

辽宁省 2024-2025 学年高三上学期五校联考期末

英语试题

第一部分 听力 (略)

第二部分 阅读理解 (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

Teen Homework Help Services at the Seattle Public Library

During the school year, we offer a variety of programs and services to help students of all ages succeed in school.

In-person Homework Help

We have volunteers who can help K-12 students with any school subject. Students without homework can play learning enrichment games with trained tutors. You can get homework help most days during the school year, except for weekends and school holidays. No reservations are required, so just come to the library during homework help hours and bring your homework assignment. Do not worry if you do not have all the supplies you need. We have many things available that you can use, like markers, paper, and pencils.

Virtual Tutoring

Log in to tutor.com with a library card. All Seattle Public School students can create a library link number with their student ID number instead. You can still access tutor.com even if you owe library fines. Live tutors are available daily from 2pm to 10pm. They can help with any school subject, college essay writing, and job applications.

Online Resources

●Academic OneFile

This database offers a world of academic research at your fingertips, with more than 17, 000 scholarly journals and a wide range of multimedia content.

●CulturalGrams

This online resource gives an inside look at the daily life, history, culture and customs of the world's people, covering information on more than 200 countries.

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●Opposing Viewpoints in Context

This database provides insight and research into today's hottest topics in science, social studies and the latest news and is perfect for debate prep or anyone interested in seeing both sides of social issues.

●AP Stylebook Online

This online version of the official Associated Press Stylebook is searchable, customizable and updated regularly. It is created to standardize mass communication and offer writing guidelines on spelling, usage, punctuation and style.

1. What can we know about In-person Homework Help?

- A. It needs advance booking. B. It offers fun learning activities.
C. It provides services year-round. D. It has various school supplies on sale.

2. In Seattle Public School, who can't get help from virtual tutoring?

- A. Students owing library fines. B. Students logging in at 3pm.
C. Students without library cards. D. Students without ID cards.

3. Which resource can appeal to students seeking to stay updated on current affairs?

- A. Opposing Viewpoints in Content. B. CultureGrams.
C. AP Stylebook Online. D. Academic OneFile.

【答案】 1. B 2. D 3. A

【语篇解读】这是一篇应用文。主要介绍了西雅图公共图书馆为各个年龄段的学生提供的一些帮助和服务。

【1 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 In-person Homework Help 中“Students without homework can play learning enrichment games with trained tutors.(没有家庭作业的学生可以和训练有素的导师一起玩学习丰富的游戏。)”可知，关于面对面的家庭作业辅导，我们知道它提供有趣的学习活动。故选 B 项。

【2 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 Virtual Tutoring 中“All Seattle Public School students can create a library link number with their student ID number instead. You can still access tutor. com even if you owe library fines. Live tutors are available daily from 2pm to 10pm. (所有西雅图公立学校的学生都可以用他们的学生证号码创建一个图书馆链接号。你仍然可以访问 tutor. com，即使你欠图书馆罚

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款。每天下午 2 点到 10 点都有现场辅导。)”可知，在西雅图公立学校，没有学生证的学生不能从虚拟辅导中得到帮助。故选 D 项。

【3 题详析】

细节理解题。根据 Online Resources 部分中 Opposing Viewpoints in Context 的“This database provides insight and research into today’s hottest topics in science, social studies and the latest news and is perfect for debate prep or anyone interested in seeing both sides of social issues.(该数据库提供了对当今科学，社会研究和最新新闻中最热门话题的见解和研究，非常适合辩论准备或对社会问题双方都感兴趣的人。)”可知，Opposing Viewpoints in Content 这个在线资源能吸引想要了解最新时事的学生。故选 A 项。

B

As my kids and I walked around a community garden the other week, I asked them what veggies they could identify. We were in Alberta, where many plants were still in their early stages of growth — I wasn’t optimistic about what the kids would be able to name by leaves alone. However, they called out, “Tomatoes! Potatoes! Carrots!” Their answers made me even prouder than if they’d just explained some knowledge of physics. All the time we’ve spent in our home garden is actually sinking in.

Although I’ve been gardening for years, this year feels different. Spending time in the garden has helped me with my own well-being at a trying time, and it has given me a new way to connect with my kids when I’m running out of steam.

My garden is wild, full of life, and a bit messy. Honestly, the same goes for my kids — and I don’t expect perfection from them either. Unless you’re relying on your yield for money or food, it’s a good idea to have your expectations for gardening as low as possible. My kids say they “love the garden” but “don’t like gardening” — I think they mean they don’t like the chores. If I have some weeding or potting to do, I’ll also have some entertainment for them, which can be as simple as “find these 10 rocks” or “wet this plot with your water gun”.

