

高三 10 月英语

注意事项:

1. 答题前,务必将自己的个人信息填写在答题卡上,并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡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。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. Why does Tom practice so hard?
A. To get a new piano. B. To prepare for a show. C. To win a competition.
2. What does the man mean?
A. He has a limited budget.
B. He is satisfied with the price.
C. He thinks the hotel is expensive.
3. What might the woman be?
A. A doctor. B. A nurse. C. A reporter.
4. Where will the speakers go?
A. A gallery. B. A square. C. A mall.
5. What is the woman doing?
A. Inquiring about a course. B. Scheduling an appointment. C. Arranging a class meeting.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段录音,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the woman need to collect?
A. Balloons. B. Flowers. C. Tires.
7. When is the man probably using the car?
A. At 11 a. m. B. At 3 p. m. C. At 7 p. m.

听第 7 段录音,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does Anna come to Shanghai?
A. For study. B. For sightseeing. C. For work.
9. What makes Anna a bit disappointed in Shanghai?
A. The weather. B. The food. C. The language barrier.

10. What will Anna probably do after the conversation?
 A. Board a plane. B. Buy a souvenir. C. Visit her daughter.
 听第 8 段录音, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. What does the woman initially suggest Calvin do?
 A. Relax at home. B. Do some study. C. Learn about a museum.
12. What can visitors do in the museum?
 A. Play with a robot. B. Create a video. C. Design some exhibits.
13. What is the relationship between the speakers?
 A. Teacher and student. B. Guide and visitor. C. Brother and sister.
 听第 9 段录音, 回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. Why did the man leave his last job?
 A. It was not promising. B. He was not well-paid. C. His boss was too strict.
15. What position is the man probably applying for?
 A. Engineer. B. Secretary. C. Salesperson.
16. What does the woman value most about the man?
 A. His university major. B. His language skills. C. His work experience.
 听第 10 段录音, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What was the Europeans' attitude toward coffee in the beginning?
 A. Tolerant. B. Favorable. C. Doubtful.
18. When did Americans begin to drink coffee?
 A. In 1600. B. After 1773. C. Before 1673.
19. Where is coffee usually roasted?
 A. In coffee-buying countries.
 B. In coffee-growing countries.
 C. In hot areas near the equator.
20. What is used in instant coffee?
 A. Arabica. B. Robusta. C. Milk.

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

This is a space for movement. We offer reformer classes that are fun and dynamic. While the heart of what we do is develop joyful, energizing movement, the outcome is powerful: reduced pain, less stress, improved mobility and a body that feels stronger, more balanced and more alive every day.

The Reformer Room is open 7 days a week. Whether a complete beginner or an experienced mover, you are welcome. With expert instructors and a supportive atmosphere, the studio is to help you build strength, improve mobility and move with confidence. If you're looking to challenge yourself, recover, tone muscles up or simply take time for yourself, The Reformer Room is the best choice.

Class Type & Price

* Group Classes

Discover the power of moving together. Our group reformer classes combine mindful strength training, controlled Pilates(普拉提) techniques, and energizing flow to create a transformative full-body experience. \$330 for 10 packs, but first-time clients enjoy a special offer: \$75 for 3 packs, which is valid for one-time purchase only.

* Privates & Duets(双人)

Personalized sessions tailored to your goals, pace, and body. Perfect for beginners or anyone wanting deeper instruction and faster results.

• 1:1 private reformer session: \$99 one pack; \$699 for 10 packs

• Duet session:

\$60 per person per pack (\$120 for two people)

One 50-minute session for two people—each person must create an account and sign the liability waiver(免责声明)

• Ongoing Duet Membership: \$375 per person per month

Semi-private training for two clients

Both participants must each have active duet membership

Reserved weekly sessions and priority scheduling

Opening Hours: 08:00—20:30

Venue: Lakeview House, Milton Keynes

Booking: To check availability or book a class, please call the Reformer teacher directly.

Jo: 07715 141587; Maria: 07971 536404

21. What does The Reformer Room bring to its customers?

A. Free professional training.

B. Recovery from workout injuries.

C. Better work-life balance.

D. Physical and mental well-being.

22. How much should a new-to-the-studio couple pay at least for 3 packs of group classes?

A. \$75.

B. \$150.

C. \$180.

D. \$360.

23. What should you do if you want to reserve a class?

A. Visit the studio in person.

B. Apply for membership.

C. Contact the teacher by phone.

D. Sign the liability waiver online.

B

Jennifer Ruesink was featured in *UW News* for her recent research, offering a new, non-chemical approach to controlling burrowing shrimp(蝼蛄虾) populations in shellfish-growing areas.

