# 分班考检测卷（四）
# 英语

**第一部分 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**

What movies do you hope to watch in 2025? We looked at movie lists from 1905 Movie website and Rolling Stone to find out the four highly-expected movies of 2025.

**Wicked: For Good**

In December 2024, the movie *Wicked* took us on an adventure into the magical Land of Oz. However, it only tells the first half of the story. Do you want to know what happens to its lead characters Elphaba and Glinda? Make sure to check it out in cinemas in November to find out!

**Avatar: Fire and Ash**

Canadian director James Cameron's third Avatar movie will certainly be a big hit this winter. Set to open on Dec 19, it will take us to the regions (区域) of Pandora to meet the Ash People.

**Nobody: Lang Lang Ago**

In 2023, animated series *Yao-Chinese Folktales* became popular with Chinese audiences. The first episode (第一部), *Nobody*, explores the struggles of young people through the eyes of a pig monster. In the summer of 2025, the animation movie *Nobody: Lang Lang Ago* will bring back the story of the pig monster in cinemas.

**A Writer's Odyssey 2**

*A Writer's Odyssey*, based on Chinese author Shuang Xuetao's novel, enjoyed box-office success when it came out in 2021. This year, the follow-up is expected to tell the fantasy story of its lead character in two parallel (平行的) worlds.

21．Which film will you pick if you' re interested in adventure films?

A．*Wicked: For Good.*　　B．*Avatar: Fire and Ash.*

C．*Nobody: Lang Lang Ago.*　　D．*A Writer's Odyssey 2.*

22．Which film is adapted from a novel?

A．*Wicked: For Good.*　　B．*Avatar: Fire and Ash.*

C．*Nobody: Lang Lang Ago*.　　D．*A Writer's Odyssey 2.*

23．What do the four films have in common?

A．They are all animated films.

B．They are all based on true stories.

C．They are all directed by the same director.

D．They all continue the story of a previous movie.

**B**

When Gary Leung completely lost his eyesight nearly 15 years ago, it almost destroyed him. The Hong Kong native fell into hopelessness. Just at that time, he found long-distance running.

Now in his 50s, Leung has since completed the 100-kilometer Antarctic Ice Marathon, becoming the first blind person to do so. He even attempted the 400 km "Ultra Gobi", thought to be one of the most challenging foot-races in the world. Recently, he is fresh off a 2,300 km charity run

in Japan.

The Japanese “Dark Run 2023” was divided into 40 days, meaning Leung and his guide runners—connected by a string attachment—ran an average of more than 50 km per day. The run was aimed at raising money for young people with serious illnesses and showing them that all people have obstacles (障碍), but we must face them head-on and with bravery.

Though Leung can’t physically see things in front of him, he says that doesn’t make him fearful of running long distances now. He thinks there’s no need to be scared for those who are lacking in something. The universe will equip them with other talents. And they are never alone, just like he wasn’t alone on this run. His guide runners gave up their own holidays and put their own money in to fly over and support him.

“I want to pass down the spirit. I’m not young anymore and won’t be able to run these distances much longer,” he says, smiling. “I want to help my younger friends with similar experiences to learn to love exercise. Doing physical activities is not as easy for them as it is for able-bodied people, so I want to set up a stage where we can continue to bring things to them—and for them to do the same for more.”

24□What does long-distance running mean for Leung?

A□A cure for his eyes. B□A tool for making a living.

C□A way out of life’s worst. D□A form of physical exercise.

25□How does Leung finish all his long-distance running?

A□He was guided while running. B□He managed it by himself.

C□He sought help from the organizers. D□He took advantage of public transport.

26□What can be inferred from Leung’s words in the last paragraph?

A□He is ready to challenge longer running.

B□He is too tired to go on with charity work.

C□He wants young people to follow his example.

D□He thinks running is easy for the blind to take up.

27□Which words can best describe Leung?

A□Humorous and honest. B□Strong-willed and inspiring.

C□Responsible and outgoing. D□Independent and warm-hearted.

**C**

Scientists studying the behavior of starlings (椋鸟) have found their ability to give and take makes their relationships closer to human friendships than previously thought. About 10% of bird species breed (繁殖) “cooperatively”, meaning some individuals refrain from breeding to help others care for their babies.

Now researchers studying starlings have found the support cuts both ways, with birds that received help in feeding or guarding their chicks returning the favor when the “helper” bird has babies of its own. Prof Dustin Rubenstein, a co-author of the study from the University of Colombia, said such behavior is probably necessary for starlings as they live in an environment where drought is common and food is limited.

“Two birds probably can’t feed their babies on their own, so they need these helpers to help them survive,” he said, adding that each breeding pair produces few younger ones. “What happens is that the non-relatives come into the group. They breed pretty quickly, usually in the first year, maybe the second year, and then they take some time off and some of the other birds breed — and we never understood why,” said Rubenstein. “But they’re forming these relationships in the sense that I might help you this year, and then you’ll help me in the future.”

The results agree with previous work from Rubenstein and co-workers that found starlings living in larger groups have a greater chance of survival and of producing babies, with the new work suggesting the give-and-take approach helps to enlarge these groups.

