

安徽省阜阳市 2024-2025 学年高三上学期 1 月期末

英语试题

第一部分 听力(略)

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Music fans, this one is for you! We are teaming up with music master and producer Martin Garrix to give one lucky artist the chance to win a place at our music academy located in Amsterdam this coming August.

Hosted by JBL and STMPD RCRDS in cooperation with Martin Garrix, the Academy will gather 40 talented musicians, songwriters and producers from across the globe to learn from the best of the best music industry experts, promoting their careers to the next level and one could be you!

The Academy will be hosted in famous STMPD Studio in Amsterdam, which has also been host to well-known artists including Martin Garrix himself, Pharrell Williams, David Guetta and Snoop Dogg.

The Academy is open to all kinds of musicians regardless of experience. Emerging artists, producers, singers and songwriters can apply by submitting a motivational video and a maximum of three songs, which they feel represent them.

Registrations are now open and will run until June 27, with successful applicants announced in July.

The Academy will take place from August 28 to August 31, in Amsterdam with Remix following the lucky winner's journey from start to finish.

If you're a budding music artist with dreams of making it big on the world stage and meet the requirements listed below, then click [here](#) to enter:

·Age: 18+.

·Any kind of music artist.

·Any kind of music genre.

·Level: You are at the beginning of your journey in the music industry — you have a demo to share with us, but you are not signed to a major label.

高级中学名校试卷

- You are able to travel to Amsterdam in August.
- You are fluent in English to participate in the Academy.

1. Who works as a partner with JBL?

- A. Snoop Dogg. B. David Guetta.
C. Martin Garrix. D. Pharrell Williams.

2. When is the deadline for the submission of applications?

- A. May 18. B. June 27. C. July 28. D. August 31.

3. What is a must to be an applicant?

- A. A clear understanding of art. B. A good command of English.
C. Submitting three songs altogether. D. Being a member of major label.

【答案】1. C 2. B 3. B

【语篇解读】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一个由 JBL 和 STMPD RCRDS 联合音乐制作人 Martin Garrix 举办的音乐学院活动。

【1 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第一段“We are teaming up with music master and producer Martin Garrix.(我们正与音乐大师和制作人 Martin Garrix 合作。)”和第二段“Hosted by JBL and STMPD RCRDS in cooperation with Martin Garrix.(由 JBL 和 STMPD RCRDS 主办，与 Martin Garrix 合作。)”可知，Martin Garrix 是与 JBL 合作的伙伴。故选 C。

【2 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第五段“Registrations are now open and will run until June 27.(注册现已开放，将持续到 6 月 27 日。)”可知，申请提交的截止日期是 6 月 27 日。故选 B。

【3 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“You are fluent in English to participate in the Academy.(为了参加学院活动，你的英语要流利。)”可知，申请者必须具备良好的英语能力。故选 B。

B

Last summer, I was assigned to take photos that could communicate the urgency of climate change in northern Canada. When I arrived at an abandoned village on Resolute Bay, I scanned the shore with my camera. Suddenly, I spotted a bear lying on the ground. It didn't move for almost an hour. But when it finally stood up, I had to catch my breath. The bear's once strong body was just skin and bones; every step that it took was painfully slow.

When I posted the photos on the social media, I wrote, “This is what starvation may look like. I wonder whether the global population of 25,000 polar bears would die the way this bear is dying.” I did not say that this particular bear was killed by climate change. But news organizations around the world focused on it. The first line of the story published in *National Geographic* read, “This is what climate change looks like” — with “climate change” highlighted in yellow. Other news agencies even adopted more dramatic headlines.

It was estimated that my photos had been read by about 2.5 billion people around the world. But there was a problem: Most people and the news agencies didn’t pick up or misunderstood the real message I tried to send with them. Many people expressed gratitude that I’d provided shocking evidence on climate change, while others who are still trying to deny the existence of climate change accused me of spreading false information.

Perhaps I had made a mistake in not telling the full story — that I was looking for pictures that might foretell the future and that I didn’t know what had happened to this particular polar bear.

