

1. A

【原文】W: Did you catch any of the snowboarding events this winter?

M: Don't get me started. Besides figure skating and speed skating, snowboarding is another sport that attracts me.

2. B

【原文】W: Your story is fantastic, Joe, but the spelling is bad. Worst of all, your handwriting is nothing if not awful. Please rewrite it. This time concentrate on your expressions, please.

M: Sorry, Miss Green. I will improve my work. Did I make any grammar mistakes?

W: Only a few.

3. B

【原文】M: The short video has more than 2 million views now. Have you watched it?

W: You mean the one you shared yesterday? Yes. I was even touched to tears.

M: To tell you the truth, so was I.

4. A

【原文】W: Bob, I want to buy something online, but I'm a bit worried. Do you really think it's safe?

M: For the most part, it's safe. There are people who try to steal money, but most of the sites are safe.

5. C

【原文】 W: Hey, let's go out and grab a couple of coffee together!

M: Sorry, I can't. I have to work late at the laboratory.

W: Nigel, you sure lead a dog's life. What's up with that?

M: My boss wants me to finish this project tonight.

6. B 7. C

【原文】 M: Can I have two glasses of white wine, please?

W: Sure... That's £ 14.50.

M: Thank you.

W: And here's your change, 50p. M: Thanks. Er... How much did I give you? I think you've made a mistake.

W: Sorry?

M: I think you must have made a mistake. I gave you £ 20, but you've given me change for £ 15.

W: No, I don't think so.

M: Well, I'm pretty sure I gave you a twenty-pound note.

W: Oh, did you? Er... Sorry about that. Here you are.

8. A 9. B

【原文】 M: Oh, Linda. What are you up to these days? It seems ages since we met in our university canteen.

W: Well, I work part time at a supermarket.

M: What do you do there?

W: I usually work in the produce section in the early morning, wrapping fresh fruit and vegetables. Sometimes it really gets busy. Have you got a job, Phil?

M: Yeah, I do garden work on weekends. Watering, cleaning leaves, pulling weeds, and things like that.

W: It must be nice to work outdoors.

M: Sometimes it is, except when it rains or snows.

W: Every job has its shortcomings. There are times when I get pretty tired. But a job is a job, and on the whole it ensures a great sense of achievement. And I hope to cover my college fees as much as possible.

M: Me too. Well, I'd better get going. My friend is waiting there.

10. B 11. C 12. B 13. B

【原文】 W: Mr Hibberd's office.

M: Hello, can I speak to Brian Hibberd, please?

W: I'm afraid he's at a meeting until lunchtime. Can I take a message?

M: Well, I'd like to arrange an appointment to see him, please. It's Peter Jefferson here.

W: Could you hold on for a minute, Mr Jefferson? I'll just look in the diary. So when's convenient for you?

M: Some time this week if possible. I guess he will be away the following week.

W: Yes, that's right. He will be on holiday for a fortnight.

M: Well, I need to see him before he leaves. So would Wednesday be okay?

W: Wednesday? Let me see. He's out of office all morning. But he's free in the afternoon, after about three.

M: Three o'clock is difficult. But I could make it after four.

W: So shall we say 4:15 Wednesday this week, in Mr Hibberd's office?

M: That sounds fine. Thanks very much.

W: Okay, then. Bye.

14. C 15. A 16. B 17. B

【原文】 W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, I want to find a place to stay for a few days.

W: Well, there are some good hotels. Carlton House is near the main square in the city center, but you might also be interested in the Royal Oak. It's in the countryside, about ten kilometers away and very peaceful. Then there is the Bridge Hotel—it's in town but not in the center. It is out on the airport road.

M: Hmm, that might be a bit far actually. OK, now the one you mentioned, in the city center. Can you tell me a bit about it?

W: Well, it is quite unusual—it used to be a large private house. It was bought by the Venice chain and they completely redecorated it. That's a five star hotel.

M: Does it have a swimming pool?

W: No. The Royal Oak has an outdoor pool, which is lovely in summer, but the only hotel with an indoor pool is the Bridge Hotel.

M: I see. Well, I think I'll probably go for the city center.

