

山西省晋城市 2023-2024 学年高三上学期

1 月第一次模拟考试(期末)

英语试题

第一部分 听力(略)

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 60 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 45 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

For Grandparents Day or any day, a free and easy gift is to give one of these books to a beloved nana (奶奶) or grandpa and read the book together with the grandchild.

Nana Akua Goes to School by Tricia Elam Walker

Zura feels nervous about Nana Akua visiting her school for Grandparents Day because Nana has permanent African tribal marks on her face. When the day arrives, Akua explains that she is from Ghana and the marks were a gift from her parents and she feels proud to wear them. She shows the class a quilt filled with other symbols from Ghana and each child gets to pick a symbol they love to wear on their face with face paint.

Tiny, Perfect Things by M. H. Clark

Celebrate the wonders of ordinary, small things as a girl and her grandfather take a walk to notice all the tiny and perfect things; things like a yellow leaf, a snail, a red bottle cap, a flower growing through a sidewalk crack... When they arrive home, the little girl excitedly shares about the wonders she saw.

Nana in the City by Lauren Castillo

The boy doesn't like the city where Nana lives, because he thinks it's loud and scary. Nana gives him a fancy red cape that makes him feel very brave. And he and Nana walk through the city, discovering all that is wonderful about it.

I Love You Mucho Mucho by Rachel Más Davidson

Rosie visits her nana, but she forgets Nana doesn't speak English. How will they communicate? First, they start with food. Then they do art together and take a walk. Nana says a word in Spanish and Rosie says the word in English. No matter what, their love is a language of its own that doesn't need words.

1. What might Zura worry about?

- A. Her nana is looked down upon.
- B. Her nana fails to visit her school.
- C. Her nana's explanation is unconvincing.
- D. Her nana is too proud to wear the marks.

2. From which of the following can readers feel the charm of nature?

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- A. Nana Akua Goes to School. B. Nana in the City.
C. Tiny, Perfect Things. D. I Love You Mucho Mucho.

3. What message does I Love You Mucho Mucho convey?

- A. Love truly matters a lot. B. We should communicate in English.
C. Body language is important. D. We should learn multiple languages.

【答案】1. A 2. C 3. A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章推荐了可以在祖父母节送给祖父母的四本书。

【1 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据 **Nana Akua Goes to School by Tricia Elam Walker** 部分中“Zura feels nervous about Nana Akua visiting her school for Grandparents Day because Nana has permanent African tribal marks on her face.(祖拉对奶奶来学校过祖父母节感到很紧张, 因为奶奶脸上有永久的非洲部落印记)”可知, 奶奶脸上有永久的非洲部落标记, 由此推知, Zura 担心这会让她的奶奶在学校受到同学们的歧视或嘲笑。故选 A 项。

【2 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 **Tiny, Perfect Things by M. H. Clark** 部分中“Celebrate the wonders of ordinary, small things as a girl and her grandfather take a walk to notice all the tiny and perfect things; things like a yellow leaf, a snail, a red bottle cap, a flower growing through a sidewalk crack...When they arrive home, the little girl excitedly shares about the wonders she saw.(颂扬平凡的小东西小事的奇迹, 当一个女孩和她的祖父散步时, 注意到所有微小而完美的事物, 比如一片黄叶、一只蜗牛、一个红色的瓶盖、一朵从人行道裂缝里钻出来的花.....当他们回到家时, 小女孩兴奋地分享着她所看到的奇迹。)”可知, 在 **Tiny, Perfect Things** 一书中, 读者能感受到大自然的魅力。故选 C 项。

【3 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据 **I Love You Mucho Mucho by Rachel Más Davidson** 部分“Rosie visits her nana, but she forgets Nana doesn't speak English. How will they communicate? First, they start with food. Then they do art together and take a walk. Nana says a word in Spanish and Rosie says the word in English. No matter what, their love is a language of its own that doesn't need words.(罗茜去看望奶奶, 但她忘了奶奶不会说英语。他们将如何沟通?首先, 他们从食物开始。然后他们一起做艺术, 一起散步。奶奶用西班牙语说一个单词, 罗茜用英语说这个单词。无论如何, 他们的爱是一种不需要言语的语言)”可知, **I Love You Mucho Mucho** 一书中讲述了罗茜和奶奶语言不通, 但她们用爱交流的故事, 所以这本书要表达的是爱真的很重要。故选 A 项。

B

A 36-year-old man is attempting to set a new record by rowing 5,000 miles solo from Hawaii to Australia while dedicating his journey to saving the planet.

