2023 全国甲卷高考真题

英　　语

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号填写在本试卷上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。涂写在本试卷上无效。

3. 作答非选择题时，将答案书写在答题卡上，书写在本试卷上无效。

4．考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 1.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.　　B. £9.18.　　C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the book store.　　B. In the register office.　　C. In the dorm building.

2. What is the weather like now?

A. Sunny.　　B. Cloudy.　　C. Rainy.

3. What does the man want to do on the weekend?

A. Do some gardening.　　B. Have a barbecue.　　C. Go fishing.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A new office.　　B. A change of their jobs.　　C. A former colleague.

5. What do we know about Andrew?

A. He’s optimistic.　　B. He’s active.　　C. He’s shy.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟;听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间，每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答以下小题。

6. Which of the following does the woman dislike?

A. The bedroom. B. The sitting room. C. The kitchen.

7. What does the woman suggest they do next?

A. Go to another agency. B. See some other flats. C. Visit the neighbours.

听下面一段对话，回答以下小题。

8. What is the man doing?

A. He’s making a phone call.

B. He’s chairing a meeting.

C. He’s hosting a program.

9. What makes Mrs. Johnson worried about her daughter in Africa?

A. Lack of medical support.

B. Inconvenience of communication.

C. Poor transportation system.

听下面一段对话，回答以下小题。

10. What position does the man apply for?

A. A salesperson. B. An engineer. C. An accountant.

11. Which aspect of the company appeals to the man?

A. The company culture. B. The free accommodations. C. The competitive pay.

12. What is difficult for the man to deal with?

A. Interpersonal relationships. B. Quality-quantity balance. C. Unplanned happenings.

听下面一段对话，回答以下小题。

13. How does Robert sound when speaking of his being a writer?

A. Hopeful. B. Grateful. C. Doubtful.

14. What was Robert like before he was 9 years old?

A. He had wild imagination. B. He enjoyed sports. C. He loved science.

15. What did Robert’s father do?

A. A teacher. B. A coach. C. A librarian.

16. What helped Robert become a writer?

A. Writing daily. B. Listening to stories. C. Reading extensively.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题

17. Where was Open Tchaikovsky Competition held in 1986?

A. In Moscow. B. In Chelyabinsk. C. In Berlin.

18. What does Maxim say about the competition he attended at 10?

A. It inspired many young musicians.

B. It was the music event of his dreams.

C. It was a life-changing experience.

19. Which kind of music are the young players required to play?

A. Rock music. B. Pop music. C. Classical music.

20. What does Maxim value most in young players' performance?

A. Expressiveness. B. Smoothness. C. Completeness.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题:每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Where to Eat in Bangkok

Bangkok is a highly desirable destination for food lovers. It has a seemingly bottomless well of dining options. Here are some suggestions on where to start your Bangkok eating adventure.

Nahm

Offering Thai fine dining. Nahm provides the best of Bangkok culinary (烹饪的) experiences. It's the only Thai restaurant that ranks among the top 10 of the world's 50 best restaurants list. Head Chef David Thompson, who received a Michelin star for his London-based Thai restaurant of the same name, opened this branch in the Metropolitan Hotel in 2010.

Issaya Siamese Club

Issaya Siamese Club is internationally known Thai chef Ian Kittichai's first flagship Bangkok restaurant. The menu in this beautiful colonial house includes traditional Thai cuisine combined with modern cooking methods.

Bo.lan

Bo.lan has been making waves in Bangkok's culinary scene since it opened in 2009. Serving hard-to-find Thai dishes in an elegant atmosphere, the restaurant is true to Thai cuisine's roots, yet still manages to add a special twist. This place is good for a candle-lit dinner or a work meeting with colleagues who appreciate fine food. For those extremely hungry, there's a large set menu.

Gaggan

Earning first place on the latest "Asia's 50 best restaurants" list, progressive Indian restaurant Gaggan is one of the most exciting venues (场所) to arrive in Bangkok in recent years. The best table in this two-story colonial Thai home offers a window right into the kitchen, where you can see chef Gaggan and his staff in action. Culinary theater at its best.

21. What do Nahm and Issaya Siamese Club have in common?

A. They adopt modern cooking methods. B. They have branches in London.

C. They have top-class chefs. D. They are based in hotels.

22. Which restaurant offers a large set menu?

A. Gaggan. B. Bo. lan. C. Issaya Siamese Club. D. Nahm.

23. What is special about Gaggan?

A. It hires staff from India. B. It puts on a play every day.

C. It serves hard-to-find local dishes. D. It shows the cooking process to guests.

B

Terri Bolton is a dab hand when it comes to DIY (do-it-yourself). Skilled at putting up shelves and piecing together furniture, she never pays someone else to do a job she can do herself.

She credits these skills to her late grandfather and builder Derek Lloyd. From the age of six, Terri, now 26, accompanied Derek to work during her school holidays. A day's work was rewarded with £5 in pocket money. She says: "I'm sure I wasn't much of a help to start with, painting the rooms and putting down the flooring throughout the house. It took weeks and it was backbreaking work, but I know he was proud of my skills."

Terri, who now rents a house with friends in Wandsworth, South West London, says DIY also saves her from losing any deposit when a tenancy (租期) comes to an end. She adds: "I've moved house many times and I always like to personalise my room and put up pictures, so, it's been useful to know how to cover up holes and repaint a room to avoid any charges when I've moved out."

With millions of people likely to take on DIY projects over that coming weeks, new research shows that more than half of people are planning to make the most of the long, warm summer days to get jobs done. The average spend per project will be around £823. Two thirds of people aim to improve their comfort while at home. Two fifth wish to increase the value of their house. Though DIY has traditionally been seen as male hobby, the research shows it is women now leading the charge.

