2026 浙江高考真题英语

（1 月）

选择题部分

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 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. What does the man probably want to buy?

A. A cake. B. An umbrella. C. Some flowers.

2. When will Tom and Anne get married?

A. In June. B. In July. C. In August.

3. Why does the man prefer shopping at Brown’s?

A. It’s much bigger.

B. It’s newly opened.

C. It’s less crowded.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. Fellow workers.

C. Salesman and customer.

5. What are the speakers doing?

A. Negotiating a deal.

B. Discussing a report.

C. Planning a campaign.

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 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does Mike decide to do in the new year?

A. Adopt a healthy lifestyle.

B. Open another fitness club.

C. Help the woman work out.

7. What does the statistic show?

A. Competition among gyms is heating up.

B. Membership fees for gyms have increased.

C. Some gym-goers’ enthusiasm is short-lived.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man invite Fenny to do in London?

A. Watch a show. B. Go sightseeing. C. Visit a school.

9. Where will Fenny meet Katie?

A. At an art museum. B. At a clothes company. C. At an exhibition centre.

10. What does the man think of Katie?

A. She’s ambitious. B. She’s open-minded. C. She’s energetic.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers talking about regarding smartphone use?

A. Data security.

B. Phone addiction.

C. Environmental risks.

12. Why does the man always keep his phone on?

A. He hates missing calls.

B. He relies on the alarm.

C. He needs the latest news.

13. What does the woman do to her phone every night?

A. Turn it off for a while.

B. Update the applications.

C. Delete unnecessary files.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does Professor Moore expect the students to do in class?

A. Keep silent and listen carefully.

B. Take an active part in discussions.

C. Make as many notes as possible.

15. Which carries the most weight in the final grade?

A. The midterm test.

B. The final exam.

C. The research paper.

16. What will Professor Moore do next?

A. Talk about the textbook.

B. Go through a reading list.

C. Assign some homework.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why does the speaker give the talk?

A. To present a guest.

B. To sell a book.

C. To share a story.

18. What did Melville do in San Francisco?

A. He joined a jazz band.

B. He started a magazine.

C. He taught at a college.

19. When did Melville return to London?

A. In 1987. B. In 1992. C. In 1997.

20. What is Melville's book aimed at?

A. Recommending a contemporary musician.

B. Promoting the study of black dance music.

C. Drawing public attention to music education.

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 City of Burlington public art program is presenting a series of temporary public art signs at the Beachway in conjunction with the Ontario Culture Days. This project will select 10 visual artists and 10 writers to create artwork that will be displayed on temporary signs along the multi-use path. This call is open to Burlington-based artists and is open to all art forms that can be presented in a sign format. This includes, but is not limited to: visual art, graphic art, photography, poetry, short story, non-fiction, etc. Submissions may be from existing or newly created work.

The artist fee for this project is $400. The City of Burlington will pay for all costs related to the production, installation (安装) and maintenance of the signs.

Estimated Project Timeline

August 2	Call for Artists responses due
By August 12	Successful artists selected; enter into a contract with the City of Burlington
September 6	Final artwork files due
September 23–October 13	Artwork displayed for duration of Culture Days celebration

Application Package

Artwork Statement: Please provide a brief statement (maximum 150 words) outlining your artwork concept.

Artwork or Writing Submission:

•**Visual Art Submission**: Please submit an artwork sketch (草图) of your concept. This can be a work in progress rather than a completed piece. If you are proposing to use a completed artwork, please submit it as your "sketch".

•**Writing Submission**: Submissions must be a maximum of 250 words. It may be a stand-alone piece such as a poem or short story or a part taken from a larger piece.

Artist Biography: Please provide a short introduction (maximum 50 words) to the artist written in the third person.

21. What is the purpose of this text?

A. To raise money for local artists. B. To release a collection of artwork.

C. To introduce a cultural festival. D. To call for artworks for a project.

22. How long will the public art signs be on display?

A. Ten days. B. Three weeks. C. One month. D. Two months.

23. Which of the following meets the application requirements?

A. A 150-word poem. B. A 100-word self-introduction.

C. A 300-word story. D. A 200-word artwork statement.

B

When you're a teacher, a big part of your job is battling student misconceptions. Often students come to the classroom believing that learning can't be fun and that what they learn isn't relevant to the real world—much less to their personal interests. I've discovered that if I show students how what they learn is relevant to my hobbies, they're much more willing to make connections to their personal interests and develop their own hobbies.

No matter what subject I'm teaching, I find ways to bring my hobbies into the classroom. For example, I'm a car enthusiast, so when I teach physics, I contextualize concepts with my knowledge about cars. If we're covering friction, for example, I bring different tires (轮胎) into my classroom so that my students can conduct lab experiments with them to see how friction works in real-life applications.

When I first brought my hobbies to my classroom, I was focused on how doing so would build engagement and help my students understand concepts in science. But I quickly learned that the practice also helped me build stronger relationships with them. When I let them see an aspect of my life outside of school, some students who were also interested in cars connected with me more and became more engaged in my courses. Even those who didn't share that interest with me seemed more engaged once I showed a different side of myself.

What started as an experiment is now more of a philosophy. Even when I'm planning classes, I tend to think about how I can bring in my hobbies. I find that doing so energizes my instruction, engages my students, and demonstrates to them how abstract concepts play out in the real world. Best of all, my passion for my hobbies seems to inspire them to be passionate about finding their own.

24. What poses a challenge to teachers according to the author?

A. Students' misunderstandings about teachers.

B. Students' false assumptions about learning.

C. The irrelevance of textbooks to students' life.

D. The gap between teachers' and students' hobbies.

25. Why does the author bring tires into the classroom?

A. To teach an engineering skill. B. To explain the structure of a car.

C. To share a real-life experience. D. To illustrate a scientific concept.

26. What was the unexpected outcome of the author's teaching method?

A. A higher class attendance rate. B. Better examination results.

C. A closer teacher-student bond. D. More spare time for students.

27. Which of the following best describes the author as a teacher?

A. Innovative. B. Humorous. C. Decisive. D. Sympathetic.

C

Human beings have always loved reviews: word of mouth has long been regarded as one of the most valuable marketing tools available to a company. Consumers enjoy reading and giving reviews. However, the problem is that

a lot of the reviews are fake (假的). Shabnam Azimi and Alexander Krasnikov of Loyola University of Chicago and Kwong Chan of Northeastern University recently published a study on fake reviews.

The study used a dataset of 1,600 reviews of Chicago hotels. Some of them were real; others were fake. The reviews were presented to 400 subjects. Each subject got eight reviews to read: a balanced set of two positive fake, two positive real, two negative fake and two negative real, presented in a random order. The reviews were written by real people who were given information about the hotel.

