高 三 英 语

考生注意：

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

2. 答题前，考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。

3. 考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，**超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。**

第一部分　听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节　(共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段录音。每段录音后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段录音后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段录音播放两遍。

1. What does the woman need?

A. The latest short reports.　　B. A new project plan.　　C. A weekly schedule.

2. Where are the speakers?

A. In a store.　　B. In a restaurant.　　C. In the man's house.

3. What does the woman say about the refrigerator?

A. It needs special parts.　　B. It is the latest model.　　C. It is too old.

4. Where is the woman from?

A. Spain.　　B. America.　　C. Mexico.

5. What is Larry King?

A. A talk show host.　　B. A famous athlete.　　C. A well-known reporter.

第二节　(共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段录音，回答第 6、7 题。

6. How does the woman usually go to her appointments?

A. By bus.　　B. By taxi.　　C. On foot.

7. What does the woman think of her way of keeping fit?

A. Stressful.　　B. Safe.　　C. Tiring.

听第 7 段录音，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man doing?

A. Reporting a crime.　　B. Searching for a pet.　　C. Helping the policeman.

9. What can we know about the couple?

A. They raised a rabbit.　　B. They are thieves.　　C. They woke up the Jenkinses.

听第 8 段录音，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Good friends.　　B. Coworkers.　　C. Interviewer and interviewee.

11. Which is the most important quality according to the man?

A. Carefulness.　　B. Enthusiasm.　　C. Patience.

12. What does the man want to know about?

A. The accommodation.　　B. The teammates.　　C. The camping sites.

听第 9 段录音，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why did the woman travel so much?

A. On holiday.　　B. For performances.　　C. For reporting.

14. What does the woman say about New York?

A. Exciting but dirty.　　B. Polluted and expensive.　　C. Clean but crowded.

15. When did the woman go to Tokyo?

A. In March.　　B. In May.　　C. In June.

16. What was the weather like when the woman stayed in Rome?

A. Hot.　　B. Warm.　　C. Cold.

听第 10 段录音，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. The weather next month.　　B. Things suggested for travel.　　C. Basic information about a trip.

18. What should the listeners provide?

A. Soap.　　B. Sun cream.　　C. Hairdryers.

19. When is dinner unavailable?

A. At 6:30 pm.　　B. At 8:00 pm.　　C. At 9:00 pm.

20. Where will the speaker be in the morning?

A. In the coffee bar.　　B. In her office.　　C. At the reception desk.

第二部分　阅读(共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节　(共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Let's meet the hottest chefs who are breathing fresh life into the beloved Southern cuisine.

Rodney Scott

This South Carolina native began cooking as a teenager at the family business, Scott's Bar-B-Que, in Hemingway, where he'd go on to master the whole process of preparing barbecue from burning wood down to making coals and cooking meats slowly over those open coals in a smokehouse. In 2017, Scott launched his own Rodney Scott's Whole Hog BBQ in Charleston. His ambition is to keep spreading the joy of barbecue far and wide.

Ashley Christensen

Christensen opened her flagship restaurant, Poole's Diner in Raleigh, in 2005. A native of North Carolina, Christensen describes food as the most connective version of storytelling. She sees herself as part of a narrative

about where the South has been and where it's heading. This approach helped her win The Best Chef from the James Beard Foundation in 2014.

Mashama Bailey

The Grey, Bailey's gift to her hometown of Savannah, has been a national phenomenon since it opened in 2014. At The Grey, Bailey just uses what's local, seasonal and classic, yet she's always willing to bring something new to the traditional—for example, adding coconut milk to her sweet potato dish. This approach has even been recognized by the James Beard Foundation, which named her The Outstanding Chef in 2020.

Vishwesh Bhatt

If you're visiting Oxford, Mississippi, and you spot a restaurant named Snackbar, don't be fooled. This simple place is run by Vishwesh Bhatt, one of the most talented chefs in the US. His brilliance in combining flavours—both from the South and India—has attracted visitors from far and wide.

