**高2024届高考诊断考试(一)英语试题**

**(考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分)**

**注意事项:**

**1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。**

**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. 满分150分，考试时间120分钟。**

**第一部分 听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。**

**第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

1. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What does the man want to be?

A. A lawyer. B. A teacher. C. A reporter.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】W: Are you going to be a teacher or a lawyer?

M: Neither. In fact, I’m considering working as a journalist. I find it interesting and I would love the challenge.

2. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Strangers. C. Neighbors.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】W: Did you hear that there’s a meeting this afternoon?

M: Yes, I did. Do you know what it’s about?

W: I think it’s about electing the new monitor.

3. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What happened to the man?

A. He was sick. B. He woke up late. C. He got eye problems.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】W: Bill, what’s the matter with you? You look so tired and your eyes look dull.

M: I didn’t sleep well last night, for I always woke up with a sore throat and a cough.

4. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

What do the man’s class want to do this Saturday?

A. Go for a picnic. B. Have a party. C. Collect the rubbish.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: Hi, Maria. Our class are going to the park this Saturday. Would you like to come together?

W: The park? But it’s March, too rainy and early to have a party there!

M: The plan is to clean up the park. We hope people will feel pleasant while they are there.

5. 【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

Why does James refuse Rachel’s invitation?

A. He has to prepare for a game.

B. He failed to win a contest.

C. He dislikes watching movies.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】W: James, would you like to watch a film with me tonight?

M: Rachel, I’m not in the mood for this.

W: Why? What’s going on?

M: I’ve lost the tennis game yesterday.

**第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C**

**三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟;听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

6. What does Miyako want to do?

A. Make a call. B. Send a card. C. Hold a party.

7. What is the man doing?

A. Making an apology. B. Giving an explanation. C. Sharing an experience.

【答案】6. A 7. B

【解析】

【原文】W: Oh no. I don’t have Amanda’s phone number.

M: What’s wrong, Miyako?

W: Amanda said we should get together again and that I should call her. But I don’t have her phone number.

M: I see... Well, don’t worry about it. For Americans, that’s usually a friendly way to say goodbye. It’s like when Americans say “Hello, how are you?’, but they don’t want you to tell them how you are. It’s just a friendly greeting.

W: So saying “Let’s get together sometime” is similar to that?

M: Yeah, that’s right.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What did David do last night?

A. He played volleyball. B. He watched television. C. He read the newspaper.

9. What time will the match on Saturday afternoon start?

A. At 2:30. B. At 3:00. C. At 3:30.

10. What will Lisa do first?

A. Talk with her mom. B. Give David a call. C. Take a piano lesson.

【答案】8. B 9. C 10. A

【解析】

【原文】W: David, have you heard the news? Our school team is in the finals.

M: I know. I watched the match on TV last night.

W: Do you think they were good?

M: They certainly were. A group of us have decided to go and support them in the finals. Will you come along, too?

W: I’m not sure. When is it?

M: It’s on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 and we’ll get at the school gate at 3:00. So are you coming?

W: No. I don’t think so. I’ve got piano lessons at 2:30 every Saturday.

M: Can’t you have it on another day?

W: But my mother really likes it.

M: Come on, Lisa. This is the finals. Our school team has been working hard and they need our support.

W: Well, let me talk with my mom first, okay?

M: Once you have made a decision, just give me a call.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. Where did the man most probably lose his phone?

A. On the underground. B. At the workplace. C. In a restaurant.

12. What will the man do before five o’clock?

A. Buy a new phone. B. Make a call to the bank. C. Meet the woman.

13. How does the man feel in the end?

A. Surprised. B. Grateful. C. Doubtful.

【答案】11. C 12. C 13. B

【解析】

【原文】M: This is William Brown, what can I do for you?

W: Mr Brown, I may have your mobile phone.

M: Oh, yes. I thought I had lost it somewhere on the underground this morning.

W: Actually I found it under a table at a restaurant and I thought I should call the work number I found in its directory.

M: Thank you so much. I appreciate you calling me. I just thought I need to buy a new one as soon as possible.

W: It was just the right thing to do. I work in TC Bank on Roosevelt Street and I leave at about five, so please come to pick it up before then.

M: OK. See you then and thanks again.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. What does the man say about his office?

A. His office is richly decorated.

B. He has used this office for a week.

C. His office space is spacious enough.

15 Why does the man need a web camera for his computer?

A. To record his trip next week.

B. To communicate with overseas scholars.

C. To collect cost-effective web cameras.

16. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. How to choose an office chair.

B. How to prepare for an online meeting.

C. How to improve Professor White’s office.

【答案】14. C 15. B 16. C

【解析】

【原文】W: Hi, professor White.

M: Hi, Maggie.

W: It’s been a week since you arrived at the city. Do you like your office?

M: Yeah, it’s great to have so much room and I love the sea view.

W: Glad to hear that. Do you need any equipment or supplies?

M: Well, I’ll give a presentation at an online conference next week. Is it possible to get a web camera for the computer?

W: No problem. It’s already at the top of our agenda. We encourage using technology to communicate with overseas scholars rather than expensive traveling.

M: Exactly. It’s so much easier and cheaper to do things that way.

W: Anything else?

M: Well, I hope I’m not asking too much, but can I get a new chair? This one is really uncomfortable.

W: I think that’s an old chair. Sorry about that. Is there a specific kind you want, like a folding chair or a rocking one?

M: I just like one that rises up and down and has arms.

W: Sure, I got it.

M: Thanks.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

17. On which day is World Sleep Day held?

A. March 21. B. March 25. C. March 31.

18. What benefit is mentioned about enough sleep?

A. Being stronger. B. Being cleverer. C. Being taller.

19. What percentage of adults have a full eight hours of sleep each workday?

A. 21%. B. 27%. C. 80%.

20. What can we learn from the passage?

A. World Sleep Day started in 2006.

B. Teenagers need at least 8 hours of sleep a night.

C. 80% of people throughout the world have sleep problems.

【答案】17. A 18. B 19. A 20. B

【解析】

【原文】W: World Sleep Day, organized by the World Sleep Day Committee of the World Association of Sleep Medicine since 2008, is held on March 21 every year. The aim is to celebrate the benefits of good and healthy sleep.

