

北京市东城区 2024-2025 学年高二上学期期末考试

英语试题

第一部分 知识运用(共三节, 36 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 8 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 共 12 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was a Monday night and I was extremely upset. Two months earlier I had 1 to Canada, looking for fun and adventure. Within a couple of weeks I knew I'd made a/an 2.

Everywhere I was told I shouldn't use English terms such as lift, boot or biscuit. I was in Canada now so I had to speak the Canadian way. At work everything that I said or I did wasn't "Canadian". I found myself a "strange foreigner" to others. Enough was enough; I 3 and was going home.

Having 4 my bags, I decided to make the best of my last night, and went to volunteer at a local first aid center. That evening I was paired with a Canadian young man named Larry. We had to practice turning the injured on their side. I hadn't seen the Canadian method so I did in the English way. Larry watched me and I expected 5 about English ways. I couldn't bear that, so before he could start I said, "I'm sorry, but it's the 6 way I know."

He paused for a moment, looked at me and said, "You know, what you did 7. It's just as good as the Canadian method and achieves exactly the same result. Just do what you know."

I was surprised. Then he smiled at me and said, "It's OK," and suddenly it was. I went home and unpacked my bags. Larry, who gave me back 8 in myself, brought sunshine back into my life.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. returned | B. immigrated | C. escaped | D. adapted |
| 2. A. mistake | B. difference | C. decision | D. inference |
| 3. A. dropped in | B. set out | C. gave up | D. took off |
| 4. A. sold | B. packed | C. found | D. taken |
| 5. A. comments | B. thoughts | C. observations | D. predictions |
| 6. A. quick | B. easy | C. only | D. new |
| 7. A. fails | B. changes | C. ends | D. works |

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8. A. patience B. faith C. promise D. quality

【答案】1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了移居加拿大两个月的作者因语言和行为方式不同于当地人而沮丧得想回家，在做志愿者的最后一晚，作者用英国方法帮伤者翻身，本以为会遭同伴 Larry 的评论，没想到他认可了作者的做法，这让作者重拾信心，决定留下。

【1 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：两个月前，我移居到加拿大，寻找乐趣和冒险。A. returned 返回；B. immigrated 移居；C. escaped 逃跑；D. adapted 适应。根据下文“looking for fun and adventure”和“I _____ and was going home”可知，作者来加拿大是想寻找乐趣和冒险，他的家原本不在这里，由此可知，他是移居到加拿大。故选 B。

【2 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：几周后，我意识到自己犯了一个错误。A. mistake 错误；B. difference 差异；C. decision 决定；D. inference 推断。根据下文“Everywhere I was told I shouldn’t use English terms such as lift, boot or biscuit.”和“At work everything that I said or I did wasn’t “Canadian”. I found myself a “strange foreigner” to others.”可知，作者的语言和行为方式不同于当地加拿大人，在这里被当作“陌生的外国人”，由此可知，他意识到自己来加拿大是犯了一个错误。故选 A。

【3 题详 析】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：适可而止；我放弃了，准备回家。A. dropped in 顺便拜访；B. set out 出发；C. gave up 放弃；D. took off 起飞。根据上文“Enough was enough”和下文“was going home”可知，作者觉得不能继续这样了，准备回家，由此可知，他决定放弃待在加拿大。故选 C。

【4 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：打包好行李后，我决定好好利用我的最后一个晚上，去当地的急救中心做志愿者。A. sold 出售；B. packed 打包；C. found 发现；D. taken 拿走。根据下文“I went home and unpacked my bags.”可知，后来作者打开行李，由此可知，他先是打包好行李。故选 B。

【5 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Larry 看着我，我预料他会对英国人的生活方式发表评论。A. comments 评论；B. thoughts 想法；C. observations 观察；D. predictions 预测。根据上文

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“Everywhere I was told I shouldn’t use English terms such as lift, boot or biscuit.”和“*At work everything that I said or I did wasn’t “Canadian”.*”可知，作者的语言和行为方式并不被加拿大人认可，他们会对此加以评判，由此可知，作者预料身为加拿大人的 Larry 也会对自己用英国方法翻身发表评论。故选 A。