Burrowing shrimp have been a nuisance for at least a century. In 1929, Belle Stevens, a University of Washington (UW) researcher, wrote: “ Various means of defense against these persistent burrowers are tried but fruitless.” Shellfish farmers used to use insect killers, but the chemicals also brought risks to other organisms and could be transported in water outside the shellfish growing area. Therefore, the Department of Ecology instructed farmers to stop using insect killers in 2018. Since then, family-owned shellfish farms have been losing large parts of their growing grounds to burrowing shrimp.

Later, research led by the UW has yielded a non-chemical method, which uses a custom-built platform to apply vibration(震动) and pressure to the shrimp’s home. Short of oxygen, the shrimp die in a few days. The researchers tested this method at four sites and found it worked just as well as insect killers, reducing the number of live shrimp by between 72% and 98%.

“ There is still a need for enough shrimp to serve as food for gray whales,” said Jennifer. “ We’re trying to figure out how to keep them out of shellfish beds while letting them grow elsewhere.”

While this proof-of-principle experiment seems promising, there’s more work to do before shellfish farmers can adopt it. Right now it’s a time-consuming and laborious process because everything is operated by humans. Also, more studies need to be done to determine the long-term impacts on the ecosystem.

“What we’ve done so far is introduce a novel control mechanism(机制). No one had thought that you could trap the shrimp underground,” Jennifer said. “But this research wouldn’t have happened without the investment from the state and the private landowners and growers. I have such deep appreciation for the opportunity to work with folks on something that is clearly affecting their lives.”

24. What does the underlined part “a nuisance” in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. A big trouble. B. A water pollutant.
C. A rare species. D. A local specialty.
25. What is a feature of the UW method?
- A. It works effectively. B. It is cost-saving.
C. It is easy to operate. D. It frees up manpower.
26. What is Jennifer’s concern about the new method?
- A. It requires advanced equipment. B. It needs official approval.
C. It can hardly be applied in practice. D. It may break the ecological balance.
27. What message does Jennifer deliver in the last paragraph?
- A. The new control mechanism is taking the lead.
B. The research is a joint effort of multiple parties.
C. Practical application matters more than lab research.
D. Underground shrimp-trapping technology needs improving.

C

The concept of free will is fascinating in the world of philosophy. From the perspective of the human brain, however, it is something that scientists are just starting to look into.

One study found there is surprisingly little difference in how the brain processes situations in which there are choices compared to those in which there really aren’t. The researchers scanned the participants’ brains in two given scenes where they had to make decisions. In the first scene, they were shown balloons of two different colors and told to pick whichever they wanted. They could use any criterion to pick a balloon. In the second scene, they were shown two identically colored balloons. In each case, they had to push a button as soon as they made a choice. The researchers monitored the brain scans to see what happened.

Lead author Lauren explained that for both free and forced decisions, the brain activity unfolded in very similar ways. Like a loading bar, it climbed steadily to the same peak level just before a choice was made. When people decided quickly, the signal increased faster. When they took longer, it rose more slowly. “That’s exactly what you would expect if the brain were tracking and weighing up evidence over time, rather than simply reacting to a decision at the last moment.” The fact that in both scenes the brain followed the same path indicates the process is similar. Those who made decisions faster had scans that looked more similar to each other than those who made decisions more slowly.

The similar brain patterns make it difficult to tell whether someone is really making a decision or just reacting to stimuli(刺激). The implications of this, if it holds true across various studies, will have to be debated among philosophers, but it does seem to lend some credibility to the idea that there really isn’t “free will” as most people understand it.

28. What were the participants asked to do in both scenes?
- A. Hit a button once they decided. B. Report how they made choices.
C. Voice the differences of the balloons. D. Find identically colored balloons.

29. Which of the following is a finding of the study?
- A. Forced decisions require more time. B. Human brains react to choices instantly.
C. Free choices create higher brain peaks. D. Fast deciders show more similar brain patterns.
30. What does the last paragraph convey about free will?
- A. It shapes our brain activity.
B. It depends largely on outside stimuli.
C. The common idea of it faces challenges.
D. Philosophers have reached an agreement on it.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. New Evidence for the Existence of Free Will
B. The Advantages of Free Choices over Forced Ones
C. How Brain Science Challenges Philosophical Views
D. A Scientific Look into the Process of Decision-Making

D

Water is known to have a critical point at high temperature. At about 374°C and 218 times atmospheric pressure, the distinction between liquid and gas is wiped out. Beyond that critical point, water is what's called a supercritical fluid(流体).