The results show that consumers generally trust negative reviews more than positive ones. Moreover, we humans tend to assume that positive reviews might be fake. "Overall, negative reviews are less common. So, we pay more attention to them. When a negative review is fake, we get tricked," Azimi says.

When it came to faking a review, length was important to believability, as was detail. A long, negative review of a hotel, complete with lots of information, tended to convince participants. A lengthy, positive review, on the other hand, was regarded as suspicious, and participants tended to trust writers that kept their glowing reviews short. Emotion was also important in convincing readers—or the lack of emotion, at least. Azimi says study participants tended not to trust reviews where the writers expressed their feelings in a big way. The more dispassionate that negative write-up, the more likely it was to take the reader in.

The fake reviews written for Azimi's study were put together by humans, but increasingly, fake reviews are being written by AI, which makes them look more real. Though many companies use algorithms (算法) to weed out fake reviews, Azimi points out that the machines are programmed by humans, and given our limited ability to spot fake reviews, this isn't a good sign.

28. Which aspect of the study does paragraph 2 mainly talk about?

A. Its design. B. Its findings. C. Its purposes. D. Its significance.

29. What does the underlined word "glowing" in paragraph 4 mean?

A. Funny. B. Abusive. C. Insightful. D. Praising.

30. What kind of review would readers most likely trust?

A. A long, positive one. B. An unemotional, negative one.

C. A short, negative one. D. An enthusiastic, positive one.

31. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Many companies are producing fake reviews.

B. Writing fake reviews will be declared illegal.

C. Machines can detect fake reviews accurately.

D. It will be harder to recognize fake reviews.

D

Carbon removal is crucial for fighting climate change. Scientists at Salk Institute are making use of the natural capacity of plants to absorb carbon dioxide by enhancing their root systems. This optimization (优化) aims to increase the amount of carbon stored and extend the duration of its storage.

To design these climate-saving plants, the scientists are using a research tool called SLEAP—an AI software that tracks multiple features of root growth. Created by Salk Fellow Talmo Pereira, SLEAP was initially designed to track animal movement in the lab. Now, Pereira has teamed up with plant scientist Professor Wolfgang Busch to apply SLEAP to plants.

In a study published in *Plant Phenomics*, Busch and Pereira establish a new procedure for using SLEAP to analyze plant root phenotypes—how deep and wide they grow, how massive their root systems become, and other physical qualities. Prior to SLEAP, tracking the physical characteristics of both plants and animals required a lot of labor that slowed the scientific process. SLEAP uses computer vision (the ability for computers to understand images) and deep learning (an AI approach for training a computer to learn and work like the human brain) to help researchers process images much more quickly.

The application of SLEAP to plants has already enabled researchers to establish the most extensive catalog (目录) of plant root phenotypes to date. What's more, tracking these physical root system characteristics helps scientists find genes (基因) associated with those characteristics, as well as whether multiple root characteristics are determined by the same genes or independently. This allows the Salk team to determine what genes are most beneficial to their plant designs.

"Our cooperation is truly proof of what makes Salk science so special and impactful," says Pereira. "We're not just 'borrowing' from different disciplines—we're really putting them on equal footing in order to create something greater than the sum of its parts."

32. What do the scientists at Salk Institute hope to achieve?

A. Keeping more carbon in plants.　　B. Optimizing the use of energy.

C. Enhancing biological diversity.　　D. Reducing carbon absorption.

33. Why did Pereira create SLEAP?

A. To generate plant images.　　B. To conduct research on animals.

C. To study climate patterns.　　D. To track features of root growth.

34. What will SLEAP help the scientists do?

A. Pick out diseased plants in the forest.　　B. Collect samples of plant root systems.

C. Identify genes for desirable plant roots.　　D. Preserve the genes of endangered plants.

35. What can be inferred from Pereira's words?

A. Academic disciplines are of equal importance.

B. Computer programming is a must for scientists.

C. Interdisciplinary approach promotes creativity.

D. Cooperation outweighs competition in research.

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。

During your initial reading of material, do you ever go back and reread sentences or paragraphs? Is it because the material is too difficult to comprehend on the first reading or because you are asleep? __36__ You are napping (打盹) or daydreaming. Halfway down the page you realize that you have no idea what you have read. __37__ Thus, you go back and reread, not because you did not understand, but because you were not paying attention. This type of rereading is called *regression*.

Napping and daydreaming are habits caused by lack of involvement with the material. Be demanding on yourself and expect 100 percent attention to the task. Engage your mind. Visualize the incoming ideas, and relate the new material to what you already know. __38__ If your mind is truly occupied with the text, you will not be able to think

about Friday night or where to go on Saturday.

Regression is a crutch (拐杖) that allows you to make up for wasted time. First of all, become aware of when and why you are regressing. __39__ Say, “OK. I missed that paragraph because I was thinking of something else, but I’m going to keep on going and start paying close attention.”

__40__ Good readers who monitor their own comprehension use it in the reading process. However, regressing because your mind was asleep is a waste of time.

A. Both are to blame.

B. Probably the latter is true.

C. Don’t just read the words; think the ideas.

D. Spend a few minutes reading the material aloud.

E. Your eyes were engaged, but your mind was not.

F. Then, start denying yourself the right in order to break the habit.

G. Rereading because you did not understand is a reasonable fix-up strategy.

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。

Ursula has always called the beautiful small town of Beaverton her home. Although she’d had childhood __41__ of exploring the world and studied international business with a desire to pursue a __42__ in Toronto, finding a job proved more __43__ than she’d expected.

“I decided that if nobody was going to __44__ me, I would just create a job for myself,” says Ursula. She was born and raised on a large family farm, so the __45__ of an agriculture tourism business came naturally to her and began to __46__.

“I __47__ the plan to my family, and asked if they could rent me a small 10 acres (英亩). They __48__ at first, unwilling to take a risk, but I finally __49__ to get the green light,” she says.

Four years later, those beautiful 10 acres of fields had turned into 20 acres filled with over 400,000 sunflowers. “__50__, I had little confidence in the beginning,” says Ursula, "but the Sunflower Farm rose to fame and has become one of the most sought-after __51__ in the province.”

While many visitors have never been to a farm at all, __52__ a sunflower farm, the unique setting allows them to __53__ the city for a while, breathe in the fresh air, gain a newfound __54__ for agriculture, and maybe even __55__ with their farming roots and what they may have taken for granted for too long.