Involving the kids in every stage of the process can be powerful and fun, even if what you have are just a few containers on a balcony. “Gardening allows us to spend free, unscheduled outdoor time with our kids,” writes journalist and author Shannon Brescher Shea in her book *Growing Sustainable Together*. “Let your kids lead the way. Invite them to participate in every step, from planting to harvesting, but don’t force it.”

One of the best things about gardens is the food, but frankly, my kids are not going to be pushing greens into their mouths any time soon. Finding uses for garden goods that go beyond food production can spark interest and supply you with some unexpectedly good results.

4. What can the author infer from her kids' answers?

- A. It's worthwhile to spend time in her garden.
- B. It's great to witness her kids' academic progress.
- C. It's necessary for kids to know common sense.
- D. It's difficult for kids to learn plants in early stages.

5. What do we know about the author's garden?

- A. It is in a complete mess. B. It has a rise in output.
- C. It has been abandoned for long. D. It goes as nature takes its course.

6. How does the author attract the kids' interest in gardening?

- A. By giving rewards afterwards. B. By giving more encouragement.
- C. By adding recreational activities. D. By asking them to have short breaks.

7. What is Shannon's suggestion on parents' involving kids in gardening?

- A. Teaching kids the power and fun of harvesting.
- B. Encouraging kids' active participation.
- C. Allowing kids to observe every step carefully.
- D. Setting an example for kids in doing gardening.

【答案】4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者与孩子们在社区花园中的经历，作者通过自己的亲身经历，表达了园艺活动对个人心理健康和与孩子们建立亲密关系的重要性。

【4题详析】

推理判断题。根据第一段中“*Their answers made me even prouder than if they'd just explained some knowledge of physics. All the time we've spent in our home garden is actually sinking in.* (他们的回答比他们只是解释一些物理知识更让我自豪。实际上，我们花在自家花园里的时间所产生的影响正在渐渐显现)”可知，孩子们的答案让作者感到自豪，认为这是花在自家花园里的时间带来的影响。由此推知，作者会从孩子们的答案中得出“花园里消磨时间是值得的”的推论。故选A项。

【5题详析】

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细节理解题。根据第三段中“My garden is wild, full of life, and a bit messy.(我的花园自然生长,充满生机,但有点凌乱)”可知,作者的花园是自然生长,顺其自然。故选 D 项。

【6 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“If I have some weeding or potting to do, I’ll also have some entertainment for them, which can be as simple as “find these 10 rocks” or “wet this plot with your water gun”.(如果我要做一些除草或盆栽工作,我也会为他们提供一些娱乐,这些娱乐可以像“找到这 10 块石头”或“用你的水枪打湿这块地”一样简单)”可知,作者会通过增加娱乐活动来引起孩子们对园艺的兴趣。故选 C 项。

【7 题详析】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 Shannon 的话“Let your kids lead the way. Invite them to participate in every step, from planting to harvesting, but don’t force it.(让你的孩子起主导作用。邀请他们参与从种植到收获的每一步,但不要强迫他们)”可推知,Shannon 认为要鼓励孩子们主动参与到园艺中来,不能强迫。故选 B 项。

C

The Greek philosopher Aristotle once said, “For the things we have to learn before we can do them, we learn by doing them.” This method of “learning by doing” has allowed Barefoot College to successfully train and educate millions of underprivileged people. As the founder of the college, Sanjit “Bunker” Roy did some volunteer work in a poor region of India shortly after his graduation from Delhi University. The experience changed his life, and in 1972 he set up the college with the aim to help rural communities overcome their difficulties and become more independent.

Barefoot College is unlike any other college. All of its students around the world are from poor rural communities. They don't have to be able to read or write—indeed, many can't. People of any age can attend—the school has a wide range of students, from children to grandmothers. The college is owned and managed by everyone who works and learns here. These “Barefoot Professionals” are trained to perform all sorts of duties in the school, from providing dental care services to cooking meals for staff and students. No degrees or certificates are given out. But graduates return to their villages with their new skills and work to make their communities self-sufficient by training other villagers. Being able to use their skills to serve their communities is proof of success.

The solar engineering program at Barefoot College has a significant role. Every year, the college recruits middle-aged women from rural villages that don't have electricity. For six months, the

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women learn how to build, install, use, and maintain solar lamps. The lack of a common language isn't a problem; they communicate through sign language and work with color-coded equipment. Through hands-on training, the women transform into solar engineers by the end of the program. The self-confidence they gain allows them to go on and inspire positive change in their villages. Since 2008, the women have managed to provide electricity to over 1, 000 villages, bringing light to more than 40, 000 households.

