

绝密★启用并使用完毕前

2024 届山东省济南市高三下学期一模

英语试题

本试卷共 10 页。满分 120 分。考试用时 100 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号码填写清楚，将条形码准确粘贴在考生信息条形码粘贴区。
2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂；非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写，字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试卷上答题无效。
4. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠，不要弄破、弄皱，不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀，

第一部分阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Making tiny furniture is no piece of cake. In this course, join Amanda Kelly, who is now pursuing her Master's degree of Fine Arts in Sculpture at Radford University, to learn how to create realistic furniture from the beginning. While students who have

taken this course are highly encouraged to sign up, students of all levels are welcome!

Course Overview

This course includes five sessions, each lasting for 2 hours on five Tuesdays beginning on November 7.

Session 1 (Tuesday, 11/7, 7—9:00 PM) Foundations and Scale

Session 2 (Tuesday, 11/14, 7—9: 00 PM) Making the Side Table

Session 3 (Tuesday, 11/21, 7—9:00 PM) Making the Bed

Session 4 (Tuesday, 11/28, 7—9: 00 PM) One Person's Waste Is Another's Tiny Treasure

Session 5 (Tuesday, 12/5, 7—9:00 PM) Sharing Your Creations

Pricing Options

In addition to full-price tickets of \$225, a limited number of no-pay tickets are available for this course. Please note that these tickets are reserved for those who would not otherwise be able to take this course and who expect to attend all sessions. No-pay tickets are distributed via a random drawing two weeks before each course begins. For more information and to apply for a no-pay spot, please [click here](#).

What Else to Know

This is an interactive, small-group workshop. Students are encouraged to participate in discussions and work on assignments

outside of class. Due to the interactive nature of this course, we strongly recommend students attend as many live sessions as possible. If students are unable to attend the live sessions, after each session they will receive access to a recording of the live session, which they can watch for up to two weeks after the course concludes.

1. In which session may students display their works

A. Session 2. B. Session 3. C. Session 4. D. Session 5.

2. What can students do if they miss a live session

A. Reach out to other students.

B. Email the instructor immediately.

C. Make up for the class within 72 hours.

D. Watch the recorded class within 14 days.

3. What is the text

A. A research paper. B. A submission guide.

C. A course introduction. D. A furniture brochure.

【答案】 1. D 2. D 3. C

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了一个制作家具的课程，主要涵盖课程概述、价格、其他须知事项等信息。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Course Overview 中“Session 5 (Tuesday, 12/5,

7—9:00 PM) Sharing Your Creations (第五节 (星期二, 12 月 5 日, 晚上 7 至 9 点) 分享你的创作)“可知, 学生将在第五节课中展示自己的作品。故选 D 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 What Else to Know 中 “If students are unable to attend the live sessions, after each session they will receive access to a recording of the live session, which they can watch for up to two weeks after the course concludes. (如果学生不能参加现场课程, 在每次课程结束后, 他们将获得现场课程的录像, 在课程结束后, 他们可以观看长达两周的时间)”可知, 如果学生错过了现场课程, 他可以在 14 天内观看录制的课程。故选 D 项。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文, 尤其是第一段中 “In this course, join Amanda Kelly, who is now pursuing her Master’s degree of Fine Arts in Sculpture at Radford University, to learn how to create realistic furniture from the beginning. (在本课程中, 加入现在正在莱德福德大学攻读雕塑艺术硕士学位的 Amanda Kelly, 学习如何从头开始创造现实的家具)”可推知, 文章应该是一篇制作家具的课程的介绍, 旨在与读者分享该课程的相关信息: 课程概述、价格、其他须知事项。故选 C 项。

B

When Param Jaggi was five years old, he had a passion to take

things apart to see what was inside. He started with toys and even broke a computer, which made his parents not too pleased. As he got older, he shifted from breaking things to building things, which greatly comforted his parents. In middle school, he started working on projects in his kitchen laboratory, and his first project was making biofuels.