Scientists had long predicted a second critical point at low temperature in supercooled water. Such water can stay in liquid form even below its regular freezing point for a short period. Certain odd properties of water gave scientists clues to this possibility. For example, most liquids increase in density(密度) upon cooling but water's density increases until down to about 4°C, at which it reaches a maximum. Then, further cooling makes water less dense. Water's heat capacity follows a similar trend. Scientists suspected these properties could be a sign of a critical point existing at lower temperature.

However, experiments at pressures and temperatures close to the predicted critical point are challenging because supercooled water freezes almost instantly there. "We have to do everything very quickly," one researcher said. In experiments, researchers hit each sample of ice with an infrared laser(红外激光), aiming to make the ice melt(融化). Then, with an X-ray laser, they examined the liquid's structure and density under various pressures and temperatures.

Pictures of the just-melted liquid, taken over time as the water expanded, showed how water behaved as the pressure in the sample decreased. Below the critical point, there was a distinct state transition from one liquid to another as the pressure dropped. At higher temperatures, there was no such transition between two distinct liquids, indicating that the critical point had been reached.

"The results are impressive," says physicist Greg Kimmel. "The data the researchers present show a clear picture, matching the critical point assumption. However, the work rests on one assumption: the liquid reaches a balanced state with stable matter and energy flow. Yet measurements are completed in an extremely short time, so whether the balanced state is achieved remains unknown."

32. What can be learned about supercooled water?
- A. It turns into gas at 374°C.
B. It increases in density as temperature drops.
C. It may remain liquid under the normal freezing point.
D. It can reach its maximum density after being boiled.

33. What did the researchers do during the experiment?
- A. They stabilized the pressure of water samples.
 - B. They recorded the efficiency of distinct equipment.
 - C. They observed water's state changes with pressure.
 - D. They changed the critical point of supercooled water.
34. What can we infer from Greg Kimmel's words?
- A. The experiment data are totally convincing.
 - B. The research conclusion needs further proof.
 - C. The balanced state has been confirmed in tests.
 - D. The assumption of the critical point is groundless.
35. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- A. To display the common wrong belief about water.
 - B. To introduce a study on water's second critical point.
 - C. To argue against the existence of water's critical point.
 - D. To explain the unique density changes of cooling water.

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。

It is easy to think of dental problems as something that happens suddenly, but in reality, many of the most common issues build quietly in the background, shaped by ordinary habits repeated day after day. 36

One of the biggest habits is also the most familiar: brushing. Most people know they should brush teeth for two minutes twice a day. 37 Rushing around the mouth in 30 seconds, rubbing too hard, or missing the gums(牙龈) can leave harmful bacteria behind and damage the gums. It is also worth remembering that brushing harder does not mean brushing better.

38 According to West House Dental, one of the most ignored risks is not always what people eat or drink, but how often their teeth are exposed to it. A sweet coffee on the way to work, a mid-morning snack, and a late-night treat can all create repeated acid attacks, giving teeth less time to recover between meals.

Regular dental appointments are also part of prevention. 39 A check-up can spot early signs of wear, gum diseases or problems with old fillings before they become more complicated. Hygiene(卫生) appointments can also support areas that are difficult to manage at home, particularly for those with crowded teeth, implants or bridges.

For children, the habits formed early often last the longest. 40 Use a timer or song. Keep sweet snacks to sensible times. These can all help dental care feel normal rather than like a battle.

- A. Choose sugar-free drinks.
- B. Never consider them a response to pain.
- C. But technique matters just as much as frequency.
- D. Make brushing part of the morning and bedtime routine.
- E. Snacking is another everyday habit that can quietly affect teeth.
- F. So some people have turned to electric toothbrushes for convenience.
- G. That's why prevention is more about the small things one does at home.

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四个选项中选出最佳选项。

It was supposed to be an ordinary afternoon ride. John, a motorcyclist, had traveled the route dozens of times before. Rather than seeking 41, he was simply enjoying a few hours outdoors

on this 42 path.

But in just a second, everything changed—his ride turned into a 43.