Barefoot College has demonstrated how education can empower rural people and help them live better lives. After its success in India, Barefoot College decided to expand its programs overseas. Today, it has a number of regional training centers in countries such as Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Senegal. Through their hard work and dedication, thousands of Barefoot College graduates and teachers have transformed their communities into better places to live.

8. What does the underlined word “underprivileged” in paragraph 1 most probably mean?

- A. Physically disabled. B. Poverty-stricken.
C. Poorly-informed. D. Better off.

9. What can we learn about Barefoot College according to paragraph 2?

- A. It provides regular university courses. B. It offers diplomas and certificates to its graduates.
C. It is run by professional educators. D. It features a diverse range of students.

10. What is the impact of Barefoot College's solar engineering program?

- A. It has established solar power plants in major Indian cities.
B. It has dramatically reduced India's carbon emissions in rural areas.
C. It has provided electricity to thousands of households in remote villages.
D. It has empowered women to communicate with sign language.

11. What is the main message of the text?

- A. The significance of volunteer work in rural communities.
B. The challenges faced by poor people in rural areas.
C. The power of education to relieve poverty and promote well-being.
D. The success of solar engineering programs in rural India.

【答案】 8. B 9. D 10. C 11. C

【语篇解读】 这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了文章以亚里士多德“做中学”

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理念引出，介绍了赤脚学院通过该理念成功培训和教育众多弱势群体。学院创始人桑吉特·“邦克”·罗伊受印度贫困地区志愿经历影响，于 1972 年创办此学院，旨在助力农村社区克服困难、实现独立。

【8 题详析】

词义猜测题。根据第一段中“*As the founder of the college, Sanjit “Bunker” Roy did some volunteer work in a poor region of India shortly after his graduation from Deli University. The experience changed his life, and in 1972 he set up the college with the aim to help rural communities overcome their difficulties and become more independent.* (作为学院的创始人，桑吉特·“邦克”·罗伊从德里大学毕业后不久就在印度的一个贫困地区做了一些志愿者工作。这段经历改变了他的一生。1972 年，他创办了这所学院，旨在帮助农村社区克服困难的，变得更加独立。)”由此可知，此处为这种“边做边学”的方法使赤脚学院成功地培训和教育了数百万贫困人口。故可猜测划线单词 *underprivileged* 为“贫困的”意思，和 B 选项 *Poverty-stricken* “贫困的”意思一致。故选 B 项。

【9 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“*Barefoot College is unlike any other college. All of its students around the world are from poor rural communities. They don't have to be able to read or write—indeed, many can't. People of any age can attend—the school has a wide range of students, from children to grandmothers.* (赤脚学院不同于其他任何学院。它在世界各地的所有学生都来自贫困的农村社区。他们不需要会读或写——事实上，很多人不会。任何年龄的人都可以入学——这所学校的学生范围很广，从儿童到老奶奶都有。)”可知，根据第 2 段，我们可以了解到赤脚学院它的特点是各种各样的学生。故选 D 项。

【10 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“*Through hands-on training, the women transform into solar engineers by the end of the program. The self-confidence they gain allows them to go on and inspire positive change in their villages. Since 2008, the women have managed to provide electricity to over 1, 000 villages, bringing light to more than 40, 000 households.* (通过实践培训，这些女性在项目结束时变成了太阳能工程师。他们获得的自信使他们能够继续前进，并在他们的村庄激发积极的变化。自 2008 年以来，这些女性已经成功地为 1000 多个村庄提供了电力，为 4 万多户家庭带来了光明。)”可知，赤脚学院太阳能工程项目的影 响是它为偏远村庄的数千户家庭提供了

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电力。故选 C 项。

【11 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及最后一段Barefoot College has demonstrated how education can empower rural people and help them live better lives. After its success in India, Barefoot College decided to expand its programs overseas. Today, it has a number of regional training centers in countries such as Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Senegal. Through their hard work and dedication, thousands of Barefoot College graduates and teachers have transformed their communities into better places to live.(赤脚学院展示了教育如何赋予农村人民权力,帮助他们过上更好的生活。在印度取得成功后,赤脚学院决定将其项目扩展到海外。如今,该组织在埃塞俄比亚、阿富汗和塞内加尔等国设有多个区域培训中心。通过他们的辛勤工作和奉献,数千名赤脚大学毕业生和教师将他们的社区变成了更好的居住场所。)”可知,这篇文章主要信息是教育在减轻贫困和促进福祉方面的力量。故选 C 项。

D

For the perfect cup of tea, does one add milk to boiling water, or the opposite? Neither, if new research in the journal Current Biology is to be believed. What must be prepared first, instead, are the microbes (微生物) .