41. A. stories	B. needs	C. habits	D. dreams
42. A. career	B. degree	C. hobby	D. project
43. A. practical	B. important	C. difficult	D. dangerous
44. A. invite	B. notice	C. hire	D. cover
45. A. issue	B. idea	C. truth	D. founder
46. A. gain ground	B. take root	C. work wonders	D. raise concerns
47. A. proposed	B. adapted	C. preferred	D. proved
48. A. apologized	B. refused	C. panicked	D. regretted
49. A. pretended	B. returned	C. promised	D. managed

50. A. Supposedly	B. Admittedly	C. Similarly	D. Consequently
51. A. occupations	B. solutions	C. institutions	D. destinations
52. A. let alone	B. except for	C. such as	D. regardless of
53. A. miss	B. leave	C. seize	D. tour
54. A. demand	B. support	C. appreciation	D. excuse
55. A. deal	B. part	C. compete	D. reconnect

非选择题部分

注意：将答案写在答题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。

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。

There are few people who could find joy in waiting for a microwave (微波炉)__56__ (finish) heating, but my mum did it. One of my earliest memories is being held __57__ her arms, counting down the flashing green __58__ (number) together. Mum is small, but I remember feeling so high up there. She would dance us left and right around the kitchen, our eyes __59__ (watch) the microwave like it was a space rocket countdown, __60__ (excite) and tension building to that final moment: BEEP! The microwave had a loud alarm, but we overshadowed that noise with our own performance, tipping our heads back and shouting into the air-a scream__61__ always ended in laughter.

My mum would find fun even when completing the most boring of tasks. I remember __62__ (push) in a supermarket trolley (手推车) over __63__ uneven car park ground like riding a rollercoaster. She would speed up, the wind blowing our hair back __64__ my tiny voice singing out, “Weeee-eee-eee!”

I realise now that Mum didn’t find the joy in these tasks: she created it. Who cares if neighbours can hear you singing along to a microwave? Life is full of so many __65__ (seeming) uneventful moments, but we can turn any of them into a celebration.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，你发现校图书馆的藏书存在被勾画涂改的现象。请你向校园电台投稿，内容包括：

1.具体陈述现象；

2. 呼吁爱护书籍。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Treasure Our Library Books: A Shared Responsibility

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两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was a regular Saturday morning, just like any other. I was driving my nine-year-old daughter, Emma, to her weekly swimming lesson. Recently, Emma had started seeing me as a true hero who could solve any problem fairly. “You always know what’s right, Dad,” she would say. We were talking about her class when I noticed a crowd up ahead and had to slow down.

People were gathered on the street, pointing and laughing. In the middle of it all was a large brown and white cow. It looked completely lost and terrified. Some kids were shouting nearby, which seemed to scare the animal even more. A strong feeling of anger rose inside me. These people were treating the poor creature’s fear as entertainment.

“Dad, that cow is scared.” Emma said softly from the back seat. “What would you do?” Her question was serious. She believed I would do the right thing. “Well,” I said, trying to sound confident for her, “I would calm it down and help it find its way home.” I explained that I knew a lot about cows. I spent my childhood on a farm, and now I even worked at a beef processing plant. I was sure my experience would impress Emma. After dropping off a very impressed Emma, I turned my car around. I felt it was my duty to go back and help.

When I returned, the scene was worse. I learned from a shop owner that the cow had been wandering for a while, knocking over a fruit stand and causing quite a bit of trouble. I took a slow, careful step towards the animal, speaking in a gentle voice. However, instead of calming down, the cow lowered its head and let out a threatening sound. It stared directly at me, full of hostility. My confidence faded, replaced by a sudden fear. This wasn't going to be easy at all.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

Just as I was about to turn and run, two police officers arrived on the scene. *After we managed to secure the cow to a tree, we began to discuss what to do with it.*

参考答案

选择题部分

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

答案速查：1—5 CBCBA　6—10 ACACA　11—15 ABABC　16—20 BABCB

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）

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了伯灵顿市为配合 Ontario Culture Days 推出的临时公共艺术项目，征集本地艺术家和作家创作适合标牌展示的作品，并明确了报酬、时间安排和申请要求。

21.**【答案】**D

【考点类型】推理判断题

【解题思路】通读全文，尤其是第一段内容可推知，这是一则招募艺术家和作家的通知，用于创作将在多用途路径临时标志上展示的作品。因此，这篇文章的目的是为该项目征集作品。故选 D。

22.**【答案】**B

【考点类型】细节理解题

【解题思路】根据表格中的 September 23—October 13 可知，展出时间为 21 天，即三周。故选 B。

23.**【答案】**A

【考点类型】细节理解题

【解题思路】根据 Application Package 部分中的“Writing Submission: Submission must be a maximum of 250 words. It may be a stand-alone piece such as a poem or short story or a part taken from a larger piece.”可知，作品字数要求不超过 250 词，且诗歌是被允许的类型之一。故选 A。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要叙述了一位教师用个人爱好连接课堂与现实，激发学生兴趣并拉近师生关系。

24.**【答案】**B

【考点类型】细节理解题

【解题思路】根据第一段中的“When you’re a teacher, a big part of your job is battling student misconceptions.”和 Often students come to the classroom believing that learning can’t be fun and that what they learn isn’t relevant to the real world 可知，作者认为，对老师构成挑战的是学生认为学习不好玩、知识与现实无关的错误观念。故选 B。

25.**【答案】**D

【考点类型】细节理解题

【解题思路】根据第二段中的“If we’re covering friction, for example, I bring different tires (轮胎) into my classroom so that my students can conduct lab experiments with them to see how friction works in real-life applications.”可知，作者把轮胎带到教室是为了用真实物体帮助解释“摩擦”这一科学概念。故选 D。

26.【答案】C

【考点类型】细节理解题

【解题思路】根据第三段中的“But I quickly learned that the practice also helped me build stronger relationships with them.”可知，作者起初目的是提高参与度和帮助理解科学概念，但很快发现这种做法还帮助自己与学生建立了更强的关系。故选 C。

27.【答案】A

【考点类型】推理判断题

【解题思路】通读全文可知，作者把爱好融入课堂，用实际物品解释抽象概念，并且发现这样可以增强师生关系，这是打破常规教学方式的一种创新做法。由此可推知，作者是一位有创造力的老师。故选 A。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了假评论的特征、影响及识别难度，以及消费者对正负评论的信任规律。

28.【答案】A

【考点类型】段落大意题

【解题思路】根据第二段内容可知，本段主要描述了研究的设计过程：使用了 1600 条芝加哥酒店评论，其中真假各半，分发给 400 名被试者阅读，每人读 8 条，包括积极/消极、真实/虚假的各种组合，且顺序随机，属于实验设计。故选 A。

29.【答案】D

【考点类型】词义猜测题

【解题思路】根据画线词所在句中的“A lengthy, positive review, on the other hand, was regarded as suspicious, and participants tended to trust writers that kept their glowing reviews short.”可知，长篇正面评论会被怀疑，参与者更愿意相信简短的评论。由此推测，画线词意为“高度赞许的”，与 praising 意思相近。故选 D。

