

英语试题

2023.5

注意事项:

1. 本试卷由四个部分组成。其中第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。共150分,共12页。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上相应区域内完成,在本试卷上作答无效。选择题请使用2B铅笔填涂,非选择题请使用0.5毫米黑色签字笔作答。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。
3. 请在答题卡规定的地方填写好个人信息,并认真核对答题卡上所粘贴的条形码是否与本人的信息一致。
4. 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)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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. Where is the woman probably from?
A. Peru. B. Britain. C. Mexico.
2. What will the man do tonight?
A. Attend a party. B. Reply to an invitation. C. Play football.
3. What does the woman think of her old roommate?
A. Selfish. B. Thoughtful. C. Careful.
4. What should the city do according to the woman?
A. Create more jobs.
B. Improve the air quality.
C. Close some businesses.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Their daily routine. B. Their dormitory. C. The weather.

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。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. Where are the speakers?
A. At home. B. At a bus station. C. At a restaurant.

7. How does the woman suggest the man get home?
A. By bus. B. By car. C. By taxi.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Why is the man at the supermarket today?
A. To do some shopping.
B. To carry out a survey.
C. To meet the owner.

9. What change did the owner make to the supermarket last year?
A. The location. B. The name. C. The manager.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. What is the woman doing?
A. Borrowing a tent. B. Returning a tent. C. Packing a tent.

11. What is the woman's motivation for climbing?
A. To get close to nature.
B. To have fun.
C. To improve her fitness.

12. Where will the speakers climb together?
A. In the town. B. At a climbing center. C. At a gym.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman want to do?
A. Sell some fruits.
B. Start an online store.
C. Become a local artist.

14. Why will the woman contact artists?
A. To see their works.
B. To look for inspiration.
C. To do business with them.

15. What will the woman do for large orders?
A. Offer free delivery. B. Charge a small fee. C. Give a discount.

16. What is special about the packaging?
A. It's kind of artistic.
B. It's of good quality.
C. It's environmentally friendly.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where are drinks served all day?
A. In the cafe.
B. In the dining room.
C. By the swimming pool.
18. What will the listeners probably do around 1 p. m. ?
A. Have lunch. B. Go swimming. C. Attend a conference.
19. What does the speaker apologize for?
A. The updated program.
B. The high temperature.
C. The late lunch.
20. Why does the conference program have to be changed?
A. Some rooms are being repaired.
B. The General Manager can't come.
C. A speaker isn't able to give her talk.

第二部分 阅读理解(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

Creating Young V&A

When the V&A Museum of Childhood in Bethnal Green was founded in 1872, it was East London's first public museum. Today, we are transforming this beloved building into a new national museum of design and creativity dedicated entirely to children.

Relaunching later this year as Young V&A, the museum will be a place to imagine, play, create, debate and design. Young V&A will help children to develop abilities such as creative thinking, problem-solving and collaboration through imaginative, hands-on gallery displays and creative programming for schools, families and community groups.

How you can help

In a climate of growing inequality and reduced funding for the arts, it is vital that we support young people's creative development. We rely on your generous donations and are so grateful for your support. Whether you can give £ 25 or £ 25,000, all donations will help to complete this project.

£ 25 could buy books for the new Reading Room.

£ 75 could buy sensory materials to help bring the collection to life for young visitors.

£ 150 could conserve and display an inspirational object in the permanent galleries.

£ 5000 could help furnish the new creative studios in the Learning Centre.

Ways to give

❖ To pay by debit/credit card, use the QR code, visit www.vam.ac.uk/appeal, or call 020 7942 2905 to speak to a member of the Development team.

❖ Return a completed donation form or post a cheque directly to the museum or hand it in at the V&A Membership Desk or the Members' Room.

❖ To find out about donating by bank transfer, making a regular monthly donation, or to make a larger gift, please email the Development team at appeals@vam.ac.uk.