Scientists are increasingly aware that the fungi and bacteria living around a plant's roots can significantly affect its growth by enhancing the absorption of critical nutrients like iron and nitrogen. This possibility of enhanced nitrogen absorption was particularly fascinating to tea experts Xin Wei and Tang Wenxin at Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University in China because tea plants rely upon nitrogen-rich soil around their roots to produce theanine, an amino acid that generates their unique pleasant flavors. Dr. Xin and Dr. Tang found that theanine production varied widely, even among similar teas. Some highly valued oolong teas such as Rougui, produced a lot of the chemical, whereas others, such as Maoxie, produced less. This difference was particularly obvious in the autumn, when the roots were accumulating theanine.

This brought about a natural question. If the microbe community found around Rougui were transplanted to other tea plants, might this increase their theanine production and, in turn, improve their flavor? To explore this, the researchers created a community of microbes made up of 21 bacterial varieties that resembled the community found around Rougui roots and applied them to the roots of Maoxie plants. They report this week that this nearly tripled the theanine accumulation in Maoxie leaves. While the time-consuming process of transforming leaves into drinkable tea has

yet to be completed, the researchers have little doubt that there will be big differences.

Flavors aside, the Rougui microbe sample that Dr. Xin and Dr. Tang worked with has the potential to make a wider environmental impact. Most farmers, not just tea growers, add some form of nitrogen to their soil to enhance growth. While some of this is absorbed by plants, most runs off during heavy rains and ends up polluting natural water bodies. When the researchers applied their microbial cocktail to soil around the roots of cress (水芹) plants, which is the lab rat of the botanical world, they found that, just as with Maoxie, the newcomers enhanced nitrogen uptake. This suggests that these microbes have the potential to create new flavors while also reducing agricultural pollution. That should be everyone's cup of tea.

12. Which of the following directly determines the flavor of tea?

A. Microbes. B. Theanine. C. Nitrogen. D. Fungi.

13. What was the primary goal of the experiment mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. To determine the effect of microbes on tea leaf color.

B. To increase the caffeine content in tea leaves.

C. To enhance theanine production in Maoxie tea plants.

D. To identify new varieties of tea-producing bacteria.

14. What can we infer about the future of tea production with the use of microbes?

A. It is very likely to lead to a significant increase in tea production costs.

B. It has the potential to reduce water pollution caused by farming.

C. It will replace traditional methods of growing tea entirely.

D. Its benefits are limited to certain types of tea plants.

15. What is the best title for the passage?

A. Tea Science: Microbes Functioning

B. Microbes' Role: Enhancing Tea Production

C. Discovering New Microbe Varieties in Tea Plants

D. Rethinking the impact of Microbes on Environment

【答案】 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. A

【语篇解读】

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这是一篇说明文。主要讲述了《当代生物学》的新研究指出，要泡出完美的茶，首要准备的并非水与牛奶的添加顺序，而是微生物。科学家发现植物根部周围的真菌和细菌能通过增强铁、氮等关键营养物质的吸收，显著影响植物生长。中国福建农林大学的茶专家辛伟和唐文鑫关注到，茶树依赖根部富氮土壤产生茶氨酸，以形成独特风味，但不同茶树茶氨酸产量差异大，秋季尤为明显，如肉桂乌龙产量高，毛蟹产量低。

【12 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“*This possibility of enhanced nitrogen absorption was particularly fascinating to tea experts Xin Wei and Tang Wenxin at Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University in China because tea plants rely upon nitrogen-rich soil around their roots to produce theanine, an amino acid that generates their unique pleasant flavors. Dr. Xin and Dr. Tang found that theanine production varied widely, even among similar teas.* (中国福建农林大学的茶叶专家辛伟和唐文鑫对这种增强氮吸收的可能性特别感兴趣，因为茶树依靠根部周围富含氮的土壤来产生茶氨酸，这种氨基酸能产生独特的宜人味道。辛博士和唐博士发现，即使在类似的茶中，茶氨酸的含量也存在很大差异。)”可知，茶氨酸直接决定了茶的味道。故选 B 项。

【13 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“*If the microbe community found around Rougui were transplanted to other tea plants, might this increase their theanine production and, in turn, improve their flavor? To explore this, the researchers created a community of microbes made up of 21 bacterial varieties that resembled the community found around Rougui roots and applied them to the roots of Maoxie plants. They report this week that this nearly tripled the theanine accumulation in Maoxie leaves.* (如果将肉桂周围发现的微生物群落移植到其他茶树中，是否会增加它们的茶氨酸产量，进而改善它们的风味？为了探索这一点，研究人员创建了一个由 21 个细菌品种组成的微生物群落，这些细菌品种与肉桂根周围的细菌群落相似，并将它们应用于毛蟹植物的根部。他们本周报告说，这几乎使毛蟹叶中的茶氨酸积累增加了两倍。)”可推知，第三段提到的实验的主要目的是提高毛蟹茶树茶氨酸的产量。故选 C 项。

【14 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“*While some of this is absorbed by plants, most runs off during heavy rains and ends up polluting natural water bodies. When the researchers applied their microbial cocktail to soil around the roots of cress (水芹) plants, which is the lab rat of the botanical world, they found that, just as with Maoxie, the newcomers enhanced nitrogen uptake. This suggests that*

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these microbes have the potential to create new flavors while also reducing agricultural pollution.

