beneath the stars or haven't pitched a tent since their youth but are seriously thinking about overnighting in the wilderness.可知本文的目标读者是露营新手。故选D。

22．A 细节理解题。根据Backpacking下第一段第二句 A multi-day hiking trip is without doubt the most immersive way to experience the great outdoors.可知背包徒步旅行最能使人沉浸于自然。故选A。23．C推理判断题。根据文章内容可推知，文章最有可能来自旅行板块，故选C。

【B答案】CBDB

本文的语篇类型是记叙文，主题语境为人与社会之人际互动。作者讲述了他在古巴与一个古巴团队工作的经历。

24．C。细节理解题。根据第一段可知，作者没法按他以往的方式在古巴进行工作，这让他很沮丧。

25．B。细节理解题。根据第三段中的“-the map I had left out some new reservoirs”可知，作者手上的地图过时了。

26．D。推理判断题。根据文章内容可知，古巴团队中的每个成员都被平等对待，没有等级制度，一起在一张桌子上进餐就是这种体现。

27．B。文章标题题。通读全文可知，作者讲述了他在古巴工作的经历，古巴团队与其他国家完全不同的工作方式让作者感触很多，B项适合作为本文标题。

【C答案】CBCA

本文是说明文，主题语境是“人与自然”。本文介绍了Norscia 博士在对作为旁观者的猪在解决冲突中发挥的作用进行观察研究时发现猪是聪明的社会性动物。

28．C 推断题。

本题问的是“为什么开头提到丘吉尔和奥威尔”。第一段中首先提到了丘吉尔对猪的喜爱，接着又提到并不清楚奥威尔是否也喜欢猪，但他也肯定在猪的身上看到了其他家畜所缺乏的东西，因为在他的小说《动物庄园》中，正是猪最终主导了一切，并由此点出猪是聪明的社会性动物。再根据下文中提到的观察结果可知，开头提到丘吉尔和奥威尔是为了引出文章的主题。C项“为了引出文章的主题”正确。

29．B 推断题。根据第二段中的＂Some pigs．．．Who is what depends largely on weight．．．power＂表明，有些猪是攻击者，其他的往往是受害者。谁是什么角色很大程度上取决于它们的体重，体重意味着力量。这只是在说明猪发生冲突时，体重决定力量，并不是说它们的冲突是为了展示力量。A错误；根据第三段中的＂In most animal species...had interested parties beyond the fighters＂可知，和其他动物的"In m 冲突不同的是，猪之间的冲突会吸引除参与打斗者外的观众的注意，即猪在发生冲突时是有旁观者或者观众的，B正确；根据第二段中的“Most conflicts end in seconds，but some last a minute or two＂可知，大多数冲突在几秒钟内结束，但也有一些持续了一两分钟。但这只是在说就猪之间的冲突来说，有些持续的时间较长，文中并未说明是否比其他动物的冲突持续时间长，C错误；文中只提到其他动物也会像猪一样发生冲突，但并未说明猪发生冲突的频率是否比其他动物高，D错误。

30．C 理解词汇题。根据画线词下文的内容可知，两只发生冲突的猪的关系越远，这种情况发生得就越频繁。Norscia博士推测，近亲猪之间的关系从一开始就更加稳定，所以迅速重新建立友好关系对它们来说并不是那么必要。由此可推知，画线词所在句表示他发现，发生冲突的猪有时会自己和解。也就是说猪有时会自行化解冲突，重归于好。画线词的含义是“使和解，使和好”，make-up“言归于好”与之相近，故选C。

31．A 推断题。本题问的是“下列哪一项能反映出猪的社交智商”。

根据倒数第二段中的“Sometimes，the bystander interacted with the victim. This appeared to calm the victim down，for it reduced anxiety-related behavior＂可知，有时旁观者会与受害者互动，这似乎能使受害者平静下来，因为受害者减少了与焦虑相关的行为。也就是说旁观的猪会安慰受害的猪。A项“安慰受害的猪”正确。