24. Which is closest in meaning to "a dab hand" in paragraph 1?

A. An artist. B. A winner. C. A specialist. D. A pioneer.

25. Why did Terri's grandfather give her £5 a day?

A. For a birthday gift. B. As a treat for her work.

C. To support her DIY projects. D. To encourage her to take up a hobby.

26. How did Terri avoid losing the deposit on the house she rented?

A. By making it look like before. B. By furnishing it herself.

C. By splitting the rent with a roommate. D. By cancelling the rental agreement.

27. What trend in DIY does the research show?

A. It is becoming more costly. B. It is getting more time-consuming.

C. It is turning into a seasonal industry. D. It is gaining popularity among females.

C

I was about 13 when an uncle gave me a copy of Jostein Gaarder's *Sophie's World*. It was full of ideas that were new to me, so I spent the summer with my head in and out of that book. It spoke to me and brought me into a world of philosophy (哲学).

That love for philosophy lasted until I got to college. Nothing kills the love for philosophy faster than people who think they understand Foucault, Baudrillard, or Confucius better than you — and then try to explain them.

Eric Weiner's *The Socrates Express: In Search of Life Lessons from Dead Philosophers* reawakened my love for philosophy. It is not an explanation, but an invitation to think and experience philosophy.

Weiner starts each chapter with a scene on a train ride between cities and then frames each philosopher's work in the context (背景) of one thing they can help us do better. The end result is a read in which we learn to wonder like Socrates, see like Thoreau, listen like Schopenhauer, and have no regrets like Nietzsche. This, more than a book about understanding philosophy, is a book about learning to use philosophy to improve a life.

He makes philosophical thought an appealing exercise that improves the quality of our experiences, and he does so with plenty of humor. Weiner enters into conversation with some of the most important philosophers in history, and he becomes part of that crowd in the process by decoding (解读) their messages and adding his own

interpretation.

The Socrates Express is a fun, sharp book that draws readers in with its apparent simplicity and gradually pulls them in deeper thoughts on desire, loneliness, and aging. The invitation is clear: Weiner wants you to pick up a coffee or tea and sit down with this book. I encourage you to take his offer. It's worth your time, even if time is something we don't have a lot of.

28. Who opened the door to philosophy for the author?

A. Foucault.　　B. Eric Weiner.

C. Jostein Gaarder.　　D. A college teacher.

29. Why does the author list great philosophers in paragraph 4?

A. To compare Weiner with them.

B. To give examples of great works.

C. To praise their writing skills.

D. To help readers understand Weiner's book.

30. What does the author like about *The Socrates Express*?

A. Its views on history are well-presented.

B. Its ideas can be applied to daily life.

C. It includes comments from readers.

D. It leaves an open ending.

31. What does the author think of Weiner's book?

A. Objective and plain.

B. Daring and ambitious.

C. Serious and hard to follow.

D. Humorous and straightforward.

D

Grizzly bears, which may grow to about 2.5 m long and weigh over 400 kg, occupy a conflicted corner of the American psyche — we revere (敬畏) them even as they give us frightening dreams. Ask the tourists from around the world that flood into Yellowstone National Park what they most hope to see, and their answer is often the same: a grizzly bear.

"Grizzly bears are re-occupying large areas of their former range," says bear biologist Chris Servheen. As grizzly bears expand their range into places where they haven't been seen in a century or more, they're increasingly being sighted by humans.

The western half of the US was full of grizzlies when Europeans came, with a rough number of 50,000 or more living alongside Native Americans. By the early 1970s, after centuries of cruel and continuous hunting by settlers, 600 to 800 grizzlies remained on a mere 2 percent of their former range in the Northern Rockies. In 1975, grizzlies were listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Today, there are about 2,000 or more grizzly bears in the US. Their recovery has been so successful that the US Fish and Wildlife Service has twice attempted to delist grizzlies, which would loosen legal protections and allow them to be hunted. Both efforts were overturned due to lawsuits from conservation groups. For now, grizzlies remain listed.

Obviously, if precautions (预防) aren't taken, grizzlies can become troublesome, sometimes killing farm animals or walking through yards in search of food. If people remove food and attractants from their yards and campsites, grizzlies will typically pass by without trouble. Putting electric fencing around chicken houses and other farm animal quarters is also highly effective at getting grizzlies away. "Our hope is to have a clean, attractant-free place where bears can pass through without learning bad habits," says James Jonkel, longtime biologist who manages bears in and around Missoula.

32. How do Americans look at grizzlies?

A. They cause mixed feelings in people.

B. They should be kept in national parks.

C. They are of high scientific value.

D. They are a symbol of American culture.

33. What has helped the increase of the grizzly population?

A. The European settlers' behavior.

B. The expansion of bears' range.

C. The protection by law since 1975.

D. The support of Native Americans.

34. What has stopped the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service from delisting grizzlies?

A. The opposition of conservation groups.

B. The successful comeback of grizzlies.

C. The voice of the biologists.

D. The local farmers' advocates.

35. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Food should be provided for grizzlies.

B. People can live in harmony with grizzlies.

C. A special path should be built for grizzlies.

D. Technology can be introduced to protect grizzlies.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

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

Tricks To Becoming A Patient Person

Here's a riddle: What do traffic jams, long lines and waiting for a vacation to start all have in common? There is one answer. ___36___.

In the Digital Age, we're used to having what we need immediately and right at our fingertips. However, research suggests that if we practiced patience, we'd be a whole lot better off. Here are several tricks.

●Practice gratitude (感激)

Thankfulness has a lot of benefits: Research shows it makes us happier, less stressed and even more optimistic. ___37___. "Showing thankfulness can foster self-control," said Ye Li, researcher at the University of California.

● Make yourself wait

Instant gratification (满足) may seem like the most "feel good" option at the time, but psychology research suggests waiting for things actually makes us happier in the long run. And the only way for us to get into the habit

of waiting is to practice. ___38___. Put off watching your favorite show until the weekend or wait 10 extra minutes before going for that cake. You'll soon find that the more patience you practice, the more you start to apply it to other, more annoying situations.

● ___39___.