【6 题详 析】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我无法忍受，所以在他开口之前，我说：“对不起，但这是我唯一知道的办法。”A. quick 快速的；B. easy 容易的；C. only 唯一的；D. new 新的。根据上文“*I hadn’t seen the Canadian method so I did in the English way.*”可知，作者没有见过加拿大的方法，只能用英国的方法做了，由此可知，他是解释英国的方法是自己唯一知道的办法，以此避免被身为加拿大人的 Larry 评判。故选 C。

【7 题详 析】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：你知道吗，你所做的很有效。A. fails 失败；B. changes 改变；C. ends 结束；D. works 有效。根据下文“*It’s just as good as the Canadian method and achieves exactly the same result.*”可知，Larry 认为作者的做法和加拿大的方法一样好，结果完全一样，由此可知，他是说作者所做的很有效。故选 D。

【8 题详 析】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Larry 让我重新相信自己，让我的生活重新充满阳光。A. patience 耐心；B. faith 信心；C. promise 承诺；D. quality 质量。根据上文“*It’s just as good as the Canadian method and achieves exactly the same result. Just do what you know.*”和“*Then he smiled at me and said, “It’s OK,” and suddenly it was.*”可知，Larry 认可了作者的英国做法，觉得作者的行为方式没问题，由此可知，这会让一直受挫的作者重新相信自己。故选 B。

第二节 语法填空(共 8 小题;每小题 1.5 分，共 12 分)

A

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Wang Yongzhi, a pioneer of China’s manned space program, was awarded the Medal of the Republic 9 September 29th, 2024. In 1986, as head of the general design department, Wang guided the design of the Long March rocket and also played a leading role in Project 863, 10 was a national high-tech project. He and his colleagues carried out over 300 large ground tests, and 11 (overcome) 20 technical challenges. Finally, the Long March-2E

made its successful flight. Wang passed away in 2024. 12 he left to us were hundreds of notebooks and more than a dozen pieces of oral histories about his work.

【答案】9. on 10. which 11. overcame 12. What

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了中国载人航天事业的先驱王永志的生平事迹。

【9 题详 析】

考查介词。句意：2024 年 9 月 29 日，中国载人航天事业的先驱王永志被授予中华人民共和国勋章。具体日期前用介词 on。故填 on。

【10 题详 析】

考查定语从句。句意：1986 年，作为总设计部主任，他指导了长征火箭的设计，并在国家高新技术项目 863 工程中发挥了主导作用。此处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词为 Project 863，指事物，关系词在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

【11 题详 析】

考查动词时态。句意：他和他的同事们进行了 300 多次大型地面试验，克服了 20 项技术挑战。根据前文 carried 可知，此处描述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时，谓语动词用过去式。故填 overcame。

【12 题详 析】

考查名词性从句。句意：他留给我们的是数百本笔记本和十几篇关于他工作的口述历史。此处引导主语从句，从句中缺少宾语，表示“……的事”，应用连接代词 what 引导。位于句首，首字母大写。故填 What。

B

阅读下列短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

We use both words and body language to express our thoughts and opinions in our interactions with other people. Just like spoken language, body language 13 (vary) from culture to culture. When used 14 (appropriate), body language serves as a powerful tool to build trust between people.

Therefore, it is essential to know the cultural differences in body language. For example, in China, 15 (make) eye contact when talking with someone is a way to display respect. However, in some Middle Eastern countries, it is impolite. Knowing these, we can avoid 16 (cause) misunderstandings and conflict, and use body language more effectively.

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【答案】13. varies 14. appropriately 15. making 16. causing

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。本文主要讨论了肢体语言在人际交往中的重要性，以及肢体语言因文化差异而存在的不同。

【13 题详 析】

考查动词时态。句意：就像口头语言一样，肢体语言也因文化而异。空处作谓语，陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，且主语“body language”为不可数名词，所以谓语动词用第三人称单数形式 varies。故填 varies。

【14 题详 析】

考查副词。句意：当使用得当时，肢体语言是建立人与人之间信任的有力工具。修饰动词 used 需用副词 appropriately，作状语。故填 appropriately。

【15 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：例如，在中国，与人交谈时保持眼神交流是一种表示尊重的方式。空处作主语，需用动名词形式。故填 making。

【16 题详 析】

考查非谓语动词。句意：了解这些差异，我们可以避免造成误解和冲突，并更有效地使用肢体语言。avoid doing sth.为固定搭配，表示“避免做某事”。故填 causing。

第三节 翻译句子(共 6 小题;每小题 2 分, 共 12 分)

请将下面的中文句子翻译成英文，翻译时须运用括号内所给的词汇。请将答案书写在答题卡相应位置。

17. 和朋友保持联系很重要。(keep in touch)(汉译英)

【答案】Keeping in touch with friends is important.