(虽然其中一些被植物吸收，但大部分在大雨中流失，最终污染了自然水体。当研究人员将他们的微生物混合物应用于植物界的小白鼠——

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袍草根部的土壤时，他们发现，与毛蟹叶一样，新来者提高了氮的吸收。这表明这些微生物有潜力创造新的风味，同时还能减少农业污染。)”可知，通过使用微生物，我们可以推断出茶叶生产的未来有可能减少农业造成的水污染。故选 B 项。

【15 题详析】

主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及第一段“*For the perfect cup of tea, does one add milk to boiling water, or the opposite? Neither, if new research in the journal Current Biology is to be believed. What must be prepared first, instead, are the microbes (微生物).* (一杯完美的茶，是往开水里加牛奶，还是相反？如果《当代生物学》杂志上的一项新研究可信的话，这两者都不是。相反，首先必须准备的是微生物。)”可知，文章主要讲的是《当代生物学》的新研究指出，要泡出完美的茶，首要准备的并非水与牛奶的添加顺序，而是微生物。科学家发现植物根部周围的真菌和细菌能通过增强铁、氮等关键营养物质的吸收，显著影响植物生长。中国福建农林大学的茶专家辛伟和唐文鑫关注到，茶树依赖根部富氮土壤产生茶氨酸，以形成独特风味，但不同茶树茶氨酸产量差异大，秋季尤为明显，如肉桂乌龙产量高，毛蟹产量低。故这篇文章最好的标题是“茶科学：微生物的功能”。故选 A 项。

第二节 (共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

___16___ . This is clothing. It is undoubted that man wears clothing for at least three purposes, namely for protection, for decoration, and for modesty (谦恭) . In other words, clothing can protect us from the rain and from the sun. It can also make us look handsome or beautiful. Moreover, it can reflect the manners we have. ___17___ . This means clothing can function to reveal a person's personality because everybody has their own favor of wearing clothes: the colors, the styles and the decorations of the clothes vary from person to person.

A person who is active and young may like to wear clothing which is colorful and brighter, ___18___ . On the other hand, an official who is in charge of his company or who is the leader of his firm likes to tidy himself up. By doing so, he looks dynamic. ___19___ . On the contrary, a person who does not dress up and get tidy looks untrustworthy. In a formal situation, this kind of clothing will be thought of as unsuitable and improper. Attending an important meeting with casual clothing, the man will be thought little of.

___20___ . But the clothing a man wears can reveal his personality. Therefore, what and how to

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wear is important because what you wear shows your factor and how you wear reveals your personality. A strong personality or weak one can be told by the clothing a man wears.

- A. Different people have different needs
- B. To conclude, man may wear clothing for different purposes
- C. for colorful and brighter clothing represents being young and active
- D. And a person's personality can be shown by the clothing he wears
- E. It is easy for him to set a good example for his members to follow
- F. In addition to food and shelter, man has another important need
- G. while a person who is inactive and old may like to wear clothing which is plain and darker

【答案】 16. F 17. D 18. G 19. E 20. B

【语篇解读】 这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了穿着和性格之间的关系。

【16 题详析】

根据下文“This is clothing.(这就是衣服)”可知，选项承接下文说明人类其它的需求。故 F 选项“除了食物和住所，人类还有另一个重要的需求”切题。故选 F 项。

【17 题详析】

根据下文“This means clothing can function to reveal a person's personality because everybody has their own favor of wearing clothes: the colors, the styles and the decorations of the clothes vary from person to person.(这意味着衣服可以揭示一个人的个性，因为每个人都有自己喜欢穿的衣服：衣服的颜色、款式和装饰因人而异)”可知，下文承接上文，与上文意义一致。reveal a person's personality 呼应 And a person's personality can be shown by the clothing he wears。故 D 选项“一个人的性格可以从他穿的衣服上看起来”切题。故选 D 项。

【18 题详析】

根据上文“A person who is active and young may like to wear clothing which is colorful and brighter,(一个活跃和年轻的人可能喜欢穿色彩鲜艳的衣服)”可知，选项与上文为对比关系说明不活跃和年老的人喜欢的衣着情况。故 G 选项“而一个不活跃和年老的人可能喜欢穿朴素和深色的衣服”切题。故选 G 项。

