

2025 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英 语

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

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

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

得 分	评卷人

I. Phonetics(5 points)

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

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>ar</u> ise | B. <u>br</u> ick | C. <u>pr</u> ide | D. <u>ch</u> ild |
| 2. A. <u>h</u> ead | B. <u>b</u> eam | C. <u>l</u> ea <u>f</u> | D. <u>h</u> ea <u>t</u> |
| 3. A. <u>c</u> ow | B. <u>h</u> ow | C. <u>l</u> ow | D. <u>n</u> ow |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> ooth | B. <u>s</u> mooth | C. <u>w</u> ea <u>l</u> th | D. <u>t</u> ru <u>th</u> |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> nswer | B. <u>a</u> bse <u>n</u> ce | C. <u>e</u> sca <u>p</u> e | D. <u>d</u> isea <u>s</u> e |

得 分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure(15 points)

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

6. Let's celebrate the victory of our team in the sports meeting, _____?
- A. do you B. do we C. will you D. shall we
7. _____ is late for the examination will not be allowed to enter the classroom.
- A. Whoever B. Who C. Whom D. No matter who
8. _____ the project on time, they had to work late into the night for several days.
- A. Complete B. Completed C. To complete D. Completing
9. —Where do you usually have your hair _____?
- At the barber's near the grocery.
- A. cut B. be cut C. cutting D. to cut

10. In the digital era, it is very important not to _____ personal information on the Internet.
- A. try out B. give out C. pick out D. keep out
11. With more colleagues to help you with the task, you will be relieved _____ pressure.
- A. by B. of C. against D. to
12. I cannot afford a dinner in that fancy restaurant. Let's try a _____ expensive one.
- A. most B. more C. least D. less
13. Writing poetry about country life _____ her from the boredom of everyday life.
- A. reminded B. benefited C. liberated D. persuaded
14. _____ there was no obvious evidence against him, most people thought he was guilty.
- A. Unless B. If C. While D. Because
15. He _____ at the company for five years before he was promoted to a management position.
- A. had worked B. has worked C. was working D. will have worked
16. The decision finally came from the manager _____ all staff should work extra hours.
- A. when B. which C. what D. that
17. Paul's poor performance in the interview was a big _____ to his mother, who had wanted her son to study at Harvard University.
- A. act B. blow C. sign D. air
18. She is the only one in the office _____ can speak English fluently.
- A. which B. whose C. where D. who
19. With the help of the _____ glasses, people now can have a virtual tour of the museums around the world while sitting at home.
- A. smart B. neat C. mobile D. old
20. The doctor strongly recommends that the patient _____ a strict diet to keep healthy.
- A. following B. followed C. follow D. to follow

得 分	评卷人

III. Cloze(30 points)

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

With over a decade of teaching, Mrs Bishop has many special memories of her students. But one story in particular stands 21.

"I taught Jerushi in 2013," Mrs Bishop 22. "She was in Australia alone. Her parents had 23 behind in her home country." Mrs Bishop supported Jerushi during Year 6 and encouraged her love of 24. A year later, she gave Mrs Bishop a beautiful landscape artwork she had painted.

Jerushi studied in Australia for 25 few years, but Mrs Bishop lost touch with her 26 she went back home. Then, a few years ago, Jerushi 27 out to Mrs Bishop. At the time, Jerushi's painting was 28 above Mrs Bishop's desk—proof that Mrs Bishop had 29 forgotten her. "Jerushi told me she was now studying to 30 a teacher just like me," Mrs Bishop says. "It was a beautiful message. As a teacher, you often don't realise the kind of 31 you can have."

It was a full-circle moment for Mrs Bishop, who remembers 32 her own teacher a letter five

years ago with a 33 message, saying she started her teaching career because of him. "His passion 34 teaching really inspired me." For Mrs Bishop, teaching is both a pleasure and a privilege. "When parents thank me, I 35 them, 'No, thank you for allowing me to be a part of your child's life.'"