Although Jaggi's parents initially thought his experiments were just a boyhood fancy, he remained determined to make a difference to the environment. Eventually, his parents came around and started supporting his dreams. Jaggi's interest continued as he grew up, but he focused more on solving real problems, especially those related to the environment.

At 17, Jaggi went beyond his school projects and co-founded Ecoviate, a company that uses technology to solve everyday energy and environmental problems. He planned to transform people's idea that going green is expensive, by making available a series of affordable products that are easy to use. Through Ecoviate, he designed products that could contribute to a greener future.

One of his notable inventions was the "CO2ube", a device that could be attached to vehicle tailpipes to reduce carbon emissions, and it's available to many people at low prices. He also created a smartwatch that changed body heat into energy, which can be

used to power up the watch as well as mobile phones.

Young Jaggi, now a third-grade college student studying engineering and economics, has become a famous eco-innovator and his company is developing promisingly. However, Jaggi's vision to save the environment goes beyond creating products. He plans to launch an online platform through Ecoviate, which will encourage young students interested in science and technology to get actively involved in innovation and invention. Students can submit a science project online, and talk about the help that they need to make the project a reality.

4. What can we learn about Jaggi

- A. He was curious by nature. B. He dreamed to be an engineer.
- C. He always annoyed his parents. D. He was addicted to playing toys.

5. Which of the following can best replace the underlined part "came around" in Paragraph 2

- A. Won out. B. Changed their minds.
- C. Walked around. D. Paid a visit.

6. What drove Jaggi to develop affordable and user-friendly products

- A. His love for greener devices. B. His pursuit of academic career.
- C. His desire to make a difference. D. His hope to boost green

industry.

7. Why does Jaggi plan to launch an online platform

A. To promote smart products. B. To empower young inventors.

C. To provide eco-themed courses. D. To offer environmentalists funds.

【答案】 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文是记叙文。它讲述了 Param Jaggi 从小对拆解事物的热爱，到后来转变为创造事物，特别是关注环境问题的解决。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“When Param Jaggi was five years old, he had a passion to take things apart to see what was inside. He started with toys and even broke a computer, which made his parents not too pleased.(当帕拉姆·贾吉五岁的时候，他就热衷于拆卸东西看看里面是什么。他从玩具开始，甚至弄坏了一台电脑，这让他的父母很不高兴)”可知，帕拉姆·贾吉从小热衷于拆卸东西看看里面是什么，所以推知他生性好奇。故选 A 项。

【5 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据前文“Although Jaggi’s parents initially thought his experiments were just a boyhood fancy, he remained determined to make a difference to the

environment.(尽管贾吉的父母最初认为他的实验只是男孩子的一时兴起，但他仍然坚定地想要为环境做出改变)“以及后文“started supporting his dreams(开始支持他的梦想)”可知，起初，贾吉的父母认为他的实验只是男孩子的一时兴起，后面开始支持他，所以是父母的改变了主意，推知 came around 意为改变主意”，和 B 项意思相近。故选 B 项。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段“Jaggi’s interest continued as he grew up, but he focused more on solving real problems, especially those related to the environment.(贾吉的兴趣随着年龄的增长而持续，但他更加专注于解决现实问题，尤其是与环境相关的问题)”以及第三段““At 17, Jaggi went beyond his school projects and co-founded Ecoviate, a company that uses technology to solve everyday energy and environmental problems. He planned to transform people’s idea that going green is expensive, by making available a series of affordable products that are easy to use. Through Ecoviate, he designed products that could contribute to a greener