30.【答案】B

【考点类型】细节理解题

【解题思路】根据第四段中的“When it came to faking a review, length was important to believability, as was detail. A long, negative review of a hotel, complete with lots of information, tended to convince participants.”和“When it came to faking a review, length was important to believability, as was detail. A long, negative review of a hotel, complete with lots of information, tended to convince participants.”可知，读者更信任负面评论，尤其是冷静、不带情绪的负面评论。故选 B。

31.【答案】D

【考点类型】推理判断题

【解题思路】根据最后一段内容可知，现在 AI 写的虚假评论更难以辨别，而且虽然有些公司用算法识别假评论，但算法也是人编写的，而人辨别虚假评论的能力有限。由此推知，未来识别虚假评论会更加困难。故选 D。

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了科学家利用一款名为 SLEAP 的人工智能工具快速解析植物根系特征，以增加碳储存并应对气候变化。

32.【答案】A

【考点类型】细节理解题

【解题思路】根据第一段中的“Scientists at Salk Institute are making use of the natural capacity of plants to absorb carbon dioxide by enhancing their root systems. This optimization (优化) aims to increase the amount of carbon stored and extend the duration of its storage.”可知，Salk Institute 的科学家希望增强植物根系以储存更多碳并延长储存时间。故选 A。

33.【答案】B

【考点类型】细节理解题

【解题思路】根据第二段中的“Created by Salk Fellow Talmo Pereira, SLEAP was initially designed to track animal movement in the lab.”可知，Pereira 最初开发 SLEAP 是为了追踪实验室动物运动，即用于动物实验研究。故选 B。

34.【答案】C

【考点类型】细节理解题

【解题思路】根据第四段中的“What’s more, tracking these physical root system characteristics helps scientists find genes(基因) associated with those characteristics, as well as whether multiple root characteristics are determined by the same genes or independently. This allows the Salk team to determine what genes are most beneficial to their plant designs.”可知，通过 SLEAP 分析根系特征，科学家可以找到与这些特征相关的基因，进而确定哪些基因对设计理想植物最有帮助。故选 C。

35.【答案】C

【考点类型】推理判断题

【解题思路】根据最后一段中的“We’re not just ‘borrowing’ from different disciplines—we’re really putting them on equal footing in order to create something greater than the sum of its parts.”可知，Pereira 强调他们并非简单“借用”不同学科，而是真正将不同学科放在平等地位，创造出超越各学科简单相加的成果。这暗示跨学科合作能激发更大的创造力与影响力。故选 C。

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

【答案速查】36~40 BECFG

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了阅读中“回读（regression）”现象的两种情况：因走神/犯困导致的回读是无意义的坏习惯，需通过专注思维来克服；而因没理解内容的回读是合理的阅读策略。

36.【答案】B

【考点类型】考查解释关系

【解题思路】设空处前文通过提问方式提出两个回读的可能原因——“材料太难”或“走神/犯困”，后文进一步明确原因是“你在打盹/做白日梦”，说明是后者（走神）导致回读。B 项“Probably the latter is true.（可能后者是正确的。）”与前文构成解释关系，同时引出后文。故选 B。

37.【答案】E

【考点类型】考查因果关系

【解题思路】设空处后文提到“回读不是因为没理解，而是因为没专注”，所以需要返回重读。因此，设空处需解释“没专注”的状态：眼睛在看文字，但大脑没跟上。E 项“Your eyes were engaged, but your mind was not.（你的眼睛在动，但大脑没在运转。）”与后文构成因果关系，符合逻辑。故选 E。

38.**【答案】**C

【考点类型】考查顺承关系

【解题思路】设空处前文建议“调动思维、联想已知知识”，后文提到“若大脑专注于文本，就不会想周末安排”，因此，设空处需对专注的方式进行补充说明。C 项“Don’t just read the words; think the ideas.（别只读文字，要思考内容。）”承接“调动思维”的建议，符合逻辑。故选 C。

39.**【答案】**F

【考点类型】考查顺承关系

【解题思路】设空处前文提到“先意识到回读的时机和原因”；后文通过引用“自我提醒”建议读者不要纵容回读。因此，设空处需承接前文的步骤顺序，即先承认走神了，然后否定“重读”的想法。F 项“Then, start denying yourself the right in order to break the habit.（然后拒绝回读，以此打破习惯。）”衔接“意识问题→解决问题”的逻辑。故选 F。

40.**【答案】**G

【考点类型】考查对比关系

【解题思路】本段通过 however 对比了“合理回读”和“走神回读”表明作者的观点。G 项“Rereading because you did not understand is a reasonable fix-up strategy.（因没理解而回读是合理的补救策略。）”衔接后文“好的读者会用这种方式提升理解”，与“走神回读是浪费时间”形成对比。故选 G。

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）

【答案速查】41~45 DACCB　　46~50 BABDB　51~55 DABCD

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了 Ursula 在多伦多求职遇挫后，依托自身农场成长背景创办向日葵农场发展农业旅游，最终将其打造成热门目的地，让游客远离城市、重拾对农业的认知与根源联结的经历。

特别注意：本文体现了 2025 版修订的新课标新增的“农业发展，乡村振兴”主题。

41.**【答案】**D

【考点类型】考查名词词义辨析

【解题思路】设空处后文提到“exploring the world（探索世界）”是童年的“梦想”，dreams of doing sth.表示“做某事的梦想”，符合语境。故选 D。

42.**【答案】**A

【考点类型】考查名词词义辨析

【解题思路】设空处前文提到“studied international business（学国际商务）”，后文提到“finding a job（找到一个工作）”，因此，Ursula 的目的是在多伦多追求 “职业（career）”，“pursue a career”是固定搭配（追求事业）。故选 A。

43.【答案】C

【考点类型】考查形容词词义辨析

【解题思路】设空处后文提到“create a job for myself（给自己创造工作）”，说明“找工作比预期更难”。故选 C。

44.【答案】C

【考点类型】考查动词词义辨析

【解题思路】因为“没人雇佣（hire）我”，所以才“给自己创造工作”，hire 表示“雇佣”，符合语境。故选 C。

45.【答案】B

【考点类型】考查名词词义辨析

【解题思路】前文提到她在农场长大，所以“农业旅游生意的想法（idea）”很自然地浮现，idea 表示“想法、主意”。故选 B。

46.【答案】B

【考点类型】考查动词短语辨析

【解题思路】take root 表示“扎根；开始实施”，这里指农业旅游的想法开始落地、推进，符合语境。故选 B。

47.【答案】A

【考点类型】考查动词词义辨析

【解题思路】propose the plan 表示“提出计划”，后文提到“ask if they could rent me...（询问是否能租地）”，对应“提出计划”的动作。故选 A。

