





【解析】

【原文】 W: Hello. What have you been up to?

M: Well, I've started going to evening classes three times a week.

W: Evening classes? How can you manage? You already have to work overtime.

M: Well, you know I don't like my job, and I've been looking for another one, but everyone wants the Higher Diploma...so I decided to get a Higher Accounting Diploma.

W: Well, good for you!

M: Actually, I quite enjoy it. The other people in the course are really friendly, and the teachers are excellent. The most important thing is that I really feel I'm benefiting.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. What is the man's problem?

A. He has a temperature.

B. He is struggling to save energy.

C. He is too cold to do his work.

9. Where are the speakers likely to be?

A. In an office.

B. In the woman's house.

C. In a school.

10. What does the woman suggest?

A. Focusing on typing the report.

B. Taking better care of their health.

C. Discussing the issue with the boss.

【答案】 8. C    9. A    10. C

【解析】

【原文】 M: Can we do something about the temperature in here? I have so many emails to deal with today, but my hands are so cold that I can hardly type my report!

W: I know. I've been struggling too. But the heat probably won't be turned on until the end of the month.

M: Why not?

W: It's a part of the company's energy-saving plan.

M: Well, I can understand that. But how are we supposed to work in these conditions?

W: I guess we always have the choice to work from home.

M: True. But before my youngest daughter starts school, it's just too difficult for me to do that. I wouldn't be able

to focus.

W: Then I think we should talk to the boss about what can be done, otherwise people might start getting ill.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

11. On which day did the boy finish his project?

A. November 12th.                      B. November 15th.                      C. December 17th.

12. Which paper will the boy probably write tonight?

A. *The Wonders of Liquids*.              B. *Brown Bear Populations*.              C. *The War of 1812*.

13. What is the main topic of the conversation?

A. Time management.                      B. The choice of subjects.                      C. Designing some projects.

【答案】 11. B    12. C    13. A

【解析】

【原文】 M: I can't wait to present my biology project. I just finished it last night.

W: How did you finish it in three days? We just got the assignment on the 12th of November. I've barely had time to pick a topic. Everything I think of is about chemistry, not biology. I'm worried about it though it's not even due until December 17th.

M: Well, I may have ignored my other projects to get it done. I was just so excited. Now I have to catch up on my other subjects' work, though. I will be spending all night writing my history paper tonight.

W: You shouldn't put so much pressure on yourself. I think that spreading out papers and projects helps reduce anxiety and pressure. That's why the teachers gave us this notice.

M: Like I said, I was just excited about my project. Biology is my favorite subject after all. But you are right. I need to set up a calendar and give myself a schedule to follow.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

14. How long did Roger Federer's professional career last?

A. 14 years.                      B. 17 years.                      C. 24 years.

15. What happened to Federer at the 2017 Australian Open?

A. He got a sudden knee injury.

B. He had a hard-fought victory.

C. He faced a series of losses.

16. Which of the following words best describes Federer?



forward roll that disaster struck. Somehow, I twisted my neck in an extremely painful way. I screamed loudly and the teachers were very concerned. An ambulance was called and I was taken to hospital. The doctors fitted me with a collar and I was told to avoid exercise and stay away from school for eight weeks. At first, I was very bored. Having to keep still all day was no fun. So I started to read. I looked at books on the shelf at home. I wasn't interested in love stories — I avoided those — but crime and adventure did appeal to me. During those eight weeks I developed a lifelong love of reading. When my collar was removed, the doctors told me not to exercise for another four weeks. Instead of being disappointed, I was happy to devote more time to my new love — reading.

**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**

**Living on Earth: Forests, Corals, Consciousness, and the Making of the World**



Peter Godfrey-Smith

★★★★☆ 3.73<sup>59</sup> ratings · 20 reviews

**The bestselling author of *Other Minds* shows how we and our ancestors have reinvented our planet.**

If the history of the Earth were compressed (压缩) down to a year, our species would arise in the last thirty minutes or so of the final hour. But life itself has existed on Earth for something like 3.7 billion years. What have these organisms — bacteria, animals, plants and the rest — done in all this time? In *Living on Earth*, Professor Peter Godfrey-Smith tells the long story of living action, and its impact. Ranging from the seas to the forests, and from animate matter's first appearance to its future extinction, he offers a novel picture of the course of life on Earth and how we might meet the challenges of our time.

