2026 全国 I 卷高考真题

英　　语

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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。每段对话读两遍。

1. Who is the man?

A. A business client.

B. A job applicant.

C. A new staff member.

2. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a grocery store.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A picture.

B. A fisherman.

C. A country.

4. What does the woman suggest Max do?

A. Go to bed.

B. Drive carefully.

C. Update his blog.

5. Why does Sarah make the phone call?

A. To request sick leave.

B. To make a complaint.

C. To postpone a meeting.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段录音前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，每小题都有 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段录音播放两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 和第 7 小题。

6. What makes Copenhagen different from London in Lisa’s eyes?

A. A less stressful life.

B. Better city planning.

C. More tourist sites.

7. Why did Lisa originally come to Copenhagen?

A. To look for a permanent job.

B. To do a short-term project.

C. To visit a famous museum.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 小题。

8. What is the total budget for the dinner?

A. £200.

B. £300.

C. £600.

9. What occasion is the dinner for?

A. The retirement of an employee.

B. The launch of a new product.

C. The opening of a branch office.

10. What is the woman going to do for Mr. Lee?

A. Take his order.

B. Bring him the bill.

C. Email him a menu.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 小题。

11. What does Jenny do?

A. She’s an AI engineer.

B. She’s a pop singer.

C. She’s a radio host.

12. How does the woman feel about what Jenny has done?

A. It might cause legal problems.

B. It would benefit the community.

C. It could be a profitable business.

13. What will the man do next?

A. Play a song.

B. Contact a listener.

C. Recommend a show

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 小题。

14. What does Evans say about ancient Babylonia?

A. It is rich in energy resources.

B. It is home to several languages.

C. It is the birthplace of many foods.

15. What did people initially think the ancient texts were about?

A. Cookery.

B. Medicine.

C. Education.

16. What do we know about the French author Jean Bottero?

A. He proved Mary Hussey right.

B. He taught history at Yale University.

C. He was the first to translate the texts.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 小题。

17. What must the students wear when doing the experiment?

A. Loose clothes.

B. Protective glasses.

C. Waterproof caps.

18. What should the students do if they knock over a chemical container?

A. Report to the teacher.

B. Clear up the mess.

C. Check the instructions

19. Why should the students switch roles?

A. To speed up the experiment.

B. To double-check the final results.

C. To get an equal chance to practice

20. What should the students do if they finish early?

A. Analyze the data.

B. Clean their workspace.

C. Start a new experiment.

第二部分 阅读理解（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

SoFi Stadium Events This Month

SoFi Stadium is the go-to destination in the heart of Los Angeles for sports fans. Its calendar is always packed with headline-grabbing events.

Upcoming Football Events

Los Angeles Rams v Dallas Cowboys	Saturday, August 9 4:00 PM
Los Angeles Chargers v New Orleans Saints	Sunday, August 10 5:00 PM
Los Angeles Chargers v Los Angeles Rams	Saturday, August 16 4:00 PM
Los Angeles Rams v Houston Texans	Sunday, August 24 1:25 PM

Nearby Hotels

When attending an event at SoFi Stadium, you're just a short walk or ride from several comfortable and classy hotels. Right across the street, Sonder Lüm Hotel offers spacious rooms and a rooftop pool. A mile away, the H Hotel Los Angeles, with its stylish design, is ideal for a nice stay between events. For those seeking both comfort and convenience, the Renaissance Los Angeles Airport Hotel is just a short drive away. If you're willing to drive a little further, the Ritz-Carlton Los Angeles promises luxurious rooms and extensive leisure facilities—perfect for turning a game day into a great weekend escape.

Parking

SoFi Stadium requires you to park strictly in your assigned zone, and guests must enter through the exact gate indicated on their color-coded digital parking pass. If you enter through the wrong access point, you'll be turned around and redirected—so plan ahead. Each parking zone consists of multiple lots, designed to efficiently manage traffic across the venue's network. Make sure to download your parking pass to your smartphone before arrival. Upon entering the correct zone, parking staff will guide you directly to a space. For those wishing to park near friends, all vehicles must have passes for the

same zone and arrive together—spaces cannot be saved.

21. Which team will play the most games at the stadium this month?

A. Dallas Cowboys.

B. Los Angeles Rams.

C. Los Angeles Chargers.

D. New Orleans Saints.

22. Which hotel is nearest to the stadium?

A. Sonder Lüm Hotel.

B. The Ritz-Carlton Los Angeles.

C. The H Hotel Los Angeles.

D. The Renaissance Los Angeles Airport Hotel.

23. What do you need to do if you want to park at the stadium?

A. Call the parking staff.

B. Prepare the parking fee.

C. Obtain a parking pass.

D. Choose a parking zone.

B

Not long ago, my fifth-grade son Kevin asked me about the meaning of a word in a novel. “Look it up,” I responded. “But my screen time is off,” he said. I looked pointedly at the bookshelf that held at least three dictionaries, and Kevin sighed dramatically. “Can’t you just use your phone?” he asked. Suddenly it occurred to me that he did not even know how to use a dictionary.

I took down one of the dictionaries, and we read it together for a few minutes before I handed it to him. It took him a few tries to find the word in question. While going through the pages, he kept saying, wide-eyed: “How can there be this many words?” After a while, he looked at me and asked, “Do you know all these words, Mom?” I smiled. “I definitely do not know all these words,” I said. “But that’s why this is one of my favorite books.”

I had my first dictionary as a gift for my 13th birthday. I decided that I wanted to learn as many words as I could and started marking every entry I looked up with a pencil to measure my progress. I continued to make these pencil marks for years, and when I went off to college, I packed that dictionary in my suitcase.

Kevin wanted to see the dictionary. I felt a small pain in my chest. The dictionary was stolen at the end

of my freshman year of college. “That’s so sad,” he said, “but you still know all those words, even without the book.” I realized that this was true. I still made it through the next three years of college, even without the book. And it wasn’t, ultimately, the dictionary that got me there—not really.

