2025 全国Ⅰ卷高考真题

英　　语

本试卷满分 150 分, 考试用时 120 分钟。

本试卷共 150 分，共 12 页。考试结束后，将本试题和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚，将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。

2. 选择题必须使用 **2B** 铅笔填涂;非选择题必须使用 **0. 5** 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写，字体工整，笔记清楚。

3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。

4. 作图可先使用铅笔画出，确定后必须用黑色字迹的签字笔描黑。

5. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

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 7.5 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。

1. What will the man do next?

A. Unpack his suitcase.

B. Board a flight.

C. Fill out a form.

2. What does Sarah plan to do after graduation?

A. Do volunteer work.

B. Pursue a higher degree.

C. Run the family business.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Buying a car.

B. Moving house.

C. Fixing the window.

4. What does the woman think of the ski area?

A. It’s a bit crowded.

B. It has poor snow.

C. It’s too far away.

5. Where are the speakers heading?

A. The Art Centre.

B. The Grand Theatre.

C. The Stone Bridge.

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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. What did the woman do?

A. She went over the speed limit.

B. She parked in a school zone.

C. She drove through a red light.

7. What time does school finish on Wednesdays?

A. At 2:00 pm. B. At 2:30 pm. C. At 3:30 pm.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Fellow workers.

B. Former schoolmates.

C. Family relatives.

9. Who will Grace have dinner with?

A. Fiona. B. Jennifer. C. David.

10. What is Kevin going to do next?

A. Buy a drink. B. Play basketball. C. Greet a friend.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What does the woman say about news programs?

A. They are replaced by documentaries.

B. They have been reduced in number.

C. They focus on the life of celebrities.

12. What is the man’s attitude toward reality shows?

A. Favorable. B. Critical. C. Uncertain.

13. What does the woman expect TV programs to be?

A. Educational. B. Diverse. C. Entertaining.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. Who is Cathy?

A. A school teacher. B. A radio host. C. A government official.

15. What can the visiting adults do in the school?

A. Give speeches. B. Observe classes. C. Organize activities.

16. How can the students benefit from the school program?

A. Earn extra credits B. Find job opportunities. C. Learn about adult's life.

17. What is the goal of the school program?

A. To improve student-teacher relationship.

B. To promote the idea of work-life balance.

C. To enhance school-community interaction.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

18. Where is the speaker's city located?

A. By the lake. B. On the coast. C. In the Valley.

19. What do the numbers on the signs stand for?

A. The duration of flooding. B. The rise in air temperature. C. The height above sea level.

20. What does the success of the project indicate?

A. Art can make a difference.

B. The homeowners are creative.

C. Climate change is controllable.

第二部分阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

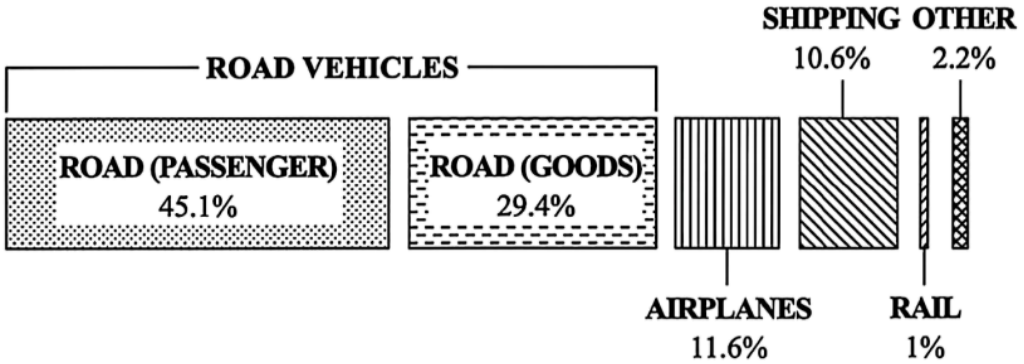
第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

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

The greening of planes, trains and automobiles

Moving goods and people around the world is responsible for a large part of global CO_2 emissions (排放). As the world races to decarbonize everything, it faces particular problems with transportation — which accounts for about a quarter of our energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. Here's the breakdown of the emissions in 2018 for different modes of transport.



The fuels for transport need to be not just green, cheap and powerful, but also lightweight and safe enough to be carried around. Each mode of transport has its specific fuel needs. Much is still to be settled, but here are some of the solutions to get us going green.

PLANES — Synthetic hydrocarbons	**CARS — Batteries**
The hardest sector to decarbonize is aviation.	Batteries are energy-efficient and electric

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">One long-term option for sustainable fuel for planes is to make hydrocarbons from recycled air.</td><td colspan="2">cars can plug into existing systems and services. New solid-state batteries will take a car farther on a single charge.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">
</td></tr>
<tr><td>TRAINS — Electricity
Some trains are already electrified through rails or wires; others can be made electric in pretty simple ways.</td><td>TRUCKS — Hydrogen fuel cells
Hydrogen fuel cells are a lighter choice than batteries for trucks, but making green hydrogen is expensive.</td><td colspan="2">SHIPS — Liquid ammonia
Liquid ammonia is easy to keep and transport, but it is hard to ignite (点燃) and requires an engine redesign.</td></tr>
</table>

This energy transition (变革) is global, and the amount of renewable energy the world will need is “a little bit mind-blowing,” says mechanical engineer Keith Wipke at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. It’s estimated that the global demand for electricity could more than double by 2050. Fortunately, analyses suggest that renewables are up to the task. “We need to speed up the development of green energy, and it will all get used,” says Wipke.

21. What percentage of global transport emissions did road vehicles account for in 2018?

A. 11.6%. B. 45.1%. C. 74.5%. D. 86.1%.

22. Which mode of transport can go green comparatively easily?

A. Planes. B. Trucks. C. Trains. D. Ships.

23. What does Wipke suggest regarding energy transition?

A. Limiting fuel consumption. B. Putting more effort into renewables.

C. Improving energy efficiency. D. Making electricity more affordable.

B

In my ninth-grade writing class last year, I met a cowboy who saved his town, a strict father who demanded his son earn straight A’s, and a modern-day Juliet who died of heartbreak after her parents rejected the love of her young life. More than once, I found myself wondering just how my students, who’d created these people, knew their subjects so well.

