

# 2024 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

## 英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题 号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总 分	统分人签字
分 数								

### 第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 125 分)

得 分	评卷人

#### I. Phonetics (5 points)

**Directions:** In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- |                       |                     |                      |                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ju</u> st    | B. <u>tru</u> th    | C. <u>lu</u> cky     | D. <u>stu</u> dy   |
| 2. A. <u>thro</u> w   | B. <u>allo</u> w    | C. <u>arro</u> w     | D. <u>wid</u> ow   |
| 3. A. <u>exc</u> use  | B. <u>medic</u> ine | C. <u>cert</u> ain   | D. <u>dec</u> ide  |
| 4. A. <u>poss</u> ess | B. <u>pass</u> port | C. <u>prof</u> essor | D. <u>pass</u> age |
| 5. A. <u>bea</u> r    | B. <u>wea</u> r     | C. <u>fea</u> r      | D. <u>pea</u> r    |

得 分	评卷人

#### II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

**Directions:** There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- Due to the financial crisis, the stock prices \_\_\_\_\_ by 15% since last November.  
A. fall                      B. are falling                      C. were falling                      D. have fallen
- The university library requires that students \_\_\_\_\_ the books they have borrowed in time.  
A. to return                      B. return                      C. returning                      D. returned
- He is one of the many people \_\_\_\_\_ scientific careers were influenced by Yuan Longping's achievements.  
A. who                      B. when                      C. whose                      D. which
- It was a very difficult examination. \_\_\_\_\_, he passed it with a high score.  
A. Similarly                      B. Additionally                      C. Therefore                      D. Nevertheless

10. As John grew taller, his mother sorted out his clothes **that needed** \_\_\_\_\_ and donated them to those in need.  
 A. replace            B. replaces            C. replacing            D. replaced
11. —These mooncakes are delicious.  
 —But I think the ones with nuts are \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
 A. delicious            B. more delicious            C. most delicious            D. the most delicious
12. The boy's parents were trying to have a conversation, but he kept \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. cutting out            B. cutting in            C. cutting across            D. cutting back
13. The management is open \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions on how working conditions can be improved.  
 A. at            B. for            C. to            D. with
14. Travelling with a dog, you make friends \_\_\_\_\_ you go.  
 A. whatever            B. whoever            C. whichever            D. wherever
15. \_\_\_\_\_ a fire door does is to delay the spread of a fire long enough for people to escape.  
 A. That            B. How            C. What            D. Which
16. The local people have been living for years under the \_\_\_\_\_ of fear because the volcano is becoming more active.  
 A. shadow            B. cover            C. distance            D. violence
17. With tears \_\_\_\_\_ down her face, she kissed goodbye to her parents on the platform.  
 A. stream            B. streaming            C. to stream            D. streamed
18. As a famous painter, he really loves what he's been doing and that's \_\_\_\_\_ his passion is.  
 A. which            B. when            C. how            D. where
19. —I haven't seen Jerry for a while. Do you have any idea where he is?  
 —He \_\_\_\_\_ be at home, but I'm not sure about that.  
 A. might            B. must            C. will            D. need
20. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ than he realised it was no longer what he wanted.  
 A. had he started            B. he had started            C. had started he            D. started he had

得 分	评卷人

### III. Cloze (30 points)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Imagine you are on a desert island for the rest of your days. What one book would you most 21 to have with you? Much more often than not, people 22 a great work of literature to keep them company for their 23 lives there.

Then, what is literature? The answer is found by 24 at literature itself. For example, consider the very first 25 works we come into contact with over the 26 of our lives—children's literature. Most of us 27 the first steps into the world of reading in the 28: someone we love reads to us in bed. So begins the lifelong journey through all 29 pages that lie ahead. As we grow up, the practice of reading for pleasure—which 30 means reading literature—stays with us. Explaining to young children the politics or the history would be 31. Literature, with its ability to communicate to all ages, can help.

