

【真题解读】2024 高考英语新课标I卷

真题解读（笔试部分）

适用地区：山东、浙江、广东、江苏、河北、福建、湖北、湖南、河南、安徽、江西

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

HABITAT RESTORATION TEAM

Help restore and protect Marin's natural areas from the Marin Headlands to Bolinas Ridge. We'll explore beautiful park sites while conducting invasive (侵入的) plant removal, winter planting, and seed collection. Habitat Restoration Team volunteers play a vital role in restoring sensitive resources and protecting endangered species across the ridges and valleys.

GROUPS

Groups of five or more require special arrangements and must be confirmed in advance. Please review the List of Available Projects and fill out the Group Project Request Form.

AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING

Volunteers aged 10 and over are welcome. Read our Youth Policy Guidelines for youth under the age of 15.

Bring your completed Volunteer Agreement Form. Volunteers under the age of 18 must have the parent/guardian approval section signed.

We'll be working rain or shine. Wear clothes that can get dirty. Bring layers for changing weather and a raincoat if necessary.

Bring a personal water bottle, sunscreen, and lunch.

No experience necessary. Training and tools will be provided. Fulfills (满足) community service requirements.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Time		Meeting Location
Sunday, Jan. 15	10:00 am-1:00 pm	Battery Alexander Trailhead
Sunday, Jan. 22	10:00 am-2:30 pm	Stinson Beach Parking Lot
Sunday, Jan. 29	9:30 am-2:30 pm	Coyote Ridge Trailhead

21. What is the aim of the Habitat Restoration Team?

- A. To discover mineral resources.
- B. To develop new wildlife parks.
- C. To protect the local ecosystem.
- D. To conduct biological research.

22. What is the lower age limit for joining the Habitat Restoration Team?

- A. 5. B. 10. C. 15. D. 18.

23. What are the volunteers expected to do?

- A. Bring their own tools. B. Work even in bad weather.
C. Wear a team uniform. D. Do at least three projects.

- **语篇来源:** <https://www.parksconservancy.org/programs/habitat-restoration-team>
- **主题语境:** 人与社会
- **语篇导读:** 本文是一篇应用文。主要介绍了一个生物栖息地修复工作队的工作内容和志愿者招募信息及要求, 包括年龄限制、所需物品等。
- **价值导向:** 文章通过介绍实践活动引导学生关注人类所面临的环境问题, 提升学生的环保意识, 增强其使命感和责任感, 倡导学生通过自己的努力为环保事业做贡献。
- **词数(语篇+题干及选项):** 200+68=268 词
- **重点语汇:**
 - ① invasive plant removal 移除侵入性植物
 - ② restore sensitive resources 恢复敏感的资源
 - ③ endangered species 濒临灭绝的物种
 - ④ parent/guardian approval 监护人许可
 - ⑤ layer 衣服
- **答案及解析:**
 - 21. C。理解具体信息。根据第一段 Help restore and protect Marin's natural areas from the Marin Headlands to Bolinas Ridge ... restoring sensitive resources and protecting endangered species across the ridges and valleys. 可知, 栖息地修复工作队的志愿者需要帮助恢复和保护所负责的自然区域, 清除入侵植物并保护濒危物种, 故可知, 栖息地工作队的目标是保护当地的生态系统。
 - 22. B。理解具体信息。根据 **AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING** 部分的 Volunteers aged 10 and over are welcome... 可知, 栖息地修复工作队欢迎 10 岁及以上的志愿者, 故可知, 其最低年龄限制是 10 岁。
 - 23. B。理解具体信息。根据 **AGE, SKILLS, WHAT TO BRING** 部分的 We'll be working rain or shine. Wear clothes that can get dirty. Bring layers for changing weather and a raincoat if necessary. 可知, 志愿者做这份工作需要风雨无阻, 即: 在恶劣的天气里也要工作。

B

"I am not crazy," says Dr. William Farber, shortly after performing acupuncture(针灸) on a rabbit. "I am ahead of my time." If he seems a little defensive, it might be because even some of his coworkers occasionally laugh at his unusual methods. But Farber is certain he'll have the last laugh. He's one of a small but growing number of American veterinarians (兽医) now practicing "holistic" medicine — combining traditional Western treatments with acupuncture, chiropractic (按摩疗法) and herbal medicine.

Farber, a graduate of Colorado State University, started out as a more conventional veterinarian. He became interested in alternative treatments 20 years ago when he suffered from terrible back pain. He tried muscle-relaxing drugs but found little relief. Then he tried acupuncture, an ancient

Chinese practice, and was amazed that he improved after two or three treatments. What worked on a veterinarian seemed likely to work on his patients. So, after studying the techniques for a couple of years, he began offering them to pets.