48.【答案】B

【考点类型】考查动词词义辨析

【解题思路】后文提到“unwilling to take a risk（不愿冒险）”，说明家人一开始“拒绝（refused）”了她的请求。故选 B。

49.【答案】D

【考点类型】考查动词词义辨析

【解题思路】manage to do sth.表示“设法做成某事”，这里指她最终成功获得了许可（get the green light）。故选 D。

50.【答案】B

【考点类型】考查副词词义辨析

【解题思路】Admittedly 表示“诚然；说实话”，后文提到“一开始没信心”，是她的真实承认，符合语境。故选 B。

51.【答案】D

【考点类型】考查名词词义辨析

【解题思路】Sunflower Farm 是旅游“目的地（destinations）”，sought-after destinations 表示“热门目的地”。

故选 D。

52.【答案】A

【考点类型】考查介词短语辨析

【解题思路】let alone 表示“更不用说”，前文说“很多游客从没去过农场”，“更不用说向日葵农场”，符合逻辑。故选 A。

53.【答案】B

【考点类型】考查动词词义辨析

【解题思路】农场的环境让游客“暂时离开（leave）城市”，呼吸新鲜空气，符合语境。故选 B。

54.【答案】C

【考点类型】考查名词词义辨析

【解题思路】gain appreciation for 表示“获得对……的欣赏/认知”，游客在农场会对农业产生新的认知。故选 C。

55.【答案】D

【考点类型】考查动词词义辨析

【解题思路】reconnect with 表示“重新连接；重拾”，这里指游客重拾自己的农业根源，符合语境。故选 D。

考点分布：名词 5 个；动词（短语）7 个；形容词 1 个；副词 1 个；介词短语 1 个

非选择题部分

注意：将答案写在答题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。

第二节（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

【答案速查】

56. to finish	**57. in**	**58. numbers**	**59. watching**	**60. excitement**
61. that/which	**62. being pushed**	**63. an**	**64. and**	**65. seemingly**

【语篇导读】
文章主题：记叙文，回忆母亲在平凡生活中创造快乐的点滴，传递积极的生活态度。
命题特点：覆盖非谓语动词、固定搭配、冠词、定语从句、独立主格、词性转换、with 复合结构等高考核心考点。

【试题详解】

56. to finish 考查动词不定式。固定搭配：wait for sb./sth. to do sth. 意为“等待某人/某物做某事”。此处宾语为 a microwave，后面需要用动词不定式作宾补，故填 to finish。

57. in 考查固定搭配+介词用法。固定短语：hold sb. in one’s arms 意为“把某人抱在怀里”。此处有两个关键点：① 介词必须用 in，表示“在……里面”；② arm 需用复数形式 arms，因为抱人时通常用双臂，这是高考的高频固定搭配考点。故填 in。

58. numbers 考查名词复数。语境分析：句中 the flashing green _____ 指微波炉上闪烁的绿色数字（倒计时

的数字）。数字是可数名词，且微波炉的倒计时通常是多个数字（如 10、9、8……），所以用复数形式。故填 numbers。

59. watching 考查现在分词。语法依据：句子的主句是 She would dance us left and right around the kitchen，后面 our eyes _____ the microwave 是独立主格结构（逻辑主语 our eyes 与主句主语 she 不一致），作伴随状语。our eyes 与 watch 之间是主动关系，故用现在分词形式。故填 watching。

60. excitement 考查词类转换。语法依据：句中_____ and tension building to that final moment 是独立主格结构，tension 是名词（紧张感），因此前面需要用一个名词与其并列，共同作逻辑主语。excite 的名词形式是 excitement（兴奋感），故填 excitement。

61. that/which 考查定语从句。语法依据：先行词是 a scream，后面的从句 _____ always ended in laughter 是定语从句，修饰先行词 a scream。关系代词在从句中作主语，且先行词是指物的名词，故填 that 或 which。

62. being pushed 考查动名词。固定搭配：remember doing sth. 意为“记得做过某事”（动作已经发生）；remember to do sth. 意为“记得去做某事”（动作尚未发生）。语境分析：此处指“我记得小时候在超市被推在购物车的经历”，动作已经发生，且表示“被推着走”，应用动名词的被动语态形式作动词 remember 的宾语。故填 being pushed。

63. an 考查不定冠词。语法依据：分析句子结构并结合句意可知，ground 在句中表示“（特定用途的）场地”（引用牛津词典），为可数名词，且在句中表示泛指，应用不定冠词；uneven car park ground 中，uneven 是以元音音素开头的形容词，因此须用 an。故填 an。

64. and 考查并列连词。语法依据：句子的主句是 She would speed up，设空处所在部分_____ my tiny voice singing out 与前面的 the wind blowing our hair back 并列作主句的伴随状语。此处用 and 来连接两个伴随状语（风把头发吹回来，同时我的小声音在喊）。故填 and。

65. seemingly 考查词类转换。语法依据：副词用来修饰形容词、副词或动词。此处需要修饰形容词 uneventful（平淡无奇的），因此需要用副词形式。seeming 是形容词（表面上的），其副词形式是 seemingly（看似，表面上），故填 seemingly。

【易错点提醒】
第 57 题：学生容易误填 on her arm(s)，或 in her arm，需强调固定搭配的正确性和复数形式的必要性。
第 63 题：学生容易误填 a，需牢记“元音音素开头的单词前用 an，辅音音素开头的单词前用 a”的规则，与单词的拼写无关（如 uneven 以字母 u 开头，但发音是/ʌnˈiːvn/，元音音素开头）。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

One possible version:

Treasure Our Library Books: A Shared Responsibility

Recently, I’ve noticed a worrying phenomenon in our school library: **Many books are marked with pens, with words underlined or even sentences crossed out randomly.（亮点句型） Some pages are even torn, which ruins the beauty of the books.（复杂句式）**

Library books are shared resources for all students. They help us gain knowledge and broaden our horizons.

Let's all take action to treasure these books. Never draw or write in them, and always keep them clean and intact.（祈使句呼吁）

Only in this way can we enjoy the pleasure of reading together.（亮点句型）

【写作点评】

1. 精准筛选核心信息：完整包含题目要求的“具体情况”（勾画、涂改、撕页）和“呼吁爱护书籍”两大核心内容，无遗漏要点。

2. 逻辑层次分明：采用“现象描述→书籍价值→呼吁行动”的三段式结构，符合高考英语应用文的写作逻辑，过渡自然（Recently Library books are... Let's all...）。

3. 语言简洁规范：词数控制在 80 词左右，符合题目要求；句式多样，包含简单句、复合句（which 引导的定语从句、Only in this way 引导的倒装句），体现语法多样性；词汇准确，如 worrying phenomenon，randomly，intact 等，符合高中英语写作的词汇要求。