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21. A. up | B. out | C. on | D. by |
| 22. A. argues | B. recalls | C. suggests | D. repeats |
| 23. A. gone | B. hidden | C. stayed | D. looked |
| 24. A. sport | B. maths | C. music | D. art |
| 25. A. another | B. too | C. every | D. so |
| 26. A. although | B. unless | C. once | D. until |
| 27. A. reached | B. checked | C. called | D. moved |
| 28. A. installing | B. hanging | C. locating | D. ranking |
| 29. A. since | B. ever | C. just | D. never |
| 30. A. become | B. train | C. find | D. respect |
| 31. A. duty | B. impact | C. right | D. hope |
| 32. A. lending | B. promising | C. writing | D. ordering |
| 33. A. similar | B. previous | C. secret | D. vague |
| 34. A. by | B. among | C. for | D. without |
| 35. A. ask | B. warn | C. advise | D. tell |

得 分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions.

For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Last week, a friend from Colorado, who I first met in Thailand, came into town for his sister's graduation. He called me and we met up in a bar. It was one of the best nights of the summer.

We retold stories from our time in Thailand, drank a couple beers, and just reflected in the presence of one another. And the best part: he was doing well, succeeding in life while pursuing his dreams.

On my way home from seeing him on his last night in town, I got a little depressed. I just forgot how much fun I had with him and why he made my Thailand experience so awesome. And that of course got me missing all my friends; the ones still in Santa Clara, the ones following their music careers, the ones living in Portland that I have just been too dumb to contact. I have just been so caught up in writing, studying for the GRE, lounging about my house, that I haven't made the effort that I certainly should have.

Sometimes, we get so absorbed in our own lives that we forget what makes our lives worth living. Humans are social creatures. It is in our DNA. Evolutionary psychologists suggest that because we relied upon social groups in primitive times to survive, we have a negative biological reaction to loneliness today.

So go out there and contact a friend you haven't talked to for a while. If nothing else, just check in

to see how they're doing. Because even if you haven't spoken for a while, I'm certain that they are thinking of you.

36. What did the author and his friend do in the bar?

- A. They recalled their time in Thailand. B. They shared experiences in Colorado.
C. They talked about the joy of graduation. D. They exchanged views on career success.

37. What can be inferred about the author from Paragraph 3?

- A. He has achieved success in writing. B. He has got a high score on the GRE.
C. He does not enjoy his life in Portland. D. He regrets not having seen his friends.

38. What is a cause of humans' negative biological reaction to loneliness?

- A. The requirement of family groups. B. The dependence on social support.
C. The destruction of the environment. D. The improvement of living conditions.

39. What does the author suggest in the passage?

- A. Offering timely help to friends. B. Keeping in contact with friends.
C. Relying on friends for social success. D. Caring for friends' career development.

Passage Two

Seagulls (海鸥) don't just steal food from tourists; they also make quite a mess on the boats of the Australian National Maritime Museum. Seagull droppings stain the boats, causing the museum staff to spend many hours cleaning up the mess left by the seagulls.

After many failed attempts at keeping the annoying seagulls away, the staff had a brilliant idea. Inspired by the method used at various airports to drive away wildlife, they sought out the Australian Dog Working Centre and adopted Bailey. The three-year-old dog was appointed the new position of Assistant Director of Seagulls and put to work.

The highlight of Bailey's morning is chasing the seagulls away from the boats. For the first few weeks, Bailey was a little too enthusiastic about his new role and managed to jump into the water during the pursuit of seagulls. But it wasn't long before he was fitted with a new work uniform—a bright yellow life vest that keeps him floating on water. Bailey even has a special staff ID with his photo and the title of his important position. He has had to get familiar with the museum's waterfront, which he patrols (巡查) frequently. This is especially important at night when there is no human activity around to scare the seagulls off.

The museum staff members are all very fond of Bailey, making sure to give him lots of playtime, walks and affection. He is very well taken care of, with visits to the local animal doctor for grooming (梳毛) scheduled every two weeks.