【详 析】考查非谓语动词和时态。表示“和……保持联系”应用动词短语 keep in touch with，作主语，需用动名词短语；表示“朋友”应用 friends；表示“是”应用 be，此处陈述客观事实，使用一般现在时，主语为动名词短语，be 动词用 is；表示“重要的”应用 important。故翻译成：Keeping in touch with friends is important.。

18. 明天这个时候，我们将正在国家公园里骑车。(cycle) (汉译英)

【答案】We'll be cycling in the national park this time tomorrow.

【详 析】考查动词时态。表示“明天这个时候”应用时间状语 this time tomorrow；表示“我们”

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应用 we; 表示“骑车”应用 cycle, 结合时间状语可知, 使用将来进行时 will be cycling; 表示“国家公园”应用 the national park。故翻译成: We'll be cycling in the national park this time tomorrow.。

19. 成为一名志愿者的想法吸引了我。(appeal to) (汉译英)

【答案】The idea of being a volunteer appeals to me.

【详 析】考查动词时态。表示“.....的想法”应用 the idea of; 表示“成为一名志愿者”应用 be a volunteer, 位于介词后面, 使用动名词形式; 表示“吸引”应用 appeal to, 陈述目前事实, 使用一般现在时, 主语为单数名词, 谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式; 表示“我”应用 me。故翻译为 The idea of being a volunteer appeals to me.

20. 袁隆平为解决粮食问题奉献了一生。(devote) (汉译英)

【答案】Yuan Longping devoted his life to tackling the food problem.

【详 析】考查动词时态和句子结构。本句描述过去发生的事情, 用一般过去时。主语为 Yuan Longping; 用句式 devote...to doing sth 表示“为解决粮食问题奉献了一生”为 devote his life to tackling the food problem, to 为介词, 后接动名词作宾语。故翻译为 Yuan Longping devoted his life to tackling the food problem.

21. 据估计, 60%的学生参加过社会活动。(estimate; get involved in) (汉译英)

【答案】It is estimated that 60% students have got involved in social activities.

【详 析】考查固定句型和时态。表示“据估计”应用固定句型 It is estimated that..., it 为形式主语, that 引导主语从句; 表示“60%的学生”应用 60% students; 表示“参加”应用 get involved in, 此处表示过去发生的事情对现在产生影响, 需用现在完成时, 主语为复数名词, 助动词用 have; 表示“社会活动”应用 social activities。故翻译为 It is estimated that 60% students have got involved in social activities.。

22. 据我所知, 他们已经说服教授接受了邀请。(persuade) (汉译英)

【答案】As far as I know, they have persuaded the professor to accept the invitation.

【详 析】考查动词时态和句子结构。表示“据我所知”为固定搭配 as far as I know, 为一般现在时; 表示“他们已经说服教授”用现在完成时, 表示过去发生的动作对现在的影响; 用句式

persuade sb to do sth 表示“说服教授接受了邀请”为 persuade the professor to accept the invitation。主谓一致，故翻译为 As far as I know, they have persuaded the professor to accept the invitation.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，32 分)

第一节(共 11 小题;每小题 2 分，共 22 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Creating a smart home is easier than ever. Smart home devices have become more affordable and easier to set up than in years past. Here are some of the top smart home devices of the year.

Philips Hue Starter Kit



Compatible (兼容的) with some relevant apps on your smart phone for voice control and integration, Philips Hue Starter Kit has everything you need to make your lights smarter. Users can control the lights remotely wherever they use the app.

One buyer said, “Love that I can switch on lights remotely and change the colors of the room from an app on the phone.”

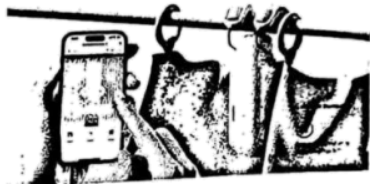
Nest Thermostat (恒温器)



With reliable performance, the Nest Thermostat has proven to be one of best products ever. It enables you to control your home's temperature from your smart phone, and program it to enter energy-efficient mode when you leave the house.

One buyer remarked, “One of its outstanding features is its ability to learn your preferences and automatically adjust settings to keep you comfortable.”