So many of us have the belief that being comfortable is the only state we will tolerate, and when we experience something outside of our comfort zone, we get impatient about the circumstances. You should learn to say to yourself, "___40___." You'll then gradually become more patient.

A. Find your causes

B. Start with small tasks

C. Accept the uncomfortable

D. All this adds up to a state of hurry

E. It can also help us practice more patience

F. This is merely uncomfortable, not intolerable

G. They're all situations where we could use a little extra patience

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Many years ago, I bought a house in the Garfagnana, where we still go every summer. The first time we ___41___ there, we heard the chug chug-chug of a motorbike ___42___ its way down the hill toward us. It was ___43___ called Mario, coming to ___44___ us a box containing some tomatoes and a bottle of wine. It was a very nice ___45___ for him to make. But when we looked at the tomatoes, we were ___46___ because they were so misshapen: not at all like the nice, round, ___47___ things you get in a supermarket. And the wine was cloudy, in a funny old bottle with no label (标签) on it. These can't be any ___48___, we thought. But we were ___49___ his kindness, so we ___50___ them.

What we discovered is that it's ___51___ to judge what you eat only by its ___52___. Those tomatoes had ___53___ that reminded me of the ones my uncle used to grow when I was a child. Nowadays supermarket tomatoes ___54___ perfect but taste of water. Nobody's going to have a ___55___ memory of those. It's a surprise they haven't managed to grow square ones so that they can ___56___ them easily. Mario's wine may have been cloudy and come out of an old bottle, but it was ___57___.

It's good to eat things at the correct time, when they're ___58___, and as close as possible to where they were ___59___. What Mario had ___60___ us was the taste of the Garfagnana.

41. A. waited	B. met	C. camped	D. stayed
42. A. making	B. searching	C. squeezing	D. feeling
43. A. customer	B. neighbor	C. relative	D. passenger
44. A. lend	B. send	C. bring	D. show
45. A. choice	B. comment	C. promise	D. gesture
46. A. worried	B. moved	C. thrilled	D. bored
47. A. simple	B. real	C. shiny	D. fun

48. A. more	B. good	C. new	D. easy
49. A. sympathetic to	B. thankful for	C. cautious about	D. interested in
50. A. tried	B. sold	C. returned	D. mixed
51. A. unnecessary	B. uncertain	C. unwise	D. unusual
52. A. appearance	B. quality	C. origin	D. price
53. A. size	B. shape	C. color	D. taste
54. A. smell	B. look	C. become	D. work
55. A. happy	B. vivid	C. short	D. vague
56. A. clean	B. check	C. count	D. pack
57. A. perfect	B. useful	C. convenient	D. familiar
58. A. on view	B. on sale	C. in season	D. in need
59. A. finished	B. stored	C. found	D. grown
60. A. cooked	B. given	C. bought	D. told

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。

For thousands of years, people have told fables (寓言) ___61___ (teach) a lesson or to pass on wisdom. Fables were part of the oral tradition of many early cultures, and the well-known Aesop's fables date to the ___62___ (six) century, B. C. Yet, the form of the fable still has values today, ___63___ Rachel Carson says in "A Fable for Tomorrow."

Carson uses a simple, direct style common to fable. In fact, her style and tone (口吻) are seemingly directed at children. "There was once a town in the heart of America, ___64___ all life seemed to enjoy peaceful existence with its surroundings," her fable begins, ___65___ (borrow) some familiar words from many age-old fables. Behind the simple style, however, is a serious message ___66___ (intend) for everyone.

___67___ (difference) from traditional fables, Carson's story ends with an accusation instead of a moral. She warns of the environmental dangers facing society, and she teaches that people must take responsibility ___68___ saving their environment.

The themes of traditional fables often deal with simple truths about everyday life. However, Carson's theme is a more weighty ___69___ (warn) about environmental destruction. Carson proves that a simple literal form that has been passed down through the ages can still _____70_____ (employ) today to draw attention to important truths.

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

71. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修以你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I used to afraid of insects, but last Friday's biology class make a big change in me. In that class, Miss Zhao, our biology teacher, showed we insects on stamps. The bees, butterfly and many other insects looked lovely and beautifully on the stamps. Miss Zhao told us the names of the insects or described their living habits. She even played some recordings of their singing, what was fun. Now, I've come to love those of small living things. In the evening, when I take the walk in the school garden, the singing of insects become more meaningful to me.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

72. 你们学校正举办主题为“用英文讲中国故事”的征文活动。请你以一位中国历史人物为题写一篇短文投稿，内容包括：

1.人物简介及事迹；

2. 意义或启示。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 题目已为你写好。

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

参考答案

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 1.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.　　B. £9.18.　　C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1.【答案】B

【原文】W: Could you please tell me how I can get to the student dorm building?

M: Sure. Turn left when you walk out of this register office, pass the bookstore and you'll see it.

2.【答案】A

【原文】M: We couldn't ask for a better day, could we, Barbara?

W: I know, Steve. There isn't a cloud in the sky. I love this time of year.

M: Me, too. The flowers are beautiful but calling for rain though.

3.【答案】C

【原文】M: We got any plans this weekend?

W: We might start with our vegetable garden, then the barbecue.

M: Sounds fun, but I still want to go fishing with George.

4.【答案】C

【原文】M: Lisa, I saw Jack this morning.

W: You mean the former designer of our company? What's he doing these days?

M: He said he's got a new job as an art reporter.

5.【答案】B

【原文】W: Do you often go to the student union, Andrew?

M: Pretty much. Once in a while I meet friends there and I spend a lot of time organizing activities in different clubs or associations.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

【答案】6. C　7. B

【原文】W: What do you think, Terry?

M: Well, it has one more bedroom than the last flat. And the sitting room is big.

W: But there is not enough cupboard space in the kitchen.

M: It's cheaper than the last one we saw. And it is in a good neighborhood.

W: Well, maybe we'll have to see if the agent has anything else to show us.