I can’t say that this bear was starving because of climate change, but I am happy that my photos have moved the conversation about climate change to the forefront, where it must remain until this problem is solved.

Until then, when I come across a scene like this one, I will again share with the world—and take pains to be sure that my intention is clear.

4. How did the author feel when the bear stood up?

A. Shocked. B. Scared. C. Amused. D. Relieved.

5. What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. The story. B. The photo. C. The starving bear. D. Climate change.

6. Why did the author share those photos?

A. To provide more direct evidence on climate change.
B. To show the link between the bear and climate change.
C. To warn of the possible consequences of climate change.
D. To expose the false information about climate change.

7. What is the best title for the text?

A. How to admit mistakes B. My misunderstood intention
C. How to please readers D. My amazing tour

【答案】4. A 5. D 6. C 7. B

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。本文讲述了作者拍摄一张北极熊的照片引发了对气候变化讨论的故事。

【4 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第一段“*But when it finally stood up, I had to catch my breath. The bear’s once strong body was just skin and bones; every step that it took was painfully slow.*(但当它终于站起来时，我不得不屏住呼吸。这只熊曾经强壮的身体只剩下皮包骨；它走的每一步都痛苦地缓慢。)”可知，当这只熊站起来时，作者看到它瘦骨嶙峋、步履维艰的样子，感到非常震惊。故选 A。

【5 题详 析】

词句猜测题。根据上文“*I did not say that this particular bear was killed by climate change*(我并没有说这只熊是被气候变化杀死的。)”和下文“*The first line of the story published in *National Geographic* read, “This is what climate change looks like” — with “climate change” highlighted in yellow.*(这篇发表在《国家地理》杂志上的文章的第一句话是：“这就是气候变化的样子”——其中“气候变化”用黄色突出显示。)”可知，这些新闻机构的关注点都是“气候变化”，由此可知，it 指代上文提到的“climate change”。故选 D。

【6 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第一段“*Last summer, I was assigned to take photos that could communicate the urgency of climate change in northern Canada.*(去年夏天，我被指派拍摄一些照片，以传达加拿大北部气候变化的紧迫性。)”和第五段“*that I was looking for pictures that might foretell the future.*(我在寻找可能预示未来的图片)”可知，作者分享这些照片是为了警告人们气候变化可能带来的严重后果。故选 C。

【7 题详 析】

主旨大意题。文章主要讲述了作者拍摄的北极熊照片引发了全球关注，但作者的真正意图却被误解的故事，由此可知，选项 B“我被误解的意图”最能概括文章主旨，适合作为本文标题。故选 B。

C

Worldwide, the planes, trains and automobiles we use to get around pumped much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, one-fifth of all man-made emissions. Some three-quarters of transport emissions came from road vehicles. Converting road transport to run on green energy would be a

huge step towards achieving net zero emissions by mid-century, a change needed if we are to limit global warming to safe levels. This is why policymakers have been pushing car makers to accelerate efforts to bring an end to the manufacture of vehicles fitted with an internal combustion engine (内燃机). In the European Union, the two sides agreed to reach that destination by 2035. However, the deadline was practically difficult to meet. Therefore, they finally arrived at a compromise (折中) solution: new cars with internal combustion engines can continue to be sold after 2035, provided the engines use carbon-neutral (碳中和的) fuels.

Some people in the automotive industry want to keep the internal combustion engine alive. The idea is attractive to short-sighted policymakers, too, because it reduces the expense of charging equipment and to teach people the skills to build and maintain different technologies. However, not all car makers want to delay. Many understand that the transition to electric vehicles will take time, and want to get on with transforming their businesses. They want policy certainty and continuity from governments to allow them to get down to business.

If the electric-vehicle transition is further delayed, there are likely to be bad effects elsewhere that will ultimately put a brake on global decarbonization (脱碳).

The growing global demand for personal mobility means a truly green transport transition will happen only by addressing another factor. Technological innovation will take us only so far: behavioural change is also needed. Alongside a convincing and evidence-based strategy to develop electric vehicles and replace fossil fuels, we must plan and redesign urban environments around the world to encourage active transport — walking and cycling — rather than driving. That surely is the best route to a cleaner, healthier world.

