2025 上海高考真题英语

（6 月）

I. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

She rescued a *hare*(野兔) and then they bonded

One morning, Sally Dalton, a speechwriter, was walking down a path when she heard the bark of a dog. She thought nothing of it until she came upon a baby hare ____1____ seemed to be struggling. The animal, no longer than the width of her hand, ____2____ (lie) on its stomach with its eyes open and its short, silky ears held tightly against its back. The most likely explanation for its ____3____ (expose) position was that it had been chased, picked up and dropped by the dog she'd heard, and had ended up lost on the track. Dalton was at a crossroads. She knew that ____4____ (pick) up the animal might do more harm than good, but leaving it there might lead to an equally unwelcome outcome. She picked it up.

Dalton thought she would tend to the animal's immediate needs and then release ____5____ outside. But once the hare ____6____ (bring) inside her house, she became first its caretaker and later its protector. Hares are not meant to be pets. And Dalton never forced this hare to become one. When the hare was well enough to return to the outside world. Dalton let it go.

The hare kept coming back. Dalton left her door open_____ ___7__ _____the animal could come and go like an adult child with a driver's license. The loose arrangement created an unusual bond: the hare became so comfortable in Dalton's home that it gave birth ____8____ baby hares behind a curtain in her study.

Dalton and the hare learned to respect each other's boundaries, which allowed them ____9____ (coexist) peacefully. And it was difficult for Dalton not to see admirable human qualities in her woolly housemate: patience, dignity, calm and strength among them.

These qualities are in conflict with _____10_____ the hare is typically described in children's literature. Think, for instance, if the animal's overconfidence in Aesop's The Tortoise and the Hare. Dalton's story is a deep dive into the biology of the animal and an insightful look at its role in the animal-human world.

Section B

Directions: *Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.*

A. banning B. contact C. equivalent D. expanding E. extra F. floating
G. host H. installations I. multiple J. proportions K. vary

Solar panels won't go beyond golf courses

One of the UK's green targets is to cover 0.4% of its land in solar panels by the end of the decade — less than the area covered by golf courses, known for their high water usage and chemical-intensive maintenance practices.

An analysis by researchers at the University of Lancaster showed solar farms occupy about 0.06% of land today. The vast majority have been built on former farmland. The previous government considered _____11_____ solar power on the richest agricultural land. It proposed land use guidelines that would discourage solar panel _____12_____ on the best soils. A study of satellite images revealed that 65% of solar farms were built on former arable (可耕种的) land and 30% on grassland. The rest was former landfill, mines and other uses.

However, Hollie Blay, a senior research associate at Lancaster, said that in absolute terms the area occupied by solar farms was very small. "We've worked out that 0.06%, or 15,580 hectares (公顷), is roughly _____13_____ to a tenth of the area of Greater London," she said.

There are about a thousand solar farms in the UK, with the current target of _____14_____ capacity three times by 2030. If all the panels to meet this goal are mounted on the ground, the researchers found solar farms would require a(n) _____15_____ 80,920 hectares. That would take solar's share of UK land to 0.4%, or 0.83% of farmland. Estimates _____16_____ but golf courses are believed to cover about 0.5% of land.

In reality, some of the panels are likely to be installed on the rooftops of large industrial facilities, and some could even be _____17_____ on vast waters. This means the true share of land is likely to be even lower. Based on current _____18_____ of where panels are installed, solar would occupy 0.22% of land. "Solar farms are likely to occupy a small land area compared to primary land uses, such as agriculture, and could combine _____19_____ land uses," the researchers wrote.

Sheep can be raised between rows of panels and solar farms can help with nature recovery; they can, according to a recent study by a University of Cambridge team, _____20_____ more birds than nearby arable fields.

II. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

In the scientific field, just as important as raising our voices is how we come together. Progress doesn't happen ____21____; it's fueled by cooperation. Like a music band where every instrument plays its part, scientists from different backgrounds harmonize their expertise (专门技术) to create something greater than the ____22____ of its parts.

I've witnessed that cooperative power firsthand through an initiative called Native Plant Hub. This initiative brings together local governments, tribal communities, academic institutions, and private landowners. Their ____23____ mission? Addressing critical shortages in native plant materials to support fire reduction, foreign species control, and habitat restoration across the western United States.

It couldn't have succeeded without the combined expertise of these ____24____ groups. Each contributes something essential, proving that large-scale conservation efforts don't happen ___25___; they require long-term investment, cooperation, and commitment. It's a model for how we should ____26____ solutions that encourage innovation and transform the world. That's why I'm so passionate about the CES network — it's right there in the name: Cooperative Ecosystem Studies. Exchanging knowledge and expertise is the foundation of scientific progress. Through partnerships, improvements emerge that might ____27____ remain difficult to achieve. For example, a project highlight I'm currently writing looks at the cooperation between University of Oregon researchers and the Park Service to study the cultural landscape of Carlsbad Caverns. When the Service suggested bringing in a cave

microbiologist, the university team ____28____ hadn't considered the role of microscopic life in preservation. But once involved, the microbiologist's advice proved ____29____.

One key moment came when the team faced the ____30____ of a worsening historic wooden staircase, which had become a habitat for microorganisms. Without precautions(预防措施,), disturbing the structure could have ____31____ the cave's delicate ecosystem. Before removing it, the microbiologist proposed covering the staircase to ____32____ unintended harm. After the successful relocation, the team proposed using projected images to illustrate its former ____33____, enabling visitors to appreciate its historical significance.

This cooperation — combining scientific expertise with cultural preservation — safeguarded both the cave's ecological ____34____ and historical significance. The result is an approach that ____35____ environmental conservation and cultural preservation, ensuring the long-term protection of our national parks.

Too often, scientific research operates separately. But real progress doesn't come from opposition; it comes from cooperation.

21. A. in time	B. under discussion	C. for good	D. in isolation
22. A. difference	B. change	C. sum	D. management
23. A. respective	B. deserted	C. transitional	D. shared
24. A. diverse	B. educational	C. foreign	D. regional
25. A. slowly	B. alongside	C. overnight	D. properly
26. A. unlock	B. skip	C. interpret	D. classify
27. A. similarly	B. otherwise	C. altogether	D. eventually
28. A. consequently	B. regretfully	C. fortunately	D. initially
29. A. unrealistic	B. invaluable	C. misleading	D. conventional
30. A. establishment	B. decoration	C. removal	D. coverage
31. A. sustained	B. replaced	C. reformed	D. ruined
32. A. cause	B. mask	C. prevent	D. suffer
33. A. presence	B. expression	C. pollution	D. strategy
34. A. supervision	B. integrity	C. guidance	D. occupation
35. A. accesses	B. balances	C. evaluates	D. traces

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Andreas Schleicher sat down quietly toward the back of the room, trying not to attract attention. He did this sometimes, wandering into classes he had no intention of taking.

