**2025年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(模拟)**

 **英 语**  2025.2

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如

需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题

和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. When will the man meet the woman?

A. At 6:00 a. m. B. At 11:00 a. m. C. At 5:00 p. m.

2. How will the woman probably get what she needs?

A. By surfing the Internet.

B. By going to the general store.

C. By going to the convenience store.

3. What does the woman think of the man?

A. He is smart. B. He is unlucky. C. He is lazy.

4. Where are the two speakers probably?

A. In a conference room. B. In a bookstore. C. In a restaurant.

5. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Write another essay.

B. Delete a part of the essay.

C. Add something to the essay.

第二节 (共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What have the speakers done to prepare for the flight?

A. They have bought travel insurance.

B. They have filled out the health form.

C. They have provided travel plans in the US.

7. Which country will the speakers fly to finally?

A. Germany. B. Canada. C. America.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What is the theme of this week’s event?

A. Technology. B. Weather. C. Fashion.

9. Why is the man not coming to the event tomorrow?

A. Because of the bad weather.

B. Because of the boring theme.

C. Because of the coming vacation.

10. When will the man give a speech to the club?

A. One week later. B. Two weeks later. C. Three weeks later.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. How is Mike’s mother doing?

A. Shes not doing well.

B. She’s fully recovered.

C. She’s improving in hospital.

12. Why is Mike at his parents’ place?

A. To care for brothers. B. To help his father. C. To plan a party.

13. Why do Mike and his wife want two kids?

A. To make life more fun.

B. To help with school success.

C. To avoid future pressure on one child.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. What is the man?

A. An engineer. B. A scientist. C. A doctor.

15. What does the woman research on?

A. Biology. B. Physics. C. Computer science.

16. What is the man’s duty?

A. Piloting the spaceship. B. Maintaining computers. C. Teaching his co-workers.

17. Where are the speakers?

A. In a space station. B. In a training centre. C. At a laboratory.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. How to be good purchasers.

B. Types of advertisements used by sellers.

C. Importance of excellent service in stores.

19. What are the two kinds of nationwide sales mentioned in the passage?

A. The winter sale and the autumn sale.

B. The spring sale and the summer sale.

C. The holiday sale and the clearance sale.

20. What helps create a good shopping experience according to the speaker?

A. Bringing your own shopping bag.

B. Advertisements in newspapers and on TV.

C. Exchanging or refunding unused, undamaged goods.

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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

**HEARING HAS CHANGED**

Record number of long-time hearing aid wearers are astonished to find new direct-to-you hearing aids priced between $549 and $629, outperform their “thousands-of-dollars” devices. Delivered directly to you, with no appointments or hearing tests required, they are ready to use right away with the simple press of a button.

“Having trialled four different sets of hearing aids from two audiology centres without complete satisfaction, I ordered two Jaspa 3 hearing aids. I could hardly believe how much more natural sounding the Jaspa aids were in comparison to the very expensive aids I had trialled. It is so small that people around me don’t even notice I’m wearing a hearing aid. I’m now wearing them each day as required and find them very good.” — Aaron

“Received this afternoon. Couldn’t believe the speed of delivery, well done guys. These aids are so simple yet effective. From first trying, I am sitting here with a smile all over my face. The TV is on, and I can actually hear it very clearly. As a user, until now, of the free government supplied hearing aids and of having put up with them for four years there is just no comparison, yours leave them for dead.” — Peter

“My mother was about to spend $5000+ on a hearing aid so I got a Jaspa 3 after reading some reviews. My mother is delighted with the device and we can now have a decent conversation

without having to constantly apologise or guessing whether to say yes or no.” — Zoran

( Read more reviews at *www. PocketAid. co. nz*)

21. What can we know about the new hearing aids?

A. They are the cheapest ever. B. They are complicated to operate.

C. They are little and function well. D. They need to be reserved in advance.

22. Why does Peter like the new hearing aids?

A. Their designs are very fashionable.

B. The government offers them for free.

C. He can see things more clearly with them.

D. They are expressed fast and have good effects.

23. What can we infer from the reviews?

A. The reviewers are part of many consumers.

B. The reviewers are people with hearing loss.

C. The consumers can get bonus from the company.

D. The consumers are asked to advertise the equipment.

**B**

Four-year-old Camila loves to dress up and rarely leaves the house without lipstick. Camila’s mother Annette Vea Lopez didn’t always know how to respond to Camila’s self-expression, but since participating in the Casa de los Ninos Parents as Teachers program, she now accepts her daughter’s fashion choices happily.

