

2024 年全国甲卷英语

一、阅读理解

Each ARTS FIRST festival is a unique annual celebration of the Harvard community's artistic creativity. We invite you to join us for the coming ARTS FIRST. We look forward to welcoming you as we showcase the creativity of the Harvard arts community through performances, art exhibitions and art-making activities. The festival is a public event for Harvard and community members of all ages. **Light Awash in Watercolor**

Learn about the materials and qualities of watercolor paint with experts from the Harvard Art Museums Materials Lab. Try your hand at some of the painting tricks used by artists whose works will be in the upcoming exhibition of *American Watercolors 1880-1990: Into the Light*. **Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity**

From webs to cocoons, invertebrates (无脊椎动物) create some of nature's most delicate and beautiful designs. Join Javier Marin from the Harvard Museum of Natural History to learn how insects and other invertebrates dance, inspire fashion and create art, while making your own spineless artists out of craft (手工艺) materials. **Wheel Throwing**

Join instructors from the Ceramics Program and great potters from Quincy, Cabot and Mather Houses for demonstrations using the potter's wheel. Then create your own masterpiece! **Knitting and Pom-Pom Making**

Join the Harvard Undergraduate Knitting Circle to make pom-poms and tassels out of thread, or pick up a pair of needles and learn to knit (编织).

1. What do we know about ARTS FIRST?
 - A. It is an exhibition of oil paintings.
 - B. It offers art courses for all ages.
 - C. It presents recreational activities.
 - D. It is a major tourist attraction.
2. Which program will you join if you're interested in drawing pictures?
 - A. Light Awash in Watercolor.
 - B. Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity.
 - C. Wheel Throwing.
 - D. Knitting and Pom-Pom Making.
3. What can you do together with Javier Marin?
 - A. Practice a traditional dance.
 - B. Make handcrafts.
 - C. Visit a local museum.
 - D. Feed invertebrates.

Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. But cats are special creatures who possess amazing vocalization skills. They are able to have entire conversations with humans using meows and you're able to interpret it. If a pet cat is hungry, it will keep meowing to attract attention and find food. However, when a cat is looking for affection, they tend to produce stretched and soft meows. Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed.

Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger. They will sniff out specific areas before they choose a place to relax. However, another way the cats are able to distinguish between situations is by looking for familiar smells. Your cat will likely smell your

face and store the smell in its memory and use it to recognize you in the future. That's why most pet cats are able to tell immediately if their owners were around any other cats, which they don't usually like.

Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, but cats take this behavior up a notch. Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. This is a very old habit that's been present in all kinds of predators (食肉动物). Cats bring gifts for their owners to show they love you. These adorable little hunters are just doing something that it's been in their nature since the beginning of time. So just go along with it!

4. What can be learned about cats' meowing from the first paragraph?
 - A. It's a survival skill.
 - B. It's taught by mother cats.
 - C. It's hard to interpret.
 - D. It's getting louder with age.
5. How does a pet cat assess different situations?
 - A. By listening for sounds.
 - B. By touching familiar objects.
 - C. By checking on smells.
 - D. By communicating with other cats.
6. Which best explains the phrase "take. . . up notch" in paragraph 3?
 - A. Perform appropriately.
 - B. Move faster.
 - C. Act strangely.
 - D. Do better.
7. What is a suitable title for the text?
 - A. Tips on Finding a Smart Cat
 - B. Understanding Your Cat's Behavior
 - C. Have Fun with Your Cat
 - D. How to Keep Your Cat Healthy

The Saint Lukas train doesn't accept passengers — it accepts only the sick. The Saint Lukas is one of five government-sponsored medical trains that travel to remote towns in central and eastern Russia. Each stop lasts an average of two days, and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural (乡村) populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions.

“People started queuing to make an appointment early in the morning,” says Emile Duce, a German photographer who traveled with the staff of the Saint Lukas for a two-week trip in November through the vast regions (区域) of Krasnoyarsk and Khakassia.