Researchers say that if we always get enough sleep, we can be smarter and thinner. Also we’re to have better skin, better memories and longer lives. When you lose even one hour of sleep for any reason, it will influence your performance the next day.

In general, adults are thought to need at least eight hours of sleep a night, but a recent survey found that, on workdays, only 21% of them really get a full eight hours of sleep. For teenagers, a healthy amount is about eight to nine hours per night. However, about 80% of high school students don’t get enough sleep because of schoolwork or bad habits.

27% of people worldwide have sleep problems. Now there are over 80 kinds of sleep disorders, and most people know little about their danger. It’s necessary to realize the importance of sleep and try to have a good sleep.

**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和D**

**四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

**About Scholastic Kids Press**

Scholastic Kids Press is a group of talented kid reporters, ages 10-14, from across the country and around the world. Since 2000, our award-winning young journalists have reported “news for kids, by kids”, covering politics, entertainment the environment, sports and more in their hometowns and on the national stage. Their stories appear online and in Scholastic magazines, which reach more than 25 million students in classrooms nationwide.

Scholastic Kid Reporters have made headlines（头条）by interviewing Pulitzer Prize-winning composer Lin-Manuel Miranda, environmentalist Jane Goodall, Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden, Nobel Peace Prize winner Malala Yousafzai, *Dog Man* author Dav Pilkey, actress Misty Copeland and more.

**Contact Info**

Email us at *kidspress@scholastic.com*.

**How to apply?**

We are now accepting Kid Reporter applications for the 2023-2024 program year. Learn more and download the application *here*.

The application to join Scholastic Kids Press includes writing a news story, story ideas and a personal article. Editors select Kid Reporters every year based on writing ability, interviewing skills and attention to detail.

To be considered, applicants must be between 10-14. Students in any part of the world are welcome to apply.

**What do Scholastic Kid Reporters write about?**

Throughout the year, Scholastic Kid Reporters cover issues and topics that matter most to them and their peers(同龄人). This includes current events, breaking news, entertainment, sports and more from their communities.

The Kid Reporter application is now open! Click *here* to learn more.

21. Why does the author mention some people in the second paragraph?

A. To show Scholastic Kid Reporters’ success.

B. To introduce Scholastic Kid Reporters’ various readers.

C. To prove Scholastic Kid Reporters’ effects on famous people.

D. To tell us the topics Scholastic Kid Reporters value.

22. What does Scholastic Kids Press pay much attention to about the applicants?

A. The place they come from. B. Their age.

C. Their personal experience. D. The language they speak.

23. What do Scholastic Kid Reporters mainly cover?

A. Skills in making delicious food. B. Stories of their parents.

C. The most important things for kids. D. Housework suitable for children.

【答案】21. A 22. B 23. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章讲述了一家儿童新闻机构招聘小记者。它有一群才华横溢的小记者，年龄在10到14岁之间，来自全国各地和世界各地。自2000年以来，屡获殊荣的年轻记者报道“儿童新闻”，涵盖政治、娱乐、环境、体育等。

【21题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“Scholastic Kid Reporters have made headlines（头条）by interviewing Pulitzer Prize-winning composer Lin-Manuel Miranda, environmentalist Jane Goodall, Librarian of Congress Carla Hayden, Nobel Peace Prize winner Malala Yousafzai, Dog Man author Dav Pilkey, actress Misty Copeland and more.(“学院派儿童记者”采访普利策奖得主、作曲家林-曼努埃尔·米兰达、环保主义者简·古道尔、国会图书馆馆长卡拉·海登、诺贝尔和平奖得主马拉拉·尤萨夫扎伊、《狗人》作者戴维·普尔基、女演员米斯蒂·科普兰等人，成为头条新闻。)”可知，第二段提到的这些人名都是一些著名人物，学院派儿童记者能够采访到这些人，说明很成功。故选A项。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据How to apply?中的“To be considered, applicants must be between 10-14.(申请人年龄必须在10-14岁之间。)”可知，申请人的年龄必须在10-14岁之间，这是需要关注的。故选B项。

【23题详解】

细节理解题。根据What do Scholastic Kid Reporters write about?中的“Throughout the year, Scholastic Kid Reporters cover issues and topics that matter most to them and their peers(同龄人).(在这一年中，学术儿童记者会报道对他们和他们的同龄人最重要的问题和话题。)”可知，小记者会报道对他们和他们的同龄人最重要的问题和话题。故选C项。

**B**

It may sound like the plot of a Disney movie, but Todd, a fox, really does think he’s a dog. The animal was tamed after being rescued as a 4-month-old baby and was raised as a pet by owner Emma D’ Sylva. Since then the lovable fox has picked up a number of dog characteristics such as tail wagging (摇尾巴), playing with toys and even walking on a lead.

The 11-month-old animal accompanies Emma’s pets Sky and Oakley on walks, drawing double attention from other dog-walkers when they see Todd moving quickly through the local park with Sky and Oakley. They thought as

 a fox, he has too many dog characteristics. He also sleeps and plays with the other dogs and even wags his tail during its feeding time.

“I’ve had Todd since he was about 4 months old because his previous owners couldn’t look after him anymore. He was a bit crazy when he first came to me last year but now he has a really strong bond with me. He will run up to me wagging his tail when I go to feed him,” Emma, 25, from Stanfield, said.

“Sometimes he comes into my room, but he prefers being outside. He gets on well with my two dogs, and wants to play with them all the time. If people or dogs come up to him in the park, he will lie down at first and freeze but after a few seconds he will sniff around the dogs or sit patiently.”

Emma takes some of her 40 pets into schools and care homes to enable children and the elderly to interact with a range of animals. Emma’s husband, Steve Johnson, added, “Todd went out on his first school visit the other week and the children really enjoyed playing with him.”

