**雅礼中学2024届高三月考试卷（六）**

**英语**

**注意事项：**

**1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。**

**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。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. Why hasn’t the man taken a photo of the tower?

A. The fog is thick. B. The tower is too far. C. The camera is broken.

2. How does Sarah sound?

A. Content. B. Worried. C. Confused.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Host and interviewee.

B. Waiter and customer.

C. Shop assistant and manager.

4. Where are the speakers?

A. In a restaurant. B. In a bank. C. In a hotel.

5. What do we know about John?

A. He rides a bicycle to school.

B. He plans to read a novel.

C. He often works out.

**第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

**听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。**

6. What is the woman doing?

A. Asking for the dinner arrangements.

B. Preparing for dinner.

C. Welcoming the guests.

7. How does the woman sound?

A. Nervous. B. Impatient. C. Confident.

**听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。**

8. Why does the woman talk to the man?

A. To ask for help. B. To issue an invitation. C. To show her plan.

9. What will the man do?

A. Attend the party.

B. Prepare some fried chicken.

C. Study for the whole weekend.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10. What concerns the man?

A. The impact of practising on his mother.

B. The chance of losing the competition.

C. The lack of a proper teacher to guide him.

11. How will the woman help the man?

A. By helping him choose a piece of music.

B. By finding a place for practising.

C. By practising the piano with him.

12. What can we learn about the man?

A. His mother owns a music store.

B. He is going to turn to his aunt.

C. He plays the piano well.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13. When was the World Wild Fund for Nature set up?

A. In 1916. B. In 1961. C. In 1969.

14. What does the Audubon Society work to protect?

A Birds. B. Forests. C. Sea animals.

15. What is the Audubon Society named after?

A. An artist. B. An animal. C. A city.

16. What do we know about the Wilderness Society?

A. Its head office is in New York.

B. It has 18 offices in the US.

C. It focuses on the natural environment of the US.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. When did it rain last time in Juárez?

A. Three days ago. B. A month ago. C. A year ago.

18. What season is it now in Juárez?

A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Autumn.

19. What are old people advised to do?

A. Take a walk in the afternoon.

B. Drink plenty of water.

C. Keep their homes cool.

20. What will be talked about next?

A. The preparations for extreme weather.

B. The weather conditions in the future.

C. The reason of hot weather.

**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**

**Take Action for a Better World: Volunteers Needed**

Six months’ preparation in Denmark: Africa studies, team work combined with social work with risk group teenagers.

Six months’ community work in Malawi in People to People Projects: Child Aid, HIV/AIDS Fights and Teacher Training.

Qualifications: 18 years old, hard working and social engagement

Please contact us by e-mail: takeaction@ betterworld.com

**Part-time Work with Exchange Students**

YOUTH International is a non-profit high school foreign exchange student organization. We welcome teenagers from over 80 countries worldwide and provide host families. The Community Representative is a part-time position designed for people with a strong desire to do something rewarding in the community and earn some extra money.

Applicants best suited for this work should enjoy teenagers, have a strong interest in cross-cultural communication and feel comfortable networking. Full training and support will be provided through branch offices throughout the US. Positions available in most states.

If interested, please e-mail staff@youth.org or call 888-123-9872.

**International Summer Job**

Hi, I’m an ESL student in China. I’m 20, quiet and polite, and I speak reasonable English. I’m looking for a summer job in an English-speaking country. I can teach Chinese or do house and garden work and cook Chinese dishes. Can anybody offer me a job? I don’t need to earn much, just enough in two months(July-August)to pay for my return ticket to China. My goal is to improve my English and see a bit more of the world.

My e-mail is: ram3462@hotmail.com.

**Call for Native Speaker of English**

I am looking for native speakers of English to join in an experiment. This experiment is carried out over the Internet. You don’t need any specific knowledge other than understanding and speaking English at a native level. The first task will take you around 15 minutes. After this task, you can decide whether you want to continue the experiment. The tasks involve reading texts and designing questions and answers.

If you are willing to help me, then please e-mail us: club3804@hotmail.com.

1. Where will Jack, a volunteer, receive the training before he is sent to work in Malawi?

A. In some local offices in the US. B. In an ESL organization in China.

C. In an exchange student centre in Africa. D. In a preparation program in Denmark.

2. Who is most likely to work as a Community Representative in YOUTH International?

A. One who has a strong desire to improve his or her English.

B. One who hopes to take action in fighting against diseases.

C. One who enjoys working with teenagers from different countries.

D. One who wants to earn some pocket money in the program.

3. What are volunteers for an experiment over the Internet supposed to do?

A. To provide language exercises. B. To do some housework.

C. To offer advice on Child Aid. D. To interview people online.

【答案】1 D 2. C 3. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是招聘广告，介绍了四则招聘广告Take Action for a Better World: Volunteers Needed、Part-time work with Exchange Students、International Summer Job、Call for Native Speaker of English的具体信息。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一部分中“Six months’ preparation in Denmark: Africa studies, team work combined with social work with risk group teenagers.(在丹麦6个月的准备工作：非洲研究，团队合作与风险群体青少年的社会工作相结合)”可知，志愿者杰克在被派往马拉维工作之前将在丹麦参加一个准备工作。故选D。

【2题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二部分中“YOUTH International is a non-profit high school foreign exchange student organization. We welcome teenagers from over 80 countries worldwide and provide host families.(国际青年是一个非营利性的高中外国交换学生组织。我们欢迎来自全球80多个国家的青少年，并提供寄宿家庭)”可知，一个喜欢和来自不同国家的青少年一起工作的人最有可能成为国际青年组织的社区代表。故选A。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“The tasks involve reading texts and designing questions and answers.(这些任务包括阅读课文和设计问题和答案)”可知，在互联网上做实验的志愿者应该提供语言练习。故选A。

**B**

In March 2018, at a high school in New York, Dylan Belscher found an old dollar on the floor during an English class. Rather than keeping it, he turned it in to his teacher, Katie Mattison. Mattison, surprised by his honesty, suggested taping it to the whiteboard at the front of the classroom, where she always puts lost things. Maybe the dollar was lunch money or bus fare for the student who dropped it.