Russia's public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor's appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk.

The annual arrival of the Saint Lukas is another attempt to improve the situation. For 10 months every year, the train stops at about eight stations over two weeks, before returning to the regional capital to refuel and restock (补给). Then it starts all over again the next month. Most stations wait about a year between visits.

Doctors see up to 150 patients every day. The train's equipment allows for basic checkups. “I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,” says Duce. “They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want.”

8. How is the Saint Lukas different from other trains?
 - A. It runs across countries.
 - B. It reserves seats for the seniors.
 - C. It functions as a hospital.
 - D. It travels along a river.

9. What can we infer from paragraph 3 about Krasnoyarsk?
 A. It is heavily populated. B. It offers training for doctors.
 C. It is a modern city. D. It needs medical aid.
10. How long can the Saint Lukas work with one supply?
 A. About a year. B. About ten months.
 C. About two months. D. About two weeks.
11. What is Ducke’s attitude toward the Saint Lukas’ services?
 A. Appreciative. B. Doubtful C. Ambiguous. D. Cautious.

“I didn’t like the ending,” I said to my favorite college professor. It was my junior year of undergraduate, and I was doing an independent study on Victorian literature. I had just finished reading *The Mill on the Floss* by George Eliot, and I was heartbroken with the ending. Prof. Gracie, with all his patience, asked me to think about it beyond whether I liked it or not. He suggested I think about the difference between endings that I wanted for the characters and endings that were right for the characters, endings that satisfied the story even if they didn’t have a traditionally positive outcome. Of course, I would have preferred a different ending for Tom and Maggie Tulliver, but the ending they got did make the most sense for them.

This was an aha moment for me, and I never thought about endings the same way again. From then on, if I wanted to read an ending guaranteed to be happy, I’d pick up a love romance. If I wanted an ending I couldn’t guess, I’d pick up a mystery (悬疑小说). One where I kind of knew what was going to happen, historical fiction. Choosing what to read became easier.

But writing the end — that’s hard. It’s hard for writers because endings carry so much weight with readers. You have to balance creating an ending that’s unpredictable, but doesn’t seem to come from nowhere, one that fits what’s right for the characters.

That’s why this issue (期) of *Writer’s Digest* aims to help you figure out how to write the best ending for whatever kind of writing you’re doing. If it’s short stories, Peter Mountford breaks down six techniques you can try to see which one helps you stick the landing. Elizabeth Sims analyzes the final chapters of five great novels to see what key points they include and how you can adapt them for your work.

This issue won’t tell you what your ending should be — that’s up to you and the story you’re telling — but it might provide what you need to get there.

12. Why did the author go to Prof. Gracie?
 A. To discuss a novel. B. To submit a book report.
 C. To argue for a writer. D. To ask for a reading list.
13. What did the author realize after seeing Gracie?
 A. Writing is a matter of personal preferences.
 B. Readers are often carried away by character.
 C. Each type of literature has its unique end.
 D. A story which begins well will end well.
14. What is expected of a good ending?
 A. It satisfies readers’ taste. B. It fits with the story development.
 C. It is usually positive. D. It is open for imagination.
15. Why does the author mention Peter Mountford and Elizabeth Sims?
 A. To give examples of great novelists. B. To stress the theme of this issue.

- C. To encourage writing for the magazine. D. To recommend their new books.

What is moderation (适度)? Basically, it means eating only as much food as your body needs. You should feel satisfied at the end of a meal, but not too full. 16 But it doesn't mean saying goodbye to the foods you love.

Take your time. It's important to slow down and think about food as something nutritious rather than just something to eat in between meetings. 17 It actually takes a few minutes for your brain to tell your body that it has had enough food, so eat slowly and stop eating before you feel full.

Eat with others whenever possible. Eating alone, “specially in front of the TV or computer, often leads to mindless overeating. And be careful about the foods you keep at hand. It's more challenging to eat in moderation if you have unhealthy snacks at the ready, like cookies. 18

Control emotional (情绪的) eating. 19 Many of us also turn to food to deal with unpleasant emotions such as sadness, loneliness, or boredom. But by learning healthier ways to manage emotions, you can regain control over the food you eat and your feelings.