24. The author mentions “like the plot of a Disney movie” in Paragraph 1 to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. attract readers to know more about Todd

B. introduce a Disney movie’s actor

C. inspire people to treat foxes more friendly

D. share his favorite movie with readers

25. Todd catches more attention than dogs because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he’s considerate and warmhearted B. he’s successful and patient

C. he acts like a dog instead of a fox D. he gets along well with dogs

26. What can be inferred about Todd from Paragraph 3?

A. He is very aggressive in public.

B. He misses his previous owners.

C. He used to sleep in Emma’s room.

D. He leads a happy life at Emma’s home.

27. What’s the best title for the text?

A. How to raise dogs and foxes B. A lovely dog-like fox

C. Emma and her pets D. To be a good pet owner

【答案】24. A 25. C 26. D 27. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了狐狸Todd在4个月大的时候被救出来，被主人Emma

当作宠物养大，学会了许多狗的特征，得到了很多关注与喜爱。

【24题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“It may sound like the plot of a Disney movie, but Todd, a fox, really does think he’s a dog. The animal was tamed after being rescued as a 4-month-old baby and was raised as a pet by owner Emma D’ Sylva. Since then the lovable fox has picked up a number of dog characteristics such as tail wagging (摇尾巴), playing with toys and even walking on a lead. (这听起来可能像迪士尼电影的情节，但Todd，一只狐狸，真的认为自己是一只狗。这只动物在4个月大的时候被救出来，被主人Emma D’ Sylva当作宠物养大。从那以后，这只可爱的狐狸学会了许多狗的特征，比如摇尾巴、玩玩具，甚至被牵着绳子走路)”可知，作者提到“像迪士尼电影的情节”后，具体描述了Todd富有戏剧性的奇妙经历。由此推知，作者提到这个是为了吸引读者更多地了解Todd。故选A项。

【25题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“The 11-month-old animal accompanies Emma’s pets Sky and Oakley on walks, drawing double attention from other dog-walkers when they see Todd moving quickly through the local park with Sky and Oakley. They thought as a fox, he has too many dog characteristics. (这只11个月大的小动物陪着Emma的宠物Sky和Oakley散步，当其他遛狗的人看到Todd带着Sky和Oakley在当地公园里快速移动时，引起了他们的双重注意。他们认为他是一只狐狸，但他有太多狗的特征)”可知，Todd比狗吸引更多注意力的原因是他的行为不像狐狸，而像狗。故选C项。

【26题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“He was a bit crazy when he first came to me last year, but now he has a really strong bond with me. He will run up to me wagging his tail when I go to feed him (去年他第一次来到我身边的时候有点疯狂，但现在他和我的感情很好。当我去喂他的时候，他会摇着尾巴跑向我)”可知，Todd和Emma相处地不错，感情很好。由此推知，Todd在Emma家过着幸福的生活。故选D项。

【27题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，文章讲述了狐狸Todd在4个月大的时候被救出来，被主人Emma当作宠物养大，学会了许多狗的特征，得到了很多关注与喜爱。由此推知，B项“一只像狗一样的可爱狐狸”符合文章大意，突出了Todd的特质，适合作为标题。故选B项。

**C**

Map reading, growing fruit and vegetable and basic car service are also more common skills among the baby boomer generation. But according to a new survey, just one in three 18- to 25-year-olds are able to do basic DIY, compared to two-thirds of those aged 58 and over.

Sarah Clarke-Kuehn, Chief Operating Officer-Commercial, said, “The survey findings are so interesting as

 they highlight a very common incorrect conception related to ‘getting old’.”

When asked at what age they thought developing new skills becomes “difficult”, Gen Z respondents said they were 35 years old, while those aged over 58 believed this number was 63 years old. The belief is that there is a boundary between learning new skills and getting a sense of achievement. But we know that this is just not the case. The benefits in continuing to enjoy life, as well as developing new talents are very significant—both physically and mentally as we grow older.

Neuroscientist and author, Dr Julia Jones, said, “We underestimate our brain’s ability to continue learning. Our brain is the most complex and precise structure in the known universe but we only use a small part of its true potential throughout our lifetimes. To boost continued brain health, we should learn complex and novel skills at all ages. This becomes more important as we age, because these learning experiences help to build new connections between neurons (神经细胞) that maintain intelligence and reduce the risk of future brain decline.”

“Learning languages and musical instruments are believed to be effective at boosting neuroplasticity (神经可塑性) due to their complex nature, but all learning is beneficial and can bring a sense of achievement, purpose and social engagement.”

Dr Jones added. “Find a new hobby and throw yourself into a wonderful learning experience or pick up an old pastime and improve those skills. I’m currently learning to play the guitar and it’s opened up a whole new world of music and fun.”

28. What is mentioned about the young generation in the text?

A. They lose interest in DIY.

B. They have no idea in plants.

C. Many of them lack some basic skills.

D. Many of them own poor reading skills.

29. What does the author imply in paragraph 3?

A. Learning brings a sense of belonging.

B. It is never too late to learn in one’s life.

C. It is necessary to show off one’s talents.

D. The benefits of lifelong learning are temporary.

30. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. The significance of knowing the structure of the brain.

B. The difficulties in improving the ability of the brain.

C. The reasons for taking full advantage of the brain.

D. The process of protecting the brain from risk.

31. What is Dr Jones’ attitude to learning musical instruments?

A. Favorable. B. Negative. C. Doubtful. D. Unclear.

【答案】28. C 29. B 30. C 31. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要随着年龄的增长，继续享受生活以及发展新的才能的好处是非常重要的——无论是身体上还是精神上。

【28题详解】

细节理解题。由文章第一段“Map reading, growing fruit and vegetable and basic car service are also more common skills among the baby boomer generation. But according to a new survey, just one in three 18- to 25-year-olds are able to do basic DIY, compared to two-thirds of those aged 58 and over.(阅读地图、种植水果和蔬菜以及基本的汽车服务也是婴儿潮一代更常见的技能。但根据一项新的调查，只有三分之一的18至25岁的人能够做基本的DIY，而58岁及以上的人中这一比例为三分之二。)”可知，年轻一代人很多人不会阅读地图、种植水果和蔬菜以及基本的汽车服务这些基本技能。故选C。