future.(17岁时, 贾吉超越了学校项目的范畴, 与他人共同创立了 Ecoviate 公司, 该公司利用技术解决日常的能源和环境问题。他计划通过提供一系列易用且价格实惠的产品来改变人们认为环保成本高昂的观念。通过 Ecoviate, 他设计了一些有助于创造更绿色未来的产品)“可知, 贾吉决心为环境做出改变, 他认为绿色是昂贵的观念需要改变, 因此他计划推出一系列价格实惠、易于使用的产品。这表明他开发这些产品的驱动力是他想要为环境和社会做出改变, 即他的渴望有所不同。故选 C 项。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“*Young Jaggi, now a third-grade college student studying engineering and economics, has become a famous eco-innovator and his company is developing promisingly. However, Jaggi’s vision to save the environment goes beyond creating products. He plans to launch an online platform through Ecoviate, which will encourage young students interested in science and technology to get actively involved in innovation and invention. Students can submit a science project online, and talk about the help that they need to make the project a reality.*”(年轻的贾吉现在是一名学习工程和经济学的三年级大学生, 他已经成为了一位著名的生态创新者, 他的公司发展前景看好。然而, 贾吉拯救环境的愿景不仅仅局限于创造产品。他计划通过 Ecoviate 推出一个在线平台, 鼓励对科学和技术感兴趣的年轻学生积极参与创新和发明。学生

可以在线提交科学项目，并谈论他们需要帮助才能使项目成为现实的相关事宜)“可知，贾吉计划通过 Ecoviate 推出一个在线平台，鼓励对科学和技术感兴趣的年轻学生积极参与创新和发明。因此，贾吉计划推出在线平台的目的是为了赋能年轻的发明家，让他们有更多的机会去创新和发明。故选 B 项。

C

A new study reveals that pigeons (鸽子) can tackle some problems

just like artificial intelligence, enabling them to solve difficult tasks that might challenge humans. Previous research has theorized that pigeons employ a problem-solving strategy, involving a trial-and-error approach, which is similar to the approach used in AI models but differs from humans' reliance on selective attention and rule use. To examine it, Brandon Turner, a psychology professor at the Ohio State University, and his colleagues conducted the new study. In the study, the pigeons were presented with various visual images, including lines of different widths and angles, and different types of rings. The pigeons had to peck (啄) a button on the right or left to indicate the category to which the image belonged. If they got it correct, they received food; if they were wrong, they received nothing. Results showed that, through trial and error, the pigeons improved their accuracy in categorization tasks, increasing their correct choices from about 55% to 95%.

Researchers believed pigeons used associative learning, which is linking two phenomena with each other. For example, it is easy to understand the link between "water" and "wet". "Associative learning is frequently assumed to be far too primitive to explain complex visual categorization like what we saw the pigeons do," Turner said. But that's exactly what the researchers found.

The researchers' AI model tackled the same tasks using just the

two simple mechanisms that pigeons were assumed to use: associative learning and error correction. And, like the pigeons, the AI model learned to make the right predictions to significantly increase the number of correct answers. For humans, the challenge when given tasks like those given to pigeons is that they would try to come up with rules that could make the task easier. But in this case, there were no rules, which upsets humans.

What's interesting, though, is that pigeons use this method of learning that is very similar to AI designed by humans, Turner said. "We celebrate how smart we are that we designed artificial intelligence: at the same time, we regard pigeons as not clever animals," he said.

8. What is the purpose of the new study

- A. To test a theory. B. To evaluate a model.
- C. To employ a strategy. D. To involve an approach.

9. What were the pigeons expected to do in the experiment

- A. Draw circles. B. Correct errors. C. Copy gestures. D. Identify images.

10 What do pigeons and AI have in common according to the study

- A. They are of equal intelligence.
- B. They are good at making rules.

- C. They respond rapidly to orders from humans.
- D. They employ simple ways to get things done.