18. B 19. C 20. A

【原文】

Hello, and welcome to the European weather report for travelers. The unusual cold weather in Western Europe will be continuing for the next three days. Today in London, 10 centimeters of snow is expected to fall, causing major transportation problems. The high temperature in London today will be 2 degrees, and the low temperature will be -5 degrees. The snow will remain until Monday, when temperatures are set to rise to 7

degrees and sunshine is expected. Meanwhile, in Paris today, the high temperature will be 10 degrees and the low temperature will be 6. It will be mostly sunny, with heavy clouds moving in this afternoon. However, the same storm that brought snow to London will reach Paris tomorrow, with 7 centimeters of snow expected to fall. Finally, in Berlin, it is cold today, with a high of 5 degrees and a low of -2 degrees. But winds from the south will bring warm weather and clear skies to the city tomorrow. For information on other European travel destinations, please see our website!

21. A 22. D 23. C

本文是一篇应用文。文章一则房产广告，介绍了几个具有特色的房产。

21. 细节理解题。根据 Allerton, Liverpool 标题下“The living room has floor-to-ceiling windows and views of the grounds (客厅里有几扇落地窗，可以看到地面上的景色)”可知，Allerton 的房子带有落地窗，所以会有很开阔的视野。

22. 细节理解题。根据 City centre, Bristol 标题下“This two-bedroom, first-floor apartment is in a pastel-coloured, period townhouse (老式联排别墅指 ancientness) on the waterfront in the heart of Bristol’s nightlife, (夜生活中心指 modernity) with a parking space (这套两室一层的公寓位于一座色彩柔和的古色古香的联排别墅内，位于布里斯托尔夜生活中心的水边(现代气息)，还有一个停车位)”中的“ancientness”以及“modernity”可知 City centre, Bristol 具备现代性和古典韵味。

23. 细节理解题。根据 Eddington, Cambridge 标题下“sports facilities, a market square and park lot.(体育设施，市场广场和停车场)”以及“There’s a two-bedroom two-bathroom luxury flat on the fourth floor of the Florey building with no stamp duty to pay(在弗洛里大厦的四楼，有一套两室两卫的豪华公寓，不用交印花税)”可知，Eddington, Cambridge 的房子可以满足喜欢运动的购房人对于两居室及停车的需求，可以联系

Hill, 01223-607-200。

24. C 25. C 26. A 27. D

这是一篇记叙文，文章主要讲述作者以前喜欢打猎，但上一次打猎和一只鹿之间的温馨互动让作者心软，不忍再去伤害，最后放走了那只鹿的故事。24. 推理判断题。

第二段中“I used to be crazy about hunting.(我以前很喜欢打猎)”提到作者以前很喜欢打猎，根据第五段中“Shoot him? Not me. You wouldn't have either, not after that. I just watched him go.(射杀他吗？不是我。在那之后你也不会。我只是看着他离开。)”可知，作者上次打猎时没有射杀那只鹿，而只是看着他离开，所以作者提到自己以前喜欢打猎是为了与下文的反转形成对比，

25. 推理判断题。根据第五段中“Just as when a friendly puppy comes near you, I reached up and scratched his head, right between the horns.(就像一只友好的小狗靠近你时，我伸手抓了抓它的头，就在两角之间)”和“I scratched his head and his nose poked at my shoulder. He didn't even tremble.(我抓着他的头，他的鼻子戳着我的肩膀。他甚至没有颤抖)”以及最后一段“Those hunters would never know they could have scratched his head...(那些猎人永远不会知道他们可以抓他的头……)”可知，作者和鹿之间的互动使作者心软，不忍心去伤害鹿，所以才放他走，

26. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中“I was about half way back when I heard two shots, followed by a dull slam a few seconds later. Those two shoots usually mean a kill. I had forgotten there were other hunters that day.(我快走到一半的时候，听到两声枪响，几秒钟后是一声沉闷的砰的一声。这两枪通常意味着一枪毙命。那天我忘了还有其他猎人)”可知，那只鹿可能被其他猎人猎杀了，

27. 主旨大意题。根据全文内容，第一段“Well, it isn't a long story, but I wonder if you will really understand.(这说来话长，但我想知道你是否真的能理解。)”以及最后一段