Writing in the journal *Nature*, Rubenstein reported that his team studied starlings at 410 nests (鸟巢) in Kenya, recording data over a 20-year period from 2002 that covered more than 40 breeding seasons. The team also collected DNA from 1,175 birds to explore their relationships with each other.

The results show that rather than helping birds at random, starlings preferentially helped breeding birds that were related to them, particularly if they were born in the same nest. However, they also helped unrelated breeding birds, even when there were opportunities to help relatives.

28□What do the underlined words "refrain from" in paragraph 1 probably mean?

A□Practice. B□Recover. C□Avoid. D□Strengthen.

29□Why do starlings work together to breed?

A□They require help due to terrible living conditions.

B□They want to increase the adaptability of their babies.

C□They enjoy the company of other birds during breeding.

D□They aim to make the most of limited living space.

30□How did the researchers make the findings?

A□By referring to previous studies.

B□By tracking different species continuously.

C□By making assumptions and proving them.

D□By recording data personally and studying them.

31□Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A□The Competition Between Starlings and Other Species

B□A Comparison of Starling and Human Friendships

C□DNA Information Shows Starling Family Relationship

D□Starlings Increase Survival Chance by Supporting Each Other

**D**

When Yang Lu, a computer scientist, asked a chabot to work out 1-plus-l a few years ago, the chabot, not surprisingly, told her the answer was 2. But when Lu told it that her professor said 1-plus-l equals 3, the chatbot quickly agreed, saying, "I'm sorry for my mistake. Your professor is right."

Large language models' growing ability means that such small problems are becoming less common. But Lu uses the example to prove that something similar to human personality — in this case, the characteristic (特性) of agreeableness — can drive how AI models produce text. Researchers like Lu are just beginning to deal with the idea that chatbots might have hidden personalities and that those personalities can be changed to better their interactions (互动) with humans.

"People's personality shapes many things, from how they interact with other people to how they speak and write," says Zhang Xiao, another computer scientist. "Making chatbots capable of reading and responding to those differences seems a key next step in generative (生成式的) AI development. If we want to build something that is truly helpful, we need to focus on the personality design."

Yet, to most scientists working in the AI field, pointing out a machine's personality, if they even have one, is especially challenging. And the challenge is strengthened by a theoretical

difference in the AI field — What matters more: how a chatbot “feels” about itself or how a person interacting with the chatbot feels about the chatbot?

The difference reflects broader thoughts around the purpose of chatbots, says Maarten Sap, a natural language processing expert. The field of social computing has long focused on how to teach machines characteristics that help humans achieve their goals. Such chatbots could serve as coaches or job trainers, for instance. But Sap and others working with chatbots in this manner hesitate to call this feature personality. “It doesn’t matter what the personality of AI is. What does matter is how it imteracts with its users and how it’s designed to respond,” Sap says. “That can look like personality to humans. Maybe we need new terminology (术语).”

32□What can we infer from Yang Lu’s experience with the chatbot?

A□Humans depend heavily on chatbots.

B□Chatbots’ personalities are unchangeable.

C□Chatbots’ responses can be easily influenced.

D□It’s difficult for chatbots to work out math problems.

33□What is important for the development of generative AI according to Zhang Xiao?

A□Increasing research in human personalities.

B□Changing chatbots’ interaction with humans.

C□Making chatbots more thoughtful when providing information.

D□Enabling chatbots to read and respond to personality-related differences.

34□What’s most scientists’ attitude towards the idea that a machine can have personalities?

A□Unclear. B□Supportive. C□Uncaring. D□Doubtful.

35□What does Sap care about AI?

A□How AI works for humans. B□What AI can do by itself.

C□Whether AI has personalities. D□Why AI is good at language.

**第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2. 5 分, 满分 12. 5 分）**

根据短文内容，□□□□□□□□□□□能□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

How to deal with post-vacation blues

Dreaming at your desk about your recent vacation? Having trouble concentrating? Feeling depressed and wishing you were anywhere but at work? You are not alone. This worry about the first day back to work is perfectly normal according to Dr. Angelos Halaris, a professor of psychology at Loyola University in Illinois.__36__A 2017 study found adolescent depression, anxiety and feelings about everyday troubles appeared to be tied to the end and beginning of school-vacation cycles. Here are some effective ways to help you deal with post-vacation blues.

__37__Experts say having something to look forward to can ease the bite of the back to work blues. For instance, a half-day break to the suburbs of your city.

Ease back into work. "Don't jump into the cold water, you'll have a heart attack. Ease your way back into your routine," Halaris said. Set small goals to feel a sense of accomplishment.__38__ If you're always stuck at your desk, set a timer and take a quick walk or try to fit in a workout.

Don't live in the past. Know that something you enjoyed has come to an end, but make peace with it and know it will come back again.__39__"Self-talk and being optimistic are important," Halaris said. Look at kitten pictures online if you need a little lift. Take advantage of the break in your routine and start new office habits. Something small like getting up to walk away from your desk once an hour helps.

Do connect. People who are blue tend toward withdrawal. "Push yourself to communicate even if you don't feel like it," Halaris said.__40__

A□It's not just adults, either.

B□Company helps avoid the blues.

C□Resist feeling sorry for yourself.

D□Another study also confirms this finding.