It was the mid-1980s, and he was studying physics at the University of Hamburg, one of Germany's leading universities. In his free time, however, he slipped into lectures the way other people watched television. This class was taught by Thomas Neville Postlethwaite, who called himself an "educational scientist." Schleicher found the title curious.

Schleicher's father was an education professor at the university and had always talked about education as a kind

of mysterious art. “You cannot measure what matters in education — the human qualities,” his father liked to say. From what Schleicher could tell, there was nothing scientific about education, which was why he preferred physics. But this British fellow whose last name he could not pronounce seemed to think the other way around. Postlethwaite was part of a new group of researchers who were trying to analyze a soft subject in a hard way, much like a physicist might study education if he could.

Schleicher listened carefully to the debate about statistics and sampling. In his mind, he started imagining what might happen if one really could compare what kids knew around the world, while controlling for factors like race or poverty in the analysis. He found himself raising his hand and joining the discussion.

In Schleicher’s experience, German schools had not been as exceptional as German educators seemed to think. As a boy, he’d felt bored much of the time and earned ordinary grades. But, as a teenager, several teachers had encouraged his fascination with science and numbers, and his grades had improved. In high school, he’d won a national science prize, which meant he was more or less guaranteed a well-paying job in a private company after college. That was exactly what he’d planned to do, until he stepped into Postlethwaite’s lecture.

At the end of class, the professor asked Schleicher to stay behind. He could tell that there was something different about this young man.

“Would you like to help me with this research?”

Schleicher stared back at him, shocked. “I know nothing about education.”

“Oh, that doesn’t matter,” Postlethwaite said, smiling.

After that, the two men began to team up, eventually creating the first international reading test, a test that measured reading ability globally.

36. Which of the following is true of Schleicher in his university years?

A. He benefited from watching TV.　　B. He often debated with his classmates.

C. He dropped in at different lectures.　　D. He felt dissatisfied with his grades.

37. What can be learned about Schleicher’s father from the passage?

A. He measured human qualities in a hard way.

B. He had conflicting ideas with Postlethwaite.

C. He considered education both art and science.

D. He had a preference for physics over education.

38. What does the word “**That**” (para.5) probably refer to?

A. Obtaining a decent job.　　B. Winning a national prize.

C. Joining heated discussions.　　D. Designing a reading test.

39. Why was Schleicher different in Postlethwaite’s eyes?

A. He was recommended by his high school teachers.

B. He had the potential for quantitative educational research.

C. He had good academic records during his school years.

D. He was influenced by his father’s research approach.

(B)

The Louis Department of Education (LDOE)’s AI integration *framework* (框架) is a comprehensive, responsible approach to maximizing AI’s benefits. Adopting a continuous cycle of exploration and improvement, it empowers schools to adopt AI responsibly while prioritizing student safety and future readiness. The framework aims to create

a sustainable environment that improves teaching, learning, and outcomes through research, policy, community involvement, and ongoing evaluation.

Purpose & Research: This component stresses setting clear goals for AI integration. It involves researching evidence-based practices, assessing AI's benefits and challenges, and identifying tools in line with the city's educational objectives to ensure purposeful and informed application.	**Evaluation & Monitoring:** This component centers on assessing the impact of AI application in educational settings. It involves tracking student progress, measuring the effectiveness of AI tools and resources, and identifying areas for improvement. Regular monitoring ensures that AI initiatives are in line with educational goals and adapt to the changing needs of students and educators.
Engage Stakeholders: Recognizing that AI integration impacts various key participants, this component emphasizes active engagement and cooperation. Stakeholders like educators, administrators, students, parents, policymakers, and community members are involved in the process to gather different perspectives, address concerns, and build support for AI initiatives. This approach promotes trust, ownership, and joint responsibility in shaping the future of AI in education.	**Policy & Guidance:** This component addresses the need for clear guidelines and policies that govern AI's responsible use in educational settings. It involves developing frameworks for data privacy, ensuring access to AI resources, and establishing standards for designing and using AI tools. Policy and guidance provide a structured approach to handling the complexities of AI integration and ensuring that it follows legal and educational principles.

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40. What is the framework mainly intended to do?

A. Encourage students to explore AI tools.　　B. Prepare schools for responsible AI use.

C. Improve teaching by increasing AI use.　　D. Guarantee student safety with AI tools.

41. What does the component "Evaluation & Monitoring" focus on?

A. Examining the effects of AI use.　　B. Monitoring students' use of AI.

C. Assessing student development in AI.　　D. Locating the weakness of AI tools.

42. A school in the city of Louis is planning to introduce an AI tool to help students with learning. The teacher in charge is looking for ways to avoid the misuse of students' personal data. Which component should the teacher mainly refer to?

A. Purpose & Research　　B. Policy & Guidance

C. Engage Stakeholders　　D. Evaluation & Monitoring

(C)

The pet food industry has received unkind remarks as to the true origin of its ingredients (原料) for decades. Now the industry faces another source of criticism as a new book starts a debate about the environmental impact of

owning a well-fed pet.

The New Scientist magazine, in a recent editorial, largely agreed with the book's findings that some pets, due to the food they eat, have a surprisingly high "ecological footprint", which is a way of quantifying human demand on the planet's ecosystems using a measure called "global hectares".

According to the authors of the book, "A shocking comparison is that in 2004, the average citizen of some poor countries had an eco-footprint of 0.76 hectares. The eco-footprint of a cat is about 0.15 hectares, almost the same as what is needed to run a small car. In a world where resources are already limited, can people really justify keeping pets that require more than some people?"

The authors of the book say that they were "genuinely surprised" when calculating the environmental impact of pets. And some of the ideas they put forward to attenuate this are likely to shock some pet owners. For example, the book suggests catching pests such as field mice and processing them into a "natural" cat food, or raising pets like chickens that provide both company and fresh eggs. When feeding a pet, however, the advice is to favour pet foods made from chicken meat, which is less damaging to the environment than red meat and fish.