Now I understand that although my son may be learning differently, he is still learning. It’s not about the words themselves or how we learn them, but the wanting to know them, the curiosity and the appetite.

24. What does Kevin usually do to get the meaning of a word?

A. Use electronic devices.

B. Consult a paper dictionary.

C. Guess from the context.

D. Turn to his English teacher.

25. How did Kevin feel while looking up the word in the dictionary?

A. Annoyed.

B. Disappointed.

C. Encouraged.

D. Astonished.

26. What can we learn about the author’s first dictionary?

A. It helped her through college.

B. It was given to Kevin as a gift.

C. It bore witness to her efforts.

D. It was a valuable limited edition.

27. What has the author come to realize about learning?

A. It is never too late to start.

B. Motivation is what really matters.

C. Children need role models.

D. Dictionaries are still a useful tool.

C

In line with longstanding initiatives to expand its green spaces, New York City is planting tens of thousands of trees each year. They provide shade, lower surface temperatures, absorb a surprising amount of airborne carbon, remove tiny pollutants, and provide wildlife habitat along with just plain beauty.

Something could go wrong, though, according to a new study. Oaks and sweetgums, which currently account for a majority of the city's trees, produce huge amounts of a chemical substance called isoprene. Harmless by itself, isoprene interacts rapidly with polluting nitrogen oxides released by vehicles, buildings and industry to form ground-level ozone (臭氧)—a major factor in many breathing problems. The research, carried out by scientists at the Columbia Climate School and other institutions, found that if the city maintains past species patterns in new plantings, isoprene production in Manhattan in coming decades will go up by about 140%, and resulting summer ozone levels as much as 30%.

"We're all for planting more trees. They bring so many good things," said study coauthor Róisín Commane. "But if we're not careful, we could make air quality worse."

The Parks Department is not oblivious to the issue. A study carried out by some of its researchers several years ago concluded that city trees did release isoprene. "We didn't make a big deal of that," said Novem Auyeung, a Parks Department senior scientist. She said trees should not be viewed as the enemy. "We could plant any trees we want to, if we just rethink our car-centric lifestyle," she said.

"We're not going to go cutting down any big old oaks," and neither will the department completely stop planting new ones, said Auyeung. "You have to think about what you would lose if you do that." Oaks are keystone species, she pointed out, providing food and habitat for native insects, birds and other animals.

28. What does the new study imply regarding oaks and sweetgums?

A. They affect the growth of other trees.

B. They absorb less carbon than expected.

C. They harm people's health indirectly.

D. They raise the local temperature slowly.

29. Which of the following may Commane suggest based on their study?

A. Cutting down the isoprene-producing trees.

B. Suspending tree-planting for a few decades.

C. Changing the species of trees in new plantings.

D. Removing isoprene released by existing trees.

30. What does the underlined phrase "oblivious to" in paragraph 5 mean?

A. Honest about.

B. Unaware of.

C. Related to.

D. Optimistic about.

31. What would Auyeung probably advocate?

A. Reducing car use in daily life.

B. Providing animals with new habitats.

C. Controlling population growth.

D. Doing more research on the problem.

D

A team of Cambridge psychologists conducted an experiment to compare the cognitive (认知的) effects of merely seeing art with actively judging how beautiful it is.

In the study, 187 people were invited to visit Kettle's Yard gallery during an exhibition of handmade clay objects. Participants were randomly divided into two groups: the "beauty" group was asked to actively consider and then rate the beauty of each object they viewed, while the control group just matched a line drawing of the object with the artwork itself. All participants were then tested on how they process information, and whether it's in a more practical or abstract way.

Across all participants, those in the beauty group scored almost 14% higher on average than the control group in abstract thinking. While they were told the study was about cognitive processes, participants were asked about interests, with around half saying they had an artistic hobby. Among those, the effect was greater: those with an artistic hobby in the beauty group scored over 25% higher on average for abstract thinking than those with an artistic hobby in the control group.

Emotional states of participants were also measured by asking about their feelings while completing the gallery task. Across all participants, those in the beauty group reported an average of 23% higher levels of "transformative and self-transcendent feelings"—such as feeling moved, enlightened and inspired—than the control group. Importantly, however, the beauty group did not report feeling any happier than the control group, suggesting that it was the engagement with beauty that influenced abstract thinking, rather than any overall positivity from the experience.

"We usually think in very concrete terms when doing something on a screen," said Simone Schnall, senior author of the study. "It's becoming much rarer to zone out and just let the mind wander, but that's when we think in ways that broaden our minds. Admiring the beauty of art may be the ideal way to initiate the abstract cognitive processes."

32. What was the beauty group asked to do with the clay objects?

A. Draw their outlines.

B. Give each piece a rating.

C. Compare their prices.

D. Make a copy of each piece.

33. Which participants got the highest score on average in the test?

A. Beauty group, with an artistic hobby.

B. Beauty group, without an artistic hobby.

C. Control group, with an artistic hobby.

D. Control group, without an artistic hobby.

34. Why were the participants' emotional states measured?

A. To discover their attitudes towards art.

B. To identify their specific thinking patterns.

C. To examine the difficulty of the tasks.

D. To determine factors behind the test results.

35. What is the major finding of the study regarding the appreciation of art?

A. It enhances emotional ties.

B. It needs critical thinking skills.

C. It creates positive feelings.

D. It encourages abstract thinking.

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项。

Museums, once quiet places filled with history, are now full of digital excitement. By using machine learning and advanced algorithms (算法), these institutions are creating personalized visitor journeys, protecting delicate collections, and revealing hidden stories. 36. _____

AI transforms a standard museum trip into a personalized and interactive adventure. Smart recommendation engines analyze data such as exhibit popularity and visitors' past behavior to suggest specific exhibits and events, making each visit unique and surprising. 37. _____ These digital assistants engage visitors in dynamic conversations and offer context-sensitive insights that deepen understanding and satisfy curiosity.

Beyond visitor interaction, AI plays a crucial role in preserving priceless artworks. Since the exhibits in museums sustain natural decay (破损) over time, early detection is vital. AI can help identify the slightest signs of decay, such as cracks or discoloration, which are often invisible to the human eye.