“Those hunters would never know they could have scratched his head...(那些猎人永远不会知道他们本可以挠挠他的头.....)”可知,文章主要讲述作者以前喜欢打猎,但上一次打猎和一只鹿之间的温馨互动让作者心软,不忍再去伤害,最后放走了那只鹿的故事,故D项“为什么我不再打猎?”为最佳标题。

28. D 29. A 30. C 31. B

本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了由于对漂绿(指企业通过虚假宣传等手段,使消费者误以为其产品或服务对环境友好)的描述不清晰,导致了許多投资不能流入真正的绿色行业,阻碍了全球协作去处理气候紧急情况这一社会现象。

28. 细节理解题。根据第一段“Whether you're a citizen, consumer or investor, it is fast becoming a key life skill to make out greenwashing, a word meaning a company claims that its products are environmentally friendly but actually not green at all.”(无论你是市民,消费者还是投资者,理解漂绿正在快速成为一种关键的生活技巧,漂绿意思是一个公司声称他的产品是环境友好的,但实际上根本不是绿色的。)可知,漂绿声称是绿色的,然而事实情况不是这样的。

29. 细节理解题。根据第二段“The basic problem is a lack of clarity. Indeed, when it comes to spotting greenwashing, it can actually be more helpful to focus on the color grey—because it is the many grey areas that have helped make greenwashing appear in particular places.”(根本问题是不清晰。实际上,当谈到漂绿的时候,关注灰色会更有帮助——因为许多灰色地带帮助让漂绿出现在特定的地方。)可知,导致漂绿问题的主要原因是对其的阐述不清晰,存在许多灰色地带。

30. 词义猜测题。根据最后一段“preventing global efforts from dealing with the climate emergency.”(阻止全球协作处理气候紧急情况。)可以推测出,错误的声明实际上阻碍钱和资源流入真正绿色的新计划和业务中,才会阻止全球协作处理气候紧急情况。

A. put 放; B. clarify 阐明; C. stop 停止,阻拦; D. divide 分开。所以 hamper 应与选

项 C. stop 同义，意为阻止，阻碍。

31. 推理判断题。根据最后一段“I describe it as the 'teenage years' of responsible investing, ...”(我认为负责任的投资处于‘青少年时期’)可知，负责任的投资还处于早期阶段。

32. D 33. C 34. C 35. D

本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了一项关于听到最喜爱的音乐会让人“皮肤兴奋”并产生寒意的相关研究，解释了这背后的原因以及对音乐有不同反应可以反应人的性格特点。

32. 细节理解题。根据第二段中“It's such a thing that a group of scientists call “skin excitement”—a feeling of cold caused not by a drop in temperature or sudden scare, but by the sense of beauty. “Skin excitement” can come from a song, a painting, a moving movie scene, or even a beloved memory—pretty much anything that causes the giving out of pleasure-soaked dopamine in your brain.(一组科学家称这种现象为“皮肤兴奋”——不是因为温度下降或突然的恐惧而产生的寒冷感觉，而是因为美好。“皮肤兴奋”可以来自一首歌、一幅画、一个感人的电影场景，甚至是一段心爱的回忆——几乎任何能让你大脑中充满愉悦的多巴胺释放出来的东西)”可知，“皮肤兴奋”在本文中是指人体对美好事物的一种反应。

33. 细节理解题。根据第三段中“In a new study published in the journal Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, Harvard researchers performed brain scans on 10 students who said they reliably got cold when listening to music, and 10 students who didn't. They found that the cold-prone brains may really be excited by stronger emotions.(在一项发表在《社会认知与情感神经科学》杂志上的新研究中，哈佛大学的研究人员对 10 名学生进行了脑部扫描，这些学生说他们在听音乐时确实感到寒冷，而另外 10 名学生没

有。他们发现，容易发冷的大脑可能真的会被更强烈的情绪激发)”可知，这项新研究的成果主要是发现了容易发冷的大脑和不发冷大脑的区别。

34. 推理判断题。根据第四段“Cold-prone brains are generally more likely to show stronger emotional intelligence than no-cold brains. Cold-prone minds tend to have unusual active imagination, reflect more deeply on their emotions, and appreciate nature and the beauty of music and art to a stronger degree than no-cold brains. (容易发冷的大脑通常比不感冒的大脑更有可能表现出更强的情商。与不发冷的大脑相比，容易发冷的大脑往往具有异常活跃的想象力，对情感的反思更深刻，对自然、音乐和艺术的欣赏程度更强)”可推断，大脑容易发冷的人情商较高，善解人意，且想象力丰富，对自然、音乐和艺术美的感觉是敏锐的。

