

第一部分 基础小卷 · 固根基

基础小卷 1 ▶ 阅读理解 AB 篇+7 选 5+语法填空

(做人做事)

阅读理解 · A 篇

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了相关领域的专业人士推荐的四本书,让你更了解你的职业。

1. **D** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 “These offbeat classics, picked by people working in key sectors, may act as your spiritual guidebooks.” 可知,这些书是由相关领域的专业人士推荐的。故选 D 项。
2. **A** 细节理解题。根据 “Accountants: the *Foundation* series by Isaac Asimov” 部分中的 “The lesson I draw from it is the constant need for being humble.” 可知,维韦克·科特查认为会计的一个重要品质是谦虚。故选 A 项。
3. **C** 细节理解题。根据 “Bankers: *Investment...*” 部分中的 the book has become a popular read among those working in finance 和 “The book looks at the history of banking through to the financial crash and provides a deep dive into trading, equity, and fixed income strategies.” 可知,该书是关于金融行业的,作者是迈克尔·弗勒里耶,对金融感兴趣的人可以读这本书。故选 C 项。

阅读理解 · B 篇

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了作者父亲的节俭哲学对作者成长的影响,阐述了真正节俭的核心,并通过全球食物浪费现象说明节俭可成就社会公平。

1. **C** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 “My father's thrift philosophy shaped my youth. Unlike peers receiving pocket money, I never got a penny—not for cruelty, but to build self-reliance.” 可知,作者在年轻时为邻居们工作是为了遵循父亲培养他自立的原则。故选 C 项。
2. **A** 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 “When I lost two months' earnings in a failed lemonade business, his only words were, ‘Live and learn.’ At twelve, I considered this cruel; at thirty now, I value its wisdom—true lessons grow through doing.” 可知,作者现在认为父亲说的 “吃一堑,长一智” 是有价值的; plus 意为 “好处”,符合语境。故选 A 项。

易错警示

作者 12 岁时认为父亲说的 “吃一堑,长一智” 是残忍的话 (cruel), 但 30 岁时认为这句话充满了智慧 (wisdom)。B 项 (负担)、C 项 (困境)、D 项 (残忍的话) 的感情色彩均为负面,是作者过去的态度,本题需注意时间线索 At twelve 与 at thirty now。

3. **C** 主旨大意题。根据第三段中的 “Modern thrift education focuses on saving, but ignores its key point: earning. Father believed ‘earned coins teach value; given coins generate greed’—a truth wealthy families overlook while advocating thrift.” 以及后文提到的 I learned that true thrift is a triad 可知,该段主要阐述了真正节俭的核心。故选 C 项。
4. **B** 推理判断题。根据第四段中的 “This phenomenon fuels my Food Rescue project—redirecting bakery remains to food banks and training youth to reuse deserted furniture for schools. Through such acts, thrift becomes social justice.” 可知,全球食物浪费的现象促使作者开展了 “食物救援” 项目,在社会中倡导节俭的行为。由此可推知,作者提到全球食物浪费的数据的目的是强调节俭在社会中的应用。故选 B 项。

7 选 5

【语篇导读】本文是一篇议论文,主要讨论了人们往往容易为他人挺身而出,但在为自己发声时却感到困难,并提供了如何从支持他人转变为支持自己的建议。

1. **G** 上文 “For most of us, it's pretty easy to stand up for someone else. But when it's about ourselves, we often struggle, thinking it's selfish, rude, or unkind to speak up for our own needs.” 说明了人们在为自己发声时的心理障碍,设空处应引出忽视自己的需求会带来的不良后果。G 项 [然而,忽视自己的需求会削弱自我价值感并招致 (他人的) 轻视] 符合语境,既承接了上文提到的为自己发声的困难,又引出了下文关于如何从支持他人转变为支持自己的建议。故选 G 项。

刷有所得 · 拓展 champion 一词多义

n. ① 冠军; 第一名; 优胜者

the world basketball champions 世界篮球冠军

② 捍卫者; 声援者; 拥护者

She was a champion of the poor all her life. 她终身都是穷苦人的卫士。

v. 为……而斗争; 捍卫; 声援

She has always championed the cause of women's rights. 她一直在为争取女性权利而斗争。

2. **E** 上文 “This ‘currency of self’ isn't limitless—it's earned, spent, and invested.” 提出了 “自我货币” 的概念,并指出其需要被投资。设空处和上文应为顺承关系,进一步说明如何 “投资” 这种 “自我货币”。E 项 (要增长它,就要保护你的时

间、精力和情感储备)符合语境,提供了具体的建议,即通过保护自己的时间、精力和情感储备来提升自我价值感,其中的 it 指代上文的“currency of self”。故选 E 项。

3. **F** 上文“Healthy boundaries start with honoring your limits—defining what’s sustainable so your resources aren’t exhausted.”提出了建立健康界限的重要性。设空处和上文应为顺承关系,说明明确界限及其带来的结果。F 项(清晰地把它们表达出来,别人就会知道如何尊重你)符合语境,说明了建立健康界限后,要清晰地把它们表达出来,这样他人就会知道如何尊重你,这是健康界限带来的积极结果之一,也暗示了健康界限有助于维护个人价值和尊严,其中的 them 指代上文出现的 Healthy boundaries。故选 F 项。

4. **D** 上文“However, over time this habit over a long period of time can be harmful to your sense of self-worth.”指出了取悦他人这一习惯的负面影响。设空处和上文应为顺承关系,提出改正这一习惯的方法。D 项(要改正它,就要开始倾向于勇气和内在力量)符合语境,提供了具体的建议,即通过依靠勇气和内在力量来改正取悦他人的习惯。故选 D 项。

5. **B** 下文“Speaking them—to yourself or others—is how you carve a place for yourself in the world. They shape your journey, guiding you toward a life of substance.”说明要表达自己的愿望。设空处和下文应为顺承关系,引出下文对表达愿望的阐述。B 项(你的愿望值得关注、精力和尊重)符合语境,与下文形成呼应,强调了个人需求和愿望的重要性。故选 B 项。

语法填空

► Cloze 1 ◀

A walk through the *hutong* near Beijing’s Drum Tower is always like stepping back in time. But **1 on** one recent cold winter night, during a walk through a well-traveled *hutong* there, I found myself suddenly transported back to my childhood years.

I was heading toward one of the **2 area’s** (area) two excellent CD stores, when **3 closer** (close) inspection, I realized the painting was a jigsaw puzzle, and the shop was devoted to such puzzles.

When I stepped inside, the store’s toasty warmth relighted fires in my heart and memory. Long ago, while doing the puzzles and searching **4 endlessly** (endless) for the proper piece, I often found myself wondering whether perhaps I had lost a piece

5 or maybe my cat had stolen one. To effectively solve problems, we need effort and rest; when **6 stuck** (stick), we need a break to bring clearness, finding the missing piece rapidly.

Among the valuable lessons and rewards that these puzzles offer **7 is** (be) that patience and determination are enhanced. But what is most **8 beneficial** (benefit) is how, like the detective Sherlock Holmes, we look for answers or clues, working tirelessly **9 to find** (find) the perfect fit. It’s an approach **10 that/which** pays off when we encounter any challenge that life presents.