Automatic Curtain Opener



The smart curtain is suitable for bedrooms, living rooms, offices, baby rooms, and more. Its upgraded motor ensures smooth operation even on heavy curtains (up to 15KG), perfect for thick curtain materials. Meanwhile, its silent mode enables your device to operate below 25dB (分贝), allowing your curtains to drift slower and quieter, great for waking up in the morning and perfect for those with sleep disorders or people who are sensitive to sound.

This environmentally friendly device is easy to use and saves electricity. Users can use the mobile app to manage curtain opening, closing, and open percentage. Voice commands are also accepted.

23. What can the Nest Thermostat do?

- A. Save energy.
- B. Change the users' habits.
- C. Operate in a silent mode.
- D. Correct the users' sleeping disorder.

24. All the three products _____.

- A. support voice control
- B. provide customer service
- C. can learn the users' preferences
- D. can be controlled from the smart phone

【答案】23. A 24. D

【语篇解读】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了三款顶级的智能家居设备。

【23 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 **Nest Thermostat (恒温器)** 部分的 “It enables you to control your home's temperature from your smart phone, and program it to enter energy-efficient mode when you leave the house.(它可以让你通过智能手机控制家中的温度，并在你离开家时将其设置为节能模式)” 可知，Nest 恒温器可以节约能源。故选 A。

【24 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据 **Philips Hue Starter Kit** 部分的 “Philips Hue Starter Kit has everything you need to make your lights smarter. Users can control the lights remotely wherever they use the app.(Philips Hue 入门套件拥有让你灯光更智能所需的一切。用户可以在使用应用程序的任何地方远程控制灯光)”，**Nest Thermostat (恒温器)** 部分的 “It enables you to control your home's

temperature from your smart phone.(它可以让你通过智能手机控制家中的温度)”和最后一段“Users can use the mobile app to manage curtain opening, closing, and open percentage.(用户可以使用手机应用程序管理窗帘的开合和开启百分比)”可知, Philips Hue 入门套件、Nest 恒温器和自动窗帘开启器这三款产品都可以通过智能手机控制。故选 D。

B

It's a Saturday morning and I'm just four metres from the ground, clinging to (抓紧) a wall. I've reached the top and can't find a foothold to start back down. My heart is beating fast and my whole body is cold. I could just let go and drop to the thick, soft safety mats (垫子) below; but although I know that wouldn't hurt, somehow it seems incredible.

I am here to find out why so many people are falling in love with indoor climbing. It is reported that there are over 35 million climbers worldwide, and in the UK alone the numbers are growing by 15 — 20% a year.

So, what's the attraction? “I find it really hard not to think about work all the time,” says Paul Lennon, who has been climbing for two years. “The wall is the one place where I don't even need to try to switch off. You just focus on what you're doing and it's very relaxing. There's lots of problem-solving, working out where to put your hands and feet. The mental effort distracts you from doing much else.”

Another thing that interests me, is the number of women in this activity. “It's non-threatening, and you don't need to be a great athlete to do it.” says 24-year-old Yasmine, who has been climbing for three years. “I don't feel at a disadvantage, and I know some other women climbers feel like me. If a tall strong guy does the climb with a one-arm pull-up, I can do it by stretching out one of my legs and balancing on a hold. My years of gymnastics when I was at school have really helped. Although I'm short and look relatively weak compared with others, I've got a leg-up in other ways.”

When I eventually unfreeze and make it back down to earth, I notice a nine-year-old girl. She seems much more mature in the decision making and team-working skills than I would normally expect from children of her age. Having learned that she has been to classes for about two years. I decide to have another go!

25. Reaching the top of the wall, the author feels_____.

- A. bored B. disappointed C. depressed D. frightened

26. Paul Lennon likes wall climbing because it helps him_____.

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- A. build up his body
C. get away from work
- B. find the meaning of life
D. solve physical problems
27. According to Yasmine, what is her advantage in wall climbing?
- A. Body flexibility.
C. Teaching experience.
- B. Teamwork spirit.
D. Professional knowledge.