35. 主旨大意题。根据第一段“‘When you hear the beginning of your favorite song from the radio, suddenly your neck is covered in goose bumps.(当你从收音机里听到你最喜欢的歌曲开始时，你的脖子突然起了鸡皮疙瘩)’结合文章主要介绍了一项关于听到最喜爱的音乐会让人“皮肤兴奋”并产生寒意的相关研究，解释了这背后的原因以及对音乐有不同反应可以反应人的性格特点。故 D 选项“最喜欢的音乐会让你起鸡皮疙瘩”最符合文章标题。

36. G 37. E 38. C 39. B 40. F

这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了分享记忆可以把你和别人联系起来，通过分享我们的记忆，我们可以感到与他人更亲近，更积极。解释了记忆是如何工作的、为何记忆重要以及记忆对健康的影响。

36. 根据上文Do you have an important or favorite memory from the past? Perhaps it was clapping for goals, or seeing rainbow picture in the window. Shared memories can connect you to others.(你是否对过去有过重要或喜爱的回忆？也许是为进球而鼓掌，

或者是看到橱窗里的彩虹画。分享记忆可以把你和别人联系起来)”可知，本句为本段最后一句，应承接上文说明分享记忆如何让我们和别人联系起来：我们可以感到与他人更亲近，更积极。故 G 选项“通过分享我们的记忆，我们可以感到与他人更亲近，更积极”承接上文。故选 G。

37. 根据上文“Motor-skill memories help you remember how to ride a bike; factual memories help you to remember faces.(机动技能记忆帮助你记住如何骑自行车；事实记忆帮助你记住面孔)”以及后文“Emotional memories recall how you felt about something and can be strong and powerful. Remembering the sadness of missing your friends during lockdown, and being happy and excited to see them again afterwards, are emotional memories. They are long term and can sometimes last a lifetime.(情感记忆能回忆起你对某件事的感觉，它很强大。想起禁闭期间想念朋友的悲伤，以及之后再见到他们的高兴和兴奋，都是情感记忆。它们是长期的，有时可能持续一生)”可知，本句旨在说明上文提到的两种记忆类型的特点，E 选项中 long term 对应后文中 long term。故 E 选项“这些类型的记忆可以是短期的，也可以是长期的”符合语境。故选 E。

38. 根据后文“Information such as which school you go to and who your friends are is stored inside your brain, ready for when you need it. Memories can also help you manage feelings. Heidi, 12, told The Week, “If I miss seeing my granny and granddad, I remember staying with them in Devon. It makes me feel happy, like when I was there.”(你上的是哪所学校，你的朋友是谁，这些信息都储存在你的大脑里，在你需要的时候随时可以使用。记忆也可以帮助你管理情绪。12 岁的海蒂告诉《The Week》杂志说：“如果我想念我的爷爷奶奶，我会记得和他们在德文郡的时候。这让我感到快乐，就像我在那里的时候一样。”)”可知，后文具体列举了储存在大脑里

回忆，可知本句是在建议回忆。故 C 选项“回忆告诉你自己的故事”符合语境。

39. 根据后文“Kim Roberts, a professor who runs the Child Memory Lab in Canada, believes focusing on happy memories will help you feel more positive. (加拿大儿童记忆实验室的负责人金·罗伯茨教授认为，专注于快乐记忆将帮助你感觉更积极)”可知，后文提到记忆可以帮助感觉更积极，即在说明记忆对健康的影响。故 B 选项“记忆有助于健康吗？”符合语境。

40. 根据后文“Roberts says it's also helpful to remember that if you missed out on your last term at school, or birthday celebrations, then your friends did too. One day you will look back on this year as an important memory that you all share. (罗伯茨说，如果你在学校错过了最后一个学期或生日庆祝活动，那么你的朋友也会错过，记住这一点也很有帮助。总有一天，当你们回顾这一年的时候，会觉得这是你们共同拥有的重要回忆)”可知，后文列举了一些不好的记忆，指出这些不好的记忆也能有帮助，故 F 选项“如果你有不好的记忆，那么把它们说出来是很重要的”符合语境。故选 F。