38. _____ Moreover, by predicting future decay patterns, AI helps museums take preventive measures and improve preservation strategies.

AI also significantly enhances the educational value of museums, particularly for children and families.

39. _____ For instance, interactive exhibits powered by AI can adjust their content and difficulty level based on the user's preferences and responses. This adaptability ensures that complex historical concepts become accessible and engaging for young minds.

Looking ahead, the rapid advancement of AI promises both exciting possibilities and ethical (伦理的) challenges. Museums are working together with AI ethicists to develop fair algorithms. 40. _____ Strict policies should be established to protect visitors' information.

A. This capability allows for timely restoration.

B. Visitor data collection also raises privacy issues.

C. In short, AI is redefining the museum in all respects.

D. It tailors learning experiences to different age groups and learning styles.

E. Museums are not only places to store artworks, but also spaces for learning.

F. Furthermore, AI-powered virtual guides are replacing traditional tour guides.

G. AI is changing this by using image recognition technology to analyze exhibits.

第二部分 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四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I grew up in a little town in northeast Ohio. The ___41___ of how little people knew about Ohio came quickly after I went to school in central Pennsylvania. Though I lived ___42___ three and a half hours away, most of my classmates thought of Ohio as a whole different world. "Do you have to fly home? Do you live on a farm?" The ___43___ were never-ending. I was a ___44___ in their eyes.

As I grow older, I'm more and more ___45___ for my small town roots. Sure, my friends and I loved to ___46___ about how bored we were in the middle of nowhere; ___47___, as I finish up my junior year of college, I'm convinced that it took ___48___ our small town to realize how much we actually loved it and what exactly we loved about it.

The pace of life is slow and people ___49___ connecting to each other. You do more than just talk to your neighbors—in a lot of cases, they're truly an ___50___ of your family. Much of this ___51___

centers around being outside and knowing the ins and outs of the town; being present and mindful of your ___52___ is a critical part of the culture.

As I move through my college years, I ___53___ the visits to my little hometown. I am grateful for the ___54___ that I had growing up and know that wherever my next adventure takes me, I can ___55___ my small town roots to lead me in the right direction.

41. A. fantasy	B. prejudice	C. realization	D. expectation
42. A. only	B. indeed	C. still	D. even
43. A. tests	B. questions	C. games	D. debates
44. A. success	B. victim	C. novelty	D. problem
45. A. thankful	B. hopeful	C. suitable	D. reliable
46. A. dream	B. lie	C. hear	D. complain
47. A. therefore	B. however	C. instead	D. otherwise
48. A. touring	B. changing	C. leaving	D. protecting
49. A. value	B. admit	C. fear	D. remember
50. A. advantage	B. example	C. honor	D. extension
51. A. lifestyle	B. landscape	C. procedure	D. personality
52. A. findings	B. surroundings	C. belongings	D. greetings
53. A. give up	B. put off	C. face up to	D. look forward to
54. A. confidence	B. reputation	C. experience	D. opportunity
55. A. inspire	B. trust	C. remind	D. challenge

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Daji, or big open-air fairs, typically take place on specific dates of the lunar calendar, for example, on dates with five or seven as the last digit. It is also common for them ___56___ (hold) during traditional Chinese holidays such as the Spring Festival and the Mid-Autumn Festival, as well as other local festivals. The exact dates and ___57___ (frequent) of daji vary from region to region.

Daji originated from the ancient folk custom of trading goods, which dates back to ___58___ Han Dynasty. As transportation and communication ___59___ (be) underdeveloped at that time, it was very difficult for households to obtain daily ___60___ (necessity). As a solution, people gathered at specific locations on set days to trade their surplus (剩余的) items ___61___ what they needed.

In addition to being venues for buying and selling, daji are occasions for socializing and entertainment. People from near and far crowd into these markets on daji days. ___62___ (draw) by the aroma (香味) of street food, they line up in front of stands ___63___ serve steaming dumplings and hot noodle soup. While eating and enjoying street performances, they chat with each other and share stories of their daily lives. Before ___64___ (head) home, they fill their shopping bags with fresh fruit and vegetables from local farmers, at prices significantly ___65___ (cheap) than those found in supermarkets.

第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

你校英文报“Opinion”栏目正在进行征稿，请同学们对未来大学生活中的学习（study）、社交（socialize）、睡眠（sleep）这三件事按重要性进行排序，并阐述理由。

注意：

(1)写作词数应为 80 左右；

(2)请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Ranking My College Life Essentials

_____

_____

_____

第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写一段英文，使之构成一篇的短文。

Emily Sanders, a 25-year-old from Detroit, Michigan, set out on December 23rd with high hopes of reaching Toronto to meet her boyfriend for Christmas. Although she had heard warnings about an approaching snowstorm, she didn’t give it much thought. She assumed that much like in Michigan, police would simply detour (使绕道) traffic around any closed sections of the highway. But that didn’t happen. As the snow came down more and more heavily, Emily was directed off the highway. She drove on for a while and found herself on an unfamiliar road toward a Canadian town.

The blinding whiteout made driving nearly impossible. At one point, Emily’s car got stuck. After a struggle, she managed to free the vehicle and continued inching along the snow-covered road. As night fell, panic set in. While Emily was driving on a narrow stretch of road, her car slid into a ditch (沟). She tried to call for help but found no signal on her phone. Seeing no hope of immediate rescue, Emily

decided to spend the night in her car. She wrapped herself in a blanket, waiting for morning. To stay warm, she ran her engine for a few minutes every now and then. Eventually, she fell asleep.

Emily awoke to a gentle knock on her car window. Standing outside were Daniel and his wife Rachel, who noticed the stranded (被困的) vehicle on their way home and stopped to see if they could help. When Emily rolled down the window, Rachel asked if she was okay and told her it was not safe to stay overnight in the car. With genuine warmth in her voice, Rachel said they could take Emily to a nearby cafe they knew. Grateful and relieved, Emily accepted the offer.