【答案】25. D 26. C 27. A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文，作者通过亲身体验室内攀岩，并采访了几位攀岩爱好者，探讨了室内攀岩的吸引力以及为什么越来越多的人，包括女性，都爱上了这项运动。

【25 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第一段“My heart is beating fast and my whole body is cold.(我的心跳得很快，全身发冷。)”可知，作者到达墙顶时感到害怕。故选 D。

【26 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据第三段I find it really hard not to think about work all the time...The wall is the one place where I don't even need to try to switch off. You just focus on what you're doing and it's very relaxing.(我发现很难一直不去想工作.....攀岩墙是我唯一不需要刻意关掉工作思路的地方。你只需要专注于你正在做的事情，这非常放松。)”可知，Paul Lennon 喜欢攀岩是因为它能帮助他远离工作，放松自己。故选 C。

【27 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第四段Although I'm short and look relatively weak compared with others, I've got a leg-up in other ways.(虽然我个子矮，看起来比别人相对弱一些，但我在其他方面有优势。)”和“I can do it by stretching out one of my legs and balancing on a hold. My years of gymnastics when I was at school have really helped.(我可以通过伸出一条腿，在一个支点上保持平衡来做到这一点。我在学校多年的体操训练真的很有帮助。)”可知，Yasmine 认为她在攀岩中的优势是身体灵活性。故选 A。

C

It's true that there's something pleasant and trustworthy about a smile — but this can be misleading. Dig a little deeper and you will find that the smile is actually one of the biggest fakes going.

We all put on a smile now and again to comfort our fellow humans and avoid unnecessary conflict. We all suppose, however, that a genuine (真诚的) smile of true enjoyment is something

very different. In fact, it has been given a name: the Duchenne smile. This smile uses the muscles around the eyes to lift the cheeks, producing wrinkles around the eyes, and has long been held as an inimitable(不可仿效的) sign of true human emotion. Or at least it was until 2013, when researchers from Boston destroyed that saying.

In their study, one group of volunteers were asked to reproduce smiles shown in photographs, and another group to evaluate whether the first group's smiles were genuine. Some of the photographs showed mouth-only smiles, but others showed smiles using both mouth and eye-muscles. Two-thirds of individuals turned out to be able to fake a supposedly genuine smile, and they were also able to do this well in their everyday lives.

These findings indicate that even the supposedly genuine Duchenne smile can be convincingly simulated. So much for smiling being an inimitable sign of true human emotion. But why are some people so good at this kind of simulation? The answer isn't necessarily evil or harmful. In fact, more researches have demonstrated that you can actually smile yourself into a better mood. Fake or not, putting on a Duchenne smile may be just the medicine to fight against physical and mental difficulties.

The smile, then, can be a false friend. People smile — or not — for all kinds of reasons beyond simply how happy they are feeling. But, as the saying goes, if you can't beat them, join them. Next time you're having your photograph taken, don't say "cheese"; say "cheeks". Saying "cheeks" will not only shape your mouth nicely, but will also remind you to squeeze your cheeks upwards into a visually satisfying, genuine-looking Duchenne smile.

28. The Boston researchers' study proves that _____.

- A. smiles don't help with communication
- B. not all genuine-looking smiles show true enjoyment
- C. the Duchenne smile can't be replaced by other expressions
- D. the volunteers with true smiles won't get upset easily in daily life

29. What does the underlined word "simulated" in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Adjusted.
- B. Spread.
- C. Pretended.
- D. Tested.

30. What is the author's attitude toward false smiles?

- A. Reserved.
- B. Hesitant.
- C. Accepting.
- D. Negative.

【答案】28. B 29. C 30. C

高级中学名校试卷

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。本文主要探讨了微笑，尤其是杜兴式微笑的真实性与可模拟性，以及微笑在日常生活中的应用。

【28 题详 析】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“In fact, it has been given a name: the Duchenne smile. This smile uses the muscles around the eyes to lift the cheeks, producing wrinkles around the eyes, and has long been held as an inimitable sign of true human emotion. Or at least it was until 2013, when researchers from Boston destroyed that saying.(事实上，它有一个名字：杜兴式微笑。这种微笑使用眼睛周围的肌肉来抬起脸颊，在眼睛周围产生皱纹，长期以来一直被认为是人类真实情感的不可模仿的标志。或者至少直到 2013 年，波士顿的研究人员打破了这种说法。)”和第三段“Two-thirds of individuals turned out to be able to fake a supposedly genuine smile, and they were also able to do this well in their everyday lives.(三分之二的人能够假装出一个所谓的真诚的微笑，他们在日常生活中也能做得很好。)”可知，波士顿研究人员的研究表明，并非所有看起来真诚的微笑都表示真正的快乐，有些人可以假装出杜兴式微笑。故选 B。