21. Where can visitors find Whole Hog BBQ?

A. In Raleigh. B. In Savannah. C. In Hemingway. D. In Charleston.

22. When was The Grey opened?

A. In 2005. B. In 2014. C. In 2017. D. In 2020.

23. What is special about Vishwesh Bhatt?

A. He only sells Indian food.

B. He has won a famous award.

C. He runs the biggest restaurant.

D. He experiments with foreign ingredients.

B

As heat waves in Spain push temperatures to punishing levels this summer, the humble Spanish folding hand fan, or abanico, is making a powerful comeback. It can be seen on buses, at concerts or festivals.

"This one is my favorite, but I have many," 20-year-old Ana Feliu told reporters near Puerta del Sol Square in Madrid, where temperatures are forecast to climb to 39℃ on Thursday and Friday. "I was gifted during a Valencian festival. I carry it everywhere in the summer."

Also fanning himself was David González, 53, whose fan featured pinks, purples and reds. "At first, I felt a little self-conscious, because it's something that's mainly associated with women," he said. "But I have to admit it serves a purpose—and it brightens my day."

Historians believe that folding hand fans reached Europe through Portuguese sea trade with Asia in the 15th and 16th centuries. As they grew fashionable in European courts, Spain developed a taste and industry of its own and Madrid became an important center of production. By the 18th century, Valencia had emerged as the Spanish fan-making capital.

For more than a century and a half, Javier Llerandi's family has sold abanicos at Casa de Diego, a wood-paneled shop in Madrid. The fans at the shop are made in Spain and range from simple wooden ones to hand-painted ones. They start around $35, while others cost up to $580 and some high-end pieces reach $7,000. Prices vary based on the materials used and, even more so, the workmanship involved.

"Abanicos are more reliable than their portable, electric counterparts," Llerandi explained with a smile. "Battery-run items eventually run out of power, and always at the worst possible moment. Without a doubt, heat waves are good for this business."

24. How did David González feel when he first used the folding hand fan?

A. Sad. B. Embarrassed. C. Proud. D. Relieved.

25. What can be inferred about the abanico?

A. It was produced only in Madrid.

B. It was invented in Valencia, Spain.

C. It was once a luxury in Europe.

D. It was introduced to Europe in the 1600s.

26. What did Javier Llerandi imply?

A. He sold more fans this summer.

B. His fans were known for their quality.

C. He took pride in his shop and goods.

D. Fans' prices varied based on the design.

27. What is the best title for the text?

A. Fun Facts About Abanicos

B. Extreme Heat Hits European Countries

C. A Visit to a Famous Fan Shop

D. Abanicos Are Having a Moment in Spain

C

For years, scientists have explored ways to remove carbon from the atmosphere, including through reforestation, direct air capture, and changes to ocean chemistry so seawater can absorb more carbon. Now, researchers at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies are testing whether deeper-rooted soybeans could become another tool.

"Over the last six years, we have uncovered the genetic information of hundreds of crop plants such as soybeans and sorghum from around the world and identified 347 genes related to root growth. Now, we are able to edit these genes and create soybeans with roots that can grow further down the soil," the researchers write in a statement.

Based on their lab results, the Salk researchers estimate one hectare of deeper-rooted soybean plants could store an additional ton of carbon dioxide per year. How long that carbon stays stored depends on how deep the roots can grow and the surrounding environment in the soil. Initial results from the field are expected this fall. They are optimistic that adoption could be rapid because their deeper-rooted soybeans could be planted on current farms using existing agricultural facilities.

Andrew Bovarnik, head of the United Nations Development Programme, warns that new crop technologies can take longer to be implemented than researchers expect, because farmers' decisions are shaped not only by what happens on their fields, but also by seed companies, buyers, government policies, trade rules and access to financing.

"If you have a technology that is interesting to a big seed company, it will go out there very, very fast," Bovarnik explains. "But farmers may be unwilling to take risks on unfamiliar crops, particularly without evidence that they won't bring unintended problems. They adopted herbicide-resistant crops in more than a decade once the technology was introduced. So always keep looking at the bigger picture, not just the innovation itself."

28. What do the Salk researchers intend to achieve eventually?

A. To increase soybean productivity.

B. To identify genes related to root growth.

C. To help soybeans adapt to heat waves.

D. To capture carbon from the atmosphere.

29. What do the Salk researchers think of their innovation?

A. It might be applied to more plants in the future.

B. It could be popularized very quickly and easily.

C. It might be approved by the government very soon.

D. It could remove carbon from the seawater directly.

30. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "implemented" in paragraph 4?