【19 题详析】

根据上文“On the other hand, an official who is in charge of his company or who is the leader of his firm likes to tidy himself up. By doing so, he looks dynamic.(另一方面，一个负责自己公司或领导自己企业的人喜欢把自己收拾得干净利落。这样做让他看起来充满活力)”

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可知，选项承接上文说明上文的行为产生的作用。故 E 选项“对他来说，为他的成员树立一个好榜样是很容易的”切题。故选 E 项。

【20 题详析】

根据下文“Therefore, what and how to wear is important because what you wear shows your factor and how you wear reveals your personality.(因此，穿什么和怎么穿很重要，因为你的穿着显示了你的因素，而你的穿着方式揭示了你的个性)”可知，上文是对人们穿着的总结。故 B 选项“总之，人们穿着衣服可能有不同的目的”切题，总结上文承接下文。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，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

How to Avoid Raising a Spoiled Child

In the now classic scene from the movie *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory*, a little girl stamps her foot and 21, “I want an Oompa Loompa now!” as her father hurries to get her one. The more everyday version is that the child loses 22 at the grocery checkout line, stamping and yelling to get candy. Other customers shake their heads or 23 their eyes as they watch the 24 parent grab a candy bar off the shelf and hand it to the child.

We can call such behavior 25, over loved or entitled. Whatever the term, children who learn that their tantrums (发怒) and demands can get them what they want can 26 not only running the family as teens but also struggling in their relationships as 27. Believing the world moves around them leaves others seeing them as self-centered, demanding and 28 of others. They are often in 29 at work, and their home life creates constant conflicts or leaves everyone walking on 30.

So, how do we avoid raising a spoiled child? Carrots are always better than sticks. The rule of 31 is to take action and be as non-emotional as possible when you need to set limits. And when your child doesn't have a tantrum at the checkout, when she is acting 32, it's time to get out the balloons and confetti (五彩纸屑). The danger with always 33 and providing little reward is that the child learns to seek 34 attention, which for a child is better than no attention at all. Building in 35 quality time half an hour before bedtime or a(n) weekend outing with a teen does the same magic.

21. A. smiles B. whispers C. speaks D. screams

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- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 22. A. money | B. interest | C. heart | D. temper |
| 23. A. roll | B. narrow | C. close | D. focus |
| 24. A. sorrowful | B. exited | C. annoyed | D. frightening |
| 25. A. violent | B. spoiled | C. serious | D. panicked |
| 26. A. rely on | B. go on | C. end up | D. take up |
| 27. A. children | B. adults | C. juniors | D. seniors |
| 28. A. inconsiderate | B. thoughtful | C. supportive | D. ashamed |
| 29. A. danger | B. debt | C. trouble | D. confusion |
| 30. A. eggshells | B. grounds | C. nuts | D. carpets |
| 31. A. arm | B. heart | C. thumb | D. eye |
| 32. A. poorly | B. appropriately | C. rudely | D. successfully |
| 33. A. praising | B. blaming | C. comforting | D. distancing |
| 34. A. objective | B. immediate | C. further | D. negative |
| 35. A. experimental | B. accidental | C. sudden | D. regular |

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

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了父母如何避免养育出一个被宠坏的孩子。

【21 题详析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在电影《威利旺卡和巧克力工厂》中的经典场景中，一个小女孩跺着脚尖叫：“我现在要一个奥柏伦柏！”她的父亲赶紧给她买了一个。A. smiles 微笑；B. whispers 耳语；C. speaks 说话；D. screams 尖叫。根据上文“stamps her foot (跺脚)”可知，孩子跺着脚尖叫着。故选 D。

【22 题详析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：更日常的版本是孩子在杂货店结账时发脾气，跺着脚大喊着要糖果。A. money 金钱；B. interest 兴趣；C. heart 心脏；D. temper 坏脾气。根据下文“stamping and yelling to get candy.”可知，孩子在公众场所发脾气，lose temper 意为“发脾气”。故选 D。

【23 题详析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：其他顾客看着恼火的父母从货架上拿下一块糖果递给孩子，都摇头或翻白眼。A. roll 翻滚；B. narrow 缩小；C. close 关闭；D. focus 聚焦。根据“shake their heads”可知，其他顾客对父母纵容表现出“翻白眼”的不满，roll one's eyes 意为“翻白眼”

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。故选 A。

【24 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：其他顾客看着恼火的父母从货架上拿下一块糖果递给孩子，都摇头或翻白眼。A. sorrowful 伤心的；B. excited 兴奋的；C. annoyed 恼火的；D. frightening 可怕的。根据上文“The more everyday version is that the child loses _____ at the grocery checkout line, stamping and yelling to get candy.”可知，父母因为孩子的吵闹而妥协，所以此处表示父母是恼火的。故选 C。