When he is clocked on, Bailey prefers not to be disturbed so he can focus on his job. However, when he is not working, the museum encourages all visitors to come to say hello to their special employee. So the next time you visit the museum, make sure to say hello to this hardworking dog!

40. What troubles the Australian National Maritime Museum?

- A. Shortage of staff. B. Pollution of water.
C. Bird droppings. D. Long workdays.

41. What is Bailey's job at the museum?

- A. To catch thieves. B. To inspect visitors.
C. To perform on the boats. D. To chase away seagulls.

42. Which of the following is true about Bailey?
 A. He receives regular body care. B. He is often disturbed by tourists.
 C. He enjoys working instead of playing. D. He becomes the symbol of the museum.
43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined expression “clocked on” in the last paragraph?
 A. Off duty. B. In bed. C. Under control. D. At work.

Passage Three

The recent wildfire in Alberta, Canada, has already burned through 600 square miles of land, and 20% of houses in the city of Fort McMurray; all its 88,000 residents have left their homes. But how do you put out fires this big and intense?

Wind, fuel and the slope (坡度) of the land are three vital factors. You can't do very much about the first one. The firefighters will be paying attention to weather conditions. In an ideal world, the wind would force the flames back on to ground that has already been burned.

Fuel—mainly the trees—can be managed in several ways, such as bulldozing (铲除) it out of the way or starting controlled fires to burn it off so it can't feed the main fire.

The slope of the land can also help. Fires burn much more aggressively going uphill than they do downhill. You don't try to fight a fire going uphill. The firefighters will be looking very carefully how they arrange their personnel and equipment on a downhill side of a slope. In a fire that is relatively small and moving downhill, you can launch a direct attack, physically beating the flames out with special tools. You would come in behind the fire, so you're not face to face with flames coming towards you.

In addition, fire can spread a large distance away from the fire-front by burning embers (余火) carried on the wind, which then start other fires elsewhere. You can actively work on preventing parts of the fire going in certain directions. But this requires resources, such as water bombers—planes that can dump vast quantities of water. They aren't just flying over the top of the fire and releasing water. They usually wet the fuel ahead of the fire or along its sides to stop the spread of the fire.

44. Which factor is mainly talked about in Paragraph 2?
 A. Fuel. B. Wind. C. Slope. D. Flame.
45. Why should trees be bulldozed in firefighting?
 A. To put out a controlled fire. B. To help the victims escape.
 C. To prevent fires from spreading. D. To make way for firefighters.
46. When can firefighters directly attack a fire?
 A. When it is small and moving downhill. B. When it is big and moving sideways.
 C. When water bombers are available. D. When the trees ahead of it are wet.
47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word “dump” in the last paragraph?
 A. Drop. B. Boil. C. Absorb. D. Produce.

Passage Four

Pittsburgh Arlington, an elementary school in the state of Pennsylvania, is battling chronic absence from school with a community-centered approach that combines care, connection, and practical support. Over half of the school's 353 students frequently miss classes. Many of these students face barriers like a lack of transportation, which the school district does not provide for those living less than a mile and a half away.

To tackle this issue, the school worked with the Brashear Association, a local nonprofit, to launch the nanas (保姆) program. This initiative provides a personal touch, where nanas make cheerful morning wakeup calls to families, often ending the conversation with a heartfelt “I love you.” In addition, the program offers free bus rides to and from school, ensuring that children who might otherwise miss school can attend regularly.

The program currently serves 36 children daily, but demand is high, with about 20 students still on the waitlist. Principal Crystal Caldwell wishes there were more resources to expand the service. Meanwhile, the school is also working on other solutions, like paying staff to walk students home and working together with a nearby church to offer before-school care.

These efforts are part of a broader initiative aiming at making school a friendly and desirable place for students. This includes working with local arts organizations to create interesting programs and offering regular motivational talks to encourage attendance (出勤). These combined efforts reflect a deep understanding that the causes are complex and varied, requiring the entire community's involvement to address them effectively.