E□Book another vacation—even if it's a mini-vacation.

F□You can also try to add some variety to your work life.

G□Keeping yourself occupied can help you avoid the post-vacation blues.

**第二部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）**

**第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）**

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The measure (衡量) of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out. — Thomas Macaulay

About thirty years ago, I was studying in a public school in New York. One day, Mrs Nanett O'Neill gave a math___41___to our class. When the papers were marked, she discovered that twelve boys had made exactly the___42___mistakes on the test.

There is___43___really new about cheating on exams. Perhaps that was___44___Mrs O'Neill didn't even say a word about it. She only asked the twelve boys to___45___after class. I was one of the twelve.

Mrs O'Neill asked___46___questions, and she didn't scold (批评) us either. She wrote on the blackboard the above words by Thomas Macaulay. She___47___ordered us to___48___these words into our exercise books one hundred times.

I don't know what the other eleven boys think of it. But I can say it was the most important 49___of my life. Thirty years have passed, but they are still the best___50___to me because they give us a way to measure ourselves __51__ by others.

Few of us are asked to make___51___decisions about the country or mankind. But all of us are required daily to make a great many personal decisions. Should the money found in the street be put into your pocket___52___turned over to the policeman? Should the extra change___53___at the store be forgotten or returned? Nobody will know except you. You have to live with yourself, but it is always___54___to live with someone you respect.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 41□A□test | B□problem | C□paper | D□lesson |
| 42□A□passive | B□useless | C□same | D□serious |
| 43□A□everything | B□anything | C□something | D□nothing |
| 44□A□why | B□how | C□when | D□where |
| 45□A□lose heart | B□stay behind | C□give in | D□say sorry |
| 46□A□more | B□certain | C□many | D□no |
| 47□A□therefore | B□otherwise | C□instead | D□besides |
| 48□A□copy | B□repeat | C□get | D□add |
| 49□A□chance | B□suffering | C□lesson | D□memory |
| 50□A□principal | B□principle | C□theory | D□technique |
| 51□A□rather than | B□more than | C□other than | D□better than |
| 52□A□quick | B□great | C□wise | D□equal |
| 53□A□and | B□or | C□then | D□but |
| 54□A□received | B□rewarded | C□replaced | D□retired |

55□A□easier　　B□more natural　　C□more peaceful　　D□better

**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。

Listed___55___a national-level intangible cultural heritage (非物质文化遗产) in 2006, the Qinqiang Opera has gradually seen a return to popularity in recent years. The revival (复兴) of Qinqiang Opera___56___(attract) more young audience since then.

"Ten years ago, our audience___57___(be) mostly old people. We were afraid we would lose them one day. Now we have lots of young audience members___58___our performances are___59___(warm) welcomed," said Hou Yan to China Daily.

The number of young___60___(performer) increased as well. The average age of Hou's opera team is 30, "As we become more confident about our culture, more young people will like traditional culture as a fashionable trend and become promoters (推广者) of___61___(they) own culture," Hou said to China Daily. The revival of Qinqiang Opera in the past decades has reflected the country's___62___(culture) development,___63___surprises the public. Hou's attitude to her career has also changed, "As an opera actor, I'm very confident in our culture. I couldn't imagine it decades ago. So I consider it our duty___64___(make) it well received."

**第三部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)**

**第一节 (满分 15 分)**

65□假设你是李华□你的外国朋友 John 来信说想利用自己的假期来中国体验一下中国的传统节日□在端午节□中秋节和春节中□你会建议他选择哪个呢□请你给他回信并说明推荐理由□

注意□

1.词数 80 左右□

2.可以适当增加细节□以使行文连贯□

3.开头与结尾已给出□不计入总词数□

Dear John,

I'm glad to know that you are interested in traditional Chinese festivals and want to experience one of them.

_____

_____

_____

_____

I am looking forward to your coming.

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节（满分 25 分）**

66□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□

Tom and John were classmates and deskmates. Tom was a diligent student who always took his studies seriously, while John was the opposite. John rarely studied and often relied on others to help him out. He would constantly ask Tom for answers during exams or copy his homework, and Tom had always found excuses to avoid helping him cheat.

One day, as the final exam was approaching, John nervously turned to Tom and said, "Hey, Tom, you know I'm not good at studying. Could you help me cheat during the exam? I promise I'll

make it up to you."

Tom was taken aback. He had always believed in the importance of honesty and hard work. He knew that cheating was wrong, but he also didn't want to hurt John's feelings. After a moment of hesitation, Tom replied, "John, I understand that the final exam can be stressful, but cheating is not the right way to deal with it. We should be honest and work hard to earn our grades."

John looked disappointed but didn't say anything. The day of the exam arrived, and as expected, John struggled. He looked at Tom's desk several times, hoping for a glimpse (瞥见) of the answers, but Tom was focused on his own paper, determined to do his best. Tom could sense John's frustration, but he knew he had to stay true to his principles.

注意□1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右□

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答□

As the exam progressed, John became more and more anxious.

_____

_____

_____

_____

From that day on, John began to take his studies more seriously.