**Ratings & Reviews**

 <p><b>Troy Tradup</b> 4 books 34 followers</p>	<p>★★☆☆☆</p> <p>Feels like two very different books awkwardly combined. I liked the first part as much as the author's previous <i>Other Minds and Metazoa</i>; felt the second part was a mess. 2 stars.</p>
	<p>★★★★☆</p> <p>The book is very informative, even eye-opening at times. However, for some reason the author's style is not to my liking.</p>



【21 题详解】

推理判断题。由标题“**Forests, Corals, Consciousness, and the Making of the World**(森林、珊瑚、意识和世界的形成)”以及文章第一段“Ranging from the seas to the forests, and from animate matter’s first appearance to its future extinction, he offers a novel picture of the course of life on Earth and how we might meet the challenges of our time.(从海洋到森林,从生物物质的首次出现到未来的灭绝,他为地球上的生命历程以及我们如何应对时代的挑战提供了一幅新颖的画面)”可知,本书属于科学与自然范畴。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。通过 Elentarri 的话“This book does not provide anything novel or original.(这本书没有提供任何新颖或原创的东西)”可知,Elentarri 认为本书缺少新观点。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文可知,全文包括该出版物的内容简介以及四位读者的打分和评价,所以本文目的是简单介绍一本书和读者的反馈。故选 D。

**B**

Stefan Holm was told he was too short to be a high jumper, but he won an Olympic gold medal after 15 years of persistence and hard work. Nadia Comaneci, however, had a very different path. From a young age, she displayed an extraordinary natural talent for gymnastics, performing routines with precision and grace that seemed effortless. Her talent carried her to Olympic fame, where she became the first gymnast in history to score a perfect 10.

Listen to Olympians talk, and you’ll mostly hear tales that echo the first story — tales of iron discipline, of overcoming initial setbacks. Here is Usain Bolt, on the secret of his victory: “Easy is not an option. No days off. Never quit.”

But the Olympics also reveal that talent matters too. Bolt is said to have been born with the ideal traits (特性) for a runner. Eero Mäntyranta, who won seven Olympic medals in cross-country skiing, had a genetic mutation (突变) that gave him extra red blood cells. Hard work is important, sure, but not everyone can work their way to the top.

Coaches and sports psychologists often translate gold medal glory into “life lessons” for the masses, promoting the idea that they can dream a life into being. But it is also, I think, a rather unhealthy principle on which to found a society.

For one thing, it leads us directly to a depressing hothouse culture. If hard work and achievement are joined by a straight line, why ever pause for a rest? You think of today’s exam-burdened schoolchildren, their leisure hours packed with improving activities, who increasingly complain of mental health issues.



For another, the idea rules out the chance a champion could emerge a little later in life, from a group that wasn't obsessively coached from birth by resource-rich parents. This, too, is a lesson of the Olympics. Talent matters, and it can come from anywhere.

24. Who achieved greatness through effort rather than a natural talent?

- A. Stefan Holm.                      B. Nadia Comaneci.                      C. Usain Bolt.                      D. Eero Mäntyranta.

25. What's a problem with the idea that people can dream a life into being?

- A. It causes cultural conflicts.                      B. It creates unnecessary pressure.  
C. It overemphasizes the function of talent.                      D. It ignores the importance of early training.

26. How does the author interpret the road to becoming a champion?

- A. It is never too late to pursue dreams.  
B. People with talent are meant to succeed.  
C. Success favors those who can handle stress.  
D. Athletes without rich resources will suffer defeat.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Effort Has a Role in Success.                      B. Don't Put Your Faith in Talent.  
C. Practice Doesn't Always Make Perfect.                      D. Willpower Speaks Louder Than Hard Work.

【答案】 24. A    25. B    26. A    27. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。文章从奥运会选手的案例出发，讨论了努力与天赋在成功路上扮演的角色。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段第一句“Stefan Holm was told he was too short to be a high jumper, but he won an Olympic gold medal after 15 years of persistence and hard work.(Stefan Holm 被告知，他个子太矮，无法成为跳高运动员，但经过 15 年的坚持和努力，他赢得了一枚奥运会金牌)”第一段第二、三句“Nadia Comaneci, however, had a very different path. From a young age, she displayed an extraordinary natural talent for gymnastics(然而，Nadia Comaneci 的道路却截然不同。从很小的时候起，她就表现出非凡的体操天赋)”及第三段前三句“*But the Olympics also reveal that talent matters too. Bolt is said to have been born with the ideal traits (特性) for a runner. Eero Mäntyranta, who won seven Olympic medals in cross-country skiing, had a genetic mutation (突变) that gave him extra red blood cells.(但奥运会也表明，天赋也很重要。据说博尔特天生就具有跑步者的理想特质。Eero Mäntyranta 在越野滑雪比赛中获得了七枚奥运奖牌，他有一种基因突变，使他获得了额外的红细胞。)*”可知，通过对比前三段中四个运动员的案例得出，Stefan Holm 最能体现努力在成功路上的重要性。故选 A。