Leigh Tindale's dog Charlie had a serious heart condition. After Charlie had a heart attack, Tindale says, she was prepared to put him to sleep, but Farber's treatments eased her dog's suffering so much that she was able to keep him alive for an additional five months. And Priscilla Dewing reports that her horse, Nappy, "moves more easily and rides more comfortably" after a chiropractic adjustment.

Farber is certain that the holistic approach will grow more popular with time, and if the past is any indication, he may be right: Since 1982, membership in the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association has grown from 30 to over 700. "Sometimes it surprises me that it works so well," he says. "I will do anything to help an animal. That's my job."

24. What do some of Farber's coworkers think of him?

- A. He's odd. B. He's strict. C. He's brave. D. He's rude.

25. Why did Farber decide to try acupuncture on pets?

- A. He was trained in it at university. B. He was inspired by another veterinarian.
C. He benefited from it as a patient. D. He wanted to save money for pet owners.

26. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. Steps of a chiropractic treatment. B. The complexity of veterinarians' work.
C. Examples of rare animal diseases. D. The effectiveness of holistic medicine.

27. Why does the author mention the American Holistic Veterinary Medical Association?

- A. To prove Farber's point. B. To emphasize its importance.
C. To praise veterinarians. D. To advocate animal protection.

- **主题语境：**人与社会
- **语篇导读：**本文是一篇记叙文。介绍了一名美国兽医奉行中西医结合的治疗方法，为动物提供医疗服务，并取得了良好的疗效。
- **背景知识：**针灸疗法是一种源于中国的传统医学治疗方法，其历史可以追溯到数千年前。针灸以针刺艾灸防治疾病的方法。针法是用金属制成的针，刺入人体一定的穴位，运用手法，以调整营卫气血；灸法是用艾绒搓成艾条或艾炷，点燃以温灼穴位的皮肤表面，达到温通经脉、调和气血的目的。在中国，针灸疗法得到了广泛的应用和传承。中国政府也高度重视针灸的发展和推广，将其列为重要的非物质文化遗产。针灸不仅在中国受到认可，还在世界各地得到了广泛的应用和推广，成为世界传统医学的重要组成部分。
- **价值导向：**强调了科学与传统结合的重要性，培养学生建立良好的科学素养和文化认同感，启发读者要开放心态，勇于探索和接受新事物。
- **词数（语篇+题干及选项）：**290+107=397 词
- **重点词汇：**

① **holistic medicine** 整体医学，该名词不论是在古希腊、古印度还是古代中国，均古已有之。从整体角度研究人体疾病发生发展规律、疾病中人体各部分之间的相互联系及所导致的机体状态的变化规律，并从整体角度研究疾病的预防治疗方法的一门学科。它继承了传统中医学的基本方法、理论框架和诊断、治疗技术，在现代西医疾病研究的基础上，建立了独具特色的疾病体系，由此把现代医学的检测方法和治疗手段融汇其中，从理论上和实践上实现了中西医两大医学体系的有机结合。

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- ② herbal medicine 中草药
 - ③ conventional 传统的
 - ④ alternative treatments 指的是替代疗法或补充疗法，这些是与传统医疗方法（如药物治疗、手术等）不同的治疗方式。替代疗法通常包括一系列非传统的医疗实践，如针灸、顺势疗法、整骨疗法、按摩、瑜伽、营养补充、心灵疗法等。
 - ⑤ chiropractic adjustment 脊柱按摩疗法调整

● 答案及解析：

24. A. 理解观点、态度。根据第一段“I am not crazy,” ... because even some of his coworkers occasionally laugh at his unusual methods.可知，Farber 的同事们觉得他的某些方法很不寻常，并且有时会笑话他。因此，他们认为他有点奇怪。
25. C. 理解具体信息。根据第二段可知，Farber 在自己遭受严重的背痛时尝试了针灸，并惊讶地发现经过两三次治疗后背痛有所改善。这使得他对这种疗法产生了兴趣，并开始将其应用于宠物身上。故可推知，他是因为自己作为病人从中受益而决定尝试在宠物身上使用针灸的。
26. D. 理解主旨要义。第三段描述了几位动物主人的经历，Tindale 的狗在治疗后，其心脏病得到缓解而多活了五个月，而 Dewing 的马在接受按摩疗法后行动更加自如。这些经历证明了 Farber 的整体疗法对他们的宠物有效，因此，这一段主要在讲述整体医学的有效性。
27. A. 推断。根据最后一段 Farber is certain ... grow more popular ... he may be right ... membership ... has grown from 30 to over 700.可知，作者提到美国整体兽医医学协会是为了证明整体疗法在兽医界越来越受欢迎，从 1982 年的 30 名会员增加到如今的 700 多名会员，这验证了 Farber 对整体疗法未来流行的预测。因此，提及该协会是为了证明 Farber 的观点。

C

Is comprehension the same whether a person reads a text onscreen or on paper? And are listening to and viewing content as effective as reading the written word when covering the same material? The answers to both questions are often “no.” The reasons relate to a variety of factors, including reduced concentration, an entertainment mindset (心态) and a tendency to multitask while consuming digital content.