A. Adopted.　　B. Tested.　　C. Improved.　　D. Approved.

31. What is Andrew Bovarnik's attitude to the adoption of the deep-rooted crop by farmers?

A. Optimistic.　　B. Unconcerned.　　C. Cautious.　　D. Unclear.

D

Tokens are the basic meaningful units of language that artificial intelligence models process in order to reason and communicate with us. In other words, before AI models can process language, language first has to be broken into pieces the models can understand.

In practice, common words are often a single token, while rarer or longer words may be split into smaller pieces, such as encod + ing. This is how AI models stay flexible: instead of memorizing every possible word, they learn to work with reusable parts.

OpenAI suggests that, in English, one token equals to around four characters, or about three-quarters of a word. But that is only a rough guide. Meanwhile, the same idea expressed in another language may take more or less tokens, which is one reason why token costs are not experienced equally across languages. Of course, complex tasks generally consume more tokens than simple ones. To make things more complicated, models also become personalized to users over time, potentially affecting how many tokens a system consumes for a specific task. For example, a friend and I recently experimented with this by asking the same OpenAI model to produce a simple timeline of American history. My response cost me twice as many tokens as his.

There are three types of tokens: input tokens, output tokens and cached(缓存) tokens. Input tokens are used to help a model process and interpret what a user submits. Output tokens refer to the response a model generates. Cached tokens correspond to the information a model has already processed and can be reused. Output is usually more expensive because generating text requires more computing power than reading it. Cached tokens are also counted at a reduced rate.

A study from the Stanford Digital Economy Lab published earlier this year found that AI models can vary widely in how many tokens they consume to complete the same task, sometimes by as much as 30 times. "Consumers don't know how much they are going to pay for a task," says Jiaxin Pei, one of the authors of the study. "No wonder people are annoyed."

32. Which of the following might be broken into more than two tokens?

A. Longer.　　B. How.　　C. Simple.　　D. Unacceptable.

33. What does the author want to tell us by mentioning his experience?

A. A sentence can be divided differently.

B. His friend's AI model is much better.

C. Personalized models affect payments.

D. He is far more skilled than his friend.

34. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?

A. Functions of typical tokens.　　B. Types of tokens and their pricing.

C. Definitions of different tokens.　　D. The processing of various tokens.

35. Which word best describes the pricing according to the text?

A. Confusing.　　B. Expensive.　　C. Reasonable.　　D. Straightforward.

第二节 （共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

I've come across hundreds of evidence-based tips for better thinking. __36__. Put simply, illeism is a practice of talking about oneself in the third person rather than the first person.

Here's an example. In Julius Caesar's account of the Gallic War, he wrote "Julius Caesar defended the public" rather than "I defended the public". __37__. But recent research suggests that talking about oneself in the third person brings real benefits.

Illeism helps distant us from emotions. When making personal choices, we tend to be caught up in our feelings, which cloud our judgment and prevent us from finding a wiser solution to our problem. __38__. That's why King Solomon was famous for giving others wise advice but always made poor personal decisions.

__39__. If our friends give us negative feedback, for example, embarrassment might put us on defense and ignore their opinions without considering whether they could be helpful in the long term. By turning to the third person, we may feel that we are talking about someone else rather than ourselves.

Next time you face a challenging situation or negative feedback, try referring to yourself as "he" or "she" instead of "I". __40__.

A. Illeism are widely used by politicians

B. Illeism also helps us to be less defensive

C. Yet few have proven as effective as illeism

D. Negative feedback usually leads to embarrassment

E. I'm sure it will help you to think more objectively and wisely

F. To most of us, this statement may sound a little silly or self-important

G. However, if we switch to the third person, we'll immediately see the bigger picture

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)

第一节 （共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

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

I must admit that I haven't always been an animal lover. Growing up, I __41__ animals because I had experienced several frightening __42__ with them. Once I was bitten by a rabbit, and another time a big dog __43__ me while I rode my bike. All those __44__ experiences carved a fixed impression into my mind: All creatures, big or small, were no friends of mine.