### 【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段 “For one thing, it leads us directly to a depressing hothouse culture. If hard work and achievement are joined by a straight line, why ever pause for a rest? You think of today’s exam-burdened schoolchildren, their leisure hours packed with improving activities, who increasingly complain of mental health issues.(首先, 它直接将我们引向了一种令人沮丧的温室文化。既然努力和成就之间存在线性联系, 为什么还要停下来休息呢? 你想想如今考试负担沉重的学生们, 他们的闲暇时间充满了各种培训活动, 他们越来越多地抱怨心理健康问题)” 可知, 抱有 “只要投入时间, 任何人都能成功” 这样的执念, 会给普罗大众带来不必要的压力。故选 B。

### 【26 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第六段 “For another, the idea rules out the chance a champion could emerge a little later in life, from a group that wasn’t obsessively coached from birth by resource-rich parents. This, too, is a lesson of the Olympics. Talent matters, and it can come from anywhere.(另一方面, 这个想法忽略了这样一种情况: 在父母资源有限且从小没有接受过密集训练的孩子中, 有人也可能在之后的人生中获得冠军。这也是奥运会给我们的启示。天赋很重要, 它可以来自任何地方)” 可知, 作者在这里继续反驳 “努力神话”, 强调天赋的普遍性和不可预测性, 认为即便没有在年轻时崭露头角, 大器晚成也是有可能的, 与 A 选项 “追逐梦想什么时候都不会晚” 表述的意思相符。故选 A。

### 【27 题详解】

主旨大意题。总览全文, 文章在前半部分通过多位奥运冠军的实例指出天赋的重要性, 而在第四段 “Coaches and sports psychologists often translate gold medal glory into “life lessons” for the masses, promoting the idea that they can dream a life into being. But it is also, I think, a rather unhealthy principle on which to found a society.(教练和运动心理学家往往将金牌带来的荣耀变现, 向公众兜售 “人生经验”, 宣传 “只要努力就能实现梦想” 这一理念。但我认为, 将其作为一种社会的基本原则其实颇为有害)” 的观点后, 进一步在文章后半部分表达了不赞同将努力与成功直接连线, 认为这会带来过早培训等社会问题。整体上是在反驳 “只要努力就能成功” 这样根深蒂固的理念, C 选项 “熟未必能生巧” 符合主题思想, 适合作为标题。故选 C。

## C

Among the members of my social network, a handful bring out mixed emotions — both eagerness and fear. Interactions with them feel like a conversational game of Russian roulette (轮盘赌). In the right mood, these individuals can deliver a fun-filled evening, but if I catch them at the wrong moment, they can wipe out all my positive energy. There is simply no knowing what is to come. If this sounds familiar, then you too have frenemies.

Julianne Holt-Lunstad and her colleagues at Brigham Young University have designed a scale that identifies

four categories of relationships. You can try it for yourself. Pick a couple of people within your social network and answer the following two questions on a scale of one (not at all) to six (very much). When you are feeling in need of advice, understanding or a favor, how helpful is your connection? Likewise, how upsetting is your connection?

People who score one on both questions are your indifferent relationships — a neighbor, perhaps, with neither good nor bad qualities. Those who score highly on the first question, while getting the lowest possible rating on the second, are your supportive and loyal social ties. Those with the lowest score on the first question and high marks on the second are aversive relationships. Finally, anyone with a score of two or more on both scales is considered an ambivalent connection — your frenemies. They may be incredibly generous when you have a problem yet can also strike back with a bitter put-down when they feel envious or threatened.