When reading texts of several hundred words or more, learning is generally more successful when it's on paper than onscreen. A large amount of research confirms this finding. The benefits of print reading particularly shine through when experimenters move from posing simple tasks — like identifying the main idea in a reading passage — to ones that require mental abstraction — such as drawing inferences from a text.

The differences between print and digital reading results are partly related to paper's physical properties. With paper, there is a literal laying on of hands, along with the visual geography of distinct pages. People often link their memory of what they've read to how far into the book it was or where it was on the page.

But equally important is the mental aspect. Reading researchers have proposed a theory called “shallowing hypothesis (假说).” According to this theory, people approach digital texts with a mindset suited to social media, which are often not so serious, and devote less mental effort than when they are reading print.

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- ⑤ an entertainment mindset 娱乐心态
 - ⑥ a tendency to multitask 倾向于多任务处理
 - ⑦ digital content 数字内容（指以数字形式存在的各种媒体内容，如文字、图片、音频、视频等）
 - ⑧ print reading 纸质阅读
 - ⑨ shine through 显而易见
 - ⑩ draw inferences from 从……得出推论
 - ⑪ physical properties 物理特性
 - ⑫ a literal laying on of hands 亲手接触
 - ⑬ visual geography of distinct pages 不同页面的视觉布局
 - ⑭ link ... to ... 将……和……联系起来
 - ⑮ shallowing hypothesis 浅层假说
 - ⑯ suited to 适合于
 - ⑰ turn to 转向
 - ⑱ identical pieces 相同的作品
 - ⑲ mental focus and reflection 精神集中和反思
 - ⑳ be called for 被需要

● **答案及解析：**

28. D. 理解词汇。第二段主要阐释了纸质阅读的优势，大量的研究证实了在阅读几百字或更长的文本时，在纸质材料上学习通常比在屏幕上更有效。当实验者从测试简单任务（如明确文章主旨）转向需要抽象思维（如从文本中得出推论）的任务时，纸质阅读的优势尤为“突出”，即“变得容易被注意到”。
29. A. 理解具体信息。第四段的 According to this theory ... devote less mental effort than when they are reading print. 是对“浅层假说”这一理论的解释。根据这个理论，人们对待数字文本的态度与对待社交媒体的态度一致，这种态度通常不太严肃认真，因此在阅读数字文本时重视度不高。
30. A. 理解具体信息。根据第五段 Audio (音频) and video can feel more engaging than text, and so university teachers increasingly turn to these technologies ... 可知，由于音频和视频相较于文本来说更具吸引力，因此大学教师越来越多地转向这些技术，以吸引学生的注意力。
31. C. 推断。最后一段解释数字文本、音频和视频都在教育中发挥着作用，但在进行深入学习时，教育工作者不应该把所有媒介都视为一样。同时，作者在前文主要强调了纸质阅读在学习中的优势，由此可推知，作者在最后一段暗示了纸质文本在教育中不能完全被取代。

D

In the race to document the species on Earth before they go extinct, researchers and citizen scientists have collected billions of records. Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records. Though they are useful for detecting shifts in the number and variety of species in an area, a new Stanford study has found that this type of record is not perfect.

“With the rise of technology it is easy for people to make observations of different species with

the aid of a mobile application,” said Barnabas Daru, who is lead author of the study and assistant professor of biology in the Stanford School of Humanities and Sciences. “These observations now outnumber the primary data that comes from physical specimens (标本), and since we are increasingly using observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable?”

Using a global dataset of 1.9 billion records of plants, insects, birds, and animals, Daru and his team tested how well these data represent actual global biodiversity patterns.

“We were particularly interested in exploring the aspects of sampling that tend to bias (使有偏差) data, like the greater likelihood of a citizen scientist to take a picture of a flowering plant instead of the grass right next to it,” said Daru.

Their study revealed that the large number of observation-only records did not lead to better global coverage. Moreover, these data are biased and favor certain regions, time periods, and species. This makes sense because the people who get observational biodiversity data on mobile devices are often citizen scientists recording their encounters with species in areas nearby. These data are also biased toward certain species with attractive or eye-catching features.

What can we do with the imperfect datasets of biodiversity?

“Quite a lot,” Daru explained. “Biodiversity apps can use our study results to inform users of oversampled areas and lead them to places — and even species — that are not well-sampled. To improve the quality of observational data, biodiversity apps can also encourage users to have an expert confirm the identification of their uploaded image.”