After college, I settled in another city. __45__, every woman I dated kept pets of some kind, and I even got hurt by a bird. I felt that I could never live __46__ alongside any animal. Then I met Lisa. We fell in love, got __47__, and moved into our new home, where I suddenly shared space with her dog Bailey. Gradually, I began to accept the idea of living with it.

Then a new __48__ joined our family: our son Evan. One evening, while Evan was playing, he __49__ Bailey's tail. The annoyed creature yelled loudly, but waited to be released. Still, my old fears __50__. So I suggested finding a new home for the dog, which sparked a fierce argument. After __51__, Lisa reminded me that Bailey was already part of our family, and we should never separate.

One evening, I saw Evan crawl behind the sofa and thought he was __52__ there. Minutes later, Bailey hurried over and barked anxiously. I rushed forward, ready to pull the dog away, only to __53__ a huge

poisonous scorpion(蜈蚣) with its tail raised, ready to strike. Without __54__, I crushed the dangerous insect. Since then, Bailey broke down my long-held __55__ and showed me that humans and animals could live in harmony.

41. A. fed　　B. hated　　C. saw　　D. wanted

42. A. encounters　　B. affairs　　C. connections　　D. experiments

43. A. greeted　　B. protected　　C. attacked　　D. guided

44. A. boring　　B. secret　　C. short　　D. negative

45. A. Naturally　　B. Unfortunately　　C. Undoubtedly　　D. Hopefully

46. A. peacefully　　B. independently　　C. freely　　D. separately

47. A. lost　　B. rejected　　C. married　　D. upset

48. A. friend　　B. pet　　C. neighbor　　D. member

49. A. cut　　B. grabbed　　C. ate　　D. kissed

50. A. left　　B. disappeared　　C. weakened　　D. resurfaced

51. A. climbing down　　B. falling down　　C. cooling down　　D. breaking down

52. A. awake　　B. safe　　C. calm　　D. creative

53. A. spot　　B. avoid　　C. ignore　　D. remember

54. A. permission　　B. hesitation　　C. exception　　D. worry

55. A. trust　　B. promise　　C. memory　　D. prejudice

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。

When did language evolve?

Because language keeps developing, scientists have to rely __56__ purely circumstantial evidence when trying to determine the language and speech capabilities of our ancient ancestors. This has led to continued debates as to __57__ language evolved. There are two main views. Some scientists believe that language appeared suddenly and was restricted to our own species. Others claim that language evolved __58__ (gradual) over the last 2 million years and was not limited to our own species.

Those who support a sudden __59__ (develop) of language focus on archaeological(考古) evidence of behaviour that could be connected to language use. Much of this evidence appears only in the last 40,000 years and includes __60__ (make) highly complex tools and producing symbolic art.

By contrast, those who claim language evolved slowly base __61__ (they) argument on skeletal(骨骼) remains and the evidence of structures __62__ (tie) to speech production. Certain physical __63__ (feature) associated with spoken language, such as the position of the vocal tract, the structure of the brain __64__ the size of the spinal cord, slowly evolved into the modern human form. This evidence __65__ (consider) to indicate an increasing ability for language and speech over time.

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节　(满分 15 分)

你校英文报正在征稿。请你以"My Favorite Corner on Campus"为题写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 你最钟爱的角落;

2. 喜欢的原因。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

My Favorite Corner on Campus

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

There was an empty place beside a middle school in a small town in Ohio. It was choked with trash and wild grasses. Most people walked past it without a glance. Four students—Ella, who loved growing houseplants; Tyler, who helped his grandfather with woodwork; Zoe, who was good at organizing; and Jax, who was skilled at asking neighbors for help—passed it every day. They often wished the lot could become something useful, but they did not know where to begin. So they asked their teacher, Jane. She smiled and suggested turning it into a community garden.

The four friends jumped at the idea. Zoe began by drawing a plan, marking beds for vegetables and flowers. Tyler volunteered to build wooden fences. Ella listed the seeds they would need. Jax promised to ask local stores for free tools and materials.

Challenges came fast. The soil was hard and full of rocks, and they only got a few old tools. A neighbor joked, "You kids will never fix this mess."