In the cafe, the couple bought Emily a hot chocolate and listened patiently as she explained her desperate situation: she was about a hundred miles from her destination, her car was completely stuck, and her entire holiday plan could be ruined.

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。

Daniel and Rachel suggested that Emily continue her journey by train.

Three days later, Emily returned to get her car.

参考答案

（一）参考答案速查

听力部分

1-5 CBAAC　6-10　ABCAC　11-15　BCACB　16-20　ABACB

阅读理解

21-23 BAC　24-27 ADCB　28-31 CCBA　32-35 BADD

七选五

36-40 CFADB

完形填空

41-45 CABCA　46-50 DBCAD　51-55 ABDCB

语法填空

56. to be held　57. frequency　58. the　59. were　60. necessities

61. for　62. Drawn　63. that/which　64. heading　65. cheaper

（二）英语试卷完整解析与全文翻译

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A 篇

文章翻译

SoFi 体育场本月活动

SoFi 体育场是洛杉矶市中心体育迷们的首选之地。它的日程总是排满了引人注目的活动。

近期橄榄球活动

洛杉矶公羊队 对 达拉斯牛仔队 - 8 月 9 日，星期六，下午 4:00

洛杉矶闪电队 对 新奥尔良圣徒队 - 8 月 10 日，星期日，下午 5:00

洛杉矶闪电队 对 洛杉矶公羊队 - 8 月 16 日，星期六，下午 4:00

洛杉矶公羊队 对 休斯顿德州人队 - 8 月 24 日，星期日，下午 1:25

附近酒店

参加 SoFi 体育场的活动时，步行或短途驾车即可到达几家舒适且高级的酒店。街对面的 Sonder Lüm 酒店提供宽敞的客房和屋顶泳池。一英里外的洛杉矶 H 酒店设计时尚，是在活动之间理想的下榻之地。对于寻求舒适与便利的客人，洛杉矶机场万丽酒店仅需短途车程。如果您愿意开得稍远一些，洛杉矶丽思卡尔顿酒店承诺提供豪华客房和丰富的休闲设施——是将比赛日变成美好周末假期的完美选择。

停车

SoFi 体育场要求您必须严格停在指定的区域，并且宾客必须通过其彩色数字停车证上标明的确切入口进入。如果您从错误的入口进入，您将被要求掉头并重新指引——所以请提前规划。每个停车区由多个停车场组成，旨在有效管理整个场馆网络的交通。请确保在到达前将您的停车证下载到您的智能手机上。进入正确的区域后，停车工作人员将直接引导您至停车位。对于希望与朋友停在一起的人，所有车辆必须持有同一区域的停车证并同时到达——不能预留车位。

答案解析

21. 问题：本月哪支队伍将在该体育场比赛最多？

A. 达拉斯牛仔队。

B. 洛杉矶公羊队。

C. 洛杉矶闪电队。

D. 新奥尔良圣徒队。

答案：B

解析： 本题为细节理解题。从“Upcoming Football Events”列表中可以看到，洛杉矶公羊队（Los Angeles Rams）在 8 月 9 日和 8 月 24 日各有一场比赛，共两场。洛杉矶闪电队（Los Angeles Chargers）在 8 月 10 日和 8 月 16 日有两场比赛，但注意 8 月 16 日对阵公羊队，虽然在同一场地，但公羊队为主场球队之一，且公羊队也作为客队出现一次？仔细看，8 月 16 日的比赛是“Los Angeles Chargers v Los Angeles Rams”，通常这种写法，前者是主队，后者是客队，但根据常规体育赛事安排，同城球队在共用主场时，会分别指定为主场方。列表按活动列出，所以公羊队在 8 月 9 日（主队？列表未明确主客，但通常如此列出即在该场地比赛）和 8 月 24 日（主队？）各有一场，还有 8 月 16 日也作为参赛队出现，所以公羊队在该场地有三场比赛。闪电队有 8 月 10 日和 8 月 16 日两场。因此，洛杉矶公羊队出场次数最多（3 次），故选 B。

注：8 月 16 日的比赛在该体育场进行，两队都算是“play... at the stadium”，所以公羊队打了三场。

22. 问题：哪家酒店离体育场最近？

A. Sonder Lüm 酒店。

B. 洛杉矶丽思卡尔顿酒店。

C. 洛杉矶 H 酒店。

D. 洛杉矶机场万丽酒店。

答案：A

解析： 细节理解题。根据“Nearby Hotels”部分的描述：“Right across the street, Sonder Lüm Hotel...”（街对面就是 Sonder Lüm 酒店……），说明它最近。“A mile away, the H Hotel...”说明 H 酒店在一英里外。“the Renaissance... is just a short drive away”说明万丽酒店需要短途驾车。“If you’re willing to drive a little further,

the Ritz-Carlton...”说明丽思卡尔顿更远。因此，Sonder Lüm 酒店是最近的。

23. 问题：如果你想在体育场停车，你需要做什么？

A. 打电话给停车工作人员。

B. 准备停车费。

C. 获得一个停车证。

D. 选择一个停车区。

答案：C

解析： 细节理解题。根据“Parking”部分的描述：“SoFi Stadium requires you to park strictly in your assigned zone, and guests must enter through the exact gate indicated on their color-coded digital parking pass.”（SoFi 体育场要求严格停在指定区域，宾客必须通过彩色数字停车证上标明的入口进入。）以及“Make sure to download your parking pass...”（务必下载停车证……）。可见，获取一个停车证（Obtain a parking pass）是必需的。停车区是预先分配好的，不能自行选择（D 错）。停车费未提及（B 错）。进入正确区域后，工作人员会指引你，但不需要提前打电话（A 错）。

B 篇

文章翻译

不久前，我五年级的儿子凯文问我一本小说里一个词的意思。“查字典，”我回答。“但是我的屏幕使用时间用完了，”他说。我意味深长地看向那个至少放着三本字典的书架，凯文夸张地叹了口气。“你就不能用你的手机吗？”他问道。我突然意识到，他甚至不知道如何使用字典。