32. What do we know about the records of species collected now?

- A. They are becoming outdated.
- B. They are mostly in electronic form.
- C. They are limited in number.
- D. They are used for public exhibition.

33. What does Daru’s study focus on?

- A. Threatened species.
- B. Physical specimens.
- C. Observational data.
- D. Mobile applications.

34. What has led to the biases according to the study?

- A. Mistakes in data analysis.
- B. Poor quality of uploaded pictures.
- C. Improper way of sampling.
- D. Unreliable data collection devices.

35. What is Daru’s suggestion for biodiversity apps?

- A. Review data from certain areas.
- B. Hire experts to check the records.
- C. Confirm the identity of the users.
- D. Give guidance to citizen scientists.

● **语篇来源:**

<https://news.stanford.edu/stories/2023/05/study-examines-biases-coverage-gaps-biodiversity-data#:~:text=In%20the%20race%20to%20document%20the%20species%20on,number%20and%20abundance%20of%20species%20in%20an%20area.>

● **主题语境:** 人与自然

- **语篇导读:** 本文是一篇说明文。随着科技进步,研究人员和公民科学家通过照片、视频等数字记录方式收集了大量物种记录。然而,斯坦福大学的一项新研究发现,这些观察数据存在偏差,其主要集中在某些地区和物种上。该研究表明,尽管这些数据不完美,但通过指导用户前往未采样区域以及由专家确认图片,可以提高数据质量。

- **背景知识:** 生物多样性数据采集是指通过各种方法和技术手段,收集有关生物多样性的

信息，包括物种的种类、数量、分布、生存状况、生态功能等。这些数据对于理解生物多样性的现状、变化趋势以及其对生态系统服务的影响至关重要。生物多样性数据采集时常见方法和工具有：实地考察、远程监控技术、公众科学项目、环境 DNA 技术、生态信息系统、机器学习和人工智能、生物多样性观测网络等。通过这些方法，可以有效地收集生物多样性数据，为生物多样性的保护、生态系统管理、环境政策制定等提供科学依据。同时，这些数据也是全球生物多样性监测框架（GBIF）等国际生物多样性数据平台的重要组成部分。

- **价值导向：**文章介绍了生物多样性研究的相关知识，有利于培养学生的科学素养、环保意识和跨学科学习能力。同时，文章通过指出公民科学家数据采集不完美，引导学生对待事物要具备批判性思维能力，以便合理和有效地运用科技手段为我们服务。

- **词数（语篇+题干及选项）：**354+102=456 词

- **重点语汇：**

- ① document the species on Earth 记录地球上的物种
- ② go extinct 灭绝
- ③ citizen scientists 公民科学家（指那些在科学研究中参与数据收集、分析和解决问题的普通民众，他们通常没有正式的科学背景或训练）
- ④ records of biodiversity 生物多样性的记录
- ⑤ digital records 数字记录
- ⑥ detect shifts in ... 检测……方面的改变
- ⑦ the number and variety of species 物种的数量和种类
- ⑧ make observations of different species 观察不同物种
- ⑨ a mobile application 手机应用
- ⑩ outnumber 比……多（这是一个合成词，由 out 和 number 合成）
- ⑪ physical specimens 物理标本
- ⑫ observational data 观测数据
- ⑬ global dataset 全球数据集
- ⑭ bias data 使数据有偏差
- ⑮ better global coverage 更好的全球覆盖
- ⑯ encounters with species in areas nearby 与附近地区的物种相遇
- ⑰ eye-catching features 引人注目的特征
- ⑱ imperfect datasets of biodiversity 生物多样性数据集不完善
- ⑲ oversampled areas 过度采样的区域
- ⑳ confirm the identification of their uploaded image 鉴定他们上传的图像

- **答案及解析：**

32. B. 理解具体信息。根据第一段 Today, most records of biodiversity are often in the form of photos, videos, and other digital records. 可知，现在收集的物种记录大多是以图片、视频和其它数字格式存在的，也就是说，它们大多是电子格式的。

33. C. 理解具体信息。根据第二段 These observations now outnumber the primary data that comes from physical specimens ... observational data to investigate how species are responding to global change, I wanted to know: Are they usable? 可知，Daru 想要通过研究探索这些观察数据能否可靠地反映全球物种的多样性，再根据第三段可知，Daru 使用了包含 19 亿条植物、昆虫、鸟类和动物记录的全球数据集进行分析，因此他的研究聚焦于“观测数据”。

34. C. 推断。根据第五段 These data are biased and favor certain regions, time periods, and

species ... also biased toward certain species with attractive or eye-catching features.可知, 研究人员发现这些观测数据偏向于某些地区、时间段和物种, 这是因为获得生物多样性观测数据的人通常是公民科学家, 他们通常接触的是那些在附近地区的物种, 此外, 他们往往偏向于那些具有引人注目特征的物种, 这暗示了公民科学家们不当的采样方式带来了偏差。