Neither the teacher nor her student thought twice about the dollar. Hunter Rose, then a senior, spotted the dollar on the whiteboard. “There is a mystery to it,” Rose said. After class, he asked Mattison why it was there. She was still waiting for the original owner to claim it, so she replied, “I don’t know.” Rose took the tape from Mattison’s desk and taped a second dollar to the board. That got it rolling. The sight of the two dollar bills, side by side, stimulated something in Mattison’s students.

Mattison, recognizing a phenomenon in the making, wrote students’ initials on each bill, and she started to leave the tape on the tray of the whiteboard. The effort snowballed. Even with no specific purpose, many students wanted to be part of whatever this was. Jake Braniecki, another senior, said everyone understood that the eventual plan for the dollars would be for “something good” and that their teacher “wasn’t going to do anything stupid with the money” The students, among themselves, decided Mattison had some unspoken goal. They figured bigger donations could only help them get there faster.

Over weeks, donations reached $175.76. The original owner of the lost dollar never came forward, leaving Mattison to decide the best solution.

Mattison shared the story of her godfather, Jack, who died of ALS eight years prior, and his sister, Jean, who had the same disease three years later. Jack had been married to Mattison’s sister, Terry Stephan Hains, who raises money for the ALS Therapy Development Institute each spring. Mattison asked her students if she could donate the collected dollars in honor of Jack, and they responded by taping more money to the board. The students’ contributions increased the total to $321.06. Mattison, moved by their generosity, carefully took the cash off the board and made the donation just before National ALS Awareness Month in May.

4. What encouraged the students to start taping dollar bills to the whiteboard?

A. The teacher announced a cash reward to the students.

B. The students wanted to buy something for the classroom.

C. The sight of two dollars side by side attracted them.

D. The school organized a fund-raising event among seniors.

5. Why did Mattison write students’ initials on the dollars?

A. To award bonus points to students based on their initials.

B. To keep track of the amount donated by each student.

C. As part of a secret message for a class room game.

D. To identify the original owner of the lost old dollar.

6. What was the purpose behind taping money to the whiteboard according to the students?

A. To fund a school trip for the class. B. To figure out the mysterious goal of the teacher.

C. To purchase new supplies for the classroom. D. It was a school-wide initiative for charity.

7. Which is the best title of the passage?

A. Katie Mattison’s Heartfelt Donation to ALS Awareness

B. Dylan Belscher’s Honesty: A Dollar’s Unexpected Journey

C. Students’ Generosity Unfolds: From a Lost Dollar to a Meaningful ALS Donation

D. Classroom Activities: Loosening the Classroom Dollar Mystery

【答案】4. C 5. B 6. B 7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要记叙了一个学生一次将捡到的钱贴在教室白板上的无心的行为，引发了学生们为肌萎缩性脊髓侧索硬化症治疗发展研究所筹集资金，最终将金额累计到了321.06美元的故事。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“Neither the teacher nor her student thought twice about the dollar. Hunter Rose, then a senior, spotted the dollar on the whiteboard. “There is a mystery to it,” Rose said. After class, he asked Mattison why it was there. She was still waiting for the original owner to claim it, so she replied, “I don’t know.” Rose took the tape from Mattison’s desk and taped a second dollar to the board. That got it rolling. The sight of the two dollar bills, side by side, stimulated something in Mattison’s students. (老师和她的学生都没有多想那美元。当时大四的亨特·罗斯看到了白板上的美元。“这是一个谜，”罗斯说。下课后，他问马蒂森为什么会在那里。她还在等原主人认领，所以她回答说：“我不知道。”罗斯从马蒂森的桌子上拿起胶带，又在板子上粘了一美元。这就开始了。看到两张一美元的钞票并排在一起，马蒂森的学生心中产生了某种刺激。)”可知，学生们开始把美钞贴在白板上是因为并排的两美元吸引了他们。故选C。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Mattison, recognizing a phenomenon in the making, wrote students’ initials on each bill, and she started to leave the tape on the tray of the whiteboard. (马蒂森意识到这种现象正在形成，于是在每张钞票上写上学生名字的首字母缩写，然后开始把胶带放在白板的托盘上。)”可知，马蒂森在美元上写上学生名字的首字母是为了记录每个学生的捐款数额。故选B。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“The students, among themselves, decided Mattison had some unspoken goal. They figured bigger donations could only help them get there faster. (学生们都认为马蒂森有什么不可告人的目的。他们认为，更多的捐款只能帮助他们更快地实现这一目标。)”可知，学生们说把钱贴在白板上的目的是弄清老师神秘的目的。故选B。