11. What can be a suitable title for the text

- A. Pigeons' trial-and-error method is revealed
- B. Pigeons outperform humans in tough tasks
- C. "Not smart" pigeons may be as smart as AI
- D. AI models after pigeons' learning approach

【答案】 8 A 9. D 10. D 11. C

【解析】

【导语】 本文是说明文。文章介绍了一项新的研究，该研究揭示了鸽子在某些问题解决上的能力与人工智能相似，并通过实验验证了这一观点。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段A new study reveals that pigeons (鸽子) can tackle some problems just like artificial intelligence, enabling them to solve difficult tasks that might challenge humans. Previous research has theorized that pigeons employ a problem-solving strategy, involving a trial-and-error approach, which is similar to the approach used in AI models but differs from humans' reliance on selective attention and rule use. To examine it, Brandon Turner, a psychology professor at the Ohio State University, and his colleagues conducted the new

study.(一项新的研究表明, 鸽子可以像人工智能一样解决一些问题, 使它们能够解决可能挑战人类的困难任务。先前的研究推测, 鸽子采用一种解决问题的策略, 包括试错法, 这与人工智能模型中使用的方法类似, 但不同于人类对选择性注意和规则使用的依赖。为了检验这一点, 俄亥俄州立大学的心理学教授布兰登·特纳和他的同事进行了这项新研究)“可知, 这项新研究的目的是为了检验一个理论。故选 A 项。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“*In the study, the pigeons were presented with various visual images, including lines of different widths and angles, and different types of rings. The pigeons had to peck (啄) a button on the right or left to indicate the category to which the image belonged.*(在这项研究中, 研究人员向鸽子展示了各种视觉图像, 包括不同宽度和角度的线条, 以及不同类型的环。鸽子必须啄一下图片左边或右边的一个按钮来表示图片所属的类别)“可知, 鸽子在实验中需要识别图像。故选 D 项。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“*The researchers' AI model tackled the same tasks using just the two simple mechanisms that pigeons were assumed to use: associative learning and error correction.*(研究人员的人工智能模型只使用了假设鸽子使用的两种简单机制: 联想

学习和纠错)“以及最后一段“What’s interesting, though, is that pigeons use this method of learning that is very similar to AI

designed by humans, Turner said. "We celebrate how smart we are that we designed artificial intelligence: at the same time, we regard pigeons as not clever animals," he said.(Turner 说, 有趣的是, 鸽子使用的这种学习方法与人类设计的人工智能非常相似。他说:"我们为自己设计出人工智能而感到高兴, 但同时, 我们认为鸽子并不聪明。")"可知, 根据这项研究, 鸽子和人工智能都采用简单的方法来完成任务。故选 D 项。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段A new study reveals that pigeons (鸽子) can tackle some problems just like artificial intelligence, enabling them to solve difficult tasks that might challenge humans. Previous research has theorized that pigeons employ a problem-solving strategy, involving a trial-and-error approach, which is similar to the approach used in AI models but differs from humans' reliance on selective attention and rule use. To examine it, Brandon Turner, a psychology professor at the Ohio State University, and his colleagues conducted the new

study.(一项新的研究表明, 鸽子可以像人工智能一样解决一些问题, 使它们能够解决可能挑战人类的困难任务。先前的研究推测, 鸽子采用一种解决问题的策略, 包括试错法, 这与人工智能模型中使用的方法类似, 但不同于人类对选择性注意和规则使用的依赖。为了检验这一点, 俄亥俄州立大学的心理学教授布兰登·特纳和他的同事进行了这项新研究)“以及纵观全文可知, 文章主要讲述了研究表明鸽子在某些问题解决上的能力与人工智能相似, 因此选项 C““Not smart” pigeons may be as smart as AI(“不聪明”的鸽子可能和人工智能一样聪明)”是本文最好的标题。故选 C 项。

D

Like many people over the past few years, I have found myself turning to audiobooks as my main means of reading literature. I find it far more comfortable to “read with my ears” while my eyes are resting. My consumption of new books has doubled as a result--but a recent paper makes me wonder if this will come at the price of my comprehension.