32 we read well, we will find ourselves in a dialogue 33 the most creative minds of our

own time and of the past. It enriches(丰富)life in 34 that nothing else quite can. It makes us more 35. The better we learn to read literature, the better it will do that.

- |                   |              |               |              |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 21. A. want       | B. ask       | C. allow      | D. require   |
| 22. A. provide    | B. choose    | C. discover   | D. follow    |
| 23. A. dangerous  | B. happy     | C. lonely     | D. colourful |
| 24. A. looking    | B. working   | C. arriving   | D. pointing  |
| 25. A. developed  | B. printed   | C. designed   | D. reported  |
| 26. A. pattern    | B. course    | C. event      | D. condition |
| 27. A. count      | B. pave      | C. watch      | D. take      |
| 28. A. bookstore  | B. classroom | C. bedroom    | D. library   |
| 29. A. this       | B. these     | C. that       | D. those     |
| 30. A. typically  | B. perfectly | C. expectedly | D. similarly |
| 31. A. convenient | B. common    | C. private    | D. difficult |
| 32. A. Though     | B. Since     | C. If         | D. Unless    |
| 33. A. for        | B. beyond    | C. with       | D. into      |
| 34. A. cases      | B. ways      | C. positions  | D. shapes    |
| 35. A. classical  | B. standard  | C. personal   | D. human     |

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#### IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

**Directions:** There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

##### Passage One

When I was around 10 years old, I remember staying at my great aunt and uncle's in Derbyshire. I visited them every summer, and this particular year, they gave me a plastic camera that they'd received free with a purchase. I felt like I'd been given the world.

I remember the joy of photographing everything I could, sending them to Triple Print and waiting for the results in the post. I have boxes and boxes of prints, all full of memories; photos of blue skies, brightly coloured gardens, photos of us girls pulling faces, and my brother's bike.

As I matured, I took photography classes and learnt how to develop and process photos. I learnt about composition and how to make a photo attractive. As soon as I started working, all my money went on film, prints and albums. There was such a pleasure in feeling the photos in your hands and of adding them to albums.

Over time, photography has progressed—it's simple to photograph every detail of your day: your meals, your workout, your night out. Our entire lives can be documented in digital form. But what do we do with those images? Are they lost forever to the Cloud(云盘)?

I've spent many an hour going through my granddad's photo collection, wondering who all the faces were, why they were all dressed up that particular day, what they were laughing at, or who owned the dog.

I treasure my own printed photos, and all the memories they bring to me. I still print photos from my phone and display them around my house. Once they're down, I'll store them in a memory box



### Passage Three

The amount of sleep a person needs to function effectively varies considerably from individual to individual and from time to time. Newborns spend an average of 16 hours a day sleeping. Teenagers may spend as much as 10 to 11 hours asleep each night. Students in graduate school average eight hours a night. Although the amount of sleep a person needs may vary, it does appear that everyone sleeps and that sleep is crucial to the normal functioning of the body.

Have you ever noticed that there are certain times of the day when you are more alert or more tired? People seem to have an internal biological clock that regulates the sleep-wakefulness cycle. Blood pressure, heart rate, and appetite all follow circadian rhythms (昼夜节律). A circadian rhythm is a biological clock in our body that regulates the responses of our body within a time period of 24 or 25 hours. Circadian rhythms operate even when clues for day and night are removed. For example, we usually adapt our sleep patterns to the light of day and dark of night; yet researchers who have lived for months at a time in the depths of a cave have still maintained a rhythm to their behaviours. Without any environmental clues, people maintained their circadian rhythms on about a 24- to 25-hour cycle. Researchers have determined that humans have a circadian cycle of approximately 24.18 hours.

Circadian rhythms do not control our sleep cycles; the environment and the 24-hour day control our cycles. Thus, when you miss sleep, this disruption (打乱) becomes very apparent. Some travellers experience jet lag (时差反应). This occurs when their internal circadian rhythms do not match the real clock time. What do you do to cure jet lag? It usually takes about one day for each hour of time change to return to your normal circadian clock.