35. D. 推断。根据最后一段“Biodiversity apps can use our study results to inform users of oversampled areas and lead them to places ... also encourage users to have an expert confirm the identification of their uploaded image.”可知, 生物多样性应用程序可以提醒用户(即进行采样的公民科学家)那些已经过度采样的区域, 引导他们去未被充分采样的地方对物种进行采样, 并且鼓励用户让专家鉴定他们上传的图片, 故 Daru 建议生物多样性应用程序给公民科学家提供指导。

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。

Not all great writers are great spellers. If you want to be published, it's vital to submit a perfect, professionally presented manuscript (原稿). 36 No editor is likely to tolerate a writer who does not take the trouble to spell words correctly.

I keep two reference books close-by on my desk: dictionary and thesaurus (同义词词典). I don't trust my laptop's spellchecker. 37 Of course, these days there are plenty of online dictionaries and thesauruses, but I'm old-fashioned enough to prefer a hard cover and pages I can leaf through with my fingers. I use the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* and the *Collins Thesaurus*.

38 It should give you a precise definition of each word, thus differentiating it from other words whose meanings are similar, but not identical. It will also usually show how the word is pronounced.

In addition, I have an old two-volume copy of the *Shorter Oxford Dictionary*, picked up a few years ago in a bookshop sale for just 99 pence. Of course, with its 2,672 pages, it's not exactly short. It contains around 163,000 words, plus word combinations and idiomatic phrases. 39 However, if I need to check the origin of a word or to look up examples of its usage, there's nothing better.

For well over a hundred years the most influential English dictionary was Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* published in 1755. “To make dictionaries is dull (乏味) work,” wrote Johnson, illustrating one definition of “dull”. 40 A few minutes spent casting your eye over a page or two can be a rewarding experience.

- A. I don't often use this dictionary.
- B. It takes no account of the context.
- C. But I still don't want to replace them.
- D. But a dictionary can be a pleasure to read.
- E. Of course, a dictionary is not only for spelling.
- F. That means good grammar and no spelling mistakes.
- G. Dictionaries don't always give you enough information.

- **主题语境：**人与自我
- **语篇导读：**本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了作者使用字典的心得体会，并强调了字典的多功能性和阅读其的愉悦体验。
- **价值导向：**文章不仅提供了关于语言学习和写作的相关知识，且引导学生在日常学习和运用英语的过程中要充分利用好各种字典。
- **词数（语篇+选项）：**258+54=312 词
- **重点语汇：**
 - ① take the trouble to 不辞辛劳做某事
 - ② reference books 参考书
 - ③ leaf through 浏览
 - ④ word combinations and idiomatic phrases 词的组合和惯用语
 - ⑤ cast your eye over 迅速检查某物
- **答案及解析：**

36. F. 此空设于段中，与上文存在解释关系。上文提到要成为一名出版的作家，提交完美、专业的原稿至关重要，本句进一步解释说明提交完美原稿的要求是语法准确、拼写正确。

37. B. 此空设于段中，与上文存在指代和因果关系。上文提到作者不信任电脑的拼写检查工具，该选项中的 It 指代上文的 spellchecker，补充说明不用电脑拼写检查工具的原因是它具有局限性，即：它无法考虑上下文语境的因素。

38. E. 此空设于段首，是一个承上启下的过渡句，且与下文存在指代关系。上文提到作者使用字典和同义词词典，该选项强调了字典的多功能性，指出它不仅仅用于拼写检查，下文提到字典可以提供每个单词的精准定义、发音等，都属于字典多功能的范畴。

39. A. 此空设于段中，与下文存在转折关系。上文提到作者拥有的 *Shorter Oxford Dictionary*，该选项说明我不经常使用这本字典，下文讲述但是如果想要查词的起源和其他用法的相关例子，*Shorter Oxford Dictionary* 是最好的了。

40. D. 此空设于段中，与上文存在转折关系。上文提到编写字典是一项乏味的工作，该选项指出读字典可以是一种愉悦的体验，同时下文是对该空的进一步说明，花几分钟阅读一两页字典的内容是一次不错的体验，选项中的 pleasure 和上文 dull 形成了对比。

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。

I've been motivated — and demotivated — by other folks' achievements all my life.

When I was a teenager, a neighborhood friend 41 a marathon race. Feeling motivated, I started running 42, but then two things happened. First, a girl I met one day told me she was 43 for a “super,” referring to a 52.4-mile double marathon. Then, the next day I went on my longest run — 15 miles. To be honest, I 44 it! Between the girl making my 45 seem small and the pure boredom of jogging, I decided that the only 46 I'd ever run again is if a

big dog was running after me!