【7题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段“Mattison asked her students if she could donate the collected dollars in honor of Jack, and they responded by taping more money to the board. The students’ contributions increased the total to $321.06. Mattison, moved by their generosity, carefully took the cash off the board and made the donation just before National ALS Awareness Month in May. (马蒂森问她的学生，她是否可以把收集到的钱捐给杰克，他们的回应是给董事会更多的钱。学生们的捐款总额增加到321.06美元。马蒂森被他们的慷慨感动了，他小心翼翼地从黑板上取下现金，在5月份全国ALS宣传月之前捐款。)”结合文章主要记叙了一个学生一次将捡到的钱贴在教室白板上的无心的行为，引发了学生们为肌萎缩性脊髓侧索硬化症治疗发展研究所筹集资金，最终将金额累计到了321.06美元的故事。故选项C“学生的慷慨：从一美元到有意义的ALS捐赠”最符合文章标题。故选C。

**C**

A new study suggests that identical twins are not exactly the same genetically. Identical twins are two babies that come from the same fertilized egg (受精卵). Scientists in Iceland examined DNA from 387 pairs of identical twins, their parents, children, husbands or wives. “The examinations led the team to find early mutations (突变) that separate identical twins,” lead researcher and geneticist Kari Stefansson said. He is a professor at the University of Iceland and founder of the company deCODE genetics.

Mutations are small changes in DNA that can happen when a cell divides in an attempt to copy itself. These small changes can influence a person’s physical appearance or control a person’s ability to fight a disease. The newly-discovered mutations show that identical twins do have genetic differences, the researchers said. The results were recently published in *Nature Genetics.*

On average, identical twins have 5.2 of these early genetic differences, the researchers found. But about 15 percent of identical twin pairs have more than that. Some may have as many as 100 genetic differences, Stefansson said. These differences represent a small part of each twin’s genetic material. But they could influence why one twin is taller or why one is at greater risk of some cancers than the other.

In the past, many researchers believed physical differences seen in identical twins were related mostly to environmental influences, such as nutrition or lifestyle behaviors. Jan Dumanski is a geneticist at Sweden’s Uppsala University. He was not involved in the study. He praised the findings as a clear and important contribution to medical research. “It suggests we have to be very careful when we are using twins as a model for examining the influences of genetics or the environment,” Dumanski said.

A 2008 paper in *The American Journal of Human Genetics* found some genetic differences between identical twins. The new study however, goes beyond earlier work by including the DNA of parents, children, husbands and wives of identical twins. Studying family members permitted the researchers to examine when genetic mutations happened in two different kinds of cells: those present in only one individual and those passed on to the person’s children.

Stefansson said his team found twins where a mutation is present in all cells of the body of one twin, but not in the other twin at all. “However, sometimes the second twin may show the mutation in some cells, but not all cells,” he added. The researchers said they also found mutations that came about before the developing embryo (胚胎) split in two.

Nancy Segal is a psychologist who studies twins at California State University, Fullerton. She was not involved in the study. But she called the result “heroic and really significant”. Segal added that the research is likely to persuade more scientists to rethink the influences of genetics and environment on twins. “Twins are very alike, but it is not a perfect similarity,” she said.

8. What did the examinations of identical twins lead researchers to find?

A. A cell changes a lot in an attempt to copy itself.

B. Genetic mutations exist in identical twins very early.

C. Mutations can influence a person’s physical appearance.

D. It is possible to control a person’s ability to fight a disease.

9. What might the new research tell people?

A. Doctors should use different ways to deal with twin patients.

B. It is no use carefully examining the genetics of identical twins.

C. There may be some better methods to distinguish identical twins.

D. It is not just the environment that makes identical twins different.

10. What does Nancy Segal think of the new finding?

A. She thinks it is the perfect finding. B. She thinks it deserves rethinking.

C. She thinks it is confusing to others. D. She thinks it is meaningful and important.

11. What is the best title for this passage?

A. Studies Have, Found Ways to Influence Twins

B. There Are Differences Between Identical Twins

C. Identical Twins Are Not Genetically Exact Copies

D. Identical Twins Come, from the Same Fertilized Egg

【答案】8. B 9. D 10. D 11. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了研究发现同卵双胞胎并非基因完全相同，解释了研究开展的经过以及研究的有关发现。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“The examinations led the team to find early mutations (突变) that separate identical twins(通过这些检查，研究小组发现了区分同卵双胞胎的早期突变)”可知，对同卵双胞胎的检查让研究人员发现基因突变很早就存在于同卵双胞胎中。故选B。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“But they could influence why one twin is taller or why one is at greater risk of some cancers than the other.(但它们可能会影响双胞胎中为什么一个更高，或者为什么一个比另一个患某些癌症的风险更高)”；第四段“In the past, many researchers believed physical differences seen in identical twins were related mostly to environmental influences, such as nutrition or lifestyle behaviors.(过去，许多研究人员认为，同卵双胞胎的身体差异主要与环境影响有关，比如营养或生活方式行为)”以及““It suggests we have to be very careful when we are using twins as a model for examining the influences of genetics or the environment,” Dumanski said. (杜曼斯基说：“这表明，当我们把双胞胎作为研究遗传或环境影响的模型时，我们必须非常小心。”)”可知，新的研究可能告诉人们导致同卵双胞胎不同的不仅仅是环境。故选D。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Nancy Segal is a psychologist who studies twins at California State University, Fullerton. She was not involved in the study. But she called the result “heroic and really significant”.(南希·西格尔是加州州立大学富勒顿分校研究双胞胎的心理学家。她没有参与这项研究。但她称这一结果“英勇且意义重大”)”可知，南希·西格尔认为这项新发现有意义和重要。故选D。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，并根据第一段“A new study suggests that identical twins are not exactly the same genetically.(一项新的研究表明，同卵双胞胎的基因并不完全相同)”可知，文章主要说明了研究发现同卵双胞胎并非基因完全相同，解释了研究开展的经过以及研究的有关发现。因此C选项“同卵双胞胎并非基因完全相同”最符合文章标题。故选C。