【29题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第三段中“When asked at what age they thought developing new skills becomes “difficult”, Gen Z respondents said they were 35 years old, while those aged over 58 believed this number was 63 years old. (当被问及他们认为在什么年龄发展新技能变得“困难”时，Z世代受访者表示他们35岁，而58岁以上的人则认为这个数字是63岁。)”以及“The benefits in continuing to enjoy life, as well as developing new talents are very significant—both physically and mentally as we grow older.(随着年龄的增长，继续享受生活以及培养新才能的好处在身体和精神上都非常重要。)”可知，人们认为人的一生学习永远不会太迟，总要培养新才能。故选B。

【30题详解】

主旨大意题。由文章第四段“Neuroscientist and author, Dr Julia Jones, said, “We underestimate our brain’s ability to continue learning. Our brain is the most complex and precise structure in the known universe but we only use a small part of its true potential throughout our lifetimes. To boost continued brain health, we should learn complex and novel skills at all ages. This becomes more important as we age, because these learning experiences help to build new connections between neurons (神经细胞) that maintain intelligence and reduce the risk of future brain decline.”(神经科学家兼作家Julia Jones

博士说：“我们低估了我们大脑继续学习的能力。我们的大脑是已知宇宙中最复杂、最精确的结构，但我们一生只使用了它真正潜力的一小部分。为了促进大脑的持续健康，我们应该在各个年龄段学习复杂而新颖的技能。随着年龄的增长，这一点变得越来越重要，因为这些学习经验有助于建立新的认知能力。”神经元之间的相互作用，维持智力并降低未来大脑衰退的风险。”)”可知，充分利用大脑有很多好处，这一段对此利用大脑的原因进行了解释。故选C。

【31题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第最后一段中“I’m currently learning to play the guitar and it’s opened up a whole new world of music and fun.”(我目前正在学习弹吉他，这打开了一个全新的音乐和乐趣世界。”)”可知，琼斯博士认为学习乐器很有好处，可见，琼斯博士对此是赞许的。故选A。

**D**

A diet high in fats and sugars actually affects the parts of the brain that are important to memory and makes people more likely to desire for unhealthful food, says American psychologist Terry Davidson.

Davidson didn’t start out studying people’s eating. Instead, he was interested in learning about the hippocampus（海马体）, a part of the brain heavily involved in memory. He noticed something strange when he studied mice with hippocampal damage. They would go to pick up food more often than the others, but they would eat a little bit, then drop it.

Davidson realized these mice didn’t know they were full. He says something similar may happen in human brains when people eat a diet high in fat and sugar. If our brain system is damaged by that diet, that makes it harder for us to stop eating that diet.

The evidence is growing. In another study by Cambridge psychologist Lucy Cheke, her researchers asked obese（肥胖的）and thin people to do a memory task, a virtual treasure hunt. The subjects had to hide something in a scene across various computer sessions（会话框）, then they were asked what they hid, where they hid it and in which session. The obese people were 15-20 percent worse than the thin ones in all aspects of the experiment.

Cheke says with the link between obesity and the brain growing as a field of research, we could see more ways of targeting obesity. For example, if the problem is that obese peopled diet degrades their memory, perhaps making peopled meals more memorable would help them eat less bad stuff. Previous researches showed that watching TV while eating will probably make people eat more, get hungry in the afternoon and eat more at dinner. So Cheke suggests not watching TV while eating. It is one of the easy changes people can make that don’t involve much self-control, but that makes a great difference.

32. What inspired Davidson’s new finding?

A. The growing popularity of unhealthy diet. B. His former study on hippocampus.

C. His research on people’s eating habits. D. The strange behaviour of the studied mice.

33. What does the underlined word “that” in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. A sense of hunger. B. The similarity in brains.

C. The damage of brain. D. A diet high in fat and sugar.

34. What are the subjects in Cheke’s study required to do?

A. Memorize the treasure locations. B. Answer questions on their hiding task.

C. Chat on various computer sessions. D. Conduct an experiment with obesity.

35. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

A. Possible approaches to targeting obesity. B. The research’s contribution to brain science.

C. The link between obesity and memory. D. Changes of people’s living habits.

【答案】32. D 33. C 34. B 35. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项新的研究发现，该研究表明高脂肪和高糖的饮食实际上会影响大脑中对记忆很重要的部分，使人们更容易想吃不健康的食物。

【32题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Davidson didn’t start out studying people’s eating. Instead, he was interested in learning about the hippocampus（海马体）, a part of the brain heavily involved in memory. He noticed something strange when he studied mice with hippocampal damage. They would go to pick up food more often than the others, but they would eat a little bit, then drop it.(戴维森一开始并没有研究人们的饮食。相反，他感兴趣的是学习海马体，这是大脑中与记忆密切相关的一部分。当他研究海马损伤的老鼠时，他注意到了一些奇怪的事情。他们会比其他老鼠更频繁地去捡食物，但他们会吃一点，然后扔掉。)”可知，Davidson是注意到做实验的老鼠的一些奇怪的行为才开始自己的研究。故选D。

【33题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线单词上一句“If our brain system is damaged by that diet(如果我们的大脑系统被这种饮食破坏了)”可知，下文的“that”指的是大脑被饮食损坏。故选C。

【34题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段“In another study by Cambridge psychologist Lucy Cheke, her researchers asked obese（肥胖的）and thin people to do a memory task, a virtual treasure hunt. The subjects had to hide something in a scene across various computer sessions（会话框）, then they were asked what they hid, where they hid it and in which session. The obese people were 15-20 percent worse than the thin ones in all aspects of the experiment.(在剑桥大学心理学家Lucy Cheke的另一项研究中，她的研究人员让肥胖者和瘦子做一项记忆任务，这是一场虚拟的寻宝游戏。受试者必须在不同的计算机会话中隐藏某个场景中的东西，然后问他们隐藏了什么，藏在哪里，在哪个会话中。在实验的各个方面，肥胖的人比瘦弱的人差15- 20%。)”可知，在Lucy Cheke的实验中，参与实验的人员被要求回答一些和藏东西有关的问题。故选B。

【35题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段“Cheke says with the link between obesity and the brain growing as a field of research, we could see more ways of targeting obesity.( Cheke说，随着肥胖和大脑之间的联系成为一个研究领域，我们可以看到更多针对肥胖的方法。)”以及“So Cheke suggests not watching TV while eating. It is one of the easy changes people can make that don’t involve much self-control, but that makes a great difference.(所以Cheke建议不要边吃边看电视。这是人们可以做的一个简单的改变，不需要太多的自我控制，但却会产生很大的不同。)”可知，最后一段主要讲述的是减肥的一些可能的方法。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。**

For some people, practicing gratitude is part of their spiritual practice or religion, while for others, it’s about cultivating a more positive outlook on life. \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_, there is no doubt about the benefits to be gained.