44. Which of the following is true about sleep according to Paragraph 1?

- A. Sleep helps people study effectively.
- B. Newborns' sleep patterns vary greatly.
- C. Adults and teenagers need similar sleep time.
- D. Sleep is important for body functioning.

45. Why did the researchers live in a cave?

- A. To experience its quietness.
- B. To measure its depth.
- C. To study circadian rhythms.
- D. To fix their biological clocks.

46. Which of the following helps to determine our sleep cycles?

- A. Circadian rhythms.
- B. The environment.
- C. Blood pressure.
- D. Heart rate.

47. Where does the passage most likely come from?

- A. A science textbook.
- B. A consumer survey.
- C. A news report.
- D. A travel guide.

### Passage Four

A single game of soccer has it all: thrill, drama, passion. It's no wonder millions around the world call it the beautiful game. The World Cup is a special moment for people to gather over community, culture, and competition. And here's the best part; it's a family-friendly event that kids and adults can enjoy together. So get everyone in front of the TV to cheer on your favorite team! Here are some ways for families to make memories over the global celebration.

Watching sports together lets you point out examples of life skills to your children. Focus their attention on what's happening in the game, like how the players behave or show their feelings. Talk with them about the importance of cooperation and fair play. It's also a good way to teach kids about

how they view winning and losing. Show them how players on the losing side congratulate the winners at the end of every game. Seeing these kinds of situations on screen and talking about them can develop children's empathy(同感).

In the World Cup, you will see top players. Many of those athletes are role models for the public, both on and off the field. They influence society in a positive way. If soccer was a part of your own childhood, share stories about the players you respected. Not only is this a bonding experience, it's also a way for kids to relate to what they're watching on TV.

The World Cup is a fantastic time to explore the countries in competition. Maybe your family supports the country of your roots, or maybe you cheer for a different nation. Use this moment to help your kids connect with their own heritage(遗产) and learn about places they're less familiar with. It's a fun way to get them learning about the people, languages, food, and more. And if your family likes to get competitive, you can quiz each other about the countries at halftime!

48. What can parents teach children when watching the World Cup together?

- A. How to enjoy the global celebration.      B. How to cheer on their favorite team.  
C. How to deal with success and failure.      D. How to balance competition and fair play.

49. What can be learned about the top players from Paragraph 3?

- A. They can be role models for kids.      B. They see soccer as part of their life.  
C. They do their best to help soccer fans.      D. They can promote the game on TV.

50. What can the World Cup help people do according to the last paragraph?

- A. Pick up a foreign language.      B. Make friends with athletes.  
C. Learn about a foreign country.      D. Experience different lifestyles.

51. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To illustrate the benefits of playing sports.      B. To honor the achievements of top athletes.  
C. To show the educational value of soccer.      D. To discuss the history of the World Cup.

### Passage Five

In this digital age, where most of our daily tasks are completed online, older adults often find themselves left out from the digital world. While technology offers convenience and ease for those used to it, many older individuals face difficulties adjusting to the shift toward digital platforms.

Mildred Lovell, a 62-year-old woman, experienced the challenges first hand. As someone who has devoted herself to interacting(交流) with people rather than computers, she found herself struggling when she began studying for an online doctor degree. Realizing her lack of basic technology skills, she sought help from the Brooklyn Public Library's digital literacy(数字素养) program.

Contrary to the idea that older adults have a hard time learning new things, research has shown that they are indeed capable of learning. However, changes in processing speed may result in longer learning paths. Nevertheless, older adults have the flexibility needed to adapt to new experiences, showing their ability to gain digital skills with the right support and patience.