Tez Steinberg, of Boulder, Colorado, plans to leave Hawaii on December 20 on his solo trip across

the Pacific Ocean. Actually, it's the second leg of an adventure that began in 2020 when he rowed solo for 71 days from Monterey, California, to Oahu, Hawaii.

Steinberg began to experience depression while he was in college. At the time, he found a solution by participating in endurance sports. "It helped me feel better," he said. "But as I went farther and farther, pushing myself through marathons and triathlons, I discovered this belief in myself that I'm so much stronger than I thought I was."

However, in 2016, his life took a big turn after the sudden death of his dad. The blow caused him to challenge himself even more by solo rowing across an ocean. After successfully completing the task without any prior professional experience, Steinberg realized he could use his story to inspire other people to believe in themselves and their potential to change and grow.

Recalling the first journey at sea, he said, "I was so surprised by how beautiful the ocean was, and also how much plastic I saw. So it was that realization at sea that led me to want to go back out again." Inspired by his first expedition, Steinberg's new mission is to focus on ocean conservation, and specifically ocean plastics. "All the plastic I saw at sea was just heartbreaking," he said.

The upcoming voyage will be part of an attempt to break a Guinness World Record. Nevertheless, breaking records isn't his priority. "Personally, although a world record is exciting, that's not why I'm in it. The world record is fun for media attention, but through it we can get more donations, support and action for ocean plastics," Steinberg said.

4. What can we learn about Steinberg from paragraphs 3 and 4?

- A. He suffered academically.
- B. He was expert in extreme sports.
- C. He gained confidence from motivating others.
- D. He turned to challenging tasks in face of difficulties.

5. Why did Steinberg go on the first adventure at sea?

- A. To recover from the state of depression.
- B. To relieve the pain of his father's passing.
- C. To inspire other people to fulfil their dreams.
- D. To challenge himself to achieve the impossible.

6. What is Steinberg's main purpose in setting off for the second expedition?

- A. To break a world record.
- B. To establish a good reputation.
- C. To contribute to ocean protection.
- D. To urge governments to take action.

7. Which of the following best describes Steinberg?

- A. Stubborn and ambitious.
- B. Self-centered and sympathetic.
- C. Determined and knowledgeable.
- D. Responsible and courageous.

【答案】4. D 5. B 6. C 7. D

【语篇解读】这是一篇新闻报道。文章主要介绍了一名 36 岁的男子 Steinberg 正试图创造一项新的记录，他计划从夏威夷划船 5000 英里到达澳大利亚，并致力于拯救地球。

【4 题详析】

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细节理解题。根据第三段的“Steinberg began to experience depression while he was in college. At the time, he found a solution by participating in endurance sports.(斯坦伯格在大学期间开始经历抑郁症。当时，他通过参加耐力运动找到了解决方案)”以及第四段的“However, in 2016, his life took a big turn after the sudden death of his dad. The blow caused him to challenge himself even more by solo rowing across an ocean.(然而，在 2016 年，父亲突然去世后，他的生活发生了重大转折。这一打击使他独自划船横渡大海，对自己提出了更大的挑战)”可知，Steinberg 每次面对困难，他并没有放弃，而是更加挑战自己。故选 D。

【5 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第四段的“However, in 2016, his life took a big turn after the sudden death of his dad. The blow caused him to challenge himself even more by solo rowing across an ocean. (然而，在 2016 年，父亲突然去世后，他的生活发生了重大转折。这一打击使他独自划船横渡大海，对自己提出了更大的挑战)”可知，为了减轻他父亲去世的痛苦，Steinberg 第一次海上探险。故选 B。

【6 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第五段的“Recalling the first journey at sea, he said, “I was so surprised by how beautiful the ocean was, and also how much plastic I saw. So it was that realization at sea that led me to want to go back out again.” Inspired by his first expedition, Steinberg’s new mission is to focus on ocean conservation, and specifically ocean plastics.(回忆起第一次海上之旅，他说：“我对海洋的美丽和我看到的塑料数量感到非常惊讶。正是在海上的这一认识让我想再次回到大海。”斯坦伯格的新使命是专注于海洋保护，特别是海洋塑料)”可知，Steinberg 出发进行第二次探险的主要目的是为海洋保护做出贡献。故选 C。