8. What's the final agreement of the European Union on cars after 2035?

- A. Internal combustion engines mustn't be produced.
- B. Cars with internal combustion engines mustn't be sold.
- C. Internal combustion engines must be removed from all vehicles.
- D. New cars with internal combustion engines must use carbon-neutral fuels.

9. Why can internal combustion engines be still alive?

- A. Automotive industry hopes to get more profits.
- B. Few people want to learn different technologies.
- C. Policymakers don't want to spend money on charging devices.

D. Most people won't reject cars with internal combustion engines.

10. What does the author stress in the last paragraph?

A. Reducing the use of cars. B. Keeping policy stability.

C. Evidence-based strategy. D. Technological innovation.

11. In which section of a newspaper does the text probably appear?

A. Culture. B. Opinion. C. Entertainment. D. Lifestyle.

【答案】8. D 9. C 10. A 11. B

【语篇解读】这是一篇议论文。本文主要讨论了关于内燃机汽车和电动汽车的政策和观点，以及作者对于未来交通方式的看法。

【8 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第一段“They finally arrived at a compromise solution: new cars with internal combustion engines can continue to be sold after 2035, provided the engines use carbon-neutral fuels. (他们最终达成了折衷方案：2035 年后，新内燃机汽车可以继续销售，前提是发动机使用碳中和燃料。)”可知，欧盟关于 2035 年后汽车的最终协议是新内燃机汽车必须使用碳中和燃料。故选 D。

【9 题详 析】

细节理解题。第二段提到“The idea is attractive to short-sighted policymakers, too, because it reduces the expense of charging equipment and to teach people the skills to build and maintain different technologies.(这个想法对目光短浅的政策制定者也很有吸引力，因为它减少了充电设备的费用，并教会人们构建和维护不同技术的技能。)”可知，内燃机还能继续存在是因为政策制定者不想在充电设备上花钱。故选 C。

【10 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段“we must plan and redesign urban environments around the world to encourage active transport — walking and cycling — rather than driving. That surely is the best route to a cleaner, healthier world.(我们必须规划和重新设计世界各地的城市环境，鼓励积极出行——步行和骑自行车——而不是开车。这无疑是通往更清洁、更健康世界的最佳途径。)”可知，作者在最后一段强调了减少汽车的使用。故选 A。

【11 题详 析】

推理判断题。通读全文可知，本文主要讨论了关于内燃机汽车和电动汽车的政策和观点，以及作者对于未来交通方式的看法，这属于观点类文章，由此可知，最后可能出现在报纸的“

评论”板块。故选 B。

D

Each household has its own way of dealing with disagreements, but a study suggests resolving matters quickly could have lasting health benefits. The research, published in *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B*, revealed that when conflicts are resolved, the stress related to those experiences is reduced and can even disappear altogether. Because stress has great impacts on overall health, these findings highlight the importance of confronting (面对) disagreements head-on.

For this new study, Dakota Witzel and Robert Stawski of Oregon State University used data from *Midlife in the United States: Daily Stress Project, 2004-2009* to compare self-reported responses from 2,022 participants about their choices to confront or avoid conflicts and how these behaviors impacted their short-term emotions, as well as their stress the day after the conflict.

The pair found that those who reported having resolved the conflict the same day it occurred experienced fewer negative emotions and a lower decline in positive emotions. This same group of participants didn't experience any prolonged negative emotions on the day following the argument. In contrast, those who avoided arguments experienced both negative emotions on the day of the conflict and lingering stress the day after.

The pair believes that conflict resolution aids the body in emotional downregulation, the process that reduces the intensity of emotional experiences. This crucial process helps to reset the body after heightened emotions during a conflict — a process that conflict avoidance doesn't promote. And those who can't regulate emotions or have difficulties with downregulation might experience decreased sleep, changes in eating habits, increased uses of alcohol and smoking, behaviors and experiences that can lead to negative health outcomes and chronic disease.