【D答案】DACC

本文是说明文，主题语境是“人与自然”。本文介绍了全球变暖导致的夜间极高温对人类健康带来了威胁。

32．D．细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“In the midst of an already record-breaking heat wave，Phoenix， Arizona”可知一股破记录的热浪席卷 Phoenix，Arizona 以及 “setting an all-time record high for a nighttime low”可知这是史上夜晚高温的最高纪录，答案为D。

33．A．推断判断题。根据第三段第一句“A heat dome has been in place．．．”可知，持续发生数周的是某种现象；根据第三句“A heat dome is an area of high pressure that...”和最后一句的“...further raising temperatures”可知这一现象是一种停留在某一区域的高气压，会导致温度上升。综上判断，答案选A。

34．C．细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句“that organ and others can be damaged by．．．”，将“be damaged”，“被损害”，同义替换为“be impaired”，所以选C.根据第四段第一句“number-one weather-related killer”可知，A项漏掉关键词“weather-related”，错误；B项意为“高温导致心脏病”， 但根据倒数第二段倒数第二句“...makes the heart pump harder”可知，高温使血液变稠，心脏血液流通变难，两者出入太大；D项意为“夜间人们习惯了80至90华氏度的高温”，但根据最后一段第一句“but when temperatures only drop into the 80s and 90s at night, the body doesn't get a chance to cool down”可知，当温度只降到80至90华氏度的时候，身体是很难凉下来的，语义不符。

35．C．主旨大意题。文章前三段主要讲述夜间极高温现象连续出现，后两段重点讲述夜间极高温对身体健康带来的危害。所以选C。

【七选五答案】：FCEAD

这是一篇说明文，介绍如何给予和接受回馈意见；主题语境是人与社会。

36．选F。考查全文主旨。根据首段“The tool we most need is centered around being able to give and receive feedback well.（我们最需要的工具，在于如何给予和接受回馈意见。）”以及最后一段“Now that you know this four-part approach, you can mix and match it to make it work for any difficult conversation.（在认识了这个方法后，你可以任意搭配运用来应付任何棘手的对话。）”故F选项“这里有一个含四部分的方法，你可以采纳来表达任何觉得棘手信息。”符合语境。

37．选C。考查句际顺承并列关系。根据本段小标题“Ask micro-yes questions．”（问微同意问题）”和下文“It lets the other person know that feedback is about to be given.（它让其他人知道反馈即将得到。）”。可知C选项“这让大脑知道自己即将要接收到回馈的讯息。”符合语境。

38．选E。考查句际转折关系。根据后文的举例建议不要使用模糊语“不靠谱”，而是具体说出不靠谱的做法，以及本段最后一句作者提出“specify exactly what you want the other person to increase or diminish.（具体指定您希望其他人增加或减少的内容）”，可知E选项“There＇s a mistaken tendency that we use vague，or not specific words.（有一种错误的倾向，我们使用模糊的，或没有具体的词。）”符合语境。

39．选A。考查句际总分关系。根据小标题“State the impact．（陈述影响）”以及随后的例证中“Because I didn’t get the message， I was blocked on my work and couldn’t move forward（因为我没有收到这个信息，所以我的工作被屏蔽了，无法继续前进。）”可知本题选A“准确地说出确切点对您造成的影响。”既能诠释标题也能概括本段大意，符合语境。

40．选D考查句际转折关系。后文“Instead，try to make it a joint problem-solving situation．（相反，试着让它成为一个共同解决问题的局势）”表明选项D “Make the conversation no longer a monologue.（让对话不是一个独白）”是作者反对的情境，符合语境，故选D。

完形填空：CDBDA

BBAAC BCDAD

本篇讲述了Nicole Salgado家里着火，邻居们不顾危险救助他们的故事。

41．C。下文 No one was wearing socks or shoes except her oldest child．没有穿袜子鞋子得出答案。

42．D。上文的panic，on fire 可以给出提示。

43．B。根据前文语境，可知夫妻二人同时做出反应。

44．D。alert 警示；提醒；

45．A。上下文可以得出。

46．B。此句为本段第一句，是本段的核心句。从下文的描述可以看出，火灾的严重程度（full extent）。extent n.程度。potential可能性；nature 本性、本质； significance 重要性。