But things were different for their first essay, which was about the question: “Why is writing important?” Most of the essays filled less than one page, and few contained a sentence that could be interpreted as a thesis (论点) statement. I was shocked. Then I realized that the problem was the question itself. They could have written pages on the necessity of computers, but writing, in and of itself, simply didn’t strike them as important. This would have to change.

As a new unit started, I asked everyone to write a persuasive piece on a health-related topic of their choice. This time they found the exercise much more interesting. For the next two assignments, a personal-narrative unit followed by a creative-writing workshop, I only required that the piece meet the specifications of its genre (体裁)

and that it contain a thesis. The results were staggering. The students took on diverse topics and turned in stories, 10 to 20 pages each, with characters that broadened my view and touched my heart.

I walked into class believing that writing is important as a means of communication. However, my students demonstrated something more important to me. When the final bell rang in June, I walked away with a yearbook full of messages about writing's most powerful significance — the ability to connect people, to put us in another's skin, to teach us what it means to be human.

24. Who are the people mentioned at the beginning of paragraph 1?

A. Ninth graders. B. Students' parents.

C. Modern writers. D. Fictional characters.

25. Why did the students perform poorly in writing their first essay?

A. They were not given enough time. B. They had a very limited vocabulary.

C. They misunderstood the question. D. They had little interest in the topic.

26. What does the underlined word "staggering" in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Mixed. B. Amazing. C. Similar. D. Disturbing.

27. What does the author's experience show?

A. Teaching is learning. B. Still waters run deep.

C. Knowledge is power. D. Practice makes perfect.

C

While safety improvements might have been made to our streets in recent years, transport studies also show declines in pedestrian (行人) mobility, especially among young children. Many parents say there's too much traffic on the roads for their children to walk safely to school, so they pack them into the car instead.

Dutch authors Thalia Verkade and Marco te Brömmelstroet are bothered by facts like these. In their new book *Movement: How to Take Back Our Streets and Transform Our Lives*, they call for a rethink of our streets and the role they play in our lives.

Life on city streets started to change decades ago. Whole neighbourhoods were destroyed to make way for new road networks and kids had to play elsewhere. Some communities fought back. Most famously, a Canadian journalist who had moved her family to Manhattan in the early 1950s led a campaign to stop the destruction of her local park. Describing her alarm at its proposed replacement with an expressway, Jane Jacobs called on her mayor (市长) to champion "New York as a decent place to live, and not just rush through." Similar campaigns occurred in Australia in the late 1960s and 1970s as well.

Although these campaigns were widespread, the reality is that the majority of the western cities were completely redesigned around the needs of the motor car. The number of cars on roads has been increasing rapidly. In Australia we now have over twenty million cars for just over twenty-six million people, among the highest rate of car ownership in the world.

We invest a lot in roads that help us rush through, but we fail to account for the true costs. Do we really recognise what it costs us as a society when children can't move safely around our communities? The authors of *Movement* have it right: it's time to think differently about that street outside your front door.

28. What phenomenon does the author point out in paragraph 1?

A. Cars often get stuck on the road. B. Traffic accidents occur frequently.

C. People walk less and drive more.　　D. Pedestrians fail to follow the rules.

29. What were the Canadian journalist and other campaigners trying to do?

A. Keep their cities livable.　　B. Promote cultural diversity.

C. Help the needy families.　　D. Make expressways accessible.

30. What can be inferred about the campaigns in Australia in the late 1960s and 1970s?

A. They boosted the sales of cars.　　B. They turned out largely ineffective.

C. They won government support.　　D. They advocated building new parks.

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

A. Why the Rush?　　B. What's Next?

C. Where to Stay?　　D. Who to Blame?

D

Microplastics have become a common source of pollution across the Earth — they have settled in the deep sea and on the Himalayas, stuck inside volcanic rocks, filled the stomachs of seabirds and even fallen in fresh Antarctic snow. They are even appearing inside humans.

Now, new research suggests that a simple, cheap measure may significantly reduce the level of microplastics in water from your tap (水龙头): boiling and filtering (过滤) it. In a study published Wednesday in *Environmental Science & Technology Letters*, researchers from China found that boiling tap water for just five minutes — then filtering it after it cools — could remove at least 80 percent of its microplastics.

Crucially, this process relies on the water containing enough calcium carbonate (碳酸钙) to trap the plastics. In the study, boiling hard water containing 300 milligrams of calcium carbonate led to an almost 90 percent drop in plastics. But in samples with less than 60 milligrams of calcium carbonate, boiling reduced the level of plastics by just 25 percent. Additionally, the research didn't include all types of plastics. The team focused only on three common types — polystyrene, polyethylene and polypropylene — and they didn't study other chemicals previously found in water such as vinyl chloride.

Still, the findings show a potential path forward for reducing microplastic exposure — a task that's becoming increasingly difficult. Even bottled water, scientists found earlier this year, contains 10 to 1,000 times more microplastics than originally thought.

Scientists are still trying to determine how harmful microplastics are — but what they do know has raised concerns. The new study suggests boiling tap water could be a tool to limit intake. "The way they demonstrated how microplastics were trapped through the boiling process was nice," Caroline Gauchotte-Lindsay, an environmental engineer of the University of Glasgow in Scotland who was not involved in the research, tells *New Scientist*. "We should be looking into upgrading drinking water treatment plants so they remove microplastics."

32. How does the author present the issue in the first paragraph?

A. By quoting an expert.　　B. By defining a concept.

C. By giving examples.　　D. By providing statistics.

33. What determines the effectiveness of trapping microplastics in water?

A. The hardness of water.　　B. The length of cooling time.

C. The frequency of filtering.　　D. The type of plastic in water.

34. What does the author try to illustrate by mentioning bottled water in paragraph 4?

A. The importance of plastic recycling.
B. The severity of the microplastic problem.
C. The danger in overusing pure water.
D. The difficulty in treating polluted water.

35. What is Gauchotte-Lindsay's suggestion about?
A. Choice of new research methods.
B. Possible direction for further study.
C. Need to involve more researchers.
D. Potential application of the findings.