“Camila’s been very independent since she was very young,” Vea Lopez said. “Adults would always comment on her makeup and how she dressed. She was always very girly. She’s 4 now and still that way. That’s just her personality. We love her just as she is. And we love that Parents as Teachers always encouraged us to let Camila be herself.”

Vea Lopez heard about the Parents as Teachers home visitation program from a friend who suggested that she take part then 1-year-old Camila. The FTFPSRP Council funds this program to help parents become their child’s first and best teacher. Parents as Teachers gives families personalized, in-home support through a trained parent educator.

During home visits, the parent educator introduced the family to activities that support social-emotional development, such as being able to recognize and label emotions. Vea Lopez notices the impact these activities have had on her daughter. “I see that Camila’s confidence and self-esteem have grown. She began to open up to me more and talk about when she was feeling anxious or what she needed support with.” said Vea Lopez.

Camila recently graduated from the program and is ready for kindergarten. Vea Lopez feels

indebted to Parents as Teachers for helping get her there.

24. How did Annette feel about Camila’s self-expression at first?

A. Helpless. B. Favorable. C. Unclear. D. Indifferent.

25. What can we know from Vea Lopez’s words in paragraph 2?

A. Camila has changed her personality as she grows older.

B. Parents as Teachers supports Camila to be true to herself.

C. Camila’s independence started when she was 4 years old.

D. Adults’ comments on Camila had a negative impact on her.

26. What is the purpose of the Parents as Teachers project?

A. To raise more money for needy families.

B. To ensure great harmony in every family.

C. To train children to be more personalized.

D. To help parents bring up their children well.

27. What do the underlined words “feels indebted to” mean in the last paragraph?

A. Sponsors. B. Boosts. C. Credits. D. Assesses.

**C**

Statistics show that the market value of global Extended Reality ( XR ) industry has gone beyond $20. 4 billion. XR, an umbrella term including technologies such as Virtual Reality (VR), Augmented Reality( AR) and Mixed Reality( MR), refers to real-and-virtual combined environments and human-machine interactions generated by wearable devices and computer technology. As XR technologies become more mature, they have been gradually applied in more scenarios (场景) that are closely related to the daily life of ordinary people, and have seen new consumer markets in recent years.

The application of XR technologies has made it possible for users to “travel to the past” and

“wander in the universe” through virtual trips. An XR experience store in Shenzhen, recently launched a programe for citizens, which involved digital tours to the Jurassic period (侏罗纪) and outer space.

XR technologies have also been integrated into the application scenarios concerning smart tourism projects. XR technologies can help tourist attractions launch systems that enable visitors to better learn about faraway places and remote times in immersive(沉浸式的) scenes, as well as tourist guide systems and other systems that bring wonderful experiences for visitors through VR or AR glasses, mobile apps and browsers. Compared with offline tours, scenarios reproduced by XR technologies can enrich the experiences of users.

China’s Spring Festival Gala last year adopted XR technologies, enabling singers who couldn’t be present at the gala to give performances remotely.

The XR industry is full of possibilities, and the 5G technology is considered a catalyst(催化剂) for further stimulating its potential. Last January, the branch of China Mobile, a major Chinese telecommunications operator in Zhengzhou, built the province’s first “5G + XR” commercial complex in shopping mall.

Industry insiders pointed out that with constant progress being made in the large-scale deployment of the 5G network and its innovative applications, the “5G+XR” model is producing a large number of new application scenarios including social networking, office work, entertainment, exhibition and education, which will provide broad development space for the XR industry.

28. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

A. The historical development of XR technologies.

B. The XR technologies and their commercial value.

C. The challenges faced by the XR industry in the global market.

D. The comparison between XR and other emerging technologies.

29. How does XR help in daily life?

A. Help visitors better plan their travel routes.

B. Take users to travel in outer space in person.

C. Let singers in different places share the same stage.

D. Make tourist attractions more environmentally friendly.

30. What can be inferred from the passage about the “5G+XR” model?

A. It has been widely used in Zhengzhou.

B. It will lead to more people to fail to socialize.

C. It will create many new opportunities for people.

D. It has made traditional shopping malls disappear.

31. How does the writer introduce the use of XR technologies in the text?

A. By listing data. B. By giving examples.

C. By making comparisons. D. By explaining reasons.

**D**

Evolution can perform spectacular changes. But some organisms like the coelacanth, a modern-day fish, seem to change very little over eras.

Scientists have long wondered how these species withstand the pressures of natural selection. The current theory for this “stasis paradox (停滞悖论)” is that stabilizing selection, which favors moderate features , keeps some species unchanged , unlike directional selection that causes change. However, a study published in the PNAS contradicts this idea, showing that evolution constantly favors different features in seemingly unchanging animals that improve short-term survival. In the long term, though, “all that evolution cancels out and leads to no change,” says the study’s lead author, James Stroud, a biologist at the Georgia Institute.

Stroud and his colleagues studied four anole lizard(变色龙蜥蜴) species, all relatively unchanged for 20 million years, living on a small island in Florida. The researchers captured members of these populations every six months for three years. They measured each lizard’s head size, leg length, mass and height, as well as the size of its sticky toe pads, noting which individuals survived. Stroud expected to observe stabilizing selection at work preserving moderate features. Instead he saw clearer evidence of directional selection: some lizards with unique features, such as stickier toes survived better in the short term.

In each generation, though, the best features changed — for instance, long legs aided survival in some years and short legs in others. The direction and strength of selection swung so much that sometimes there was no clear pattern.

Because the new study shows that natural selection favored extreme features from year to year rather than moderate ones, its results don’t support the theory of stabilizing selection. Many new features are evolving in the short term, but they don’t provide a crucial advantage over the long term. In other words, species in stasis may simply have found the best possible combination of features for lasting success in their environment.

So what happens when a static (静态的) species environment changes more dramatically? To help answer this bigger question, Stroud is still making trips to Florida to follow ever more generations of the lizards.

32. What is “stasis paradox” according to the text?

A. Directional selection keeps some species unchanged.

B. Some species change rapidly while others remain unchanged.

C. Some species seem free from the pressures of natural selection.

D. Stabilizing selection prefers extreme features keeping species changed.

33. What did Stroud and his colleagues do in the study of anole lizards?

A. Comparing different lizard species and studying their fossils.

B. Studying various features of lizards and their survival.

C. Measuring the survival rate of lizards every year.

D. Focusing on the living conditions of lizards.

34. What did Stroud find in the study of anole lizards?

A. Some features of lizards changed in a short term.

B. Stabilizing selection played a key role in evolution.

C. Many evolved new features can offer a lasting benefit.

D. Sharp environment changes caused great effects on lizards.

35. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Stabilizing Selection: The Key to Species Stasis.

B. Stasis Paradox: The Traditional Theory Proven Right.

C. Directional Selection: The Dominant Force in Species Evolution.

D. Rethinking Stasis Paradox : Insights from Anole Lizard Studies.

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。

Sedimentay rock (沉积岩) is a type of rock that covers about three fourths of Earth’s land surface. 36 These layers can be seen clearly in steep rock walls.

There are many different kinds of sedimentary rock. 37 Some sedimentary rocks form as wind and water leave behind small bits of rock and sand. Others form from chemicals or from the remains of living things.

The most common kinds of sedimentary rock consist of deposits left behind by water. The water wears away rocks and carries away sand and small bits of rock. These minerals are deposited in many places. Over time, the deposits build up into layers. 38 The weight of the layers presses the bits of rock together. Water seeps through the layers, leaving minerals that cement the bits together to form rock.

Some of the rocks formed by wind and glaciers are loess and tillite. 39 This yellow rock covers large regions of the world. A rock made up of large bits of rock that have combined together is called tillite.

 40 Chalk and coal are two kinds of rock that form in this way. Chalk forms from animal skeletons and shells that gather on the floor of the sea. Coal is formed from the remains of plants. Over time, the layers of dead matter become solid chalk and coal. All sedimentary rock takes thousands of years to form.