Tiffini Gorman, director of partnerships at the nonprofit A + Schools, emphasizes the importance of collective responsibility in ensuring that every child has the support they need to succeed. The school's approach highlights the significance of community involvement in creating a positive and supportive environment for students.

48. What problem is Pittsburgh Arlington trying to solve?
 A. Outdated school facilities. B. Little support for teachers.
 C. Frequent absence of students. D. Lack of money for programs.
49. What measure does the nanas program take to help students come to school?
 A. Shortening school days. B. Giving financial rewards.
 C. Providing free bus rides. D. Offering choices of transportation.
50. What does the underlined word “This” in Paragraph 4 refer to?
 A. A quicker solution. B. A broader initiative.
 C. Collective responsibility. D. Community involvement.
51. What would be the best title for this passage?
 A. Nanas help find a new approach to teaching art
 B. Pittsburgh Arlington: the rebirth of an old school
 C. Students drop out of school: a big problem today
 D. Working together to get kids back into the classroom

Passage Five

Counting butterflies can reduce anxiety and boost a sense of connection with nature, a study has found. Researchers surveyed participants in the Big Butterfly Count in 2022, in which wildlife charity Butterfly Conservation encouraged people to spend 15 minutes outside counting butterflies to help scientists track how the insects were faring. Surveys completed by 382 people before and after the three-week count period revealed a 9 per cent reduction in anxiety among participants, and a greater sense of connection with nature, as well as noticing butterflies and nature more.

Further surveys completed by 345 people, which were sent five weeks after the count, did not find nature connectedness and reduced anxiety had been maintained. But they revealed an increase in general wellbeing compared with before the project. The research, published in the journal *Biological*

Conservation, was carried out by Butterfly Conservation and the University of Derby.

The surveys revealed people had a range of positive and negative emotions associated with taking part, ranging from joy and fascination to sadness and concern about declining insects. Richard Fox, head of science at Butterfly Conservation, said, "This study is the first to prove that the simple act of looking for and counting butterflies leads to a decrease in anxiety. The results suggest that citizen science projects can play a part in improving people's mental health, as well as gathering important data on how butterflies are faring to inform our conservation work."

Carly Butler, lead researcher on the study, said the benefits of reduced anxiety and stronger connectedness with nature were the same whether people just carried out one 15-minute count or did so multiple times. Dr Butler added that participants felt motivated to help butterflies and nature by doing things such as making their gardens butterfly-friendly.

52. Why were people encouraged to participate in the Big Butterfly Count?

- A. To understand anxiety. B. To connect with others.
C. To find new butterfly species. D. To help with a science project.

53. What did further surveys find?

- A. People had higher general wellbeing. B. People felt more excited about wildlife.
C. People were closer to the natural world. D. People were more generous and helpful.

54. What were people concerned about according to the surveys?

- A. Their inability to gather enough data. B. The decrease in butterfly populations.
C. Their anxiety in doing the surveys. D. The duration of the counting task.

55. What can people do to help butterflies and nature according to the last paragraph?

- A. Expand their butterfly collections. B. Turn butterfly counting into a routine.
C. Make their gardens fit for butterflies. D. Persuade their friends to help butterflies.

得分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

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

- A. You'd better prepare for the test. B. Try not to worry about it too much.
C. The professor didn't blame you. D. I have no idea.
E. I don't think the test was hard. F. It's just who I am.
G. I barely finished the test in time. H. I need to study harder.

Nick: Hi, Ryan. Do you know when the test results will come out?

Ryan: 56

Nick: I'm anxious to see how I did. 57

Ryan: I'm not that nervous. 58

Nick: I think most of the test was pretty easy, but some of the questions were tricky.

Ryan: 59 That won't do you any good.

Nick: How could you stay so calm all the time?