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

An Unsung Hero

Need a break between classes or just a quick pick-me-up in the morning? The College Cafe has just that, and more. ____36____

Catherine Murphy, a cafe worker in a green shirt and black hat, makes sure that each customer gets exactly what they order. She goes back and forth between machines to make the drinks. ____37____ As the customer grabs the drink from her hand, she smiles and says, "Hello, how is your day?" Even when the line is getting longer, she doesn't let it get in the way of her genuine conversations.

Murphy gets up at a quarter to five and drives thirty minutes every day to get to work on time. ____38____ "I do so because I like to make coffee for the students. I know they need it in the morning," Murphy said. Being a mother and wife has helped her become the woman she is. She believes she is here to serve.

One thing Murphy may not know is that her smile is contagious (有感染力) and can be the difference in a student having a much better day than they were having before seeing her. Joanna Wright, a senior political science major, loves coffee and goes to the cafe at least six days a week. ____39____ "Catherine always has a huge smile on her face, which always puts me in a cheerful mood," Wright said.

"I enjoy working in the cafe," Murphy said. ____40____ She has every intention of staying and continuing doing what she loves.

A. The cafe closes at 9 pm every day.
B. She has two children aged eight and four.
C. Sometimes she arrives early to serve the students early.
D. After finishing an order, she calls out the name on the cup.
E. Not only does this cafe serve up drinks, it also serves up smiles.
F. Going to the cafe starts her day off good and gets her ready for class.
G. She has served here for 17 years and can't imagine working anywhere else.

第三部分语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

One August afternoon, I sat in my kitchen staring at a glass vase that hadn't seen daylight since my wedding.

My husband and I had just sold our house and we were busy __41__ the beloved home our family had spent 23 years filling up. We had decided on key items for the __42__ we were moving to in town, donated what we could, and rented a place to __43__ our supposedly important objects. That left a house still __44__ with

things that, while not particularly ___45___, didn't belong in a landfill (垃圾填埋场).

I took a picture of the vase and posted it online, for $10. A couple of messages came in, one wanting additional ___46___, another asking for a price cut. As our ___47___ day drew near, I settled on a new price ($0) and reposted it. The ___48___: "I hate this vase. Maybe you won't." In an instant, a woman raced into my house and left happily with the vase.

___49___, I posted more. My daily posts and the ___50___ I received became a precious ray of light in the chaos of my house. Each exchange provided a chance to ___51___ the landfill and to please another person I might not otherwise have ___52___.

I sit in my apartment today, loving each of the ___53___ that share our small space. I take ___54___ in knowing that, somewhere nearby, someone is ___55___ something that couldn't come with us.

41. A. painting over	B. looking around	C. emptying out	D. pulling down
42. A. hotel	B. office	C. cottage	D. apartment
43. A. store	B. display	C. sell	D. repair
44. A. covered	B. decorated	C. stuffed	D. equipped
45. A. conventional	B. valuable	C. complicated	D. tolerable
46. A. fees	B. photos	C. receipts	D. models
47. A. move	B. pay	C. market	D. work
48. A. warning	B. request	C. description	D. reply
49. A. Confused	B. Interested	C. Disappointed	D. Encouraged
50. A. visits	B. reports	C. advice	D. money
51. A. remove	B. spare	C. find	D. check
52. A. investigated	B. recognized	C. encountered	D. recommended
53. A. giveaways	B. posts	C. contributions	D. belongings
54. A. joy	B. part	C. care	D. time
55. A. anticipating	B. appreciating	C. delivering	D. withdrawing

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。

An exhibition at the Jiushi Art Museum in Shanghai is featuring artwork inspired by Go, or weiqi in Chinese, ____56____ originated in China more than 4,000 years ago.

Go is one of ____57____ earliest binary-based (基于二元的) games. The movements of the black and white pieces reflect the basic ideas of Eastern philosophy, according to Tu Ningning, who is in charge of the exhibition.

"The exhibition brings together Go culture, cutting-edge technology and contemporary art," says Tu. "We hope ____58____ (present)the rather abstract Go game and AI in a visual context, and initiate dialogues with minimalist art, conceptual art and expressionism."

"In a Go game, each move should serve a long-term goal. You try to lead the opponent into your trap and force them to follow your '____59____ (guide)' till they lose," explains Wang Wei, a Go player among the visitors to the exhibition.

"The players' personalities ____60____ (reveal) during the game, and one's weaknesses are exposed to the opponent," she adds. "A decent winner always ____61____ (try) to beat the opponent ____62____ no more than

one or two points as a gesture (姿态) of respect for the other side. ”

Tu says that the balance between the black and white pieces, the beauty in the ____63____ (strategy) placement of the pieces, ____64____ the energy flow following each move inspired artists to create oil paintings, sculptures, ____65____ (digital) generated pictures and silk-screen prints for the exhibition.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

66. 假定你是李华，你班的英语报要增设一个栏目。外教 Jenny 提出“Fun at my school”和“Guess who I am”两个选项供大家选择。请给 Jenny 写一封邮件，内容包括：

(1)你的选择；

(2)说明理由。

注意：

(1)写作词数应为 80 个左右；

(2)请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jenny,

I really like the idea of adding a new column to our English newspaper.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分 25 分)

67. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My wife and I wanted to share our new home with family and friends by hosting a small gathering in the early summer. She had prepared lots of snacks, while my job was to have the backyard in order.

There was plenty of space for the kids to run and play. There was just one thing I hadn’t counted on: My brother chose to bring his dog Toby, a 50-pound ball of fire. Though friendly, he could easily knock over my niece’s small boys and my six-month-old granddaughter. So, when my brother showed up, I asked him to watch Toby and keep him outside.

My plan was working out just fine. Toby was using up his energy by running back and forth in the backyard and giving the kids plenty of room. Unexpectedly, after supper, the weather changed. It started to rain and everyone went indoors.

It was an awkward moment. I didn’t want Toby to be running around in the house, and my brother wasn’t happy with driving home with a wet dog. Eventually, my brother decided to leave rather than force the issue.