对照译

在北京鼓楼附近的胡同里漫步,总像是回到了过去。但就在最近一个寒冷的冬夜,我在那里一条人来人往的胡同里散步时,突然感觉自己回到了童年时光。

我正朝着这个区域里两家很棒的激光唱片店中的一家走去,这时一家商店橱窗里的一件陈列品吸引了我的目光。经过更加仔细的查看,我才意识到那幅画原来是一幅拼图,而这家店正是专门售卖这类拼图的。当我走进店里,温暖舒适的气息重新点燃了我心中和记忆里的火焰。很久以前,在拼拼图、没完没了地寻找合适的拼块时,我常常会琢磨,或许是我弄丢了一块,又或者是我的猫偷走了一块。要想有效解决问题,我们既需要努力,也需要休息;当我们不知所措时,我们需要休息,让头脑恢复清晰,才能快速找到缺失的那一块。

这些拼图带来的宝贵经验和收获中,有一点是能增强耐心与决心。但最有益的是,我们如何像侦探夏洛克·福尔摩斯那样寻找答案或线索,不知疲倦地努力寻找完美契合的那一块。当我们遇到生活抛出的任何挑战时,这种方法都会带来回报。

► Cloze 2 ◀

Experiments suggest that people who are angry perform better on a set of challenging tasks than those who are emotionally neutral. “These findings demonstrate that anger increases effort toward attaining a desired goal, frequently **1 resulting** (result) in greater success,” said Dr. Heather Lench, **2 the** first author of the study.

此处作非谓语动词,表示自然而然的结果,应用现在分词作结果状语

The study, published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, details experiments conducted by researchers at Texas A&M University, and the corresponding analysis of survey data **3 involving** (involve) more than 1,000 people, to explore the possible impact of anger on people in **4 various/varied** (vary) circumstances.

此处作非谓语动词,involve 与 survey data 之间构成逻辑上的主动关系,应用现在分词作后置定语

根据空后的 circumstances 可知,此处应用形容词作定语, various 或 varied 均意为“各种各样的”

In one experiment, students **5 were shown** (show) images previously found to stimulate anger, amusement, sadness or no particular emotion at all. Participants were **6 subsequently** (subsequent) asked to solve a series of puzzles. The results reveal that those who were angry did better than those in the other possible emotional states.

此处作谓语动词,students 与 show 之间构成被动关系,且此处陈述研究的过程,为过去的动作,应用一般过去时的被动语态;主语 students 为复数概念,be 动词用 were

The researchers say one **7 explanation** (explain) could be down to a link between anger and greater persistence.

根据空前的 one 可知,此处应用单数名词作从句主语, explain 的名词形式是 explanation,意为“解释”

“People often prefer to use positive emotions as tools more than negative ones and tend to see negative emotions **8 as** undesirable,” Lench said. “Our research offers further scientific evidence **9 that** a mix of positive and negative emotions promotes well-being, and that using negative emotions as tools can be particularly effective in some **10 situations** (situation).”

固定搭配 see... as... 意为“将……视为……”

此处引导同位语从句,进一步解释 evidence,且从句中句子结构和句意均完整,应用 that 引导

此处作宾语,且空前有 some 修饰,应用名词的复数形式

对照译

实验表明,愤怒的人在一系列富有挑战性的任务中表现得比情绪中立的人更好。“这些研究结果表明,愤怒会增强(人们为)实现理想目标所付出的努力,这往往能带来更大的成功。”该研究的第一作者希瑟·连奇博士说。这项发表在《人格与社会心理学杂志》上的研究,详细介绍了得克萨斯农工大学研究人员开展的实验,以及对1,000多人的调查数据进行的相关分析,旨在探究愤怒在不同情境下可能对人产生的影响。

在(其中)一项实验中,研究人员向学生展示了一些图片,这些图片此前被发现能引发愤怒、愉悦、悲伤或根本不会引发特定情绪。随后,参与者被要求解决一系列谜题。结果显示,愤怒的参与者比处于其他可能的情绪状态的参与者表现更好。研究人员表示,一种解释可能与愤怒和更强的毅力有关。

“人们通常更倾向于将积极情绪而不是消极情绪作为工具使用,且往往认为消极情绪是不受欢迎的,”连奇说,“我们的研究提供了进一步的科学证据:积极情绪与消极情绪的混合能提升幸福感,且在某些情况下,将消极情绪作为工具使用可能会特别有效。”

基础小卷 2 ▶ 阅读理解 AB 篇+7 选 5+语法填空

(社会服务与人际沟通)

阅读理解·A 篇

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了 Riverside City Library 招募志愿者的相关事项。

1. **B** 细节理解题。根据 Volunteer Requirements 部分中的“Skills: No prior experience is necessary, but volunteers should be enthusiastic, friendly, and comfortable interacting with people of all ages.”可知,志愿者应热情友好,且乐于与各年龄段的人交流沟通,因此该图书馆的志愿者必须善于沟通。故选 B 项。

2. **C** 细节理解题。根据 How to Apply 部分中的“To apply, interested candidates should visit the Riverside City Library’s official website and fill out the online application form.”可知,人们可通过在图书馆网站上填写表格来申请志愿者职位。故选 C 项。

3. **B** 推理判断题。根据全文内容,尤其是第一段中的“Riverside City Library is currently looking for dedicated volunteers to join their team.”可知,文章主要介绍了 Riverside City Library 招募志愿者的相关事项,包括志愿者的要求、申请方式以及志愿者可以获得的经验和成长等,因此这是一篇招募志愿者的广告。故选 B 项。

阅读理解·B 篇

【语篇导读】少年威廉·卡姆坎万巴通过用废品制造风车,让村里通电的梦想成为现实,并且利用风车抽水灌溉庄稼,解决了当地的饥荒。

1. **C** 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“It was there that he came across a science textbook entitled *Using Energy*. He learned that... help his village in exceptional ways.”可知,威廉·卡姆坎万巴看到了一本名为《使用能源》的科学教科书,了解到他可以利用风发电,还意识到,如果掌握了这种力量,他可以用不同寻常的方式帮助他的村庄。由此可知,科学教科书《使用能源》激励了威廉把电带到他的村庄。故选 C 项。

2. **A** 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“He defended himself from all doubt and criticism.”可知,他为自己辩护,让自己不受任何怀疑和批评。由此可知,起初并不是所有人都支持少年威廉的梦想。故选 A 项。

3. **C** 词义猜测题。根据画线词的上文 What seemed like a hopeless situation has been turned into an inspirational story 以及下文“He sought solutions to his problems and continued

fighting even when the going got tough.”可知,一个看似绝望的境地已经变成了一个鼓舞人心的故事,少年威廉为自己的问题寻找解决办法,即使在困难的时候也继续奋斗。这说明没有什么不幸是一成不变的。由此可推知,画线词与 unchangeable 意思相近。故选 C 项。

刷有所得·方法 词义猜测题的解题方法

词义猜测题主要考查学生在阅读过程中猜测某一个单词或短语的正确含义。解决此类题目的关键在于结合上下文语境分析,可通过观察上下文是否有定义、同位关系或解释性的定语从句;此外还需要观察句间的逻辑关系,如因果关系、转折关系和让步关系等。

4. **B** 推理判断题。根据最后一段并结合文章主要内容可知,文章的主要内容是少年威廉·卡姆坎万巴通过用废品制造风车,让村里通电的梦想成为现实,并且利用风车抽水灌溉庄稼,解决了当地的饥荒。由此可知,作者想在这个故事中表达“需求激励发明,困难造就英雄”的信息。故选 B 项。

7 选 5

【语篇导读】本文主要论述了作者对于“孩子是以自我为中心的”这一观点的不认同,并通过自己创立非营利组织的经历,阐述了孩子可以帮助他人的事实,并列出了孩子参与志愿活动对他们发展的多个好处。