【7 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第二段“Tez Steinberg, of Boulder, Colorado, plans to leave Hawaii on December 20 on his solo trip across the Pacific Ocean. Actually, it’s the second leg of an adventure that began in 2020 when he rowed solo for 71 days from Monterey, California, to Oahu, Hawaii.(科罗拉多州博尔德市的泰兹·斯坦伯格计划于 12 月 20 日离开夏威夷，独自穿越太平洋。事实上，这是他从 2020 年开始的一次冒险的第二站，当时他独自划船 71 天，从加利福尼亚州的蒙特利到夏威夷的瓦胡岛)”以及最后一段“The world record is fun for media attention, but through it we can get more donations, support and action for ocean plastics,” Steinberg said.(媒体关注世界纪录很有趣，但通过它，我们可以为清除海洋塑料获得更多的捐款、支持和行动)”可知，Steinberg 已经开始划船独自穿越太平洋的计划，而且他穿越太平洋的目的是保护海洋，减少塑料垃圾。由此可推知，他是一个勇敢且有责任心的人。故选 D。

C

While scientists have many ideas, there is no single explanation for why humans yawn. Still, there is one thing experts know about yawns—they seem to be infectious! Have you ever caught a yawn

from someone else? Most people have. According to one previous study, a person is six times more likely to yawn after seeing someone else do so. Experts have done many studies into why yawns seem to pass from person to person. As a result, experts have a few theories for the reason behind it.

One possible explanation has to do with something called social mirroring. This is caused by mirror neurons (镜像神经元) in the brain. These cells help the brain notice useful behavior of others and then copy it. When one person sees another person yawning, his mirror neurons observe the action and interpret it as beneficial behavior. That may cause him to yawn, too.

Another popular theory is that yawns are infectious thanks to social relationships. Humans are undoubtedly social creatures. They form friendships, start families, and live together in groups. That's why many people mirror others, such as smiling when another person does so. Yawning maybe just another example of this. In fact, research has shown that people are most likely to catch a case of the yawns from another person if the two share a social relationship.

The answer could even be that yawns aren't truly infectious at all. Instead, people may yawn when they're together simply because they're in the same environment. Experts say many things may cause yawning—including temperature and time. Possible causes may be experienced by anyone in the same general area. Whatever the explanation is, experts do know that infectious yawns aren't limited to humans. One study found that lions in South Africa also caught each other's yawns.

8. What kind of behavior may be copied by the mirror neurons?

- A. Unimportant but attractive. B. Useful and beneficial.
C. Hard to understand. D. Easy to copy.

9. Whose yawns are people most likely to copy according to paragraph 3?

- A. The ones who yawn a lot.
B. The ones who are friendly to them.
C. The ones closely connected with them.
D. The ones sharing the same interest with them.

10. What might the author continue talking about in the following paragraph?

- A. Some tips on yawning in public.
B. A real explanation for infectious yawning.
C. Other examples of animals yawning together.
D. Further studies of infectious yawning in humans.

11. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Why yawns are infectious. B. What causes people to yawn.
C. Who yawns more than others. D. Whether yawns are infectious.

【答案】8. B 9. C 10. C 11. A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些关于打哈欠会传染的理论。

【8题详析】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“One possible explanation has to do with something called social

mirroring. This is caused by mirror neurons (镜像神经元) in the brain. These cells help the brain notice useful behavior of others and then copy it. When one person sees another person yawning, his mirror neurons observe the action and interpret it as beneficial behavior. That may cause him to yawn, too.(一种可能的解释与所谓的社交镜像有关。这是由大脑中的镜像神经元引起的。这些细胞帮助大脑注意到他人的有用行为，然后复制它。当一个人看到另一个人打哈欠时，他的镜像神经元会观察到这个动作，并将其解释为有益的行为。这也可能导致他打哈欠。)”可知，镜像神经元可以复制有用和有益的行为。故选 B 项。

【9 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段“In fact, research has shown that people are most likely to catch a case of the yawns from another person if the two share a social relationship.(事实上，研究表明，如果一个人和另一个人有着共同的社会关系，那么他们最有可能被对方打哈欠)”可知，人们最容易被那些与他们关系密切的人的哈欠传染。故选 C 项。

【10 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“Experts say many things may cause yawning—including temperature and time. Possible causes may be experienced by anyone in the same general area. Whatever the explanation is, experts do know that infectious yawns aren’t limited to humans. One study found that lions in South Africa also caught each other’s yawns.(专家表示，许多因素可能会导致打哈欠，包括温度和时间。同一地区的任何人都可能经历可能的原因。无论解释是什么，专家们都知道传染性哈欠并不局限于人类。一项研究发现，南非的狮子也会互相打哈欠。)”可推知，在接下来的段落中，作者可能会继续谈论其它动物一起打哈欠的例子。故选 C 项。

【11 题详 析】

主旨大意题。结合全文及文章第一段“While scientists have many ideas, there is no single explanation for why humans yawn. Still, there is one thing experts know about yawns—they seem to be infectious! (虽然科学家们有很多想法，但人类为什么会打哈欠并没有单一的解释。不过，专家们对哈欠有一点了解——它们似乎具有传染性！)”可知，文章主要介绍了一些关于打哈欠会传染的理论，故 A 项 Why yawns are infectious.(为什么打哈欠会传染)适合作为文章的标题。故选 A 项。

D

An artificial intelligence (AI) trained on personal data covering the entire population of Denmark can predict people’s chances of dying more accurately than any existing model, even those used in the insurance industry. The researchers behind the technology say it could also have a positive impact on early prediction of social and health problems.