A few days passed, and I hadn’t heard anything from my brother. I texted him and expressed wishes for him to come out again. His reply came as a surprise — a shock, actually: “Not a chance.” Clearly, he was unhappy over the

way we had parted. After all, I had left him little choice. Well, he'll get over it, I reasoned.

Two months passed. My wife suggested I get in touch with my brother, but I resisted, thinking he should call first. However, my conscience (良心) kept bothering me. I tried to put myself in my brother's shoes. He was facing health issues and his wife of thirty-five years had passed away a few months earlier. Toby was his constant companion, the one who kept him going.

注意:

(1)续写词数应为 150 个左右;

(2)请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I realized it was me who was at fault.

With the biscuits my wife had made, I arrived at my brother's door.

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 7.5 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。

1.【答案】C

【原文】M: Excuse me, I just arrived on the flight from Melbourne, and my suitcase is missing.

W: We're very sorry, sir. Could you put down your information in this form? We'll do everything we can to find your suitcase.

M: Okay.

2.【答案】A

【原文】M: Have you talked over your future plan with your parents, Sarah?

W: Well, my parents would like me to do my master's after graduation. But I'm thinking of volunteering as a social worker for a year.

M: Good for you.

3.【答案】B

【原文】W: We really need to move, Steve. So many cars go by every day and no sun comes through the windows.

M: Yeah, this house is kind of old. What do you have in mind?

W: Maybe we should have a look in the suburbs.

4.【答案】A

【原文】M: Do you often ski here?

W: No, this is my first time.

M: So how do you like it so far?

W: The snow is brilliant. It would be better if there were fewer people.

5.【答案】B

【原文】W: Now we've crossed the Stone Bridge, turn right again. Look! Here's the Art Center. The Grand Theatre is two blocks away.

M: Nearly there. We won't be late then.

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。

【答案】6. A　7. A

【原文】M: Miss, I'll need to see your driver's license.

W: Was I doing something wrong?

M: You're driving in a school zone around the time school lets out. The speed limit is 15 miles an hour, and you were going 35.

W: But it's only 2:10 pm. The students aren't dismissed until 3:30.

M: Today is Wednesday. Students are dismissed an hour and a half earlier on Wednesdays.

W: Oh, no, you're right. I just forgot that.

【答案】8. B　9. C　10. C

【原文】M: Hi, Grace. Haven't seen you for some time!

W: Oh, Kevin. Nice to see you. Are you also here for dinner?

M: Yes. My cousin Fiona is in town, and this is her favorite steakhouse. You met her last year, right?

W: Yes, at Jennifer's wedding.

M: Right. Look, are you here alone? Would you like to join us?

W: That's very nice of you, but I'm meeting David and some other friends for dinner. You remember David from Class Two?

M: Of course. He was the captain of our school's basketball team. I haven't seen him since graduation.

W: He worked abroad for 3 years and has just come back.

M: Well, I'll go and say a quick hello. We definitely should get together sometime and have a drink.

【答案】11. B　12. A　13. A

【原文】W: There's nothing decent to watch these days on TV.

M: Nothing decent? There's tons of stuff.

W: They've cut down on the number of news programs, and the number of documentaries. All have been replaced by these stupid reality shows and game shows, you know.

M: Well, they often make me laugh. People want to watch that kind of thing. It's good, you know, as long as there's a balance, there's a bit of this, a bit of that.

W: Should we be giving people what they want to watch? Or should we be, you know, trying to educate them?

M: Well, TV is there for entertainment. If you want an education, you go to university or college or something, don't you?

W: No. I really don't think so.

【答案】14. B　15. B　16. C　17. C

【原文】W: Welcome to *Education Update*. This is Kathy. We have Robert Hall from Mountainside High School with us today. Hello, Mr. Hall. Could you tell us about the service program in your school?

M: Okay. It goes like this. On certain days each month, adults from the neighborhood sit in class with the students and see what's going on in the school.

W: That's interesting. What else can they do?

M: They can also take adult courses in the evenings for both fun and serious learning.

W: What about the students? What can they do in the program?

M: Well, they can change places with adults and go working on a farm or in a factory or taking care of the housework.

W: Good. This helps them better understand the lives of their parents and know more about their neighborhood.

M: Yes. Students have a chance to work in hospitals, nursing homes, libraries, and even in government offices.

W: So the school is not only part of the student's lives, but also part of the neighborhood.

M: That's exactly what our service program is for.

W: Great. Thank you, Mr. Hall.

【答案】18. B　19. C　20. A

【原文】M: Good evening. Tonight, I'll continue to share how we can use art to spread the word about the changing climate. In our day-to-day lives, climate change can be hard to see, but some places will feel the changes sooner than others. The city I live in is very flat and close to the waterline. And rising sea levels are already creating floods. So I decided to do something to make it impossible to ignore. I started an art project called Underwater Homeowners Association and painted numbers onto thousands of large signs. Each number showed how high someone's house was above sea level. A one would mean that if the sea level rose one foot, the building would flood. I gave the signs to homeowners who put them in their yards. Kids painted more signs and put them near their schools and along busy roads. The project has already had a real-world effect. The people who put the signs in their yards created a real homeowners association to address climate change in their communities.

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。

【答案】21. C　22. C　23. B

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 2018 年不同交通方式的温室气体排放占比，以及飞机、汽车等各类交通工具的未来绿色燃料路径。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据图表信息 ROAD VEHICLES 部分中“ROAD (PASSENGER) 45.1% (道路(客运)45.1%)”以及“ROAD (GOODS) 29.4% (道路(货运)29.4%)”可知，道路车辆总占比为 45.1%+29.4%=74.5%，即道路车辆在 2018 年全球交通排放中占比 74.5%。故选 C 项。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据图表信息 TRAINS — Electricity 部分中“Some trains are already electrified through rails or wires; others can be made electric in pretty simple ways. (一些列车已经通过轨道或电线实现了电气化；其他火车可以通过非常简单的方式实现电动化)”可知，火车相较其他交通方式更易实现绿色化。故选 C 项。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中“‘We need to speed up the development of green energy and it will all get used,” says Wipke. (Wipke 说：“我们需要加速绿色能源的开发，而且这些能源都会被利用起来。”)”可知，Wipke 建议加大对可再生能源的投入，即加大对绿色能源的投入。故选 B 项。