As you might expect, the Pet Food Manufacturers Association (PFMA) puts up a spirited defence, arguing that the vast majority of meat and fish used in pet foods is of sufficient quality for human consumption but more than humans need. "If we didn't recycle animal by-products to sell, they might instead be abandoned and buried under the earth, which is not very green," says the director. In addition, he points out that pets should not be viewed just on their carbon footprint. "Our environment is greatly enriched by the part they play in our lives. Pets in the home inspire responsibility, encourage social awareness and have positive health benefits."

43. What is suggested in the book to make pet food production greener?

A. Making processed pet foods out of pests　　B. Feeding pets primarily with fish and meat.

C. Increasing the use of red meat in pet foods.　　D. Avoiding using animal by-products in pet foods.

44. The word "**attenuate**" (para 4) is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. assess　　B. blame　　C. drive　　D. reduce

45. Which argument does PFMA make to defend the industry?

A. The use of meat and fish in pet foods can prevent waste.

B. Pet food production is both sustainable and cost-efficient.

C. Pet food ingredients are as nutritious as those for humans.

D. The eco-footprints of humans far outnumber those of pets.

46. What is the main focus of the passage?

A. The origin of pet food ingredients.　　B. Calculation of pet carbon footprint.

C. Environmental impact of pet foods.　　D. A spirited debate over pet ownership.

Section C

Directions: Read the passage carefully. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

How to Save Outdoor *Recess* (课间休息)

As the first and last weeks of school keep getting hotter in some places in the US, recess might be moved indoors day after day. Recess can improve grades and is where children learn how to problem-solve and cooperate. ____47____

Shade can make a person feel much cooler. In the next few years, schools' ability to install structures that provide artificial shade could determine whether recess survives June, August, and September. ____48____

In Cheston, on average, the city's primary-school playgrounds are almost entirely exposed to direct sunlight. Some schools have no shade at all. In California, 91 percent of the average schoolyard has zero tree cover.

Shade structures can take just days to put up, but installing shade can cost thousands, even tens of thousands, of dollars. Public schools and nonprofits can apply to the American Academy of *Dermatology* (皮肤病学) for up to $8,000 in funding for shade structures, which won't cover the full cost of many projects. ____49____

This is largely due to the fact that most government programs intended to help schools adapt to climate change right now focus on energy efficiency, or cover the cost of planning, but do not fund the actual changes to buildings. Unless more resources emerge to support shade construction, in many parts of the country, school districts will spend the first two weeks — even up to a month — with indoor recess.

If children do spend recess indoors, they'll probably stay in the classroom, doing things like watching movies. Some teachers will use the additional classroom time to pack in more instruction, while others may put on dance videos that help children burn off energy. ____50____ They run freely and chase each other on the playground, playing games and making friends. Those moments may endure in their memory.

A. After measuring shade in schoolyards, researchers have found that most have next to none.

B. But those things can't replace the type of unstructured play that children need as they grow.

C. Financing these projects improves the quality of outdoor recess.

D. Still, these funds are one of the few outside sources of financing these projects.

E. The development of such an ability requires support from all levels.

F. The quickest way to keep playgrounds open through extreme heat is to get them out of direct sunlight.

III. Summary Writing

51. **Directions:** *Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.*

Art Gallery Visits

The lasting rainy winter is a season that feels heavy with depression. Luckily, I have a way to escape from the winter blues — visiting art galleries. Engaging with art closely, particularly in winter, is a life enhancer and a relief from loneliness, sadness, and frustration.

When viewing things we find beautiful, activity in the pleasure and reward centres of the brain goes up. So when I don't have the time, or energy to take on challenging new themes in the gallery, I return to the comfort of my favourites: the blue in David Hockney's swimming pool, Agnes Martin's faint, delicate lines, or John Constable's cloudy Brighton summers. The comforting properties of these artworks are best experienced during winter.

And did you know that even on the busiest of days, in the busiest galleries, there is potential for mindfulness? Mindfulness is hard to catch for me — my head feels like a mix of shopping lists, decade-old angers, and random song bits I can't name, but time spent in a gallery is the closest I get to being truly present. Part of this is down to "slow looking", the practice of taking time to really absorb an artwork rather than giving it a glance, reading the accompanying description, having another quick look and moving on. The experience can be powerful and informative.

Often, I visit galleries alone to gather my thoughts. I just want the company of form, colour, material. But sometimes I'll take my daughter. To me, joy was walking her and watching as her eyes widened in curiosity, tiny

fingers pointing: "Do you see what I see?" Telling her: "Yes ... but also no." That we all see these things in a different way is such an important lesson that reaches into every part of our lives. Remembering that perception is personal is precious for me. This knowledge keeps me in a good state.

IV. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

52. 这块布料轻薄又速干，最适合做运动装。(cloth) (汉译英)

53. 他回答得吞吞吐吐，从某种意义上说，就是婉拒你的邀请。(equal) (汉译英)

54. 水果采摘让游客身心放松，也帮助果农增加了至少三分之二的销量，一举两得。(by) (汉译英)

55. 无论压力多大，这位天才运动员都能稳定发挥，在各大赛事中摘金夺银，为国争光。（However）（汉译英）

V. Guided Writing

56. **Directions:** *Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.*

学校英语报举办征文活动，请学生谈谈对“Don’t be afraid to get your feet wet if you want to learn how to swim.”这句话的理解。写一篇征文稿，在文中你必须：

1) 简述你对这句话的理解;

2) 结合一个具体事例加以说明。

注：文中不得出现考生姓名、学校等真实个人信息。

参考答案

I. Grammar and Vocabulary

【答案】1. that##which　2. was lying　3. exposed　4. picking　5. it　6. was brought

7. in order that　8. to　9. to coexist　10. how

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了撰稿人萨莉救下一只遇险的幼野兔，照料后放生，野兔却常回来。她敞门相待，野兔在她家产崽，二者在尊重边界中和谐共处，这段经历颠覆了野兔在文学中的刻板形象。

【1题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：她什么也没想，直到她看到一只似乎在挣扎的小野兔。分析句子可知，设空处引导定语从句，修饰先行词 a baby hare（指动物），先行词在从句中作主语，因此用关系代词 that 或 which 引导。故填 that/which。

【2题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：这只动物只有她的手掌那么宽，正趴着，眼睛睁着，短而柔软的耳朵紧紧贴在背上。此处为描述萨莉当时看到野兔的状态，用过去进行时，表示过去某一时刻正在发生的动作。主语 the animal 是单数，所以填 was lying。故填 was lying。