A. But they have different features.

B. Each kind forms in a different way.

C. Chalk and coal come from the same substances.

D. Sedimentary rock can even form from the remains of living things.

E. It is formed when minerals and other matter are deposited in layers.

F. Weak rock formed from the dust blown by the wind is called loess.

G. Over thousands of years, old layers of matter are covered by new layers.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

“What do you want to do for your birthday? Buy some new skin cream?” my husband asked me.

“No, I... I want... I don’t know,” I stuttered. “ Something 41 .”

How to celebrate? I couldn’t think of any event that would 42 my attitude towards my birthday.

Christmas time had always been my favorite celebration. I loved to 43 my family and friends gifts. And that’s when I 44 it. If I loved offering gifts, then I could do that for my birthday! Why not? This is how I came up with my 45 Birthday Person.

In the months before my birthday, I think of all the people who have 46 me. I search for a small gift. Then I plan what I want to 47 . After writing it, I create the

 48 product and mail it with my gift. There have been many 49 of joy, or of healing involved in writing notes to my Birthday Person, which were 50 on the giving and the receiving end.

I chose my mom the first year. She gave me life and 51 a great deal of fun and love along the way. The 52 were my sisters, brothers, daughters, youth directors, grandchildren, and friends — all people who have changed my life in 53 ways.

My “Birthday Person” tradition has 54 to many of my friends. The power of turning a potential negative into a positive, of saying “thank you” before it’s too late, is more

 55 than any skin cream could ever be.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 41. A. outstanding | B. special | C. permanent | D. strange |
| 42. A. improve | B. predict | C. maintain | D. examine |
| 43. A. show | B. spare | C. pass | D. give |
| 44. A. fulfilled | B. realized | C. observed | D. attained |
| 45. A. monthly | B. quarterly | C. annual | D. regular |
| 46. A. pursued | B. respected | C. served | D. blessed |
| 47. A. speak | B. say | C. think | D. sing |
| 48. A. costly | B. uneven | C. finished | D. similar |
| 49. A. tears | B. efforts | C. sweats | D. pains |
| 50. A. stopped | B. needed | C. cleared | D. shared |
| 51. A. adjusted | B. added | C. hid | D. returned |
| 52. A. below | B. latter | C. successor | D. following |
| 53. A. amazing | B. substantial | C. practical | D. vivid |
| 54. A. spread | B. turned | C. referred | D. belonged |
| 55. A. available | B. creative | C. refreshing | D. potential |

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。

The Forbidden City is located at the center of Beijing’s central axis , occupying a prominent position in the heart of the city. It was built during the Yongle period of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and took 14 years 56 (complete).

It is rectangular in shape, with a length of 961 meters and a 57 ( wide) of 753 meters.

Surrounding the Forbidden City is a 10-meler-high wall, with a moat (护城河) 52 meters wide

 58 (serve) as an additional layer of defense. The Forbidden City covers 59 area of

1, 120 , 000 square meters. Each side of the rectangular city has a gate.

Each corner of the wall 60 ( feature) an intricately designed corner tower, adding to the complex’s architectural beauty. For different functions, the Forbidden City 61 (divide) into the Outer Court and the Inner Court. The Outer Court was the venue for the emperor’s court and grand audiences. The southern portion of the Forbidden City has three main halls — the Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihe dian) , Hall of Central Harmony (Zhonghe dian), 62 Hall of Preserving Harmony ( Baohe dian).

Mirroring this arrangement is the Inner Court, 63 is the northern portion of the Forbidden City. The Inner Court is not only comprised 64 the residences of the emperor and his consorts but also venues for religious rituals and administrative activities.

The Forbidden City is not only the essence of ancient Chinese palace architecture, but also an important representation of the 65 ( culture) revival of the Ming Dynasty.

第四部分 写作 (共两节，满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华，校英语俱乐部拟举办“减压赋能”主题活动，现面向全体同学征集活动方案，请你向负责人写封建议信，内容包括：

1.方案内容；

2.方案的作用和意义。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Sir / Madam,Yours,Li Hua |

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。

I couldn’t believe the offer I was reading. “Yes, I’d love to do your TV show,” I typed. Months before this e-mail conversation, I wouldn’t have had the confidence to have asked for the opportunity.

