



本试卷 8 页,总分 150 分,考试时间120 分钟。

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。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. Where are the speakers?
A. In a TV studio. B. In a travel agency. C. In a hotel.
2. What does the man think of the woman's dress?
A. Cheap. B. Beautiful. C. Unique.
3. Which subject did Tom do best in?
A. Chinese. B. Math. C. English.
4. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Read the school magazine. B. Help him with an article. C. Join the school band.
5. When does the woman usually do the cleaning?
A. On Saturday mornings. B. On Saturday evenings. C. On Sundays.

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. What is the woman doing?
A. Complaining about the delay.
B. Doing a survey on airports.
C. Asking for information.

7. Which of the following places opens at 10:00?
A. The restaurant.
B. The duty-free shop.
C. The currency exchange office.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is playing on the radio station now?
A. Commercials. B. A talk show. C. A music program.
9. What do we know about the man?
A. He hates to spend much time on news.
B. He prefers detailed news stories.
C. He often listens to news broadcasts.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Family life. B. A weekend plan. C. Their new hobbies.
11. What do the children like to do now?
A. Play with their friends.
B. Stay at home with parents.
C. Spend more time on movies.
12. Where does the woman suggest having fun next weekend?
A. In the park. B. In the cinema. C. At her home.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is greatly valued in the company?
A. Employees' qualities.
B. Employees' appearances.
C. Employees' physical conditions.
14. What does the man need to do before work?
A. Study the policies and practices.
B. Listen to customers' concerns.
C. Have a medical examination.
15. What is unnecessary for the man?
A. Buying an insurance. B. Being on time for work. C. Working on weekends.
16. What will the man do?
A. Go on his questions.
B. Expect the woman's reply.
C. Write down personal information.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When will *It's My Opinion* be broadcast?
A. At 8:30. B. At 10:30. C. At 11:30.
18. What songs will be broadcast on Radio 3?
A. American songs. B. Brazilian songs. C. Italian songs.
19. What's the program about on Radio 2?
A. Music. B. Sports. C. News.
20. Where can the audience enjoy the *London Pop Spectacular*?
A. On Radio 4. B. On Radio 3. C. On Radio 1.

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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Open Days at the University of Warwick

We'd love to meet you. Find out what Warwick's all about. We will have a huge range of activities to choose from, to give you a deeper insight into student life here.

Accommodation

Get a sense of what it will be like to live on our great campus. Our accommodation trails will guide you to residences which will be open for you to look around from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Many of our current students will also be opening their rooms for viewing and happy to share their experiences of living on campus.

Academic Talks

Learn more about our courses by attending department sessions, and speaking to our

班级

姓名

得分

academics and current students who will contribute to your student experience at the Information Fair from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. We'd particularly recommend booking onto our "Why Warwick?" session. It is popular, so make sure you reserve your place.

Sports and Societies

Visit our Sports and Societies Fair to chat to students from a variety of clubs and societies, who'll talk to you about all the exciting experiences and activities outside of study, and start your thinking about what clubs and societies you might like to join as a student.

Campus Tours

Head over to our campus tour tents, where our friendly student ambassadors will be ready to take you on a guided tour from 9:15 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Visit our central campus sites, including the Warwick Arts Centre to see what you could get involved in.

Click on the boxes below to find out more about our Open Days and find the answers to some of our frequently answered questions. Once you have booked, we will send you more detailed information, to help you prepare for the day.

21. Where can you get to know about the courses at Warwick?
A. Accommodation Trails. B. The Information Fair.
C. The Sports and Societies Fair. D. Campus Tours.
22. What can you expect to do on the open days?
A. To experience living on campus.
B. To make a reservation for a course.
C. To learn about extra-curricular activities.
D. To appreciate artworks on campus by yourself.
23. Where is the text probably taken from?
A. A website. B. A journal.
C. A guidebook. D. An advertisement.

B

In my early teens, I was once given a film camera as a gift. On receiving it, I jumped on my bike, headed to Wimbledon Common and took photos, just for me: photos of trees and wildlife. I was out all day. On my way home I spotted a tree lit up by street lighting and tried to capture its beauty. Rushing home, I put the spent film in a special little envelope and sent it off to a photography store, desperate to see how it would come out. I took many photos then and loved the fact that when you processed your film you got back colour photos which froze the precious moments, gently encouraging the hobby and the payments for processing.