Ryan: 60

Nick: You're lucky. I worry all the time.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

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

61. 学生会打算举办一场旧书交换活动。请你给全校同学写一份通知, 内容包括:

- 旧书交换的好处(如培养节约习惯、增强环保意识等);
- 旧书交换活动的时间及地点;
- 可以交换的旧书类别(如课本、小说等);
- 号召大家积极参与。

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. [答案] B
2. [答案] A
3. [答案] C
4. [答案] B
5. [答案] D

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. [答案] D

【考情点拨】 本题考查反义疑问句。

【应试指导】 句意: 让我们庆祝我们队在运动会上取得的胜利, 好吗? 以 Let's 开头的祈使句, 附加疑问部分用 shall we。以 Let us 开头的祈使句, 附加疑问部分用 will you。故选 D。

7. [答案] A

【考情点拨】 本题考查主语从句。

【应试指导】 句意: 无论谁考试迟到, 都不允许进入教室。分析句子结构可知, 空格处引导主语从句, 且在从句中作主语。whoever 意为“无论谁、不管什么人”, 可引导主语从句并作主语, 符合句意和用法。who 意为“谁”, 可引导主语从句并作主语, 通常用于疑问或特指已知的某个人, 不符合句意。whom 意为“谁”, 可引导主语从句, 但在句中作宾语, 不符合用法。no matter who 只能引导让步状语从句, 不能引导主语从句。故选 A。

8. [答案] C

【考情点拨】 本题考查非谓语动词。

【应试指导】 句意: 为了按时完成任务, 他们不得不熬夜工作了好几天。分析句子结构可知, 本句已有谓语动词, 故空格处应用非谓语动词。过去分词表示被动或完成, 动词不定式表示目的或将来, 现在分词表示主动、进行或伴随。空格处表示目的, 应用动词不定式。故选 C。

9. [答案] A

【考情点拨】 本题考查固定用法。

【应试指导】 句意: 你通常在哪里理发? ——在杂货店旁边的理发店。have sth. done 为固定用法, 意为“让某事被做”, done 与 sth. 之间为动宾关系。cut 的原形、过去式、过去分词同形。故选 A。

10. 【答案】B

【考点点拨】 本题考查短语辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:在数字时代,避免在网上泄露个人信息至关重要。try out 意为“测试”;give out 意为“泄露、公布、发布”;pick out 意为“挑选、辨认出”;keep out 意为“不进入、留在外面”。故选B。

11. 【答案】B

【考点点拨】 本题考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】 句意:有更多同事帮你完成这项任务,你的压力将会得到缓解。relieve...of...为固定搭配,意为“减轻……的……(负担、压力等)、解除……的……(困扰、责任等)”,此处为其被动结构。故选B。

12. 【答案】D

【考点点拨】 本题考查形容词比较级。

【应试指导】 句意:我负担不起那家高档餐厅的晚餐。我们找一家便宜点的餐厅试试吧。此处表示两者进行比较,应用比较级,故排除A、C两项。根据句意可知,此处表示“更便宜的”,“less+原级”为否定意义的比较级,意为“不那么……”(相当于not as/so...as),less expensive 意为“更便宜的”。故选D。

13. 【答案】C

【考点点拨】 本题考查动词辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:写关于乡村生活的诗歌使她摆脱了日常生活的无聊。remind 意为“提醒、使想起”;benefit 意为“使受益”;liberate 意为“解放、使解脱”;liberate sb. from sth. 为固定用法,意为“把某人从某事中解放出来”;persuade 意为“劝说、说服”。故选C。

14. 【答案】C

【考点点拨】 本题考查状语从句。

【应试指导】 句意:尽管没有明显证据指控他,但大多数人认为他有罪。根据句意可知,空格处引导让步状语从句,表示“虽然、尽管”。unless 意为“除非”;if 意为“如果”;while 意为“虽然、尽管”;because 意为“因为”。故选C。

15. 【答案】A

【考点点拨】 本题考查时态。

【应试指导】 句意:他在被提拔到管理岗位之前,已经在这家公司工作了五年。主句动作“工作”发生在从句动作“被提拔”之前,从句动作已是过去时,故主句动作应用过去完成时。故选A。