1. **A** 前文“Throughout my childhood, I listened to adults repeatedly describe children as self-centered.”提到成年人反复说孩子以自我为中心;而后文“I founded the non-profit organization Colorbreak in 2019 to prove that kids could help others.”则指出作者成立的非营利组织证明孩子可以帮助他人。A 项(我并不认同那个说法)直接表达对前文观点的反对,形成转折,逻辑连贯。故选 A 项。

2. **D** 后文“One of those is that volunteering creates a brighter future, for it provides vital assistance for worthy causes and people in need.”为学生参与志愿活动的原因。D 项(学生应该参与志愿活动的原因有很多)引出后文对原因的具体阐述,符合段落结构;后文的 those 指代 D 项中的 reasons。故选 D 项。

3. **E** 前文“One of those is that volunteering creates a brighter future, for it provides vital assistance for worthy causes and

people in need.”提到志愿活动对社会的意义;而后文“**For example, volunteering helps kids build empathy... for the same cause may turn into a pleasant experience.**”转向阐述对志愿者自身的益处。E 项[(志愿活动)对志愿者自身也有许多益处]通过 **also** 衔接,将话题从“社会层面”转向“个人层面”,过渡自然。故选 E 项。

4. F 前文“**While volunteering, you may meet new people, and talking with a stranger who shares your interests and is working for the same cause may turn into a pleasant experience. Bringing existing friends along on a project can be a fun way to bond with**

them.”提到与有共同兴趣且为同一份事业而努力的陌生人交流以及和朋友一起参与项目是愉快的经历。F 项(因此,全心全意投入一项共同的活动会提升你的幸福感)以 **Thus** 总结,指出共同参与活动能提升幸福感,是对前文的逻辑延伸。故选 F 项。

5. B 后文“**You can volunteer at your local library, an animal shelter, a community center, and more!**”列举了图书馆、动物收容所、社区中心等多种进行志愿活动的场景。B 项[(志愿活动的)可能性是无穷无尽的]概括了志愿活动的多样性,与后文例子呼应。故选 B 项。

语法填空

► Cloze 1 ◀

Lifeline Express, a project **1 that/which** transforms trains into mobile hospitals for cataract operations, had provided free surgeries for more than 240,000 patients in remote and less developed areas across 28 provincial-level regions by April 2025, according to an **2 operator** (operate) of the project.

此处引导定语从句,先行词是 **a project**,指物,关系词在

定语从句中作主语,应用关系代词 **that/which** 引导

根据空前的 **an** 可知,此处应用可数名词单数形式,

此处表示“运营者;运营方”,应用 **operator**

The project **3 was launched** (launch) in 1997 as a gift from the people of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, making an attempt **4 to mark** (mark) its return to the motherland, said the Chinese Foundation for Lifeline Express during a news conference in Beijing.

此处作谓语动词,**The project** 与 **launch** 之间是被动关系,

表示“项目被启动”,且根据 **in 1997** 可知,应用一般过去

时的被动语态;主语是单数,be 动词用 **was**

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, making an attempt **4 to mark** (mark) its return to the motherland, said the Chinese Foundation for Lifeline Express during a news conference in Beijing.

固定搭配 **make an attempt to do sth.** 意为“试图做某事”

Since then, the fleet has grown to four trains and 33 hospitals have got involved in **5 the** initiative. Meanwhile, the project has donated 96 ophthalmology centers in 24 provincial-level regions **6 and** trained more than 340 grassroots ophthalmologists for cataract surgical **7 techniques** (technique).

此处特指“健康快车”这个倡议,用定冠词 **the**

设空处连接并列谓语,应用 **and** 连接

technique 表示具体的“技术”时,为可数名词,

此处指不止一项技术,应用复数形式

Since 2016, the project has stepped up work in countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative and carried **8 out** 4,360 cataract surgeries for patients from Uzbekistan and six other **9 neighboring** (neighbor) countries, as well as donated blindness prevention cooperation centers in four member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

固定搭配 **carry out** 意为“实施,执行”

根据空后的名词 **countries** 可知,此处应用形容词作定语,

neighbor 的形容词形式是 **neighboring**,意为“邻近的,相邻的”

In 2025, the project has arranged two trains and is expected to provide free operations for about 6,000 cataract patients. Also, it **10 will send** (send) mobile medical teams in the future.

此处作谓语动词,根据 **in the future** 可知,这里描述的是将来的动作,应用一般将来时

对照译

“健康快车”项目将火车改造成流动医院,以提供白内障手术。据该项目的运营方介绍,截至 2025 年 4 月,“健康快车”已为 28 个省级区域中偏远和欠发达地区的 24 万多名患者提供了免费手术。

中华健康快车基金会在一场北京举行的新闻发布会上表示,该项目于 1997 年启动,是香港特别行政区同胞(送给祖国)的一份礼物,旨在纪念香港回归祖国。

自那时起,该项目的列车已增至 4 列,33 家医院参与其中。同时,该项目还在 24 个省级区域捐赠了 96 个眼科中心,并培训了 340 多名基层眼科医生掌握白内障手术技术。

自 2016 年以来,该项目加大了在“一带一路”倡议沿线国家的工作力度,为来自乌兹别克斯坦和其他 6 个周边国家的患者实施了 4,360 例白内障手术,并在 4 个上合组织成员国捐赠了防盲合作中心。

2025 年,该项目已安排两列火车,预计为大约 6,000 名白内障患者提供免费手术。同时,未来它还将派遣流动医疗队。

► Cloze 2 ◀

Chinese culture has long been shaped by its deep-rooted emphasis on family values. These values form the foundation of Chinese society.

Filial piety, or “xiao”, is a cornerstone of Chinese family values. **1 Developed** 此处作非谓语动词, develop 与 it 之间构成逻辑上的被动关系, 应用过去分词形式作状语, 设空处位于句首, 首字母大写 (develop) from Confucian teachings, it emphasizes the importance of respecting and caring for one’s parents and elders. Children **2 are taught** (teach) to honor their 此处作谓语动词, 结合上下文语境可知, 此处讲述的是客观事实, 应用一般现在时; teach 与 Children 之间为被动关系, 应用被动语态; 主语为名词复数, be 动词用 are parents’ wisdom and experience, and to provide support and care as they age.

Education is **3 highly** (high) valued in Chinese family values, viewed as a 此处应用副词作状语, 修饰谓语 is valued, high 的副词形式是 highly, 意为“高度地” means of upward mobility and **4 personal** (person) growth. Parents invest significant 此处应用形容词作定语, 修饰名词 growth, person 的形容词形式是 personal, 意为“个人的” resources in their children’s education, with academic achievements serving **5 as** a 固定短语 serve as 意为“充当, 用作” symbol of family honor. The pursuit of success is deeply rooted in Chinese culture, driven by a desire to provide a better future for the family.

As China **6 is experiencing/experiences** (experience) rapid social and 此处作谓语动词, 根据句意以及时间状语 now 可知, 此处可用现在进行时或一般现在时, 主语 China 为单数概念, be 动词用 is economic changes now, traditional family values are evolving. While **7 the** core values 结合句意可知, 此处表示的是上文提到的核心价值观, 所以此处表示特指, 应用定冠词 the remain unchanged, their expression and application have been adjusted to accommodate the various **8 demands** (demand) of a modern society. But the principles of harmony, 此处应用名词作宾语, demand 为可数名词, 意为“要求”, 且空前有 various 修饰, 应用名词复数 respect, and shared responsibility continue to guide family relationships, **9 which** 此处引导非限制性定语从句, 从句中缺少主语, 先行词为 principles, 指物, 应用关系代词 which have nurtured close-knit family units and formed a sense of belonging.