Don Norman, a former vice president of an electronics company, points out that one reason technology doesn't meet the needs of older adults is that it is mostly designed by younger people. He suggests involving older individuals in the design process to address their specific needs in order to make sure that technology is user-friendly for everyone. Sadly, companies often ignore the learning features of older adults, leading to designs that don't match their unique needs and points of view.

To bridge the digital gap for older adults, it's crucial to pay attention to the user-friendliness of technology. Providing support programs, taking in feedback(反馈) from older users, and involving them in the design process are important steps toward creating inclusive digital experiences. By recognizing the

potential of older adults and their capability to learn and adjust, we can make sure they actively take part in the digital world.

52. What can be learned about older adults from Paragraph 1?  
 A. They prefer to complete activities online. B. They have adapted to the digital age.  
 C. They are armed with technological skills. D. They have trouble with digital tasks.
53. Which of the following is true about Mildred Lovell?  
 A. She lacked basic computer skills. B. She struggled to interact with people.  
 C. She was refused by a digital program. D. She found it interesting to learn new things.
54. Why should older people be involved in the design process?  
 A. To learn about their needs. B. To help them adjust quickly.  
 C. To expand their knowledge. D. To change their points of view.
55. Which of the following is a way to bridge the digital gap according to the last paragraph?  
 A. Encouraging talks between seniors. B. Making technology senior-friendly.  
 C. Showing the importance of technology. D. Adding attractive features to technology.

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### V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

**Directions:** Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. What do you want?               | B. Could you be waiting here?      |
| C. Mr. Long is still in a meeting. | D. I don't drink coffee.           |
| E. You're welcome.                 | F. Mr. Long will be back tomorrow. |
| G. Just water, please.             | H. Can I help you?                 |

Secretary: Good afternoon. 56

Yang: Yes, please. I'm Dennis Yang. I have an appointment with Mr. Long this afternoon.

Secretary: Well, Mr. Yang, your appointment is at 3 p. m. 57

Yang: I'm sorry. I've come here too early.

Secretary: It's Okay. 58

Yang: Sure.

Secretary: Would you like something to drink? Coffee, tea or water?

Yang: 59 Thank you.

Secretary: 60

## 第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

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### VI. Writing (25 points)

**Directions:** For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in about 100 – 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 新学期伊始, 你(Li Yuan) 有意加入学校环保社团(Environmental Club)。请给该社团写一封申请信, 内容包括:
- 个人情况介绍;

- 申请加入的原因;
- 你期望在社团中承担的工作;
- 你对社团发展的建议。

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## 参考答案及解析

### I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】 B
2. 【答案】 B
3. 【答案】 A
4. 【答案】 A
5. 【答案】 C

### II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 D  
【考情点拨】 本题考查时态。  
【应试指导】 句意:由于金融危机,股价自去年11月以来下跌了15%。当 since 表示“自从”时,通常与现在完成时连用。故选 D。
7. 【答案】 B  
【考情点拨】 本题考查省略 should 的虚拟语气。  
【应试指导】 句意:大学图书馆要求学生及时归还所借的书。分析句子结构可知,在由动词 require 引导的宾语从句中,通常使用虚拟语气,谓语动词形式为“should + 动词原形”,其中 should 可以省略。由此可知,此处是省略了 should 的虚拟语气,所以谓语动词选择动词原形 return。故选 B。
8. 【答案】 C  
【考情点拨】 本题考查定语从句。  
【应试指导】 句意:他是众多科学事业受到袁隆平成就影响的人之一。分析句子结构可知,先行词 the many people 与从句中关系代词后的名词 scientific careers 具有所属关系。由此可知,关系代词在从句中作定语,表示“……的”。故选 C。
9. 【答案】 D  
【考情点拨】 本题考查副词辨析。  
【应试指导】 句意:这是一次很难的考试,然而他还是以高分通过了。分析句子可知,两个句子的内容在句意上形成对比,所以选择表示转折关系的副词,强调尽管存在某种情况,但另一种情况仍然存在或发生。similarly 相似地、也;additionally 另外、此外;therefore 因此、所以;nevertheless 然而、不过。故选 D。
10. 【答案】 C  
【考情点拨】 本题考查固定搭配。  
【应试指导】 句意:随着约翰长高,他的母亲把他需要更换的衣服整理出来,捐给了需要的人。分析句子可知,needed 为实义动词,且在句意上 clothes 与 replace 是被动关系,表示“衣服需要被替换”。need doing 为固定搭配,表示“某物需要被做”,相当于 need to be done。故选 C。
11. 【答案】 D  
【考情点拨】 本题考查形容词最高级。  
【应试指导】 句意:——这些月饼很好吃。——但我认为带坚果的那种是最美味的。分析句子可知,句尾的 of all 是最高级的标志词,意为“在所有……当中”,强调在某个范围内的最高程度。由此可推断,此处选用形容词的最高级。delicious 为多音节词,最高级通过词前加 most 来构成,形容词最高级前通常要加定冠词 the。故选 C。
12. 【答案】 B  
【考情点拨】 本题考查短语辨析。  
【应试指导】 句意:男孩的父母正试图交谈,但是他不停地插嘴。cut out 切断、(机器)突然熄火;cut in 插嘴,尤指插嘴参与谈话;cut across 横跨、贯穿;cut back 减少、缩减。结合句意,故选 B。