As I grew into adulthood, that simple, deep happiness gradually faded away. One weekend when I was busy answering the work calls, my eyes caught a box in the corner of the room. I suddenly felt a sense of sadness. The stress growing over these years had pushed the camera from beside my pillow to the box in the corner. I thought I needed a change.

I took out the camera and dusted it down. It was a great joy that it still worked. I bought new film and took the camera everywhere I went. Now it is always on hand to accompany me on journeys, to allow me time to myself. Even if the day is full and busy, I can seize some moments for myself to take photos, to observe the world around me.

The wall of my room now holds all my camera equipment on display, along with photos I've taken. To me, the room represents how I've found happiness; by reconnecting to the younger part of myself I laid aside, by allowing room in my life for pleasure to exist, and by creating an environment that allows opportunities for delight.

24. What did the author think of taking photos as a young boy?
A. Inspiring and practical. B. Tiring yet delightful.
C. Exciting and worthwhile. D. Difficult yet engaging.
25. Why did the author stop taking photos according to paragraph 2?
A. He wanted to focus on his work.
B. He was struck by sudden sorrow.
C. He attempted to behave like an adult.
D. He was faced with increasing pressure.
26. What did the author get from picking up his hobby?
A. More fun in the daily routine. B. New journeys in the wild.
C. Better skills of observation. D. Different styles of photography.
27. What is the best title for the text?
A. Revisiting Lost Childhood Memories
B. Appreciating Beauty Behind the Lens
C. Escaping Teenage Sadness with Camera
D. Regaining Pleasure Through Photography

C

In the days before the Internet, critical thinking was the most important skill of informed citizens. But in the digital age, according to Anastasia Kozyreva, a psychologist at the Max Planck Institute of Human Development, and her colleagues, an even more important skill is critical ignoring.

As the researchers point out, we live in an attention economy where content producers on the Internet compete for our attention. They attract us with a lot of emotional and eye-catching stories while providing little useful information, so they can expose us to profit-generating advertisements. Therefore, we are no longer customers but products, and each link we click is a sale of our time and attention. To protect ourselves from this, Kozyreva advocates learning the skill of critical ignoring, in which readers intentionally control their information environment to reduce exposure to false and low-quality information.

According to Kozyreva, critical ignoring comprises three strategies. The first is to design our environments, which involves the removal of low-quality yet hard-to-resist information from around. Successful dieters need to keep unhealthy food out of their homes. Likewise, we need to set up a digital environment where attention-grabbing items are kept out of sight. As with dieting, if one tries to rely on willpower not to click eye-catching "news", he'll surely fail. So, it's better to just keep them out of sight to begin with.

The next is to evaluate the reliability of information, whose purpose is to protect you from false and misleading information. It can be realized by checking the source in the mainstream news agencies which have their reputations for being trustworthy.

The last goes by the phrase "Don't feed the trolls." Trolls are actors who intentionally spread false and hurtful information online to cause harm. It may be appealing to respond to them to set the facts straight, but trolls just care about annoying others rather than facts. So, it's best not to reward their bad behaviour with our attention.

By sharpening our critical ignoring skills in these ways, we can make the most of the Internet while avoiding falling victim to those who try to control our attention, time, and minds.

28. What can we learn about the attention economy from paragraph 2?
A. It offers little information. B. It features depressing stories.
C. It saves time for Internet users. D. It seeks profits from each click.

29. Why does the author mention dieters in paragraph 3?
A. To discuss the quality of information.
B. To prove the benefits of healthy food.
C. To show the importance of environments.
D. To explain the effectiveness of willpower.
30. What should we do to handle Internet trolls according to the text?
A. Reveal their intention.
B. Turn a deaf ear to them.
C. Correct their behaviour.
D. Send hard facts to them.
31. What is the text mainly about?
A. Reasons for critical thinking in the attention economy.
B. Practising the skill of critical ignoring in the digital age.
C. Maximizing the benefits of critical ignoring on the Internet.
D. Strategies of abandoning critical thinking for Internet users.

D

Could a new treatment developed by the US company Lilly mean “the beginning of the end” of Alzheimer’s? Could we even cure it some day? These are headlines and questions swirling(流传) around after news of a new drug, called donanemab, showed promising results in phase-3 trials.

The brain science behind Alzheimer’s is complex, but CT and MRJ scans suggest that poisonous changes occur in the brain, including the abnormal build-up of proteins called amyloid plaques and tau tangles. The damage starts in the parts of the brain essential for forming memories but then spreads throughout the organ, with brain tissue shrinking significantly.