41. D 42. B 43. C 44. A 45. B 46. B 47. A 48. D

49. A 50. C 51. C 52. B 53. A 54. B 55. B 本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。这篇文章主要是描述一个人从小学四年级开始失去努力，逐渐变得放纵、无敬意和叛逆，最终辍学并走上了错误的道路。然而，当他 21 岁成为一个父亲时，这个意外的改变使他开始相信重新开始的可能性。他花了近三年的时间学会阅读，并通过争取 GED 证书，成为一个好榜样。他相信每个人都有重新开始的机会。

41. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我不知道为什么我决定成为一个失败者，但我知道我在年轻的时候做出了这个选择。A. determination 决心；B. wish 希望；C. application 申请；D. choice 选择。根据后文“By the time I was in seventh grade, I was ___3___,

disrespectful and rebellious.”以及“Now I believe it's a choice anyone can make: to do it all over again.”可知，作者之所以成为失败者是因为小时候就已经做出了选择即作者在七年级的时候变得懒惰、无礼、叛逆。以及文章结尾处提及的“现在我相信这是一个任何人都可以做的选择：重新来过。”中的 choice 与此处构成复现。

42. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：在四年级中期的某个时候，我停止了努力。到七年级的时候，我变得懒惰、无礼、叛逆。A. started 开始；B. stopped 停止；C. considered 考虑；D. fancied 喜欢。根据前文“I came to the decision to become a loser”以及后文“By the time I was in seventh grade, I was ___3___, disrespectful and rebellious.”可知，作者做出成为失败者的决定，以及选择在七年级的时候变得懒惰、无礼、叛逆，因此四年级的时候就不在努力了。

43. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. skeptical 怀疑的；B. defensive 防御的；C. lazy 懒惰的；D. suspicious 怀疑的。根据“disrespectful and rebellious”可知，七年级的时候作者变得懒惰、无礼、叛逆。

44. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：繁重的体力劳动是我在青少年时期所做的选择的后果。A. consequence 结果；B. compromise 妥协；C. compensation 补偿；D. competence 能力。根据前文“I dropped out of school.”可知，作者辍学之后，随之而来的结果则是繁重的体力劳动。

45. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：21 岁的时候，我绝望地迷失了方向，用毒品来解决我没有受过教育的事实，我被困在一份没有前途的工作中，整天在梯子上搬运沉重的建筑材料。A. alternatively 另外；B. hopelessly 绝望地；C. approximately 大约；D. undoubtedly 无疑地。根据后文的“using drugs as a way to deal with the fact”可知，作者 21 岁的时候完全迷失了方向，用毒品来麻醉自己。

46. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. struck 打击；B. stuck 卡住，陷入；C. lost

失去; D. taken 拿走。根据后文“a dead-end job carrying heavy construction materials up a ladder all day”可知, 作者深陷与一份没有前途的工作中, 整天在梯子上搬运沉重的建筑材料。47. 考查副词词义辨析。句意: 然而, 现在我相信重来, 相信有机会重新来过。A. Nevertheless 然而; B. Meanwhile 同时; C. Furthermore 此外; D. Therefore 因此。根据“in the chance to do it all again”可知, 此处与前文的内容构成转折关系, 即尽管作者绝望地迷失了方向, 然而现在作者相信有机会重新来过。

48. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 我相信, 如果你有正确的动机, 你可以在人生的任何时刻重新来过。A. ambition 抱负; B. technique 技巧; C. opportunity 机会; D. motivation 动力。根据前文“do-overs can be made at any point in your life,”可知, 作者相信如果你有正确的动机, 你可以在人生的任何时刻重新来过。

49. 考查动词词义辨析。句意: 有趣的是, 在逃避责任的生活之后, 现在我要负责这么脆弱的东西。A. avoiding 避免; B. preventing 防止; C. undertaking 承担; D. overcoming 克服。根据前文“at the age of 21, I was ___5___ lost, and using drugs as a way to deal with the fact that I had no education and was ___6___ in a dead-end job carrying heavy construction materials up a ladder all day.”可知, 作者一直逃避生活中应该承担的责任, 作者用毒品麻醉自己解决我没有受过教育的事实。

50. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 同上。A. flexible 灵活的; B. enterprising 有进取心的; C. fragile 脆弱的(幼小的); D. authentic 真实的。根据“It was September 21, 2002, when my son Blake was born.”可知, 作者儿子的出生, 作者需要对其幼小的儿子负责。

51. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 随着岁月的流逝, 当我成为父亲的那一刻起, 我开始了解自己的一些事情。A. name 名字; B. statue 雕像; C. title 标题; D. career 职业。根据“of Dad”可知, 多年来, 随着作者逐渐获得“爸爸”的称号, 作者开始需要去承担

一些责任，逐渐地了解自己。

52. 考查固定短语辨析。句意：一遍又一遍，我练习给他读书，直到我记住了每本书上的所有单词。A. By and by 不久；B. Over and over 一遍又一遍；C. Back and forward 来回地；D. Now and then 时不时地。根据“I practiced reading books to him until I remembered all the words in every one of them.”可知，作者一遍又一遍地给儿子读书，直到自己记住了所有的单词。

53. 考查动词短语辨析。句意：我知道我想成为一个好榜样，所以经过一年半的努力，在我儿子四岁生日的时候，我通过了普通教育水平考试。A. got through 通过；B. went through 经历；C. pull through 渡过难关；D. comb through 仔细梳理。根据“my GED test”可知，此处表示作者通过了普通教育水平考试。

54. 考查介词短语辨析。句意：这可能听起来不算什么，而且我肯定不是为了做最初本应该做的事情而寻求赞扬。A. for the first time 第一次；B. in the first place 最初；C. at first hand 第一手地；D. in first place 首先。根据前文“I knew I wanted to be a good role model, so after a year-and-a-half and a lot of hard work, I ___ 13 ___ my GED test on my son’s fourth birthday.”可知，作者通过了普通教育水平考试，而这些事情本应该是作者最初在学生时代就应该完成的事情，但是由于自己年少时的放纵、无敬意和叛逆，最终辍学并走上了错误的道路。由此作者认为如今通过了这样的考试即完成了最初应该完成的事情，并不是为了寻求赞扬。

55. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：但我从没想过他们适合我。现在我相信这是一个任何人都可以做的选择：重新来过。A. appealed 吸引；B. applied 应用，适用于；C. attached 附加；D. adapted 适应。根据前文“It’s funny, growing up I always heard these great turn-around stories of triumph over shortcomings.”可知，在成长过程中，作者总是听到这些伟大的逆转故事，战胜缺点，而作者从未认为这些逆转故事会发生自己

身上即适用于自己，但是作者相信，任何人都可以做的选择：重新来过。

56. had worked/had been working 57. awareness 58. representative 59. on

60. deciding 61. sleeves 62. being acknowledged 63. was criticized

64. where 65. and

这是一篇新闻报道。文章介绍了一名在巴黎的华侨学生刘静和她的朋友们在周四开展的一个展览会上工作，推广汉服，目的是提高世界公众对中国文化认识。

56. 考查动词时态。句意：她和朋友们合作了三个月为了一个在周四开幕的展览，目的是推广汉服——中国传统服装，作为他们提高世界公众对中国文化认识的最新努力。空格处作谓语，根据时间状语 for three months 及动作发生在定语从句的谓语 opened 之前，应用过去完成时或过去完成进行时。故填 had worked/had been working。

57. 考查名词。句意：她和朋友们合作了三个月为了一个在周四开幕的展览，目的是推广汉服——中国传统服装，作为他们提高世界公众对中国文化认识的最新努力。根据空格前的形容词可知，空格处应填名词作宾语，结合句意“意识”是 awareness。故填 awareness。

58. 考查形容词。句意：四件最具代表性的中国不同朝代的女装陈列在最显眼的位置，几乎吸引了来自房子各个角落的玩家的注意力。根据空格后的名词 clothes 可知，空格处应填形容词作定语，结合句意“代表性的”是 representative。故填

representative。59. 考查介词。句意：四件最具代表性的中国不同朝代的女装陈列在最显眼的位置，几乎吸引了来自房子各个角落的玩家的注意力。on display 为固定短语，意为“陈列”。故填 on。