Sune Lehmann Jorgensen at the Technical University of Denmark and his colleagues used the data covering various aspects of 6 million people from 2008 to 2020 from Denmark. They changed the

data into words that could be used to train a large language model, the same technology that powers other AI apps. These models work by looking at a series of words and determining which word is statistically most likely to come next, based on vast amounts of examples. In a similar way, the researchers' Life2vec model can look at a series of life events that form a person's history and determine what is most likely to happen next.

In experiments, Life2vec was trained on all but the last four years of the data, which was held back for testing. The researchers took data on a group of people aged from 35 to 65, half of whom died between 2016 and 2020, and asked Life2vec to predict who lived and who died. It was 11 percent more accurate than any existing AI model used to price life insurance policies in the finance industry. Jorgensen believes that the model has consumed enough data that it is likely to be able to shed light on a wide range of health and social topics. This means it could be used to predict health issues and catch them early, or by governments to reduce inequality. But he stresses that it could also be used by companies in a harmful way. "Clearly, our model should not be used by an insurance company, because the whole idea of insurance is that, by sharing the lack of knowledge of somebody who is going to be the unlucky person struck by some incidents or deaths, we can kind of share this burden," says Jorgensen.

12. What makes Life2vec more powerful in forecasting death risks?

- A. It is trained on vast amounts of data.
- B. It goes through a large number of tests.
- C. It uses the same technology as other AI apps do.
- D. It is intended for the government to make policies.

13. What does the underlined phrase "shed light on" in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Revise. B. Recognize. C. Resolve. D. Reveal.

14. Why should Life2vec be kept out of the hands of businesses?

- A. To remove social inequality. B. To guard public interests.
- C. To keep its technology a secret. D. To maintain the government's authority.

15. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Life2vec: Superior To Other AI Apps
- B. New AI Can Predict Risk Of Early Death
- C. Advanced Technology Addresses Social Problems
- D. Insurance Companies: Keep Away From Life2vec

【答案】12. A 13. D 14. B 15. B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了丹麦科学家所研发的一款新的人工智能模型 Life2vec，该模型可以更准确地预测人死亡的风险。

【12 题详析】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“An artificial intelligence (AI) trained on personal data covering the entire population of Denmark can predict people's chances of dying more accurately than any existing model, even those used in the insurance industry. (一种人工智能 (AI

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经过涵盖整个丹麦人口的个人数据的训练，可以比任何现有的模型，甚至是保险业使用的模型，更准确地预测人们的死亡几率。)”以及第二段中“Sune Lehmann Jorgensen at the Technical University of Denmark and his colleagues used the data covering various aspects of 6 million people from 2008 to 2020 from Denmark. They changed the data into words that could be used to train a large language model, the same technology that powers other AI apps. (丹麦技术大学的苏恩·莱曼·约根森和他的同事使用了 2008 年至 2020 年丹麦 600 万人的各个方面的数据。他们将数据转换成可用于训练大型语言模型的单词，这与其他人工智能应用程序使用的技术相同。)”可知，Life2vec 是基于丹麦 600 万人口从 2008 年至 2020 年各个方面的个人数据来进行训练的，这使得它在预测人死亡风险方面的能力更加强大。故选 A。

【13 题详 析】

词句猜测题。根据划线短语所在句子“Jorgensen believes that the model has consumed enough data that it is likely to be able to shed light on a wide range of health and social topics.(Jorgensen 认为，该模型已经消耗了足够的数据，它很可能能够 shed light on 广泛的健康和社会主题。)”中的“the model has consumed enough data that it is likely to be able to”以及下文“This means it could be used to predict health issues and catch them early, or by governments to reduce inequality.(这意味着它可以用来预测健康问题并及早发现，或者被政府用来减少不平等。)”可知，这个模型使用了足够多的数据，能够帮助人们发现健康、社会等各方面存在的问题，划线短语 shed light on 在句中表达的意思为“揭露，使（问题）被发现”与 reveal 表达的意思一致。故选 D。