20 A healthy breakfast can start your metabolism (新陈代谢), while eating small, healthy meals keeps your energy up all day. Avoid eating late at night. Try to eat dinner earlier and fast for 14 — 16 hours until breakfast the next morning. Studies suggest that eating only when you're most active and giving your digestive system a long break each day may help to regulate weight.

- A. Eat properly throughout the day.
- B. We don't always eat just to satisfy hunger.
- C. Don't swallow a meal on the way to work.
- D. Most of us need to double the amount we eat.
- E. Instead, surround yourself with healthy choices.
- F. For many of us, moderation means eating less than we do now.
- G. That won't lead to cheating or giving up on your new eating plan.

二、完形填空

One day, we had a family dinner. While the adults were busy with their serious talk outside, I was left alone in the 21 to help my grandmother wash dishes. 22 my grandmother would tell me stories about her childhood.

Born just before WWII, my grandmother 23 an entirely different childhood lifestyle from mine. She did not have a chance to go to 24. Like in typical families, where boys were 25 much more than girls, my grandma had to stay at home to do 26. The only opportunity (机会) she could seize to 27 was when her brother was having Chinese 28 with the family tutor. She would sit quietly at the far end of the long dinner table, listening 29. This training taught her to read and write her Chinese upside down — a skill that has turned out to be quite 30, especially whenever we share the newspaper. On most weekends, my grandmother, a young girl then, and her brother would go to the 31. There, they would walk through deep water, sit down cross-legged underwater and hold their 32 while they watched all action going on around them. This is something I 33 —

her ability to open her 34 underwater and still sit comfortably on the seabed.

My childhood is quite 35 compared with hers. I am 36 that I did not need to 37 the hardships like she did. I've never faced the problem of 38. I guess our different childhood background is what makes my grandmother such an amazing person to 39 to: her stories always make my history textbooks 40.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. sitting room | B. kitchen | C. yard | D. dining hall |
| 22. A. As always | B. By the way | C. For example | D. Here and now |
| 23. A. adjusted | B. promoted | C. achieved | D. experienced |
| 24. A. work | B. school | C. court | D. press |
| 25. A. favored | B. tolerated | C. trusted | D. acknowledged |
| 26. A. gardening | B. homework | C. business | D. housework |
| 27. A. exercise | B. study | C. explore | D. teach |
| 28. A. food | B. guests | C. lessons | D. tea |
| 29. A. closely | B. directly | C. nervously | D. freely |
| 30. A. professional | B. awkward | C. simple | D. practical |
| 31. A. market | B. mountain | C. beach | D. class |
| 32. A. secret | B. breath | C. view | D. tongue |
| 33. A. admire | B. notice | C. adopt | D. value |
| 34. A. hands | B. mouth | C. eyes | D. arms |
| 35. A. difficult | B. complex | C. happy | D. similar |
| 36. A. grateful | B. surprised | C. convinced | D. regretful |
| 37. A. reflect upon | B. go through | C. ask about | D. prepare for |
| 38. A. unemployment | B. health | C. education | D. communication |
| 39. A. attend | B. refer | C. lead | D. talk |
| 40. A. come true | B. come round | C. come out | D. come alive |

三、语法填空

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。

Although parks of all sizes and types exist at any level, the national parks, in particular, tend 41 (catch) our attention because of their large size and variety. They are 42 (treasure) of American heritage (遗产). How did the national park system come about? On a cool, starry night in mid-September 1870, four men relaxed before a campfire along the Firehole River in 43 is now northwestern Wyoming. They 44 (be) part of a 15-member exploring party that had spent almost five awesome weeks in witness of the natural beauties there.