My complicated journey began as I undertook a nearly impossible mission to recreate my father-in-law’s military history. All his records were gone and the Army records center in St. Louis, Missouri, had suffered a fire, destroying Dad’s records. I wanted to fill in the blanks for him, but Dad was no longer with us. After he died, in his bedroom my husband George found a small, worn box. “What is that?” I asked him. “A pocket watch that Dad carried through his time in the Army during World War II,” he answered. “Wow! It is special,” I responded. “More than you know. Dad gave it to me before I left for basic training in 1961. I carried it during my tour of duty.” Tears shone in his eyes. Later, our son-in-law was sent to the front line. He was the third in line to receive the pocket watch.

Meanwhile, after a full year of research, with the help of survivors who served with Dad, I was able to gather all his missing Army records. I thought my mission was completed. When our son-in-law returned home, having survived a fierce battle , he returned the pocket watch to us in an emotional account of how it had saved his life. The recreation of Dad’s military history now had another amazing story within it. Over fifty years, three generations of service members had carried the same pocket watch.

I held the newly returned military pocket watch in my hands and said, “If only you could talk.” Then, I had an idea. Maybe I could be the voice of it and make it an narrator of the story. Eight years later, *Guiding Pocket Watch* was published, a historical novel evolving from digging into Dad’s military history. Writing a book is hard work, but it’s only the first step for me. Marketing and publicity are equally difficult. My family and friends encouraged me to promote *Guiding Pocket Watch* through the media, such as newspapers, magazines, TV shows, etc.

注意：

1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

|  |
| --- |
| I told them I dare not approach the media for fear of being rejected.Finally, I took their advice.  |

**参考答案**

第二部分

第一节

21. C 材料中提到Jaspa 3助听器价格在549到629美元之间，比几千美元的设备更好，而且用户Aaron提到it is so small that people around me don’t even notice，说明体积小；同时用户评价都说效果好，比如Peter说simple yet effective，所以C正确

22. D Peter的评论强调speed of delivery（快递快）和simple yet effective（效果显著），选项D完整概括其满意原因。其他选项未提及或与内容无关。

23. B 所有评论者（Aaron、Peter、Zoran）均描述自身或亲属的听力问题及使用体验，如user of the free government supplied hearing aids和my mother was about to spend $5000+，表明他们均为听力受损群体。‌

24. A 文章第一段提到，Annette最初对Camila的自我表达（如涂口红、穿搭）didn’t always know how to respond，表明她一开始感到困惑或不知如何应对。选项A（无助）最贴合这种状态，而C（不明确）更多指向认知模糊，而非情感上的无措。

25. B 第二段中，Vea Lopez明确提到Parents as Teachers always encouraged us to let Camila be herself（项目始终鼓励让Camila做自己）。选项B直接呼应这一表述，强调了项目对Camila自我表达的支持。

26. D 第三段指出，该项目旨在help parents become their child’s first and best teacher（帮助父母成为孩子的第一位和最好的老师），并通过个性化家庭支持实现这一目标。选项D“帮助父母养育孩子”精准概括了项目的核心目的。

27. C最后一段中，Vea Lopez因Camila顺利毕业感到indebted to（感激）项目。结合语境，“credits”（归功于）最能体现“感激”与“认可项目贡献”的含义，其他选项（赞助、促进、评估）均不匹配文意。

原文链接

<https://www.firstthingsfirst.org/region-stories/home-visitation-program-helps-tucson-family-encourage-daughters-social-and-emotional-growth/>

28. B第一段介绍了XR技术的定义（涵盖VR、AR、MR）、全球市值（204亿美元）及其在日常生活场景中的应用拓展，重点强调其商业价值和发展潜力。选项B“XR技术及其商业价值”准确概括了段落核心内容。其他选项未提及历史发展（A）、挑战（C）或技术对比（D），故排除。