【答案】8. C　9. B

【原文】M: Thank you, Mrs. Johnson, for what you've shared with our listeners. Now, please tell us, do you sometimes feel worried about your daughter, now that she's grown up?

W: Oh, I worry about her like all parents do. After she graduated from medical school, she went to volunteer medical service in Africa.

M: Wow.

W: That's okay if communication was fine. But if there was no Internet or telephone connection, we could sometimes go two weeks without getting in touch with each other. That often worries me.

【答案】10. C　11. A　12. C

【原文】W: Now sell yourself in a minute please.

M: I graduated from university two years ago, and have since been working in an accounting company. Apart from the knowledge and skills related to my major, I'm really good with computers. I have a large amount of experience working with big data. I think I'm well qualified for the accountant position here.

W: Good! Why did you choose this company?

M: Peterson has been my dream company all along. You value progress and focus on the quality of work more than the quantity. The flexible working hours and working from home is also attractive.

W: Uh-huh. What do you think is your biggest weakness?

M: Well, when I work, I often concentrate so much on what I'm doing that I may have a hard time dealing with things that come up unexpectedly. That may be annoying to some people.

W: All right. Thank you very much.

【答案】13. B　14. B　15. A　16. C

【原文】W: So Robert, I guess you must be well into your third decade as a writer. How is life treating you?

M: Fourth decade as a writer. Hmm, let me get my calculator out. Well, I guess I have been writing novels since the 1980s. So you're right. But I have been writing all of my life. And to answer your question, life has been treating me excellently.

W: Can I ask you about your childhood? Were you a bookish child?

M: In a strange way, I was a non-reader until I turned 9. I used to play basketball in the schoolyards of Brooklyn. My father was a high school teacher of physics and chemistry. And he was a big reader. He would bring books back from

his high school library. One day I read the last chapter of a book, the title of which I've long since forgotten. I liked it so much that I started reading the remainder. Interestingly, I read the chapters backwards until I got to the beginning. I really loved the experience, and I soon became an eager reader. Then my father would bring piles of books home from the library. And I would read them all, and they were all fiction. I must add that I started reading the books from the start, as opposed to working backwards.

【答案】17. A　18. C　19. C　20. A

【原文】M: Hello, I'm Maxim Vengarov, and I'm very happy to share with you my connection with open Tchaikovsky Competition. It was June 1986 when I came to Moscow to participate in open Tchaikovsky Competition at the age of 10 from Chelyabinsk. This was actually the turning point of my life. Then I attended a world music festival in Berlin. And it was interesting to say that a kid made his breakthrough already at the age of 10. And that was me. Now as a judge of the competition, I can see clearly the huge challenges facing the musicians in the competition. Where else can you see young players playing within ten days—classical works and Russian traditional music before coming to the final stage? As a musician, it's important to give maximum attention and time to your own reflections of your own feelings. So, what I'm really looking for in the competition is to meet someone who can touch me musically. I want to see the seed, at least the seed of the great tree that can grow. I would go for this violinist. I would go for this musician.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题:每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

【答案】21. C　22. B　23. D

【导语】本文是应用文。介绍了一些关于从哪里开始你的曼谷美食之旅的建议。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据小标题 Nahm 下的段落中“Head Chef David Thompson, who received a Michelin star for his Loodon-based Thai restaurant of the same name, opened this branch in the Metropolitan Hotel in 2010. (主厨大卫·汤普森(David Thompson)在伦敦的同名泰国餐厅获得了米其林一星，他于 2010 年在大都会酒店开设了这家分店)”以及小标题 Issays Stamese Club 下的段落中“Issaya Siamese Club is intematoionally know Thai chef lan Kittichai's first flagship Bangkok restaurant. (Issaya Siamese Club 是国际知名的泰国厨师 lan Kittichai 的第一家曼谷旗舰餐厅)”可知，Nahm 和 Issaya Siamese Club 的共同之处是他们都有一流的厨师。故选 C 项。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据小标题 Bo. tan 下的段落中“For those extremely hungry there's a large set menu. (对于那些极度饥饿的人来说，这里有一份很大的套餐)”可知，Bo. tan 提供大型套餐。故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据小标题 Gaggan 下的段落中“The best table in this two-story colonial Thai home offers a window right into the kitchen, where you can see chef Gaggan and his staff in action. (在这座两层殖民时期的泰国住宅中，最好的桌子有一扇通往厨房的窗户，在那里你可以看到 Gaggan 厨师和他的员工在工作)”可知，Gaggan 的特别之处是它向客人展示了烹饪过程。故选 D 项。

【答案】24. C　25. B　26. A　27. D

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，文章主要讲述了一位 DIY 高手 Terri Boltonis 的技能以及 DIY 项目可能会在女性群体中变成一种潮流趋势。

【24 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据文章第一段画线短语下文“Skilled at putting up shelves and piecing together furniture, she never pays someone else to do a job she can do herself. (她擅长摆架子和拼接家具，从不付钱给别人做她自己能做的工作)”可推知，此处指 Terri Boltonis 是一位 DIY 高手。C 项“A specialist (一位专业人员)”最接近画线短语“a dab hand”的意思。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“She credits these skills to her late grandfather and builder Derek Lloyd. From the age of six, Terri, now 26, accompanied Derek to work during her school holidays. A day's work was rewarded with £ 5 in pocket money. (她将这些技能归功于她已故的祖父兼建筑商 Derek Lloyd。从六岁起，现年 26 岁的 Terri 就在学校放假期间陪 Derek 去上班。一天的工作得到了 5 英镑零花钱的奖励)”以及“It took weeks and is was backbreaking work, but I know he was proud of my skills. (这花了几个星期的时间，是一项艰苦的工作，但我知道他为我的技能感到骄傲)”可推知，Terri 的祖父每天给她 5 英镑是作为对她的工作的鼓励。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段“So, it's been useful to know how to cover up holes and repaint a room to avoid any charges when I've moved out. (所以，当我搬出去时，知道如何掩盖漏洞并重新粉刷房间以避免任何费用是很有用的)”可推知，Terri 是通过粉饰房间，让它看起来像以前一样，来避免被扣除租房的押金的。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