60. 考查非谓语动词。句意：刘和她的团队想出了选择服装的主意，其中包括唐代典型的齐胸长裙——齐胸襦裙，以及宋代流行的宽松长袖长外衣——明代的婚纱。

came up 是谓语，空格处应用非谓语动词作后置定语，名词 idea 和动词 decide 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系，应用现在分词形式。故填 deciding。

61. 考查名词的数。句意：刘和她的团队想出了选择服装的主意，其中包括唐代典型的齐胸长裙——齐胸襦裙，以及宋代流行的宽松长袖长外衣——明代的婚纱。根据空格前的形容词 loose and long 可知，空格处应填名词，结合句意可知，应用名词的复数形式。故填 sleeves。

62. 考查非谓语动词。句意：2022 年年中，法国品牌迪奥在未得到中国相关机构认可的情况下，推出了采用中国传统马面裙元素的新系列。根据空格前的介词 without 可知，空格处应填动名词作宾语，名词 collection 和动词 acknowledge 之间为逻辑上的被动关系，应用动名词的被动式。故填 being acknowledged。

63. 考查动词时态、被动语态和主谓一致。句意：该法国品牌因该事件而受到批评。空格处作谓语，主语 brand 和动词 criticize 为被动关系，结合句意应用一般过去时的被动语态，且主语 brand 为名词的单数形式，谓语动词应用一般过去时的第三人称单数形式。故填 was criticized。

64. 考查定语从句。句意：争议不仅在中国社交媒体平台新浪微博上传播，也在世界各地的中国公民中传播，在那里人们爆发了一系列为捍卫中国文化而发声的活动。此处为定语从句修饰先行词 Chinese social media platform Sina Weibo 和 Chinese nationals around the world，关系词指代先行词在定语从句中作地点状语，只能用 where 引导定语从句。故填 where。

65. 考查连词。句意：谭补充道：“当文化被误解或扭曲时，人们会捍卫自己的文化，只有通过这些行动，我们才能更好地进行中国与世界其他地区的文化交流。”前后句之间为并列关系，应用连词 and 表示这种关系。故填 and。

66. exhibited/exhibited

考查时态。句意：病人表现出焦虑和失忆的症状。“symptoms of anxiety and memory loss”意为“焦虑和失忆的症状”，是病人表现出来的症状，空格处意为“表现”，由首字母提示 e 可知，是 exhibit，由 has 可知，时态是现在完成时，空格处用过去分词，故填 exhibited。

67. approach/proach 考查名词。句意：学校已经决定采用一种新的方式来教语言。根据所给首字母和句意可知，此处意为“方式，方法”，故应用名词 approach 作宾语，且空前与冠词 a，故此处应用名词的单数形式，故填 approach。

68. satisfaction/atisfaction

考查名词。句意：得知儿子追随他的脚步，他感到非常满意。分析句子，设空处使用名词作宾语，根据句意，表示“满意”用 satisfaction。故填 satisfaction。

69. performances/erformances

考查名词。句意：这部历史电影因主要演员的表演而引人入胜。分析句子，设空处使用名词作宾语，根据句意，此处表示“表演”用名词 performance，其为可数名词，结合 of the main actors 可知此处表示复数意义。故填 performances。

70. skipping/kiping

考查非谓语动词。句意：大多数人认为不吃饭是一种简单的减肥方法。分析句子，表示“不吃饭”用 skip meals 动词短语，句中 will be 为谓语，设空处使用非谓语动词，此处使用动名词作主语。故填 skipping。

71. professional

考查形容词。句意：赢得业余冠军后，他转为职业选手。分析句子，系动词 turn，设空处使用形容词作表语，表示“职业的”用 professional。故填 professional。