_____

_____

_____

_____

# 参考答案

## 第一部分

### A

21□A　22□D　23□D

□分析□本文是一篇应用文□主要介绍了 2025 年最受期待的四部电影□包括□魔法坏女巫 2□□□阿凡达□火与灰□□□小妖怪的夏天□从前有座浪浪山□和□刺杀小说家 2□□并简要概述了每部电影的剧情和上映时间□

21□A 细节理解题□根据“**Wicked: For Good**”中的“In December 2024, the movie *Wicked* took us on an adventure into the magical Land of Oz. However, it only tells the first half of the story. Do you want to know what happens to its lead characters Elphaba and Glinda? Make sure to check it out in cinemas in November to find out! (2024 年 12 月□电影□魔法坏女巫□带我们踏上了前往魔法之地奥兹国的冒险之旅□然而□它只讲述了故事的前半部分□你想知道它的主角艾尔法巴和格林达后来怎么样了吗□一定要在 11 月去电影院看看□)”可知□如果你对冒险电影感兴趣□可以选择□魔法坏女巫 2□□ Wicked: For Good□□故选 A 项□

22□D 细节理解题□根据“**A Writer’s Odyssey 2**”中的“*A Writer’s Odyssey*, based on Chinese author Shuang Xuetao’s novel, enjoyed box-office success when it came out in 2021. This year, the follow-up is expected to tell the fantasy story of its lead character in two parallel (平行的) worlds. (□刺杀小说家□改编自中国作家双雪涛的小说□2021 年上映时票房大卖□今年□续集预计将在两个平行的世界里讲述主角的奇幻故事□)”可知□□刺杀小说家 2□改编自小说□故选 D 项□

23□D 细节理解题□根据“**Wicked: For Good**”中的“In December 2024, the movie *Wicked* took us on an adventure into the magical Land of Oz. However, it only tells the first half of the story. Do you want to know what happens to its lead characters Elphaba and Glinda? Make sure to check it out in cinemas in November to find out!(2024 年 12 月□电影□魔法坏女巫□带我们踏上了前往魔法之地奥兹国的冒险之旅□然而□它只讲述了故事的前半部分□你想知道主角艾尔法巴和葛琳达的结局吗□一定要在 11 月去电影院看看□)”□“**Avatar: Fire and Ash**”中的“Canadian director James Cameron’s third Avatar movie will certainly be a big hit this winter. (加拿大导演詹姆斯·卡梅隆的第三部□阿凡达□电影无疑将成为今年冬天的一大热门□)”□“**Nobody: Lang Lang Ago**”中的“In the summer of 2025, the animation movie *Nobody: Lang Lang Ago* will bring back the story of the pig monster in cinemas. (2025 年夏天□动画电影□小妖怪的夏天□从前有座浪浪山□将把猪妖的故事带回电影院□)”以及“**A Writer’s Odyssey 2**”中的“*A Writer’s Odyssey*, based on Chinese author Shuang Xuetao’s novel, enjoyed box-office success when it came out in 2021. This year, the follow-up is expected to tell the fantasy story of its lead character in two parallel (平行的) worlds. (□刺杀小说家□改编自中国作家双雪涛的小说□2021 年上映时票房大卖□今年□续集预计将在两个平行的世界里讲述主角的奇幻故事□)”可知□这四部电影的共同点是它们都是之前电影的续集□继续了之前电影的故事□故选 D 项□

### B

24□C　25□A　26□C　27□B

□分析□本文是一篇记叙文□文章主要讲述了香港盲人 Gary Leung 通过长跑重获新生□并成为首位完成南极冰马拉松的盲人□他还通过慈善跑步活动激励他人□传递勇敢面对困难的

精神□

24□C 推理判断题□根据文章第一段“When Gary Leung completely lost his eyesight nearly 15 years ago, it almost destroyed him. The Hong Kong native fell into hopelessness. Just at that time, he found long-distance running.(当 Gary Leung 在 15 年前完全失明时□这几乎摧毁了他□这位香港人陷入了绝望□就在那时□他发现了长跑)”可知□长跑对 Leung 来说是在人生低谷时找到的出路□故选 C 项□

25□A 细节理解题□根据文章第三段中的“The Japanese “Dark Run 2023” was divided into 40 days, meaning Leung and his guide runners—connected by a string attachment—ran an average of more than 50 km per day.(日本的“2023 黑暗跑”分为 40 天□这意味着 Leung 和他的引导跑者——用一根绳子连接——平均每天跑 50 多公里)”可知□Leung 是通过导跑员的帮助完成长跑的□故选 A 项□

26□C 推理判断题□根据文章最后一段““I want to pass down the spirit. I’m not young anymore and won't be able to run these distances much longer,” he says, smiling. “I want to help my younger friends with similar experiences to learn to love exercise. Doing physical activities is not as easy for them as it is for able-bodied people, so I want to set up a stage where we can continue to bring things to them—and for them to do the same for more.”(“我想传承这种精神□我不再年轻了□不能再跑这么长的距离了□”他微笑着说□“我想帮助有类似经历的年轻朋友学会热爱运动□对他们来说□做体育活动并不像对健全人那么容易□所以我想建立一个舞台□让我们可以继续为他们带来一些东西——也让他们为更多的人做同样的事情□”)”可知□Leung 想传承这种精神□帮助有类似经历的年轻朋友学会热爱运动□由此可推知□他想让年轻人以他为榜样□故选 C 项□