16. 【答案】D

【考点点拨】 本题考查同位语从句。

【应试指导】 句意:最终经理作出了所有员工都应加班这一决定。分析句子结构可知,空格处引导的是同位语从句,解释decision的具体内容。同位语从句中不缺少成分,且意义完整,应用that引导。故选D。

17. 【答案】B

【考点点拨】 本题考查名词辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:保罗面试表现糟糕,这对一心想让儿子上哈佛大学的母亲来说是一个重大打击。not 意为“行为、行动”;blow 意为“打击、挫折”,a big blow to sb. 是固定用法,意为“对某人的沉重打击”;sign 意为“迹象、征兆”;air 通常作不可数名词,意为“空气”。故选B。

18. 【答案】D

【考点点拨】 本题考查定语从句。

【应试指导】 句意:她是办公室里唯一能流利说英语的人。分析句子结构可知,空格处为定语从句的引导词,且在从句中作主语。先行词为the only one 且指人,从句引导词应用that/who。故选D。

19. 【答案】A

【考点点拨】 本题考查形容词辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:借助智能眼镜,人们现在可以坐在家虚拟游览世界各地的博物馆。smart 意为“智能的”;neat 意为“整洁的”;mobile 意为“可移动的”;old 意为“老的、年纪大的”。故选A。

20. 【答案】C

【考点点拨】 本题考查虚拟语气。

【应试指导】 句意:医生强烈建议病人遵循严格的饮食以保持健康。表示建议、要求、命令等的动词后的宾语从句常用虚拟语气,从句谓语动词用“should+动词原形”,should 可以省略。故选C。

III. Cloze

21. 【答案】B

【考点点拨】 短语辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:比西普夫人有十余年的教学经验,有许多关于学生们的特别回忆,但有一个故事尤为突出。stand up 意为“站起来”;stand out 意为“显眼、突出”;stand on 意为“依赖、坚持”;stand by 意为“袖手旁观、支持”。故选B。

22. 【答案】B

【考点点拨】 动词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:“我在2013年教过杰鲁西,”比西普夫人回忆道。argue 意为“争论、争吵”;recall 意为“记起、回忆”;suggest 意为“建议、提议”;repeat 意为“重复、重说”。故选B。

23. 【答案】C

【考点点拨】 固定搭配题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:她的父母留在了她的祖国。go 意为“去、走”;hide 意为“藏、隐蔽”;stay 意为“停留、待”;look 意为“看、瞧”。联系上文可知,此处表示“她的父母留在国内,没有和她一同前往澳大利亚”,stay behind 为固定搭配,意为“留下来、不离开”,符合句意。故选C。

24. 【答案】D

【考点点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:六年级期间,比西普夫人一直支持着杰鲁西,并激发了她对艺术的热爱。sport 意为“体育运动”;maths 意为“数学”;music 意为“音乐”;art 意为“艺术”。根据下文的 landscape artwork(风景画)可知,比西普夫人激发了杰鲁西对艺术的热爱。故选D。

25. 【答案】A

【考点点拨】 限定词和副词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:杰鲁西在澳大利亚又学习了几年,但她一回国,比西普夫人就与她失去了联系。another 为限定词,意为“又一、再一”;too 为副词,意为“太、过于”;every 为限定词,意为“每个”;so 为副词,意为“那样、如此”。another few years 意为“又几年”,符合句意。故选A。

26. 【答案】C

【考点点拨】 连词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:杰鲁西在澳大利亚又学习了几年,但她一旦回国,比西普夫人就与她失去了联系。although 意为“虽然、尽管”;unless 意为“除非”;once 意为“一……就”;until 意为“直到……为止”。故选C。

27. 【答案】A

【考点点拨】 固定搭配题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:然后,几年前,杰鲁西联系了比西普夫人。reach 意为“到达、联系”;check 意为“检查”;call 意为“大声呼叫”;move 意为“移动”。reach out to sb. 和 call out to sb. 均为固定搭配,前者意为“与某人联系”,后者意为“向某人大喊”。故选A。