Witnesses said the motorcycle might have 44 a hidden bump(隆起) beneath loose dirt and that the motorcyclist got completely off 45. Before anyone had time to 46, he was thrown high into the air.

Emergency services were called 47 and arrived in 10 minutes. Fortunately, despite the dramatic 48, the rider remained conscious. He was later found to have suffered several broken bones, but doctors 49 that his injuries were not life-threatening. Many first rescuers admitted that the result could have been far more 50.

After months of 51, John shared his experience online. He expressed his 52 to the strangers who offered timely help and the medical workers for their 53 treatment. Meanwhile, he wanted to warn other motorcyclists never to take any routes 54. Even on well-known paths, hidden risks 55. Meanwhile, he reminded himself to stay cautious whenever riding and value every moment of his life.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. truth | B. adventure | C. companionship | D. knowledge |
| 42. A. new | B. familiar | C. wrong | D. different |
| 43. A. disaster | B. conversation | C. competition | D. miracle |
| 44. A. flattened | B. shaken | C. struck | D. escaped |
| 45. A. duty | B. contact | C. balance | D. target |
| 46. A. leave | B. hesitate | C. consult | D. react |
| 47. A. instantly | B. casually | C. suddenly | D. temporarily |
| 48. A. tiredness | B. delay | C. exchange | D. impact |
| 49. A. hoped | B. confirmed | C. recalled | D. denied |
| 50. A. obvious | B. embarrassing | C. severe | D. satisfying |
| 51. A. recovery | B. comparison | C. research | D. cooperation |
| 52. A. sympathy | B. gratitude | C. confusion | D. concern |
| 53. A. experimental | B. equal | C. tolerant | D. appropriate |
| 54. A. lightly | B. personally | C. secretly | D. seriously |
| 55. A. decline | B. expand | C. exist | D. vary |

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。

Innovating at scale means turning breakthrough technologies from laboratory or pilot projects into products and services that can be 56 (wide) used across industries and society. At this year's Summer Davos, innovating at scale has overtaken technological breakthroughs as the defining theme with industry experts 57 (point) to China as a leading example of how AI and other emerging technologies are moving rapidly from laboratories into factories.

Zhou Yuxiang, CEO of Black Lake, said, "Last year and the year before, 58 (discussion) were still largely around frontier technologies at the laboratory stage. This year, we're seeing innovation being used 59 an increasing pace. China's AI-related products now account for about half of Black Lake's revenue(收益), 60 sharp rise from last year."

The industrialization of new technologies is also showing up in China's trade data. By the end of last month, both exports and imports 61 (post) double-digit growth, supported by strong demand for products 62 (tie) to AI.

Zou Jun, 63 is chairman of KPMG China, referred to government-backed pilot manufacturing(制造) platforms designed 64 (bridge) the gap between research and industrial production. The efforts are helping speed up the commercialization of emerging industries. "China offers an important example because it has the 65 (capable) to rapidly scale innovation," he said.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是校英文报负责人李华,报社计划增设“校园运动打卡”专栏,现面向全体同学征集日常运动小故事。请你写一则英文征稿启事,内容包括:

- (1) 专栏开设目的;
- (2) 稿件内容要求;
- (3) 投稿方式与截止时间。

注意:

- (1) 写作词数应为 80 个左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Contributions Wanted

Dear schoolmates,

The School English Newspaper

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。

I first spotted the dress on a Tuesday morning, hanging between a faded winter coat and a pile of second-hand scarves. It was pale purple, with tiny white flowers along the edge—exactly the kind of thing my granddaughter Mia would love. I held it up and smiled, already imagining the look on her face.

But when I checked the price tag, my smile froze. Eighteen dollars. It wasn't much for most people, but on my fixed income, eighteen dollars meant choosing between the dress and a week's worth of groceries.

I walked over to the store owner, a kind-faced woman named Dorothy. "Would you be able to hold this dress for me?" I asked. "Just until the end of the month, when I get my pension check."

Dorothy hesitated. "I'm sorry, dear. We don't hold items. First come, first served."

My heart sank. I placed the dress back on the shelf, smoothing the fabric one last time.

"May I buy the dress for you?" a voice behind me suddenly asked.

I turned to find a woman with gentle eyes and a warm smile. She was dressed simply, her coat a size too large and her shoes worn at the toes.

"Thank you, but I can't accept such a gift," I said, shaking my head.