**D**

Scientists have discovered how plants manage to live alongside each other in places that are dark and shady. Plants in the deep darkness of a thick forest, where natural supplies are not very great in amount, won’t attempt to top their neighbors in growth as those in moderate (中度) shade do. In deep shade conditions, it would be a waste of energy and harmful to survival because green shoots would never be able to top their larger neighbors in growth.

So how do plants prevent such growth in deep shade conditions? The secret lies in the clocks inside them, say scientists from the John Innes Centre and the University of Bristol.

They have discovered that when plants notice deep shade, this changes the expression of genes in certain parts of the circadian clock (昼夜节律时钟)—the internal daily time r found in plants and other living things. These clock components perform an additional role in preventing plants from lengthening and over topping neighbors.

The work identifies a previously unknown role of the circadian clock in controlling plant development, and the findings may have possible effects on both natural plant populations and crops. Professor Antony Dodd of the John Innes Centre said, “The biological clock of plants plays a big part in their development and fitness. This work casts new light on a new role of the circadian clock in adapting plants to competition with other plants in their environments.” “It also gives us new insights into how plants adapt to very deep shade, where resources are very limited,” said Professor Kerry Franklin at the University of Bristol.

This work provides evidence for the stability of the circadian clock in stressful environments, and information that may be useful in developing new generations of crops in a challenging climate.

12. What do plants normally do in moderate shade?

A. Struggle to preserve energy. B. Compete for very limited resources.

C. Try to outgrow their neighbors. D. Depend on each other to survive.

13. How does the circadian clock affect plants?

A. By changing their gene expression.

B. By making them realize light change.

C. By helping them adapt to the darkness.

D. By controlling their growth in deep shade.

14. According to Professor Antony Dodd, which statement is TRUE?

A. The circadian clock’s role in plant development remains unknown.

B. Plants’ living environments are very competitive.

C. The circadian clock affects plants’ adaptability to survival competition.

D. Plants can adapt to very deep shade where resources are very limited.

15. Why does the author write the text?

A. To share a new discovery about plants.

B. To introduce the role of the circadian clock.

C. To compare plants living in certain conditions.

D. To explain plants’ secret of living in forests.

【答案】12. C 13. D 14. C 15. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了科学家们已经发现了植物是如何在黑暗和阴凉的地方共存的。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Plants in the deep darkness of a thick forest, where natural supplies are not very great in amount, won’t attempt to top their neighbors in growth as those in moderate (中度的) shade do.(在茂密森林的黑暗深处，那里的自然资源不是很多，植物不会像那些在中等树荫下的植物那样，试图在生长上超过它们的邻居)”可知，在中度阴暗的环境中，植物试图比其邻居长得高。故选C。

【13题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中的“So how do plants prevent such growth in deep shade conditions? The secret lies in the clocks inside them (那么植物是如何在阴暗处防止这种生长的呢？秘密就在它们里面的时钟里)”和第三段中的“These clock components perform an additional role in preventing plants from lengthening and over topping neighbors.(这些时钟组件在防止植物伸长和超过邻居方面起着额外的作用)”可知，生物钟通过控制它们在阴凉处的生长影响植物。故选D。

【14题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中的“This work casts new light on a new role of the circadian clock in adapting plants to competition with other plants in their environments.(这项工作揭示了生物钟在植物适应环境中与其他植物竞争中的新作用)”可知，根据安东尼·多德教授的说法，生物钟影响植物对生存竞争的适应性。故选C。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是第一段“Scientists have discovered how plants manage to live alongside each other in places that are dark and shady.(科学家们已经发现了植物是如何在黑暗和阴凉的地方共存的)”可知，本文主要介绍了科学家们已经发现了植物是如何在黑暗和阴凉的地方共存的，因此作者写作本文的目的是介绍一个有关植物的新发现。故选A。

**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 the eras before air-conditioning, southern China’s skywells played a key role in keeping people’s homes cool. Could they do it again today?

Ru Ling loves spending time in skywells. To her, these courtyards of old Chinese houses are the perfect place to be on a hot and humid day. “\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_” says Ru.

From 2014 to 2021, Ru lived in a century-old home in the village of Guanlu in eastern China’s Anhui Province. She moved there for a change of life after living and working in air-conditioned buildings for many years. Ru says that the house’s skywell helped to create this cooling effect. \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ Studies have found that the temperatures inside some of the skywells in southern China are significantly lower than the outside.

In today’s China, fewer and fewer people live in houses with skywells. \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ But a revival of interest in traditional Chinese architecture is leading some historic buildings with skywells to be restored for modern times. \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_

A skywell is a typical feature of a traditional home in southern and eastern China. Different from a northern Chinese courtyard, a skywell is smaller and less exposed to the outdoor environment. \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ It is either surrounded by rooms on four sides or three sides plus a wall. Some large houses have more than one skywell.