So I 47 cycling. I got a good bike and rode a lot. I 48 of entering cycle races until I flew to San Diego to visit my sister. While she was at work one day, I 49 her bike and went for a ride. The 50: The roads there went through large valleys where I'd be riding uphill for miles at a time. I'd never faced such 51. That day, I got 52 by about 100 "local" bikers who were used to such roads. When I got back home, suddenly riding my bike didn't seem quite as 53.

I've 54 a lot since then. I've come to accept that whatever 55 I set for myself, they just have to be my own.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. knew | B. held | C. won | D. quit |
| 42. A. regularly | B. silently | C. proudly | D. recently |
| 43. A. asking | B. looking | C. waiting | D. training |
| 44. A. made | B. believed | C. hated | D. deserved |
| 45. A. advantage | B. achievement | C. contribution | D. influence |
| 46. A. way | B. risk | C. place | D. reason |
| 47. A. gave up | B. went on | C. turned to | D. dealt with |
| 48. A. heard | B. dreamed | C. complained | D. approved |
| 49. A. painted | B. borrowed | C. bought | D. parked |
| 50. A. problem | B. secret | C. principle | D. advice |
| 51. A. dangers | B. events | C. opponents | D. challenges |
| 52. A. passed | B. convinced | C. admired | D. stopped |
| 53. A. reliable | B. convenient | C. familiar | D. appealing |
| 54. A. traveled | B. matured | C. missed | D. worried |
| 55. A. limits | B. dates | C. goals | D. tests |

- **主题语境：**人与自我
- **语篇导读：**本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者受到他人成就的激励，盲目跟风，尝试跑步和骑自行车，最终意识到无论为自己设定什么样的目标，都必须适合自己。
- **价值导向：**文章通过作者的亲身经历和内心感悟，传递了自我接纳、自我驱动以及设定合理目标等重要的价值观，对促进学生个人成长与自我完善具有深远的启迪作用。
- **词数（语篇+选项）：**215+60=275 词
- **答案及解析：**
 - 41. C. 根据第一段的 I've been motivated ... by other folks' achievements all my life. 以及本段的 Feeling motivated 可知，作者一直被其他人的成就激励，因此可知，此处指一个邻居朋友“赢了”马拉松比赛。
 - 42. A. 根据空前的 Feeling motivated, I started running 可知，受到朋友赢得马拉松比赛的激励，作者开始“有规律地”跑步。
 - 43. D. 根据 referring to a 52.4-mile double marathon 可知，一天一个女孩告诉作者，她正在为“超级马拉松”“训练”。此处的“超级马拉松”是指 52.4 英里的双程马拉松。
 - 44. C. 根据 To be honest 以及 the pure boredom of jogging 可知，作者实际上是“讨厌”跑步的。
 - 45. B. 根据 she was ... for a “super,” referring to a 52.4-mile double marathon 以及 seem small 可知，与那位女孩的超级马拉松比赛相比，作者的“成就”——完成 15 英里的马拉松——似乎是微不足道的。

46. D。根据 I'd ever run again is if a big dog was running after me!可知，那天作者决定，除非自己被一只大狗追赶，否则他不会再次跑步，因此，这是唯一能让自己跑步的“原因或理由”。
47. C。根据上文作者不想继续跑步以及下文的 cycling 可知，作者“转向”了去骑自行车。
48. B。根据 entering cycle races until I flew to San Diego to visit my sister 可知，作者开始骑自行车，并“梦想着”参加自行车比赛。
49. B。根据 I flew to San Diego to visit my sister. While she was at work one day 可知，作者去圣地亚哥看望姐姐，一天姐姐上班时，她“借了”姐姐的自行车去兜风。
50. A。根据 The roads there went through large valleys where I'd be riding uphill for miles at a time.可知，那里的路需要穿越很大的山谷，在那里作者一次要骑几英里的上坡路，这对作者来说是个“问题”。
51. D。根据 I'd be riding uphill for miles at a time 以及 I'd never faced such 可知，作者之前从来没有遇到这样的“挑战”，即一直骑几英里的上坡路。
52. A。根据 by about 100 “local” bikers who were used to such roads 可知，作者被大约一百个熟悉这样路线的当地骑行者“超过了”。
53. D。根据上文语境以及 When I got back home, suddenly riding my bike didn't seem 可知，作者被很多骑行者超过了，这使作者很有挫败感，他突然觉得骑自行车似乎不那么“吸引人了”。
54. B。根据上文讲述的作者的经历以及 I've come to accept that 可知，作者“成熟了”许多。
55. C。根据全文内容以及最后一句 I set for myself, they just have to be my own 可知，作者因受到他人的激励，尝试参加马拉松比赛之后又梦想参加自行车比赛，这些都是在别人的影响之下给自己设定的目标。有了这两次经历之后，作者开始明白了无论为自己设定什么“目标”，都必须是适合自己、有自我驱动的“目标”。

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。

Heatherwick Studio recently built a greenhouse at the edge of the National Trust's Woolbeding Gardens. This beautiful structure, named Glasshouse, is at the centre of a new garden that shows how the Silk Road influences English gardens even in modern times.