我取下一本字典，我们一起读了几分钟，然后我把它递给了他。他试了好几次才找到那个词。在翻页的时候，他一直睁大眼睛说：“怎么可能有这么多词？”过了一会儿，他看着我问：“妈妈，你认识所有这些词吗？”我笑了。“我肯定不认识所有这些词，”我说。“但这就是为什么这是我最喜欢的书之一。”

我十三岁生日时得到了我的第一本字典作为礼物。我决定要学习尽可能多的词，并开始用铅笔在我查过的每个词条上做记号，以衡量我的进步。多年来我一直保留着这个做铅笔记号的习惯，当我去上大学时，我把那本字典装进了行李箱。

凯文想看那本字典。我胸口感到一阵微痛。那本字典在我大学一年级结束时被偷了。“那太可惜了，”他说，“但即使没有那本书，你仍然认识所有这些词。”我意识到这是真的。即使没有那本书，我仍然顺利地度过了大学的接下来三年。最终，并非字典让我走到了那一步——不是真的靠它。

现在我明白了，虽然我儿子可能以不同的方式学习，但他仍然在学习。重要的不是词语本身或我们如何学习它们，而是想要了解它们的渴望，是那份好奇心和求知欲。

答案解析

24. 问题：凯文通常如何了解一个词的意思？

A. 使用电子设备。

B. 查阅纸质字典。

C. 根据上下文猜测。

D. 向他的英语老师求助。

答案：A

解析： 推理判断题。文章开头，当作者让凯文查字典时，凯文说“我的屏幕使用时间用完了”，并反问“你就不能用你的手机吗？”，以及作者意识到“他甚至不知道如何使用字典”。这都表明他平时习惯使用手机等电子设备来查词。

25. 问题：凯文在字典中查找那个词时感觉如何？

A. 恼怒的。

B. 失望的。

C. 受到鼓舞的。

D. 吃惊的。

答案：D

解析： 细节理解题。文中描述凯文查字典时的反应：“他一直睁大眼睛说：‘怎么可能有这么多词？’”。“wide-eyed”（睁大眼睛）表达的是惊讶、吃惊的情绪，所以对应的感觉是“Astonished”。

26. 问题：关于作者的第一本字典，我们可以了解到什么？

A. 它帮助她度过了大学时光。

B. 它被作为礼物送给了凯文。

C. 它见证了她的努力。

D. 它是一本有价值的限量版。

答案：C

解析： 推理判断题。根据第三段，作者决定尽可能多学单词，并“开始用铅笔在我查过的每个词条上做记号，以衡量我的进步”，并持续多年。这说明了这本字典见证了她学习词汇的努力过程（bore witness to her efforts）。A 项错误，因为字典大一结束时被偷了，并没有帮她度过整个大学。B、D 未提及。

27. 问题：关于学习，作者最终意识到了什么？

A. 开始学习永远不嫌晚。

B. 动力（积极性）才是真正重要的。

C. 孩子需要榜样。

D. 字典仍然是有用的工具。

答案：B

解析： 主旨大意题。文章最后一段是作者领悟到的核心：“重要的不是词语本身或我们如何学习它们，而是想要了解它们的渴望，是那份好奇心和求知欲。”这强调了学习的内在动机（Motivation / wanting to know them, the curiosity and the appetite）才是关键。

C 篇

文章翻译

为了与其长期扩大绿色空间的倡议保持一致，纽约市每年种植数万棵树。它们提供阴凉，降低地表温度，吸收惊人数量的空气碳，去除微小污染物，为野生动物提供栖息地，也带来纯粹的美感。

然而，根据一项新研究，有些地方可能出问题。目前占该市树木大部分的白栎树和枫香树，会产生大量的化学物质异戊二烯。异戊二烯本身无害，但会与车辆、建筑和工业排放的污染氮氧化物迅速反应，形成地面臭氧——这是导致许多呼吸问题的主要因素。

由哥伦比亚气候学校及其他机构的科学家进行的这项研究发现，如果该市在新种植中保持过去的树种模式，曼哈顿的异戊二烯排放在未来几十年将增加约 140%，由此导致的夏季臭氧水平将增加高达 30%。“我们都赞成种植更多的树。它们带来了这么多好处，”研究合著者 Róisín Commane 说。“但如果我们不小心，我们可能会使空气质量更糟。”

公园管理局并非没有意识到这个问题。由其部门内一些研究人员几年前进行的一项研究就得出结论，城市树木确实会释放异戊二烯。“我们当时没有对此大肆宣扬，”公园管理局高级科学家 Novem Auyeung 说。她表示，不应将树木视为敌人。她说：“如果我们能重新思考我们以汽车为中心的生活方式，我们就可以种植任何我们想要的树。”

Auyeung 说：“我们不会去砍伐任何大龄白栎树”，该部门也不会完全停止种植新的白栎树。“你不得不考虑如果那样做你会失去什么。”她指出，白栎树是关键物种，为本地昆虫、鸟类和其他动物提供食物和栖息地。

答案解析

28. 问题：关于白栎树和枫香树，这项新研究暗示了什么？

A. 它们影响其他树木的生长。

B. 它们吸收的碳比预期的少。

C. 它们间接地损害人们的健康。

D. 它们缓慢地升高了当地温度。

答案：C

解析： 细节理解题。根据第二段，这些树产生的异戊二烯与污染物反应形成“地面臭氧——这是导致许多呼吸问题的主要因素”。这说明这些树间接地（通过形成臭氧）损害了人们的健康。其他选项未提及或与原文不符。

29. 问题：基于他们的研究，Commane 可能会建议什么？

A. 砍伐产生异戊二烯的树木。

B. 暂停植树几十年。

C. 在新种植中改变树种。

D. 去除现有树木释放的异戊二烯。

答案：C

解析： 推理判断题。文章第二、三段指出问题在于“如果该市在新种植中保持过去的树种模式”，会导致臭氧增加。Commane 也表示“如果我们不小心，可能会使空气质量更糟”。由此可推断，他们的建议是改变新种植的树种，避免种植过多产生大量异戊二烯的品种。A、D 过于极端或不可能，B 过于消极。