A. Skywells can help keep the houses cool.

B. Air-conditioned flats are the main form of homes.

C. Meanwhile, some architects are drawing inspiration from skywells and other traditional Chinese architectural features to help keep new buildings cooler.

D. Although a skywell’s size and design vary from region to region, it is almost always located in the core of a house.

E. While skywells are common in many regions, only the rich can afford to build houses with them.

F. And she’s not alone in praising the benefits of skywells, in hot weather.

G. They are airy, cool, and well-shaded.

【答案】16. G 17. F 18. B 19. C 20. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国古代住宅中的天井，它让住宅在炎热的夏季保持凉爽，给予了现代建筑设计一定的启发，虽然它的大小和设计因地区而异，但它几乎总是位于房屋的核心。

【16题详解】

前文“Ru Ling loves spending time in skywells. To her, these courtyards of old Chinese houses are the perfect place to be on a hot and humid day. (茹玲喜欢待在天井里。对她来说，这些中国老房子的庭院是炎热潮湿的日子里的完美去处)”介绍了茹玲对于天井的喜爱，因此G项“They are airy, cool, and well-shaded. (它们通风、凉爽、阴凉)”符合语境，说明天井在炎热潮湿的日子里起到良好的效果，解释了前文她喜欢待在天井里的原因，其中的“airy, cool, and well-shaded”和前文的“on a hot and humid day”相对。故选G。

【17题详解】

前文“Ru says that the house’s skywell helped to create this cooling effect. (茹说，房子的天井有助于产生这种冷却效果)”描述茹玲对天井的称赞，后文“Studies have found that the temperatures inside some of the skywells in southern China are significantly lower than the outside. (研究发现，中国南方一些天井的内部温度明显低于外部温度)”说明天井的降温效果是被研究证实了的，因此F项“And she’s not alone in praising the benefits of skywells, in hot weather. (在炎热的天气里，她并不是唯一一个称赞天井好处的人)”符合语境，指出很多人都称赞天井，承接前文，后文的研究发现是对天井好处的支撑，其中的“she”指代前文的“Ru”。故选F。

【18题详解】

前文“In today’s China, fewer and fewer people live in houses with skywells. (在今天的中国，越来越少的人住在有天井的房子里)”介绍今天中国人对居住空间的选择，因此B项“Air-conditioned flats are the main form of homes. (有空调的公寓是住宅的主要形式)”符合语境，指出更多人选择有空调的公寓，承接前文。故选B。

【19题详解】

前文“But a revival of interest in traditional Chinese architecture is leading some historic buildings with skywells to be restored for modern times. (但随着人们对中国传统建筑兴趣的复兴，一些带有天井的历史建筑被修复为现代建筑)”说明有些带有天井的历史建筑得以被修复，表明天井的价值得到认可，因此C项“Meanwhile, some architects are drawing inspiration from skywells and other traditional Chinese architectural features to help keep new buildings cooler. (与此同时，一些建筑师正在从天井和其他中国传统建筑特征中汲取灵感，以帮助新建筑保持凉爽)”符合语境，说明天井还为帮助新建筑保持凉爽提供了灵感，和前文是并列关系。故选C。

【20题详解】

前文“Different from a northern Chinese courtyard, a skywell is smaller and less exposed to the outdoor environment. (与中国北方的庭院不同，天井更小，更少暴露在室外环境中)”介绍天井与北方庭院的不同之处，后文“It is either surrounded by rooms on four sides or three sides plus a wall. (它不是四面被房间包围，就是被三面加一堵墙包围)”介绍天井通常的布局情况，因此D项“Although a skywell’s size and design vary from region to region, it is almost always located in the core of a house. (虽然天井的大小和设计因地区而异，但它几乎总是位于房屋的核心)”符合语境，指出天井虽有大小和设计上的不同，但位置大致相似，承接前文的不同之处，引出后文的布局情况。故选D。

**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。**

It was 1994, and I was a 19-year-old student in my third year at Western University in London, Ontario. I had \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ a course in the Department of English taught by one Donald S. Hair.

A few weeks into the class, the professor \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ our first test. I didn’t think I had anything to worry about—until he handed my exam back the following week with a 67 written on it in red ink.

Sixty-seven! I’d never received such a low mark. I was dependent on a \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_, and any grade below 80 put my future in trouble. My seatmate’s annoyed expression suggested her mark had been painful too. We \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ silently: Professor Hair was an old weirdo! How dare he \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ our GPAs? What was the old boy’s problem, anyway?

But the real problem was this: He was right. I knew it as soon as I’d \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ off and taken the time to digest his \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ . My writing was careless, my understanding of key concepts \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ . Like many of my partners, I was used to earning top grades. Now, for the first time, a teacher had introduced an uncomfortable question. Were we actually “\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_” them?

The next day, I went to his office. With burning cheeks, I told him I knew I’d \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ the exam. To my childish \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_, he wasn’t a “weirdo” in the least. He was funny, warm and \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ patient. He assured me if I worked hard, I’d achieve my \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_in the course, and he’d be available to help me.

I went away, reading and reading some more. The more I read, the more interesting his classes became, and soon, his complex, absorbing lectures were the \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ of my week. I spared no effort in that course. The grade I earned in his class was the lowest I’d received that year. But I had earned that grade. Nearly 30 years later, I’m still \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ of that.