4. 表述贴合原文基调：语气正式且恳切，符合向校报投稿的语境，呼吁部分具有号召力，贴合“爱护书籍”的主题。

【高考评分标准对应分析】

内容（content）：要点齐全，表达清晰。

语言（language）：语法正确，词汇丰富，句式多变，无明显错误。

结构（organization）：层次清晰，过渡自然，格式正确。

该范文符合高考英语写作优秀卷（13-15 分）的评分标准，可直接作为高中英语写作的参考范文。

第二节（满分 25 分）

一、写作指导

1. 核心要素梳理

人物：父亲（农场长大、牛肉加工厂工作，在女儿心中是“正义英雄”）、女儿 Emma（9 岁，信任父亲）、警察、受惊的奶牛

场景：街道上，奶牛受惊乱窜，人群围观取笑

冲突：父亲想在女儿面前践行“英雄行为”，但独自安抚奶牛失败，陷入恐惧

续写开头：①警察到场 ②将奶牛拴树后商议对策

词数要求：两段共 150 词左右，每段约 70-80 词

2. 续写逻辑要点

1. 第一段（警察到场）

承接前文：父亲面对敌意奶牛手足无措，警察的出现是转折点。

合理情节：警察拿出专业工具（如绳索、镇定用的工具），父亲利用农场经验配合，两人合力控制奶牛；可加入父亲的心理活动（如想起女儿的期待，重拾信心）。

结尾衔接：成功将奶牛拴在树上，为第二段铺垫

2. 第二段（拴树后商议对策）

解决核心问题：如何帮奶牛找主人？可通过查看奶牛身上的标记、联系附近农场等方式展开。

呼应主题：突出父亲的责任感，以及“英雄不是逞能，而是有勇有谋”的立意。

温馨收尾：奶牛主人赶来道谢，父亲回家后向 Emma 讲述经过，巩固在女儿心中的形象。

3. 语言要求

多用动作描写（如 stepped forward，tied the rope）和心理描写（如 felt relieved，smiled with pride）

句式多样，避免简单句堆砌，适当使用非谓语动词、从句等。

二、写作范文

One possible version

Paragraph 1

Just as I was about to turn and run, two police officers arrived on the scene. They quickly got out of the car and assessed the situation. **Seeing my hesitant look, one officer nodded at me, “We need your help—you said you know cows, right?”**（动作和语言描写，非谓语动词用法）**Encouraged, I recalled the way to calm cattle down from my childhood.**（心理描写，非谓语动词用法）**I spoke to the cow in a low, soft voice again, while the other officer slowly circled to its side.**（动作描写）Finally, with our joint efforts, we managed to put a rope around its neck gently.（**77 words**）

Paragraph 2

After we managed to secure the cow to a tree, we began to discuss what to do with it. **I checked the cow carefully and found a small tag on its ear with a phone number. The officer dialed it immediately, and soon a worried farmer arrived. He thanked us repeatedly, explaining the cow had escaped from his farm that morning.**（动作描写，非谓语动词用法）When I got home and told Emma the story, her eyes sparkled. “I knew you were my hero, Dad!” she cheered. **I smiled, realizing that being a hero is not about being fearless, but about trying our best to do the right thing.（升华主题）**（**85 words**）

总词数：162 词

三、写作点评

- 精准筛选核心信息：范文紧扣原文人物设定（父亲的农场经验）、冲突（安抚奶牛失败）和主题（英雄的责任），续写情节与前文高度契合，无逻辑断层。|
- 逻辑层次分明：

第一段：警察到场→分工合作→成功拴牛，动作链条清晰；

第二段：发现耳标→联系主人→父女对话→点明主旨，层层递进。

- 语言简洁规范：用词准确地道，如assessed the situation，joint efforts，secure the cow；句式灵活，使用了现在分词作状语（Seeing my hesitant look）、分词作状语+宾语从句（explaining the cow had escaped...）等高考高频结构。
- 表述贴合原文基调：延续原文的叙事风格，既有紧张的动作描写，又有温暖的情感表达，结尾升华主题，符合读后续写“积极向上”的立意要求。

四、评分分析（按高考读后续写评分标准）

1. 一档文（21-25 分）参考标准

范文完全符合该标准：内容完整，逻辑连贯，与原文融合度高；语言丰富，句式多样，无语法错误；情感

真挚，主题明确。

得分亮点：利用父亲的农场经验推动情节，呼应前文伏笔；结尾通过女儿的话升华“英雄的内涵”，立意深刻。

2. 常见失分点提醒

逻辑断层：如警察直接制服奶牛，忽略父亲的作用，与原文“农场经验”的铺垫脱节。

情节跑偏：如加入奶牛伤人等无关情节，偏离“帮助动物”的核心主题。

语言单调：通篇简单句，缺乏高级词汇和复杂句式；出现语法错误（如时态混乱、主谓不一致）。

录音原文及详解

Text 1 30 词 寻找花店

M: **Excuse me. Is there a flower shop nearby?**

W: Yes. Do you see the bakery over there? Next to it, you'll see a red umbrella. That's where the flower shop is.

【重点语块】

the bakery 面包店

1. What does the man probably want to buy?

A. A cake. B. An umbrella. C. Some flowers.

【解析】本题答案为 C。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文男士所说“Excuse me. Is there a flower shop nearby?”（打扰一下。这附近有花店吗？）可知，男士想要买花，故选 C。

Text 2 25 词 确认婚期

W: **Are Tom and Anne getting married in June?**

M: **No. They have rescheduled their wedding for late July.** After the wedding, they'll go on their honeymoon.

【重点语块】

reschedule *v.* 重订……的时间表
go on honeymoon 度蜜月

2. When will Tom and Anne get married?

A. In June. B. In July. C. In August.

【解析】本题答案为 B。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文女士所说“Are Tom and Anne getting married in June?”（汤姆和安妮会在六月结婚吗？）和男士的回答“No. They have rescheduled their wedding for late July.”（不。他们已将婚礼日期改到了七月下旬。）可知，汤姆和安妮将在七月结婚，故选 B。

Text 3 31 词 选择超市的理由

W: **Which supermarket do you usually go to?**

M: **I always shop at Brown's.**

W: A new supermarket has opened in this area. It's much bigger.

M: **I know, but it's always packed with people.**

【重点语块】

be packed with 挤满，塞满

3. Why does the man prefer shopping at Brown's?

A. It's much bigger.

B. It's newly opened.

C. It's less crowded.

【解析】本题答案为 C。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文女士所说"Which supermarket do you usually go to?"（你通常去哪家超市购物？）和男士的回答"I always shop at Brown's."（我总是去布朗商店购物。）以及"I know, but it's always packed with people."（我知道，不过那里总是人满为患。）可知，男士总是去布朗商店购物的原因是那里不拥挤，故选 C。

Text 4 21 词 职场沟通

W: **Jack, Mrs. Palmer wants us in her office.**

M: Right now? For what?

W: **She wants us to meet the new sales manager.**

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. Fellow workers.