47．B。看到大火燃烧，所以in shock．感到震惊。

48．A。从上下文可以看出，伴随火灾的是烟雾。

49．A。pass out 晕过去；come around改变心态、改变观点。

50．C。感激他们的舍命救助。

51．B。capture 及时拍到；迅速捕捉；distinguish 区分；recognized分辨；freeze 定格。

52．C。与大家分享这个感人的事迹。

53．D。不顾个人危险继续救人。

54．A。因为如果没人及时提醒，可能就是丧生了。

55．D。根据上文，Salgado一家获救是因为邻居Palisch的勇敢无私的举动。

语法填空

56.and

57.is wrapped

58.sticky

59.added

60.effectively

61.inspiration

62.in

63.what

64.have become

65.claiming

56．考查连词。句意：大白兔奶糖由上海冠生园食品有限公司生产，是一种以牛奶为基础、口感柔软、有嚼劲的圆柱形糖果，为并列结构。故答案为and。

57．考查谓语动词时态语态。句意：每个糖果被包裹在一层薄薄的可食用的类似于糯米纸的包装中。故答案为is wrapped。

58．考查形容词。sticky rice 指糯米，形容词sticky修饰名词rice。故答案为sticky。

59．考查非谓语动词。句意：中国特色的奶油李子味也是多年来增加的新口味之一，应为被动语态。故答案为added。

60．考查副词。句意：由于价格低廉、包装精美，这种糖果一下子就有效地取代了外国糖果，此处应为副词修饰动词，故答案为effectively。

61．考查名词。句意：对于吃大白兔奶糖长大的孩子们而言，它已然成为一种精神激励。故答案为inspiration。

62．考查介词。in demand 意思受欢迎、被很多人需要，故答案为in。

63．考查主语从句。意为：但最激励李的是这个品牌不断发展的商业哲学。故答案为what。

64．考查谓语动词的时态。句意：通过与不同品牌的创意合作，近年来大白兔奶糖在全球受众中变得更受欢迎，应用现在完成时，故答案为have become。

65．考查非谓语动词。with的复合结构，reports和claim之间应该是主动关系，故答案为claiming。

应用文写作

Sample:

Dear fellow students,

It's my privilege to share with you our experience in creating the poster. Themed on sea pollution, our poster intends to advance ocean conservation and education.

Surfing the Internet for inspiring stories about the sea was the first step we took. Then we selected the top concern as the theme and a short, catchy title was chosen to promote the theme. Using the Internet and our school library, we collected information and brainstormed ideas for the design of our poster and what to include. Finally, an appealing picture was added to arouse people's empathy.

With joint efforts, our project turned out to be a huge success. Through the practice, our team spirits as well as individual competence have been improved.

Thank you!

应用文评分标准

一、评分原则

1．本题总分为15分，按五个档次进行评分。

2．评分时，应主要从内容组织、词汇语法和篇章结构三个方面考虑，具体为：

（1）对内容要点的覆盖情况以及表述的清楚程度和合理性；

（2）使用词汇和语法结构的准确性、恰当性和多样性；

（3）上下文的衔接和全文的连贯性。

3．评分时先根据其作答的整体情况初确定其所属档次，然后以改档的要求来综合衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。

4．评分时还应注意：

（1）词数少于60或多于100的，从总分中减去2分；

（2）单词拼写和标点符号是写作规范的重要方面，评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受；

（3）书写较差以致影响交际的，将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点

1．海报的主题；

2．制作海报的过程；

3．参与活动的感受。

读后续写参考例文：

"I will take care of you." I murmured, making my promise to him. The following days were filled with me meticulously preparing his meals, tending to his injured wing and ensuring he received the warmth and attention he required. Days turned into weeks, and my dedication to nursing the little finch back to health never wavered. I watched as he regained his strength, his once-shuttered eyes now bright with curiosity and his wing healing. He would cling to me as I went from room to room and even nestle on my hair. Our daily interactions evolved from mere caretaking to genuine companionship, from which I found solace. Then, one morning, I was awakened by a high-pitched hunger call. Instinctively, I slipped on my coat and rushed to him.