21.

A. checked in B. registered for C. logged on D. took up

22.

A. took B. specified C. clarified D. administered

23.

A. scholarship B. score C. mark D. grade

24.

A. whistled B. resolved C. angered D. surveyed

25.

A. drill B. ruin C. trigger D. alarm

26.

A. cooled B. dropped C. took D. broken

27.

A. authenticity B. fairness C. complaint D. comments

28.

A. shallow B. dramatic C. severe D. resistant

29.

A. passing B. possessing C. earning D. holding

30.

A. transformed B. overtaken C. failed D. butchered

31.

A. surprise B. curiosity C. confusion D. regret

32.

A. unavoidably B. uncommonly C. inevitably D. instrumentally

33.

A. component B. potential C. submission D. reputation

34.

A. pursuit B. dismissal C. highlight D. criterion

35.

A. shy B. suspicious C. guilty D. proud

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了作者在大三那年遇到一位教授给作者的文章低分。经过反思，作者找出了自己的症结并得到教授的帮助从而不断努力获得了理想的分数的故事。

【21题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我在英语系注册了一门由Donald S. Hair教授的课程。A. checked in入住；B. registered for注册；C. logged on登录；D. took up拿起，从事。根据后文“a course in the Department of English”指注册课程，应用register for。故选B。

【22题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：上课几周后，教授给我们进行了第一次测试。A. took带走；B. specified指定；C. clarified澄清；D. administered执行，实施。根据后文“I didn’t think I had anything to worry about—until he handed my exam back the following week with a 67 written on it in red ink.(我不认为我有什么可担心的——直到第二周他把试卷交给我，试卷上用红墨水写着67分)”此处指进行测试，应用动词administer。故选D。

【23题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我依靠奖学金生活，任何低于80分的分数都会给我的未来带来麻烦。A. scholarship奖学金；B. score分数；C. mark标记；D. grade成绩。根据后文“and any grade below 80 put my future in trouble”提到低于80分会给作者的未来带来麻烦，推测分数与奖学金挂钩，故选A。

【24题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们默默地愤怒：Hair教授是个怪老头！A. whistled吹口哨；B. resolved解决；C. angered生气；D. surveyed调查。根据上文“My seatmate’s annoyed expression suggested her mark had been painful too.(我邻座恼火的表情表明她的分数也很痛苦)”可知，同学和作者都对教授打低分感到生气。故选C。

【25题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他怎么敢毁了我们的成绩？A. drill演习；B. ruin毁灭；C. trigger引发；D. alarm警报。根据上文“I didn’t think I had anything to worry about—until he handed my exam back the following week with a 67 written on it in red ink. Sixty-seven! I’d never received such a low mark.(我不认为我有什么可担心的——直到第二周他把试卷交给我，试卷上用红墨水写着67分。67！我从来没有得到过这么低的分数)”指打低分会毁了他们的成绩。故选B。

【26题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我一冷静下来花时间消化他的评论就知道了。A. cooled冷却，冷静；B. dropped落下；C. took带走；D. broken打破。根据上文“But the real problem was this: He was right.(但真正的问题是：他是对的)”可知，作者一开始很生气，冷静下来发现教授的低分是正确的。故选A。

【27题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我一冷静下来花时间消化他的评价就知道了。A. authenticity真实性；B. fairness公平；C. complaint投诉；D. comments评价。根据后文“My writing was careless, my understanding of key concepts”指作者看教授给自己的评价。故选D。

【28题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我写得很粗心，对关键概念的理解也很肤浅。A. shallow肤浅的；B. dramatic戏剧性的；C. severe严重的；D. resistant抵制的。根据上文“My writing was careless, my understanding of key concepts”以及作者得了低分，可知作者的写作粗心，对关键概念的理解也很肤浅。故选A。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们真的是在“挣”分吗？A. passing通过；B. possessing占有；C. earning赚得；D. holding举着。呼应上文“I was used to earning top grades.”指“挣”分。故选C。

【30题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我脸红了，告诉他我知道我弄砸了考试。A. transformed转变；B. overtaken超过；C. failed失败；D. butchered屠杀，弄砸。根据上文“My writing was careless, my understanding of key concepts ”可知，考低分完全是作者自己的原因，即作者自己弄砸了考试。故选D。

【31题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：令我惊讶的是，他一点也不是个“怪人”。A. surprise惊讶；B. curiosity好奇；C. confusion困惑；D. regret后悔。上文“Professor Hair was an old weirdo!”提到作者说教授是个怪老头，结合后文“He was funny, warm”可知，作者了解了之后才惊讶地发现他一点也不怪。故选A。

【32题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：他风趣、热情，而且非常有耐心。A. unavoidably不可避免地；B. uncommonly非常，罕见地；C. inevitably不可避免地；D. instrumentally有助益地。根据上文“He was funny, warm and”此处是作者对教授的积极评价：风趣、热情，而且非常有耐心。故选B。

【33题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他向我保证，如果我努力学习，我将在课程中发挥我的潜力，他将随时帮助我。A. component组成部分；B. potential潜能；C. submission提交；D. reputation名誉。根据上文“if I worked hard, I’d achieve my”以及常识，努力学习才能发挥出潜力。故选B。