The latest 56 (engineer) techniques are applied to create this protective 57 (function) structure that is also beautiful. The design features ten steel “sepals (萼片)” made of glass and aluminium (铝). These sepals open on warm days 58 (give) the inside plants sunshine and fresh air. In cold weather, the structure stays 59 (close) to protect the plants.

Further, the Silk Route Garden around the greenhouse 60 (walk) visitors through a journey influenced by the ancient Silk Road, by which silk as well as many plant species came to Britain for 61 first time. These plants included modern Western 62 (favourite) such as rosemary, lavender and fennel. The garden also contains a winding path that guides visitors through the twelve regions of the Silk Road. The path offers over 300 plant species for visitors to see, too.

The Glasshouse stands 63 a great achievement in contemporary design, to house the

plants of the southwestern part of China at the end of a path retracing (追溯) the steps along the Silk Route 64 brought the plants from their native habitat in Asia to come to define much of the 65 (rich) of gardening in England.

● **语篇来源:**

<https://inhabitat.com/amazing-greenhouse-set-near-garden-influenced-by-silk-road/>

● **主题语境:** 人与社会

● **语篇导读:** 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英国“丝绸之路花园”及其中新建成的 Glasshouse 温室, 展现了丝绸之路对英国园林艺术的深远影响。

● **背景知识:** 丝绸之路, 简称丝路, 一般指陆上丝绸之路, 广义上分为陆上丝绸之路和海上丝绸之路。狭义的“丝绸之路”是指起始于古代中国长安或洛阳, 经甘肃、新疆, 到中亚、西亚, 并连接地中海各国的陆上通道。“海上丝绸之路”是古代中国与外国交通贸易和文化交往的海上通道, 该路主要以南海为中心, 所以又称南海丝绸之路, 形成于秦汉时期, 发展于三国至隋朝时期, 繁荣于唐、宋、元、明时期, 是已知的最为古老的海上航线。它不仅是一条商贸之路, 更是一座促进科技与文化交流的桥梁。

● **价值导向:** 文章涵盖了历史文化、科学技术、艺术鉴赏等多方面的知识, 旨在引导学生认识到中华文明与世界文明的交流借鉴, 加深他们的国家认同感和民族自信心; 通过展示科学技术如何在日常生活中发挥作用, 文章旨在激发学生对科学探索和创新思维的热情, 同时培养他们对当代建筑设计艺术魅力的鉴赏能力。

● **词数 (不含给出词和设空):** 215 词

● **重点语汇:**

- ① steel “sepals” 由钢材制成的类似于植物花朵萼片的结构或元素
- ② rosemary 迷迭香, 一种常见的多年生草本植物, 其叶子具有浓郁的香味。它在烹饪、草药和香水制作中被广泛使用。
- ③ lavender 薰衣草, 是一种具有紫色花朵和芳香的植物, 常用于草药、香水和花束制作。
- ④ fennel (茴香), 是一种多年生植物, 具有蕾果和香味浓郁的叶子。茴香常被用作调味料和草药, 其种子和叶子都可食用。
- ⑤ are applied to 被应用到……
- ⑥ a winding path 一条蜿蜒的小径
- ⑦ contemporary design 现代的设计
- ⑧ house 在此作动词, 意为“为……提供房子”
- ⑨ retrace 回忆, 追溯
- ⑩ define much of the richness of 阐明……的丰富性

● **答案及解析:**

56. engineering. 考查动名词作定语。设空处动名词作定语修饰后面的名词 techniques。Engineering techniques 意为“工程技术”。

57. functional. 考查形容词。设空处作定语修饰后面的名词 structure, 要用形容词形式, 故填 functional。

58. to give. 考查非谓语动词。设空处为动词不定式作目的状语, 故填 to give。

59. closed. 考查形容词。stays 在句中作系动词, 后面接形容词作表语, 故填 closed。

60. walks. 考查动词时态。分析句子结构可知, 设空处为句子的谓语动词, 句子的主语 the Silk Route Garden 与 walk 之间为主动关系, 此处介绍客观事实, 需用一般现在时, 故填 walks。