Developing treatments for Alzheimer’s has been a challenge, with almost 20 years passing with no new drugs. But in the last year, two new ones have emerged: donanemab and lecanemab. Neither are cures or magic bullets for the disease, but they do address key symptoms. They target the amyloid proteins that can accumulate in the brain and damage neurons, slowing down its progression.

While this news is exciting, there are major caveats. One is whether it will ever become available on the NHS. The cost is estimated to be about £20,000 per person per year of treatment.

Another is the serious side effects: in the study, brain swelling occurred in 24% of participants and brain bleeding occurred in 31.4% on the drug compared with 13.6% in the placebo(安慰剂) group. There were also three deaths during the trial.

Part of the problem for me, as an academic, in assessing the drug is that the full results of the trial haven’t yet been shared publicly or published in a peer-review journal. We cannot access the full data or examine the trial yet, and there is always a motivation for private companies to overstate the effectiveness of new drugs. Trial results need to be assessed by an independent body of experts.

While it is unlikely to change clinical practice until at least 2025, the news of donanemab is again an indication that science is continuing to make progress when it comes to treating the major causes of illness and death, even one related to the highly complex inner workings of the brain. So, there are caveats and the need for caution, but these new drugs are indeed the grounds for that rare thing these days: hope.

32. What can we learn about Alzheimer’s from the passage?
A. There exists a new drug to cure it completely.
B. Most people will develop Alzheimer’s when they are old.
C. It is caused by the accumulation of some proteins in the brain.
D. It results from the loss of memories as people get older.

33. What does the underlined word “caveats” mean in paragraph 4?
A. Warnings.
B. Discussions.
C. Debates.
D. Weaknesses.
34. What is the problem of the new drug according to the author as an academic?
A. It has serious side effects such as brain bleeding and deaths.
B. The effectiveness may be blown up without fair assessment.
C. The cost of the new drug is out of reach for ordinary people.
D. There is no possibility for new drugs to be admitted into the NHS.
35. What is the author’s attitude towards the new drug?
A. Approving.
B. Doubtful.
C. Unclear.
D. Indifferent.

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。

My friend James did some first-aid training last week to learn the fundamentals of the CPR. And he asked if I’d ever done the same.

“Yes,” I said, “... and no.”

Because, yes, I’ve attended several resuscitation(复苏) sessions over the years. 36 In fact, despite being shown all the key information at various points in my career, I don’t think I can remember any of it now.

What’s the problem? Every time I’ve had this type of training, it’s been a perfectly good opportunity to learn; an important topic, taught well, in a focused environment, with plenty to see, hear and do. I’ve always taken it seriously, too, and been focused. And I’ve always come away with a wealth of information. 37

Here’s what I should have done—and what you can do now—to make sure any training doesn’t go to waste.

• 38 You might be surprised to find that you’ve got some foundations of knowledge to build on. Pre-testing sparks your curiosity and puts you in a frame of mind to remember.

• Challenge your recall later. 39 If it’s hard to remember, but just about possible with effort, then that’s perfect. You need that little bit of struggle to start embedding (把……嵌入) information in your brain.

• Keep coming back. Put a note in your diary to test yourself again in a week, then ten days after that, then a month on—leaving longer gaps between checks. 40

Talking to James has inspired me to book myself onto yet another CPR course. But this time I’m determined to do it right. Remember that it’s the next day when the real training begins.

- A. Test yourself before you start.
B. Wait a day, then see how much you still know.
C. Stay curious about what you are eager to know.
D. All the basic information has stuck in your mind.
E. But no, I don’t exactly feel “trained” to save lives.
F. Yet virtually nothing has ever made it to my long-term memory.
G. Use the questions you wrote on the day to keep challenging yourself.

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。

I was waiting in a checkout line. A woman and two boys were ahead of me. At the cash desk, a white-haired man had begun to 41 his goods. Then came the 42. Sometimes it’s a customer with multiple coupons(优惠券), or someone who forgot to 43 a piece of fruit. Fair enough. One waited.

班级
姓名
得分

But today, it was something else. The man didn't have 44 money. So he began the process of choosing which 45 to keep and which to hand back. He 46 over each one before keeping or abandoning it. We waited. The line became longer.

Eventually, his 47 came to an end. The man turned back to us as he left, 48 and apologetic. We 49 off his chagrin(懊恼). It could happen to anyone.