The study comes from Boaz Keysar and Janet Geipel, both at the University of Chicago, and it draws from the “dual process model” of mental processing. According to this-view, we have two ways of assessing information. System 1 is intuitive (直觉的), relying on natural ability and feeling. It is quick, but likely exposed to misinformation. System 2 is analytical involving the use of logic

reasoning. It is mentally demanding. When it is engaged, we think our way through the material step by step. For decades, psychologists have designed various tests to determine which of these two systems a person is using. As one example, consider the following question: How many animals of each kind did Moses take on the Ark (方舟) If you answered two, you were probably only

considering the core of the question, which is System 1 thinking. To get to the right answer-zero, you need to think more carefully about the wording, which would allow you to remember it was Noah who built the Ark, not Moses. That is the kind of analytical process.

Keysar and Geipel's brilliant idea was to investigate whether the sensory form-seeing vs. hearing-of the information would make a difference. They found that it did: when answering these kinds of simple questions, participants were more likely to make errors when the sentences were spoken out loud, rather than written. A greater reliance on our feelings could be a problem if we are consuming information that needs logical study. For this reason. I will return to reading non-fiction with my eyes rather than my ears. But I won't stop listening to novels. I am quite happy to go with the flow of my emotions while my critical mind takes a break.

12. What does the author think of listening to audiobooks

- A. It is economical. B. It is demanding.
- C. It is time-consuming. D. It is relaxing.

13. Which of the following best describes System 2 model

- A. Fairly reliable. B. Fully automatic.
- C. Question-centered. D. Emotion-involved.

14. Why is the Ark mentioned in Paragraph 3

- A. To present a fact. B. To illustrate a view.
C. To introduce a topic. D. To draw a conclusion.

15. What does the author intend to tell us

- A. Listening to books comes at a price.
B. Reading non-fiction books benefits.
C. Critical thinking is a must in reading.
D. Ways of processing information differ.

【答案】 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. A

【解析】

【导语】 本文为一篇议论文。文章主要围绕作者使用有声书作为阅读方式的经历和体验展开，并引入了一项关于信息处理方式的研究，以此为基础探讨了有声书对阅读理解可能产生的影响。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Like many people over the past few years, I have found myself turning to audiobooks as my main means of reading literature. I find it far more comfortable to “read with my ears” while my eyes are resting.(像许多人一样，在过去的几年里，我发现自己把有声读物作为阅读文学作品的主要手段。我发现在眼睛休息的时候“用耳朵阅读”要舒服得多。)”以及最后一段“**B**ut I won’t stop listening to novels. I am quite happy to go with the flow of my emotions while my critical mind takes a

break.(但我不会停止听小说。当我的批判性思维得到休息时，我很高兴随自己的情绪流动而去。)"可知，作者认为听有声读物会让人放松。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段 System 2 is analytical involving the use of logic reasoning. It is mentally demanding. When it is engaged, we think our way through the material step by step.(系统 2 是分析性的，涉及逻辑推理的使用。这是精神上的要求。当它参与时，我们一步一步地思考材料。)"可知，System 2 涉及使用逻辑推理进行信息处理，它要求精神上的努力，通过一步一步地思考材料来得出结论。因此，System 2 的结果相对可靠得多。故选 A。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段 "As one example, consider the/ following question: How many animals of each kind did Moses take on the Ark (方舟) If you answered two, you were probably only considering the core of the question, which is System 1 thinking. To get to the right answer-zero, you need to think more carefully about the wording, which would allow you to remember it was Noah who built the Ark, not Moses. That is the kind of analytical process.(举个例子，考虑下面的问题：摩西带了多少种动物上了方舟？如果你回答了两个，你可能只考虑了问题的核心，即系统 1 思维。为了得到正确的答案——零，你需要更仔细地思考措辞，

这将使你记住是诺亚建造了方舟，而不是摩西。这是一种分析过程。)”可知，作者提到方舟是为了举例说明一个观点，即 System

1 和 System 2 在处理信息时的不同方式。通过提出“摩西在方舟上带了多少种动物？”的问题，并解释正确答案是如何通过更仔细地考虑措辞得出的，作者展示了 System 2 涉及的逻辑推理过程。因此，方舟的提及是为了阐明关于信息处理方式的观点。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章内容可知，作者通过分享自己使用有声书作为阅读方式的经历，以及引入关于信息处理方式的研究，意在表明听书可能会带来理解上的代价。文章提到，尽管听书让作者增加了阅读量，但研究结果显示，听书在处理某些信息时可能不如阅读书面材料准确。特别是对于那些需要逻辑研究的信息，听书可能导致更多的错误。因此，作者认为听书是有代价的，特别是在理解方面。故选 A。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