To make things worse, each friend faced a personal trouble. Ella had to care for her little sister after school, leaving less time to work. Zoe feared their plan was too ambitious to finish. Tyler worried his fences would look messy. Jax felt discouraged when stores declined to donate the materials. But they refused to give up. Ella brought her sister to help pull weeds. Zoe simplified the plan. Tyler practiced fence-building with his grandfather. Jax expanded his search and finally found a few stores willing to donate what they needed.

Immediately, the children started to work. They built fences around the lot, turned over the soil, and planted tomato and sunflower seeds. Even Ella's little sister cheerfully joined in. After days of effort, a garden began to take shape.

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。

Unfortunately, a heavy rainstorm hit the town one night.

Just then, they saw a group of adults walking toward them.

高三英语参考答案、提示及评分细则

听力部分录音稿

(*Text* 1)

W: Is this the project report for this month?

M: It's the latest one. They're issued every quarter.

W: That's not enough. I'd like to see short reports issued every two weeks.

(*Text* 2)

M: Are you enjoying your meal, madam?

W: Oh, yes. It's delicious, thank you.

M: Well, just let me know when you're ready to order your dessert.

W: Mmm. OK, thanks.

(*Text* 3)

M: My refrigerator is 15 years old and it had worked just fine until last night.

W: You'll never be able to get parts for it. So it might be time to invest a more recent model.

(*Text* 4)

M: Why are you studying a foreign language?

W: I started Spanish because it was the only language offered in our middle school. And there's a lot of Spanish speakers where I live, because we live in the south of the US and we're close to Mexico.

(*Text* 5)

W: Isn't that the guy my son is crazy about? But I never knew his name.

M: He's Larry King, the famous talk show host who is a household name. He always presents quite a variety of points of view.

(*Text* 6)

M: What do you do to keep fit?

W: Well, I do a lot of walking. I walk everywhere. I walk... Any appointments I have, I walk there. I don't take taxis at all or buses. I just leave early enough to get there, and it works out well. Obviously, I keep fit. I don't have any real stress. You know, sometimes people that go to the gym end up with accidents and pulled necks and pulled muscles, but that never happens to me.

(*Text* 7)

W: All right, our next story comes to us from Kevin. Kevin, what do you have for us?

M: Hi, Jane. Now I'm near the scene of the crime. This is a story about two burglars caught by a rabbit. A rabbit named Mopsy who was the pet of the Jenkins family. He interrupted a burglary at its owners' home by waking everybody up. Robert Jenkins, his wife, Anne, and their three children were asleep at home when they heard a noise at 4:00 a. m. The rabbit stamped so loudly that it woke the Jenkins family just in time to see a man and a woman leaving the scene of the crime on stolen mountain bikes. Police later arrested the couple.

(*Text* 8)

W: Why do you want to work with us at Camp Elizabeth?

M: Well, your company has a good reputation. I know some people who have been to your camps and they say everything was well-organized.

W: Mm, good. What qualities do you think are important for this kind of job?

M: Well, I think you certainly must have patience. A lot of patience! That's the most important. And, another important thing is enthusiasm. And, well, I suppose you also have to be very careful.

W: OK, are there any questions you would like to ask me?

M: Just one thing. Could you tell me what kind of accommodation there is for people working at the Camp?

W: Yes, of course. Most monitors have their own rooms but some will have to share.

M: OK, I see.

(*Text* 9)

M: You're so lucky, Tina. You travel so much with the orchestra. Where did you go last year?

W: We went to New York first, then Tokyo and Rome.

M: Tell me about them. What are they like?

W: Well, New York's always very exciting. It's busy day and night. But the streets, they're so dirty! We went there last February and it was very cold. It snowed the whole time.

M: And you went to Tokyo next? What's that like?

W: Yes, we flew there at the beginning of March. It's another very busy city. It's very crowded. The streets are clean, but in the center it can get quite polluted.

M: And last of all, Rome. I want to go there in June. Tell me about Rome.

W: Well, we were there in May. The weather was perfect and not too hot. It's a noisy city and expensive, but it's so interesting.

(*Text* 10)

W: Hello, my name is Sally Croft, and I'm here to tell you about next month's trip to France.

First of all, a lot of you have asked what the weather will be like next month. Well, it will be a little cool in the evening, so I recommend that you take a sweater with you. During the day, temperatures will be high so don't forget your sun cream, your sunglasses and of course your swimsuit.