Arguments, disagreements, and other interpersonal conflicts can be stressors our bodies view as especially challenging. To confront these conflicts effectively, we are supposed to avoid problematic patterns of communication. Best practices include talking together about how to solve the conflicts, promoting active listening, clarifying needs and intentions, and sharing openly about personal feelings.

12. Why does conflict resolution do good to people's health according to the study?

A. It helps them feel less pressured.

- B. It prevents stressors from happening.
- C. It avoids negative experiences in life.
- D. It makes them enjoy good relationships.
13. How did the researchers draw their conclusions?
- A. By doing real-life surveys. B. By analyzing massive data.
- C. By conducting lab experiments. D. By consulting relevant experts.
14. What can be inferred about people good at conflict resolution?
- A. They tend to be emotionally smart.
- B. They are generally mentally strong.
- C. Their positive emotions are usually stable.
- D. Their health is consistently in perfect condition.
15. What is the best way to resolve conflicts according to the text?
- A. Sharing your opinions cautiously.
- B. Setting a daily practical purpose.
- C. Seeking solution-focused dialogues.
- D. Hiding your errors in the conflicts.

【答案】12. A 13. B 14. C 15. C

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。本文介绍了一项关于解决冲突对人们健康影响的研究。研究指出，快速解决冲突能够减少与冲突相关的压力，对人们的健康有持久的好处。

【12 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第一段“The research, published in The Journals of Gerontology: Series B, revealed that when conflicts are resolved, the stress related to those experiences is reduced and can even disappear altogether. Because stress has great impacts on overall health, these findings highlight the importance of confronting (面对) disagreements head-on.(这项发表在《老年学杂志 B 系列》上的研究显示，当冲突得到解决时，与这些经历相关的压力会减少，甚至完全消失。由于压力对整体健康有很大影响，这些发现强调了正面应对分歧的重要性)”可知，解决冲突有助于减轻与这些经历相关的压力，从而对健康有益。故选 A。

【13 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第二段“For this new study, Dakota Witzel and Robert Stawski of Oregon State University used data from Midlife in the United States: Daily Stress Project, 2004-2009 to compare

self-reported responses from 2,022 participants about their choices to confront or avoid conflicts and how these behaviors impacted their short-term emotions, as well as their stress the day after the conflict.(在这项新研究中, 俄勒冈州立大学的 Dakota Witzel 和 Robert Stawski 使用了 2004-2009 年美国中年人群日常压力项目的数据, 比较了 2022 名参与者关于他们选择面对还是避免冲突的自述反应, 以及这些行为如何影响他们的短期情绪, 以及冲突后一天的压力)可知, 研究人员是通过分析大量数据来得出结论的。故选 B。

【14 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第三段“The pair found that those who reported having resolved the conflict the same day it occurred experienced fewer negative emotions and a lower decline in positive emotions. This same group of participants didn’t experience any prolonged negative emotions on the day following the argument.(二人发现, 那些报告在冲突发生当天就解决了冲突的人, 经历的负面情绪较少, 积极情绪的下降也较少。同一组参与者在争吵后的第二天没有经历任何持续的负面情绪)”可知, 擅长解决冲突的人在冲突发生当天就能解决冲突, 他们经历的负面情绪较少, 积极情绪的下降也较少, 这说明他们的积极情绪通常很稳定。故选 C。

【15 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“To confront these conflicts effectively, we are supposed to avoid problematic patterns of communication. Best practices include talking together about how to solve the conflicts, promoting active listening, clarifying needs and intentions, and sharing openly about personal feelings.(为了有效地应对这些冲突, 我们应该避免有问题的沟通模式。最佳做法包括一起讨论如何解决冲突, 促进积极倾听, 明确需求和意图, 并公开分享个人感受)”可知, 解决冲突的最好方法是寻求以解决方案为重点的对话。故选 C。

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。

How to improve personal and planetary health

Adopt plant-forward eating.