Risks of Overtraining

Getting in shape and training for an event such as a marathon requires long-lasting and intense physical commitment. ___16___

But the truth is, sometimes the very acts we do to get healthy can actually push us past our physical limits.

Specifically overtraining is a set of signs that occur when your body is not able to recover sufficiently before going into your next workout. ___17___ People tend to ignore them. Over time, the

cycle of starting the next training session before allowing recovery causes breakdown of the very parts of the body that you work so hard to build up.

The structures and systems of your body adapt to the demands you have placed on them before the rest time. If your workout slightly goes beyond your current ability, it will adapt toward what you did in a positive way. ___18___

Two main factors are necessary in recovery: nutrition. and rest. Good nutrition, including water and protein intake, is extremely important, especially within 40 minutes of your workout.

___19___Your body uses the nutrients you have given it during the rest time. especially sleep, to strengthen.

One of the best ways to prevent overtraining is to focus on your morning resting heart rate. ___20___Generally, you will detect an increase in your heart rate before the other signs show up.

Tracking it in a log can be a great way to monitor your recovery.

- A. It's easy to measure and track.
- B. Allowing time for recovery is also essential.
- C. The problem is that they show up very gradually.
- D. Below are the signs and symptoms of overtraining.
- E. Listening to your body will assure you of your fitness goals.
- F. If far beyond, it'll take longer to adapt and may cause injury.

G. We generally assume regular intense exercise good for our health.

【答案】 16. G 17. C 18. F 19. B 20. A

【解析】

【导语】 这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了过度训练的风险。

【16 题详解】

根据下文“*But the truth is, sometimes the very acts we do to get healthy can actually push us past our physical limits.*”可知，选项与下文为转折关系，说明人们关于高强度运动队健康的一般看法。故 G 选项我们通常认为有规律的高强度运动对我们的健康有益。“切题。故选 G 项。

【17 题详解】

根据上文“*Specifically, overtraining is a set of signs that occur when your body is not able to recover sufficiently before going into your next workout.*”以及下文“*People tend to ignore them.*”可知，迹象出现的较为缓慢。故 C 选项问题是，它们的出现非常缓慢”切题。故选 C 项。

【18 题详解】

根据上文“*If your workout slightly goes beyond your current ability, it will adapt toward what you did in a positive*

way.(如果你的锻炼稍微超出了你目前的能力, 它会以一种积极的方式适应你所做的)“可知, 选项承接上文说明锻炼严重超出了你目前的能力, 会导致的结果。故 B 选项“如果锻炼严重超出了你目前的能力, 需要更长的时间来适应, 并可能导致受伤。”切题。故选 B 项。

【19 题详解】

根据下文“Your body uses the nutrients you have given it during the rest time. especially sleep, to strengthen.(你的身体会利用你在休息时间给它的营养, 尤其是要加强睡眠)”可知, 要给恢复留出时间。故 B 选项“留出恢复的时间也很重要”切题。故选 B 项。

【20 题详解】

根据上文“One of the best ways to prevent overtraining is to focus on your morning resting heart rate.(防止过度训练的最好方法之一是关注你的晨间静息心率)”及下文“Generally, you will detect an increase in your heart rate before the other signs show up.(一般来说, 在其他迹象出现之前, 你会发现心率的增加)”可知, 心率很容易测量和跟踪。故 A 选项“它很容易测量和跟踪”切题。故选 A 项。

第二部分语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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

The 13-year-old girl Anna Grace is a volleyball manager, a basketball manager, and a theater volunteer, but perhaps her

greatest___21___is the fact that she has beaten cancer twice.