【29 题详 析】

词句猜测题。根据第三段最后一句“Two-thirds of individuals turned out to be able to fake a supposedly genuine smile, and they were also able to do this well in their everyday lives.(结果显示，三分之二的人能够装出看似真诚的微笑，而且他们在日常生活中也能做得很好。)”可知，三分之二的人能够假装出一个所谓的真诚的微笑，即使是所谓的真诚的杜兴式微笑也可以被令人信服地假装，由此可推测出 simulated 在此处意为“假装”，即人们可以假装出杜兴式微笑；划线词“simulated”与 Pretended 意思一致。故选 C。

【30 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“People smile — or not — for all kinds of reasons beyond simply how happy they are feeling. But, as the saying goes, if you can’t beat them, join them.(人们微笑或不微笑有各种各样的原因，而不仅仅是因为他们感觉有多快乐。但是，俗话说，如果你不能打败他们，就加入他们吧。)”可知，作者认为假笑在某些情况下是可以接受的，甚至可以利用它来改善心情或应对某些情况，所以作者对假笑持接受的态度。故选 C。

D

It is one of the biggest questions in environmental protection: Should we be sharing our landscapes with nature by restoring small woodlands and adopting small-size eco-friendly farming? Or should we instead be sparing large areas of land for nature — by creating more national parks

and industrializing agriculture on existing farmland?

The argument between ‘sparing’ and ‘sharing’ began decades ago. Leading today’s argument for the sparers is the researcher Benjamin Phalan, who believes that by producing more food per unit of farm area, more land would be available for wildlife. He looked at the relationship between crop yields and the number of bird and tree species in the forests in Africa and Asia, and found that biodiversity did best where intensified cropping left space for unfarmed habitats. He concluded that “most species will have larger populations if food is produced on as small an area as possible, while sparing as large an area of nature as possible.”

Game over? Not so fast. A leading supporter of wildlife-friendly farming, Claire Kremen of the University of California Berkeley, has come out fighting. She says that Phalan’s findings “don’t assess the long-term consequences of isolating (孤立) species in protected areas.” Her research shows that “even very large protected areas will lose species if they remain isolated over time.” So in the long run, sparing won’t spare more land for nature conservation or feed the world for ever. To avoid mass extinction and ecosystem breakdown, we must integrate biodiversity protection into the landscape we use.

So, sparing or sharing? In fact, agricultural intensification won’t deliver more land for nature unless there are tough rules to protect land not yet farmed. In the 19th century, more efficient coal-powered engines did not reduce coal burning but massively increased it by kick-starting the industrial revolution. Following that example, the result of agricultural intensification will probably be more land to be farmed.

Nature does not recognize the boundaries of national parks. Whether migrating elephants in Kenya or monarch butterflies in North America, much nature exists in human-made agricultural landscapes. Recent research suggests that simply reserving land will remove all threats to very few species — only 3 percent in fact.

So the potential to share the land without giving up nature’s last wild places is much greater than once thought. Like what Kremen says, “We can spare 50 percent and share the rest.”

31. What will the sparers probably agree with?

- A. Relying on birds to get rid of pests.
- B. Protecting insects by organic farming.
- C. Erasing the boundaries of national parks.

D. Enlarging the size of naturally growing forests.

32. Why does the author mention the coal-powered engines in Paragraph 4?

A. To analyse the consequence of the industrial revolution.

B. To remind us of the possible risk of intensified cropping.

C. To present an example of failure in environmental protection.

D. To compare agricultural intensification with wildlife-friendly farming.

33. What is mainly talked about in the passage?

A. How to quiet the argument about eco-friendly farming.

B. How to balance environmental protection and agriculture.

C. How to tackle the challenge of preventing ecosystem breakdown.

D. How to reduce environmental damage caused by mixed agriculture.

【答案】31. D 32. B 33. B

【语篇解读】这是一篇议论文。本文主要讨论了关于环境保护和农业发展的两种策略：“保留”和“共享”，并探讨了如何在两者之间找到平衡。

【31 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第二段“Leading today’s argument for the sparsers is the researcher Beniamin Phalan, who believes that by producing more food per unit of farm area, more land would be available for wildlife.(如今，保留派的主要代表是研究人员 Beniamin Phalan，他认为，通过提高单位农田面积的食物产量，可以为野生动物腾出更多的土地。)”可知，保留派可能会同意扩大自然生长森林的面积，为野生动物提供更多的栖息地。故选 D。