21. Who are the target visitors of Young V&A?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| A. The general public. | B. Seniors. |
| C. Art lovers. | D. Children. |

22. What can a donation of £ 75 do for the project?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Repaint the Reading Room. | B. Help bring the collection to life. |
| C. Conserve an inspirational object. | D. Furnish the new creative studios. |

23. How can people donate by cheque?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Scan a QR code. | B. Send a cheque to the museum. |
| C. Call 020 7942 2905. | D. Email the Development team. |

B

When I was 13, I climbed my first mountain—a fairly gentle 3,900-foot peak. I was overweight at the time and out of breath when I reached the summit. But I loved challenging myself. Soon I'd climbed nearly 100 peaks. My parents were happy I'd finally found a hobby.

I often go climbing with my friend Mel Olsen. She and I drove to tackle 11, 240-foot Mount Hood. It's safer to start winter climbs at night when there's less risk of the sun melting the snowpack. That day, we started at 3 a. m. . At around 9 a. m. , we reached an ice step. It was about three or four feet tall and sloped at a 75-degree angle. I volunteered to go first. I placed my left foot on the ice step.

I gained a sense of the ice when I stuck my ax and crampons (鞋底钉) into it, and it felt good. Confident I was safe, I put my full weight on it. Suddenly, I heard a crack, and as the snowpack became thinner, a whole piece of ice broke off the step, right under my foot.

In an instant, I fell backward, bouncing off the rock face and rolling down the mountain as if I were a character in a video game. I remember thinking, "This is it. You're done." I stuck out my arms

and legs, grabbing at anything. That stopped my rolling down the mountain, but I was still sliding. After a few seconds, I came to a stop on a shallow slope.

I asked myself: Where are you? Mount Hood. What's the date? December 30. Good. My brain was functioning. Then I checked my body to see where I was hurt. For the most part, I was fine, except that I was suffering from a sharp pain in my left leg. Later I'd learn that I'd broken my femur (大腿骨) and that the bone was slicing into my skin and muscle.

At the bottom of Mount Hood, I was loaded into an ambulance and taken to a hospital. The doctors told me it would be a year before I could climb again, but I was back on the trails within six months.

24. Why did the author and her friend set out at 3 a. m. ?
- A. It was the best time to enjoy scenery.
 - B. It was more challenging to climb at night.
 - C. They wanted to finish the climb before sunset.
 - D. They hoped to avoid some possible dangers.
25. Why is "a character in a video game" mentioned in paragraph 4?
- A. To show her strong character.
 - B. To make her idea more convincing.
 - C. To help readers imagine the scene.
 - D. To add to the humor of the description.
26. How did the author make sure she could still think clearly?
- A. By recalling what had happened.
 - B. By checking whether she was injured.
 - C. By calling an ambulance for rescue.
 - D. By asking herself some factual questions.
27. What can we learn about the author?
- A. She is too brave to pay attention to any danger.
 - B. She has a strong desire for professional knowledge.
 - C. Setbacks can't stop her from challenging herself.
 - D. The love for nature sets her apart from her friends.

C

For decades, the message to students in the United States has been nearly the same: You need to go to college. Students have heard this message loud and clear, ever since their childhood. However, while encouraging students to further their education after high school is a noble and well-intentioned action, the current system in the United States has created some damaging side effects.

The largest and most well-known consequence is the student debt. Tuition and fees at four-year universities have risen by around 54% since 1999. Total student debt in the U. S. is estimated at around \$ 1.6 trillion, so much that even the world's richest man Jeff Bezos would have to increase his wealth by nearly nine times to pay off all of it.

Although the price of acquiring a bachelor's degree has gone up, the relative value of having the actual degree has been watered down by the fact that holding a degree is now an expectation, not a bonus. The poor return on investment is also evidenced by the massive waves of students earning degrees in fields where there simply are not enough jobs for the number of graduates, leaving young adults in debt and out of work.