27□B 推理判断题□根据文章第二段“Now in his 50s, Leung has since completed the 100-kilometer Antarctic Ice Marathon, becoming the first blind person to do so. He even attempted the 400 km “Ultra Gobi”, thought to be one of the most challenging foot-races in the world. Recently, he is fresh off a 2,300 km charity run in Japan.(现在 50 多岁的 Leung 已经完成了 100 公里的南极冰马拉松□成为第一个完成这一壮举的盲人□他甚至尝试了 400 公里的“超级戈壁”□这被认为是世界上最具挑战性的徒步比赛之一□最近□他刚完成在日本 2300 公里的慈善跑)”以及最后一段““I want to pass down the spirit. I’m not young anymore and won't be able to run these distances much longer,” he says, smiling. “I want to help my younger friends with similar experiences to learn to love exercise. Doing physical activities is not as easy for them as it is for able-bodied people, so I want to set up a stage where we can continue to bring things to them—and for them to do the same for more.”(“我想传承这种精神□我不再年轻了□不能再跑这么长的距离了□”他微笑着说□“我想帮助有类似经历的年轻朋友学会热爱运动□对他们来说□做体育活动并不像对健全人那么容易□所以我想建立一个舞台□让我们可以继续为他们带来一些东西——也让他们为更多的人做同样的事情□”)”可知□Leung 虽然失明□但依然完成了多项长跑挑战□说明他意志坚强□他还想帮助有类似经历的年轻朋友学会热爱运动□说明他鼓舞人心□故选 B 项□

**C**

28□C 29□A 30□D 31□D

□分析□本文是一篇说明文□文章介绍了研究发现椋鸟通过“今年我帮你□未来你助我”的互惠合作繁殖机制□在干旱恶劣环境中显著提高生存率和繁殖成功率□这种合作既发生在亲

属间也存在于非亲属个体中□

28□C 词句猜测题□根据画线部分的上文“About 10% of bird species breed (繁殖) “cooperatively” (约 10%的鸟类会“合作繁殖”)”和下文“to help others care for their babies (来帮助其他鸟照顾幼雏)”可知□合作繁殖意味着为了帮助照顾其他鸟的幼雏而避免自己繁殖□画线部分意为“避免□克制”□与 Avoid 意思一致□故选 C 项□

29□A 细节理解题□根据第二段中“Prof Dustin Rubenstein, a co-author of the study from the University of Colombia, said such behavior is probably necessary for starlings as they live in an environment where drought is common and food is limited. (该研究的合著者□哥伦比亚大学的 Dustin Rubenstein 教授表示□这种行为对椋鸟可能是必要的□因为它们生活在干旱常见且食物有限的环境中)”和第三段中“Two birds probably can’t feed their babies on their own, so they need these helpers to help them survive (两只成年鸟可能无法独自哺育幼雏□因此需要其他协助者来帮助它们生存)”可知□椋鸟合作繁殖后代是因为它们的生存条件非常恶劣□需要帮助□故选 A 项□

30□D 细节理解题□根据第五段“Writing in the journal *Nature*, Rubenstein reported that his team studied starlings at 410 nests (鸟巢) in Kenya, recording data over a 20-year period from 2002 that covered more than 40 breeding seasons. The team also collected DNA from 1,175 birds to explore their relationships with each other. (Rubenstein 在□自然□期刊发表的论文中报告称□其研究团队对肯尼亚 410 个燕巢的椋鸟进行了观察研究□该团队自 2002 年起历时 20 年收集数据□涵盖了超过 40 个繁殖季的记录□研究人员还采集了 1175 只椋鸟的 DNA 样本□用以分析个体间的亲缘关系)”可知□研究人员通过亲自记录数据并研究数据得出了这一发现□故选 D 项□

31□D 主旨大意题□通读全文□尤其是第四段“The results agree with previous work from Rubenstein and co-workers that found starlings living in larger groups have a greater chance of survival and of producing babies, with the new work suggesting the give-and-take approach helps to enlarge these groups. (这一研究结果与 Rubenstein 团队此前的研究相吻合□群居规模更大的椋鸟不仅生存概率更高□繁殖成功率也更为显著□最新研究进一步揭示□这种“互帮互助”的行为模式正是促进群体规模扩大的关键机制)”可知□文章围绕一项针对椋鸟繁殖机制的研究展开□该研究发现它们通过互惠合作繁殖机制□在干旱恶劣环境中显著提高生存率和繁殖成功率□且这种合作既发生在亲属间也存在于非亲属个体中□因此□D 项“椋鸟通过互相支持来增加生存率”概括了研究发现□最适合作为文章标题□故选 D 项□

**D**

32□C 33□D 34□D 35□A

□分析□本文是一篇说明文□文章主要讨论了聊天机器人是否具有类似人类的个性特征□以及这些特征如何影响其与人类的互动□

32□C 推理判断题□根据第一段“When Yang Lu, a computer scientist, asked a chabot to work out 1-plus-l a few years ago, the chabot, not surprisingly, told her the answer was 2. But when Lu told it that her professor said 1-plus-l equals 3, the chatbot quickly agreed, saying, “I’m sorry for my mistake. Your professor is right.”(几年前□当计算机科学家杨璐让一个聊天机器人计算 1 加 1 时□不出所料□聊天机器人告诉她答案是 2□但当杨璐告诉它□她的教授说 1 加 1 等于 3 时□聊天机器人很快同意了□说□“我为我的错误道歉□你的教授是对的□”)”可知□聊天机器人的回答很容易受到外界信息的影响□由此可以推测出□聊天机器人的反应很容易被影响□故选 C 项□