细节理解题。通过文章最后一段“the research shows it is women now leading the charge (研究表明，现在是女性主导了这项运动)”可知，研究表明，DIY 将在女性中越来越受欢迎。故选 D。

【答案】28. C　29. D　30. B　31. D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。作者在 13 岁时开始喜欢哲学，随后 Weiner 的书 The Socrates Express 唤起了作者对哲学的热爱。文章通过介绍了 The Socrates Express 这本书，倡导读者花时间去读这本书。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“I was about 13 when an uncle gave me a copy of Jostein Gaarder's Sophie's World. It was full of ideas that were new to me, so I spent the summer with my head in and out of that book. It spoke to me and brought me into a world of philosophy(哲学).(我 13 岁的时候，一个叔叔给了我一本 Jostein Gaarder 的《Sophie 的世界》。书里面的观点对我来说都很新奇，所以我整个夏天都在钻研那本书。它对我说话，把我带入一个哲学的世界。)”可知，Jostein Gaarder 为作者打开了通往哲学的大门。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中“Weiner starts each chapter with a scene on a train ride between cities and then frames each philosopher’s work in the context (背景) of one thing they can help us do better. The end result is a read in which we learn to wonder like Socrates, see like Thoreau, listen like Schopenhauer, and have no regrets like Nietzsche. (Weiner 在每一章的开头都描述了一个城市之间火车旅行的场景，然后将每一位哲学家的著作框定在一个他们能够帮助我们做得更好的事情上。最终的结果是，我们学会了像苏格拉底一样思考，像梭罗一样看，像叔本华一样听，像尼采一样没有遗憾。)”可知，作者在第四段开头描写了 Weiner 书的内容，接着作者通过列举了几位伟大的哲学家来描写读完这本书后我们能从中学到的东西，由此可推知，作者列举了几位伟大的哲学家是为了帮助读者理解 Weiners 的书。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“This, more than a book about undestanding philosophy, is a book abour learning to use philosophy to improve a life.(这不仅仅是一本关于理解哲学的书，更是一本关于学习运用哲学来改善生活的书。)”可知，作者喜欢 The Socrates Express 这本书，是因为它的思想可以应用到日常生活中。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中“He makes philosopical thought an appealing exercise that improves the quality of our experiences, and he does so with plenty of humor.(他使哲学思想成为一种有吸引力的练习，可以提高我们经验的质量，而且他在做这件事的时候充满了幽默感。)”可知，Weiners 的书很幽默，根据最后一段中“The Socrates Express is a fun, sharp book that draws readers in with its apparent simplicity and gradually pulls them in deeper thoughts on desire, loneliness, and aging. (The Socrates Express 是一本有趣而尖锐的书，它以其表面上的简单吸引着读者，并逐渐将他们拉进对欲望、孤独和衰老的深层思考中。)”可知，Weiners 的书简单易懂，由此可知，Weiners 的书既幽默又简单易懂。故选 D。

【答案】32. A　33. C　34. A　35. B

【导语】本文是说明文，讲述了美国灰熊从濒危物种恢复到 2000 多头，但也带来了一些问题。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Grizzly bears, which may grow to about 2.5 m long and weigh over 400 kg, occupy a conflicted corner of the American psyche-we revere them even as they give us frightening dreams. (灰熊可以长到 2.5 米长，体重超过 400 公斤，在美国人的心理中占据着一个矛盾的角落——即使它们给我们带来可怕的梦，我们也敬畏它们)”可知，美国人对灰熊既有害怕，又有敬畏，他们的情感是混合的。故选 A 项。

【33 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句“In 1975, grizzlies were listed under the Endangered Species Act. (1975 年，灰熊被列入《濒危物种法》)”以及第四段“Today, there are about 2, 000 or more grizzly bears in the U.S. Their recovery has been so successful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has twice attempted to delist grizzlies, which would loosen legal protections and allow them to be hunted. (如今，美国大约有 2,000 只或更多的灰熊。它们的恢复非常成功，以至于美国鱼类和野生动物管理局两次试图将灰熊从名单上除名，这将放松对灰熊的法律保护，允许它们被猎杀)”可推知，由于 1975 年起受法律保护，灰熊的数量有了增长。故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“Today, there are about 2,000 or more grizzly bears in the U.S. Their recovery has been so successful that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has twice attempted to delist grizzlies, which would loosen legal protections and allow them to be hunted. Both efforts were overturned due to lawsuits from conservation groups. For now, grizzlies remain listed. (如今，美国大约有 2,000 只或更多的灰熊。它们的恢复非常成功，以至于美国鱼类和野生动物管理局两次试图将灰熊从名单上除名，这将放松对灰熊的法律保护，允许它们被猎杀。由于环保组织的诉讼，这两项努力都被推翻了。目前，灰熊仍在名单上)”可知，是环保组织的的反对阻止了美国鱼类和野生动物管理局将灰熊从濒危物种名单上除名。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Obviously, if precautions aren’t taken, grizzlies can become troublesome, sometimes killing farm animals or walking through yards in search of food. If people remove food and attractants from their yards and campsites, grizzlies will typically pass by without trouble. Putting electric fencing around chicken houses and other farm animal quarters is also highly effective at getting grizzlies away. “Our hope is to have a clean, attractant-free place where bears can pass through without learning bad habits,“ says James Jonkel, longtime biologist who manages bears in and around Missoula. (显然，如果不采取预防措施，灰熊会变得很麻烦，有时会杀死农场动物，或者在院子里寻找食物。如果人们把食物和引诱剂从他们的院子和露营地移走，灰熊通常会安然通过。在鸡舍和其他农场动物生活区周围设置电动围栏也能有效地赶走灰熊。“我们希望有一个干净，没有诱饵的地方，熊可以通过，而不会养成坏习惯，”詹姆斯·琼克尔说，他是一位长期管理米苏拉及其周围熊的生物学家)”可推知，灰熊数量增长，虽然会带来一些麻烦，但是如果采取一些预防措施，人和灰熊可以和谐相处。故选 B 项。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