13. 【答案】 C  
 【考情点拨】 本题考查固定搭配。  
 【应试指导】 句意:管理层乐于接受关于如何改善工作条件的建议。open to 为固定搭配,意为“乐意接受,愿意考虑;对……开放”,可以指物理空间的开放,也可以指机会、建议或意见的愿意听取和接受。open to suggestions 意为“乐于接受建议”。结合句意,故选 A。
14. 【答案】 D  
 【考情点拨】 本题考查状语从句。  
 【应试指导】 句意:带着狗旅行,无论走到哪里都能交到朋友。分析句子结构可知,句子缺少一个连接状语从句的连词,表示“无论在哪里”。whatever 无论什么;whocver 无论谁;whichever 无论哪一个;wherever 无论在哪里。故选 D。
15. 【答案】 C  
 【考情点拨】 本题考查主语从句。  
 【应试指导】 句意:防火门的作用是延缓火势的蔓延,让人们有足够的时间逃生。分析句子结构可知,主句缺少主语,从句缺少宾语,故本句是缺少引导词的主语从句。that:当主语从句本身不缺成分时,通常使用 that 连接;how、what、which:在引导主语从句时,带有本身的含义。What a fire door does is 表示“防火门的作用是什么”,符合句意,故选 C。
16. 【答案】 A  
 【考情点拨】 本题考查名词辨析。  
 【应试指导】 句意:由于火山越来越活跃,当地居民多年来一直生活在恐惧的阴影下。shadow of fear 为短语固定搭配,意为“恐惧的阴影”,指某种恐惧或担忧的存在或影响。shadow 阴影;cover 覆盖、遮盖;distance 远处;violence 暴力、暴行。故选 A。
17. 【答案】 B  
 【考情点拨】 本题考查非谓语动词。  
 【应试指导】 句意:她泪流满面,在站台上与父母告别。分析句子结构可知,后半句中已经有谓语动词 kissed。因为一个句子中只能有一个动词充当谓语,其他的动词都要变为非谓语动词;且 tears 与空格处的动词 stream 是主动关系,所以选择动词的现在分词形式 streaming。故选 B。
18. 【答案】 D  
 【考情点拨】 本题考查连词辨析。  
 【应试指导】 句意:作为一个著名的画家,他真的很喜欢他一直在做的事情,这就是他的激情所在。结合句意,where his passion is 意为“他的激情所在(的地方)”,故选 D。
19. 【答案】 A  
 【考情点拨】 本题考查情态动词辨析。  
 【应试指导】 句意:——我有一段时间没见到杰瑞了。你知道他在哪里吗?——他可能在家,但我不确定。might 可能、也许,表示可能性或推测;must 必须、一定,用于表示肯定推测;will 表示意志、愿望和决心;need 需要,作情态动词时,仅用于否定句或疑问句中,故选 A。
20. 【答案】 A  
 【考情点拨】 本题考查否定词或否定结构位于句首的倒装。  
 【应试指导】 句意:他一开始就意识到这已经不是他想要的了。no sooner...than...是一个固定句型,表示“一……就……”。当 No sooner 置于句首时,表示强调,主句用过去完成时,than 后面的从句用一般过去时,且主句需要部分倒装,倒装结构为:No sooner had sb. done sth. + than 从句(一般过去时)。故选 A。
- III. Cloze
21. 【答案】 A  
 【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。  
 【应试指导】 本句句意:你最想随身携带哪本书? want 意为“想要、希望”;ask 意为“询问、请求”;allow 意为“允许”;require 意为“需要”。故选 A。
22. 【答案】 B  
 【考情点拨】 动词辨析题。  
 【应试指导】 本句句意:很多时候,人们选择一部伟大的文学作品来陪伴他们在那里的孤独生活。provide 意为“提供、配备”;choose 意为“选择、情愿”;discover 意为“发现、查明”;follow 意为“跟随、遵循”。故选 B。
23. 【答案】 C  
 【考情点拨】 理解推断题。  
 【应试指导】 联系上文可知,本文的前提条件是:想象你在一个荒岛上度过余生,你最想随身携带哪本书来陪伴你在那里的生活?由此可以推断出,在那里的生活是孤独的、寂寞的。dangerous 意为“危险的”;happy 意为“快乐的”;lonely 意为“孤独的、寂寞的”;colourful 意为“颜色鲜艳的、五彩缤纷的”。故选 C。
24. 【答案】 A  
 【考情点拨】 词语搭配题。  
 【应试指导】 本句句意:从文学作品本身就能找到答案。look at 意为“看、观察或审视”;work at 意为“从事于、致力于”;arrive at 意为“到达、实现”;point at 意为“指向、指示”。故选 A。
25. 【答案】 B  
 【考情点拨】 形容词辨析题。