The hotel we are staying in will provide shampoo and soap. And there is a hairdryer in every bathroom. Toothbrushes and toothpaste are your responsibility, though.

Meals are served in the dining room on the first floor, as follows: breakfast is served from 6:30 to 10:00 am; lunch is available between 12:30 and 2:00 pm; and dinner is from 6:30 to 8:30 pm.

And a final word about travel documents: You will not be allowed to enter France without your passport. So I think that's about all. If you have any questions about the trip, I'll be in the coffee bar all morning.

参考答案

1～5 ABCBA 6～10 CBABC 11～15 CABAA 16～20 BCBCA

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了几位擅长做美国南方菜的厨师。

21. D 细节理解题。根据 **Rodney Scott** 一节中"In 2017, Scott launched his own Rodney Scott's Whole Hog BBQ in Charleston."可知答案。

22. B 细节理解题。根据 **Mashama Bailey** 一节中"The Grey... has been a national phenomenon since it opened in 2014."可知,这家餐馆是在 2014 年开业的。

23. D 推理判断题。通读全文,尤其是最后一段"His brilliance in combining flavours—both from the South and India—has attracted visitors from far and wide."可知,Vishwesh Bhatt 特别擅长"土洋结合"。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇新闻报道。今年夏天,席卷西班牙的热浪意外地带红了传统的折扇。

24. B 细节理解题。根据第三段"'At first, I felt a little self-conscious, because it's something that's mainly associated with women,' he said."可知,开始的时候,David González 还有点不自在。

25. C 推理判断题。根据第四段"As they grew fashionable in European courts, Spain developed a taste and industry of its own..."可推断,折扇曾是奢侈品,因为只有达官贵族用得起。

26. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段"'Without a doubt, heat waves are good for this business.'"及其他细节可推断,Javier Llerandi 今年的生意不错。

27. D 标题判断题。通读全文,特别是第一段"As heat waves in Spain push temperatures to punishing levels this summer, the humble Spanish folding hand fan, or abanico, is making a powerful comeback."可知,今年夏天的热浪让传统的折扇出尽了风头。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。Salk生物研究所培育出了一种根系更发达的豆科植物。它们能从大气中吸取更多的碳。

28. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“Now, researchers at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies are testing whether deeper-rooted soybeans could become another tool.”及下文的细节可知,这些研究人员的最终目的是利用根系更发达的植物把大气中的碳储存到地下。

29. B 细节理解题。根据第三段“They are optimistic that adoption could be rapid because deeper-rooted crops could be planted on current farms using existing agricultural facilities.”可知,这些科学家认为这种作物将很快得到推广。

30. A 词义猜测题。根据第三段“They are optimistic that adoption could be rapid because their deeper-rooted soybeans could be planted on current farms using existing agricultural facilities.”及画线词后“... because farmers' decisions are shaped not only by what happens on their fields, but also by seed companies, buyers, government policies, trade rules and access to financing.”可推断,Andrew Bovarnik认为农民未必会很快采用。

31. C 观点态度题。根据最后一段“'But farmers may be unwilling to take risks on unfamiliar crops, particularly without evidence that they won't bring unintended problems.'”可推断,Andrew Bovarnik对这种作物能否得到快速推广持谨慎态度。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了词元的一些基本知识,如定义,种类及收费。

32. D 推理判断题。根据第一段“Tokens are the basic meaningful units of language that artificial intelligence models process in order to reason and communicate with us.”及第二段“... while rarer or longer words may be split into smaller pieces, such as encod + ing.”可推断,Unacceptable能被拆分成un, accept, able三个token。

33. C 细节理解题。根据第三段“... models also become personalized to users over time, potentially affecting how many tokens a system consumes for a specific task.”可知,作者提到他使用OpenAI作美国历史年表的经历是想告诉读者:在回答同一个问题时,经过个性化调试的同一个模型所消耗的词元都有可能不同。

34. B 段落大意题。根据第四段“There are three types of tokens: input tokens, output tokens and cached tokens.”及“Output is usually more expensive because generating text requires more computing power than reading it. Cached tokens are also counted at a reduced rate.”可知,这一段主要介绍了词元的种类及价格。