She didn't walk away. Instead, she took a step closer and told me why it mattered so much. She'd been homeless for three years, sleeping in shelters and bus stations. Had it not been for the kindness of strangers—a hot meal here, a blanket there—she would not have survived.

"I'm no longer homeless, and my situation has improved," she said softly. "I promised myself that I would repay the kindness so many had shown me."

I was torn. Her words moved me deeply, yet I couldn't help noticing her worn shoes and the frayed cuffs(掉线的袖口) of her coat. She had climbed out of hardship, but she clearly wasn't living comfortably. Could I really let her spend her hard-earned money on a dress for my granddaughter?

注意:

- (1) 续写词数应为 150 个左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Seeing her expectant face, I eventually accepted her offer. _____

As we stepped out of the shop together, I hugged her. _____

高三 10 月英语 · 答案

第一部分 听力(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BCBA 6—10 ABCAA 11—15 BCCAC 16—20 BCBAB

第二部分 阅读(共 20 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

21—25 DBCAA 26—30 DBADC 31—35 DCCBB 36—40 GCEBD

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)

41—45 BBACC 46—50 DADBC 51—55 ABDAC

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

56. widely	57. pointing	58. discussions	59. at	60. a
61. had posted	62. tied	63. who	64. to bridge	65. capability

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

One possible version:

Contributions Wanted

Dear schoolmates,

To encourage regular exercise on campus and share the joy of working out, our school English newspaper is going to launch a new column “Campus Sports Check-in”, and we are now collecting your daily sports stories.

Your submissions are supposed to be real personal experiences related to your regular exercise, such as your experience of running regularly for a whole month, or the fun you have had playing badminton with roommates. Each story is expected to be within 300 words, warm and inspiring.

Please send your contributions to *campussports@school.edu* by Oct. 20, 2026. We are looking forward to your active participation.

The School English Newspaper

第二节(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

Seeing her expectant face, I eventually accepted her offer. The eagerness in her eyes told me this wasn't just about a dress—it was about keeping a promise she had made to herself during the darkest days of her life. To refuse her now would be to deny her the very thing that had kept her going: the belief that kindness comes full circle. I took a deep breath and said, “Then please, let me accept your kindness with all my heart.” Her face lit up as she reached for the dress and carried it to the counter. She paid the eighteen dollars as though it were the most precious gift she had ever given.

As we stepped out of the shop together, I hugged her. It was the kind of hug that said everything words couldn't: gratitude, respect, and the unspoken understanding that we had both been changed by this brief encounter. She pulled away, wiped away a tear and walked down the street with her head held high. I watched her go, clutching the dress to my chest, already thinking about how I would tell Mia that her new dress came with a story—one about the enduring power of human kindness. Meanwhile, I made a silent promise that I would find a way to pass this kindness on, just as the woman had.

听力原文

Text 1

W: Tom, you've been on the piano since 8 a. m. Do you need a break?

M: Not really. I want to perform well for the big show.

W: The one next month?

M: Yes, so I need to practice more for it.

Text 2

W: Listen, I've found a great deal on the Internet. Three days at a five-star hotel, breakfast included, just £ 120 a night for a double room.

M: And you think that's a good deal? I'm sure we can find a nice place for half that price.

Text 3

M: My leg hurts a lot after the operation.

W: Have you been taking your painkillers?

M: Yes, but they only help a little.

W: I'll report your situation to the doctor and see if he can adjust the type of painkillers to make you feel better.

Text 4

M: Are we still going to attend the outdoor concert in the square and do some shopping nearby afterward? The weather app says the wind will be too strong this afternoon.

W: I saw that too. So I booked tickets for the gallery exhibition instead.

M: That's an excellent plan.

Text 5

W: Hi, I'm trying to sign up for a psychology class.

M: Well, currently we have two classes open. One is on Tuesday afternoon and the other is on Friday morning.

W: Thank you. I have swimming sessions in the afternoons, so I guess I'll take the one on Fridays.

Text 6

M: I need to have my car repaired. It needs a new tire. Could I borrow yours to deliver some flowers?

W: I need it today between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. to collect balloons for the birthday party. You can use it after that, as long as you are careful.

M: I will. Oh, we are having a party this evening, aren't we?

W: Yes, the party starts at 7 p. m.

M: We can go there together. I should be finished by 6 p. m.

Text 7

W: It is very nice of you to see me off at the airport.

M: It's my pleasure, Anna. I know you must be excited to go home after such a long business trip. You'll keep in touch with me, won't you?