At that moment,I realized that as I dedicated myself to the finch's care, something within me changed. While I was putting his life back on course, he was also replotting mine. No longer did I feel adrift or isolated in a foreign land and the routine of caring for him had given me a renewed sense of purpose. My camera, once an instrument of aimless wandering, now had a subject. Every shot I took documented the finch's growth and every click of the shutter captured a moment of our shared existence. The little being had become my muse. I knew that eventually, the day would come when I had to return him to his own kind, and life in Ghana had to continue, but it would hold a different hue. In the embrace of the African landscape, I supposed it was not a bad idea to become a wildlife photographer to advertise the beauty of nature.

读后续写写作指导

1．文章大意：主人公的丈夫得到了在加纳的新工作机会。主人公在感到职业上的瓶颈后，毫不犹豫地决定跟随丈夫一起搬到了加纳。然而，她的签证并没有给予她相同的工作权限，导致她感到孤立、思乡并丧失了生活目标。

在新家，主人公周围几乎没有人，于是她转向了大自然，开始了摄影和漫无目的的写作。在九月的某一天，她在一场雷雨后发现了一只小雀鸟，只有一个月大，一只翅膀受伤。她将这只被遗弃的小鸟带回家，开始了艰难的护理过程。随着时间的推移，她与这只小鸟建立了深厚的情感纽带，将自己视为它的母亲，全心全意地照顾它，直到它康复。这段护理的经历改变了主人公，为她带来了重新找回生活目标的机会。

她的相机从漫无目的工具变成了记录小鸟成长的工具，成为了她的灵感来源。她决定成为一名野生动物摄影师，用照片来展示大自然的美丽。故事表达了主人公在与雀鸟互动并建立深厚情感的的过程中，发现了自我、并重新找到了生活的目标。

2．写作思路：前文呈现的问题有：（1）．小雀鸟受伤的翅膀仍未痊愈；（2）．主人公“我”面临工作瓶颈，找不到人生目标的问题（关注我对相机的态度）。因此，续写段落应回答：（1）．雀鸟是否痊愈；（2）．“我”是否找到工作方向，找到人生目标这两个问题。

续写第一段以“I will take care of you.” I murmured，making my promise to him.作为段落段首句。依据上文情节，本段应着重描写“我”与雀鸟间的互动，如“我”如何照顾并医治这只雀鸟，雀鸟的身体恢复状况以及雀鸟对我的反应等。依据第二段的段首句 At that moment，I realized that as I dedicated myself to the finch＇s care，something within me changed.，第一段的结尾需要描写一个“我”与雀鸟间的moment 以保证衔接。

第二段着重描写“我”的改变。治愈雀鸟的同时，“我”也在治愈“我”自己。在照顾雀鸟的过程中，我逐渐找到了生活的目的。相机在前文中之于“我”而言是一个在大自然中漫无目的游荡的工具，而在照顾雀鸟的过程中，它可以成为记录雀鸟康复、成长的工具。文章结尾需解决前文中的问题，即最后雀鸟康复，“我”找到人生目标。根据上文提到的地点Ghana和expansive grassland，以及我之前的工作photographer和copywriter，结合雀鸟对“我”影响，作者未来可能会从事与大自然相关的摄影和文字方面的工作。

听力原文：

Text 1

W:When I'm 65 I will get Social Security payments from the government.

M:That means you have twenty years to go and then you can quit your job.

Text 2

M:Excuse me, I’m looking for something for a stomachache.

W:I see,sir.How long have you had this problem?

M:For a few days.

W:You could try this medicine. It may help. But I think you should see a doctor.