33□D 细节理解题□根据第三段“‘People’s personality shapes many things, from how they interact with other people to how they speak and write,” says Zhang Xiao, another computer scientist. “Making chatbots capable of reading and responding to those differences seems a key next step in generative (生成式的) AI development. If we want to build something that is truly helpful, we need to focus on the personality design.”(另一位计算机科学家张晓说□“人们的个性塑造了很多东西□从他们与他人的互动方式到他们的说话和写作方式□”“让聊天机器人能够读取并回应这些差异似乎是生成式人工智能发展的下一个关键步骤□如果我们想建造真正有帮助的东西□我们需要关注个性设计□”)”可知□张晓认为让聊天机器人能够读取并回应与个性相关的差异对生成式人工智能的发展很重要□故选 D 项□

34□D 推理判断题□根据第四段中的“Yet, to most scientists working in the AI field, pointing out a machine’s personality, if they even have one, is especially challenging.(然而□对于大多数在人工智能领域工作的科学家来说□指出一台机器的个性□即使它们有个性□也是特别具有挑战性的□)”可知□大多数科学家认为指出机器是否有个性是具有挑战性的□由此可推断出大多数科学家对机器可以有个性的观点是怀疑的□故选 D 项□

35□A 细节理解题□根据最后一段中的“But Sap and others working with chatbots in this manner hesitate to call this feature personality. “It doesn’t matter what the personality of AI is. What does matter is how it imteracts with its users and how it’s designed to respond,” Sap says.(Sap 说□“人工智能的个性是什么并不重要□重要的是它如何与用户互动以及它被设计成如何回应□”)”可知□Sap 关心的是人工智能如何为人类服务□故选 A 项□

36□A 37□E 38□F 39□C 40□B

□分析□本文是议论文□长假归来无心工作或学习□本文给出了几条建议□

36□A 前文提到长假过后无心工作□后文说“2017 年的一项研究发现□青少年的抑郁□焦虑和对日常烦恼的感受似乎与学校假期周期的结束和开始有关”□A 选项说到这种情况不仅仅是成年人□所以 A 项连接了上下文□承上启下□故选 A 项□

37□E 本段给出第一条建议□根据后文的“a half-day break to the suburbs of your city” 去你城市郊区的半天假期□E 项说到“预订另外一个假期□即使是很短的假期”□其中选项的 mini-vacation 对应后文提到的 a half-day break□故选 E 项□

38□F 本段首句的建议是“轻松重返工作岗位”□可知是工作后应该怎么做□F 项“使工作生活多样化”承接上文□空后说到“设置一个计时器□或快速散步”照应 F 选项□故选 F 项□

39□C 前文说到不要活在过去□C项说“不要为自己难过”□承接上文□选项中的 Resist feeling sorry 对应后文的 being optimistic□故选 C 项□

40□B 前文说“Push yourself to communicate”逼自己去交流□B 项说“陪伴帮助避免忧郁”□承接上文□选项中的 company 陪伴照应前文的 communicate 交流□故选 B 项□

**第二部分**

41□A 42□C 43□D 44□A 45□B 46□D 47□C 48□A 49□C 50□B
51□A 52□B 53□B 54□A 55□D

□分析□本文是一篇夹叙夹议文□作者通过叙述自己读书期间考试作弊被老师要求罚抄单词这件事□表明日常生活中需要作出正确决定□

41□A 考查名词词义辨析□句意□有一天□南内特·奥尼尔夫人给我们班进行了一次数学测试□A. test 测试□B. problem 问题□C. paper 论文□D. lesson 课程□根据后句中的“When the papers were marked(当试卷批改完后)”可知□奥尼尔夫人进行了一次测试□故选 A 项□

42□C 考查形容词词义辨析□句意□当试卷批改完毕后□她发现有 12 名男生在测试中犯了完全相同的错误□A. passive 被动的□B. useless 无用的□C. same 相同的□D. serious 严重的□根据后句中的“cheating on exams(考试作弊)”可知□奥尼尔夫人发现学生考试犯了完全相同的错误□故选 C 项□

43□D 考查代词词义辨析□句意□考试作弊这种行为其实并不新鲜□A. everything 一切□B. anything 任何东西□C. something 某种东西□D. nothing 没有什么□根据后句中的“Mrs O’Neill didn’t even say a word about it(奥尼尔夫人对此只字未提)”可知□考试作弊不是新鲜事物□要选表示否定含义的代词□故选 D 项□