【34题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我读得越多，他的课就越有趣，很快，他那复杂而引人入胜的课就成了我一周中最精彩的部分。A. pursuit追求；B. dismissal开除；C. highlight突出部分，最精彩的部分；D. criterion标准。根据上文“The more I read, the more interesting his classes became”可知，作者发觉到教授的课越来越有趣，因此他的课成为了一周中最精彩的部分。故选C。

【35题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：近30年后，我仍然为此感到自豪。A. shy害羞的；B. suspicious怀疑的；C. guilty内疚的；D. proud骄傲的。根据上文“I spared no effort in that course. The grade I earned in his class was the lowest I’d received that year. But I had earned that grade.(我在那门课上不遗余力。我在他的课上得到的分数是那一年我得到的最低分数。但这个分数是我应得的)”可知，作者虽然得了低分，但是因此专心对待学业，所以为此感到骄傲。故选D。

**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。

Walking in the *hutongs* (alleyways) of Beijing, if you see a residential compound (建筑群) with a courtyard enclosed by the surrounding houses and walls on the four sides, \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ is called a “Siheyuan” (quadrangle dwellings) .

The size of a Siheyuan was affected by the\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (household) social status, which was reflected in the gate as well. Some gates were painted red, while others had door nails, \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_decorated with stone blocks and brass ring door knockers.

Facing inward toward the courtyard, the surrounding houses are mostly occupied by different members of a large family. The senior members usually live in the main house \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_the north, which has good lighting and temperature all year round, while the younger generations would live in other wings by \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (senior). The whole Siheyuan forms a self-contained environment for the family, creating a \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (harmony) atmosphere.

Influenced by urbanization and social changes, some courtyard houses \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (pull) down, Siheyuan becomes a precious memory of the old Beijing city. And those courtyard houses preserved are often endowed with modern features. The houses \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (maintain) the original layout, architects have renovated the house and added modern living equipment \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (adapt) the traditional buildings for contemporary uses.

The design of the residential area of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Village was inspired by Siheyuan. The 20 apartment buildings, arranged in a special way that create s enclosed and open spaces, \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (surround) six courtyards, which shows a perfect integration of the Olympic culture and the traditional Beijing culture.

【答案】36. it 37. household’s

38. both 39. on

40. seniority

41. harmonious

42. having been pulled

43. maintaining

44. to adapt

45. surround

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四合院的建筑特色以及历史。

【36题详解】

考查代词。句意：走在北京的胡同里，如果你看到一个院子被周围的房子和四面的墙围起来的住宅，它被称为“四合院”。此处指代上文compound，作主语，应用代词it。故填it。

【37题详解】

考查名词所有格。句意：四合院的大小受家庭社会地位的影响，这也反映在大门上。此处household 与后文status为所属关系，应用名词所有格形式。故填household’s。

【38题详解】

考查代词。句意：一些大门被漆成红色，而另一些则有门钉，都用石块和黄铜环门环装饰。此处指前文提到的两类大门应用both。故填both。

【39题详解】

考查介词。句意：年长的成员通常住在北侧的主屋，那里一年四季都有良好的采光和温度，而年轻的一代则按年长者住在其他两翼。短语on the north表示“位于北边”。故填on。

【40题详解】

考查名词。句意：年长的成员通常住在北侧的主屋，那里一年四季都有良好的采光和温度，而年轻的一代则按年长者住在其他两翼。介词后跟名词seniority，作宾语。故填seniority。

【41题详解】

考查形容词。句意：整个四合院形成了一个自给自足的家庭环境，营造出和谐的氛围。修饰名词atmosphere应用形容词harmonious。故填harmonious。

【42题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：受城市化和社会变迁的影响，一些四合院被拆除，四合院成为老北京的一段珍贵记忆。此处为独立主格结构，且pull与courtyard houses构成被动关系，表示动作已经完成，应用having been done形式。故填having been pulled。

【43题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：房屋保持了原有的布局，建筑师对房屋进行了翻新，并增加了现代生活设备，使传统建筑适应现代用途。分析句子结构可知maintain与逻辑主语houses构成主动关系，故用现在分词，故填maintaining。

【44题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：房屋保持了原有的布局，建筑师对房屋进行了翻新，并增加了现代生活设备，使传统建筑适应现代用途。此处adapt在句中表目的，故为不定式。故填to adapt。

【45题详解】

考查时态。句意：20栋公寓以特殊的方式排列，形成封闭和开放的空间，围绕六个庭院，展示了奥林匹克文化与传统北京文化的完美结合。此处缺主句谓语，又根据which从句中动词时态推断此处应为一般现在时，主语为buildings，谓语用原形。故填surround。

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

46. 假如你是李华，你们学校的英语社举办了一期以新兴的智能聊天机器人程序“ChatGPT”为主题的征文比赛。请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括：

1.对ChatGPT的介绍；

2.阐述其利弊；

3.给同学们的使用建议。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

参考词汇：增强交流 enhance communication；信息获取 information access

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【答案】【参考范文1】

**The pros and cons of ChatGPT**

ChatGPT, a groundbreaking AI chatbot, has attracted the world with its remarkable ability to simulate human conversation.

Capable of complex dialogues and generating coherent responses, it offers limitless possibilities for enhancing communication and information access. However, as with any powerful tool, there are potential downsides to ChatGPT’s rise. Its unchecked misuse could lead to the chaos of information, while its over dependence could block critical thinking and creativity.