【答案】24. D　25. D　26. B　27. A

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者作为一名写作课老师，通过教学实践逐渐认识到学生写作动力的来源以及写作真正意义的成长故事。

【24 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段中“In my ninth-grade writing class last year, I met a cowboy who saved his town, a strict father who demanded his son earn straight A's, and a modern-day Juliet who died of heartbreak after her parents rejected the love of her young life. More than once, I found myself wondering just how my students, who'd created these people, knew their subjects so well. (去年，在我九年级的写作课上，我结识了一位拯救了自己小镇的牛仔、一位要求儿子门门功课全得 A 的严厉父亲，还有一位现代版的朱丽叶——她在父母拒绝其年少挚爱后心碎而逝。不止一次，我暗自琢磨，这些塑造了这些人物的学生，究竟是如何如此深谙他们笔下的角色的)”可知，这里提到的牛仔、严厉的父亲和现代版的朱丽叶都是学生在写作中创造出来的虚构人物。故选 D。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段中“Most of the essays filled less than one page, and few contained a sentence that could be interpreted as a thesis (论点) statement. I was shocked. Then I realized that the problem was the question itself. They could have written pages on the necessity of computers, but writing, in and of itself, simply didn't strike them as important. (大多数文章篇幅不足一页，几乎没有包含可被视为论点的句子。我感到震惊。随后我意识到问题出在题目本身。他们本可以就电脑的必要性写下数页内容，但写作本身根本没让他们觉得重要)”可推知，学生们在写第一篇作文时表现不佳，是因为他们对写作这个话题本身不感兴趣。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据文章第三段中划线词下文“The students took on diverse topics and turned in stories, 10 to 20 pages each, with characters that broadened my view and touched my heart. (学生们选取了多样的主题，交上来的故事每篇都有 10 到 20 页长，其中的人物拓宽了我的视野，也触动了我的心)”可推知，此处指学生们写出了内容丰富、打动人心的故事，与之前的表现形成强烈对比。划线词“staggering”意为“令人惊叹的、惊人的”，与 B 选项“Amazing (惊人的)”语义一致。故选 B。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，再根据文章最后一段中“I walked into class believing that writing is important as a means of communication. However, my students demonstrated something more important to me. When the final bell rang in June, I walked away with a yearbook full of messages about writing's most powerful significance — the ability to connect people, to put us in another's skin, to teach us what it means to be human. (我走进教室时坚信写作作为一种交流方式至关重要。然而，学生们向我展示了更为重要的东西。当六月的下课铃响起时，我带着一本满是留言的年鉴离开——这些留言诉说着写作最强大的意义：它能连接人与人，让我们换位思考，教会我们身为人类的真谛)”结合全文内容可知，文章通过作者的教学经历，说明她在教导学生的同时，自己也领悟到写作的真正意义，这一过程体现了“教学相长”的理念。选项 A“Teaching is learning (教学相长)”符合文中描述的作者通过教学获得的新认识。故选 A。

【答案】28. C　29. A　30. B　31. A

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要介绍了西方城市过度围绕汽车设计导致行人流动性下降，尤其是儿童步行减少的现象，并通过历史案例和现状分析呼吁反思街道功能，重视城市宜居性。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“While safety improvements might have been made to our streets in recent years,

transport studies also show declines in pedestrian (行人) mobility, especially among young children. Many parents say there's too much traffic on the roads for their children to walk safely to school, so they pack them into the car instead. (虽然近年来我们的街道可能已经改善了安全性，但交通研究也表明行人的流动性下降，尤其是年轻儿童。许多家长说，路上的交通太拥挤，他们的孩子无法安全步行上学，所以他们把孩子塞进车里)”可知，作者指出的现象是人们步行减少、开车增多。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“Most famously, a Canadian journalist who had moved her family to Manhattan in the early 1950s led a campaign to stop the destruction of her local park. Describing her alarm at its proposed replacement with an expressway, Jane Jacobs called on her mayor (市长) to champion "New York as a decent place to live, and not just rush through." (最著名的是，一位加拿大记者在 20 世纪 50 年代初举家迁往曼哈顿，她领导了一场阻止当地公园被毁的运动。在描述她对用高速公路取代公园的提议感到震惊时，Jane Jacobs 呼吁她的市长捍卫“纽约作为适宜居住的地方，而不仅是匆匆穿过的通道”)”可推知，加拿大记者和其他运动参与者旨在保持城市宜居性。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段“Although these campaigns were widespread, the reality is that the majority of the western cities were completely redesigned around the needs of the motor car. The number of cars on roads has been increasing rapidly. (尽管这些运动很普遍，但现实是大多数西方城市完全围绕汽车需求重新设计。道路上的汽车数量一直在迅速增加)”可推知，20 世纪 60 年代末和 70 年代澳大利亚的竞选活动未能阻止汽车发展，基本上没有效果。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，并根据文章最后一段“We invest a lot in roads that help us rush through, but we fail to account for the true costs. Do we really recognise what it costs us as a society when children can't move safely around our communities? (我们在帮助我们快速通过的道路上投入了大量资金，但我们没有考虑到真正的成本。我们真的认识到当孩子们不能在我们的社区安全地移动时，我们作为一个社会将会付出什么代价吗)”可推知，本文批判城市过度追求交通效率、忽视行人需求的现象，A 项“Why the Rush? (为何匆匆？)”质问“rush through (匆匆通行)”的规划理念，契合主旨，最适合作为本文标题。故选 A。

【答案】32. C　33. A　34. B　35. D

【导语】本文是说明文。文章主要介绍了一项关于减少自来水中微塑料污染的新研究。微塑料污染已遍及全球，甚至进入人体。中国研究人员发现，将自来水煮沸五分钟并冷却后过滤可能会显著降低自来水中的微塑料含量。研究虽未涵盖所有塑料类型和化学物质，但揭示了一种潜在解决方案。苏格兰环境工程师指出，该研究展示了煮沸法的有效性，并建议升级饮用水处理厂以推广应用。