【14 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“But he stresses that it could also be used by companies in a harmful way. “Clearly, our model should not be used by an insurance company, because the whole idea of insurance is that, by sharing the lack of knowledge of somebody who is going to be the unlucky person struck by some incidents or deaths, we can kind of share this burden,” says Jorgensen.(但他强调，它也可能被公司以有害的方式使用。Jorgensen 说：“很明显，我们的模型不应该被保险公司使用，因为保险的整个理念是，通过共担缺乏对那些将成为某些事件或死亡的不幸者的了解，我们可以分担这种负担)”可知，Jorgensen 强调 Life2vec 也可能被公司以有害的方式使用，保险的本质在于分担风险，如果保险公司利用这个模型预测谁会遭遇不幸事件或死亡就违背了保险互助的理念；Jorgensen 他以保险公司为例说明这些公司会为了自己的利益而牺牲公众的利益；由此可知，Life2vec 不应该为商业所用是为了保护公众的利益。故选 B。

【15 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据第一段“An artificial intelligence (AI) trained on personal data covering the entire population of Denmark can predict people’s chances of dying more accurately than any existing model, even those used in the insurance industry. The researchers behind the technology

say it could also have a positive impact on early prediction of social and health problems.(一种人工智能(AI)经过涵盖整个丹麦人口的个人数据的训练,可以比任何现有的模型,甚至是保险业使用的模型,更准确地预测人们的死亡几率。这项技术的研究人员表示,它还可以对社会和健康问题的早期预测产生积极影响。)以及下文内容可知,文章主要介绍了丹麦科学家所研发的一款新的人工智能模型 Life2vec,它能够更准确地预测人的死亡风险,还可以对社会和健康问题的早期预测产生积极影响; B 选项“New AI Can Predict Risk Of Early Death(新的人工智能可以预测过早死亡的风险)”能够概括文章主旨,适合作为最佳标题。故选 B。

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 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。

Nothing makes or breaks a camping trip more than how comfortable you are at night, and keeping warm is a priority in most seasons. 16. Here are some important tips for how to stay warm in a tent.

Set your tent up properly

On a fine day, it may feel unnecessary to put a camping tarp (防水油布) under your tent, or to put the top flysheet on. 17. Flysheets help to avoid rain into the tent's inner layer, so it's important to fix them properly.

Get a season-appropriate sleeping bag

Lightweight sleeping bags are usually only appropriate for summer camping. 18. Winter-weight sleeping bags are often very thick or heavy and are usually coly appropriate if you're going camping in temperatures that drop below freezing overnight.

19

Whatever the season, you're likely to get sweaty when walking in the daytime. Aside from it feeling unpleasant to sleep in clothes that are dirty and sweaty, it's also potentially dangerous to go to bed wearing damp clothes. Keep a separate set of sleeping clothes when you're backpacking so that you can protect yourself from getting wet at all costs.

Separate your tent with carpets or mats

Separating your tent with carpets or mats is a good way of keeping your tent warm. This is an especially good idea if you don't have the world's greatest sleeping bag. 20.

- A. Wear different night clothes
- B. Choose more suitable sports clothes
- C. There are various ways you can heat a tent
- D. Your equipment plays a vital role in staying warm
- E. These can be laid on the floor or beneath your sleeping bag
- F. However, these are both important ways of separating your tent
- G. Thicker sleeping bags may be more comfortable in winter camping

【答案】16. D 17. F 18. G 19. A 20. E

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【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍在帐篷中保暖的重要技巧，包括正确搭建帐篷、选择适合季节的睡袋、更换干燥的睡衣以及使用地毯或垫子分隔帐篷等方法。

【16 题详 析】

上文“Nothing makes or breaks a camping trip more than how comfortable you are at night, and keeping warm is a priority in most seasons.(没有什么比夜晚的舒适程度更能决定一次露营之旅的成败,在大多数季节里,保暖都是头等大事)”指出露营时保暖的重要性,D 项Your equipment plays a vital role in staying warm(你的装备在保暖方面起着至关重要的作用)”将话题引向“装备”,进而引出下文“Here are some important tips for how to stay warm in a tent.(这里有一些关于如何在帐篷里保暖的重要建议)”中“如何在在帐篷里保暖”这一话题,三个句子中都提到“保暖”这一概念,上下文语意连贯。故选 D 项。

【17 题详 析】

上文On a fine day, it may feel unnecessary to put a camping tarp (防水油布) under your tent, or to put the top flysheet on.(在晴朗的日子里,你可能觉得没有必要在帐篷下面放一块防水油布,或者把最上面的帆布盖上)”提到晴朗的日子,可能会觉得没有必要使用防水油布和遮阳帆布,F 项“However, these are both important ways of separating your tent (然而,这两个都是隔开帐篷的重要方法)”与上文构成转折关系,说明使用防水油布和遮阳帆布的重要性,句中“both”指代上文中“put a camping tarp (防水油布) under your tent, or to put the top flysheet on”,上下文语意连贯。故选 F 项。