29. C 文中提到“中国春晚采用XR技术让无法到场的歌手远程表演”，说明XR技术实现了异地同台演出。选项C“让不同地点的歌手共享舞台”直接对应此例。选项B“亲自去外太空”混淆了虚拟与现实；A“规划旅游路线”和D“环保”均未提及，故排除。

30. C 末段指出“5G+XR”模式正在催生社交、办公、娱乐等新应用场景，为行业提供广阔空间，暗示将创造大量新机会。选项C符合推断。A“郑州广泛应用”仅提及单个案例，B“社交失败”与文意相反，D“传统商场消失”无依据，故排除。

31. B 作者通过深圳体验店、春晚表演、5G+XR商业综合体等具体案例说明XR技术的应用，属于“举例说明”（选项B）。虽首段提到数据（204亿），但主要论证手法仍为举例，故排除A“列数据”。无对比（C）或因果分析（D），故不选。

原文链接 <http://en.people.cn/n3/2021/0311/c90000-9827650.html>

32. C文章指出“停滞悖论”指某些物种看似不受自然选择压力影响而长期保持不变（第二段第一句话Scientists have long wondered how these species withstand the pressures of natural selection）。选项C一些物种似乎不受自然选择压力影响准确概括了这一悖论的核心。

33. B Stroud团队每六个月测量蜥蜴的形态特征（如头大小、腿长等）并追踪存活个体（第三段第三句话They measured each lizard’s... noting which individuals survived）。选项B研究蜥蜴的多种特征及其生存情况完整描述了研究内容，其他选项未提及具体测量特征或与原文不符。

34. A 研究发现，蜥蜴的极端特征（如更黏的脚趾）在短期内有利生存，但每年最佳特征不同（第三段最后一句和第四段第一句some lizards with unique features survived better in the short term... the best features changed）。选项A蜥蜴的某些特征在短期变化直接对应这一发现。

35. D 根据文章第二段，本文通过蜥蜴研究挑战传统理论（稳定选择导致停滞），提出短期方向选择但长期变化抵消的新观点。选项D“重新思考停滞悖论：来自变色龙蜥蜴研究的启示”精准概括主题，突出研究的颠覆性结论。其他选项或支持被反驳的理论（A、B），或片面强调方向选择（C），均不全面。

原文链接

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/living-fossil-lizards-are-constantly-evolving-you-just-cant-see-it/>

第二节

36. E 根据后文These layers can be seen clearly in steep rock walls.（在陡峭的岩壁上可以清楚地看到这些层）可知，前文应提到沉积岩是由物质分层沉积形成的，E选项It is formed when minerals and other matter are deposited in layers.（当矿物质和其他物质分层沉积时就形成了它）符合语境，引出了沉积岩的形成方式与“层”的关系。

37. B 根据后文Some sedimentary rocks form as wind and water leave behind small bits of rock and sand. Others form from chemicals or from the remains of living things.（一些沉积岩是由风和水留下的小岩石和沙子形成的。其他的则由化学物质或生物残骸形成）可知，不同种类的沉积岩形成方式不同，B选项Each kind forms in a different way.（每一种形成的方式都不同）能概括这一内容。

38. G 根据后文The weight of the layers presses the bits of rock together.（这些层的重量将岩石碎片挤压在一起）可知，需要有新的层覆盖在旧的层上面才会产生重量，G选项Over thousands of years, old layers of matter are covered by new layers.（经过数千年，旧的物质层被新的层覆盖）符合逻辑，解释了岩石碎片被挤压在一起的原因。

39. F 根据前文Some of the rocks formed by wind and glaciers are loess and tillite.（一些由风和冰川形成的岩石是黄土和冰碛岩）以及后文This yellow rock covers large regions of the world.（这种黄色的岩石覆盖了世界上大片地区）可知，这里在介绍黄土，F选项Weak rock formed from the dust blown by the wind is called loess.（由风吹起的灰尘形成的松软岩石叫做黄土）符合语境，对黄土进行了定义和介绍。

40. D 根据后文Chalk and coal are two kinds of rock that form in this way. Chalk forms from animal skeletons and shells that gather on the floor of the sea. Coal is formed from the remains of plants.（白垩和煤是通过这种方式形成的两种岩石。白垩是由聚集在海底的动物骨骼和贝壳形成的。煤是由植物残骸形成的）可知，沉积岩可以由生物残骸形成，D选项Sedimentary rock can even form from the remains of living things.（沉积岩甚至可以由生物残骸形成）能概括这部分内容。