【32 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段中“Microplastics have become a common source of pollution across the Earth — they have settled in the deep sea and on the Himalayas, stuck inside volcanic rocks, filled the stomachs of seabirds and even fallen in fresh Antarctic snow. They are even appearing inside humans. (微塑料已经成为地球上常见的污染源——它们出现在在深海和喜马拉雅山上，被困在火山岩中，填满海鸟的胃，甚至落在南极的新雪中。

它们甚至出现了在人类体内)”可推知，作者通过举例提出微塑料污染的问题。故选 C。

【33 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段中“Crucially, this process relies on the water containing enough calcium carbonate (碳酸钙) to trap the plastics. In the study, boiling hard water containing 300 milligrams of calcium carbonate led to an almost 90 percent drop in plastics. But in samples with less than 60 milligrams of calcium carbonate, boiling reduced the level of plastics by just 25 percent. (至关重要的是，这一过程依赖于含有足够碳酸钙的水来截留塑料。在这项研究中，将含有 300 毫克碳酸钙的硬水煮沸后，塑料含量下降了近 90%。但在碳酸钙含量低于 60 毫克的样品中，煮沸只降低了 25%的塑料含量)”可知，决定在水中截留微塑料的有效性的是水的硬度。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段中“Still, the findings show a potential path forward for reducing microplastic exposure — a task that’s becoming increasingly diffcult. Even bottled water, scientists found earlier this year, contains 10 to 1,000 times more microplastics than originally thought. (尽管如此，研究结果显示了减少微塑料接触的潜在途径——这一任务正变得越来越困难。今年早些时候，科学家们发现，即使是瓶装水，其微塑料含量也比原先想象的高出 10 到 1000 倍。)”可推断，作者提到瓶装水是为了说明微塑料污染的严重性。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段中“‘The way they demonstrated how microplastics were trapped through the boiling process was nice,” Caroline Gauchotte-Lindsay, an environmental engineer of the University of Glasgow in Scotland who was not involved in the research, tells *New Scientist*. “We should be looking into upgrading drinking water treatment plants so they remove microplastics.” (苏格兰格拉斯哥大学的环境工程师 Caroline Gauchotte-Lindsay 没有参与这项研究，她告诉《新科学家》杂志：“他们展示微塑料如何在煮沸过程中被截留的方式很不错。”“我们应该考虑升级饮用水处理厂，以便它们能去除微塑料”)”可推知，Caroline Gauchotte-Lindsay 的建议是关于这项研究结果的潜在应用，即升级饮用水处理厂。故选 D。

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

【答案】36. E　37. D　38. C　39. F　40. G

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述大学咖啡馆工作人员凯瑟琳·墨菲用真诚的服务和热情的微笑为学生带来温暖的故事，展现了这位平凡英雄的动人之处。

【36 题详解】

根据上文“Need a break between classes or just a quick pick-me-up in the morning? The College Cafe has just that, and more. (课间需要休息或早上快速提神？大学咖啡馆提供这些，还有更多。)”可知，开篇引出咖啡馆的功能，空格处需揭示“更多”的内涵。E 选项“Not only does this cafe serve up drinks, it also serves up smiles. (这家咖啡馆不仅提供饮品，还提供微笑。)”通过“Not only...also...”结构，既承接“drinks”，又引出下文核心——墨菲的微笑服务，符合语境。故选 E 项。

【37 题详解】

根据上文“She goes back and forth between machines to make the drinks. (她在机器之间来回制作饮品。)”及下文“As the customer grabs the drink from her hand, she smiles and says, “Hello, how is your day?” Even when

the line is getting longer, she doesn't let it get in the way of her genuine conversations. (当顾客从她手中接过饮品时，她微笑着说："你好，今天过得怎么样？"即使队伍越来越长，她也不会让这影响到她真诚的交流。)"可推知，设空处需补充制作饮品后的环节。D 选项"After finishing an order, she calls out the name on the cup. (完成订单后，她会喊出杯子上的名字。)"中的"finishing an order"衔接"make the drinks"，"calls out the name"引出顾客接饮品的场景，形成"制作—叫号—交付"的完整流程。故选 D 项。

【38 题详解】

根据上文"Murphy gets up at a quarter to five and drives thirty minutes every day to get to work on time. (墨菲每天四点四十五起床，开车三十分钟准时上班。)"及下文"I do so because I like to make coffee for the students. (我这样做是因为我喜欢为学生煮咖啡。)"可推知，设空处需进一步体现她对工作的投入。C 选项"Sometimes she arrives early to serve the students early. (有时她会提前到达，提前为学生服务。)"中的"arrives early"补充了"准时上班"之外的主动性，"serve the students early"呼应"like to make coffee for the students"，展现其敬业精神。故选 C 项。

【39 题详解】

根据上文"Joanna Wright, a senior political science major, loves coffee and goes to the cafe at least six days a week. (乔安娜·赖特是政治学专业的大四学生，她热爱咖啡，每周至少去这家咖啡馆六天。)"及下文""Catherine always has a huge smile on her face, which always puts me in a cheerful mood," Wright said. (赖特说"凯瑟琳总是笑容满面，这总能让我心情愉快。")"可推知，设空处需说明她频繁去咖啡馆的原因。F 选项"Going to the cafe starts her day off good and gets her ready for class. (去咖啡馆让她一天有个好的开始，并为上课做好准备。)"中的"starts her day off good"解释了"每周去六天"的动机，且"cheerful mood"与墨菲的微笑服务形成因果关系。故选 F 项。

【40 题详解】

根据下文"She has every intention of staying and continuing doing what she loves. (她完全打算留下来，继续做自己喜欢的事。)"可推知，设空处需体现她对工作的长期投入。G 选项"She has served here for 17 years and can't imagine working anywhere else. (她已经在这里服务了 17 年，无法想象在其他地方工作。)"中的"17 years"凸显服务年限之长，"can't imagine working anywhere else"强化对咖啡馆的情感联结，与"staying"形成直接呼应。故选 G 项。

第三部分语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者在搬家过程中通过免费赠送旧物获得快乐的故事。