【18 题详 析】

上文“Lightweight sleeping bags are usually only appropriate for summer camping. (轻便的睡袋通常只适合夏季露营)”介绍了轻便睡袋只适合夏季露营,G 项Thicker sleeping bags may be more comfortable in winter camping(冬季露营时,厚一点的睡袋可能会更舒服)”承接上文,说明冬季露营需要厚一点的睡袋,引出下文“Winter-weight sleeping bags are often very thick or heavy and are usually coly appropriate if you’re going camping in temperatures that drop below freezing overnight.(冬季睡袋通常很厚或很重,如果你要在气温低于冰点的地方过夜,那么睡袋通常很适合)”对冬季睡袋的介绍,上下文语意连贯。故选 G 项。

【19 题详 析】

设空句是段首小标题。根据下文“Whatever the season, you’re likely to get sweaty when walking in the daytime. Aside from it feeling unpleasant to sleep in clothes that are dirty and sweaty, it’s also potentially dangerous to go to bed wearing damp clothes. Keep a separate set of sleeping clothes when you’re backpacking so that you can protect yourself from getting wet at all costs.(无论什么季节,你都可能在白天走路时出汗。除了穿着脏兮兮、汗津津的衣服睡觉会让人不舒服之外,穿着潮湿的衣服睡觉也有潜在的危险。当你背包旅行时,准备一套单独的睡衣,无论如何,这样你就可以保持干燥)”可知,本段主要建议要单独带的睡衣。故 A 项“Wear different night

clothes(换睡衣)”是本段最佳小标题。故选 A 项。

【20 题详 析】

上文“Separating your tent with carpets or mats is a good way of keeping your tent warm.(用地毯或垫子把帐篷隔开是保持帐篷温暖的好方法)”提出用地毯或垫子把帐篷隔开，E 项“These can be laid on the floor or beneath your sleeping bag(这些可以放在地上或睡袋下面)”承接上文，介绍地毯或垫子的用法，句中“These”指代上文中“carpets or mats”。故选 E 项。

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 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。

A taxi driver specially gave a free ride to a mother and her little boy Tyler who had a sudden attack of an illness on the road. 18 years later, a touching 21 followed.

66-year-old Carl booked a taxi to the hospital. He had 22 from work and had developed health 23 due to old age. He was waiting outside his house when a taxi approached him 24. Carl waved at the young driver. He got in and 25 the driver to drop him off at the hospital.

They didn't 26 much during the half-hour drive. When Carl 27 his wallet, he found he had no cash. “Hey, do you accept cards?” he broke the silence, only to be 28 to tears by the young driver's reply. “Sir, you don't have to pay me. All the trips I make to the hospital are free!” Carl was greatly 29 and asked, “Free? But why?”

The driver smiled, “When I was little, I suffered from an attack in need of 30 treatment on the road, and a kind taxi driver drove me to the hospital for free and 31 my life. My mother told me the driver never 32 for trips to the hospital. His 33 inspired me, so I do the same!”

Carl's heart felt lighter and happier. “What's your name, young man?” he inquired the driver. And tears of joy 34 his eyes when the driver said, “My name is Tyler.”

Be the light that helps others 35 the darkest of times.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. memory | B. encounter | C. photo | D. movie |
| 22. A. concluded | B. escaped | C. recovered | D. retired |
| 23. A. problems | B. characteristics | C. concerns | D. tendencies |
| 24. A. secretly | B. desperately | C. unexpectedly | D. slowly |
| 25. A. encouraged | B. appointed | C. reminded | D. warned |
| 26. A. struggle | B. communicate | C. cooperate | D. worry |
| 27. A. checked | B. received | C. bought | D. recognized |
| 28. A. frightened | B. saddened | C. moved | D. excited |
| 29. A. disappointed | B. astonished | C. annoyed | D. ashamed |
| 30. A. emergent | B. special | C. effective | D. painless |
| 31. A. witnessed | B. affected | C. controlled | D. saved |

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- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 32. A. provided | B. charged | C. wished | D. prepared |
| 33. A. bravery | B. patience | C. kindness | D. politeness |
| 34. A. lit | B. hurt | C. narrowed | D. fogged |
| 35. A. clear away | B. get away | C. get through | D. look through |

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

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述 18 年前，出租车司机 Carl 把一位母亲和她生病的孩子 Tyler 免费送到医院。18 年后，Carl 和 Tyler 在出租车里不期而遇。