【3题详解】

考查形容词。句意：对于它暴露的位置，最可能的解释是，它被她听到的那只狗追逐、捡起又扔在地上，最后在小路上迷路了。此处需要形容词修饰名词 position，expose 的形容词形式 exposed 意为“无遮蔽的；暴露的”，符合语境。故填 exposed。

【4题详解】

考查动名词。句意：她知道捡起那只动物可能弊大于利，但把它留在那里可能会导致同样不受欢迎的结果。knew that 后接宾语从句，从句中需要主语，动词 pick 需变为动名词形式 picking，表示“捡起这个动物”的行为。故填 picking。

【5题详解】

考查代词。句意：道尔顿认为她应该先满足这只动物的迫切需要，然后再把它放出去。分析句子可知，此处指代前文提到的 the hare，作动词 release 的宾语，用代词 it。故填 it。

【6题详解】

考查动词时态和语态。句意：但是，一旦野兔被带到她的房子里，她就开始成为它的看护人，后来成为它的保护者。此处为谓语动词的填入，主语 the hare 和动词 bring 是被动关系，且动作发生在过去，用一般过去时的被动语态。故填 was brought。

【7题详解】

考查目的状语从句。句意：道尔顿让她的门开着，这样这只动物就可以像一个拿着驾照的成年孩子一样来去自如。空格后是完整的句子，表达“让野兔能自由进出”的目的，所以此处为连词 in order that 表示“以便，目的是”引导目的状语从句，符合逻辑。故填 in order that。

【8题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：这种松散的安排创造了一种不同寻常的联系：野兔在道尔顿的家里变得如此舒适，

以至于在她书房的窗帘后面生下了小野兔。此处为固定短语 give birth to，意为“生育；产下”，所以填介词 to。故填 to。

【9 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：道尔顿和野兔学会了尊重彼此的边界，这使他们能够和平共处。固定用法 allow sb./sth. to do sth.，意为“允许某人/某物做某事”，因此填动词不定式 to coexist。故填 to coexist。

【10 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意：这些品质与儿童文学中对野兔的典型描述是相冲突的。空格处引导宾语从句，作介词 with 的宾语，从句中缺少方式状语，意为“野兔在儿童文学中通常被如何描述”，所以为连接副词 how 引导。故填 how。

Section B

【答案】11. A　12. H　13. C　14. D　15. E　16. K　17. F　18. J　19. I　20. G

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章围绕英国太阳能电池板的土地使用情况展开，介绍了当前太阳能农场的土地占用比例、主要建设区域，以及为实现绿色目标所需的土地面积，同时指出太阳能农场可结合多种土地用途，对生态也有一定益处。

【11 题详解】

考查动词。句意：前政府曾考虑在最肥沃的农业用地禁止太阳能发电。consider doing sth. 为固定搭配，意为“考虑做某事”，空处需填动名词形式。结合后句“discourage solar panel ____ on the best soils”可知，不鼓励在优质土壤上安装太阳能电池板，此处应表“禁止”，banning（禁止，动名词形式）符合题意。故选 A。

【12 题详解】

考查名词。句意：它提出的土地使用指南不鼓励在最佳土壤上安装太阳能电池板。空处作 discourage 的宾语，需填名词形式，结合“solar panel”，可知此处指“太阳能电池板的安装”， installations（安装，可数名词复数）符合题意，泛指“安装设施”。故选 H。

【13 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：我们计算出，0.06%（即 15580 公顷）大约相当于大伦敦面积的十分之一。be equivalent to 为固定短语，意为“相当于……”，空处需填形容词作表语，equivalent（相等的，相当的）符合题意。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

考查动名词。句意：英国约有一千个太阳能农场，目前的目标是到 2030 年将容量扩大三倍。of 为介词，后接动名词作宾语，结合“capacity three times”可知此处指“扩大容量”，expanding（扩大，动名词形式）符合题意。故选 D。

【15 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：如果所有用于实现此目标的面板都安装在地面上，研究人员发现太阳能农场将额外需要 80920 公顷土地。空处修饰名词 hectares（公顷），需填形容词，结合前文“We’ve worked out that 0.06%, or 15,580 hectares”可知，当前已占用 15580 公顷，此处指“额外需要的”，extra（额外的）符合题意。故

选 E。

【16 题详解】

考查动词。句意：估算数值各不相同，但高尔夫球场据认为占土地面积的约 0.5%。文章整体为一般现在时，空处作谓语，主语 Estimates（估算数值）为复数，动词用原形。结合“but”后的转折内容，此处指估算结果不一致，vary（变化，各不相同）符合题意。故选 K。

【17 题详解】

考查动词。句意：实际上，一些电池板很可能会安装在大型工业设施的屋顶上，有些甚至可能漂浮在广阔的水面上。空处与前面的 be 构成进行时态，需填现在分词形式，结合“on vast waters”（在广阔水面上），floating（漂浮，过去分词形式）符合题意。故选 F。

【18 题详解】

考查名词。句意：根据目前电池板安装位置的比例，太阳能将占用 0.22%的土地。空处作 Based on 的宾语，需填名词形式，结合后文“0.22% of land”可知，此处指“安装位置的比例”， proportions（比例，复数形式）符合题意。故选 J。

【19 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：研究人员写道：“与农业等主要土地用途相比，太阳能农场可能占用的土地面积很小，并且可以结合多种土地用途。”空处修饰名词 land uses（土地用途），需填形容词，结合后文“Sheep can be raised between rows of panels”可知，可在电池板行间养羊，可知此处指“多种用途”，multiple（多种的）符合题意。故选 I。

【20 题详解】

考查动词。句意：根据剑桥大学团队最近的一项研究，它们（太阳能农场）可以比附近的耕地容纳更多的鸟类。情态动词 can 后接动词原形，结合“more birds”（更多鸟类），此处指“容纳更多鸟类”，host（容纳）符合题意。故选 G。

II. Reading Comprehension

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

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章强调科学进步依赖合作而非孤立，以本土植物中心和洞穴保护项目为例，说明跨领域协作能创造更大价值，实现生态与文化保护的平衡。