The push for students to go to college has also prevented them from considering careers in important fields that don't necessarily require a four-year degree, such as construction and manufacturing. Despite the good pay and benefits in these industries, the lack of new blood has led to growing shortages of both workers and skills, causing delays and higher costs in projects like road repairs and infrastructure (基础设施) improvements.

Colleges and universities remain critical to our nation. But as a society, it would benefit us greatly to acknowledge that college isn't the only form of higher education and career preparation. Students and young adults have more options than they think and informing them of those opportunities can go a long way toward making higher education as a whole more effective, efficient and affordable.

28. How does the writer support his argument in paragraph 2?

- A. By providing examples.
- B. By giving numbers.
- C. By explaining the logic.
- D. By showing the effects.

29. What does the underlined expression "watered down" mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Reduced.
- B. Increased.
- C. Reflected.
- D. Ignored.

30. What keeps students away from industries like construction?

- A. Low salaries and benefits.
- B. High degree requirements.
- C. The trend of going to college.
- D. The lack of job opportunities.

31. Which is the most suitable title for the text?
- A. How College Graduates End up in Debt
 - B. What A College Degree Really Brings
 - C. Who Is to Blame for The Worker Shortages
 - D. Why We Should Rethink Going to College

D

Eating a traditional Mediterranean-type diet—rich in foods such as seafood, fruit, and nuts—may help reduce the risk of dementia (痴呆) by almost a quarter, a new study has revealed.

Experts at Newcastle University found that individuals who ate a Mediterranean-like diet had up to 23% lower risk for dementia than those who did not. This research, published today in the journal *BMC Medicine*, is one of the biggest studies of its kind.

Scientists analyzed data from 60, 298 individuals from the UK Biobank, including individuals from across the UK, who had completed a dietary assessment. The authors scored individuals based on how closely their diet matched the key features of a Mediterranean one. The participants were followed for almost a decade, during which time there were 882 cases of dementia.

The authors considered each individual's genetic risk for dementia by estimating what is known as their polygenic (多基因的) risk—a measure of all the different genes that are related to the risk of dementia. They found that there were similar associations between sticking to Mediterranean diet and dementia risk in individuals with higher and lower genetic risk for this condition, which may indicate that even for those with a higher genetic risk, having a better diet could reduce the likelihood of developing the condition.

Dr Janice Ranson, joint lead author on the paper, said: “Dementia impacts the lives of millions of individuals throughout the world, and there are currently limited options for treating this condition. Our study shows a Mediterranean diet that has a high intake of healthy plant-based foods may be important for future strategies to reduce dementia risk. For example, the dementia prevention efforts could go beyond general healthy diet advice and focus on choosing specific foods and nutrients.”

The authors caution that their analysis is limited to individuals who self-reported their ethnic background as white, British or Irish, as genetic data was only available based on European countries, and that further research is needed in a range of populations to determine the potential benefit.

32. What did scientists do during the study?
- A. They scored the Mediterranean diet.
 - B. They tracked the participants' health.
 - C. They collected data from 60, 298 families.
 - D. They selected 882 potential dementia cases.
33. What can we infer about the Mediterranean diet from paragraph 4?
- A. Its effect is closely related to the polygenic risk.
 - B. It increases one's chance of developing dementia.
 - C. It can reduce dementia risk regardless of one's genetic risk.
 - D. It can provide protection against various genetic diseases.
34. What are Dr Janice Ranson's words mainly about?
- A. Values of the study.
 - B. Features of the study.
 - C. Elements of a healthy diet.
 - D. Ways to deal with dementia.
35. What will further research most probably focus on?
- A. Finding out more benefits of the Mediterranean diet.
 - B. Applying the findings to the treatment of dementia.
 - C. Involving participants of diverse races and nationalities.
 - D. Studying the rate of dementia within different age groups.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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

As AI grows more sophisticated and widespread, the voices warning against the potential dangers of artificial intelligence grow louder. "The development of artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race," according to Stephen Hawking. 36. "AI scares the hell out of me," Tesla and SpaceX founder Elon Musk once said. Below we take a closer look at the possible dangers of artificial intelligence.