【41 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我和丈夫刚刚卖掉了我们的房子，我们正忙着清空我们一家人花了 23 年时间建造的心爱的房子。A. painting over 粉刷覆盖；B. looking around 环顾四周；C. emptying out 清空；D. pulling down 拆除。根据上文" My husband and I had just sold our house"和下文"the beloved home our

family had spent 23 years filling up”可推知，此处指作者卖掉了房子，忙着清空房子里的多年来堆积的东西。故选 C。

【42 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们已经为即将搬到城里的公寓选定了关键物品，尽可能捐赠了能捐的东西，并租了一个地方来存放我们自认为重要的物品。A. hotel 酒店；B. office 办公室；C. cottage 小屋；D. apartment 公寓。根据文章最后一段“I sit in my apartment today”可推知，此处指作者一家人搬到了公寓。故选 D。

【43 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们已经为即将搬到城里的公寓选定了关键物品，尽可能捐赠了能捐的东西，并租了一个地方来存放我们自认为重要的物品。A. store 储存；B. display 展示；C. sell 出售；D. repair 修理。根据上文“rented a place”以及下文“our supposedly important objects”可推知，此处指租地方是为了存放重要物品。故选 A。

【44 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这使得房子里仍然堆满了那些虽然不是特别值钱，但不应该放在垃圾填埋场的东西。A. covered 覆盖的；B. decorated 装饰的；C. stuffed 塞满的；D. equipped 配备的。根据上文“rented a place to __3__ our supposedly important objects”以及下文“with things”可推知，此处指房子里仍塞满物品。故选 C。

【45 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这使得房子里仍然堆满了那些虽然不是特别值钱，但不应该放在垃圾填埋场的东西。A. conventional 传统的；B. valuable 有价值的；C. complicated 复杂的；D. tolerable 可容忍的。根据上文“while not particularly”以及下文“didn’t belong in a landfill”可推知，此处指虽不贵重但不应丢弃的物品。故选 B。

【46 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：有几条信息进来了，一条想要更多的照片，另一条请求降价。A. fees 费用；B. photos 照片；C. receipts 收据；D. models 模型。根据上文“I took a picture of the vase”及“additional”可推知，此处指有人索要更多照片。故选 B。

【47 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：随着搬家日的临近，我确定了一个新的价格（0 美元）并重新发布了它。A. move 搬家；B. pay 支付；C. market 市场；D. work 工作。根据前文搬家背景及下文“day drew near”可推知，此处指搬家日临近。故选 A。

【48 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：描述：“我讨厌这个花瓶。也许你不会。”A. warning 警告；B. request 请求；C. description 描述；D. reply 回复。根据上文“I took a picture of the vase and posted it online”以及下文“I hate this vase. Maybe you won’t.”可推知，此处指是重新发布的对花瓶的描述。故选 C。

【49 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：受到鼓励，我发布了更多。A. Confused 困惑的；B. Interested 感兴趣的；C. Disappointed 失望的；D. Encouraged 受鼓励的。根据上文“In an instant, a woman raced into my house and left happily with the vase.”以及作者后文持续发帖的行为，可推知，此处指作者受到鼓舞。故选 D。

【50 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我每天收到的帖子和来我家里的拜访，在我混乱的房子里变成了一束珍贵的光芒。A. visits 拜访；B. reports 报告；C. advice 建议；D. money 钱。根据上文“In an instant, a woman raced into my house”以及“My daily posts”和后文的互动，可推知，此处指去作者家里拜访。故选 A。

【51 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：每一次交换都提供了一个避免垃圾填埋的机会，也让我得以取悦另一个原本可能不会遇到的人。A. remove 移除；B. spare 省得；免去；C. find 发现；D. check 检查。根据上文语境以及下文“the landfill”可推知，此处指作者用免费赠送旧物来代替丢掉旧物垃圾填埋，此处 spare 引申为“免去”表示免得去垃圾填埋场丢东西。故选 B。

【52 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：每一次交换都提供了一个避免垃圾填埋的机会，也让我得以取悦另一个原本可能不会遇到的人。A. investigated 调查；B. recognized 认出；C. encountered 遇见；D. recommended 推荐。根据上文“another person I might not otherwise”可推知，此处指免费赠送旧物让原本不会遇见的人感到高兴。故选 C。

【53 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：今天我坐在我的公寓里，爱着我们小空间里的每一件所有物。A. giveaways 赠品；B. posts 帖子；C. contributions 贡献；D. belongings 所有物。结合语境，再根据上文“I sit in my apartment today”以及下文“share our small space”可推知，此处指现在拥有的物品。故选 D。

【54 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：知道就在附近的某个地方，有人正在欣赏着这件无法随我们一起走的东西，我感到很快乐。A. joy 快乐；B. part 部分；C. care 关心；D. time 时间。结合语境，再根据上文“loving each of the __13__ that share our small space.”以及下文“in knowing that, somewhere nearby”可推知，此处指作者免费赠送旧物，也从中获得了快乐。故选 A。

【55 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：知道就在附近的某个地方，有人正在欣赏着这件无法随我们一起走的东西，我感到很快乐。A. anticipating 期待；B. appreciating 欣赏；C. delivering 递送；D. withdrawing 撤回。根据上文“I take __13__ in knowing that, somewhere nearby”以及下文“something that couldn’t come with us”可推知，此处指他人在欣赏这些作者带不走的，赠予的物品。故选 B。

第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

【答案】56. which

57. the　58. to present

59. guidance

60. are revealed

61. tries　62. by

63. strategic##strategical

64. and　65. digitally

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了上海久事美术馆举办的一场以围棋为灵感的艺术展览。

【56 题详解】

56. 考查定语从句。句意：上海久事美术馆正在举办一场展览，展出的艺术品灵感来自围棋（中文称为“围棋”），它起源 4000 多年前的中国。本空引导非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词为 Go, or weiqi in Chinese，指物，且关系词代替先行词在从句中作主语，所以用关系代词 which 引导。故填 which。

【57 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：围棋是最早的基于二元的棋类游戏之一。形容词最高级前用定冠词 the。故填 the。

【58 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：我们希望在一个视觉语境中呈现相当抽象的围棋游戏和人工智能，并与极简主义艺术、观念艺术和表现主义展开对话。本句谓语为 hope，此处为非谓语动词，hope to do sth.“希望做某事”，所以此处需用动词 present“呈现”的不定式，作宾语。故填 to present。