**Improved mood**

When you practice gratitude, you shift your focus from negative thoughts and feelings to positive ones. Instead of thinking about everything that makes you unhappy, gratitude makes you think about all the things that are good — no matter how big or small. Practicing gratitude will make you feel more optimistic. \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_.

**Better relationship**

When you think about all the things you are grateful for, you will think of the people in your life that you care for — your family and friends. \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_, chances are that you’ll want to show them how much they mean to you and how much you appreciate them. And that can strengthen your connection with them.

**Reduced stress**

\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_. So they often feel stressed. Maybe they’re having trouble at work, maybe they’re in financial difficulty, or maybe they feel like they’re just not good enough at something. But by practicing gratitude, they’re able to view things properly.

\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_

Instead of focusing on all the things that you’re bad at or things you’ve failed at, practicing gratitude will shift your focus on all the amazing things you’ve accomplished. And once you realize that, you’ll boost your feelings of achievement. Just focus on what you are grateful for in yourself. It will help you to appreciate your own strengths and talents.

A. Increased focus

B. Improved self-worth

C. People are facing a certain problem

D. You have plenty of reasons to be happy

E. That helps you realize life isn’t as bad as you thought

F. Whatever someone’s reason for practicing gratitude is

G. Once you realize how grateful you are to have them in your life

【答案】36. F 37. D 38. G 39. C 40. B

【解析】

【导语】本文为一篇说明文。不管一个人感恩的理由是什么，感恩无疑会带来很多好处，文章介绍了感恩带来的四个好处。

【36题详解】

根据上文“For some people, practicing gratitude is part of their spiritual practice or religion, while for others, it’s about cultivating a more positive outlook on life. (对一些人来说，感恩是他们精神实践或宗教信仰的一部分，而对另一些人来说，感恩是培养一种更积极的人生观)”可知，不同的人因不同的原因而感恩，下文“there is no doubt about the benefits to be gained. (这样做的好处是毫无疑问的)”前有逗号，设空处与下文之间应是主从句关系，F项“Whatever someone’s reason for practicing gratitude is (不管一个人感恩的理由是什么)”承接上文的两种感恩的原因，并且是下文的让步状语从句，上下文衔接连贯，语意一致。故选F项。

【37题详解】

本段的小标题为Improved mood (改善的情绪)，上文“Instead of thinking about everything that makes you unhappy, gratitude makes you think about all the things that are good — no matter how big or small. Practicing gratitude will make you feel more optimistic. (感恩之心会让你想到所有美好的事情，无论大小，而不是去想那些让你不开心的事情。学会感恩会让你感觉更乐观)”可知，感恩能改善情绪；D项“You have plenty of reasons to be happy (你有很多快乐的理由)”提及感恩之心会想到所有美好的事情，这些事情就是快乐的理由，D项呼应小标题，上下文语意顺接，衔接连贯。故选D项。

【38题详解】

本段的小标题为Better relationship(更好的关系)，根据上文“When you think about all the things you are grateful for, you will think of the people in your life that you care for — your family and friends. (当你想到所有你感激的事情时，你会想到生活中你关心的人——你的家人和朋友)”可知，感恩能改善自己与家人、朋友的人际关系；下文“chances are that you’ll want to show them how much they mean to you and how much you appreciate them. (很有可能你会想向他们展示他们对你有多重要，你有多感激他们)”前有逗号，与设空处应是主从句关系；G项“Once you realize how grateful you are to have them in your life (一旦你意识到你是多么感激他们在你的生活中)”中的them指代上文中的your family and friends，G

项与下文之间为条件关系，上下文衔接连贯，语意一致，故选G项。

【39题详解】

根据下文“So they often feel stressed. Maybe they’re having trouble at work, maybe they’re in financial difficulty, or maybe they feel like they’re just not good enough at something. (所以他们经常感到压力。也许他们在工作上遇到了麻烦，也许他们在经济上遇到了困难，或者他们觉得自己在某件事上做得不够好)”可知，感恩可以减压，C项“People are facing a certain problem (人们正面临着某个问题)”与下文为因果关系，下文例举了三个人们可能面临的困难，上下文衔接连贯，故选C项。

【40题详解】

根据下文“Instead of focusing on all the things that you’re bad at or things you’ve failed at, practicing gratitude will shift your focus on all the amazing things you’ve accomplished. And once you realize that, you’ll boost your feelings of achievement. Just focus on what you are grateful for in yourself. It will help you to appreciate your own strengths and talents. (与其把注意力集中在所有你不擅长或失败的事情上，感恩会把你的注意力转移到你所完成的所有令人惊奇的事情上。一旦你意识到这一点，你就会提升你的成就感。专注于你对自己的感激之情。这会帮助你欣赏自己的长处和才能)”可知，感恩者会关注自己已完成的所有所有令人惊奇的事情上，发现自己的长处、才能，提升成就感。由此可知，B项“Improved self-worth (提高自我价值)”与下文语意一致，适合作小标题，故选B项。

**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，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

A student at Hellesdon High School in England has been called “Rubbish Girl” for her environmentally­friendly ways. \_\_\_41\_\_\_, that has not stopped her from cleaning up the environment.

Using the basket on her bicycle, 12­year­old Nadia has been \_\_\_42\_\_\_ rubbish along her two­mile route to and from school since September of last year. \_\_\_43\_\_\_ her good intentions, some of the kids at Nadia’s school have nicknamed her “Rubbish Girl” and have bullied her for her selfless efforts to help the \_\_\_44\_\_\_. But instead of letting them bring her down, she’s using their negativity as motivation.