1. Job losses due to AI automation

AI-powered job automation is a pressing concern as the technology is adopted in industries like marketing, manufacturing and healthcare. Eighty-five million jobs are expected to be lost to automation between 2020 and 2025. 37. And while it's true that AI will create new jobs, many employees who won't have the skills could get left behind.

2. Social control through AI algorithms (算法)

TikTok runs on an AI algorithm that fills a user's feed with content related to previous media they've viewed on the platform. Criticism of the app targets this process and the algorithm's failure to filter out harmful and inaccurate content, raising doubts over TikTok's ability to protect its users from dangerous and misleading media. ____ 38 ____ . So it really leads to a situation where you literally cannot believe your own eyes and ears.

3. ____ 39 ____

Blue-collar workers have experienced wage declines as high as 70 percent because of automation. On the other hand, white-collar workers have remained largely untouched. From this sense, if the trend continues, the existing social and economic gaps between different races and classes will be further widened.

4. Weakening ethics and goodwill

If mankind's so-called technological progress were to become an enemy of the common good, this would lead to a heavy blow to modern civilization. The rapid rise of the conversational AI tool ChatGPT gives these concerns more substance. Many users have applied the technology to get out of writing assignments. ____ 40 ____ .

- A. This fear has become a reality
- B. Widening socioeconomic inequality
- C. Financial crisis brought about by AI
- D. No one knows what's real and what's not
- E. It threatens academic integrity and creativity
- F. The famous theoretical physicist isn't alone with this thought
- G. As AI robots become smarter, the same tasks will require fewer humans

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。

Ben was bothered every time he went through the kitchen. It was that little metal container on the shelf above his wife Martha's cook stove, which he had been repeatedly ____ 41 ____ never to touch. The reason, she said, was that it contained a "secret ____ 42 ____" from her late mother, and since she had no way of ever ____ 43 ____ the container, she was ____ 44 ____ that if Ben picked it up and looked inside, he might accidentally drop it and spill its ____ 45 ____ contents.

Ben never saw Martha cook a dish without taking the container off the shelf and sprinkling (洒) 46 a little of the contents over the ingredients. Whatever was in that container, it surely 47. Anyone who ever ate at their house felt Martha was the best 48 in the world. Looking into that container became increasingly 49 for Ben, but he never allowed himself to do so.

Then one day Martha became ill and was kept overnight in the hospital. Feeling lonely and bored in the house after returning home, Ben 50 the kitchen, and then the container on the shelf immediately came into view. It 51 his eyes like a magnet, and he quickly looked away, yet his curiosity brought him back again. He carefully took the container off the shelf, and opened it. Ben became 52 when what was inside came to his sight. The container was empty, except for a little folded slip of paper at the bottom. He carefully picked it up and slowly 53 it under the kitchen light. Ben immediately 54 the handwriting as that of Martha's mother. Very 55 it said: "Martha: to everything you make, add a dash of love."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. forbidden | B. told | C. inspired | D. threatened |
| 42. A. recipe | B. menu | C. herb | D. tobacco |
| 43. A. refilling | B. restoring | C. emptying | D. decorating |
| 44. A. pleased | B. concerned | C. puzzled | D. relieved |
| 45. A. valuable | B. previous | C. tasteless | D. messy |
| 46. A. yet | B. even | C. still | D. just |
| 47. A. failed | B. hurt | C. worked | D. changed |
| 48. A. wife | B. host | C. housekeeper | D. cook |
| 49. A. delightful | B. comforting | C. annoying | D. irresistible |
| 50. A. broke into | B. wandered into | C. ran out of | D. went back to |
| 51. A. opened | B. wetted | C. blinded | D. drew |
| 52. A. satisfied | B. calm | C. astonished | D. angry |
| 53. A. wrapped | B. unfolded | C. tore | D. wrinkled |
| 54. A. recognized | B. mentioned | C. treated | D. received |
| 55. A. stupidly | B. simply | C. cautiously | D. safely |