This means increasing plant-based foods in your diet while minimizing meat. Making these types of choices lowers the risks of heart disease, stroke, obesity, high blood pressure, and many cancers. Compared to meat-based meals, plant-based meals also have many beneficial effects for the planet. For example, for the same amount of protein, plant-based meals have a lower carbon footprint.

___16___

Remember, not all plants are equal.

Plant foods also vary greatly. Learning to read labels can help you determine the nutritional value of foods. ___17___ But to get a general sense, *Our World in Data* has a collection of eye-opening interactive graphs about various environmental impacts of different foods.

Favor active transportation.

___18___ Regular physical activity improves mental health, bone health, and weight management. It also reduces risks of heart disease, some cancers, and falls in older adults. Fewer miles driven in gas-powered vehicles means cleaner air, decreased carbon emissions contributing to climate change, and less air pollution.

___19___

It might feel as though these actions are small, and it might feel discouraging for any individual trying to make a difference. Sharing your thoughts about what matters to you and about what you are doing might make you feel less isolated and help build the community. ___20___ Who knows, maybe one of those folks along the way might be the employee who decides what our children eat from school menus, or a city planner for pedestrian walkways and bike lanes!

- A. Talk about it.
- B. Plus, share your aims with others.
- C. Work up to your level of discomfort.
- D. Set goals for yourself that are achievable.
- E. Choose an alternative to driving when possible.
- F. They also use fewer natural resources like land and water.
- G. It's a bit harder to learn about the environmental impact of specific foods.

【答案】16. F 17. G 18. E 19. A 20. B

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了改善个人和地球健康的方法。

【16题详析】

根据上文“Compared to meat-based meals, plant-based meals also have many beneficial effects for the planet. For example, for the same amount of protein, plant-based meals have a lower carbon footprint.(与以肉类为主的膳食相比，以植物为主的膳食对地球也有许多有益的影响。例如，在相同蛋白质含量的情况下，以植物为主的膳食的碳足迹更低)”

高级中学名校试卷

可知,此处讲述了以植物为主的膳食的好处,所以空白处应继续讲述以植物为主的膳食的好处。选项 F“它们还使用了更少的自然资源,如土地和水”符合语境。故选 F。

【17 题详 析】

根据下文“But to get a general sense, Our World in Data has a collection of eye-opening interactive graphs about various environmental impacts of different foods.(但为了有一个大致的了解, Our World in Data 有一系列令人大开眼界的交互式图表,展示了不同食物对各种环境的影响)”可知,下文讲述了一个可以帮助人们了解不同食物对环境的影响的方法,由此可推测出空白处讲述了了解特定食物对环境的影响有一些困难。选项 G“了解特定食物对环境的影响要困难一些”符合语境。故选 G。

【18 题详 析】

根据下文“Fewer miles driven in gas-powered vehicles means cleaner air, decreased carbon emissions contributing to climate change, and less air pollution.(减少燃气车辆的行驶里程意味着空气更清洁,减少导致气候变化的碳排放,以及减少空气污染。)”可知,本段建议人们尽可能选择开车以外的出行方式。选项 E“尽可能选择开车以外的出行方式”符合语境。故选 E。

【19 题详 析】

根据下文“Sharing your thoughts about what matters to you and about what you are doing might make you feel less isolated and help build the community.(分享你对重要事情的想法以及你正在做的事情可能会让你感觉不那么孤立,并有助于建立社区)”可知,本段建议人们谈论自己对重要事情的想法以及自己正在做的事情。选项 A“谈论它”符合语境,且能够概括本段主旨。故选 A。

【20 题详 析】

根据下文“Who knows, maybe one of those folks along the way might be the employee who decides what our children eat from school menus, or a city planner for pedestrian walkways and bike lanes.(谁知道呢,也许一路上这些人中的一个可能是决定我们孩子在学校菜单上吃什么的员工,或者是负责人行道和自行车道规划的城市规划者)”可知,此处建议人们和别人分享自己的目标,因为别人可能会受到影响。选项 B“另外,和别人分享你的目标”符合语境。故选 B。

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。

Ben was bothered every time he went through the kitchen. It was that little metal container on the shelf above his wife Martha's cook stove, which he had been repeatedly ____21____ never to touch. The reason, she said, was that it contained a "secret ____22____" from her late mother, and since she had no way of ever ____23____ the container, she was ____24____ that if Ben picked it up and looked inside, he might accidentally drop it and spill its ____25____ contents.