【25 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这种行为可以被称为被宠坏的、被爱过头了或者以自我为中心。A. violent 暴力的；B. spoiled 被宠坏的；C. serious 严重的；D. panicked 惊慌的。根据文章主题“Spoiled Child”及下文“how do we avoid raising a spoiled child?”可知，此处指的是“被宠坏的”行为。故选 B。

【26 题详 析】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：不管是什么，如果孩子们知道他们的发脾气和要求可以让他们得到他们想要的东西，那么他们最终不仅影响到家庭的管理，而且会在成年后的人际关系中挣扎。A. rely on 依赖；B. go on 继续；C. end up 最终；D. take up 占据。根据下文“not only running the family, 可知，他们最终不仅影响到家庭的管理。故选 C。

【27 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：不管是什么，如果孩子们知道他们的发脾气和要求可以让他们得到他们想要的东西，那么他们最终不仅影响到家庭的管理，而且会在成年后的人际关系中挣扎。A. children 儿童；B. adults 成年人；C. juniors 年少者；D. seniors 年长者。根据上文“teens”可知，此处强调在成年后也会挣扎。故选 B。

【28 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：相信世界是绕着他们转的，会让别人认为他们以自我为中心，要求很高，不为别人着想。A. inconsiderate 不为他人着想的；B. thoughtful 体贴的；C. supportive 支持的；D. ashamed 羞愧的。根据句中“self-centered (以自我为中心)”可知，此处表示不考虑别人，不为他人着想。故选 A。

【29 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们经常在工作中遇到麻烦，他们的家庭生活经常产生冲突，或者让每个人都如履薄冰。A. danger 危险；B. debt 债务；C. trouble 麻烦；D. confusion

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困惑。根据下文“their home life creates constant conflicts”可知，行为不好的孩子在工作中会遇到麻烦。故选 C。

【30 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们经常在工作中遇到麻烦，他们的家庭生活经常产生冲突，或者让每个人都如履薄冰。A. eggshells 蛋壳；B. grounds 地面；C. nuts 坚果；D. carpets 地毯。根据上文“They are often in _____ at work, and their home life creates constant conflicts”可知，此处表示让每个人都如履薄冰可知，walking on eggshells 意为“如履薄冰”。故选 A。

【31 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：经验法则是，当你需要设定限制时，采取行动，尽可能不情绪化。A. arm 手臂；B. heart 心脏；C. thumb 拇指；D. eye 眼睛。固定搭配“rule of thumb”表示“经验法则或原则”。故选 C。

【32 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：当你的孩子在结账时没有发脾气，当她表现得得体时，是时候拿出气球和五彩纸屑来奖励他们。A. poorly 糟糕地；B. appropriately 适当地；C. rudely 粗鲁地；D. successfully 成功地。根据下文“it's time to get out the balloons and confetti (五彩纸屑)”可知，孩子表现得好(适当)时应予以奖励。故选 B。

【33 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：总是责备孩子而很少给予奖励的危险在于，孩子会学会寻求负面关注，因为对孩子来说，负面关注也比完全没有关注要好。A. praising 表扬；B. blaming 批评，指责；C. comforting 安慰；D. distancing 疏远。结合句意，批评指责会导致负面行为。根据下文“providing little reward”可知，是批评而很少奖励的危险在于，孩子学会寻求负面关注。故选 B。

【34 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：总是责备孩子而很少给予奖励的危险在于，孩子会学会寻求负面关注，因为对孩子来说，负面关注也比完全没有关注要好。A. objective 客观的；B. immediate 立即的；C. further 进一步的；D. negative 消极的，负面。根据下文“which for a child is better than no attention at all”可知，此处表示孩子学会寻求负面关注。故选 D。

【35 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在睡前半小时建立定期的的优质时间，或者安排一个周末与青少年的外出活动，也能产生同样的效果。A. experimental 实验的；B. accidental 偶然的；C.

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sudden 突然的；D. regular 定期的，有规律的。根据下文“quality time”可知，此处指睡前半小时定期的优质时间。故选 D。

第二节 (共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Self-driving cars, also known as autonomous vehicles, have been a topic of interest and ___36___ (argue) for several years. The idea of vehicles that can operate ___37___ human control is promising. It can make transportation efficient and convenient. And as technology continues to advance rapidly, the widespread use of self-driving cars seems increasingly popular and unavoidable.