Therefore, it’s crucial to approach ChatGPT with caution and use it as a tool to enhance our knowledge, not to replace our critical thinking.

【参考范文 2】

**The pros and cons of ChatGPT**

ChatGPT, a revolutionary AI chatbot, has captivated the world with its remarkable ability to simulate human conversation.

However, like any powerful tool, it also poses significant threats that must be recognized. The primary advantage of ChatGPT lies in its ability to instantly provide information and opinions. Yet, the drawbacks of ChatGPT are also concerning. It may generate false information which can be misleading. Additionally, the AI may encourage laziness in critical thinking, as it provides ready-made answers, removing the need for personal analysis.

To make the most of ChatGPT, we must approach it with caution. Most importantly, don’t let the AI do your thinking and use it as a tool to stimulate your own critical thinking and creativity.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生写一篇主题为“ChatGPT”的短文投稿，介绍ChatGPT、阐述其利弊、给同学们提出使用建议。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

吸引：attract→appeal to

无限的：limitless→boundless/infinite

缺点：downside→disadvantage

导致：lead to→result in/cause

2. 句式拓展

同义句转换

原句：Capable of complex dialogues and generating coherent responses it offers limitless possibilities for enhancing communication and information access.

拓展句：It is capable of complex dialogues and generating coherent responses, offering limitless possibilities for enhancing communication and information access.

【点睛】【高分句型1】Its unchecked misuse could lead to the chaos of information, while its over dependence could block critical thinking and creativity. (使用了while连接表对比的并列句)

【高分句型2】Therefore, it’s crucial to approach ChatGPT with caution and use it as a tool to enhance our knowledge, not to replace our critical thinking.(使用了it作形式主语、不定式作真正主语的句型，还使用了不定式作目的状语)

**第二节（满分25分）**

47. 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。

In a small Chinese village, there was a young girl named Mei who had a dream of becoming a teacher. Despite her love for learning and eagerness to help her classmates, she had to drop out of school due to her family’s poverty.

One day, a volunteer teacher named Ms. Wang came to the village. Learning about Mei’s situation, she offered to pay for Mei’s education. Mei, thrilled with this opportunity, worked hard to improve her grades.

With Ms. Wang’s guidance, Mei applied to a prestigious university and was accepted. During her time at the university, she faced many challenges, but she never gave up. She received scholarships and participated in extracurricular activities, making new friends and growing as a person.

After graduation, Mei returned to her hometown as a teacher, determined to make a difference. She created innovative teaching methods and inspired her students to dream big, providing them with the support they needed to succeed. Mei’s dedication and passion for teaching inspired her students, and she became a role model for many in the village.

Mei’s reputation as an outstanding teacher spread, and she received support from the villagers. They pooled their resources and built a new school for Mei and her students. Mei’s story touched many hearts, demonstrating the power of perseverance, dedication, and the impact that one person can have on the world.

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。

As Mei continued to make a difference in the lives of her students, her impact expanded beyond the village.

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Mei’s work gained recognition, and she received awards for her dedication.

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【答案】【参考范文】

As Mei continued to make a difference in the lives of her students, her impact expanded beyond the village. She founded an organization dedicated to improving education in rural areas, providing resources and support to teachers and students in underserved communities. Mei’s vision was to ensure that every child, regardless of their background, had access to quality education.

Mei’s work gained recognition, and she received awards for her dedication. She became an education hero and a champion for rural children. Her story inspired countless others to take action and make a difference in their own communities. It also lives on through the lives of the students she touched and the communities she helped to improve, serving as a constant reminder of the power of education and the potential for change that lies within each individual.

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，以人物为线索。一个叫梅的年轻女孩由于家庭贫困而辍学，但在一位姓王的支教老师的资助下，她完成了学业。毕业后，梅回到家乡当老师，她的奉献精神和对教学的热情鼓舞了她的学生。她成为村里人的榜样，并且村民们集中资源为梅和她的学生们建了一所新学校。她还成立了一个致力于乡村教育的机构。她的故事激励了无数人，产生了积极的影响。

【详解】1. 续写线索：

①由续写第一段首句“随着梅继续改变她的学生们的生活，她的影响扩展到了村庄之外。”可知，第一段可以描写她通过创立一个组织来为乡村教育做贡献，帮助那些教育资源落后的地区的师生。

②由续写第二段首句“梅的工作得到了肯定，她的奉献精神也得到了奖励。”可知，第二段可以描写她的故事激励了许多人，产生了积极的影响。

2. 段落续写：梅的影响扩展到了村外——创建一个教育组织提升农村教育——她的工作获得了回报——她的故事激励了许多人，产生了积极影响

3. 词汇激活：

行为类

①成立：found/establish/set up

②提升：improve/enhance

③确保：ensure/make sure/guarantee

④激励：inspire/encourage/

状态类

①致力于：dedicated to/devoted to

②充当：serve as/act as

【点睛】【高分句型1】She founded an organization dedicated to improving education in rural areas, providing resources and support to teachers and students in underserved communities.(使用了形容词短语作后置定语、动名词短语作宾语)

【高分句型2】It also lives on through the lives of the students she touched and the communities she helped to improve, serving as a constant reminder of the power of education and the potential for change that lies within each individual. (使用了省略关系词的定语从句、不定式作宾语、现在分词短语作状语)

听力答案：1-5 ABABC 6-10 BCBAA 11-15BCBAA 16-20CCABC