第三部分

第一节

41. B. special 前文“I stuttered. ‘Something...’”（结结巴巴地说“一些……东西”）暗示作者想表达对“特别”生日庆祝方式的诉求。A. outstanding（杰出的）：侧重成就，不贴合“生日庆祝”的日常场景。C. permanent（永久的）：与生日短暂性矛盾。D. strange（奇怪的）：情感色彩消极，与后文积极行为不符。只有B项能体现作者对“独特仪式感”的追求。

42. A. improve前文“I felt no event could... my attitude”（认为没有活动能改变对生日的态度）。

B. predict（预测）：与“改变态度”无关。C. maintain（维持）：与作者希望改变的意图矛盾。D. examine（检查）：缺乏情感动态。A项“改善”呼应作者希望通过新方式扭转消极态度。

43. D. give sb. gifts（送礼物）是高频动词短语。A. show（展示）：需搭配具体物品（如show a gift）。B. spare（匀出）：暗示勉强给予，与圣诞节的主动赠礼矛盾。C. pass（传递）：缺乏“赠送”的仪式感。D项为唯一符合“主动赠与”动作的选项。

44. B. realized逻辑链：后文“Why not?”（为什么不呢？）体现顿悟后的行动决心。A. fulfilled（实现）：需先有计划，但此处是灵感突发。C. observed（观察）：与“心理活动”无关。D. attained（获得）：多指目标达成，不表思维转变。B项“意识到”精准描述作者灵光乍现的过程。

45. C. annual生日是每年一次（annual）的事件。A. monthly（每月）、B. quarterly（季度）：与常识矛盾。D. regular（定期）：泛指规律性，不如annual具体。C项直接关联事件周期，明确且无歧义。

46. D. blessed后文列举的“影响作者生活的人”需具备正面情感色彩。A. pursued（追求）：中性词，不强调对他人的影响。B. respected（尊重）：未体现主动给予祝福。C. served（服务）：过于功利化。D项“祝福”体现受惠于他人的善意，符合语境。

47. B. say：侧重“表达具体内容”（如write what I wanted to say）。speak：强调“语言/演讲”（如speak English）。C. think（思考）、D. sing（唱歌）与“文字书写”无关。B项强调内容输出，符合便条写作场景。

48. C. finished先写内容（writing），后完成成品（finished product）。选项排除：A. costly（昂贵的）：与“心意”主题无关。B. uneven（不平整的）：贬义词，不符积极情感。D. similar（相似的）：缺乏完成感。C项体现制作流程的终点，突出成品完成。

49. A. tears后文“joy, or healing”（喜悦或治愈）需具象化表达。选项分析：B. efforts（努力）：与情感释放无关。C. sweats（汗水）：多指体力劳动，不表感动。D. pains（痛苦）：与“喜悦”矛盾。tears可表喜极而泣，是情感共鸣的典型符号。

50. D. share前文“both the giver and receiver”强调双向情感交流。A. stopped（停止）：中断情感传递，与主题矛盾。B. needed（需要）：单向索取，不符互动性。C. cleared（清除）：负面含义。D项“分享”体现赠予与接受的双向情感流动。

51. B. added母亲“给予生命”后持续“增添（added）乐趣与爱”。A. adjusted（调整）：不体现增量。C. hid（隐藏）：与显性付出矛盾。D. returned（返回）：需先有索取，但母爱是无条件给予。B项强调持续的情感叠加，贴合母爱的无私性。

52. D. following后文“sisters, brothers...”为具体人名，需引出列举的过渡词。A. below（下方）：方位词，不表逻辑顺序。B. latter（后者）：需前文有“前者”对应。C. successor（继承者）：与人物关系无关。D项“接下来的”自然过渡到后续例证，符合行文结构。

53. A. amazing强调他人对作者生活的“惊人的（amazing）改变”。B. substantial（实质性的）：侧重客观影响，不表主观惊叹。C. practical（实际的）：缺乏情感色彩。D. vivid（生动的）：多形容描述方式，不修饰改变程度。A项突出作者的主观感受，强化积极评价。