Ben never saw Martha cook a dish without taking the container off the shelf and sprinkling (洒) ____26____ a little of the contents over the ingredients. Whatever was in that container, it surely ____27____. Anyone who ever ate at their house felt Martha was the best ____28____ in the world. Looking into that container became increasingly ____29____ for Ben, but he never allowed himself to do so.

Then one day Martha became ill and was kept overnight in the hospital. Feeling lonely and bored in the house after returning home, Ben ____30____ the kitchen, and then the container on the shelf immediately came into view. It ____31____ his eyes like a magnet, and he quickly looked away, yet his curiosity brought him back again. He carefully took the container off the shelf, and opened it. Ben became ____32____ when what was inside came to his sight. The container was empty, except for a little folded slip of paper at the bottom. He carefully picked it up and slowly ____33____ it under the kitchen light. Ben immediately ____34____ the handwriting as that of Martha's mother. Very ____35____ it said: "Martha, to everything you make, add a dash of love."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. told | B. forbidden | C. inspired | D. threatened |
| 22. A. recipe | B. herb | C. menu | D. word |
| 23. A. restoring | B. refilling | C. emptying | D. decorating |
| 24. A. pleased | B. puzzled | C. concerned | D. relieved |
| 25. A. messy | B. liquid | C. tasteless | D. valuable |
| 26. A. yet | B. just | C. still | D. even |
| 27. A. hurt | B. worked | C. failed | D. changed |
| 28. A. wife | B. host | C. cook | D. owner |
| 29. A. delightful | B. annoying | C. irresistible | D. comforting |
| 30. A. broke into | B. ran out of | C. wandered into | D. went back to |
| 31. A. drew | B. wetted | C. blinded | D. opened |
| 32. A. calm | B. angry | C. satisfied | D. astonished |

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33. A. tore B. wrapped C. unfolded D. wrinkled
34. A. treated B. received C. mentioned D. recognized
35. A. simply B. safely C. stupidly D. cautiously
【答案】21. A 22. B 23. B 24. C 25. D 26. B 27. B 28. C 29. C
30. C 31. A 32. D 33. C 34. D 35. A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文，文章主要讲述了本对妻子玛莎放在架子上的一个小金属容器感到好奇，妻子一直禁止他触碰，因为里面装着她已故母亲给她的“秘方草药”。有一天玛莎生病住院，本在家感到孤独无聊，走进厨房看到了那个容器，最终他忍不住好奇心打开了它，却发现里面是一张纸条，上面写着“玛莎，给你做的每一样东西，都加一点爱”。

【21 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：就是那个放在他妻子玛莎炉灶上方架子上的小金属容器，他一直被反复告知不要去碰它。A. told 告诉；B. forbidden 禁止；C. inspired 鼓舞；D. threatened 威胁。根据下文“never to touch”可知，本被妻子告知不要去碰那个容器。故选 A。

【22 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她说，原因是里面装着她已故母亲给她的“秘方草药”，而且因为她没办法再往里装东西，她很担心如果本拿起来看里面，可能会不小心把它掉下来，洒出里面宝贵的东西。A. recipe 食谱；B. herb 草药；C. menu 菜单；D. word 单词。根据下文“from her late mother”以及“to everything you make, add a dash of love”可知，这个容器里装的是她母亲给她的秘方草药，用于烹饪。故选 B。

【23 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. restoring 恢复；B. refilling 重新装满；C. emptying 倒空；D. decorating 装饰。根据下文“if Ben picked it up and looked inside, he might accidentally drop it and spill”可知，因为她没办法再往里装东西，所以担心本会不小心把它掉下来。故选 B。