What should 45 (do) with such a beautiful place? They wondered out loud. This area, with 46 (it) unique and breathtaking natural beauty, must be well preserved 47 all people of the nation to enjoy — as a national park. They all agreed and vowed (承诺) to promote the idea at the 48 (complete) of their journey. Their promotional work paid off. Two years later, 18 years before Wyoming became a state, Yellowstone became the first national park in the United States and the world. Yellowstone was the 49 (large) United States national park — 2.2 million acres — until Wrangell-Saint Elias in southern Alaska, 50 became a national monument in 1978, took the honors as a national park in 1980 with 12.3 million

acres.

四、改错

51. 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (^), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Last week, I saw a program about Chongqing hotpot on TV. I was curious but planned a special one-day trip there with a friend of me. Our fast train was packing with passengers. A attendant gave us some travel brochures about Chongqing. When we arrived, we went straight a famous restaurant and ordered dishes, which tasted greatly. The atmosphere here made the meal all the more enjoyed. Hotpot is meant for families and friends to sit together, dip everything they like this in one pot, and shared friendship and love.

五、书信写作

52. 英语课要求做课堂展示, 请你根据所给图片, 以 Development of Transport in China 为题写一篇发言稿。



注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 题目和首句已为你写好。

Development of Transport in China

From the vehicle of horses to today's convenient transport, Chinese transport has an enormous development.

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 - A. Practice a traditional dance.
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【答案】1. C 2. A 3. B

【解析】1. 根据文章第一段的‘We look forward to welcoming you as we showcase the creativity of the Harvard arts community through performances, art exhibitions and art-making’ activities.(我们期待着您的到来，我们将通过表演、艺术展览和艺术创作活动来展示哈佛艺术界的创造力。)’以及下文的四个小标题‘Light Awash in Watercolor (水彩中的淡光)’; ‘Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity(没有骨气的艺术家:无脊椎的创造力)’; ‘Wheel Throwing (投掷轮子)’和‘Knitting and Pom-Pom Making (编织和制作毛绒球)’可推知，ARTS FIRST 是提供娱乐活动的。

故选 C。

2. 根据文章‘Light Awash in Watercolor (水彩中的淡光)’部分中的‘Learn about the materials and qualities of watercolor paint with experts from the Harvard Art Museums Materials Lab. Try your

hand at some of the painting tricks used by artists whose works will be in the upcoming exhibition of American Watercolors 1880 — 1990: Into the Light. (与哈佛艺术博物馆材料实验室的专家一起了解水彩颜料的材料和质量。在即将到来的“1880 — 1990 年美国水彩画：进入光”展览中，尝试一下艺术家们使用的一些绘画技巧。)”可知，如果对画画感兴趣，可以参加 **Light Awash in Watercolor**。

故选 A。

3. 根据文章“**Spineless Artists: Invertebrate Creativity** (无脊椎艺术家：无脊椎动物的创造力)”部分中的“Join Javier Marin from the Harvard Museum of History to learn how insects and other Natural invertebrates dance, inspire fashion and create art, while making your own spineless artists out of craft materials. (和哈佛历史博物馆的 Javier Marin 一起学习昆虫和其他自然无脊椎动物是如何跳舞、启发时尚和创造艺术的。同时用手工材料制作你自己的无脊椎艺术家。)”可知，参与者能跟 Javier Marin 一起进行手工制作。

故选 B。

Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. But cats are special creatures who possess amazing vocalization skills. They are able to have entire conversations with humans using meows and you're able to interpret it. If a pet cat is hungry, it will keep meowing to attract attention and find food. However, when a cat is looking for affection, they tend to produce stretched and soft meows. Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother's attention and be fed.