Chinese family values remind us of the enduring importance of respect and harmony, **10 emphasizing** (emphasize) the deep impact that strong family bonds 此处作非谓语动词, emphasize 与 Chinese family values 之间构成逻辑上的主动关系, 应用现在分词作状语 can have on individuals and society as a whole.

对照译

中国文化长期以来深受其对家庭价值根深蒂固的重视影响。这些价值观构成了中国社会的基石。

孝道, 即“孝”, 是中国家庭价值观的基石。它源于儒家思想, 强调尊敬和关爱父母及长辈的重要性。孩子们被教导要尊崇父母的智慧和经验, 并在父母年老时给予支持和照顾。

教育在中国家庭价值观中备受重视, 被视为向上流动和个人成长的途径。父母在孩子的教育上投入大量资源, 学业成就成为家庭荣誉的象征。对成功的追求深深根植于中国文化之中, 其动力源于为家庭创造更美好未来的愿望。

如今, 随着中国(正)经历快速的社会和经济变革, 传统家庭价值观也在(不断)演变。虽然核心价值观保持不变, 但它们的表现形式和应用方式已作出调整以适应现代社会的各种要求。然而, 和谐、尊重与分担责任的原则继续指导着家庭关系, 孕育了紧密的家庭单元, 并形成了归属感。

中国家庭价值观提醒我们, 尊重与和谐的重要性经久不衰, 同时强调了牢固的家庭纽带对个人乃至整个社会所能产生的深远影响。

基础小卷 3 ▶ 阅读理解 BC 篇+7 选 5+语法填空

(历史、社会与文化)

阅读理解·B 篇

【语篇导读】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章讲述了埃及导游阿巴斯通过热爱与努力成为中埃文化交流桥梁的故事。

1. **D** 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Abbas's love for China began in childhood after reading a book about the East.”可知，最初激发阿巴斯对中国文化热情的是一本介绍东方文明的书籍。故选 D 项。
2. **D** 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“In 2010, Abbas worked as an assistant director at the China Cultural Center in Cairo, calling it ‘a window into Chinese culture’. For three years, he organized events like the Chinese New Year temple fair, introducing Egyptian students to traditions such as the 12 Chinese zodiac animals.”可知，阿巴斯在文化中心的主要角色是组织者，负责策划和组织中埃文化交流活动，促进双边文化互动。故选 D 项。
3. **B** 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“‘My life is splendid because of the BRI,’ he said, noting how these projects create jobs and improve infrastructure.”可知，阿巴斯认为“一带一路”倡议让他的生活变得精彩，并肯定了其带来的实际益处，对该倡议充满感激之情。故选 B 项。
4. **B** 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Abbas believes mutual understanding starts with people. His journey—from a curious child to a cultural envoy—shows how individual passion can foster friendship between nations. As he puts it, ‘The strongest potential of Sino-Egypt cooperation lies in people-to-people bonds.’”可知，阿巴斯的故事强调了人与人之间的联系和情感在构建中埃关系中的核心作用，证明人际纽带是双边关系持久发展的基础。故选 B 项。

阅读理解·C 篇

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了玛雅文明以及玛雅城市消失的原因。

1. **C** 推理判断题。

由第一段中的关键表述“fully developed written language, striking art, huge architecture”、highest development、prospered、the most densely populated and culturally active societies可知，该段主要介绍玛雅城市的繁荣。

由第二、三段内容和关键表述why these cities just disappeared、the explanation of why they disappeared可知，下文主要讨论玛雅城市消失的原因。

第一段主要引出本文的主题。故选 C 项。

2. **A** 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“One question that interests scholars is why these cities just disappeared.”可知，玛雅城市的消失让学者们感到困惑。故选 A 项。
3. **C** 词义猜测题。根据第二段段尾“One question that interests scholars is why these cities just disappeared.”可知，此处是在探讨学者们感兴趣的问题：为什么这些城市就这样消失了。因此画线词所在的句子是在猜测和说明城市消失的原因，故可推知，代词 They 指代“城市”。故选 C 项。
4. **D** 推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句“Overpopulation led to overuse of the tropical forests, the source of their food.”可推知，玛雅的人口过多，过度使用热带森林，这导致了玛雅人食物的短缺。故选 D 项。

7 选 5

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了在家帮助孩子了解世界文化的方式。

1. **G** 根据下文“Use your imagination to teach your children.”可知，你可以发挥想象力去教孩子了解世界文化，即不需要任何物质条件就很容易实现环游世界的目标。G 项（放下课本，甚至不需要手提箱就可以环游世界）符合语境。故选 G 项。
2. **B** 根据上文“Help them make a small book to serve as their ‘passport’.”可知，要做一本小册子作为他们的“护照”；根据下文“That way, you can draw or glue a picture of the country’s flag to stamp the pages of their ‘passport’ as they ‘travel’ to learn about world cultures.”可知，这样，在他们“旅行”了解世界文化的过程中，你就可以画上或粘上该国国旗的图片来在他们的“护照”上盖章。根据上下文逻辑，设空处应说明“护照”中要留有空白页。B 项（内页应该是空白的）符合语境。故选 B 项。
3. **C** 根据上文“Learning about each culture’s customs can be important for you both.”可知，了解不同文化的习俗很重要；下文“Your left hand is considered unclean in India... with your right one.”具体举例说明了印度的风俗习惯，C 项（在泰国，用脚指东西是无礼的）是了解不同文化风俗的另一个例子，符合语境。故选 C 项。
4. **E** 根据本段的段首句“Teach the Language.”和上文“Learning a foreign language is fun for children.”可知，本段和语言学习有关。E 项（当他们探索世界文化时，学习每个国家的官方语言）符合语境。故选 E 项。
5. **F** 根据上文“Keep a calendar of upcoming holidays celebrated in other countries... The holiday’s tradition includes giving money

and donations to organizations and people in need.”可知,一些国家庆祝节礼日,捐款是一项节日传统;又结合下文“You can also drop a few bills or donate things to a nonprofit.”提到具

体的捐款方式可知,设空处与下文并列,应列举一些捐赠的方式。F 项[为了庆祝(这个节日),你们俩可以把一些罐装商品装箱给当地的食物银行]符合语境。故选 F 项。

语法填空

► Cloze 1 ◀

Duan inkstones, one of the four most famous inkstones in China, **1 originated** 根据语境可知,此处陈述过去发生的事情,应用一般过去时 (originate) in the mountains by the Duanxi River in Guangdong Province. Since the Tang Dynasty, this area has been the **2 central** (center) region for Duan inkstone 此处修饰名词 region,应用形容词作定语 production.

Throughout hundreds of years, villagers have developed **3 a** scientific production 此处泛指“一套科学的生产体系”,且 scientific 的发音以辅音音素开头 system. The process involves stone selection, material screening, shape designing, carving, and wooden box matching, among **4 which** stone selection and carving are 此处引导非限制性定语从句,是“介词+关系代词”结构,先行词指物 the two most important steps.

Purple **5 in** color, Duan inkstones are glossy and as smooth as silk. They enjoy a 固定短语 in color 表示“在颜色上” great reputation as they never crack even when **6 placed** (place) in low 此处为状语从句的省略,还原后为 when they are placed,省略了 they are temperatures. It is a long and laborious process to handpick flawless Duan stones. Miners dig in tunnels less than one meter high at the riverside, and using tools such as dynamite **7 is forbidden** (forbid).