72. generosity

考查名词。句意：他们对他们既慷慨又体贴。根据汉语提示，空处应用名词

generosity, 表示“慷慨”, 与 thoughtfulness 并列, 作介词 with 的宾语。故填 generosity。

73. calligraphy

考查名词。句意: 学生们从老师那里学习中国书法的基础知识。根据汉语提示可知应填名词 calligraphy, 作宾语, 不可数。故填 calligraphy。

74. efficiency

考查名词。句意: 她处理危机的效率给我留下了深刻的印象。根据汉语提示可知应用名词 efficiency, 表示“效率”之意, 作宾语, 不可数。故填 efficiency。

75. breakdown

考查名词。句意: 这一分歧导致美国和欧盟官员之间的谈判破裂。根据句意及汉语提示可知, 此处使用名词 breakdown, 作宾语, 是不可数名词。故填 breakdown。

76. Dear Paul,

How is everything going? Learning that you show an interest in our school's labour course, I'm more than delighted to share with you something about it. In a gesture to form the students' correct view of labour, colorful labour programmes are open every week in our school. We can either help plant vegetables or feed chickens on the school-run farm. Additionally, students are also encouraged to get involved in community service and voluntary work.

Definitely, most of us are fascinated by the course because it indeed enriches our school life. Not only are we relaxed but we have gained a higher moral value on life.

Yours,

Li Hua

本篇书面表达属于应用文, 要求考生给英国朋友 Paul 回信, 给他介绍你校开设了劳

动实践课。其内容包括：课程目的、课程内容(参加校内劳动、公益活动等)以及课后感悟。

1. 词汇积累

高兴: delighted → pleased

形成: form → develop

帮助: help → assist

此外: additionally → in addition

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句: In a gesture to form the students' correct view of labour, colorful labour programmes are open every week in our school.

拓展句: Colorful labour programmes, whose goal is to form the students' correct view of labour, are open every week in our school.

【高分句型 1】 Learning that you show an interest in our school's labour course, I'm more than delighted to share with you something about it. (运用了现在分词作状语和 that 引导的宾语从句)

【高分句型 2】 Not only are we relaxed but we have gained a higher moral value on life. (运用 not only 放句首构成的部分倒装)

77. 范文

When my mom picked me up that afternoon, I could no longer contain myself, dashing for her embrace. I cried my heart out. Mom hugged me in her arms and patted me on the shoulder gently. I tearfully told her everything and how bad I was feeling about myself. "Everyone is an angel. What really counts is internal beauty like wisdom and

kind soul,” she comforted me. Hearing this, my heart softened. It was a disaster, but I survived. Fortunately, the meanness of Gerg didn’t ruin my faith in this holiday of love. Instead, it gave me the motivation to spread kindness and warmth.

It was Valentine’s Day again and I held a party for my students, the one that celebrated kindness instead of cruelty. When distributing the pink paper squares, I insisted that they write something positive and sincere to their classmates. “Even if it’s someone you barely love, there’s always something nice to say. Admire their humor or fashion sense.” I explained. Hearing these words, they threw themselves into writing, their eyes dancing with wild joy. But the real fun came when they read what people wrote to them. Watching a shy kid tentatively open a card and then break into a big grin was worth all of the trouble.

本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者六年级时喜欢一个名叫 Gerg 的男孩，但是 Gerg 却用一张写有羞辱性话语的卡片打击了作者对于自己的信心。作者放学后告诉了母亲，母亲安慰了作者，作者也用这个故事教会自己的学生要对他人友善。

1.段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“那天下午妈妈来接我的时候，我再也控制不住自己，扑向她的怀抱”可知，第一段可描写作者哭诉以及母亲安慰作者，作者最后重拾信心。

②由第二段首句内容“又到了情人节，我为学生们举办了一个聚会，这次聚会颂扬的是善良而不是残忍”可知，第二段可描写作者教会自己的学生要对他人友善，说些好听的话。

2.续写线索：作者见到母亲——痛哭流涕——母亲安慰——重拾信心——教育学生——感悟

3.词汇激活

行为类

重要: count/matter

控制: contain /hold back

破坏: ruin /destroy

情绪类

善良: kind /warm-hearted

积极: positive/optimistic

[高分句型 1]“What really counts is internal beauty like wisdom and kind soul,” she comforted me. (运用了 what 引导主语从句)

[高分句型 2] When distributing the pink paper squares, I insisted that they write something positive and sincere to their classmates. (运用了 when 引导时间状语从句和 that 引导宾语从句)