In a future impacted by climate change and ecosystem protection, the role of self-driving cars ___38___ (become) vital in their environmental and social benefits and thus can increase energy efficiency, ease traffic jams, and promote shared mobility. ___39___ (enable) the change to electric and renewable-powered vehicles, self-driving cars also help encourage the efficient use of infrastructure (基础设施). However, some challenges must be addressed ___40___ (ensure) safety. One of the primary ___41___ (concern) is regulation (管理), as current traffic laws and policies may not be equipped to handle various problems ___42___ (close) related to autonomous vehicles. Governments and regulatory bodies will need to establish clear guidelines and safety standards ___43___ are essential to manage the operation of self-driving cars on roads.

In conclusion, the future of self-driving cars presents ___44___ mix of opportunities and challenges that will shape our societies, economies, and environments. We should develop the strengths of this technology while reducing ___45___ (it) risks.

【答案】36. argument 37. without 38. will become 39. Enabling 40. to ensure
41. concerns 42. closely 43. that##which 44. a 45. its

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了自动驾驶汽车，也被称为自动驾驶汽车，多年来一直是人们感兴趣和争论的话题。无人驾驶汽车的想法很有前景。它可以使交通高效和方便。随着科技的快速发展，自动驾驶汽车的广泛使用似乎越来越受欢迎，而且不可避免。

【36 题详析】

考查名词。句意：自动驾驶汽车，也被称为自动驾驶汽车，多年来一直是人们感兴趣和争论的话题。由 and 连接的 interest 为名词可知，此处也应为名词形式，共同作介词 of 的宾语成分。故填 argument。

【37 题详析】

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考查介词。句意：无人驾驶汽车的想法很有希望。根据句意以及空前 human control 为名词短语可知，此处为介词 without 表示“没有”，满足句意要求。故填 without。

【38 题详 析】

考查动词时态。句意：在受气候变化和生态系统保护影响的未来，自动驾驶汽车在环境和社会效益方面的作用将变得至关重要，因此可以提高能源效率，缓解交通拥堵，促进共享出行。此处为谓语动词的填入，根据该句 In a future 可知，此处为表示将来发生的动作，为一般将来时。故填 will become。

39 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：自动驾驶汽车使电动和可再生能源汽车成为可能，也有助于鼓励有效利用基础设施。此处为非谓语动词作状语，enable 和逻辑主语 self-driving cars 为主动关系，所以为现在分词形式。首字母大写。故填 Enabling。

【40 题详 析】

考查动词不定式。句意：然而，为了确保安全，必须解决一些挑战。此处为动词不定式 to do 表示“为了……”作目的状语，满足句意要求。故填 to ensure。

【41 题详 析】

考查名词复数形式。句意：其中一个主要的担忧是监管，因为目前的交通法规和政策可能无法处理与自动驾驶汽车密切相关的各种问题。由空前 primary 为形容词可知，此处为名词形式，结合 One of the 可知，应为名词复数形式。故填 concerns。

【42 题详 析】

考查副词。句意：其中一个主要的担忧是监管，因为目前的交通法规和政策可能无法处理与自动驾驶汽车密切相关的各种问题。由副词修饰动词可知，此处为副词 closely 作状语修饰动词 related to。故填 closely。

【43 题详 析】

考查定语从句。句意：政府和监管机构需要制定明确的指导方针和安全标准，这对管理自动驾驶汽车在道路上的运行至关重要。设空处引导定语从句，先行词 clear guidelines and safety standards 在从句中作主语成分，所以为关系代词 that/ which 引导。故填 that/ which。

【44 题详 析】

考查冠词。句意：总而言之，自动驾驶汽车的未来是机遇和挑战的混合体，将塑造我们的社会、经济和环境。根据句意以及空前 mix 为单数名词可知，此处为表示泛指“一种混合体”，结合 mix 为首音节辅音单词，所以为不定冠词 a 的填入。故填 a。

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【45 题详 析】

考查代词。句意：我们应该发挥这项技术的优势，同时降低其风险。由空后 risks 为名词可知，此处为形容词性物主代词作定语修饰该名词。故填 its。

第四部分 写作 (共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华。你校学生会外语社正在进行主题为 Our Real Heroes 的征文活动。请你代表学生会发布征文通知。内容包括：

1. 活动目的；
2. 作品要求；
3. 提交方式和截止日期。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请按如下格式作答。

We Need Your Contributions

Dear fellow students,

Student Union

【答案】

We Need Your Contributions

Dear fellow students,

Aiming to motivate all of us students to love heroes and carry forward the spirits of real heroes, Student Union is collecting your works themed “Our Real Heroes”.

First of all, the works that you are supposed to submit should convey positive energy. In addition, they should show the heroes’ great contributions to the country and the heroes you write about are preferably chosen from science, education and army. What’s more, your writing should be within 500 words.

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