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个恰当的单词或者括号内单词的正确形式。

Spring is the season for new life. In China, the peak time for spring plowing and sowing is around the Qingming Festival, which falls 56 Wednesday this year, when people from all walks of life go out and plant trees 57 (make) the land greener.

From top leaders to ordinary citizens, 58 (plant) trees has been a widespread practice for the Chinese, 59 voluntarily take part in the country's massive greening efforts 60 (year) to show just how much the world's second-largest economy values greenness and ecological conservation.

Since 61 start of afforestation (植树造林) decades ago, China 62 (create) the world's largest planted forests. Thick forests have also become a substantial source of income for 63 (local). Last year, the output value of China's forestry and grassland industry reached about 1.22 trillion dollars, while the foreign trade volume of forest products 64 (be) 191 billion dollars. Green development with both ecological and economic benefits is a highlight and distinctive feature of Chinese modernization.

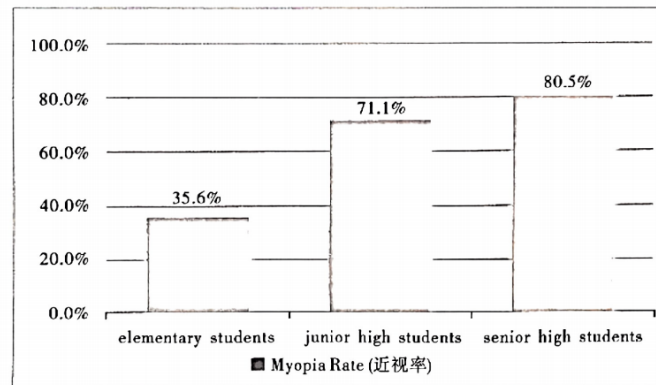
Under a long-term plan, China expects to increase its forest 65 (cover) rate to 26 percent by 2035. By then, China's forest stock volume will rise to 21 billion cubic meters.

第四部分 写作(共两节;满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

全国爱眼日(National Sight Day)即将到来,学校英文报拟就此展开讨论。请根据图表中的2022年中小学生视力调查结果写一篇短文投稿。内容包括:

1. 中小学生近视状况描述;
2. 简单评论;
3. 你的建议。



注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 首句已为你写好。

As National Sight Day approaches, it's crucial to discuss the rising myopia rate among Chinese students. _____

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续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My wife and I never had a green thumb when it came to keeping plants alive for more than a few weeks. So, when I was diagnosed with cancer, we didn't even think about adding a plant to our small apartment. But one day, my friend stopped by and gave us a beautiful plant as a gift, insisting that it would bring life to our home and a sense of calmness during this difficult time.

Surprisingly, the plant took off and grew beautifully, and it brought a sense of joy to our home that we desperately needed. Tending to the plant gave me a sense of accomplishment at a time when I sometimes felt useless.

I am a physician, and taking care of the plant made me feel like a caregiver once again. It was nice to be able to nurture something and watch it grow. Since my diagnosis in August 2018, far too often, it seemed, I had to rely on help from other people. The enormous change left me feeling aimless and unsettled. Watering the plant, as small an act as it was, connected me to a core part of my old identity. Plants and people could still depend on me.

For the next few months, I was recovering from surgery and receiving radiation. Despite my ongoing treatments, we found some peace through tending to the plant. The simple act of watering and watching it grow gave us something to focus on outside of my health. It became a small but meaningful part of our lives.

Then, mysteriously, it began to show signs of losing liveliness. _____

As I became less anxious, I began to search online for how to care for my plant. _____