【24 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意同上。A. pleased 高兴的；B. puzzled 困惑的；C. concerned 担心的；D. relieved 宽慰的。根据下文“if Ben picked it up and looked inside, he might accidentally drop it”可知，她担心本会不小心把它掉下来。故选 C。

【25 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意同上。A. messy 杂乱的；B. liquid 液体的；C. tasteless 无味的；D. valuable 宝贵的。根据上文“it contained a “secret _____” from her late mother”

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可知，这是她母亲给她的秘方，所以他认为里面的东西很宝贵。故选 D。

【26 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：本从未见过玛莎做一道菜时不从架子上拿下那个容器，并在配料上洒上一点点里面的东西。A. yet 然而；B. just 只是；C. still 仍然；D. even 甚至。根据下文“a little of the contents”可知，此处指只是洒上一点点。故选 B。

【27 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：无论那个容器里装的是什么，它肯定很有效。A. hurt 伤害；B. worked 有效；C. failed 失败；D. changed 改变。根据后文“Anyone who ever ate at their house felt Martha was the best _____ in the world.”可知，玛莎做的菜很好吃，所以无论那个容器里装的是什么，它肯定很有效。故选 B。

【28 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：任何在他们家吃过饭的人都觉得玛莎是世界上最好的厨师。A. wife 妻子；B. host 主人；C. cook 厨师；D. owner 所有者。根据上文“Anyone who ever ate at their house”可知，玛莎是世界上最好的厨师。故选 C。

【29 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：对本来说，看看那个容器变得越来越难以抗拒，但他从不允许自己这样做。A. delightful 令人愉快的；B. annoying 令人烦恼的；C. irresistible 无法抗拒的；D. comforting 安慰的。根据下文“but he never allowed himself to do so”可知，此处与本不允许自己这样做形成转折，说明看看那个容器变得越来越难以抗拒。故选 C。

【30 题详 析】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：回家后，本在房子里感到孤独和无聊，他走进厨房，架子上的容器立刻映入眼帘。A. broke into 闯入；B. ran out of 用完；C. wandered into 漫步走进；D. went back to 回到。根据下文“the kitchen”可知，本漫步走进厨房。故选 C。

【31 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：它像磁铁一样吸引着他的目光，他迅速把目光移开，但他的好奇心又把他带了回来。A. drew 吸引；B. wetted 弄湿；C. blinded 使失明；D. opened 打开。根据下文“his eyes like a magnet”可知，此处指容器像磁铁一样吸引着他的目光。故选 A。

【32 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当本看到里面的东西时，他大吃一惊。A. calm 冷静的；B. angry 生气的；C. satisfied 满意的；D. astonished 吃惊的。根据下文“The container was empty, except

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for a little folded slip of paper at the bottom.”可知，本原以为容器里装着宝贵的东西，结果发现里面是空的，只有一张小纸条，所以他感到吃惊。故选 D。

【33 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他小心翼翼地把它捡起来，在厨房的灯光下慢慢展开。A. tore 撕扯；B. wrapped 包裹；C. unfolded 展开；D. wrinkled 起皱。根据上文“a little folded slip of paper”可知，此处指展开纸条。故选 C。

【34 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：本立刻认出那是玛莎母亲的笔迹。A. treated 对待；B. received 收到；C. mentioned 提及；D. recognized 认出。根据下文“the handwriting as that of Martha’s mother”可知，本认出那是玛莎母亲的笔迹。故选 D。

【35 题详 析】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：纸条上简简单单地写着：“玛莎，给你做的每一样东西，都加一点爱。”A. simply 简单地；B. safely 安全地；C. stupidly 愚蠢地；D. cautiously 谨慎地。根据下文“Martha, to everything you make, add a dash of love.”可知，纸条上的内容很简单。故选 A。

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。

The late spring in the Gobi Desert, northwestern China, is already quite hot at noon. Yet in Cave 138 of Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes, He Wenjiang is faced 36 biting cold. He is adjusting a camera for taking photos within the cave, where the murals (壁画) are already blackened, 37 (leave) only several blue-black lines recognizable. The smoky murals are highly reflective, and the walls are uneven. Even though He 38 (photograph) caves for nearly a decade, for him and his colleagues, getting a clear picture is still 39 challenge.