C. Salesman and customer.

【解析】此题答案为 B。考查考生对所听内容进行简单推理判断的能力。根据女士所说"Jack, Mrs. Palmer wants us in her office."（杰克，帕尔默夫人要我们去她的办公室一趟。）以及"She wants us to meet the new sales manager."（她希望我们去见见新来的销售经理。）可推断，说话者二人可能是同事关系。故选 B。

Text 5 34 词 价格磋商

M: **I'd like to summarize what it is we're looking for.**

W: Good.

M: **Basically, we want the printing cost to come down by 15%.**

W: **Well, it's really hard for us to offer such a price cut.**

【重点语块】

summarize *v.* 总结	basically *adv.* 基本上，大体上
the printing cost 印刷成本	come down by 下降了……

5. What are the speakers doing?

A. Negotiating a deal.

B. Discussing a report.

C. Planning a campaign.

【解析】此题答案为 A。考查考生对所听内容进行简单推理判断的能力。根据男士所说"I'd like to summarize what it is we're looking for."（我想总结一下我们所寻求的东西是什么。）以及 "Basically, we want the printing cost to come down by 15%.（基本上，我们希望印刷成本能降低 15%。）"和女士所说"Well, it's really hard for us to offer such a price cut."（嗯，对于我们来说，要做出这样的降价举措确实很难。）可推断，说话者二人正在价格磋商。故选 A。

Text 6 92 词 新年决心与社会现象

W: ⑥**Happy new year, Mike!**

M: Happy new year!

W: ⑥**Have you made any resolutions?**

M: ⑥**I'd like to eat less and exercise more this year.** Three hamburgers a day is probably not a good idea.

W: Yeah, many people hope to be healthier in the new year. You always see a lot of people start joining gyms. ⑦**I heard some kind of statistic that gyms are always 50% more crowded in the month of January. And then usually by February, it's back to normal.**

M: ⑦**That's so true. It's always difficult to keep up the workout routine.**

【重点语块】

make resolutions 下决心；制定（新年等）计划/决议
the workout routine 锻炼计划；健身训练方案

6. What does Mike decide to do in the new year?

A. Adopt a healthy lifestyle.

B. Open another fitness club.

C. Help the woman work out.

【解析】本题答案为 A。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文女士所说“Happy new year, Mike!”（迈克，新年快乐！）以及“Have you made any resolutions?”（你有没有制定什么计划？）和男士的回答“I'd like to eat less and exercise more this year.”（今年我打算少吃点，多运动运动。）可知，男士在新的一年希望采取健康的生活方式，故选 A。

7. What does the statistic show?

A. Competition among gyms is heating up.

B. Membership fees for gyms have increased.

C. Some gym-goers' enthusiasm is short-lived.

【解析】此题答案为 C。考查考生对所听内容进行推理判断的能力。根据女士所说“I heard some kind of statistic that gyms are always 50% more crowded in the month of January. And then usually by February, it's back to normal.”（我听说有这么个数据：健身房在 1 月份总是要比其他月份拥挤 50%。而到了 2 月份，情况就会恢复正常了。）以及男士所说“That's so true. It's always difficult to keep up the workout routine.”（确实如此。要坚持锻炼计划总是很难的。）可推断，数据表明一些经常去健身房的人的热情往往是短暂的。故选 C。

Text 7 95 词 社交邀请与朋友近况

M: ⑧**Fenny, if you're up in London tomorrow, I've got two tickets for the American Ballet Theatre. Would you like to come?**

W: Thanks, but I'll be busy tomorrow.

M: No problem. Maybe another time. Do you have plans?

W: Yes, ⑨**I'll meet Katie at the Olympia Exhibition Centre.** Remember her? We went to the same art school. Some of her designs are going to be exhibited there. She's hoping one of the big clothes companies might buy them.

M: ⑩**Setting her sights high, isn't she?**

W: Yeah, she is aiming high. But she has what it takes to get there.

【重点语块】

set one’s sights high 给自己定很高的目标 aim high 志存高远

8. What does the man invite Fenny to do in London?

A. Watch a show. B. Go sightseeing. C. Visit a school.

【解析】本题答案为 A。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文男士所说“Fenny, if you’re up in London tomorrow, I’ve got two tickets for the American Ballet Theatre. Would you like to come?”（芬妮，如果你明天在伦敦的话，我有两张美国芭蕾舞团的演出票。你愿意来吗？）可知，男士邀请芬妮看一场表演，故选 A。

9. Where will Fenny meet Katie?

A. At an art museum.

B. At a clothes company.

C. At an exhibition centre.

【解析】本题答案为 C。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文女士所说“I’ll meet Katie at the Olympia Exhibition Centre.”（我将在奥林匹亚展览中心与凯蒂会面。）可知，芬妮和凯蒂将在展览中心见面，故选 C。

10. What does the man think of Katie?

A. She’s ambitious. B. She’s open-minded. C. She’s energetic.

【解析】此题答案为 A。考查考生理解说话者态度、观点和意图的能力。根据男士所说“Setting her sights high, isn’t she?”（她志向高远，不是吗？）可知，男士认为凯蒂很有抱负。故选 A。

Text 8 143 词 网络安全

W: **⑪People are increasingly concerned about online security. And many experts are now offering advice on how to use smartphones safely.**

M: What advice?

W: Let me ask you first. How long have you kept your phone on so far?

M: For over a year now. **⑫It’s not that I’m addicted to it or have important calls, but I need the alarm to wake me up every morning.**

W: Yeah, but that’s where the risk is. **⑬According to experts, we should switch our phones off and on once a day as a security measure. It helps close the applications running in the background and stop data collection processes we’re not aware of.**

M: Sounds reasonable. Do we switch the phone off and switch it back on immediately?

W: Well, better wait for a few minutes.

M: **⑬When do you usually do that?**

W: **⑬I do it every night before going to bed.**

【重点语块】

be concerned about 关心，担心	increasingly *adv.* 越来越多地
online security 网络安全	keep sth. on 使某物保持开放

be addicted to sth. 沉迷于某事	wake sb. up 叫醒某人
switch off 关闭	a security measure 安全措施
application *n.* 应用	data collection process 数据收集过程
be aware of 意识到	reasonable *adj.* 合理的

11. What are the speakers talking about regarding smartphone use?

A. Data security.

B. Phone addiction.

C. Environmental risks.

【解析】此题答案为 A。考查考生理解主旨与要义的能力。根据女士所说“People are increasingly concerned about online security. And many experts are now offering advice on how to use smartphones safely.”（人们越来越关注网络安全问题。同时，许多专家也纷纷提出有关如何安全使用智能手机的建议。）以及接下来所讨论的内容可知，说话者们正在谈论手机使用数据安全的事情。故选 A。