此处陈述客观事实,应用一般现在时,动词 forbid 与主语 using tools 之间为被动关系,应用被动语态

Carving involves good conception, and highlights the fine shape of the stones **8 and** the carving skills. In addition to natural designs, flying loongs, flowers and 此处 the fine shape of the stones 与 the carving skills 并列作动词 highlights 的宾语,应用并列连词连接 birds, figures, mountains and waters are common **9 images** (image) carved on the 此处表示多种形象,应用名词复数形式作表语 stones. The matching boxes are also carefully chosen and are often made of purple sandalwood and rosewood. Duan inkstones have various styles, and new-style products are designed one after another **10 to meet** (meet) the increased export demand. 此处为不定式短语作目的状语

► Cloze 2 ◀

Though far apart in distance and culture, China and Ireland share surprising bonds, both famous for strong communities abroad and their shared enthusiasm **1 for/about** 固定短语 enthusiasm for/about 表示“对……的热情” food, drink, and the arts. Among these, music stands out as a unique bond, with Irish music **2 holding** (hold) particular appeal in China. 此处为“with+宾语+宾补”结构,music 与 hold 之间 构成逻辑上的主动关系,应用现在分词作宾补

Part of this cultural link is Li Yan, **3 a** Beijing native who now lives in London. 此处表示泛指,应用不定冠词,且 Beijing 的发音以辅音音素开头,应用 a

对照译

端砚是中国四大名砚之一,产于广东端溪河畔的山区。自唐代以来,这个地区一直是端砚生产的中心地区。

几百年来,村民们已经形成了一套科学的生产体系。这一过程包括选石、选材、造型设计、雕刻以及配置木盒,其中选石和雕刻是最重要的两个步骤。

端砚色泽发紫,光洁如丝。它们即使被放置在低温下也不会破裂,因此享有很高的声誉。精心挑选完美无瑕的端砚石是一个漫长而艰苦的过程。矿工们在河边挖不到一米高的隧道,并且(在这个过程中)禁止使用炸药等工具。

雕刻涉及良好的构思,突出石头的精美形状和雕刻技巧。除了自然的图案外,飞龙、花鸟、人物、山川也是常见的雕刻在石头上的形象。配套的盒子也是精心挑选的,通常由紫檀木和花梨木制成。端砚风格多样,新式的产品层出不穷,以满足增长的出口需求。

对照译

尽管在距离和文化上相去甚远,中国和爱尔兰却有着令人惊讶的联系——两国都因在海外拥有强大的社群,以及对饮食和艺术的共同热爱而闻名。在这些联系中,音乐作为一种独特的纽带脱颖而出,爱尔兰音乐在中国尤其具有吸引力。

李岩(音译)是这种文化联系的一部分,他生于北京,现居伦敦。他在汇聚音

Playing the bodhrán, a traditional Irish drum, in music gatherings that unite musicians, he has become a vital part of the Irish music scene. Originally a poet, Li, **4 drawn** (draw) to the storytelling and rhythms of Irish music, even astonishes audiences by singing Gaelic songs in Chinese.

The **5 connection** (connect) between Irish and Chinese music is long-standing.
根据定冠词 The 和谓语 is 可知,此处应用单数名词作主语

In the 1980s, The Chieftains, a celebrated Irish group, **6 performed** (perform) in China, introducing millions to Irish music. Their collaboration with Chinese musicians symbolized the harmony of both cultures. Equally **7 remarkable** (remark) is *Riverdance*, a world-famous Irish dance show, which brought Irish culture to China.

It is Irish music's shared traditions with China, such as drumming and poetry, **8 that** strongly appeal to people. "Music is borderless," says Li, **9 whose** journey *Irish music's shared traditions with* journey 与 Li 之间为所属关系, China, such as drumming and poetry",应用 that 应用 whose 引导定语从句 illustrates that art has the power **10 to bond** (bond) people from different worlds
固定搭配 the power to do sth. 意为“做某事的能力”,其中不定式作定语 together.

乐家的音乐聚会上演奏爱尔兰传统手鼓宝思兰鼓,已然成为爱尔兰音乐界中不可或缺的一员。李岩原本是位诗人,被爱尔兰音乐中的故事性和节奏所吸引,他甚至能用中文演唱盖尔语歌曲,令观众惊叹不已。

爱尔兰音乐与中国音乐的联系由来已久。20 世纪 80 年代,著名爱尔兰乐队酋长乐队在中国演出,让数百万中国人接触到了爱尔兰音乐。他们与中国音乐家的合作,象征着两种文化的和谐交融。同样令人瞩目的是世界闻名的爱尔兰舞剧《大河之舞》,它也将爱尔兰文化带到了中国。

正是爱尔兰音乐与中国音乐共有的传统(如鼓乐和诗歌),深深吸引着人们。“音乐是无国界的。”李岩说。他的经历表明,艺术有能力将来自不同世界的人们联结在一起。

基础小卷 4 ▶ 阅读理解 BC 篇+7 选 5+语法填空

(科学与技术)

阅读理解·B 篇

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了折叠显微镜的发明过程、特点及其在科学教育中的应用和影响。

1. **D** 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“S. Hariraj is a Foldscope devotee. He's used it to examine the milk from his family's cows. Though the milk looks creamy, the Foldscope reveals a world of microorganisms.”可知,作者提到此人是为了展示折叠显微镜的实际应用。故选 D 项。
2. **A** 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Made from waterproof, tear-resistant paper, it comes in a small bag with parts that can be attached in minutes. Magnets hold it together, and a tiny lens allows it to enlarge objects up to 140 times. Once built, it's no larger than a bookmark, small enough to slip into a pocket.”可知,折叠显微镜的特点是易于组装和携带,即对使用者友好。故选 A 项。
3. **D** 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“As a sixth grader, he and his classmates failed to draw a microscope in a test—none of them had ever seen one. Microscopes were expensive, and not all schools could afford a well-equipped lab.”可知,显微镜的成本高且他童年时的学校里缺乏显微镜,故马努·普拉卡什研发了折叠显微镜。故选 D 项。
4. **B** 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“‘I just love the look of amazement when kids look into the Foldscope,’ says Indira Pandiarajan, the school principal. ‘When their eyes light up, I know that's the moment when they will accept science enthusiastically and learn for the rest of their lives.’”可知,英迪拉会同意折叠显微镜促进科学学习的观点。故选 B 项。

阅读理解·C 篇

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。中国和瑞士的研究人员设计了一种用来使药物更好地被吸收的杯状贴片装置,已取得一定成效,但该装置还需继续完善。

1. **C** 细节理解题。根据第一段内容和第二段中的“The device is easily accessible... absorbed through the lining of the inner cheek.”可知,为患者提供药物时,最有效的方法之一就是用针头直接注射到血液里,但一些小孩和大人害怕打针。虽然患者可以选择服用口服药片,但含有大分子的药物不能被有效吸收。这种新的贴片装置易于取用,可以随时取下,药物通过脸颊内壁的膜被吸收。由此可知,研究人员研发这种贴片是为了提供一种更好的给药方式。
2. **D** 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“After three hours, the team found that blood drug concentrations in the dogs with a patch were more than 150 times higher than in the dogs that took

a tablet.”可知,三个小时后,研究小组发现,贴着贴片的毕格尔犬血液中的药物浓度是服用药片的毕格尔犬的 150 倍多。由此可知,以毕格尔犬为实验对象的研究证明,贴片比药片更能使药物吸收。