Anna was first diagnosed (诊断) with a rare type of___22___in December of 2019. A softball player at the time, she told her parents she was experiencing muscle ___23___ in her left arm, only lifting it about eye-level. She had to___24___ surgery on her left arm.

For the following weekends after the surgery, doctors scanned her___25___to make sure she was cancer-free and then in August of 2023, doctors___26___a spot on her lungs. She had another___27___on September to remove it. Anna said later the first time with cancer, it felt like a learning stage. The second time around, it was a little ___28___to accept the news.

And throughout all of this, Anna has had to___29___school work and hospital life. Her sufferings with cancer forced her to really___30___herself because she was out of school for quite a while. Now she has___31___and has straight As. Anna's father, Eric Bartel, said her journey has inspired him to ___32___ every moment, enjoying time with his loving daughter.

Anna is doing well these days though. She's___33___in theater and is a coach's assistant. "When you're on___34___you have to keep fighting," Anna said. "Always live life to the fullest each day. You're loved. Your life ___35___."

21.

A. excitement B. achievement C. devotion D. ambition

22.

A. pain B. cold C. cancer D. fever

23.

A. weakness B. growth C. recovery D. relief

24.

A. perform B. have C. attend D. refuse

25.

A. briefly B. occasionally C. partly D. regularly

26.

A. noticed B. crased C. ignored D. marked

27.

A. assessment B. appointment C. examination D. operation

28.

A. harder B. easier C. stranger D. better

29.

A. solve B. connect C. abandon D. balance

30.

A. apply B. control C. convince D. forgive

31.

A. caught up B. held back C. dropped out D. blown up

32.

A. spare B. appreciate C. imagine D. create

33.

A. active B. graceful C. dominant D. cautious

34.

A. vacation B. trust C. treatment D. duty

35.

A. declines B. suffers C. matters D. waits

【答案】 21. B 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. D 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. D 30. A

31. A 32. B 33. A 34. C 35. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文，文章主要讲的是13岁女孩Anna Grace两次战胜癌症的故事。

【21题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：13岁的女孩安娜·格蕾丝(Anna Grace)是排球经理、篮球经理和剧院志愿者，但她最大的成就也许是两次战胜癌症。A. excitement 兴奋；激动；B. achievement 成就；C. devotion 忠诚；奉献；D. ambition 报负；雄心。根据空后“is the fact that she has beaten cancer twice.”可知Anna Grace两次战胜癌症，这的确是一种伟大的成就。故选B项。

【22题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：安娜于 2019 年 12 月首次被诊断出患有
一种罕见的癌症。A. pain 疼痛；伤痛；B. cold 寒冷；C. cancer 癌症；
D. fever 发烧。根据后文“*For the following weekends after the surgery,
doctors scanned her ___5___ to make sure she was cancer-free
and then in August of 2023, doctors ___6___ a spot on her lungs.
She had another ___7___ on September to remove it.*”可知安娜患
上了癌症。故选 C 项。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她当时是一名垒球运动员，她告诉父母，
她的左臂肌肉无力，只能抬起大约与眼睛齐平的位置。A. weakness
虚弱；不足；B. growth 成长；C. recovery 恢复；D. relief 宽慰；欣
慰。根据后文“*in her left arm, only lifting it about eye-level. She had
to ___4___ surgery on her left arm.*”可知安娜的左臂只能抬到大约
与眼睛齐平的位置，所以可以推断是虚弱无力的。故选 A 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她不得不对左臂做外科手术。A. perform
实施；表演；表现；B. have 有，接受；C. attend 参加；出席；照料；
D. refuse 拒绝。根据前文“*she was experiencing muscle ___3___ in
her left arm, only lifting it about eye-level.*”以及后文“*For the
following weekends after the surgery*”可知此处指的是因为安娜的
左臂虚弱无力所以必须做手术。have surgery“接受手术”。故选 B 项。

【25 题详解】

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。

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