W: Of course. And I will miss you, the tasty food, and the friendly workmates who helped me pick up a lot of Chinese. It would have been perfect except for the days of continuous rain in Shanghai. By the way, please let me know if your daughter needs any help while she's studying in London.

M: I will. Thanks a lot. Oh, I'd like to give you something to take home. Let me show you.

W: Chinese paper cutting works! They are beautiful. What do these characters mean?

M: They mean "All the Best". And the Chinese knot is for your parents.

W: Thank you. Oh, it sounds like they're boarding now. I have to go.

M: Have a good trip, Anna. Bye!

Text 8

W: Calvin, I noticed you were lying on the sofa throughout the afternoon, playing on the cellphone and doing nothing. Why didn't you use this time to do something that could improve your grades?

M: But aren't vacations meant for relaxing? I am free to do anything I wish as the vacation has just started! Let's drop the subject. You always thirst for knowledge, so you must be interested in the Museum of Solutions.

W: Tell me about it.

M: With a series of themed spaces, the museum engages children in actively exploring how everyday life and society can be improved. We can explore subjects like math and robotics in the museum's labs. And we can watch short videos and even help design some of the museum's exhibits.

W: That sounds fun to me. Let's talk about it with Mom and Dad after they return from work.

M: I hope they can take us there this Saturday.

Text 9

W: Tell me about the work you did at your last job, Mr. Black.

M: Sure. I prepared documents and arranged schedules for my boss.

W: Why did you leave?

M: Well, my boss treated me well, and the salary was quite good, actually. However, I just couldn't see a future there.

W: You mean a chance of promotion?

M: Right.

W: Okay. You studied engineering back in university, right?

M: Yeah. I know it has nothing to do with the position I'm applying for, and I have no relevant work experience, but I'm willing to learn. Gaining customers' trust and convincing them to buy cars can be challenging, but it's also something I find very fulfilling.

W: Good. You speak fluent Chinese, right?

M: Yes. I was born in Beijing. And I also speak Korean well.

W: That's very important since most of our clients are from East Asia. All right, Mr. Black. Can you start working next Monday?

M: No problem! Thanks.

Text 10

W: Hello everyone! Welcome to *Global Flavors*. Today, we're talking about coffee. It likely began in Africa and was grown in Yemen in the 6th century. Traders brought it to Europe, but people were unsure of it at first. It took people many years to accept coffee. It quickly spread across the continent after that. In the 1600s, coffeehouses opened in London, Paris, and Vienna. After the 1773 Boston Tea Party, Americans switched to coffee. Coffee only grows in hot areas near the equator. The red cherries are processed in two ways. In the dry method, they're dried whole in the sun. In the wet method, workers first remove the soft part around the beans, and then leave them in water before washing and drying them. This results in better quality coffee. Roasting usually happens in importing countries to bring out the flavor. Most coffee comes from two types of coffee plants. Arabica grows high up and tastes rich. Robusta grows lower, has more of the stimulating substance, and is used in instant coffee. The best instant coffee is freeze-dried and cheaper ones are spray-dried.

文章大意:本文是一篇应用文,主题语境为人与自我。文章介绍了一家普拉提塑形工作室 The Reformer Room 的课程功效、营业时间、课程类型价格以及预约方式等相关信息。

21. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第一段的“the outcome is powerful: reduced pain, less stress, improved mobility and a body that feels stronger, more balanced and more alive every day”可知,该工作室课程能够缓解身体疼痛、减轻精神压力,对应身心双重好处。

22. 答案 B

命题透析 数字计算题。

思路点拨 根据 Group Classes 部分的“\$330 for 10 packs, but first-time clients enjoy a special offer: \$75 for 3 packs, which is valid for one-time purchase only.”可知,新到店顾客可享受团课优惠:单人 3 节课包售价 75 美元。一对初次到店的夫妻,想要花费最少,则两人各自购买新人优惠套餐,总费用为 $75 \times 2 = 150$ 美元。

23. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据 Booking 部分的“To check availability or book a class, please call the Reformer teacher directly.”可知,预约课程需要致电授课老师。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文,主题语境为人与自然。文章介绍 Jennifer 团队针对贝类养殖区蝼蛄虾泛滥问题研发出的无化学防治新方法。

24. 答案 A

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 画线词所在句下文讲述近百年来人们尝试各种办法对付蝼蛄虾都没用,养殖户曾使用杀虫剂治理,说明蝼蛄虾给贝类养殖带来巨大麻烦,a nuisance 意为“麻烦、令人讨厌的事物”,对应 a big trouble。

25. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第三段的“found it worked just as well as insect killers, reducing the number of live shrimp by between 72% and 98%”可知,这套物理防治法灭杀蝼蛄虾效果和杀虫剂效果相当,灭杀率高达 72%—98%,可见其有效果。

26. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据第四段 Jennifer 提到需要保留足量蝼蛄虾作为灰鲸食物可知,她担忧新方法可能会破坏原有的生态平衡。

27. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段的“But this research wouldn't have happened without the investment from the state and the private landowners and growers.”可知,Jennifer 想要表达的是这项研究离不开政府、私有土地所有者和养殖户多方投入,是多方共同努力的成果。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文,主题语境为人与社会。文章围绕自由意志展开,介绍一项脑部扫描实验,对比有无自主选择场景下人类大脑的活动规律,实验结果对大众普遍认知中的自由意志提出质疑。

28. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段的“In each case, they had to push a button as soon as they made a choice.”可知,两种实

验场景中,受试者做出选择后都要立刻按下按钮。

29. 答案 D

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第三段的“Those who made decisions faster had scans that looked more similar to each other than those who made decisions more slowly.”可知,做决定更快的受试者,脑部扫描图像相似度更高。

30. 答案 C

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段的“it does seem to lend some credibility to the idea that there really isn't ‘free will’ as most people understand it”可知,大众对自由意志的固有认知受到实验结论的质疑。

31. 答案 D

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 文章开篇引出自由意志,随后详细介绍对照实验、大脑决策活动规律,最后依据实验结果探讨自由意志,全文核心是从科学角度分析人类做决定时的大脑运转过程。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文,主题语境为人与自然。文章介绍了科学家对过冷水存在低温第二临界点的猜想,以及为了验证该猜想所进行的实验。

32. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第二段的“Such water can stay in liquid form even below its regular freezing point for a short period.”可知,过冷水可以在常规冰点以下短暂保持液态。

33. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据第三段的“Then, with an X-ray laser, they examined the liquid's structure and density under various pressures and temperatures.”可知,研究人员在实验过程中观察水压降低过程中水的形态变化,对比不同温度、压力下水的状态差异。

34. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据最后一段可知,Greg Kimmel 认可实验数据贴合临界点猜想,但指出实验依托液体平衡态的假设,且测量过程极快,无法确认平衡态是否达成。由此可推知,该项研究结论仍需进一步验证。

35. 答案 B

命题透析 写作目的题。

思路点拨 全文以水的高温临界点为背景,重点介绍了科学界针对水的低温第二临界点开展的专项实验研究,涵盖研究猜想、实验实施、研究结果与现存不足。由此可知,作者旨在介绍这项关于水的第二临界点的科学研究。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文,主题语境为人与自我。文章主要介绍影响牙齿健康的日常因素与科学的牙齿防护方法。

36. 答案 G

命题透析 考查段尾句。

思路点拨 上文指出牙齿疾病并非突然发生,而是日常习惯长期累积的结果。G项表明牙齿预防关键在于居家日常小事,承接上文内容,形成因果逻辑,同时引出下文各类护牙相关的日常习惯。

37. 答案 C

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 上文提及多数人知晓每日刷牙的频次要求,下文具体讲述仓促刷牙、用力过猛等不当刷牙方式的危害。C项点明刷牙技巧和频次同等重要,形成语义转折,衔接刷牙频次与刷牙方式两个话题,贴合段落核心内容。

38. 答案 E

命题透析 考查段首句。

思路点拨 上文介绍了刷牙这一影响牙齿健康的习惯,下文重点阐述频繁摄入甜食、零食对牙齿造成的酸性侵蚀。E项引出吃零食这一影响牙齿的日常习惯,开启段落话题,承接上文并统领本段内容。

39. 答案 B

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 上文说明定期看牙是牙齿预防的重要环节,下文介绍牙科检查能够提前发现牙齿隐患、规避严重牙病。B项强调不要将牙科检查当作应对牙疼的手段,突出检查的预防意义,衔接上下文语义,贴合段落主旨。

40. 答案 D

命题透析 考查上下文衔接。

思路点拨 上文指出儿童时期养成的护牙习惯最为持久,下文列举了适配儿童的护牙小技巧。D项建议将刷牙纳入早晚固定作息,是适合儿童的基础护牙方式,承接上文习惯培养的话题,与下文具体建议呼应衔接。