【21 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：进步并非孤立发生；它是合作推动的。A. in time 及时；B. under discussion 讨论中；C. for good 永远；D. in isolation 孤立地。根据“it’s fueled by cooperation”和下文“Like a music band where every instrument plays its part, scientists from different backgrounds harmonize their expertise (专门技术) to create something greater than the ____ of its parts.(就像一支乐队，每种乐器各司其职，来自不同背景的科学家协调他们的专业知识，创造出比各部分总和更伟大的东西。)”可知，只有相互合作，才能取得进步，所以进步并非是孤立发生的。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：就像一支乐队，每种乐器各司其职，来自不同背景的科学家协调他们的专业知识，创造出比各部分总和更伟大的东西。A. difference 不同；B. change 变化；C. sum 总和；D. management 管理。根据第 1 小题可知，合作可以推动进步的产生，所以乐队通过各个乐器的合作配合演奏出的乐曲，要胜于单个乐器的简单相加；同样，来自不同背景的科学家协调融合他们的专业知识所创造出来的东西，也要比单个知识简单相加的总和更伟大。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他们的共同使命？A. respective 各自的、分别的；B. deserted 荒废的；C. transitional 过渡的；D. shared 共同的。根据上文“This initiative brings together local governments, tribal communities, academic institutions, and private landowners.(这一倡议将地方政府、部落社区、学术机构以及私人土地所有者聚集在一起。)”可知，这里是问的这些聚集着共同的使命。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：没有这些不同群体的综合专业知识，它就不会成功。A. diverse 不同的、各种各样的；B. educational 教育的；C. foreign 外国的；D. regional 区域的。根据上文“This initiative brings together local governments, tribal communities, academic institutions, and private landowners.(这一倡议将地方政府、部落社区、学术机构以及私人土地所有者聚集在一起。)”可知，成功依赖于这些不同群体的综合的专业知识。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：每一个都贡献了一些必不可少的东西，证明了大规模的保护工作不是一夜之间就能完成的。A. slowly 缓慢地；B. alongside 在旁边；C. overnight 一夜之间；D. properly 适当地、正确地。根据下文“they require long-term investment, cooperation, and commitment.(它们需要长期的投资、合作以及承诺。)”可知，大规模的保护工作是一个长期的过程，所以不是一夜之间就能完成的。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这是一个为我们提供应该如何解锁鼓励创新和改变世界的解决方案的范例。A. unlock 解锁；B. skip 跳过、略过；C. interpret 解释；D. classify 分类。根据上文“Each contributes something essential, proving that large-scale conservation efforts don’t happen ____; they require long-term investment, cooperation, and commitment.(每一个都贡献了一些必不可少的东西，证明了大规模的保护工作不是一夜之间就能完成的；它们需要长期的投资、合作以及承诺。)”和本句中的“innovation and transform”可知，大规模的保护工作需要长期的投资、合作和承诺才能实现，这为如何能找到并实施——即解锁鼓励创新和改变世界的解决方法提供了范例。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：通过合作，可以产生进步，否则这些进步可能难以实现。A. similarly 相似地；B. otherwise 否则；C. altogether 总共；D. eventually 最终。根据上文“Exchanging knowledge and expertise is the foundation of scientific progress.(知识交流与专业互鉴是科学进步的基础。)”可知，相互合作是取得科学进步的基础，否则难以取得进步。故选 B。

【28 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：当公园管理局建议引进洞穴微生物学家时，大学团队最初并没有考虑到微生物在保护中的作用。A. consequently 因此、结果；B. regretfully 遗憾地、懊悔地；C. fortunately 幸运地；D. initially 开始、最初。根据下文“But once involved, the microbiologist's advice proved ____.(但一旦参与其中，这位微生物学家的建议就被证明是非常宝贵的。)”可知，大学团队应该一开始并没有考虑到微生物在保护中的作用，直到参与其中才发现引进的微生物学家建议的宝贵。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但一旦参与其中，这位微生物学家的建议就被证明是非常宝贵的。A. unrealistic 不切实际的；B. invaluable 极宝贵的、无价的；C. misleading 误导的；D. conventional 惯例的。根据上文“When the Service suggested bringing in a cave microbiologist, the university team ____ hadn't considered the role of microscopic life in preservation.(当公园管理局建议引进洞穴微生物学家时，大学团队最初并没有考虑到微生物在保护中的作用。)”可知，两句之间为转折关系，说明公园管理局建议引进洞穴微生物学家时，大学团队一开始并没有考虑到微生物在保护中的作用，但是当微生物学家参与其中后，他所提出的建议应该被证明是非常有效、非常宝贵的。故选 B。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：一个关键时刻到来了，团队面临着拆除一座日益恶化的历史木楼梯的问题，该楼梯已成为微生物的栖息地。A. establishment 建立；B. decoration 装饰；C. removal 移走、清除；D. coverage 覆盖、新闻报道。根据下文的“Before removing it,(在拆除它之前)”可知，团队面临的应该是要拆除一座历史木楼梯的问题。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：如果没有预防措施，扰乱结构可能会破坏洞穴脆弱的生态系统。A. sustained 维持；B. replaced 代替；C. reformed 改革；D. ruined 毁坏、破坏。根据上文的“which had become a habitat for microorganisms(该楼梯已成为微生物的栖息地)”和常识可知，如果没有预防措施，拆除一座日益恶化的、已成为微生物栖息地的历史木楼梯，扰乱了楼梯的结构，很可能会破坏洞穴脆弱的生态系统。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在拆除它之前，微生物学家建议覆盖楼梯以防止意外伤害。A. cause 引起；B. mask 掩饰、遮盖；C. prevent 阻止、防止；D. suffer 遭受。根据第 11 小题和常识可知，如果不采取预防措施，那么扰乱楼梯结构就很可能会破坏洞穴脆弱的生态系统，所以在拆除前覆盖楼梯，是为了防止意外的伤害。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：成功搬迁后，团队建议用投影图像来展示其昔日的存在，让游客领略其历史意义。A. presence 存在；B. expression 表达；C. pollution 污染；D. strategy 策略。根据句中的“relocation”和“projected images”可知，历史木楼梯已经成功搬走，所以根据团队建议，游客们只能通过投影图像来看到它昔日存在时的全貌。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这种合作将科学专业知识与文化遗产保护结合起来，保障了洞穴的生态完整性