28. 【答案】B

【考点点拨】 动词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:那时,杰鲁西的画还挂在比西普夫人的桌子上方,这证明了比西普夫人从未忘记她。install 意为“安装”;hang 意为“悬挂、吊”;locate 意为“确定……的准确地点”;rank 意为“把……分等级”。故选B。

29. 【答案】D

【考点点拨】 副词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:那时,杰鲁西的画还挂在比西普夫人的桌子上方,这证明了比西普夫人从未忘记她。since 意为“此后、后来”;ever 意为“曾经”;just 意为“正好、刚才”;never 意为“从未、未曾”。故选D。

30. 【答案】A

【考点点拨】 动词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:杰鲁西告诉我她现在正在学习如何成为一名像我一样的老师。become 意为“成为”;train 意为“训练、培训”;find 意为“发现、碰到”;respect 意为“尊敬、尊重”。故选A。

31. 【答案】B

【考点点拨】 名词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:作为一名老师,你常常意识不到自己能产生怎样的影响。duty 意为“责任、义务”;impact 意为“巨大影响、强大作用”;right 意为“权利、公正”;hope 意为“希望、期望”。故选B。

32. 【答案】C

【考点点拨】 动词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:对比西普夫人来说,这是一个圆满的时刻——她记得五年前曾给自己的老师写过一封信,传达了类似的信息,说是因为这位老师她才开始了自己的教学生涯。lend 意为“借给、借出”;promise 意为“许诺、保证”;write 意为“书写”;order 意为“命令、订购”。故选C。

33. 【答案】A

【考点点拨】 形容词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:对比西普夫人来说,这是一个圆满的时刻——她记得五年前曾给自己的老师写过一封信,传达了类似的信息,说是因为这位老师她才开始了自己的教学生涯。similar 意为“类似的”;previous 意为“先前的”;secret 意为“秘密的”;vague 意为“模糊的”。故选A。

34. 【答案】C

【考点点拨】 固定搭配题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:他对教学的热情真正激励了我。passion for sth. 为固定搭配,意为“对……的热爱或热情”。故选C。

35. 【答案】D

【考点点拨】 动词辨析题。

【应试指导】 本句句意:当家长们感谢我时,我告诉他们:“不,谢谢你们允许我成为你们孩子生命的一部分。”ask 意为“问、询问”;warn 意为“警告、提醒”;advise 意为“劝告、建议”;tell 意为“告诉、告知”。故选D。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】A