文章大意: 本文是一篇记叙文,主题语境为人与社会。文章讲述了摩托车手 John 在熟悉的路线骑行时遭遇意外,康复后,在网上分享自身经历,感恩伸出援手的陌生人和医护人员,同时警示其他骑行者不要小瞧熟悉路线的故事。

41. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据下文的“he was simply enjoying a few hours outdoors”可知,他并非追求刺激冒险,只是单纯享受户外骑行。

42. 答案 B

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 上文提到 John 走过这条路线几十次,说明这是一条他十分熟悉的道路。

43. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 根据转折词 But 以及下文讲述的故事可知,原本普通的骑行变成一场可怕的灾难。

44. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 目击者称摩托车可能撞上了泥土下隐藏的隆起。

45. 答案 C

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 摩托车手撞到隆起后完全失去平衡,被抛向空中。off balance 为固定搭配,表示“失去平衡”。

46. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 事发突然,众人还没来得及做出反应,John 就被抛到空中。

47. 答案 A

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 事故发生之后,急救服务立刻被呼叫。

48. 答案 D

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 尽管受到巨大撞击,但骑手依旧保持意识清醒。impact 在此处表示“撞击,冲击”。

49. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 医生经过检查确认伤者多处骨折,但伤势并不危及生命。

50. 答案 C

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 很多营救人员认为结果本可能会糟糕得多。

51. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 经过数月的康复,John 在网上分享经历。

52. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 对于及时施以援手的陌生人,John 表达了自己的感激。

53. 答案 D

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 appropriate 表示“恰当的”,用来形容医护人员的救治。

54. 答案 A

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 John 警示其他摩托车骑手,不要对任何路线掉以轻心。take...lightly 为固定搭配,意为“小瞧……,对……掉以轻心”。

55. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 即使是十分熟悉的道路,潜藏的风险依旧存在。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文,主题语境为人与社会。文章围绕规模化创新展开,结合夏季达沃斯论坛相关发言,介绍中国新技术产业化的快速发展。

56. 答案 widely

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 空处修饰动词 be used,需用副词;wide 的副词 widely 表示“广泛地”。

57. 答案 pointing

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 此处为 with 复合结构;industry experts 和动词 point 之间是逻辑上的主动关系,用现在分词作宾语补足语。

58. 答案 discussions

命题透析 考查名词单复数。

思路点拨 根据谓语动词 were 可知,此处应用复数形式。

59. 答案 at

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 at a...pace 为固定搭配,意为“以……的速度”。

60. 答案 a

命题透析 考查冠词。

思路点拨 此处 rise 为可数名词,意为“增长”,且 sharp 的发音以辅音音素开头,故用不定冠词 a 表泛指。

61. 答案 had posted

命题透析 考查动词时态。

思路点拨 时间状语 By the end of last month 表明句子谓语动词应用过去完成时。此处 post 用作动词,意为“发布,宣布(尤指财经信息或警告)”。

62. 答案 tied

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处作后置定语修饰 products;products 与 tie 之间为逻辑上的被动关系,(be) tied to 表示“与……相关”,故用过去分词。

63. 答案 who

命题透析 考查定语从句。

思路点拨 分析句子结构可知,此处为非限制性定语从句;先行词为 Zou Jun,指人,关系词在从句中作主语,故用关系代词 who 引导。

64. 答案 to bridge

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 (be) designed to do sth. 为固定结构,意为“旨在做某事”,不定式作目的状语。

65. 答案 capability

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 根据空前的定冠词 the 和空后的 to rapidly scale innovation 可知,此处应填名词形式。have the capability to do sth. 意为“有做某事的能力”。

写作第一节

评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,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。
6. 如书写较差,以至影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档:(13—15 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档:(10—12 分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档:(7—9 分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档:(4—6 分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇知识有限。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档:(1—3 分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇知识有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分:(0 分)

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

写作第二节

评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑:
 - (1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
 - (2)内容的丰富性;
 - (3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
 - (4)上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档:(21—25 分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理。
2. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达。
3. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档:(16—20 分)

1. 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理。
2. 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达。
3. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第三档:(11—15 分)

1. 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达。
3. 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。

第二档:(6—10 分)

1. 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。
2. 语法结构单调,词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达。
3. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档:(1—5 分)

1. 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差。
2. 语法结构单调,词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达。
3. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。

不得分:(0 分)

白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。