But I had no idea just how 50 the family of three ahead of me were until their turn came. The woman asked the cashier to add all the 51 goods to her bill as quickly as possible. Then the two boys 52 through the exit with the small bag of groceries. When they returned, it was clear that their mission had been 53.

Then I realized all it took to witness this flash of 54 was waiting a little longer in a checkout line. I could have caught the bus. But I felt so 55 on my feet that I walked home instead.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. bag | B. list | C. check | D. receive |
| 42. A. attempt | B. barrier | C. intention | D. mission |
| 43. A. fetch | B. slice | C. weigh | D. taste |
| 44. A. enough | B. pocket | C. extra | D. bonus |
| 45. A. tools | B. items | C. drinks | D. snacks |
| 46. A. doubted | B. glanced | C. shifted | D. paused |
| 47. A. delay | B. evaluation | C. checkup | D. selection |
| 48. A. thrilled | B. anxious | C. embarrassed | D. satisfied |
| 49. A. blew | B. waved | C. cut | D. kicked |
| 50. A. helpless | B. sympathetic | C. patient | D. annoyed |
| 51. A. expensive | B. thrown-away | C. left-behind | D. major |
| 52. A. rushed | B. slipped | C. walked | D. moved |
| 53. A. accomplished | B. failed | C. postponed | D. started |
| 54. A. tenderness | B. courage | C. kindness | D. tolerance |
| 55. A. careful | B. heavy | C. clumsy | D. light |

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 youth version of *The Peony Pavilion* (《牡丹亭》) successfully entered the stage of the Spring for Chinese Arts at the Beijing Tianqiao Performing Arts Center.

The Peony Pavilion, 56 cultural treasure of the world, was written by China's Ming Dynasty playwright and writer Tang Xianzu, who is compared to William Shakespeare. And Kunqu Opera, 57 (combine) songs performed in the Suzhou dialect, graceful body movements, martial arts and dance, was 58 (origin) born in the region of Kunshan, Jiangsu Province. It was listed as one of the representative 59 (work) of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity by UNESCO in 2001.

Kunqu Opera uses a seemingly endless 60 (vary) of gestures to express specific emotions and has distinguished itself by its rhythmic patterns. It also has a major impact 61 all the more recent forms of opera in China, such as Peking Opera.

62 excites the organizing committee is that *The Peony Pavilion* 63 (attract) a growing young audience since its first performance in Beijing. Up to now, Beijing Tianqiao Performing Arts Center, 64 aim is to emphasize the inheritance, promotion, development and popularization of traditional Chinese culture and arts, has also held many exhibitions related to traditional drama, and established the Peking Opera inheritance class 65 (popularize) the traditional art to children.

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,在班级举办的“养成课堂好习惯”的主题活动中,你收获很大。请给校英语报投稿,内容包括:

1. 举办活动的原因;
2. 你养成某个好习惯的过程;
3. 你的收获。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Form a Good Class Habit

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。

Sandro was born and grew up in Milan. Until he was 13 years old he never wanted to leave his hometown. But last year, Sandro's father's investment went bad, wiping out the family and sending his parents to prison. As a teenager under 16 years old, Sandro was forced to go to Newcastle in the northeast of England to stay with his uncle Lawrence.

Sandro had a lot of difficulties in the new environment. He didn't like the food in England. Nobody could forecast the weather in Newcastle. He had to start learning the second foreign language in his new school. Pocket money was not enough as usual. Almost every subject was a challenge for him. Most importantly, he had no friends. It seemed nobody knew him and he knew nobody in the school.

On an early summer evening, when Sandro was going home alone from school as usual, a man called him from behind. Sandro turned around and saw Eddie, his PE teacher, standing in front of him.

"You know the school will have a swimming competition next month. There will be all kinds of races. Will you participate?" Eddie asked.

Sandro took a look at Eddie with doubt and answered, "You sure? Me? No, I won't. I can swim, but I'm slower than a snail."

Eddie smiled and then said, "Yes. Indeed, you are, in breaststroke (蛙泳), in backstroke and in butterfly, but not in freestyle. So join the freestyle race! 200-meter freestyle is the game suitable for you."

Sandro was speechless at that moment. He had never known someone in the school was observing him and caring for him.

"I don't think I can win anything." Sandro was still a little puzzled.

"But you may get more recognition and consequently you can make some friends. That is more important than prizes." Eddie responded immediately.

Having hesitated for a while, Sandro agreed to have a try.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Every afternoon for the next month, Sandro trained really hard.

Sandro dived into the pool confidently like other competitors.