3. **B** 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“‘They also found the patches worked effectively for drugs with large molecules.’”以及第四段中的“‘Most volunteers said they would prefer patches to injections for daily applications.’”可知,贴片对大分子药物有效,且大多数志愿者表示,日常用药时他们更喜欢贴片而不是注射。由此可知,该装置的特点是有效和对使用者友好。
4. **A** 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 so they needed to find out what would happen if it was used repeatedly 及 They'd also need to determine which drugs would work with the technology 可知,研究团队需要弄清楚如果反复使用贴片会发生什么,还需要确定哪些药物可以与该技术配合使用。由此可推知,这一技术还需要解决相关的问题。

7 选 5

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了人工智能在旅行中的应用,包括如何利用人工智能规划旅行,以及使用人工智能时需要注意的事项。

1. **F** 由上文“AI is great for some travel functions, like putting forward ideas, spotlighting small businesses, and translating languages.”可知,上文介绍人工智能在旅行中的好处,而下文“Here's what you need to know about how to best use AI for travel.”则暗示了使用人工智能时需要注意一些事情,本空应强调使用人工智能并非非常简单,需要一些技巧。F 项(然而,要有效地使用它,尤其是在旅行中,需要一些技巧)承上启下,符合题意。故选 F 项。
2. **A** 由上文“All the excitement around booking a trip can quickly become overwhelming when travelers are faced with lots of options that require research.”可知,上文描述了旅行者在规划旅行时可能面临的困扰,本空应强调人工智能在旅行规划中的作用。A 项(这就是人工智能可以介入的时候)承接上文,符合题意。故选 A 项。
3. **G** 由上文“Additionally, AI can help coordinate multiple flights based on timing and pricing.”及下文“This is because, unlike regular search engines, the system not only gathers knowledge from all corners of the web but also interprets results to best match your request.”可知,上文描述了人工智能在旅行规划中协调多个航班的作用,下文描述了人工智能的搜索功能,本空应强调人工智能在其他方面的作用。G 项(人工

智能在为需要深度思考的提示寻找答案时也很有用)承上启下,符合题意。故选 G 项。

4. D 由下文内容可知,下文描述人工智能的局限性,即其知识库是有限制日期的,本空应强调人工智能依赖于它所获取的数据。D 项(当前版本的人工智能只与其获取的数据几乎一样)引出了下文对人工智能知识库局限性的描述,符合题意。故选 D 项。

5. B 由下文 “If AI lacks sufficient data for answers to such questions, it will just make one up, which can be misleading and unhelpful to travelers.” 可知,下文描述人工智能在缺乏足够数据时可能产生的问题,即编造虚假信息,本空应强调人工智能可能生成虚假信息。B 项(人工智能有时也会生成虚假的事实)引出了下文对人工智能可能产生虚假信息的描述,符合题意。故选 B 项。

语法填空

► Cloze 1 ◀

Unlike traditional institutions, a museum about the Eighth Route Army in Wuxiang county, Shanxi, tells history in a creative way, **1 combining** (combine) historical narration with modern technology. Without physical craftwork, it features a “growing” exhibition space powered by AI and real-time data updates, and **2 has attracted** (attract) more than 24,000 visitors so far.

此处作非谓语动词,combine 与 a museum 之间构成逻辑上的主动关系,应用现在分词作状语
此处作谓语动词,根据时间状语 so far 可知,应用现在完成时,主语是 it,助动词用 has

Inside the museum, visitors can interact with digital characters of revolutionary heroes, listen to AI-narrated stories, **3 and** even step into virtual battlefields. In the **interact with digital characters of revolutionary heroes**, **listen to AI-narrated stories** and **step into virtual battlefields** 之间是并列关系,应用连词 and 连接
Heroes of Taihang section, AI brings over 40 colored portraits of local heroes including Wang Jiujuan, who fought disguised as a man **4 to** life. Among the portraits are a few blank frames, **5 which** honor unknown heroes. A digital map highlights 1,190 historical sites with 3-D battle recreations. Meanwhile, a digital guide named Hong Xingyang, who **6 is dressed** (dress) in an Eighth Route Army uniform, helps visitors **7 thoroughly** (thorough) explore the revolutionary history.

固定搭配 bring... to life 意为“使……生动”
blank frames, **5 which** honor unknown heroes. A digital map highlights 1,190 historical sites with 3-D battle recreations. Meanwhile, a digital guide named Hong Xingyang, who **6 is dressed** (dress) in an Eighth Route Army uniform, helps visitors **7 thoroughly** (thorough) explore the revolutionary history.
修饰动词 explore 应用副词 thoroughly 作状语,意为“详尽地,全面地”
The museum also offers **8 interactive** (interact) experiences like real-time wartime poster creation, e-book reading, quizzes and personalized video making. As Ye Jian, the curator, emphasizes, digitization connects Red culture with young **9 audiences** (audience). With Red culture as its core, Wuxiang aims to take a series of measures in **10 the** hope of becoming a national demonstration zone for the integrated development of Red culture tourism.

此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词 blank frames 指物,关系词在从句中作主语,应用关系代词 which
此处作从句谓语动词,且描述客观事实,应用一般现在时;be dressed in... 为固定搭配,意为“穿着……”,主语 who 指代 Hong Xingyang,为单数概念,be 动词用 is
修饰动词 explore 应用副词 thoroughly 作状语,意为“详尽地,全面地”
The museum also offers **8 interactive** (interact) experiences like real-time wartime poster creation, e-book reading, quizzes and personalized video making. As Ye Jian, the curator, emphasizes, digitization connects Red culture with young **9 audiences** (audience). With Red culture as its core, Wuxiang aims to take a series of measures in **10 the** hope of becoming a national demonstration zone for the integrated development of Red culture tourism.
固定短语 in the hope of... 意为“希望……”

► Cloze 2 ◀

In recent decades, “Made in China” has undergone a remarkable transformation. No longer **1 associated** (associate) only with inexpensive goods, the phrase now symbolizes innovation, precision and global influence.

此处作非谓语动词,associate 和 the phrase 之间构成逻辑上的被动关系,应用过去分词作状语

对照译

与传统机构不同,山西武乡县的一座关于八路军的博物馆以富有创意的方式讲述历史,将历史叙述与现代科技相结合。馆内没有实体工艺品,而是以一个由人工智能驱动、实时数据更新的“动态”展览空间为特色,截至目前已吸引了超过 2.4 万名游客。

在博物馆内,游客可以与革命英雄的数字形象互动,聆听人工智能讲述的故事,甚至步入虚拟战场。在“太行英雄”展区,人工智能让 40 多幅当地英雄的彩色肖像“活”了过来,其中包括女扮男装参战的王九焕。这些肖像中还有几个空白画框,以此纪念无名英雄。一幅数字地图通过 3-D 战场重现,标注了 1,190 处历史遗址。与此同时,一位身着八路军军装、名为“红星杨”的数字导游,帮助游客深入探索革命历史。

该博物馆还提供(多种)互动体验,如实时战时海报创作、电子书阅读、知识问答竞赛以及个性化视频制作等。正如策展人叶健所强调的,数字化让红色文化与年轻观众产生了联结。武乡县以红色文化为核心,旨在采取一系列措施,希望成为全国红色文化旅游融合发展示范区。