30. 问题：第五段中划线短语“oblivious to”的意思是什么？

A. 对……诚实。

B. 没意识到。

C. 与……有关。

D. 对……乐观。

答案：B

解析： 词义猜测题。第五段第一句说公园管理局“is not oblivious to the issue”，后面紧接着解释他们几年前的一项研究就得出了类似结论，说明他们并非“没意识到（unaware of）”这个问题。

31. 问题：Auyeung 可能会提倡什么？

A. 减少日常生活中的汽车使用。

B. 为动物提供新的栖息地。

C. 控制人口增长。

D. 对这个问题做更多研究。

答案：A

解析： 细节理解题。根据第五段 Auyeung 的话：“如果我们能重新思考我们以汽车为中心的生活方式，我们就可以种植任何我们想要的树。” 这句话直接表明她提倡改变依赖汽车的生活方式，即减少汽车使用，从而减少氮氧化物排放，解决臭氧形成的根本问题。

D 篇

文章翻译

剑桥大学的一组心理学家进行了一项实验，比较仅仅观看艺术与积极评判艺术之美在认知效果上的差异。

在这项研究中，187 人被邀请在 Kettle's Yard 画廊举办的一次手工粘土制品展览期间参观。参与者被随

机分为两组：“美感”组被要求积极思考并评价他们看到的每件物品的美感，而对照组则只是将物品的线条画与艺术品本身进行匹配。所有参与者随后都接受了如何处理信息的测试，以及测试他们是用更具体还是更抽象的方式处理信息。

在所有参与者中，美感组在抽象思维方面的平均得分比对照组高出近 14%。虽然他们被告知这项研究是关于认知过程的，但参与者还被问及了兴趣爱好，大约一半的人说他们有艺术爱好。在这部分人中，效果更为显著：有艺术爱好的美感组在抽象思维上的平均得分比有艺术爱好的对照组高出超过 25%。

研究还通过询问参与者在完成画廊任务时的感受来测量他们的情绪状态。在所有参与者中，美感组报告的“变革性和自我超越的情感”——如感动、启迪和受鼓舞——平均水平比对照组高 23%。然而，重要的是，美感组并没有报告比对照组感到更快乐，这表明影响抽象思维的是对美的投入，而不是体验带来的任何总体积极情绪。

“我们在屏幕上做事情时，通常以非常具体的术语思考，”该研究的资深作者 Simone Schnall 说。“现在人们越来越难有放空、让思想漫游的时候，但正是在那种时候，我们以拓展我们思维的方式思考。欣赏艺术之美可能是启动抽象认知过程的理想方式。”

答案解析

32. 问题：美感组被要求对粘土制品做什么？

A. 画出它们的轮廓。

B. 给每件作品评分。

C. 比较它们的价格。

D. 复制每件作品。

答案：B

解析： 细节理解题。第二段明确提到：“the ‘beauty’ group was asked to actively consider and then rate the beauty of each object they viewed”（“美感”组被要求积极思考并评价他们看到的每件物品的美感）。rate 意为“评分，评级”，与 B 项“Give each piece a rating”意思一致。

33. 问题：哪些参与者在测试中平均得分最高？

A. 有艺术爱好的美感组。

B. 没有艺术爱好的美感组。

C. 有艺术爱好的对照组。

D. 没有艺术爱好的对照组。

答案：A

解析： 细节理解与推理判断题。根据第三段，美感组整体得分比对照组高 14%，对于有艺术爱好的人，美感组比对照组高 25%。这说明有艺术爱好的美感组不仅比对应的对照组高，而且受益程度更大。因此，在

所有组别中，有艺术爱好的美感组平均得分最高。

34. 问题：为什么要测量参与者的情绪状态？

A. 发现他们对艺术的态度。

B. 识别他们具体的思维模式。

C. 检验任务的难度。

D. 确定测试结果背后的因素。

答案：D

解析： 推理判断题。根据第四段，研究者测量情绪状态是为了排除干扰因素。结果显示美感组虽然抽象思维得分更高，但并没有更快乐，说明“影响抽象思维的是对美的投入，而不是……总体积极情绪”。因此，测量情绪是为了确定测试结果（抽象思维得分高）背后的真正因素，即排除总体积极情绪这个可能的原因。

35. 问题：关于艺术欣赏，这项研究的主要发现是什么？

A. 它能增强情感联系。

B. 它需要批判性思维技能。

C. 它能创造积极情绪。

D. 它鼓励抽象思维。

答案：D

解析： 主旨大意题。文章第一段就点明了研究目的：比较看艺术与评判艺术美对认知的影响。结论部分（最后一段）指出，欣赏艺术之美可能是启动“抽象认知过程”的理想方式。全文都在围绕“active judging of beauty”如何提升“abstract thinking”展开，这是该研究的核心发现。

第二节 七选五

文章翻译

博物馆，曾经充满历史的安静场所，如今充满了数字化的兴奋感。通过使用机器学习和先进的算法，这些机构正在创造个性化的访客旅程，保护易受损的藏品，并揭示隐藏的故事。__36__ (C) 简而言之，人工智能正在各个方面重新定义博物馆。

人工智能将一次标准的博物馆之旅转变为个性化和互动式的探险。智能推荐引擎分析诸如展品受欢迎程度和访客过去行为等数据，来推荐特定的展品和活动，使每次参观都独一无二且充满惊喜。__37__ (F) 此外，由人工智能驱动的虚拟导览正在取代传统的语音导览。这些数字助手与访客进行动态对话，并提供对语境敏感的见解，以加深理解和满足好奇心。

除了与访客互动，人工智能在保护无价艺术品方面也扮演着关键角色。由于博物馆的展品会随着时间的推移而自然损坏，早期检测至关重要。人工智能可以帮助识别最细微的损坏迹象，比如裂缝或变色，这些通