12. Why does the man always keep his phone on?

A. He hates missing calls.

B. He relies on the alarm.

C. He needs the latest news.

【解析】本题答案为B。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文男士所说“It’s not that I’m addicted to it or have important calls, but I need the alarm to wake me up every morning.”（并不是因为我对它上瘾或者有重要的电话要接，而是我每天早上都需要靠闹钟把我叫醒。）可知，男士时刻保持手机开机是因为他依赖闹钟，故选 B。

13. What does the woman do to her phone every night?

A. Turn it off for a while.

B. Update the applications.

C. Delete unnecessary files.

【解析】本题答案为 A。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文女士所说“According to experts, we should switch our phones off and on once a day as a security measure. It helps close the applications running in the background and stop data collection processes we’re not aware of.”（据专家称，作为一项安全措施，我们应当每天将手机开机和关机各一次。这样做有助于关闭后台运行的应用程序，并阻止我们不知情的数据收集过程。）以及男士所问“When do you usually do that?”（你通常什么时候做那件事？）和女士的回答“I do it every night before going to bed.”（我每天晚上睡觉前都会这么做。）可知，女士每晚都会将手机关机一会，故选 A。

Text 9 146 词 课程要求与评分标准

W: Welcome to History of the English language. Since the class is quite small, I plan to run this course as a discussion. ⑭**I hope everyone will be fully engaged and volunteer to share your knowledge and opinions.** I won’t take attendance. But since part of your grade depends on participation, I encourage you to come to class.

M: Professor Moore?

W: Yes?

M: ⑮**Could you tell us more about the assessment of the course?**

W: Certainly. In addition to your participation in class, which accounts for 10%, there will be a midterm test, 20%; a final exam, 30%; ⑮**and a research paper, 40%.** Any questions?

M: Do we have any reading assignments?

W: Yes. I believe you've all got your textbook. You have to finish reading assigned chapters before each class. ⑯**Apart from that, there's a list of books that you're required to read. Now let's have a close look at it.**

【重点语块】

run *v.* 提供，开设（服务、课程等）	be engaged in 参与	volunteer to do sth. 自愿做某事
take attendance 点名，记录出勤情况	assessment *n.* 评估，评价	in addition to 除了
account for （数量或比例上）占……	apart from 除了	reading assignment 阅读作业/阅读任务
assigned chapters 指定章节	be required to do sth. 被要求做某事	have a closer look at sth. 仔细看看某物

14. What does Professor Moore expect the students to do in class?

A. Keep silent and listen carefully.

B. Take an active part in discussions.

C. Make as many notes as possible.

【解析】本题答案为 B。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文女士所说“I hope everyone will be fully engaged and volunteer to share your knowledge and opinions.”（我希望每个人都能全身心投入，并自愿分享自己的知识和见解。）可知，摩尔教授期望学生们积极参与课堂讨论，故选 B。

15. Which carries the most weight in the final grade?

A. The midterm test.

B. The final exam.

C. The research paper.

【解析】本题答案为 C。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据原文男士所说“Could you tell us more about the assessment of the course?”（您能否向我们详细介绍一下这门课程的评估情况？）和女士的回答“and a research paper, 40%.”（并且有一篇研究论文，占比 40%。）可知，研究论文在最终成绩中权重最大，故选 C。

16. What will Professor Moore do next?

A. Talk about the textbook.

B. Go through a reading list.

C. Assign some homework.

【解析】此题答案为 B。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据女士所说“Apart from that, there's a list of books that you're required to read. Now let's have a close look at it.”（除此之外，还有一份你需要阅读的书单。现在让我们仔细看看这份书单吧。）可知，摩尔教授接下来将带学生们浏览阅读清单。故选 B。

Text 10 170 词 新书分享会作者介绍

来源：https://www.timeshighereducation.com/people/interview-caspar-melville

W: ⑰**Hello, everybody. Thanks for your consistent support for our weekly meeting—New Books Sharing.**

Today, we've invited Dr. Caspar Melville, lecturer from the University of London.

Dr. Melville started out as a music journalist for a black music magazine called *Blues and Soul*. ⑱**In 1992, he moved to San Francisco and founded a jazz magazine named *On the One* with some friends.** They did a really good job, though there was not a lot of money in it.

⑲**In 1997, he moved back to London and started teaching,** and made the decision to find another way to write about music. He grew up in London. He feels that the music in London clubs has formed him. But unfortunately, it has been seriously undervalued by the academic world. In black music studies, jazz has received great attention. ⑳**But dance music has been largely ignored. His book, *It's a London Thing*, is meant to change that situation. So let's welcome Dr. Melville to share with us his ideas in the book.**

【重点语块】

consistent support 持续的支持	lecturer *n.* 讲师	make the decision to do sth. 下定决心做某事
undervalue *v.* 低估	the academic world 学术界	receive great attention 获得广泛关注

17. Why does the speaker give the talk?

A. To present a guest.

B. To sell a book.

C. To share a story.

【解析】此题答案为A。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据说话者所说"Hello, everybody. Thanks for your consistent support for our weekly meeting—New Books Sharing. Today, we've invited Dr. Caspar Melville, lecturer from the University of London."（大家好。感谢您一直以来对我们每周举行的"新书分享"活动的支持。今天，我们有幸邀请到了来自伦敦大学的卡斯帕·梅利维尔博士。）可知，说话者在此进行演说的目的是为了介绍一位客人。故选A。

18. What did Melville do in San Francisco?

A. He joined a jazz band.

B. He started a magazine.

C. He taught at a college.

【解析】此题答案为B。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据说话者所说"In 1992, he moved to San Francisco and founded a jazz magazine named *On the One* with some friends."（1992年，他搬到了旧金山，并与一些朋友共同创办了一本名为《On the One》的爵士乐杂志。）可知，梅利维尔在旧金山创立了一本杂志。故选B。

19. When did Melville return to London?

A. In 1987. B. In 1992. C. In 1997.

【解析】此题答案为C。考查考生获取事实性具体信息的能力。根据说话者所说"In 1997, he moved back to London and started teaching,"（1997年，他回到伦敦并开始从事教学工作。）可知，梅利维尔于1997年返回伦敦。故选C。

20. What is Melville's book aimed at?

A. Recommending a contemporary musician.

B. Promoting the study of black dance music.

C. Drawing public attention to music education.

【解析】此题答案为B。考查考生对所听内容进行推理判断的能力。根据说话者所说“But dance music has been largely ignored. His book, *It's a London Thing*, is meant to change that situation. So let's welcome Dr. Melville to share with us his ideas in the book.”（但舞曲一直未得到应有的重视。他的著作《这是伦敦特有的》旨在改变这种状况。所以让我们欢迎梅利维尔博士来与我们分享书中所阐述的观点。）可推断，梅利维尔的这本书旨在推广黑人舞曲的研究。故选B。