和历史意义。A. supervision 监督、管理；B. integrity 完整性；C. guidance 指导；D. occupation 职业、占用。根据第 11、12 小题和上文的“After the successful relocation”可知，历史木楼梯被成功搬迁，并未破坏洞穴的生态系统，所以保障了它的完整性。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：其结果是一种平衡环境保护和文化保护的方法，确保我们国家公园的长期保护。A. accesses 接近、进入；B. balances 平衡；C. evaluates 评估；D. traces 追踪。根据上文“This cooperation—combining scientific expertise with cultural preservation—safeguarded both the cave's ecological ____ and historical significance.(这种合作将科学专业知识与文化遗产保护结合起来，保障了洞穴的生态完整性和历史意义。)”可知，这种合作既保护了文化遗产，又保护了生态环境，是一种平衡环境保护和文化保护的方法。故选 B。

Section B

【答案】36. C　37. B　38. A　39. D

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了 Andreas Schleicher 在大学期间偶然进入教育科学领域，并最终与教授合作创建了第一个国际阅读测试的故事。

【36 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“In his free time, however, he slipped into lectures the way other people watched television. (然而，在他的空闲时间，他像其他人看电视一样溜进课堂听讲座。)”可知，Schleicher 在大学期间经常溜进不同的课堂听讲座。故选 C 项。

【37 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“Schleicher's father was an education professor at the university and had always talked about education as a kind of mysterious art. 'You cannot measure what matters in education — the human qualities,' his father liked to say. From what Schleicher could tell, there was nothing scientific about education, which was why he preferred physics. But this British fellow whose last name he could not pronounce seemed to think the other way around. (Schleicher 的父亲是这所大学的教育学教授，他一直把教育视为一种神秘的艺术。‘你无法衡量教育中重要的事情——人的品质，’他的父亲喜欢这样说。据 Schleicher 所知，教育没有什么科学可言，这就是他更喜欢物理的原因。但是这位他连姓都念不出来的英国人似乎却有相反的想法。)”可知，Schleicher 的父亲认为教育是艺术，无法衡量，而 Postlethwaite 则试图用科学的方法分析教育，由此可推知，Schleicher 的父亲与 Postlethwaite 的想法有冲突。故选 B 项。

【38 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第五段“In high school, he'd won a national science prize, which meant he was more or less guaranteed a well-paying job in a private company after college. That was exactly what he'd planned to do, until he stepped into Postlethwaite's lecture. (高中时，他获得了全国科学奖，这意味着他大学毕业后或多或少能在一家私营公司找到一份高薪工作。这正是他原本的计划，直到他走进了 Postlethwaite 的课堂。)”可知，That 指代上文提到的“在一家私营公司找到一份高薪工作”，即获得一份体面的工作。故选 A 项。

【39 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“Schleicher's father was an education professor at the university and had always talked about education as a kind of mysterious art. (Schleicher 的父亲是这所大学的教育学教授，他一直把教育视为一

种神秘的艺术。)”以及后文 Schleicher 与 Postlethwaite 教授合作，共同创建了第一个国际阅读测试，用科学的方法分析教育，可推知，Schleicher 受父亲研究方法的影响，对教育有独特的思考，这种思考方式在 Postlethwaite 教授眼中是与众不同的，所以认为他有潜力。D 项“He was influenced by his father's research approach.（他受到父亲研究方法的影响。）”符合题意。A 项“他被高中老师推荐了”，C 项“他在学校期间学习成绩很好”，文章均未提及；根据第三段“From what Schleicher could tell, there was nothing scientific about education, which was why he preferred physics. (据 Schleicher 所知，教育没有什么科学可言，这就是他更喜欢物理的原因。)”可知，Schleicher 原本对教育科学并不感兴趣，所以 B 项“他有进行量化教育研究的潜力”不是教授认为他与众不同的原因。故选 D 项。

【答案】40. B　41. A　42. B

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章详细阐述了路易斯教育部门（LDOE）的 AI 整合框架的四个主要组成部分及其目的和作用。

【40 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“Adopting a continuous cycle of exploration and improvement, it empowers schools to adopt AI responsibly while prioritizing student safety and future readiness.(该框架采用持续的探索和改进周期，使学校能够在优先考虑学生安全和未来准备的同时，负责任地采用 AI。)”可知，该框架的主要目的是使学校为负责任地使用 AI 做好准备。故选 B 项。

【41 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“Evaluation & Monitoring”部分“This component centers on assessing the impact of AI application in educational settings.(这一部分主要关注评估 AI 在教育环境中的应用影响。)”可知，“评估与监测”部分主要关注的是评估 AI 在教育环境中的应用影响，即，检查 AI 使用的影响。故选 A 项。

【42 题详解】

推理判断题。根据“Policy & Guidance”部分“This component addresses the need for clear guidelines and policies that govern AI's responsible use in educational settings. It involves developing frameworks for data privacy, ensuring access to AI resources, and establishing standards for designing and using AI tools.(这一部分解决了制定明确的指导方针和政策的需求，以规范 AI 在教育环境中的负责任使用。它涉及制定数据隐私框架，确保获得 AI 资源，以及为设计和使用 AI 工具建立标准。)”可知，如果一个学校计划引入 AI 工具来帮助学生，而负责的老师正在寻找避免学生个人数据被滥用方法，那么老师应该主要参考“政策与指导”部分，因为它涉及制定数据隐私框架。故选 B 项。

【答案】43. A　44. D　45. A　46. C

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。主要讨论了宠物食品对环境的影响，包括宠物食品的生态足迹、宠物食品生产的环境问题以及宠物食品制造商协会对此的回应。

【43 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中“For example, the book suggests catching pests such as field mice and processing them into a “natural” cat food, or raising pets like chickens that provide both company and fresh eggs. When feeding a pet, however, the advice is to favour pet foods made from chicken meat, which is less damaging to the environment than red meat and fish. (例如，这本书建议捕捉田鼠等害兽，将它们加工成“天然”猫粮，或者饲养鸡这类

宠物，它们既能陪伴主人，又能提供新鲜鸡蛋。不过，在喂养宠物时，建议优先选择鸡肉制成的宠物食品，因为鸡肉对环境的破坏比红肉和鱼类要小。)”可知，书中提出的环保建议包括将田鼠等害兽加工成宠物食品，以及优先使用鸡肉制作宠物食品。故选 A 项。

【44 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据画线词上文“The authors of the book say that they were “genuinely surprised” when calculating the environmental impact of pets. (这本书的作者们表示，在计算宠物对环境的影响时，他们“真的很惊讶”。)”以及下文“For example, the book suggests catching pests such as field mice and processing them into a “natural” cat food, or raising pets like chickens that provide both company and fresh eggs. (例如，这本书建议捕捉田鼠等害虫，将它们加工成“天然”猫粮，或者饲养鸡这类宠物，它们既能陪伴主人，又能提供新鲜鸡蛋。)”可知，作者对于宠物对环境的影响感到惊讶，所以提出了一些建议来减少这种影响，故画线词 attenuate 应为“减少”之意，与“reduce”意思最接近。故选 D 项。