【答案】36. G　37. E　38. B　39. C　40. F

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了变得耐心的一些方法。

【36 题详解】

根据上文“Here’s a riddle: What do traffic jams, long lines and waiting for a vacation to start all have in common? There’s one answer. (这里有一个谜语：交通堵塞、排长队和等待假期开始有什么共同之处？答案只有一个)”可知，本句说明上文谜语的答案，结合“交通堵塞、排长队和等待假期”这些情况可知都需要耐心。故 G 选项“在这些情况下，我们都需要一点额外的耐心”符合语境，故选 G。

【37 题详解】

根据上文“Thankfulness has a lot of benefits: Research shows it makes us happier, less stressed and even more optimistic.(感恩有很多好处：研究表明，感恩让我们更快乐，压力更小，甚至更乐观)”以及后文“‘Showing thankfulness can foster self-control,” said Ye Li, researcher at the University of California. (加州大学的研究员叶丽说：“表达感激可以培养自我控制能力。”)”可知，上文提到了感恩的诸多好处，可知本句继续说明感恩的好处：它还可以帮助我们练习更多的耐心。E 选项中 It 指代上文 Thankfulness。故 E 选项“它还可以帮助我们练习更多的耐心”符合语境，故选 E。

【38题详解】

根据上文“And the only way for us to get into the habit of waiting is to practice. (我们养成等待习惯的唯一方法就是练习)”以及后文“Put off watching your favorite show until the weekend or wait 10 extra minutes before going for that cake. (把你最喜欢的节目推迟到周末再看，或者多等10分钟再去吃蛋糕)”可知，后文列举的事情都是日常的小事，说明要从小事开始练习等待，故B选项“从小任务开始”符合语境，故选B。

【39题详解】

根据本段内容“So many of us have the belief that being comfortable is the only state we will tolerate, and when we experience something outside of our comfort zone, we get impatient about the circumstances. (我们中的许多人都认为舒适是我们唯一能容忍的状态，当我们经历舒适区之外的事情时，我们会对环境失去耐心)”可知，本段提到了舒适是我们唯一能容忍的状态，结合前文的小标题都是祈使句可知，本段的主旨与接受不舒适相关，C选项中uncomfortable对应后文comfortable。故C选项“接受不舒服”符合语境，故选C。

【40题详解】

根据上文“You should learn to say to yourself (你应该学会对自己说……)”以及后文“You'll then gradually become more patient. (然后你会逐渐变得更有耐心)”结合本段主要说明的是不舒服的状态，可知，本句为对自己所说的话与接受不舒服相关，故F选项“这仅仅是不舒服，而不是无法忍受”符合语境，故选F。

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节，满分45分)

第一节(共20小题：每小题1.5分，满分30分)

【答案】41. D　42. A　43. B　44. C　45. D　46. A　47. C　48. B　49. B　50. A　51. C　52. A　53. D　54. B　55. A　56. D　57. A　58. C　59. D　60. B

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者的邻居马里奥给作者一家送了一个盒子，盒子里是自己种的西红柿和酿的酒，刚开始作者一家因为西红柿畸形的外表，和酒的浑浊感到不是很好，但是尝试过后，发现比超市的好，让作者明白仅仅以外表来判断食物是否好吃是不明智的。

【41题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们第一次住在那里的时候，我们听到了一辆摩托车从山上向我们开过来的嘎吱嘎吱的声音。A. waited等待；B. met遇见；C. camped露营；D. stayed暂住。根据前文“Many years ago, I bought a house in the Garfagnana, where we still go every summer.”可知，作者在当地买了房子，所以是第一次住在那里。故选D项。

【42题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们第一次住在那里的时候，我们听到了一辆摩托车从山上向我们开过来的嘎吱嘎吱的声音。A. making使；让；B. searching搜索；C. squeezing挤压；D. feeling感觉。根据后文“coming to____4____us a box containing some tormatoes and a bottle of wine.”可知，摩托车是开过来给我们送东西的，所以make one's way复合语境，为固定搭配，意为“前往”。故选A项。

【43题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：那是邻居马里奥，他给我们带来了一个盒子，里面装着一些西红柿和一瓶酒。

A. customer 顾客；B. neighbor 邻居；C. relative 亲戚；D. passenger 乘客。根据前文“we heard the chug chug-chug of a motorbike 2 its way down the hill toward us.”以及最后一句“What Mario had 20 us was the taste of the Garfagnana”可知，马里奥是从山上下来的，送来了当地的食物，可推测是作者的邻居。故选 B 项。

【44 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：那是邻居马里奥，他给我们带来了一个盒子，里面装着一些西红柿和一瓶酒。A. lend 借出；B. send 发送；C. bring 带来；D. show 展示。根据后文“It was a very nice 5 for him to make.”可知，马里奥很友好，所以是给作者一家带来一个盒子。故选 C 项。

【45 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他这么做真是太好了。A. choice 选择；B. comment 议论；C. promise 诺言；D. gesture 姿态。根据前文“coming to 4 us a box containing some tormatoes and a bottle of wine.”可知，马里奥给作者一家带来一盒子的西红柿和酒，所以是好的姿态。故选 D 项。

【46 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但当我们看着那些西红柿时，我们是担心的，因为它们是非常畸形的：一点也不像你在超市里买到的那种漂亮的、圆的、闪亮的样子。A. worried 担心的；B. moved 感动的；C. thrilled 兴奋的；D. bored 感到厌倦的。根据后文“because they were so misshapen”可知，西红柿是畸形的，所以作者一家很担心是否能吃。故选 A 项。