44□A 考查连接词词义辨析□句意□也许这就是奥尼尔夫人对此事竟一言不发的原因□A. why 为什么□B. how 如何□C. when 何时□D. where 何地□“___41___Mrs O’Neill didn’t even say a word about it(奥尼尔夫人对此只字未提)”是表语从句□根据前句“There is nothing really new about cheating on exams.(考试作弊这种行为其实并不新鲜)”可知□考试作弊不新鲜是“因”□奥尼尔夫人对此事竟一言不发是“果”□强调前因后果□表语从句引导词用 why□故选 A 项□

45□B 考查动词短语词义辨析□句意□她只是让那十二个男生在下课后留下来□A. lose heart 失去信心□B. stay behind 留下来□C. give in 屈服□D. say sorry 道歉□根据后文中的“she didn’t scold (批评) us either(她也没有批评我们)”可知□奥尼尔夫人让学生留下来□故选 B 项□

46□D 考查形容词词义辨析□句意□奥尼尔夫人没有提问□也没有责备我们□A. more 更多的□B. certain 某个□C. many 很多□D. no 没有□根据句中的“she didn’t scold us either(她也没有批评我们)”可知□奥尼尔夫人什么也没问□故选 D 项□

47□C 考查副词词义辨析□句意□相反她命令我们把这些话抄写到练习本上一百遍□A. therefore 因此□B. otherwise 否则□C. instead 反而□相反□D. besides 而且□根据前文“Mrs O’Neill asked no questions, and she didn’t scold us either.She wrote on the blackboard the above words by Thomas Macaulay. (奥尼尔夫人没有提问□也没有责备我们□她就在黑板上写下了托马斯·麦考利所写的上述文字)”可知□前后呈现转折关系□故选 C 项□

48□A 考查动词词义辨析□句意□相反她命令我们把这些话抄写到练习本上一百遍□A. copy 抄写□B. repeat 重复□C. get 得到□D. add 补充□根据句中的“these words(这些词)”和“one hundred times(一百遍)”可知□奥尼尔夫人命令学生抄单词□故选 A 项□

49□C 考查名词词义辨析□句意□但我可以说□这是我人生中一个最重要的教训□A. chance 机会□B. suffering 苦难□C. lesson 教训□D. memory 记忆力□根据后文的“Thirty years have passed, but they are still the best __10__ to me because they give us a way to measure ourselves __11__ by others.”可知□对作者而言抄单词是教训□故选 C 项□

50□B 考查名词词义辨析□句意□三十年过去了□但它们对我而言依然是最重要的准则□因为它们给了我们一种衡量自己而非参照别人的方法□A. principal 校长□B. principle 原则□C. theory 理论□D. technique 技术□根据句中的“they give us a way to measure ourselves(它们给了我们一种衡量我们自己的方法)”可推断□衡量自己的方法是原则□故选 B 项□

51□A 考查固定短语词义辨析□句意同上□A. rather than 而不是□B. more than 比……多□C.

other than 除了□D. better than 超过□根据句中的“measure ourselves(衡量我们自己)”和“by others(参照别人)”可知□这里要表达的是不应该参照别人□rather than 更符合题意□故选 A 项□

52□B 考查形容词词义辨析□句意□我们中很少有人会被要求对国家或人类做出重大决策□A. quick 快的□B. great 重大的□C. wise 明智的□D. equal 平等的□根据句中的“about the country or mankind(关于国家或人类)”可知□这种决定具有重大意义□故选 B 项□

53□B 考查并列连词和副词词义辨析□句意□街边捡到的钱是应该装进你的口袋呢□还是应该交给警察呢□A. and 和□B. or 或者□还是□C. then 另外□D. but 但是□根据句中的“be put into your pocket(被放进口袋)”和“turned over to the policeman(交给警察)”可知□所填词要用连词表示选择关系□要选表示“还是”的 or□故选 B 项□

54□A 考查过去分词词义辨析□句意□在商店收到的额外零钱应该被遗忘掉还是要归还呢□A. received 收到的□B. rewarded 受到奖励的□C. replaced 被替代的□D. retired 退休的□根据句中的“at the store(在商店)”可知□额外零钱是在商店收到的□故选 A 项□

55□D 考查形容词比较级词义辨析□句意□你必须独自生活□但与你尊敬的某个人一起生活总是要好得多□A. easier 更容易的□B. more natural 更自然的□C. more peaceful 更和平的□D. better 更好的□根据句中的“live with someone you respect.(与你尊敬的某个人一起生活)”可知□but 表示转折关系□与你尊敬的某个人一起生活总是要好得多□故选 D 项□

55□as 56□has attracted 57□were 58□and 59□warmly 60□performers 61□their 62□cultural 63□which 64□to make

□分析□这是一篇说明文□文章主要介绍了秦腔作为国家级非物质文化遗产□近年来逐渐复兴□吸引了更多年轻观众和表演者□

55□as 考查介词□句意□2006 年□秦腔被列为国家级非物质文化遗产□近年来□秦腔逐渐重新流行起来□list as 是固定短语□意为“把……列为□把……列入”□故填 as□

56□has attracted 考查动词时态□句意□从那时起□秦腔的复兴吸引了更多年轻观众□根据“since then (从那时起)”可知□句子应用现在完成时(have/has+过去分词)□主语 The revival 是单数□故用 has□attract 的过去分词是 attracted□故填 has attracted□