【32 题详 析】

推理判断题。根据第四段中“In fact, agricultural intensification won’t deliver more land for nature unless there are tough rules to protect land not yet farmed. In the 19th century, more efficient coal-powered engines did not reduce coal burning but massively increased it by kick-starting the industrial revolution.(事实上，农业集约化不会为自然提供更多的土地，除非有严格的规定来保护尚未耕种的土地。19 世纪，更高效的煤动力发动机并没有减少煤炭燃烧，反而通过引发工业革命而大规模增加了煤炭燃烧。)”可知，作者提到煤动力发动机是为了提醒我们集约化耕作可能带来的风险，农业集约化在没有严格规则保护未开发的土地的情况下可能导致更大面积土地被开发和利用，即可能会像工业革命时期一样，导致对土地资源的过度开发和利用。故选 B。

【33 题详 析】

主旨大意题。根据第一段It is one of the biggest questions in environmental protection: Should we be sharing our landscapes with nature by restoring small woodlands and adopting small-size eco-friendly farming? Or should we instead be sparing large areas of land for nature — by creating more national parks and industrializing agriculture on existing farmland?(这是环境保护中最大的问题之一: 我们应该通过恢复小林地和采用小型环保农业来与自然共享我们的景观吗? 或者, 我们应该通过创建更多的国家公园和在现有农田上实现农业工业化, 为自然保留大片土地吗?)以及全文内容可知, 文章主要讨论了如何平衡环境保护和农业的问题。故选 B。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的五个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有一项为多余选项。

One of the major problems for scientists lies in communicating the value of research to the general public. 34 In order to communicate new scientific developments effectively, universities and research institutes now try to make press releases user-friendly. These press releases are targeted d to the general public, including information about risk as well as the limitations of a particular science study.

The development of blogs has helped in bringing science closer to the public. Science bloggers generally focus on areas of science that they are both passionate and knowledgeable about. 35 And it is this that perhaps most attracts members of the public. Ed's Popular Science, for instance, is filled d with the writer's passion and down-to-earth attitude towards science. His chatty, youthful style attracts a wide range of readers.

36 Early pioneers include Jacques Cousteau, whose beautifully filmed documentaries opened up the oceans to millions. This quickly realised the potential of TV to make science come alive for viewers. Other science documentary films, such as the BBC TV series Wonders of the Solar System, have eagerly followed suit. 37 For example, scientists are offered video services to create online presentations of their research.

Nevertheless, despite this progress, communication still remains one of science's biggest problems. Some scientists often underestimate the importance of the ability to understand and effectively use various forms of media. 38 Perhaps it is time that universities addressed this problem, and thought about adding communications training to the curriculum.

- A. Television has also boosted the image of science.
- B. This brings science into the field of popular culture.
- C. They often write about science in an accessible, lively manner.
- D. The power of visual media via the Internet has also been used.
- E. There is a tendency among scientists towards old-fashioned research approach.
- F. Consequently, public attention and support for their research may be missed out.
- G. Scientific organisations have come a long way in developing ways to make science more accessible to non-specialist groups.

【答案】 34. G 35. C 36. A 37. D 38. F

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了科学家向公众传达研究的价值所采用的方法和取得的进步。

【34 题详 析】

上文“One of the major problems for scientists lies in communicating the value of research to the general public. (科学家面临的主要问题之一是向公众传达研究的价值。)”和下文“*In order to communicate new scientific developments effectively, universities and research institutes now try to make press releases user-friendly. (为了有效地传播新的科学发展，大学和研究机构现在试图使新闻稿对用户友好。)*”说明科学家在向公众（即非专业群体）传达研究的价值方面已经取得了进步，选项“G.科学组织在发展使非专业群体更容易获得科学的方法方面已经取得了长足的进步。”承上启下，符合题意。故选 G 项。

【35 题详 析】

上文“The development of blogs has helped in bringing science closer to the public. Science bloggers generally focus on areas of science that they are both passionate and knowledgeable about. (博客的发展有助于拉近科学与公众的距离。科学博主通常关注他们既感兴趣又有知识的科学领域。)”说明科学博主想办法拉近科学与公众的距离，选项“C.他们经常用通俗易懂、生动活泼的方式写科学。”承接上文，说明他们的具体做法。故选 C 项。