【47 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但当我们看着那些西红柿时，我们是担心的，因为它们是非常畸形的：一点也不像你在超市里买到的那种漂亮的、圆的、闪亮的样子。A. simple 简单的；B. real 真实的；C. shiny 闪亮的；D. fun 有趣的。根据前文“not at all like the nice, round”可知，空处是在形容超市里的西红柿，和前文的“nice, round”并列，结合选项，应是“shiny 闪亮的”符合实际。故选 C 项。

【48 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们想，这些肯定不好。A. more 更多的；B. good 好的；C. new 新的；D. easy 容易的。根据前文“But when we looked at the tomatoes, we were 6 because they were so misshapen: not at all like the nice, round, 7 things you get in a supermarket. And the wine was cloudy, in a funny old bottle with no label (标签) on it.”可知，马里奥带来的西红柿和酒都不好，因此作者一家认为这些都不可能好。故选 B 项。

【49 题详解】

考查形容词短语辨析。句意：但我们很感谢他的好意，所以我们试了试。A. sympathetic to 同情；B. thankful for 对……表示感谢；C. cautious about 谨慎对待；D. interested in 对……感兴趣。根据前文“It was 3 called Mario, coming to 4 us a box containing some tomatoes and a bottle of wine.”可知，西红柿和酒是邻居送的，所以应该是很感谢他。故选 B 项。

【50 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但我们很感谢他的好意，所以我们试了试。A. tried 尝试；B. sold 出售；C.

returned 回来；D. mixed 混合。根据后文“Those tomatoes had_____13_____that reminded me of the ones my uncle used to grow when I was a child.”可知，马里奥送的西红柿让作者想起了小时候叔叔种的西红柿，所以推知，他们是尝试了。故选 A 项。

【51 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们发现，仅仅以外表来判断你吃的东西是否好吃是不明智的。A. unnecessary 不需要的；B. uncertain 无把握；C. unwise 不明智的；D. unusual 特别的。结合前后文，可知，作者一家刚开始看到马里奥送的西红柿是畸形的，对其感到担心，但是后来发现，它的味道，比超市的西红柿要好，所以此处应是根据外观来判断你吃的东西是不明智的。故选 C 项。

【52 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们发现，仅仅以外表来判断你的吃的东西是否好吃是不明智的。A. appearance 外观；B. quality 质量；C. origin 源头；D. price 价格。根据前文“we were_____6_____ because they were so misshapen”可知，此处应是通过外观来评判。故选 A 项。

【53 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：那些西红柿的味道让我想起了我小时候叔叔种的西红柿。A. size 尺寸；B. shape 形状；C. color 颜色；D. taste 味道。根据后文“Nowadays supermarket tomatoes_____14_____perfect but taste of water.”可知，此处应是用马里奥送的西红柿和超市的西红柿作对比，马里奥送的西红柿外观差，但是味道好，让作者想起了小时候叔叔种的西红柿。故选 D 项。

【54 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：现在超市里的西红柿看起来很好，但味道像水。A. smell 闻起来；B. look 看起来；C. become 变成；D. work 工作。根据前文“not at all like the nice, round,_____7_____things you get in a supermarket.”可知，超市的西红柿看起来很完美。故选 B 项。

【55 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：没有人会对那些有快乐的记忆。A. happy 快乐的；B. vivid 清晰的；C. short 短的；D. vague 模糊的。根据前文“Nowadays supermarket tomatoes_____14_____perfect but taste of water.”可知，超市的西红柿，看起来很好，但是吃起来像水，因此没有将会有快乐的记忆。故选 A 项。

【56 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：令人惊讶的是，他们没有设法种植方形的，这样他们就可以方便地包装它们。A. clean 打扫；B. check 检查；C. count 计数；D. pack 打包。根据前文“It’s a surprise they haven’t managed to grow square ones”结合实际，可知方形的易包装。故选 D 项。

【57 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：马里奥的酒可能是混浊的，而且是从一个旧瓶子里出来的，但它是完美的。A. perfect 完美的；B. useful 有用的；C. convenient 便利的；D. familiar 熟悉的。根据前文“Mario’s wine may have been cloudy and come out of an old bottle”以及空前的 but 可知，此处表转折，结合选项，此处应是“马里奥的酒可能是混浊的，而且是从一个旧瓶子里出来的，但它是完美的”之意，符合实际。故选 A 项。

【58 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：在合适的时间，当它们是应季的时候，并且尽可能靠近它们生长的地方，吃东西是好的。A. on view 在展出；B. on sale 出售；C. in season 当令的；D. in need 困难中的。根据前文“It's good to eat things at the correct time”可知，在合适的时间，也就是食物应季，当令的时候吃该食物口感是最好的。故选 C 项。

【59 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在合适的时间，当它们是应季的时候，尽可能靠近它们生长的地方，吃东西是好的。A. finished 完成；B. stored 贮存；C. found 找到；D. grown 成长。根据前文“It's good to eat things”以及“as close as possible to where”可知，此处在讲在合适的时间吃东西是好的，根据 where 推断涉及地点，结合实际，应是在靠近它们生长的地方，摘下来吃，能保持新鲜，是好的，符合题意。故选 D 项。

【60 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：马里奥给我们的是 Garfagnana 的味道。A. cooked 烹饪；B. given 给；C. bought 买；D. told 告诉。根据前文“It was_____3_____called Mario, coming to_____4_____us a box containing some tormatoes and a bottle of wine.”可知，应该是马里奥给作者一家的。故选 B 项。

第二节(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

【答案】61. to teach

62. sixth　63. as

64. where　65. borrowing

66. intended

67. Different

68. for　69. warning

70. be employed

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了寓言的形式在今天仍然具有价值。

【61 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：几千年来，人们通过讲寓言来传授知识或传授智慧。根据句意可知，此处表达“来传授知识和智慧”，所以用不定式作目的状语。故填 to teach。