“I’m not going to \_\_\_45\_\_\_ doing the right thing because of them,” she said. “I’m doing something to \_\_\_46\_\_\_ the world which they also live in. It’s everyone’s job. We are all \_\_\_47\_\_\_ for keeping this world safe, instead of believing it’s always someone else’s job.”

Nadia’s mum, Paula, said she is \_\_\_48\_\_\_ proud of Nadia for not only standing up to her bullies, but also standing up for what she believes in. “I told her she had two \_\_\_49\_\_\_ — she could either stop collecting rubbish,

 stop attracting their \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ so that they would leave her alone, or she could face the challenge, be the ‘rubbish girl’ and keep her \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_.”

As a result of the local media attention, Nadia has created a group named “Team Rubbish Girl”, where she shares updates on her green efforts. Positive \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ have poured in, all in \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ of Nadia, encouraging her to carry on with the green efforts.

“Sweetheart, you are a star that \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ really bright above the rest. Hold your head high and never let others \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ you. You are doing something selfless and amazing. Shame on the bullies,” wrote one of the local citizens on her web page.

41. A. Therefore B. However C. Besides D. Meanwhile

42. A. picking up B. taking off C. giving away D. leaving behind

43. A. Despite B. Without C. Due to D. Thanks to

44. A. disabled B. homeless C. planet D. business

45. A. start B. enjoy C. practise D. stop

46. A. discover B. protect C. repair D. understand

47. A. responsible B. ready C. grateful D. available

48. A. hardly B. generally C. barely D. extremely

49. A. goals B. choices C. problems D. friends

50. A. strength B. conclusion C. attention D. energy

51. A. balance B. promise C. number D. faith

52. A. effects B. results C. comments D. experiences

53. A. charge B. honour C. search D. support

54. A. shines B. falls C. burns D. compares

55. A. praise B. discourage C. improve D. welcome

【答案】41. B 42. A 43. A 44. C 45. D 46. B 47. A 48. D 49. B 50. C 51. D 52. C 53. D 54. A 55. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了12岁的娜迪亚一直在上下学两英里的路上用自行车上的篮子捡垃圾，却被学校里的一些孩子给她起了个绰号“垃圾女孩”，网友们纷纷支持娜迪亚，鼓励她继续做正确的事情。

【41题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，这并没有阻止她清理环境。A. Therefore因此；B. However然而；C.

 Besides此外；D. Meanwhile同时。根据上文“A student at Hellesdon High School in England has been called “Rubbish Girl” for her environmentally­friendly ways(英国Hellesdon高中的一名学生因其环保方式而被称为“垃圾女孩”)”以及下文“that has not stopped her from cleaning up the environment(这并没有阻止她清理环境)”可知，上下文之间为转折关系，空白处应使用表是转折关系的副词，故选B项。

【42题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：自去年9月以来，12岁的娜迪亚一直在上下学两英里的路上用自行车上的篮子捡垃圾。A. picking up捡拾；B. taking off起飞；C. giving away赠送；D. leaving behind留在身后。根据下文“rubbish along her two­mile route(沿着两公里的路……垃圾)”可推理出，空白处应填表示“捡拾”含义的词，故选A项。

【43题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：尽管娜迪亚的初衷很好，但学校里的一些孩子给她起了个绰号“垃圾女孩”，并因为她无私地帮助地球而欺负她。A. Despite尽管；B. Without没有；C. Due to因为；D. Thanks to幸亏。根据下文“her good intentions(她的良好的初衷)”以及“some of the kids at Nadia’s school have nicknamed her “Rubbish Girl”(学校里的一些孩子给她起了个绰号“垃圾女孩”)”可知，前后句之间为让步关系，故选A项。

【44题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. disabled残疾的，与the连用表示“残疾的人”；B. homeless无家可归的，与the连用表示“无家可归的人”；C. planet地球；D. business生意。根据上文“cleaning up the environment(清洁环境)”可知推理出，空白处应填表示“地球”含义的名词，故选C项。

【45题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我不打算因为他们而停止做正确的事。A. start开始；B. enjoy享受；C. practise练习；D. stop停止。根据下文“I’m doing something to protect the world which they also live in(我正在做一些事情来保护他们也生活在其中的世界)”可推理出，娜迪亚并不打算因为被霸凌而停止做正确的事情，故选D项。

【46题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我正在做一些事情来保护他们也生活在其中的世界。A. discover发现；B. protect保护；C. repair修理；D. understand理解。根据下文“keeping this world safe(保持这个世界安全)”可知，空白处应填表示“保护”含义的动词，故选B项。

【47题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们都有责任保护这个世界的安全，而不是相信这总是别人的工作。A. responsible有责任的；B. ready准备好的；C. grateful感恩的；D. available可得到的。根据上文“It’s

 everyone’s job(这是每个人的工作)”以及下文“keeping this world safe(保持这个世界安全)”可推理出空白处应填表示“有责任的”含义的形容词，故选A项。

【48题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：娜迪亚的妈妈葆拉说，她为娜迪亚感到非常自豪，因为她不仅勇敢地面对欺凌她的人，而且勇敢地捍卫自己的信仰。A. hardly几乎不；B. generally总的来说；C. barely仅仅；D. extremely非常。根据下文“not only standing up to her bullies, but also standing up for what she believes in.( 不仅勇敢地面对欺凌她的人，而且勇敢地捍卫自己的信仰)”可推理出妈妈对娜迪亚感到非常自豪，故选D项。

【49题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我告诉她，她有两个选择：要么停止收集垃圾，停止吸引他们的注意力，这样他们就不会管她了，要么她可以面对挑战，成为“垃圾女孩”，保持信念。A. goals目标；B. choices选择；C. problems问题；D. friends朋友。根据下文“she could either stop collecting rubbish, stop attracting their attention so that they would leave her alone, or she could face the challenge, be the ‘rubbish girl’ and keep her faith(要么停止收集垃圾，停止吸引他们的注意力，这样他们就不会管她了，要么她可以面对挑战，成为“垃圾女孩”，保持信念)”可知，空白处应填表示“选择”含义的名词，故选B项。