【考点点拨】 事实细节题。

- 【应试指导】根据文章第一段第二句和第二段第一句可知,作者和朋友在一家酒吧见了面,并回忆了他们在泰国的那段时光。故选 A。
37. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】根据文章第三段第一句可知,作者有点儿沮丧,接下来作者给出了沮丧的原因,即作者在与朋友见面后,因回忆起往日的快乐而感到失落,并对自己因忙碌而疏于联系朋友感到后悔与自责。由此可推断,作者后悔没有见他的朋友们。故选 D。
38. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】根据文章第四段最后一句可知,进化心理学家认为,由于我们在原始时代依赖社会群体生存,因此如今孤独会引起消极的生理反应。由此可推断,人们对社会支持的依赖导致人类对孤独产生了消极的生理反应。故选 B。
39. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段提到,去联系一位许久未交谈的朋友吧,如果没什么特别的事,就去问候一下他们的近况吧。由此可知,作者建议读者与朋友们保持联系。故选 B。
40. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段最后一句提到,海鸥的排泄物弄脏了船,导致博物馆工作人员花费大量时间清理海鸥留下的排泄物。由此可知,鸟类的排泄物让澳大利亚国家海事博物馆很困扰。故选 C。
41. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段最后一句提到贝利被任命为“海鸥事务助理总监”,第三段第一句提到贝利早上的工作重点是让海鸥从船上赶走。由此可知,贝利在博物馆的工作是驱赶海鸥。故选 D。
42. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第四段第二句提到,贝利得到了很好的照顾,每两周就会由当地的动物医生为其梳毛。由此可知,贝利定期接受身体护理。故选 A。
43. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】词义理解题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段第一句提到,当贝利_____时,贝利不喜欢被打扰,以便专心工作。由此可推断, clock on 意为“打卡上班”,与下文的 when he is not working(当他不在工作的时候)相呼应。off duty 意为“下班”; in bed 意为“在床上”; under control 意为“处于控制之下”; at work 意为“在工作”。故选 D。
44. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第二段提到,风、燃料和地面坡度是三个关键因素,人们对第一个因素几乎无能为力。消防队员密切关注天气状况。理想情况下,风会将火焰吹回已经烧过的区域。由此可知,本段主要讨论的是“wind(风)”。故选 B。
45. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段提到,燃料(主要是树木)可通过推土机铲除或可控燃烧等方式处理,目的是使其不能助长火势。由此可知,在灭火时铲除树木是为了防止火势蔓延。故选 C。
46. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第四段第五句可知,对于相对较小且向下坡蔓延的火势,可以采取直接灭火的方法,使用专门的工具将火焰扑灭。故选 A。
47. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】词义理解题。
【应试指导】文章最后一段最后三句提到,灭火飞机可以_____大量水。它们不仅仅是飞越火场上空洒水。通常它们会提前浇湿火势前方的燃料或火场两侧区域,以阻止火势蔓延。由此可推断, dump 意为“倾倒”。drop 意为“使落下”; boil 意为“煮沸”; absorb 意为“吸收”; produce 意为“生产、制造”。故选 A。
48. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第一段第一句可知,匹兹堡阿灵顿小学正在通过一种以社区为中心的方法来应对学生长期缺勤的问题。故选 C。
49. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第二段最后一句可知,“保姆计划”还提供往返学校的免费巴士接送服务,确保那些原本可能缺勤的学生能够正常出勤。故选 C。

50. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】推理判断题。
【应试指导】文章第四段前两句提到,这些举措是一项更大规模的计划的一部分,旨在使学校成为一个对学生友好且有吸引力的地方。这包括与当地艺术组织合作设置有趣的课程,以及定期举办励志讲座来鼓励出勤。由此可推断,“This”指代的就是上文提到的“a broader initiative(更大规模的计划)”。故选 B。
51. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】主旨大意题。
【应试指导】通读全文可知,文章围绕匹兹堡阿灵顿小学联合社区力量、采取多项措施(如“保姆计划”、免费校车等)解决学生缺勤问题,强调解决复杂社会问题需要学校、家庭及社区的共同参与和支持。D 项(共同努力让孩子们重返课堂)最能概括文章的主旨大意,最适合作为文章的标题。故选 D。
52. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第一段第二句提到,研究人员调查了 2022 年大型蝴蝶计数活动的参与者,在该活动中,野生动物慈善机构“蝴蝶保护组织”鼓励人们花 15 分钟在户外数蝴蝶,以帮助科学家追踪这些昆虫的生存状况。由此可知,人们被鼓励参与大型蝴蝶计数活动以助力一项科学研究项目。故选 D。
53. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章第二段第二句可知,后续调查显示,与项目开始前相比,人们的总体幸福感有所提高。故选 A。
54. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】文章第三段第一句提到,调查显示,人们参与活动时产生了多种积极和消极情绪,从喜悦和着迷到对昆虫数量减少的悲伤和担忧。这里的“昆虫”指的就是蝴蝶。故选 B。
55. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】事实细节题。
【应试指导】根据文章最后一段最后一句可知,参与者通过让花园变得适合蝴蝶生存等方式帮助蝴蝶和自然。故选 C。
- V. Daily Conversation
56. 【答案】D
57. 【答案】G
58. 【答案】E
59. 【答案】B
60. 【答案】F
- VI. Writing

写作评分标准

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

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