常是人眼看不见的。__38__ (A) 这种能力允许及时的修复。此外，通过预测未来的损坏模式，人工智能帮助博物馆采取预防措施并改进保护策略。

人工智能还极大地提升了博物馆的教育价值，特别是对儿童和家庭而言。__39__ (D) 它能根据不同年龄段和学习风格定制学习体验。例如，由人工智能驱动的互动展品可以根据用户的偏好和反应调整其内容和难度级别。这种适应性确保复杂的历史概念对年轻的头脑来说变得易于理解和引人入胜。

展望未来，人工智能的快速发展既带来了令人兴奋的可能性，也带来了伦理挑战。博物馆正在与人工智能伦理学家合作开发公平的算法。__40__ (B) 访客数据收集也引发了隐私问题。应建立严格的策略来保护访客的信息。

答案解析

36. 答案：C

解析： 本空位于第一段末尾，通常有承上启下的作用。前文列举了 AI 为博物馆带来的各种好处（个性化体验、保护藏品、揭示故事），C 项“In short, AI is redefining the museum in all respects.”（简而言之，人工智能正在各个方面重新定义博物馆）是对前文内容的高度概括，符合段落结尾的总结功能。E 项易错选，但文章主题是现代科技，并非单纯强调博物馆的传统功能。

37. 答案：F

解析： 本空在第二段中间。前一句讲“智能推荐引擎”，后一句说“These digital assistants...”（这些数字助手……）。F 项“Furthermore, AI-powered virtual guides are replacing traditional tour guides.”（此外，由人工智能驱动的虚拟导览正在取代传统的语音导览）中的“AI-powered virtual guides”正好与后文的“These digital assistants”衔接。G 项虽提到 AI 识别技术，但与“数字助手进行对话”不符。

38. 答案：A

解析： 本空在第三段中间。前一句说“AI can help identify the slightest signs of decay...”（人工智能可以帮助识别最细微的损坏迹象……），A 项“This capability allows for timely restoration.”（这种能力允许及时的修复）中的“This capability”指代前一句的识别能力，逻辑通顺。同时“timely restoration”也与后文“take preventive measures”构成递进关系。

39. 答案：D

解析： 本空在第四段开头。该段主题是 AI 提升博物馆对儿童和家庭的教育价值。D 项“It tailors learning experiences to different age groups and learning styles.”（它能根据不同年龄段和学习风格定制学习体验）直接点明了 AI 在教育方面的个性化功能，“different age groups”完美对应了“children and families”。后文“adjust their content and difficulty level based on the user”是对定制学习体验的具体说明。

40. 答案：B

解析： 本空在第五段中间。前文提到“伦理挑战”和“开发公平的算法”，后文说“应建立严格的策略

来保护访客的信息”。B 项“Visitor data collection also raises privacy issues.”（访客数据收集也引发了隐私问题）中的“privacy issues”直接引出了后文“保护访客信息”的必要性，“also”一词也很好地承接了前文“fair algorithms”这个伦理问题，引出了另一个伦理问题——隐私。

第二部分 语言运用

第一节 完形填空

文章翻译

我在俄亥俄州东北部的一个小镇长大。__41__ (C. 意识到) 人们对俄亥俄州知之甚少，这很快在我去宾夕法尼亚州中部上学后体会到了。虽然我住的地方离那里__42__ (A. 仅仅)三个半小时的车程，但我的大多数同学都把俄亥俄州看作一个完全不同的世界。“你必须要飞回家吗？你住在农场吗？”这样的__43__ (B. 问题) 没完没了。在他们眼里，我是个__44__ (C. 新奇的人)。

随着年龄增长，我越来越__45__ (A. 感激) 我的小镇根基。当然，我和我的朋友们曾经喜欢__46__ (D. 抱怨) 我们在这个偏僻之地有多无聊；__47__ (B. 然而)，在我即将结束大三学年之际，我确信，正是因为__48__ (C. 离开) 了我们的小镇，我们才意识到我们是多么爱它，以及我们究竟爱它的什么。

那里的生活节奏很慢，人们__49__ (A. 重视) 与彼此的联系。你不仅仅是和邻居交谈——在很多情况下，他们真的是你家庭的__50__ (D. 延伸)。这种__51__ (A. 生活方式) 很大程度上围绕着户外活动，了解城镇的方方面面；活在当下并关注你的__52__ (B. 周围环境) 是这种文化的重要组成部分。

在我度过大学时光之际，我__53__ (D. 期待着) 回到我家乡小镇。我对我成长中的__54__ (C. 经历) 心存感激，并且知道，无论我的下一次冒险将我带向何方，我都可以__55__ (B. 信任) 我的小镇根基会引导我走向正确的方向。

答案解析

41. 答案：C

解析： 考查名词。“The realization of how little people knew about Ohio” 意为“意识到人们对俄亥俄州知之甚少”。后文提到同学问出各种奇怪问题，这是作者认识到（realization）这一事实的体现。fantasy 幻想；prejudice 偏见；expectation 期望。

42. 答案：A

解析： 考查副词。“only three and a half hours away”强调距离之近，仅仅三个半小时车程，和后文同学把它当作另一个世界形成反差。indeed 确实；still 仍然；even 甚至。

43. 答案：B

解析： 考查名词。前文“Do you have to fly home? Do you live on a farm?”这些都是问题（questions），并且“never-ending”修饰，指问题一个接一个。tests 测试；games 游戏；debates 辩论。

44. 答案：C

解析： 考查名词。因为作者来自同学不熟悉的地方，不断被问奇怪问题，所以作者在同学眼中是一个“新奇的人”（novelty）。success 成功；victim 受害者；problem 问题。

45. 答案：A

解析：考查形容词。文章最后一段也提到“I am grateful”，所以这里表达的是对家乡根基的感激（thankful）。hopeful 有希望的；suitable 合适的；reliable 可靠的。

46. 答案：D

解析： 考查动词。“complain about how bored we were” 意为抱怨我们有多无聊，符合年轻人对家乡小、无事可做的常见态度。dream 做梦；lie 撒谎；hear 听到。

47. 答案：B

解析：考查副词。前句说过去爱抱怨，后句说离开后意识到有多爱它，两者之间是转折关系，用 however。therefore 因此；instead 代替；otherwise 否则。