对照译

近几十年来,“中国制造”经历了显著的转变。这个短语不再仅仅与廉价商品相关联,如今它象征着创新、精密和全球影响力。

2 Shifting (shift) the focus from quantity to quality, China has massively

此处作非谓语动词,shift 和 China 之间构成逻辑上的主动关系,

应用现在分词作状语,此处位于句首,首字母应大写

developed and adopted high-speed railways, 5G networks, and AI-powered systems
once seen as exclusive to developed nations. These technologies, once **3 chiefly** (chief)

根据空后的 developed 可知,此处应用副词作状语,

chief 的副词形式是 chiefly,意为“主要地”

developed for domestic use, are now being exported across the globe, boosting China's
image as a high-tech leader. Furthermore, an important milestone **4 was reached**

此处作谓语动词,milestone 和 reach 之间是被动关系;根据从句的谓语 became

可知,此处应用一般过去时的被动语态;主语表示单数意义,be 动词用 was

(reach) when China's space station, Tiangong, became fully operational, offering a
vivid demonstration of **5 what** can be achieved through Chinese engineering

此处引导宾语从句,在从句中作主语,指物,应用连接代词 what 引导

excellence. Meanwhile, electric vehicle makers are entering markets **6 that/which**

此处引导限制性定语从句,先行词是 markets,指物,关系

词在从句中作宾语,应用关系代词 that/which 引导

local brands once occupied through price competitiveness and technological
breakthroughs.

Behind these advances **7 lies** (lie) a strategic national policy aimed at upgrading

此处作谓语动词,句子描述客观事实,应用一般现在时;本句是倒装句,主语

a strategic national policy 表示单数意义,谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式

industrial capacity. *Made in China 2025* is a blueprint for turning China into a world
manufacturing power, **8 with** emphasis on core technologies, sustainability and digital

此处是 with 介词短语在句中作状语

transformation.

As Chinese manufacturing moves from imitation to innovation, its products are
gaining **9 recognition** (recognize) for quality and reliability. Experts believe China

根据空前的 are gaining 可知,此处应用名词作宾语,recognition 是不可数名词

could soon play **10 a** key role in shaping global industrial standards. However,

固定搭配 play a key role in... 意为“在……中起关键作用”

challenges such as trade tensions, supply chain issues, and environmental concerns
still exist. But if the current pace continues, “Made in China” may soon stand for not
just mass production, but world-class excellence and sustainable development.

中国将重心从数量转向质量,大规模发展并采用了曾被视为发达国家专属的高速铁路、5G 网络和人工智能驱动系统。这些技术曾主要为国内使用而研发,如今正出口到全球各地,提升了中国作为高科技领军者的形象。此外,中国空间站“天宫”全面投入运营,生动展现了中国卓越工程所能达成的成就,这是中国取得的一个重要的里程碑。与此同时,电动汽车制造商凭借价格竞争力和技术突破,正打入曾经由本土品牌占据的市场。

这些进步的背后,是一项旨在提升产业能力的国家战略政策。《中国制造 2025》是将中国打造成世界制造业强国的蓝图,其重点在于核心技术、可持续性和数字化转型。

随着中国制造业从模仿走向创新,其产品正因质量和可靠性而获得认可。专家认为,中国可能很快会在塑造全球工业标准方面发挥关键作用。然而,贸易紧张局势、供应链问题和环境问题等挑战依然存在。但如果当前的发展速度持续下去,“中国制造”或许很快将不仅代表大规模生产,更象征着世界级的卓越(品质)与可持续发展。

基础小卷 5 ▶ 阅读理解 BC 篇+7 选 5+语法填空

(自然环境)

阅读理解·B 篇

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了艺术家卢卡·格尼齐奥的 Forsoltree 项目,并提到了他赋予枯树干新生命的创作理念及成果。

1. **A** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“The project started with the accidental discovery of a century-old Holm Oak tree trunk that had been brought down by nature in a park. When Gnizio was called in, he immediately thought of giving the dead trunk some life.”可知,Forsoltree 强调了重生的自然艺术。故选 A 项。
2. **B** 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Over the past decade, Gnizio has made a name for himself, establishing a whole new form of art that harmonizes with nature. In his work, he focuses on three Rs: reduce, reuse and recycle.”可知,格尼齐奥在其作品中专注于“3R”原则,开创了一种创新环保的新艺术形式。故选 B 项。
3. **D** 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“All around the trunk itself are breathtaking views of the park for any lover of the natural space.”及第四段中的“An adult can lie on the floor of the basin looking upwards and enjoy the peaceful surrounding nature.”可推断,作者提到独特的座椅和浴盆是为了展示树干的功能,即休息放松和欣赏自然美景。故选 D 项。
4. **A** 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“‘Forsoltree speaks of beauty and respect and reminds us that nothing belongs to us on the Earth, where we are simply passing guests,’ explained Gnizio.”可知,格尼齐奥建议人们应该具有尊重环境的意识。故选 A 项。

阅读理解·C 篇

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,主要以蓝莓为例介绍了自然界中蓝色植物的罕见性以及它们如何以独特的方式呈现蓝色。

1. **B** 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“In some flowers like bluebells, it primarily occurs when naturally occurring pigments are mixed the way you can mix different paints to change the color.”可知,一些像蓝钟花这样的花通过混合色素将蓝色呈现给人类。故选 B 项。
2. **B** 细节理解题。根据第三段“In the study, Middleton and his team examined the wax of a blueberry... by scattering blue and UV light from the sun, while absorbing most of other colors of light.”可知,米德尔顿和他的团队在研究中发现蓝莓的蜡层是由微小的结构组成的,这些结构通过散射来自太阳的蓝光和紫外线、同时吸收大部分其他颜色的光而起作用。所以米德尔顿团队发现了蓝莓蜡层的内部构造。故选 B 项。

3. **D** 词义猜测题。根据画线词组上文“To look closer, they removed the outer wax and reshaped it on a card... ‘The colorants... letting the other colors pass through without absorption,’ says Middleton.”可知,米德尔顿团队移除了果皮上的一种会产生颜色的极薄物质,这种物质被称为着色剂。着色剂会散射蓝光和紫外线,让其他颜色的光透过去而不被吸收。由此可推知,画线词组所在句表示果皮下有深色素来吸收其余的光线是很重要的。mop up 意为“吸收”,与 D 项意思相近。故选 D 项。
4. **C** 主旨大意题。根据最后一段中的“The study does show that nature has developed a ‘really neat trick’ in the form of a very thin layer for an important colorant.”可知,研究确实表明,大自然已经发展出了一种“非常巧妙的技巧”,即演化出一种极薄的着色剂层的形式,使蓝莓以独特的方式呈现蓝色。由此可知,C 项(从严格意义上讲,蓝莓不是蓝色的)适合作本文标题。故选 C 项。

7 选 5

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要以可持续包装为话题,介绍了纸质包装作为塑料包装替代品所面临的复杂现实,最后提出了实现真正可持续包装需要采取的综合措施。