【应试指导】本句句意:例如,想想在我们的人生历程中接触到的最早的印刷作品——儿童文学作品。developed 意为“发达的、成熟的”;printed 意为“印刷的、已印好的”;designed 意为“精心设计的”;reported 意为“报告的、已汇报的”。故选 B。

26. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】名词辨析题。

【应试指导】本句句意:例如,想想在我们的人生历程中接触到的最早的印刷作品——儿童文学作品。pattern 意为“模式、典范”;course 意为“道路、历程、课程”;event 意为“事件、赛事”;condition 意为“状况、条件”。故选 B。

27. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】词语搭配题。

【应试指导】本句句意:我们大多数人在卧室里迈出进入阅读世界的第一步:我们爱的人在床上给我们读书。take the first step 为固定搭配,意为“迈出第一步”。count 意为“数数、计数”;pave 意为“为……铺平道路、创造条件”;watch 意为“观看、关注”;take 意为“携带、采取、走”。故选 D。

28. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】联系后半句可知,我们爱的人在床上给我们读书。由此可以推断出,我们大多数人是在卧室里迈出进入阅读世界的第一步。bookstore 意为“书店”;classroom 意为“教室”;bedroom 意为“卧室”;library 意为“图书馆”。故选 C。

29. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】指示代词辨析题。

【应试指导】句意:就这样,我们开始了终生的阅读之旅。this 意为“这、这个”,these 意为“这些”;两者通常指代时间或空间上较近的人或物。that 意为“那、那个”,those 意为“那些”,两者通常指代时间或空间上较远的人或物。分析句子可知,pages 是名词的复数形式,且 lie ahead 意为“在未来”,故选 D。

30. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】形容词辨析题。

【应试指导】随着我们的成长,为乐趣而阅读的习惯——这通常意味着阅读文学作品——一直伴随着我们。typically 意为“典型地、通常”;perfectly 意为“完美地、绝对地”;expectedly 意为“预期地”;similarly 意为“同样、相似地”。故选 A。

31. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】形容词辨析题。

【应试指导】本句句意:向小孩子解释政治或历史是很困难的。convenient 意为“便利的”;common 意为“共同的”;private 意为“私有的、私密的”;difficult 意为“困难的”。故选 D。

32. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】连词辨析题。

【应试指导】本句句意:如果我们善于阅读,就会发现在与我们这个时代和过去最具创造力的思想对话。though 意为“虽然、尽管”;since 意为“因为、由于、自……以来”;if 意为“如果”;unless 意为“除非”。故选 C。

33. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】词语搭配题。

【应试指导】本句句意:如果我们善于阅读,就会发现在与我们这个时代和过去最具创造力的思想对话。in a dialogue with 为固定搭配,意为“与……进行对话”,通常用于表示与某人进行对话或交谈。故选 C。

34. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】词语搭配题。

【应试指导】句意:它比其他任何事物都无法做到的方式丰富着生活。in cases 意为“在某些情况下”;in ways 意为“以……方式”;in positions 意为“在适当的位置”;in shapes 意为“在外形上”。故选 B。

35. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】形容词辨析题。

【应试指导】本句句意:它使我们更有人情味。classical 意为“经典的、传统的”;standard 意为“标准的、常规的”;personal 意为“私人的、私密的”;human 意为“人类的、有人情味的”。故选 D。

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据文章第一段第二句可知,作者每年夏天都会去拜访姑姑和姑父,在这一年,他们给了作者一台塑料相机,这是他们购物时免费获得的。故选 C。

37. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据文章第二段最后一句可知,作者有一箱又一箱的冲印照片,都充满了回忆:蓝天的照片,色彩鲜艳的花园的照片,我们女孩做鬼脸的照片,还有我哥哥的自行车的照片。故选 A。

38. 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】根据文章第四段可知,该段第一、二句陈述了客观事实,第三、四句的反问暗含了作者的主观态度:但是我们怎么处理这些图像呢?它们会永远消失在云盘中吗?由此可以推断出:相比于冲印出的照片,作者认为数码照片存在云盘中,更容易被忽视。故选B。

39.【答案】D

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

【应试指导】文章整体围绕作者不同人生阶段与照片的故事展开,从童年用塑料相机拍照留下回忆,到长大后处理照片相关经历,再到翻看爷爷照片集引发对过去的思索,以及珍视自己的照片期待后代能通过它们了解过去,都是以照片为媒介,回忆过去,概括了通过照片唤起回忆、回顾往昔生活的主旨。故选D。

40.【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据文章第一段最后一句可知,然而,对一些人来说,永远不吃美味的肉制品似乎过于严格了,无法长期维持。故选B。

41.【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据文章第二段最后一句可知,但对于那些认真想要做出个人改变的人来说,我们周围涌现的所有令人兴奋的新型食品技术可能会极大地改变我们整个国家消费食物的方式。故选A。

42.【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据第三段最后两句可知,尽管肉类替代品也有其不足之处,它们在所有植物性食品中属于碳排放量较高的一类,但在用来替代红肉时,其益处仍然远远超过弊端。如果健康对你来说是一个大问题,你最好还是坚持吃蔬菜,将人造肉作为一种享受。由此可知,虽然人造肉有一些缺点,但在用于替代红肉时,好处仍然远远超过坏处,算是一个不错的饮食选择。故选B。

43.【答案】D

【考情点拨】观点态度题。

【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章内容从客观角度出发,只有最后一段暗含了作者的观点态度。根据最后一段最后一句可知,无论你站在哪一边,令人兴奋的是,人造肉行业发展如此迅速,肯定很快就会产生一个可持续的选择。由此可以推断出,作者对人造肉行业的发展前景持以积极乐观的态度。故选D。