54. A. spread传统“传播”到朋友中，需表扩散的动词。B. turned（转变）：不涉及范围扩大。

C. referred（参考）：与主动传播无关。D. belonged（属于）：强调归属权，不符语境。结论：A项准确描述传统被更多人接受的过程。

55. C. refreshing将“及时道谢的力量”比作“护肤霜更令人焕新（refreshing）”。A. available（可获得）：不表效果。B. creative（有创意）：侧重方法，非结果。D. potential（潜在）：与“实际效果”矛盾。C项通过比喻强调积极情感带来的精神振奋，呼应主题升华。

第二节

56. **to complete**这里考查“take time to do sth.”的固定用法，表示“花费时间做某事”。句子表达紫禁城的建造花费了14年时间，所以用“to complete”。

57. **width** “a”后面需要接名词，“wide”是形容词，其名词形式是“width”，这里表示紫禁城的宽度，故填“width”。

58. **serving** 句子中已有谓语动词“is”，所以“serve”要用非谓语形式。“a moat 52 meters wide”与“serve”之间是主动关系，“serve as...”表示“充当……”，所以用现在分词“serving”作后置定语。

59. **an** “cover an area of...”是固定短语，意思是“占地面积……”，“area”的发音是以元音音素开头的，所以用不定冠词“an”。

60. **features** 句子描述的是客观事实，用一般现在时。主语“Each corner of the wall”是第三人称单数，所以谓语动词用第三人称单数形式“features”。

61. **is divided** “the Forbidden City”与“divide”之间是被动关系，表示“被分为”，且句子描述的是客观情况，用一般现在时的被动语态“is divided”。

62. **and** 这里列举了三个主要的大殿，“the Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihe dian)”“Hall of Central Harmony (Zhonghe dian)”“Hall of Preserving Harmony (Baohe dian)”，它们是并列关系，所以用连词“and”连接。

63. **which** 这是一个非限定性定语从句，先行词是“the Inner Court”，指物，在从句中作主语，所以用关系代词“which”引导。

64. **of** “be comprised of”是固定短语，意思是“由……组成”，所以填“of”。

65. **cultural** “revival”是名词，前面需要用形容词修饰，“culture”的形容词形式是“cultural”，表示“文化的”，这里指明朝的文化复兴，故填“cultural”。

第四部分

第一节

Dear Sir / Madam,

I’d like to propose the following activity plan for the event themed stress relief and empowerment held by the English club.

First of all, the English club can host English group games like word puzzles or team challenges where students solve tasks through English communication. In addition, it is a good idea to create a relaxation workshop with guided breathing exercises and simple art activities with the help of psychological health experts invited. Last but not least, the club can arrange a group discussion about stress-relief tips in English.

These activities aim to create a supportive environment in which students can release academic pressure through laughter and creativity and let them build confidence in speaking and create friendship through shared experiences.

I believe the event will make students feel supported and stronger to face the pressure.

Yours,

Li Hua‌

第二节

*I told them I dare not approach the media for fear of being rejected*. My heart was filled with nervousness. The thought of facing possible laughter made me hesitant. My family and friends, however, expressed their complete support. They kept emphasizing that every great success started with a brave step. They quoted numerous stories of people who overcame their fears and achieved remarkable things. Gradually, their words made me brave. I realized that if I didn’t try, I would never know what could happen. The desire to share Dad’s story and my book with the world began to outweigh my fear slowly.

*Finally, I took their advice*. I summoned up my courage and started reaching out to various media. To my surprise, some media showed great interest. A local newspaper was the first to respond, expressing their eagerness to do a report on *Guiding Pocket Watch*. Then, a TV show invited me for an interview. During the interview, I poured out my heart, sharing the touching story behind the book, Dad’s military history, and the significance of the pocket watch. The book started to gain great popularity, and more and more people were touched. It was a dream come true, and I was grateful that I had overcome my fear and taken that crucial step.

首先分析第一段续写开头I told them I dare not approach the media for fear of being rejected.这里表明作者因害怕被拒绝而不敢接触媒体。接下来可以围绕作者内心的纠结、家人朋友进一步的鼓励等展开，丰富作者从害怕到逐渐转变心态的过程。

对于第二段续写开头Finally, I took their advice.则要描述作者接受建议后具体采取的行动，比如联系媒体的过程、媒体的反应，以及最终书籍的推广效果和带来的影响等。