【21 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：18 年后，一场感人的邂逅接踵而至。A. memory 记忆；B. encounter 邂逅；C. photo 照片；D. movie 电影。由下文“And tears of joy_____his eyes when the driver said, ‘My name is Tyler.’”可知，这里指 Carl 和 Tyler 在出租车里“邂逅”。故选 B 项。

【22 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他已经退休，由于年老而出现了健康问题。A. concluded 断定；B. escaped 逃逸；C. recovered 恢复；D. retired 退休。由上文“66-year-old Carl”可知，Carl 年龄已经很大了，所以这里指他已经“退休”。故选 D 项。

【23 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他已经退休，由于年老而出现了健康问题。A. problems 问题；B. characteristics 特征；C. concerns 关心；D. tendencies 倾向。由下文“drop him off at the hospital”可知，这里指 Carl 拥有健康“问题”。故选 A 项。

【24 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：他正在屋外等车，这时一辆出租车慢慢向他驶来。A. secretly 秘密地；B. desperately 拼命地；C. unexpectedly 出乎意料地；D. slowly 慢速地。由下文“Carl waved at the young driver”以及语境可知，这里指一辆出租车“慢速地”过来，所以 Carl 招手让它停下。故选 D 项。

【25 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他上了车，提醒司机把他送到医院。A. encouraged 鼓励；B. appointed 任命；C. reminded 提醒；D. warned 警告。由下文“drop him off at the hospital”可知，这里指 Carl“提醒”司机把他送到医院。故选 C 项。

【26 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在半小时的车程中，他们没怎么交流。A. struggle 斗争；B. communicate 交流；C. cooperate 合作；D. worry 担心。由下文“during the half-hour drive”以及下文的交流情况可知，这里指前面 Carl 和司机没有“交流”。故选 B 项。

【27 题详 析】

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考查动词词义辨析。句意：当 Carl 查看他的钱包时，他发现他没有现金。A. checked 查看；B. received 收到；C. bought 买；D. recognized 认出来。由下文“he found he had no cash”可知，这里指 Carl“查看”他钱包。故选 A 项。

【28 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他打破了沉默，却被年轻司机的回答感动得流下了眼泪。A. frightened 使惊吓；B. saddened 使悲伤；C. moved 感动；D. excited 使激动。由下文“All the trips I make to the hospital are free!”可知，这里指 Carl 可以免费坐车去医院，这让他几乎“感动”得快哭了。故选 C 项。

【29 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Carl 非常惊讶，问道：“免费？但为什么？”A. disappointed 感到失望的；B. astonished 惊讶的；C. annoyed 惹恼的；D. ashamed 惭愧的。由下文“But why”可知，Carl 对免费感觉很“惊讶”。故选 B 项。

【30 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：小时候，我在路上突发疾病，需要紧急治疗，一位好心的出租车司机免费开车送我去医院，救了我一命。A. emergent 紧急的；B. special 特殊的；C. effective 有效的；D. painless 无痛的。由上文“suffered from an attack”可知，这里指突发疾病，所以需要“紧急的”治疗。故选 A 项。

【31 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：小时候，我在路上突发疾病，需要紧急治疗，一位好心的出租车司机免费开车送我去医院，救了我一命。A. witnessed 目击；B. affected 影响；C. controlled 受控；D. saved 拯救。由上文“suffered from an attack”可知，Tyler 突发疾病，而司机及时送他去医院“拯救”了他一命。故选 D 项。

【32 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我母亲告诉我，司机去医院从来没有收费。A. provided 提供；B. charged 收费；C. wished 希望；D. prepared 准备。由上文“All the trips I make to the hospital are free!”以及下文“so I do the same!”可知，当时司机 Carl 送 Tyler 去医院时没有“收费”。故选 B 项。

【33 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他的善良激励了我，所以我也这么做！A. bravery 勇敢；B. patience 耐心；C. kindness 善良；D. politeness 礼貌。由上文“the driver never _____ for trips to the hospital”可知，这里指 Carl 的“善良”激励了 Tyler。故选 C 项。

【34 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：喜悦的泪水模糊了他的眼睛当司机说：“我叫 Tyler。”A. lit 点亮；B. hurt 伤害；C. narrowed 缩小；D. fogged 使……变模糊。由上文“only to be _____ to tears by

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the young driver's reply.”可知，这里指眼泪让 Carl 的眼睛“模糊”了。故选 D 项。

【35 题详 析】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：成为帮助他人度过最黑暗时期的光。A. clear away 清除；B. get away 逃脱；C. get through 度过；D. look through 浏览。由上文“Be the light”以及下文“the darkest of times”可知，这里指帮人“度过”最黑暗时期。故选 C 项。

第二节 (共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 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。

The Forbidden City, also known as the Palace Museum, and Gu Gong in Chinese, lies at the city center of Beijing, and once served 36 the imperial palace for 24 emperors during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Rectangular (矩形的) in shape, it is the world's 37 (large) palace complex.