【36 题详 析】

下文“*Early pioneers include Jacques Cousteau, whose beautifully filmed documentaries opened up the oceans to millions. This quickly realised the potential of TV to make science come alive for viewers. (早期的开拓者包括雅克·库斯托，他拍摄的精美纪录片为数百万人打开了海洋的大门。这很快意识到电视的潜力，使科学为观众生动起来。)*”说明电视使科学生动起来，选项

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“A.电视也提升了科学的形象。”引领下文，符合题意。故选 A 项。

【37 题详 析】

下文“For example, scientists are offered video services to create online presentations of their research. (例如，为科学家提供视频服务来创建他们研究的在线演示。)”举例说明互联网为科学家提供在线服务，选项“D.通过互联网的视觉媒体的力量也被利用了。”引领下文，说明互联网也被利用起来。故选 D 项。

【38 题详 析】

上文“Some scientists often underestimate the importance of the ability to understand and effectively use various forms of media. (一些科学家常常低估了理解和有效使用各种形式媒体的能力的重要性。)”说明一些科学家不能有效使用各种形式媒体，选项“F.因此，公众对他们的研究的关注和支持可能会被错过。”和上文之间是因果关系，这样就造成公众对研究的关注和支持的错过。故选 F 项。

第三部分 书面表达(共两节，32 分)

第一节(共 4 小题;第 39、40 题各 2 分，第 41 题 3 分，第 42 题 5 分，共 12 分)

阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。

The growth mindset is a belief system that promotes the idea that abilities and intelligence can be developed with time, effort, and devotion. These are all aspects of yourself that can grow and improve over time.

According to a research, the concept of a “growth mindset” is a shift from the traditional “fixed mindset.” Individuals with a fixed mindset believe their abilities are unchangeable. This can bring about self-created barriers and limit personal growth. In contrast, people with a growth mindset welcome challenges, and believe that their potential is unlimited. They understand that intelligence and skill can be developed.

Developing a growth mindset is crucial because it builds toughness, promotes learning, and fuels success. It encourages you to view challenges as opportunities, improving adaptability and problem-solving skills. Having a growth mindset can transform the way you approach challenges and setbacks, leading to higher levels of achievement and satisfaction.

An important step on developing a growth mindset is to welcome challenges into your life. See each challenge as a puzzle to solve, or a game to win. It’s about shifting from “I can’t do this” to “I can’t do this, yet.” Remember, growth mindset comes from stretching your abilities, stepping out

of your comfort zone, and daring to do what you once thought impossible.

The next step? Redefine failure. People with a growth mindset view failure as a learning experience — a stepping stone on their path to success. So, the next time you fail, analyze what went wrong, learn from it, and use that knowledge to do better next time.

Even when progress seems slow, your effort isn't wasted; it's building the strength you need to achieve your goals. Realizing the value of hard work and celebrating these efforts will strengthen the belief that abilities can be expanded with time and commitment.

39. What is the growth mindset?

40. What is the disadvantage of “fixed mindset”?

41. What is mainly talked about in Paragraph 3? (About 10 words)

42. Speaking of language learning, how will you develop your growth mindset? (About 40 words)

【答案】39. It is a belief system that promotes the idea that abilities and intelligence can be developed with time, effort, and devotion.

40. It can bring about self-created barriers and limit personal growth.

41. The benefits that having a growth mindset brings./ The importance of having a growth mindset.

42. We should welcome challenges and believe that our potential is infinite. We should view challenges as opportunities and enhance our adaptability and problem-solving skills. We are not afraid of setbacks and failures, thus achieving higher levels of achievement and satisfaction.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了成长型思维的优势以及怎样培养成长型心态。

【39 题详析】

考查细节理解。根据第一段“The growth mindset is a belief system that promotes the idea that abilities and intelligence can be developed with time, effort, and devotion. These are all aspects of yourself that can grow and improve over time.(成长型思维是一种信仰体系，它提倡能力和智力可以通过时间、努力和投入来发展。随着时间的推移，这些都是你可以成长和高的方面。)”可知，成长型思维是一种信仰体系，提倡能力和智力可以通过时间、努力和奉献来发展。故答案为 It is a belief system that promotes the idea that abilities and intelligence can be

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