61. the。考查冠词。序数词表示“第几”时，前面常用定冠词，for the first time 为固定搭配，意为“第一次”。
62. favourites / favorites。考查名词。included 后面接名词作宾语，favourite 在此处作名词，为可数名词，意为“喜欢的事物”，故填 favourite 的复数形式。
63. as。考查介词。根据句意可知，Glasshouse 作为当代设计的一项伟大成就，此处强调 Glasshouse 的身份，故填 as，表示“以……身份，作为”。
64. that / which。考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知，设空处为定语从句的引导词，在从句中作主语，先行词为 the Silk Route，故填 that / which。
65. richness。考查名词。分析句子结构可知，此处需填 rich 的名词形式 richness，作为 define 的宾语，richness of gardening 意为“园艺的丰富性”。

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，上周五你们班在公园上了一堂美术课。请你给英国朋友 Chris 写一封邮件分享这次经历，内容包括：

- （1）你完成的作品；
- （2）你的感想。

注意：

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

Dear Chris,

I'm writing to share with you an art class I had in a park last Friday.

Yours,
Li Hua

● 任务分析：

本写作任务要求考生给英国好友 Chris 写一封邮件，分享其在公园上美术课的经历，内容应包括完成的作品以及自己的感受，属于半开放性写作。此任务不仅考查学生在特定情境下运用语言的能力，还侧重于促进学生创造性思维的发展，即它需要考生通过深入思考后，巧妙地运用词汇、精准的语法结构和有效的衔接手段，清晰且连贯地介绍以自然为灵感的画作，并表达个人的观点和感受。

● 参考答案：

Dear Chris,

I am writing to share with you an art class I had in a park last Friday. In the class, we were asked to create artwork inspired by nature. I chose to draw a beautiful landscape scene with blooming flowers, a calm lake, and a clear blue sky. It was a unique experience to create art under the open sky, because I could not only connect with nature but also fully express my creativity.

Overall, I thoroughly enjoyed the art class. I am attaching a photo of my artwork for you and hope you like it.

Yours,
Li Hua

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 met Gunter on a cold, wet and unforgettable evening in September. I had planned to fly to Vienna and take a bus to Prague for a conference. Due to a big storm, my flight had been delayed by an hour and a half. I touched down in Vienna just 30 minutes before the departure of the last bus to Prague. The moment I got off the plane, I ran like crazy through the airport building and jumped into the first taxi on the rank without a second thought.

That was when I met Gunter. I told him where I was going, but he said he hadn't heard of the bus station. I thought my pronunciation was the problem, so I explained again more slowly, but he still looked confused. When I was about to give up, Gunter fished out his little phone and rang up a friend. After a heated discussion that lasted for what seemed like a century, Gunter put his phone down and started the car.

Finally, with just two minutes to spare we rolled into the bus station. Thankfully, there was a long queue (队列) still waiting to board the bus. Gunter parked the taxi behind the bus, turned around, and looked at me with a big smile on his face. "We made it," he said.

Just then I realised that I had zero cash in my wallet. I flashed him an apologetic smile as I pulled out my Portuguese bankcard. He tried it several times, but the card machine just did not play along. A feeling of helplessness washed over me as I saw the bus queue thinning out.

At this moment, Gunter pointed towards the waiting hall of the bus station. There, at the entrance, was a cash machine. I jumped out of the car, made a mad run for the machine, and popped my card in, only to read the message: "Out of order. Sorry."

注意：

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

I ran back to Gunter and told him the bad news.

Four days later, when I was back in Vienna, I called Gunter as promised.

- 语篇来源：<https://budgettraveller.org/meet-gunter-the-best-taxi-driver-in-vienna-austria/>
- 语篇类型：叙事记叙文
- 主题语境：人与社会
- 语篇导读：作者在出差途中，因没带现金，与出租车司机协商车费的支付而引发关于信任的故事。
- 价值导向：向考生传递了人与人之间相互信任和遵守承诺的重要性，旨在引导学生培养

诚实守信的好品德。

- 原文词数：321 词
- 参考答案：

Paragraph 1:

I ran back to Gunter and told him the bad news. I explained to him the urgency of catching the bus, emphasizing that otherwise I would be forced to stay overnight and buy a new ticket the next morning. Ultimately, I suggested, “I will return to Vienna in 4 days. If it’s OK with you, I can pay you then, with an additional 10 euros as a gesture of my gratitude.” Following an uncomfortable pause, he simply nodded, saying, “I agree to this arrangement and trust you.” I thanked him with the biggest smile you can imagine, and we exchanged contact information before I got on the bus.

Paragraph 2:

Four days later, when I was back in Vienna, I called Gunter as promised. We arranged to meet at the airport, and upon our arrival, we hugged each other like long lost friends. When I gave him the extra 10 euros I had promised, he didn’t accept it. “Buy me a coffee next time you are in Vienna,” he said with a warm smile. Then we parted ways with a firm handshake and a promise to keep in touch. Gunter’s kindness had turned a potentially disastrous evening into a memorable story I would cherish for years to come.