【45 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中““If we didn’t recycle animal by-products to sell, they might instead be abandoned and buried under the earth, which is not very green,” says the director. (“如果我们不回收动物副产品进行销售，它们可能会被丢弃并埋在地下，这可不是什么环保的做法，”主任说道。)”可知，PFMA 认为宠物食品中使用肉类和鱼类可以防止浪费，以此为宠物食品行业辩护。故选 A 项。

【46 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，结合第一段中“Now the industry faces another source of criticism as a new book starts a debate about the environmental impact of owning a well-fed pet. (现在，随着一本新书引发了一场关于饲养一只营养充足的宠物对环境影响的辩论，该行业面临着另一个批评来源。)”可知，文章开篇指出宠物食品行业面临新的批评 —— 新书引发关于宠物饲养环境影响的争论；随后介绍书中的生态足迹数据和环保建议；最后呈现 PFMA 的反驳观点。全文始终围绕宠物食品的环境影响这一核心话题展开。故选 C 项。

Section C

【答案】47. F　48. A　49. D　50. B

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了在美国部分地区天气炎热的背景下，通过增设遮阳设施来挽救户外课间休息的方法及相关现实困境。

【47 题详解】

根据空前的“As the first and last weeks of school keep getting hotter in some places in the US, recess might be moved indoors day after day. Recess can improve grades and is where children learn how to problem-solve and cooperate. (在美国的一些地方，学期的第一周和最后一周变得越来越热，课间休息可能会日复一日地转移到室内。课间休息可以提高成绩，也是孩子们学习如何解决问题和合作的地方)”以及空后的“Shade can make a person feel much cooler. (阴凉处可以让人感觉凉快得多)”可知，此空需要引出解决户外课间休息因炎热被迫转移的办法，且要衔接下文的“阴凉处”这一关键信息。F 选项“The quickest way to keep playgrounds open through extreme heat is to get them out of direct sunlight (在酷热天气下让操场正常开放的最快方法是让它们避开阳光直射)”既回应了前文的问题，又自然引出下文的遮阳解决方案，符合语境。故选 F

项。

【48 题详解】

根据空前的“In the next few years, schools' ability to install structures that provide artificial shade could determine whether recess survives June, August, and September. (在未来几年里，学校安装人工遮阳设施的能力可能会决定课间休息能否在六月、八月和九月保留下来)”以及空后的“In Cheston, on average, the city's primary-school playgrounds are almost entirely exposed to direct sunlight. Some schools have no shade at all. In California, 91 percent of the average schoolyard has zero tree cover. (在切斯顿，该市的小学操场平均几乎完全暴露在阳光直射下。有些学校根本没有阴凉处。在加利福尼亚州，普通校园 91%的区域没有树木遮荫)”可知，此空需要起到承上启下的作用，引出后文关于校园缺乏遮阳处的具体数据。A 选项“After measuring shade in schoolyards, researchers have found that most have next to none (研究人员在测量了校园的遮阳情况后发现，大多数校园几乎没有遮阳处)”能够衔接前文的遮阳设施话题，同时引出后文的具体案例和数据，符合语境。故选 A 项。

【49 题详解】

根据空前的“Shade structures can take just days to put up, but installing shade can cost thousands, even tens of thousands, of dollars. Public schools and nonprofits can apply to the American Academy of Dermatology for up to $8,000 in funding for shade structures, which won't cover the full cost of many projects. (遮阳设施只需几天就能搭建好，但安装遮阳设施可能要花费数千甚至数万美元。公立学校和非营利组织可以向美国皮肤病学会申请高达 8000 美元的遮阳设施资金，但这笔钱不足以支付许多项目的全部成本)”可知，此空需要围绕这笔资金的作用或地位展开，说明其虽不足但仍有价值。D 选项“Still, these funds are one of the few outside sources of financing these projects (尽管如此，这些资金仍是为这些项目提供资金的为数不多的外部来源之一)”中的 these funds 指代前文的 8000 美元资助金，且承接前文“资金不足”的内容，强调其稀缺性，符合语境。故选 D 项。

【50 题详解】

根据空前的“If children do spend recess indoors, they'll probably stay in the classroom, doing things like watching movies. Some teachers will use the additional classroom time to pack in more instruction, while others may put on dance videos that help children burn off energy. (如果孩子们真的在室内度过课间休息，他们很可能会待在教室里，做一些比如看电影之类的事情。一些老师会利用额外的课堂时间安排更多的教学内容，而另一些老师可能会播放舞蹈视频来帮助孩子们消耗精力)”以及空后的“They run freely and chase each other on the playground, playing games and making friends. Those moments may endure in their memory. (他们在操场上自由奔跑、互相追逐，一起玩游戏、交朋友。那些瞬间可能会在他们的记忆中留存)”可知，此空需要将室内课间活动和户外课间活动进行对比，突出户外课间活动不可替代的特点。B 选项“But those things can't replace the type of unstructured play that children need as they grow (但这些活动无法替代孩子们成长过程中所需要的那种无拘无束的玩耍)”中的 those things 指代前文的看电影、额外教学、看舞蹈视频等室内活动，且通过转折引出户外自由玩耍的独特价值，符合语境。故选 B 项。

III. Summary Writing

51.【答案】范文

Visiting art galleries helps me fight against low spirits (in winter). Viewing my favourite exhibits can boost my spirits and provide comfort. Besides, careful appreciation of an artwork enables me to focus on the present and achieve mindfulness. Time spent with art, alone or with others, reminds me that people see things from different perspectives.

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍说参观艺术画廊有助于对抗冬季的低落情绪。欣赏最喜欢的展品能振奋精神，带来慰藉。此外，仔细品味一件艺术品能专注于当下，达到心无旁骛的状态。无论是独自还是与他人一起与艺术相伴的时光，都提醒人们看待事物的角度各不相同。

【详解】1.要点摘录

①The lasting rainy winter is a season that feels heavy with depression. Luckily, I have a way to escape from the winter blues — visiting art galleries.

②When viewing things we find beautiful, activity in the pleasure and reward centres of the brain goes up.