35. A 推理判断题。通读全文,尤其是最后一段可推断,词元消耗量的不确定性会给消费者带来非常大的困惑。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一个让人保持头脑清醒的话术:用第三人称思考自己遇到的问题。

36. C 根据空后的定义“Put simply, illeism is a practice of talking about oneself in the third person rather than the first person.”可知,空项一定提到了一种最有效的新方法,故C项符合。

37. F 根据空前凯撒的不自然的叙事及空后的转折可知,空项提到了该方法听起来会有点奇怪,故F项符合。

38. G 根据本段的首尾两句可知,这一段会分析“旁观者清,当局者迷”两种情景,而空前已经分析了“当局者迷”的原因,故空项G会分析“旁观者清”的原因。

39. B 根据文章结构及空后的细节可知,空项会谈到这种话术的另一个优点:减少护短或抵抗,故B符合。

40. E 根据这一段的人称及空项所在的位置可快速锁定E项:作者会在结束全文时鼓励读者试试该方法,因为它非常有效。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。作者讲述了忠狗Bailey如何治愈他的“宠物恐惧症”的故事。

41. B 根据空前“... I haven't always been an animal lover.”及空后的遭遇(encounters)可知,作者恨(hated)动物。

42. A 见上题解析。

43. C 根据语境可知,作者骑自行车时又遭到了狗的攻击(attacked)。

44. D 根据空后“All creatures, big or small, were no friends of mine.”可知,作者对动物的负面(negative)印象根深蒂固。

45. B 根据空后“... every woman I dated kept pets of some kind, and I even got hurt by a bird.”可知,作者感到自己很不幸(Unfortunately):他交的女友都有宠物,而且连鸟都敢欺负他。

46. A 于是,他感到此生无望与这些宠物和平(peacefully)相处。

47. C 根据空前及空后的连动词及常识可知,他终于和Lisa结婚了(married)。

48. D　根据空后“...our son Evan.”可知，他家添丁(member)了。

49. B　根据空后“...but waited to be released.”可知，那个小宝贝抓住了(grabbed)狗的尾巴。

50. D　听到狗叫，作者的恐惧又油然而生(resurfaced)。

51. C　根据空前“So I suggested finding a new home for the dog, which sparked a fierce argument.”及空后“... Lisa reminded me that Bailey was already part of our family, and we should never separate.”可知，Lisa 说这话的时候已经冷静下来了(cooling down)。

52. B　根据后面的情势反转可知，一开始，作者认为孩子在沙发后面玩是安全的(safe)。

53. A　循着狗叫的方向一看，他才发现(spot)那里有一只随时准备发动攻击的蜈蚣。

54. B　作者毫不犹豫(hesitation)地灭掉了那只蜈蚣。

55. D　这次经历终于让作者摒弃了对宠物的恐惧与偏见(prejudice)。

【答案与解析】

本是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了两个语言产生的理论。

56. on/upon　考查介词。rely on/upon 意为“依靠”，为固定短语。

57. when/how　考查名词性从句。分析句子成分及结构可知，该空引导的从句作介词短语 as to 的宾语。且本文主要是解释语言是怎么或什么时候发生的，故填 when/how，而不能填 why。

58. gradually　考查词形转换。分析该句成分可知，所填词在此处修饰动词 evolved，作状语，故用所给形容词的副词形式 gradually。

59. development　考查词形转换。根据该空前的修饰语 a sudden 可知，所填词为名词作宾语，故用所给动词的名词形式 development。

60. making　考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知，所填词作 includes 的宾语，故此处用所给动词的动名词形式 making。

61. their　考查代词。分析该句成分可知，此处用形容词性物主代词修饰后面的 argument。

62. tied　考查非谓语动词。分析该句成分可知，所填词在此处作后置定语，修饰 structures。而且 tie 与 structures 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系，故用过去分词 tied。

63. features　考查名词复数。features 为可数名词，根据空后的例子可知，此处用所给名词的复数形式。

64. and　考查连词。根据句意可知，此处表示并列关系，故用并列连词 and。

65. is considered　考查动词的时态和语态。因为这里叙述的是一般性的事实，此处用一般现在时。又因为 This evidence 与 consider 之间存在动宾关系，故用被动语态。

第一节

One possible version:

My Favorite Corner on Campus

My favorite corner on campus is the window seat at the back of the library on the third floor. It is not big, but it feels like a private world.