【50题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. strength优点；B. conclusion结论；C. attention注意；D. energy精力。根据上文“stop attracting their(停止吸引他们的……)”以及下文“so that they would leave her alone(这样他们就不会管她了)”可推理出，空白处应填表示“注意”含义的名词，故选C项。

【51题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. balance平衡；B. promise承诺；C. number数字；D. faith信念。根据上文“I’m doing something to protect the world which they also live in(我正在做一些事情来保护他们也生活在其中的世界)”以及“be the ‘rubbish girl’ and keep her(成为“垃圾女孩”，保持……)”可推理出，空白处应填表示“信念”含义的名词，故选D项。

【52题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：积极的评论纷至沓来，都支持娜迪亚，鼓励她继续绿色行动。A. effects影响；B. results结果；C. comments评论；D. experiences经验。根据下文“encouraging her to carry on with the green efforts(鼓励她继续绿色行动)”可知，这是网友对她的评论，故选C项。

【53题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. charge负责；B. honour荣誉；C. search搜查；D. support支持。根据下文“encouraging her to carry on with the green efforts(鼓励她继续绿色行动)

”可推理出，网友们支持娜迪亚的行动，故选D项。

【54题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：亲爱的，你是一颗光芒四射的明星。A. shines闪耀；B. falls降落；C. burns燃烧；D. compares比较。根据上文“a star(一个星星)”以及下文“bright(明亮)”可推理出，空白处应填表示“闪耀”含义的动词，故选A项。

【55题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：高昂你的头，永远不要让别人使你气馁。A. praise表扬；B. discourage使气馁；C. improve改善；D. welcome欢迎。根据上文“some of the kids at Nadia’s school have nicknamed her “Rubbish Girl”(学校里的一些孩子给她起了个绰号“垃圾女孩”)”、“Hold your head high and never let others(高昂你的头，永远不要让别人……)”以及下文“You are doing something selfless and amazing. Shame on the bullies(你正在做一些无私和令人惊叹的事情。霸凌可耻)”可推理出，空白处应填表示“使气馁”含义的动词，故选B项。

**第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Counted among the “Ten Great Chinese Paintings”, the famous historical scroll painting “Emperor Taizong Receiving the Tibetan Envoy(使团)” created by renowned painter Yan Liben (601-673), recently \_\_\_56\_\_\_ (make) an appearance in an exhibition at the Palace Museum in Beijing on April 29, 2023. This painting \_\_\_57\_\_\_ (faithful) displays a scene in the year 641 when Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty received the Tibetan team, \_\_\_58\_\_\_ came for Tang Princess Wencheng.

In the \_\_\_59\_\_\_ (seven)century, Songtsen Gampo, the headman of the Tibetan Tubo Kingdom, sent an envoy to Chang’an to propose a marriage. Emperor Taizong agreed to give Princess Wencheng in marriage to him. In the spring of 641, the envoy sent by Songtsen Gampo arrived at the court \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (guard) the princess back to Tubo.

Princess Wencheng brought not only Tang Dynasty customs and practices, but also a large group of \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (craftsman), which had a stimulating effect \_\_\_62\_\_\_ the Tubo tribal economy and culture. As a result, the Tang Empire and Tubo maintained a good relationship for a considerable period.

In addition to well-known artworks such as this painting, the exhibition also featured a large number of cultural relics \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (display)to the public for the first time.

The exhibition showcased \_\_\_64\_\_\_ total of 108 cultural relics, including 13 items from \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_(variety) units of the Cultural Heritage Bureau of the Xizang Autonomous Region , as well as 95 items from the Palace Museum.

【答案】56. made

57. faithfully

58. which 59. seventh##7th

60. to guard

61. craftsmen

62. on 63. displayed

64. a 65. various

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了著名画家阎立本(601-673)创作的著名历史卷轴《步辇图》最近于2023年4月29日在北京故宫博物院展出。

【56题详解】

考查时态。句意：著名画家阎立本(601-673)创作的著名历史卷轴《步辇图》被列为“中国十大名画”之一，最近于2023年4月29日在北京故宫博物院展出。考查本句谓语动词，根据时间状语“on April 29, 2023”可知，本句谓语动词为一般过去时。故填made。

【57题详解】

考查副词。句意：这幅画忠实地描绘了公元641年唐太宗接见为唐文成公主而来的藏队时的情景。修饰动词display用副词形式。故填faithfully。

【58题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：这幅画忠实地描绘了公元641年唐太宗接见为唐文成公主而来的藏队时的情景。这里为非限制性定语从句的关系词，先行词为“the Tibetan team”，在非限制性定语从句中担当主语，用which。故填which。

【59题详解】

考查序数词。句意：公元7世纪，西藏吐蕃首领松赞干布派使者到长安求婚。根据句意可知，事情发生在公元第7世纪，用序数词。故填seventh/7th。

【60题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：公元641年春，松赞干布派使者来到朝廷，保护公主返回吐蕃。这里为非谓语动词担当目的状语，用动词的不定式形式。故填to guard。

【61题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：文成公主不仅带来了唐朝的风俗习惯，还带来了大批工匠，对吐蕃部落的经济和文化产生了促进作用。根据空前的“a large group of”可判断，空处为可数名词的复数形式。故填craftsmen。

【62题详解】

考查介词。句意：文成公主不仅带来了唐朝的风俗习惯，还带来了大批工匠，对吐蕃部落的经济和文化产生了促进作用。固定搭配：have a(n) effect on，意为“对……有影响”。故填on。

【63题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：除了像这幅画这样的知名艺术品外，这次展览还展出了大量首次向公众展出的文物。这里为非谓语动词担当后置定语，和被修饰词“a large number of cultural relics”之间为被动关系，用动词的过去分词形式。故填displayed。

【64题详解】

考查冠词。句意：此次展览共展出了108件文物，其中包括西藏自治区文物局各单位的13件文物，以及故宫博物院的95件文物。短语：a total of，意为“总计”。故填a。