48. 答案：C

解析： 考查动名词。句意为“正是离开（leaving）了我们的小镇，我们才意识到我们是多么爱它”。touring 旅行；changing 改变；protecting 保护。

49. 答案：A

解析： 考查动词。根据后文描述邻里如家人，可知小镇人很重视（value）彼此的联系。admit 承认；fear 害怕；remember 记住。

50. 答案：D

解析： 考查名词。前文说不仅仅交谈，后文说他们是你家庭的“延伸”（extension），强调关系亲密。advantage 优势；example 例子；honor 荣誉。

51. 答案：A

解析： 考查名词。全文描述的邻里关系、慢节奏生活、户外活动等，整体构成了小镇的“生活方式”（lifestyle）。landscape 风景；procedure 程序；personality 个性。

52. 答案：B

解析： 考查名词。根据“being outside and knowing the ins and outs of the town”可知，要关注你的“周围环境”（surroundings）。findings 发现；belongings 财产；greetings 问候。

53. 答案：D

解析： 考查动词短语。根据上下文作者对家乡的热爱和感激可知，她是“期待着”（look forward to）回家乡。give up 放弃；put off 推迟；face up to 勇于面对。

54. 答案：C

解析： 考查名词。作者对在家乡成长的这段人生“经历”（experience）充满感激。confidence 自信；

reputation 名声；opportunity 机会。

55. 答案：B

解析： 考查动词。句意为“我相信（trust）我的小镇根基会引导我走向正确的方向”。inspire 激励；remind 提醒；challenge 挑战。

第二节 语法填空

文章翻译

大集，即大型露天集市，通常在农历的特定日子举行，例如，日期尾数为五或七的日子。它们在中国的传统节日，如春节和中秋节，以及其他地方性节日期间举行也很常见。大集的确切日期和频率因地区而异。

大集起源于古代的民间货物交换习俗，可以追溯到汉代。由于当时交通和通讯不发达，家庭获取日常必需品非常困难。作为一种解决方案，人们在特定的日子聚集在特定地点，用自己多余的物品交换需要的东西。

除了作为买卖的场所，大集还是社交和娱乐的场合。远近的人们在大集日涌入这些市场。被街头小吃的香味吸引，他们在供应热腾腾的饺子和热汤面的摊位前排起长队。他们一边吃东西、欣赏街头表演，一边互相聊天，分享日常生活的故事。在回家之前，他们把购物袋装满从当地农民那里买来的新鲜水果和蔬菜，价格比超市里便宜得多。

答案解析

56. 答案：to be held

解析： 考查非谓语动词。It is common for them to be held... 在“It is + adj. + for sb./sth. + to do”结构中，them（指代 daji）与 hold 是被动关系（集市被举行），故用不定式的被动式 to be held。

57. 答案：frequency

解析： 考查词性转换。The exact dates and __57__ of daji，and 连接并列成分，dates 是名词，这里也需要名词，frequent 的名词形式是 frequency（频率）。

58. 答案：the

解析： 考查冠词。dates back to the Han Dynasty，朝代前通常加定冠词 the。

59. 答案：were

解析： 考查动词时态和主谓一致。主语 transportation and communication 是复数概念，且全文是过去时态，描述当时的情况，所以用 were。

60. 答案：necessities

解析： 考查名词复数。daily necessities 意为“日常必需品”，通常用复数形式。

61. 答案：for

解析： 考查介词。trade their surplus items for what they needed，用……交换……，固定搭配 trade A for

B。

62. 答案：Drawn

解析： 考查非谓语动词。主语 they 与 draw（吸引）之间是被动关系（人们被香味吸引），故用过去分词 Drawn 作状语。注意大写。

63. 答案：that/which

解析： 考查定语从句。先行词是 stands（摊位），关系词在定语从句中作主语，指物，用 that 或 which。

64. 答案：heading

解析：考查非谓语动词。Before heading home, 介词 before 后接动词-ing 形式，主动关系，故用 heading。

65. 答案：cheaper

解析： 考查形容词比较级。根据句末的 than，可知此处用比较级 cheaper。

第三部分 写作

第一节 应用文

参考范文

Ranking My College Life Essentials

As I prepare for my upcoming university life, I've carefully considered how to balance study, socializing, and sleep. For me, the ranking of these three essentials is: sleep, study, and socialize.

Sleep is the cornerstone of a productive life. Without sufficient rest, our physical health declines and mental focus weakens, making effective study or meaningful social connections impossible. Therefore, I place it first. Study comes next as the primary purpose of attending university. It equips me with professional knowledge for my future career. Although socializing is significant for building a network and gaining emotional support, I rank it last, as it should not come at the expense of health and academic success.

This hierarchy, I believe, will help me build a sustainable and rewarding college experience.

第二节 读后续写

参考范文

Daniel and Rachel suggested that Emily continue her journey by train. They quickly pulled out their phones and helped her check the schedule. Fortunately, there was a train departing in an hour from the local station that would get her to Toronto by Christmas Eve. Seeing the mix of hope and exhaustion on Emily's face, Daniel insisted on driving her to the station. On the way, they shared stories and laughter, easing her anxiety. "We'll take care of your car," Rachel promised warmly as they pulled up to the station. With a train ticket in hand, Emily thanked them profusely, deeply moved by the kindness of complete strangers who saved her holiday.

Three days later, Emily returned to get her car. The fierce snowstorm had passed, leaving the small town

blanketed in pristine, sparkling snow. Following the address Daniel had given her, she found her car parked neatly in their driveway, completely cleared of snow. Daniel greeted her with a friendly smile, handing over the keys as if they were old friends. Emily presented them with a box of chocolates and an invitation to have Christmas dinner with her and her boyfriend. In the cozy warmth of their home, Emily learned that the couple had even managed to pull her car out of the ditch with a neighbor's help. Overwhelmed with gratitude, she realized this Christmas had taught her the truest meaning of the season: the warmth of human connection and selfless generosity.