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【答案】4. A 5. C 6. D 7. B

【解析】4. 根据第一段“Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways. For instance, almost all animals have distinct vocals (声音) that they rely on to either ask for help, scare away any dangerous animals or look for shelter. (动物可以用很多方式来表达他们的需求。例如，几乎所有的动物都有独特的声音，它们依靠这些声音来寻求帮助，吓跑危险的动物或寻找庇护。)”和“Meowing starts as soon as a baby cat is brought to life and uses it to get the mother’s attention and be fed. (猫宝宝一出生就开始喵喵叫，喵喵叫是为了引起妈妈的注意和被喂食。)”可知，猫叫声是一种生存技能。

故选 A。

4. 根据第二段“Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite impressive. They use their noses to assess their environment and look out for any signs of danger. (猫有许多敏锐的感官，但它们的嗅觉令人印象深刻。它们用鼻子来评估周围的环境，寻找任何危险的迹象。)”可知，宠物猫通过检查气味来评估不同情况。

故选 C。

5. 根据第三段划线词前半句“Dogs are known for their impressive fetching habit, (狗以其令人印象深刻的抓取习惯而闻名)”和后句“Many cats will find random objects outside and bring them to their owners. (许多猫会在外面随意找到一些东西，并把它们带给主人。)”可知，狗以取回东西而闻名，但猫可以从外边找到东西带回来，因此在这一行为上更上一层楼。短语 take ... up a notch 是用来形容猫在带回东西这一行为上做得更好或更出色。

故选 D。

6. 根据第一段“Animals can express their needs using a lot of ways.(动物可以用很多方式来表达他们的需求。)”及全文可知，文章都在介绍和解释猫的各种行为方式，包括叫声、嗅觉和带回礼物的习惯，以及这些行为背后的原因和意义。所以“Understanding Your Cat’s Behavior(了解你的猫的行为)”作为文章标题最为合适。

故选 B。

The Saint Lukas train doesn’t accept passengers — it accepts only the sick. The Saint Lukas is one of five government-sponsored medical trains that travel to remote towns in central and eastern Russia. Each stop lasts an average of two days, and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural (乡村) populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions.

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【答案】8. C 9. D 10. D 11. A

【解析】8. 根据文章第一段“The Saint Lukas is one of five government-sponsored medical trains that travel to remote towns in central and eastern Russia. Each stop lasts an average of two days, and during that time the doctors and nurses on board provide rural(乡村)populations with basic medical care, X-ray scans and prescriptions. (圣卢卡斯号是五列政府资助的医疗列车之一，前往俄罗斯中部和东部的偏远城镇。每一站平均停留两天，在此期间，船上的医生和护士为农村人口提供基本医疗服务、X光扫描和处方。)”可知，圣卢卡斯号与其他火车的不同之处在于它是政府资助的医疗火车，充当医院。

故选 C。

9. 第三段提到“Russia’s public health care service has been in serious need of modernization. The government has struggled to come up with measures to address the problem, particularly in the poorer, rural areas east of the Volga River, including arranging doctor's appointments by video chat and expanding financial aid programs to motivate doctors to practice medicine in remote parts of the country like Krasnoyarsk. (俄罗斯的公共卫生保健服务迫切需要现代化。政府一直在努力提出解决这一问题的措施，特别是在伏尔加河以东较贫穷的农村地区，包括通过视频聊天安排医生预约，扩大财政援助计划，激励医生到克拉斯诺亚尔斯克等偏远地区行医。)”可以推断，Krasnoyarsk 需要医疗援助，

故选 D。

10. 根据第四段““For 10 months every year, the train stops at about eight stations over two weeks, before returning to the regional capital to refuel and restock (补给).”(每年有 10 个月，火车在两周内停靠大约八个车站，然后返回地区首府进行补给和重新装货。)”可知，圣卢卡斯号一份补给可以工作大约两周。

故选 D。

11. 根据最后一段的““I was very impressed by the doctors and their assistants working and living in such little space but still staying focused and very concerned,” says Duce. “They were the best chance for many rural people to get the treatment they want.”(“医生和他们的助手在这么小的空间里工作和生活，但仍然保持专注和非常关注，这给我留下了深刻的印象，”Duce 说。这是许多农村人获得他们想要的治疗的最好机会。)”可知，Duce 对 Saint Lukas 的服务持赞赏的态度，

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/03701112060006145>