1. **C** 上文说可持续包装已成为流行词,且从传统塑料向可持续包装材料的转变似乎是朝着正确方向迈出的一步,而下文指出了可持续包装面临的问题,C 项(然而,在这个表象之下隐藏着一个更复杂的现实)承上启下,符合语境。故选 C 项。
2. **G** 上文“One of the most popular alternatives to plastics is paper-based packaging. The logic appears sound.”说明使用纸质包装的逻辑合理,设空处应承接上文,进一步说明纸质包装的优势,G 项(纸张可生物降解、可回收,并且可以从可再生资源中获得)符合语境。故选 G 项。
3. **F** 下文说明纸质包装的需求给森林带来了巨大压力,设空处位于段首,应是对下文的概述,F 项(与造纸业相关的森林破坏是另一个令人担忧的问题)符合语境。故选 F 项。
4. **A** 上文“Moreover, paper-based packaging is usually heavier than plastic packaging.”说明纸质包装比塑料包装重,设空处应承接上文,说明纸质包装比塑料包装重所带来的后果。A 项(这会使运输效率降低)符合语境。故选 A 项。
5. **E** 上文“Therefore, the full life cycle of paper packaging shows its eco-benefits aren’t as clear as they seem.”说明纸质包装的生态效益并不像看上去那么明显,下文“This means focusing on reducing waste first, making better waste management systems, and using sustainable materials in the best way.”说明了需要采取的措施,设空处应承上启下,E 项(要实现真正的可持续包装,我们需要一个全面的方法)符合语境,引出了下文提到的措施。故选 E 项。

语法填空

► Cloze 1 ◀

In the south of China's Gansu Province, there lies the Maqu Wetland. As the Yellow River, China's second **1 longest** (long) river, reaches Maqu, the water it carries accounts **2 for** just 20% of its total water volume. This number increases to 65% as it leaves Maqu.

The rich water nourishes the vast grassland. This grassland **3 is located** (locate) in the eastern end of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in China. With a total area of 3,750 square kilometers, it is a wonderland for cattle and sheep. The Oula sheep is unique to Maqu. More **4 than** 50% of the grassland here is used **5 to grow** (grow) Chinese herbal medicines. By feeding on these herbs, the sheep develop a stronger **6 resistance** (resist) to diseases. Beyond eating and drinking, running becomes their love running across the wetland grassland. China is the home of yaks. Over 90% of yaks in the world live on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and in the surrounding six **8 provinces** (province).

根据空前的 **stronger** 可知,此处应用名词作宾语, **resist** 的名词形式是 **resistance**,意为“抵抗力”

根据空前的 **six** 可知,此处应用可数名词的复数形式

The Yellow River, **9 which** nourishes over 750,000 square kilometers of land, is called the “Mother River” by the Chinese people. The Maqu Wetland contributes nearly half of the water to the Yellow River. What it **10 truly** (true) nourishes goes far beyond what we can see.

此处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 **The Yellow River**,指物,关系词在从句中作主语,应用 **which**

根据空后的动词 **nourishes** 可知,此处应用副词作状语, **true** 的副词形式是 **truly**,意为“真正”

刷有所得·拓展 **account for**

1. 解释;说明

How do you account for the fact that unemployment is still rising? 你如何解释失业人数仍在增加这个事实?

2. (数量上、比例上)占

The social services account for a substantial part of government spending. 社会服务性事业占政府开支的相当大的一部分。

3. (尤指在事故之后)了解,查明

All passengers have now been accounted for. 现在所有乘客的情况均已查明。

► Cloze 2 ◀

Changbaishan Global Geopark, along with five other Chinese geoparks, **1 was recognized** (recognize) as a Global Geopark by UNESCO on March 27, 2024. 根据句意以及时间状语可知,此处陈述过去发生的事情,主语 **Changbaishan Global Geopark** 为单数,且与 **recognize** 之间为被动关系,应用一般过去时的被动语态

对照译

在中国甘肃省南部,坐落着玛曲湿地。当中国第二长河——黄河流至玛曲时,其携带的水量仅占总水量的 20%;而当黄河离开玛曲时,这一比例便上升到了 65%。

充沛的水源滋养着广袤的草原。这片草原位于中国青藏高原的东端,总面积达 3,750 平方千米,是牛羊的乐园。欧拉羊是玛曲特有的品种。这里超过 50% 的草原被用于种植中草药,欧拉羊通过食用这些草药,对疾病的抵抗力更强了。除了吃喝,奔跑成了它们日常的健身运动。不过,欧拉羊并不孤单,玛曲的牦牛也喜欢在湿地草原上驰骋。中国是牦牛的故乡,世界上 90% 以上的牦牛生活在青藏高原及其周边的六个省份。

黄河滋养着 75 万多平方千米的土地,被中国人民称为“母亲河”。玛曲湿地为黄河贡献了近一半的水量,而它真正滋养的东西,远不止我们所能看到的这些。

2024 年 3 月 27 日,长白山世界地质公园与中国的其他五处地质公园一起被联合国教科文组织认定为世界地质公园。

The number of Global Geoparks in China has increased to 47, making **2 it** the country
此处应用代词 **it** 代替前文的 **China**, 作宾语
with the most such geoparks in the world.

“China is rich in geological heritage, with a broad distribution and a complete range of geological types,” **3 an** expert of the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences told *People’s Daily*.
此处表示泛指, 且 **expert** 的发音以元音音素开头, 所以用不定冠词 **an**

China set up national-level geoparks and began applying for the Global Geopark status in 2003 in response to UNESCO’s initiative **4 to establish** (establish) the
此处为动词不定式作后置定语
Global Geoparks Network (GGN). In 2004, Beijing witnessed the First International Conference on Geoparks, **5 where** 17 European geoparks and 8 Chinese geoparks
此处为关系副词 **where** 引导的非限制性定语从句, 先行词为 **the First International Conference on Geoparks**, 关系词在从句中作地点状语
joined the GGN. The network aims to promote best **6 practices** (practice) and high
practice 意为“惯常做法”, 为可数名词, 结合句意和空后的 **standards** 可知,
此处泛指多种做法, 应用名词复数形式
standards for the conservation of geological heritage and the promotion of **7 sustainable**
此处为形容词作定语, 修饰空后的名词短语
(sustain) regional economic development.

Changbaishan Global Geopark, newly **8 added** (add) to the GGN, is situated
此处为非谓语, **Changbaishan Global Geopark** 与 **add** 之间是逻辑上的被动关系, 应用过去分词形式
in Jilin Province and is home **9 to** the “millennium eruption”, a massive volcanic
此处为固定短语 **be home to...**, 意为“是……的所在地”
event that occurred roughly 1,000 years ago. Renowned for its Quaternary volcanic landforms, the park, spanning 2,723.832 square km, **10 features** (feature) huge
此处为谓语动词, **feature** 是及物动词, 意为“以……为特色”, 此处表示客观事实, 用一般现在时; 主语 **the park** 为单数概念, 谓语动词用第三人称单数形式
composite volcanic cones, ancient eruptions and their deposits, and the splendid Tianchi Lake.

中国的世界地质公园数量已增加到47个,使中国成为世界上拥有此类地质公园最多的国家。

中国地质科学院的一位专家告诉《人民日报》:“中国地质遗产丰富,分布广泛,地质类型齐全。”

为响应联合国教科文组织建立世界地质公园网络(GGN)的倡议,中国设立了国家级地质公园并于2003年开始申报世界地质公园。2004年,北京举办了第一届世界地质公园大会,会上17个欧洲地质公园和8个中国地质公园加入了世界地质公园网络。该网络旨在推广保护地质遗产和促进区域经济可持续发展的最佳做法和高标准。

新加入世界地质公园网络的长白山世界地质公园位于吉林省,是“千年大喷发”——大约1,000年前发生的一次大规模火山(喷发)事件的所在地。这座以第四纪火山地貌著称的公园占地2,723.832平方千米,以巨型复式火山锥、古代(火山)喷发及其堆积物和壮丽的天池为特色。