【59 题详解】

考查名词。句意：你试图引导对手进入你的陷阱，迫使他们跟随你的“引导”直到他们输掉。此处作 follow 的宾语，用名词 guidance“引导”，不可数名词。故填 guidance。

【60 题详解】

考查动词语态。句意：她补充说：“玩家的个性在游戏中显露出来，一个人的弱点会暴露给对手。”本句描述一般事实，时态用一般现在时，且主语 The players’ personalities 与动词 reveal“揭示，显示”为被动关系，所以空处需用一般现在时态的被动语态，主语为复数，be 动词用 are。故填 are revealed。

【61 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：一个不错的赢家总是尽力以仅仅一两分的优势击败对手，以表示对对方的尊重。根据 always 可知，本句描述一般事实，时态用一般现在时，主语 a decent winner 为第三人称单数，所以谓语需用 try“尽力”的第三人称单数 tries。故填 tries。

【62 题详解】

考查介词。句意同上。“by+具体数值”表示“以（某一差值）”，此处指“以一到两分的优势”，符合语境。故填 by。

【63 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：屠宁宁说，黑白棋子之间的平衡，棋子在策略布局上的美感，以及每一步棋所蕴含的能量流动，都激发了艺术家们为展览创作油画、雕塑、数字生成的图片和丝网版画。此处修饰名词 placement，需用形容词 strategic 或者 strategical“战略性的，策略的”，作定语。故填 strategic/strategical。

【64 题详解】

64. 考查连词。句意同上。the balance between the black and white pieces, the beauty in the strategic placement of the pieces, the energy flow following each move 三者为并列关系，作并列主语，所以空处需用连词 and。故

填 and。

【65 题详解】

考查副词。句意同上。此处修饰形容词 generated，需用副词 digitally“数字地”，作状语。故填 digitally。

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

66. 【答案】One possible version:

Dear Jenny,

I really like the idea of adding a new column to our English newspaper. I'm writing to express that my predilection goes to "Guess who I am", which capitalizes on an object clause to signal its potential contents.

The column will serve as a catalyst for closer bonds between students. Redoubling efforts to boost academic performance, we pay little heed to other classmates' personalities, hobbies, strengths, and even aspirations. Such an inviting column, adopting a "description and guess" approach, must expose everyone to others' characteristics, thus strengthening mutual understanding. More importantly, more friendships will be forged, since the column enables us to befriend someone on the same wavelength.

This eye-catching column, I'm firmly convinced, won't fail to grant the whole class a harmonious atmosphere.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生就外教 Jenny 提出的校英文报增设一个栏目，在“Fun at my school”和“Guess who I am”两个选项中给出自己的推荐，并说明理由。

【详解】1.词汇积累

表达：express → convey

利用：capitalize on → use

担当：serve as → act as

注意：pay heed to → take notice of

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Such an inviting column, adopting a "description and guess" approach, must expose everyone to others' characteristics, thus strengthening mutual understanding.

拓展句：Such an inviting column, which adopts a "description and guess" approach, must expose everyone to others' characteristics, thus strengthening mutual understanding.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】I'm writing to express that my predilection goes to "Guess who I am", which capitalizes on an object clause to signal its potential contents.（运用了 that 引导的宾语从句，which 引导的定语从句）

【高分句型 2】More importantly, more friendships will be forged, since the column enables us to befriend someone on the same wavelength.（运用了 since 引导的状语从句）

第二节(满分 25 分)

67. 【答案】One possible version:

I realized it was me who was at fault. I had been so focused on keeping the party under control that I failed to consider how important Toby was to my brother during this difficult time. My pride had kept me from reaching out, and now months had passed without a proper conversation. One evening, I picked up the phone and left him a voice message, apologizing for my behavior and asking if we could meet. To my relief, he called back the next day, and we agreed to get together soon.

With the biscuits my wife had made, I arrived at my brother's door. He opened it with a surprised smile, and for a moment, neither of us spoke. Then we hugged — something we hadn't done since before his wife passed away. We sat on the porch with Toby resting beside us, and I handed him the box of biscuits. "Thank you," he said quietly. We talked for hours, laughing, remembering old times, and slowly rebuilding what had been lost. As I watched Toby gently rest his head on my brother's leg, I knew we were finally on the path to healing.

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者因担心弟弟的狗 Toby 影响聚会，要求弟弟看好狗，后因天气变化导致弟弟提前离开并心生芥蒂。两个月后作者意识到自己的过错，主动带着妻子做的饼干登门道歉，最终兄弟俩和解的故事，展现了亲情中理解与包容的重要性。

【详解】1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容"我意识到是我错了。" 可知，第一段可描写作者反思自己在聚会上只顾控制局面，忽视了 Toby 对弟弟的重要性，因骄傲迟迟未联系弟弟，最终通过电话留言道歉并约定见面。

②由第二段首句内容"带着妻子做的饼干，我来到了弟弟家门口。"可知，第二段可描写弟弟开门时的惊讶与沉默，兄弟俩拥抱和解，坐在门廊上谈心，看着 Toby 依偎在弟弟腿边，明白亲情修复的意义。

2. 续写线索：反思过错——电话留言道歉——约定见面——带饼干登门——拥抱沉默——谈心和解——领悟亲情

3. 词汇激活

行为类

①道歉：apologize/say sorry/make an apology

②拥抱：hug/embrace

③重建：rebuild/restore/reconstruct

情绪类：

①宽慰：relief/comfort/satisfaction/ease

②惊讶：surprised /shocked/astonished

【点睛】[高分句型 1] I had been so focused on keeping the party under control that I failed to consider how important Toby was to my brother during this difficult time.（运用了"so...that..."引导结果状语从句以及 how 引导宾语从句）

[高分句型 2] One evening, I picked up the phone and left him a voice message, apologizing for my behavior and asking if we could meet.（运用了现在分词短语作状语以及 if 引导的宾语从句）

[高分句型 3] As I watched Toby gently rest his head on my brother's leg, I knew we were finally on the path to healing.（运用了 as 引导时间状语从句以及省略 that 的宾语从句）