Text 3

M: I'm so glad I left my old job. It was closer to my home than my new job, but the pay was so low.

W:So you're happy with the new job.

M:I am. The only thing I don't like is the vacation time. I get only three weeks a year.

Text 4

M:I've been up early in the moming. I'm getting a bit tired now.

W:We still have a lot of work to do.Do you want some coffee now?

M:I would. But if I drink coffee around this time in the afternoon, I can't sleep at night.

Text 5

W:Excuse me sir. What made you decide to join our company? You know we are rather small and young.

M: I believe I would have better opportunities in a small but rapidly expanding company like yours.

Text6（第7题为推断题）

W:John,do you have Lucy's phone number? I have a problem.

M:What's the problem, Amanda?

W:When I finished speaking to Lucy this morning, she said, "See you later." Now I've realized I don't know when and where I'm supposed to meet her, and I don't have her number to ask her.

M:Ah,well,you don't need to worry about that. That was just her friendly way of saying goodbye to you. It's like when British people say, "Are you all right?" It's just a greeting. They don't think anything is wrong with you and you don't need to tell them how you are.

W: So "see you later" doesn't mean anything?

M:No,not really.

Text7

M:Hi,I couldn't help noticing you have a map of Sofia. That's very cool .I haven't seen someone use paper maps in ages.

W:It's old-fashioned, but I love paper maps. Plus, they are offered for free at the airport.

M:Oh,so you just arrived in Bulgaria?

W:Just today! The university is out for holiday, so I'm flying to Greece to visit family. But I have to stay in

Bulgaria for 12 hours before my next flight, so I figured I'd explore the city!

M:What luck that we could meet in this park! Bulgaria is famous for yogurt. Try some while you're here-I hope your trip is lovely！（Sofia 是 Bulgaria保加利亚的首都）

Text 8

W:You know what, my car has cost me a lot of money.

M:Oh no, what happened this time? I thought German cars were very good in quality. You only just replaced the windows and the engine last month.

W:Yes,German cars are usually very satisfying, but unfortunately, mine has been the opposite. There is an electrical problem this time, meaning the door will not always open.

M:Oh,that is annoying. How much will it cost to repair?

W:The repairman said it would be between $500 and $600.Don't you think that seems a little high?

M:I'm not sure, but I have a Ford car and the parts are very cheap to replace. Have you searched the Internet to see if other people have had the same problem?

W:Not yet, good idea though.

Text 9

W:That smells good. What are you making?

M:My breakfast for tomorrow. I’ve got a very early start tomorrow morning.

W:What are you going to do?

M:I've got a meeting at my company's head office. If I don't prepare, I know I'll end up eating something unhealthy at the train station. I've also made a salad to take with me for lunch.

W:Wow!You're very serious about losing weight, aren’t you?

M:I am. And I'm happy to say it's working!

W:Oh,really?

M:Yes,I've lost six pounds since I started at the beginning of the year. I weighed 180 pounds when I started in January.

W: That's amazing, and in only four months! Have you been exercising too?

M:Yes.I used to take the bus to work, and now I ride a bike instead.

W:Maybe I should try to learn from you!

M:You don't need to lose any weight!

W:I may be slim, but I eat too much junk food. And I drive everywhere, even when it would be easy to walk.

M:Well,I can lend you the book that inspired me.

W:That would be great! Thanks.

Text 10

Good afternoon, everyone. I'm David Clinton. Thanks for joining us. Present today's edition of Pursuit of Happiness is Jennifer Putnum, a social psychologist from the Harvard University. Professor Putnum focuses on the relationship between pain, happiness and morality. Recently, she released a book on the role of pain in promoting pleasure. The title of the book is The Other Side of Happiness. In this book, she points that as we seek to flee away from pain or sorrow, we're weakening ourselves and may lose our ability to deal with pain in the future. Painful experiences are actually essential for our development and how we face the unavoidable challenges ahead, and they play a vital role helping us develop our ability to feel truly happy. Now, let's warmly welcome Professor Putmum to talk about the ideas in the book.