Whenever I sit there, the noise of the world seems to disappear and I can focus on my reading or finish my homework efficiently. Above all, I love the beautiful view outside the window. Settling down in the seat, I can enjoy pretty flowers in spring and see golden leaves falling to the ground like little birds in autumn. Even in winter, I can daydream there. Many of my best ideas for essays are born there!

第二节

One possible version:

Unfortunately, a heavy rainstorm hit the town one night. The next morning, they rushed to the lot—only to find their newly built fences knocked over by strong winds and the seed beds flooded. When they tried to rebuild the garden, they realized many wooden boards were damaged. They helplessly stared at the mess. “We've done everything we can,” said Jax, his voice heavy. “It's impossible to start again.”

Just then, they saw a group of adults walking toward them. As they approached, Jax recognized some of the store owners who had refused to donate. The neighbor who had joked that they could never fix the messy place stepped forward. “Hi, kids. We thought you might need a little help,” he said warmly and then joined the shop owners to repair the fences and restore the flooded garden. Looking at the neighbors working side by side, the children felt sure this little garden would grow into a pretty place that would connect the whole town.

写作的评分细则

第一节 （满分 15 分）

（一）评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3. 词数少于 60 的，酌情扣分。

4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6. 若书写较差以致影响交际，酌情扣分。

（二）各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档（13～15 分）

——完全完成试题规定的任务。

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。

——有效地使用语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

——完全达到预期的写作目的。

第四档（10～12 分）

——完成试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉 1～2 个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂的语法结构或词汇所致。

——使用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

——达到预期的写作目的。

第三档（7～9 分）

——基本完成试题规定的任务。

——虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。

——使用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

——整体而言，基本达到预期的写作目的。

第二档（4～6 分）

——未适当完成试题规定的任务。

——漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。

——语法结构单调，词汇有限。

——有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，且影响对写作内容的理解。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺乏连贯性。

——信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档（1～3 分）

——未完成试题规定的任务。

——明显漏掉主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题的要求。

——语法结构单调，词汇有限。

——较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，且影响对写作内容的理解。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

——信息未能传达给读者。

0 分

——未能传达给读者任何信息：白卷、内容太少，无法评判；所写内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

第二节 （满分 25 分）

（一）评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时，先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3. 词数少于 120 的，酌情扣分；只写一段的原则上不超过 10 分。

4. 评分时，应主要从以下四个方面考虑：

(1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度；

(2)内容的丰富性和关键信息的利用情况；

(3)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性；

(4)上下文的连贯性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6. 若书写较差以致影响交际，酌情扣分。

（二）各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档(21～25 分)

——与所给短文融洽度高，与所提供的各段落开头语衔接合理。

——内容丰富，利用了文中的关键信息。

——所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但完全不影响意义表达。

——有效地使用语句间的连接成分，使所续写短文结构紧凑。

第四档(16～20 分)

——与所给短文融洽度较高，与所提供的各段落开头语衔接较为合理。

——内容比较丰富，基本利用了文中的关键信息。

——所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确，可能有些许错误，但不影响意义表达。

——比较有效地使用语句间的连接成分，使所续写的短文结构紧凑。

第三档(11～15 分)

——与所给短文关系较为密切，与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。

——写出了若干有关内容，部分利用了文中的关键信息。

——应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求，虽有一些错误，但不影响意义表达。

——使用简单的语句间连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

第二档(6～10 分)

——与所给短文有一定的关系，与所提供的各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接。

——写出了一些有关内容，较少利用文中的关键信息。

——语法结构单调，词汇有限，有语法结构和词汇方面的错误，且影响了意义的表达。

——较少使用语句间的连接成分，全文内容缺少连贯性。

第一档(1～5 分)

——与所给短文和所提供的各段落开头语的衔接较差。

——写出的内容较少，很少利用文中的关键信息。

——语法结构单调，词汇很有限，有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误，严重影响了意义的表达。

——缺乏语句间的连接成分，全文内容不连贯。

0 分

——未能传达给读者任何信息：白卷、内容太少，无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。