The Palace Museum is becoming waste-free as the 720,000-square-meter structure has managed to reduce 38 number of trash bins to 110 sets in areas open to the public. “It is a decrease from 310 sets logged in January 2020, 39 a zero-waste campaign was launched,” said the museum.

While 40 (protect) features of the six-century-old historical relic, the action also helps visitors and tourists get into the habit of creating less waste. The museum also recycled more than 32,000 plastic bottles to make cultural and 41 (create) products between June 2021 and October 2023, equivalent to a 42 (reduce) in carbon emission by 931 kilograms.

“By launching the campaign, the Palace Museum is taking a science-based and meticulous approach to waste. The target is to minimize the generation of waste that needs 43 (bury) or burned and bring the amount of such waste 44 (extreme) close to zero,” said the museum.

So far, approximately 3,000 museum staff members, 40,000 tourist guides, and 21 million visitors 45 (participate) in the campaign.

【答案】36. as 37. largest 38. the 39. when 40. protecting 41. creative

42. reduction 43. to be buried 44. extremely 45. have participated

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了故宫博物院的环保行动，包括减少垃圾桶数量、回收利用塑料瓶等，旨在减少碳排放和废弃物产生。

【36 题详 析】

考查介词。句意：紫禁城，也被称为故宫博物院，中文叫“故宫”，位于北京市中心，曾是明清时期 24 位皇帝的皇宫。serve as 是固定搭配，意为“充当……；用作……”。故填 as。

【37 题详 析】

考查形容词最高级。句意：它呈长方形，是世界上最大的宫殿建筑群。根据句意和比较范围 the world's 可推知，句中表示“最大的”，用形容词最高级 largest。故填 largest。

【38 题详 析】

考查冠词。句意：72 万平方米的故宫博物院已经成功地将开放区域的垃圾箱数量减少到 110

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个，从而实现了零垃圾。根据句意，特指“.....的数量”，用固定短语 the number of...。故填 the。

【39 题详 析】

考查定语从句。句意：该博物馆表示：“这比 2020 年 1 月发起零废弃运动时记录的 310 套有所减少。”。分析句子可知，空格处单词引导非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 January 2020，关系词代替先行词在定语从句中作时间状语，表示“在 2020 年 1 月”，应使用关系副词 when 引导该从句。故填 when。

【40 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在保护这座六百年历史遗迹的同时，这一行动也帮助游客和游客养成减少废弃物的习惯。“(protect) features of the six-century-old historical relic”作时间状语，protect(保护)是非谓语动词，与其逻辑主语 the action 之间是主动关系，用现在分词表主动。故填 protecting。

【41 题详 析】

考查形容词。句意：在 2021 年 6 月至 2023 年 10 月期间，该博物馆还回收了 3.2 万多个塑料瓶，用于制作文化创意产品，相当于减少了 931 公斤的碳排放。提示词修饰名词 products，用形容词 creative 作定语，意为“富创造力的；有创意的”。故填 creative。

【42 题详 析】

考查名词。句意：在 2021 年 6 月至 2023 年 10 月期间，该博物馆还回收了 3.2 万多个塑料瓶，用于制作文化创意产品，相当于减少了 931 公斤的碳排放。提示词作介词宾语，用名词 reduction，意为“减小”。故填 reduction。

【43 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：目标是尽量减少需要掩埋或焚烧的废物的产生，并使这类废物的数量极为接近于零。needs 是定语从句中谓语动词，其后跟动词不定式作宾语，结合句意，提示词 bury 与其逻辑主语 waste 之间是被动关系，用不定式的被动式 to be buried 作宾语。故填 to be buried。

【44 题详 析】

考查副词。句意：目标是尽量减少需要掩埋或焚烧的废物的产生，并使这类废物的数量极度接近于零。提示词修饰形容词 close，用副词 extremely 作状语，意为“极度”。故填 extremely。

【45 题详 析】

考查时态语态和主谓一致。句意：迄今为止，约有 3000 名博物馆工作人员、4 万名导游和 2100 万名游客参与了这项活动。分析句子可知，participate(参与)是句中谓语动词，与主语 3,000 museum staff members, 40,000 tourist guides, and 21 million visitors 之间是主动关系，句中有时间状语 So far，描述从过去持续到现在的的事情，应使用现

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