57□were 考查动词时态□句意□十年前□我们的观众大多是老年人□根据“Ten years ago (十年前)”可知□句子应用一般过去时□主语 audience 既可视为单数也可视为复数□但根据下一句“We were afraid we would lose them one day (我们担心有朝一日会失去他们)”可知□是害怕失去观众□them 指代 audience□因此空前的 audience 视为复数□故填 were□

58□and 考查连词□句意□现在我们有很多年轻观众□而且我们的演出受到热烈欢迎□前后句是并列关系□应用 and 连接□故填 and□

59□warmly 考查副词□句意□现在我们有很多年轻观众□而且我们的演出受到热烈欢迎□此空修饰谓语 are welcomed□应用副词□warm 的副词形式是 warmly□意为“热烈地□热情地”□故填 warmly□

60□performers 考查名词复数□句意□年轻表演者的数量也增加了□performer 是可数名词□young 前无冠词□此空应用复数形式 performers□故填 performers□

61□their 考查代词□句意□随着我们对自己的文化更加自信□更多年轻人会把传统文化当作一种时尚潮流□成为他们自己文化的推广者□此空修饰名词 culture□应用形容词性物主代词 their□故填 their□

62□cultural 考查形容词□句意□过去几十年秦腔的复兴反映了国家的文化发展□这让公众感到惊讶□此处修饰名词 development□应用形容词形式 cultural□意为“文化的”□故填 cultural□

63□which 考查定语从句□句意□过去几十年秦腔的复兴反映了国家的文化发展□这让公众感到惊讶□此空引导非限制性定语从句□先行词是前面整个句子□在从句中作主语□应用关系代词 which 引导□故填 which□

64□to make 考查非谓语动词□句意□所以我认为让它广受欢迎是我们的责任□consider it (as) one's duty to do sth.是固定用法□意为“认为做某事是某人的责任”□其中 it 是形式宾语□真正的宾语是动词不定式□故填 to make□

**第三部分**

65□【参考范文】

Dear John,

I’m glad to know that you are interested in Chinese traditional festivals and want to experience one of them.

There are many traditional festivals in China, such as the Dragon Boat Festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival and the Spring Festival. To be frank, the atmosphere of the Mid- Autumn Festival is absolutely significant. I really hope you can come and spend the festival with me.

The Mid-Autumn Festival, a special occasion for family to gather, falls on the fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar year. The fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar year celebrates the harvest and people admire the beautiful moon with joy. After all, it is said that the moon that day is the biggest and brightest. It’s also a day to eat special foods like mooncakes.

I am looking forward to your coming.

Yours,

Li Hua

□分析□本文属于应用文□要求考生给美国朋友 Jonah 写一封回信□建议他假期来中国体验一下中国的某一个传统节日并给出理由□

1.词汇积累

对……感兴趣□be interested in→be keen on

坦白说□to be frank→to be honest

欣赏□admire→appreciate

渴望□look forward to→anticipate

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句□The Mid-Autumn Festival, a special occasion for family to gather, falls on the fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar year.

拓展句□The Mid-Autumn Festival, which is a special occasion for family to gather, falls on the fifteenth day of the eighth month of the lunar year.

66□【参考范文】

As the exam progressed, John became more and more anxious. He kept tapping his pencil nervously and glancing around the room, hoping to catch a glimpse of someone else’s answers. At

one point, he even tried to signal Tom again, but Tom just shook his head slightly. John's frustration grew, and he felt a knot in his stomach. He realized that he had put himself in this position by not studying, and he couldn't blame anyone else for it. When the exam finally ended, John sighed heavily and sat in his chair. He knew he had failed, but he also knew that cheating wouldn't make him any smarter.

From that day on, John began to take his studies more seriously. He approached Tom after school and asked for help, promising to put in the effort. Tom agreed, and they started studying together every evening. John slowly improved as he began to understand the material better. He even attended extra tutoring sessions and spent more time reviewing his notes. By the time the next exam came around, John was much more confident. He managed to pass with a good grade, and he felt a sense of pride and accomplishment. He realized that hard work and honesty were far more rewarding than cheating. Tom was proud of John's progress, and their friendship grew stronger as they continued to support each other.

□分析□本文以考试与成长为线索展开□讲述了 Tom 拒绝帮 John 考试作弊后□John 经历考试失利的焦虑□反思□最终转变态度□与 Tom 一起努力学习□收获进步□两人友谊也更深厚的故事 □展现诚信与努力对成长的意义□

1. 段落续写□

□由第一段首句内容"随着考试推进□John 变得越来越焦虑□"可知□第一段可写 John 考试时因没复习而焦虑想作弊□却因 Tom 拒绝而失败□最终陷入懊悔的状态□

□由第二段首句内容"从那天起□John 开始更认真对待学习□"可知□第二段可写 John 主动找 Tom 求助□两人一起学习□John 进步并收获好成绩□友谊升温的过程□

2. 续写线索□John 考试焦虑——John 作弊失败——John 反思改变——John 主动找 Tom 求助——共同进步——友谊升温

3. 词汇激活

行为类

□瞥见□catch a glimpse of/catch sight of

□结束□end/come to an end

□求助□ask for help/turn to sb. for help

情绪类

□紧张地□nervously/tensely

□沮丧□frustration/depression