【65题详解】

考查形容词。句意：此次展览共展出了108件文物，其中包括西藏自治区文物局各单位的13件文物，以及故宫博物院的95件文物。分析句子成分可知，空处为形容词，修饰其后的名词units。故填various。

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

66. 假定你是李华，一周前你在一家电脑专卖店买了—台电脑，仅用了三天就出现了各种问题。请你就此事给该店经理写封邮件投诉。

内容包括：1. 介绍购物的情况；

2. 反映存在的问题；

3. 提出解决的方案。

注意：1. 词数80左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Sir/Madam,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear manager,
 One month ago, because of the recommendation of your salesperson, I bought a computer in your shop. It worked well for the first three days. I liked it very much. But three days later, it didn’t work very well. I’m afraid I

 will complain about its bad quality. First, the picture was very unclear. And then, it didn’t have the voice sometimes. Last, it couldn’t load any software. So, not only does this computer bring me no help but also it creates a big problem for me.
 I am a frequent customer of your shop and like your message “Customer first”. Now, I want to change the computer. Or else, I would rather get the money back.
 I am looking forward to your satisfactory reply!
 Yours,
 Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给电脑专卖店的经理写邮件投诉新买的电脑仅用了三天就出现了各种问题。

【详解】1.词汇积累

首先：first→in the first place

不清楚的：unclear→indistinct

有时：sometimes→at times

因为：because of→due to

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：One month ago, because of the recommendation of your salesperson, I bought a computer in your shop.

拓展句：One month ago, I bought a computer which your salesperson recommended in your shop.

【点睛】[高分句型1] I’m afraid I will complain about its bad quality. (运用了that引导的宾语从句，省略了that)

[高分句型2] So, not only does this computer bring me no help but also it creates a big problem for me. (运用了部分倒装句)

**第二节(满分25分)**

67. 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。

“You signed us up for what?” Lu’s eyes widened as Jamie grinned at her. “A charity bike ride. It’d be fun!” She stared at him open-mouthed. “Fun? But I haven’t ridden a bike for years, Jamie. And I hate exercise! How long is this ride?” Lu could feel her muscle shrinking at the mere thought of it.

“Only 20kilometers.”

Lucinda swiped the brightly coloured leaflet advertising the bike ride from her husband’s hand. “Twenty kilometres? That’s a half marathon, Jamie!”

She tossed the leaflet back at him. “Well you can count me out. I’m not fit enough to run five minutes round the block, let alone hours on a bike.”

“But you will be in a couple of months. I thought we could train for it together.” Jamie patted his beer belly. “I’m not exactly in great shape at the moment. And you’ re always saying we don’t get to spend enough time together!” He gave her his best winning grin.

A smile fell across Lucinda’s lips. It was true, she was always saying that lately. Though spending her weekends cycling was not exactly what she’d had in mind.

A wave of sadness spun through her heart. The past few months had been... difficult. She had lost her job and was struggling to find a new one. Being at home, scrolling through job adverts and waiting for interview replies, had left her feeling stuck. Jamie had been working extra hours to support financially, but that only added to her guilt. Despite trying to stay positive, life had somehow skidded to a stop.

“I’m not sure,” Lu sighed.

“It’s not a race, but a joy ride, Lu.” Jamie reassured her, nudging her playfully. “Plus, I’ve already rented us a tandem bike(双人自行车)!”

“A tandem?” Lu’s eyes flashed with horror. “Are you mad?” She stared at him. “You’re not even joking, are you?” Doubts crept into her mind as she imagined the challenges of coordinating their movements on a shared bike.

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。

Actually, the first training session did not go well.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It seemed cycling had truly got their lives moving forward again.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】 Actually, the first training session did not go well. The moment they picked up the bicycle, the sky filled with drizzle and Lucinda’s mood turned dark. “This is stupid, Jamie,” she scowled, “What on earth are we doing here?” Jamie, however, beamed brightly and held the bicycle steady for her to climb on. Along the track, they were greeted with friendly greetings and cheers from Sunday morning walkers. And there was Jamie, always by her side, softly encouraging and cheering her. As the hours passed, they were both sweating buckets. Gone with the sweat were Lucinda’s groans and concerns. Weeks slipping by, Lucinda found herself actually looking forward to their weekend rides. Her muscles grew stronger and their progress became evident, instilling a newfound sense of hope and optimism.

It seemed cycling had truly got their lives moving forward again. Jamie was in quite good shape, his belly tight now. Last week Lucinda received happy news out of the blue -a job offer from one of her many applications and interviews! Finally, the big day came. Lucinda was surprised by the bustling scene: friends, families, spectators and a crazy collection of cyclists - some in fancy dress, others in serious cycle gear. As they waited, Jamie glanced over his shoulder. “I’m really proud of you, you know.” Lucinda grinned. “For the job offer, or this?” Jamie smiled. “Both. You never gave up, even when things seemed impossible.” “And you never gave up on me. Now look at us!” she laughed. With the whistle buzzing and horns blaring, they joined the stream of enthusiastic cyclists and flew along amidst the thunderous cheers of the crowd. In that moment, Lucinda felt her heart spinning with happiness.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为中心展开，主要讲述丈夫杰米悄悄地帮妻子露辛达和他自己报名参加慈善自行车骑行，但是露辛达不想去，她想找工作，不想成为家庭的负担。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“事实上，第一次训练并不顺利。”可知，第一段可描写他们训练遇到的困难和进步。

②由第二段首句内容“骑自行车似乎真的让他们的生活再次向前发展。”可知，第二段可描写他们在生活和工作中取得的收获。

2.续写线索：训练——磨合——进步——获得工作——参加比赛——心情愉悦

3.词汇激活

行类

①怒视：scowl/glare

②眉开眼笑：beam/be all smiles

情绪类

①担心：concern/worry

②吃惊的：surprised/amazed

【点睛】【高分句型1】The moment they picked up the bicycle, the sky filled with drizzle and Lucinda’s mood turned dark.（由The moment引导的时间状语从句）

【高分句型2】As the hours passed, they were both sweating buckets.（由As引导的时间状语从句）

公众号：高中试卷君