44.【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据第一段最后一句可知,虽然每个人所需的睡眠时间可能各不相同,但确实可以看出每个人都需要睡眠,睡眠对于人体的正常运转至关重要。故选D。

45.【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据第二段倒数第一、二句可知,在没有任何环境线索的情况下,人们的昼夜节律维持在24到25小时的周期内。研究人员已经确定,人类的昼夜周期约为24.18小时。由此可知,研究人员住在山洞里,是为了保证在没有任何环境因素的干扰下,研究昼夜节律。故选C。

46.【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据第三段第一句可知,昼夜节律并不能控制我们的睡眠周期;环境和一天24小时控制着我们的周期。故选B。

47.【答案】A

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章科学且客观地讲述了睡眠时间因人而异、昼夜节律作为人体的生物钟如何调节作息、研究人员关于昼夜节律的实验研究与结论以及当人体的昼夜节律与实际的时间不匹配时导致的时差现象,属于科学知识类的文章。故选A。

48.【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据第二段第四、五句可知,这也是教孩子们如何看待输赢的好方法。向他们展示输方的球员如何在每场比赛结束时祝贺胜方的。故选C。

49.【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】根据第三段第二句可知,这些顶级运动员中的许多人在球场上和球场下都是公众的榜样。由此可知,顶级球员可以成为孩子们的榜样。故选A。

50.【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】根据最后一段第一句可知,世界杯是探索参赛国家的绝佳时机;同时,结合本段倒数第二句可知,这是一种有趣的方式,可以让他们了解当地人、语言、食物等等。由此可以推断出,世界杯可以帮助人们了解外国。故选C。

51. 【答案】 C  
 【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。  
 【应试指导】 通读全文可知,文章以世界杯为话题,主要讲述了父母可以通过世界杯这样广受欢迎的足球赛事来教育孩子们的方方面面,如:可以作为家庭社交的良好媒介,提高孩子的生活技能,传达正确看待输赢、团队合作与公平竞争的知识理念,促进家庭关系和谐等等。由此可知,这篇文章的目的是展示足球的教育价值。故选 C。
52. 【答案】 D  
 【考情点拨】 事实细节题。  
 【应试指导】 根据第一段最后一句可知,尽管科技为习惯于使用它的人提供了便利和舒适,但许多老年人在适应向数字平台转变时面临困难。故选 D。
53. 【答案】 A  
 【考情点拨】 事实细节题。  
 【应试指导】 根据第二段最后一句可知,意识到自己缺乏基本的技术技能后,米尔德里德·洛弗尔向布鲁克林公共图书馆的数字素养项目寻求帮助。故选 A。
54. 【答案】 A  
 【考情点拨】 事实细节题。  
 【应试指导】 根据第四段第二句可知,唐·诺曼建议让老年人参与设计过程,以解决他们的特定需求,从而确保技术对每个人都易于使用。故选 A。
55. 【答案】 B  
 【考情点拨】 事实细节题。  
 【应试指导】 根据最后一段第一、第二句可知,为了弥合老年人的数字鸿沟,关注技术的用户友好性至关重要。提供支持程序,接受老年用户的反馈,并让他们参与设计过程,这些都是创造包容性数字体验的重要步骤。故选 B。

#### V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】 H  
 57. 【答案】 C  
 58. 【答案】 B  
 59. 【答案】 G  
 60. 【答案】 E

#### VI. Writing

### 写作评分标准

#### 1. 评分原则:

- (1) 本题总分为 25 分,分五档给分。
- (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
- (3) 纳入第五档的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
- (4) 字数不足 100 或超出 120 的,酌情扣 1-2 分。
- (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
- (6) 如书写较差,以致影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。

#### 2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21-25 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16-20 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11-15 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6-10 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1-5 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
0 分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。