③And did you know that even on the busiest of days, in the busiest galleries, there is potential for mindfulness?

④Often, I visit galleries alone to gather my thoughts. I just want the company of form, colour, material. But sometimes I'll take my daughter. That we all see these things in a different way is such an important lesson that reaches into every part of our lives.

2.缜密构思 将第 1 个要点进行综述，将第 2、3、4 三个要点进行整合。

3.遣词造句

Visiting art galleries helps me fight against low spirits (in winter).

Viewing my favourite exhibits can boost my spirits and provide comfort.

Besides, careful appreciation of an artwork enables me to focus on the present and achieve mindfulness.

Time spent with art, alone or with others, reminds me that people see things from different perspectives.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Viewing my favourite exhibits can boost my spirits and provide comfort.运用动名词作主语对原文第二段进行了概括。

[高分句型 2] Time spent with art, alone or with others, reminds me that people see things from different perspectives.用 that 引导宾语从句对最后一段进行了概括，表达非常高级。

IV. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

52.【答案】This cloth is light, thin and quick-drying, making it perfect for sportswear.

【详解】考查名词、形容词、非谓语动词和时态。根据句意以及句子提示词可知，表示“这块布料”为名词 This cloth（cloth 此处为不可数名词，指“布料、织物”），表示“轻”为形容词 light；表示“薄”为形容词 thin；表示“速干的”为形容词 quick-drying；后接非谓语动词作状语，表示“使得”的动词 make 和逻辑主语前面整句话为主动关系，所以为现在分词形式 making；表示“使某物……”使用动词短语“make+宾语+宾补”，使用 it 作宾语，指代前文的 cloth，表示“完美的，适合的”为形容词 perfect 作宾补，常和介词 for 搭配；表示“运动装”为名词 sportswear；结合句意可知，该句为陈述客观事实，为一般现在时。故翻译为：This cloth is light, thin and quick-drying, making it perfect for sportswear.

53.【答案】He speaks hesitantly and, in a sense, it's equal to politely declining / turning down your invitation.

【详解】考查固定短语和时态。“回答”使用动词 speak，“吞吞吐吐”使用副词 hesitantly 作状语，“从某种意义上来说”使用介词短语 in a sense，结合提示词可知“就是”使用固定短语 be equal to，to 是介词，后接动词时使用动名词形式作宾语，“婉拒”使用 politely decline/turn down，副词 politely 作状语修饰动词（短语），“邀请”使用名词 invitation，句子是描述一个事实，使用一般现在时，故翻译为：He speaks hesitantly and, in a sense, it's equal to politely declining / turning down your invitation.

54. 【答案】Fruit picking helps tourists relax body and mind and boosts farmers' sales by at least two-thirds, achieving two goals with one action / a win-win situation.

【详解】考查并列结构、固定短语及非谓语动词。主语“水果采摘”译为 fruit picking，“让游客身心放松”译为 help tourists relax body and mind，“帮助果农增加销量”译为 boost farmers' sales，boost 与 help 并列作谓语，句子陈述一般性事实，用一般现在时，主语不可数，谓语动词用单数形式，“至少三分之二”译为 by at least two-thirds，此处 by 表增加的幅度，“一举两得”译为 achieve two goals with one action 或 a win-win situation，此处用现在分词短语 achieving...作结果状语，表水果采摘带来的自然结果。故翻译为：Fruit picking helps tourists relax body and mind and boosts farmers' sales by at least two-thirds, achieving two goals with one action / a win-win situation.

55.【答案】However great the pressure is, this talented/genius athlete can always perform steadily, winning gold and silver medals in various competitions/events to honor the country.

【详解】考查让步状语从句、非谓语动词和时态。根据汉语语境可知，句子陈述运动员的客观能力，应用一般现在时。“无论压力多大”用所给提示词“However”的“However+形容词/副词+主语+谓语”结构引导让步状语从句，“压力”译为 the pressure，be 动词使用 is，“大”用形容词 great，故从句译为 However great the pressure is，“这位天才运动员都能稳定发挥，在各大赛事中摘金夺银，为国争光”为主句，“这位天才运动员”作主语，译为 this talented/genius athlete，其中 talented/genius 意为“天才的，有天赋”，作定语修饰后面的名词 athlete；“都能稳定发挥”译为 can always perform steadily，其中情态动词 can 表能力，steadily 为副词修饰动词 perform 作状语；“在各大赛事中摘金夺银”用现在分词短语 winning gold and silver medals in various competitions/events 作伴随状语，表示与 “稳定发挥” 同时发生的动作，其中动词 win 表示“赢得，获得”，形容词 various 表示“各个的，不同的”，名词 competition/event 表示“比赛，赛事”；“为国争光”用不定式 to honor the country 作目的状语，说明摘金夺银的目的。综上，整句话可译为：However great the pressure is, this talented/genius athlete can always perform steadily, winning gold and silver medals in various competitions/events to honor the country.

V. Guided Writing

56.【答案】 Embrace the First Step

The saying “Don't be afraid to get your feet wet if you want to learn how to swim” powerfully reminds us that mastering any skill requires the courage to start and face initial challenges head-on. It means hesitation and fear of minor setbacks will prevent us from ever truly learning.

My own experience learning to ride a bike perfectly illustrates this. For weeks, I just watched my friends ride, too scared to even sit on the bike seat, fearing I would fall. My feet stayed firmly “dry” on the ground, and I made zero progress. Finally, gathering my courage, I wobbled onto the bike. Yes, I crashed a few times and got my hands and knees dirty (my version of “wet feet”). But with each attempt, my balance improved. Within days, I was riding

confidently. If I hadn't overcome that initial fear and gotten "wet," I would still be standing on the sidelines now.

Therefore, this wisdom applies to all skills. We must be brave enough to take the first, often imperfect, step to truly learn and grow.

【导语】本文是一篇投稿征文。要求考生就学校英语报正在举办的征文活动写一篇征文稿，谈谈对"Don't be afraid to get your feet wet if you want to learn how to swim."这句话的理解，并结合一个具体事例加以说明。

【详解】1. 词汇积累：

掌握：master→have a command of

挫折、失败：setback→frustration

害怕的、恐惧的：scared→frightened

阐明：illustrate→clarify

2. 句式拓展：

同义句转换：

原句：My own experience learning to ride a bike perfectly illustrates this.

拓展句：My own experience that I learned to ride a bike perfectly illustrates this.