【62 题详解】

考查数词。句意：寓言是许多古代文化口述传统的一部分，而著名的伊索寓言可以追溯到公元前 6 世纪。century“世纪”前面要用序数词形式。故填 sixth。

【63 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：然而，正如雷切尔·卡森在《明日寓言》中所说，寓言的形式在今天仍然具有价值。引导非限定性定语从句，且有“正如”之意，用关系代词 as 引导。故填 as。

【64 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：“从前，在美国的中心地带有一个小镇，那里所有的生命似乎都和周围的环境一起享受着和平的生活，”她的寓言是这样开头的，借用了许多古老寓言中的一些熟悉的词。句中先行词为

town，在非限定性定语从句作地点状语，所以用关系副词 where 引导。故填 where。

【65 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：“从前，在美国的中心地带有一个小镇，那里所有的生命似乎都和周围的环境一起享受着和平的生活，”她的寓言是这样开头的，借用了许多古老寓言中的一些熟悉的词。句中已有谓语动词，所以用非谓语动词形式。逻辑主语 her fable 与 borrow 之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作状语。故填 borrowing。

【66 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：然而，在简洁的风格背后，是每个人都想要传达的重要信息。be intended for 打算为……所用，在句中作定语，所以用过去分词形式。故填 intended。

【67 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：与传统寓言不同，卡森的故事以一种指责而不是道德结束。be different from 与……不同，所以用形容词作状语。故填 Different。

【68 题详解】

考查介词。句意：她警告社会面临的环境危险，并教导人们必须承担起保护环境的责任。take responsibility for 对……负责。故填 for。

【69 题详解】

考查名词。句意：然而，卡森的主题是对环境破坏的更严重警告。形容词 weighty 后接名词形式。根据句中不定冠词 a 可知，用可数名词的单数形式。故填 warning。

【70 题详解】

考查语态。句意：卡森证明了一种简单的抒情形式，已经代代相传，今天仍然可以用来吸引人们对重要真理的关注。从句主语 a simple lyric form 与 employ 之间为被动关系，所以用被动语态。情态动词 can 后接动词原形。故填 be employed。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

71.【答案】1. to 后添加 be

2. make → made

3. we → us

4. butterfly → butterflies

5. beautifully → beautiful

6. or → and

7. what → which

8. 删除 of

9. the → a

10. become → becomes

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者曾经害怕昆虫，但是上星期五的生物课使作者觉得昆虫也

很有趣。

【详解】1.考查固定短语。句意：我过去害怕昆虫，但是上星期五的生物课使我发生了很大的变化。表示“害怕……”短语为 be afraid of，此处为 used to do sth.。故 to 后添加 be。

2.考查时态。句意：我过去害怕昆虫，但是上星期五的生物课使我发生了很大的变化。事情发生在上周五，故用一般过去时。故 make 改为 made。

3.考查代词。句意：在那节课上，我们的生物老师赵老师给我们看了邮票上的昆虫。作动词 show 的宾语，应用宾格 us。故 we 改为 us。

4.考查名词的数。蜜蜂、蝴蝶和许多其他昆虫在邮票上看起来可爱而美丽。句意：根据上文 The bees 可知，此处应用复数形式。故 butterfly 改为 butterflies。

5.考查形容词。句意：蜜蜂、蝴蝶和许多其他昆虫在邮票上看起来可爱而美丽。系动词 lovely 后跟形容词 beautiful，作表语。故 beautifully 改为 beautiful。

6.考查连词。句意：赵老师给我们讲了昆虫的名字，并描述了它们的生活习性。此处前后文为并列关系，应用连词 and。故 or 改为 and。

7.考查定语从句。句意：她甚至播放了一些它们唱歌的录音，这很有趣。此处非限制性定语从句修饰 singing，从句缺少主语，指物，在故 what 改为 which。

8.考查介词。句意：现在，我开始喜欢上那些小生物了。those 后可以直接跟 small living things 作定语，不需要介词。故删除 of。

9.考查冠词。句意：晚上，当我在学校的花园里散步时，昆虫的歌声对我来说变得更有意义。表示“散步”短语为 take a walk。故 the 改为 a。

10.考查主谓一致。句意：晚上，当我在学校的花园里散步时，昆虫的歌声对我来说变得更有意义。此处为一般现在时，主语为 the singing of insects，谓语用三单形式。故 become 改为 becomes。

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

72. 【答案】Confucius is a well-known figure in Chinese history. His teachings emphasized the importance of moral values, respect for elders, and social harmony. Confucius traveled throughout the country, imparting his wisdom to countless disciples and leaving a profound impact on Chinese society.

The significance of Confucius cannot be overstated. His teachings shaped the moral and ethical foundation of Chinese culture, fostering respect for authority, harmonious relationships, and the pursuit of knowledge. Even today, his ideas continue to guide individuals and communities in China and beyond.

Confucius’s life offers valuable lessons. He stressed the self-cultivation, respect for elders, and the pursuit of knowledge, which serves as a guiding light in our fast-paced and interconnected world. His teachings remind us of the importance of integrity, compassion, and social responsibility.

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生为学校正举办的主题为“用英文讲中国故事”的征文活动写一篇短文投稿。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

著名的：well-known → famous

人物：figure → person

强调：emphasize → stress

基础：foundation → basis

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：His teachings shaped the moral and ethical foundation of Chinese culture, fostering respect for authority, harmonious relationships, and the pursuit of knowledge.

拓展句：His teachings shaped the moral and ethical foundation of Chinese culture, which fostered respect for authority, harmonious relationships, and the pursuit of knowledge.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Confucius traveled throughout the country, imparting his wisdom to countless disciples and leaving a profound impact on Chinese society. (运用了现在分词作伴随状语)

【高分句型 2】 He stressed the self-cultivation, respect for elders, and the pursuit of knowledge, which serves as a guiding light in our fast-paced and interconnected world. (运用了 which 引导的非限制性定语从句)