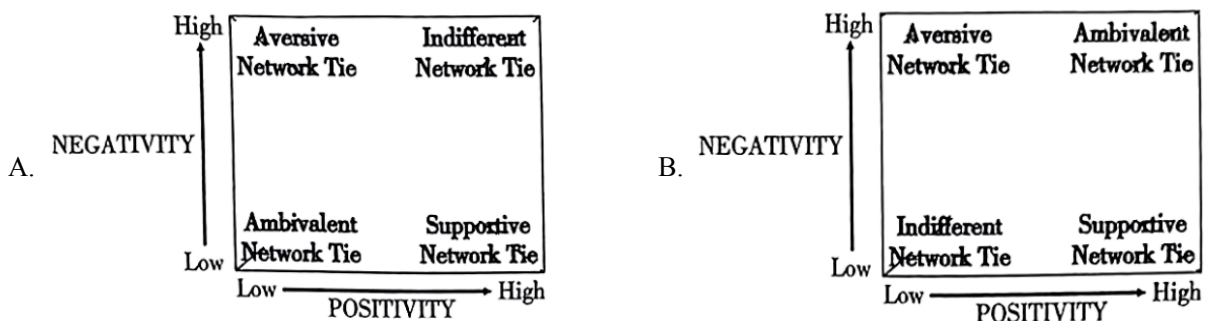
Research suggests that ambivalent, love-hate relationships are often more stressful than consistently negative ones, damaging mental and physical health. Cutting off contact may not always be possible, especially if the person is a boss or family member. So, what can be done?

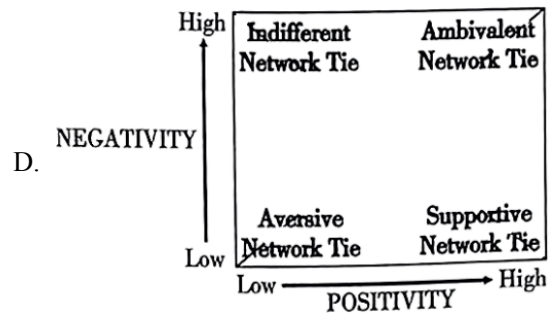
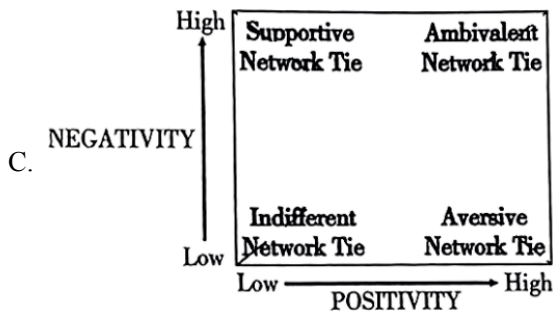
Simply being aware of the ambivalent nature of a relationship might offer some protection. Personally, I use this insight to prepare myself emotionally, focus on the positives, and limit interactions when needed. It also leads me to reflect on my own actions — am I ever the frenemy? I am resolved to be a little more mindful of my interactions with all my ties.

28. Why does the author compare interactions with certain people to Russian roulette?

- A. To suggest ways to handle these interactions.
- B. To show how these people compete for attention.
- C. To introduce a social game these people like to play.
- D. To stress how unpredictable these interactions can be.

29. Which figure best illustrates the different types of relationships in our social network?





30. What does the author suggest readers do?

- A. Avoid interacting with frenemies.
- B. Caution against acting like a frenemy.
- C. Encourage frenemies to act more positively.
- D. Balance frenemies with supportive friendships.

31. What is the central message the author intends to convey through this text?

- A. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- B. Only true friends are worth keeping.
- C. A healthy friendship needs give-and-take.
- D. Love-hate relationships are surprisingly bad.

【答案】 28. D    29. B    30. B    31. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章大讲述了作者对社交网络中一些关系复杂的个体感到既期待又害怕，就像玩俄罗斯轮盘赌一样。然后介绍了一项由 Brigham Young University 的研究，该研究设计了一个量表来识别四种不同类型的人际关系：冷漠关系、支持忠诚关系、厌恶关系和矛盾关系（即 frenemies）。最后，作者分享了自己如何处理这些矛盾关系的经验，包括意识到关系的复杂性，做好情感准备，专注于积极面，并在需要时限制互动。同时，作者也反思自己是否曾经是别人的 frenemies，并决心更加注意自己的社交行为。

【28 题详解】

推理判断题。文章第一段 “Interactions with them feel like a conversational game of Russian roulette (轮盘赌). In the right mood, these individuals can deliver a fun-filled evening, but if I catch them at the wrong moment, they can wipe out all my positive energy. There is simply no knowing what is to come(与他们的互动感觉就像一场对话式的俄罗斯轮盘赌。在心情好的时候，这些人能带来一个充满乐趣的夜晚，但如果在不合适的时候遇到他们，他们会耗尽我所有的正能量。根本不知道接下来会发生什么)” 可知与他们的互动感觉就像一场对话式的俄罗斯轮盘赌，可推理出这里将与某些人的互动比作俄罗斯轮盘赌，重点在于强调这种互动的不可预测性，就像轮盘赌的结果难以预知一样，可能好也可能坏。故选 D 项。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段 “People who score one on both questions are your indifferent relationships(

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