The idea of digitalizing Dunhuang culture was first put forward in the late 1980s. The 40 (subsequence) decades have seen much development and numerous achievements in digital preservation. The “Digital Dunhuang” website, 41 (launch) in 2016, has employed massive data resources, such as photos, video clips, archive materials and 360-degree views of 200-plus Mogao Grotto caves. As of last year, the database, 42 is available in both Chinese and English, had seen more than 16.8 million 43 (visit) from users in over 70 countries, all free of charge.

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He has photographed about 20 caves over the past decade. The caves are freezing inside, even in summer, and it's absolutely necessary for the photographers 44 (work) wrapped in down jackets and knee pads. To He, they are following the footsteps of the 45 (old) generations.

【答案】36. with 37. leaving 38. has been photographing 39. a 40. subsequent
41. launched 42. which 43. visits 44. to work 45. older

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了敦煌莫高窟的数字化工作，特别是“数字敦煌”网站的建立和其对于洞窟壁画保护的意义，以及摄影师们在洞窟内拍摄壁画所面临的挑战。

【36 题详 析】

考查介词。句意：然而，在敦煌莫高窟的第 138 号窟中，何文江却面临着刺骨的寒冷。固定搭配 be faced with，意为“面临，面对”。故填 with。

【37 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：他正在洞内调整相机准备拍照，而洞内的壁画已经变得漆黑，仅能辨认出几条蓝黑色的线条。空处需填非谓语动词作状语，leave 和前面的句子是逻辑主谓关系，需用现在分词形式。故填 leaving。

【38 题详 析】

考查动词时态。句意：尽管何文江已经拍摄洞窟近十年了，但对他和他的同事来说，要拍摄出清晰的照片仍然是一个挑战。根据时间状语“for nearly a decade”和句意“尽管何文江已经拍摄洞窟近十年了”可知，此处用现在完成进行时表示从过去某一时间开始一直持续到现在的动作，并且该动作可能还将持续下去，主语为 He，助动词用 has。故填 has been photographing。

【39 题详 析】

考查冠词。句意同上。challenge 为可数名词，且此处表示泛指“一个挑战”，且 challenge 发音以辅音音素开头，故用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

【40 题详 析】

考查形容词。句意：随后的几十年里，数字保护领域取得了诸多发展和成就。此处需用形容词 subsequent 作定语修饰名词。故填 subsequent。

【41 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：2016 年推出的“数字敦煌”网站，汇聚了大量数据资源，包括照片、视频片段、档案资料以及 200 多个莫高窟洞窟的 360

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度全景图像。空处需填非谓语动词作定语，The “Digital Dunhuang” website 和 launch 为逻辑动宾关系，需用过去分词形式。故填 launched。

【42 题详 析】

考查定语从句。句意：截至去年，这个提供中英文版本的数据库已吸引来自 70 多个国家的用户访问超过 1680 万次，且全部免费。空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词 the database，指物，关系词在定语从句中作主语，需用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

【43 题详 析】

考查名词。句意同上。空前的数词 16.8 million 可知，此处需用名词复数 visits，作宾语。故填 visits。

【44 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：洞窟内即使在夏天也十分寒冷，摄影师们必须穿着羽绒服和护膝工作，这是绝对必要的。It is adj.+to do...为固定句型，it 为形式主语，动词不定式是真正的主语。故填 to work。

【45 题详 析】

考查形容词比较级。句意：对何文江来说，他们是在追随前辈们的足迹。根据句意“对何文江来说，他们是在追随前辈们的足迹”和常识可知，前辈们比自己年纪大，故用比较级 older，作定语。故填 older。

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是某中学国际班班长李华，请你为即将举办的中国画讲座写一份英文口头通知。内容包括：

1. 讲座的时间、地点；
2. 主讲人与讲座内容；
3. 鼓励感兴趣的学生参加。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 开头已给出。

Dear classmates,

May I have your attention, please?

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