

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用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**Four Outdoor Spring Activities for Kids**

While we're tempted to stay inside where it's temperature-controlled and comfortable, getting outside is important for a child's development. I'm sure you'll find so many fun outdoor spring activities to do with your kids. They provide them with vitamin D from the sun, strengthen their bodies, enhance problem-solving and critical thinking skills, help children appreciate nature, and so much more.

Kid-made Bird Feeder

Our kid-made bird feeder is made from recycled materials and birdseed. Simply have your children fill each bowl in the egg carton (蛋盒) with birdseed and hang it in a tree when you're finished. This project helps kids work on measuring, pouring, concentration, hand-eye coordination and other skills.

Exploring Life at the Pond

Go to a local pond to explore there for a couple of hours. Study the pond ecosystem, search for creatures in the water and outside it, such as fish, worms, turtles and birds. Use our free printable to check off each creature or plant as you find it. This helps stimulate the curiosity about nature of your loved ones.

DIY Seed Bombs

Learn how to make homemade seed bombs to give as gifts to friends and neighbors. These earth-friendly seed bombs are made with recycled paper and can be planted directly into the soil. Include seeds from your favorite grasses or flowers in the seed bombs.

Gardening with Kids

Gardening is one of the best spring outdoor activities that you can do with your children. It helps kids learn patience, responsibility and self-confidence. Plus, knowing how to grow your own food is a valuable skill!

21. Which activity may best stimulate kids' environmental awareness?

- A. Kid-made Bird Feeder and DIY Seed Bombs.
- B. Kid-made Bird Feeder and Gardening with Kids.
- C. Exploring Life at the Pond and DIY Seed Bombs.
- D. Gardening with Kids and Exploring Life at the Pond.

22. What can you do at Exploring Life at the Pond?

- A. Find out what birds like to eat.
- B. Learn how to grow food.
- C. Make earth-friendly seed bombs.
- D. Study a variety of wildlife.

23. For whom is the text intended?

- A. Parents.
- B. Children.
- C. Teachers.
- D. Travelers.

B

From the world's last seven to a global population of more than 5,000, China spent nearly 40 years bringing back crested ibises (朱鹮) from the edge of extinction.

With its typical red crest and face, as well as a long black mouth and snow-white feathers, the crested ibis is known as "the oriental gem" in China. They were once widespread in East Asia and Siberia until the 20th century when hunting, ecological damage and increased human activities drove the birds to near extinction.

In 1981, the entire species around the world was down to the seven crested ibises which were found only in Yangxian County, northwest China's Shaanxi Province, and deep in the Qinling Mountains, making Qinling, a natural boundary between China's north and south, the last shelter of the wild birds.

Since 1981, the local government of Yangxian County has put forward four bans for the protection of the species, prohibiting activities including hunting in the birds' living areas, cutting down trees where they nest, using chemicals in their food-finding areas, and firing guns in their breeding (繁殖) areas. The Chinese government arranged special funds to protect the habitat of crested ibises, sealing off mountains to plant trees in the birds' living areas. China started the artificial breeding of crested ibises in 1991 and had bred more than 400 birds in Shaanxi as of last year.

Years of constant effort have brought promising results. It is estimated that there are more than 5,000 crested ibises in the world now, and a majority of them live in Shaanxi. The bird's habitat in China has risen from less than 5 square km in 1981 to the current 15,000 square km.

"It is lucky that the crested ibis, an ancient bird, is still flying around," said Zan Linsen, head of the Shaanxi Academy of Forestry. "The conservation story of crested ibises not only shows us the power of ancient life, but also the necessity and urgency of ecological environment protection."

24. Why are the Qinling Mountains so important to crested ibises?

- A. They are where crested ibises were first found.
- B. They used to be the last habitat of crested ibises.
- C. They are the only breeding area of crested ibises.
- D. They protect crested ibises from natural enemies.

30. What does paragraph 3 mainly tell us?
- Intentions to avoid mistakes.
 - Advantages of making mistakes.
 - Possibilities of making mistakes.
 - Efforts to avoid making mistakes.
31. What can we know about mistakes from the last paragraph?
- They interfere with what we are doing.
 - They draw too much attention from us.
 - They are big opportunities to get us improved.
 - They make us feel irresponsible and discouraged.



D

Clockmaking is a traditional craft which involves the building and repair of clocks. But it is now on the red list drawn up by the Heritage Crafts Association (HCA), which has warned that more specialists are retiring than entering the profession.

David Poole, a former master, said, "The shortage of clockmakers is a problem. Whereas there used to be clockmakers on the high street, a clock repair shop is a rare sight today. People will find it extremely difficult to identify anyone to repair their clocks."

There are only about 250 makers and repairers left across Britain, according to HCA's research. When specialists are near retirement, they often cannot afford to take on apprentices (学徒) as happened in the past. Besides, it is feared that the few training courses that have survived will not fill the gaps.

Howard Walwyn, a leading dealer in Kensington, warned that, if expertise in repairing is lost, clocks will become inanimate objects rather than living things, adding, "Most clockmakers have fiddled with (捣鼓) clocks as kids, taking them apart, and trying to get them to work. The problem is that young kids now are spending all their time in front of screens and show little interest in clockmaking. I've got some younger clockmakers, but they're few and far between."

"There are also concerns that too many clockmakers are prepared to use modern mechanical solutions to make a clock work, even if those solutions are aesthetically (审美地) wrong," said Jonathan Betts, an adviser to the National Trust. He added, "Museum collections and more sensitive private collectors would much rather not have a clock cleaned so it looks brand new, but an awful lot of restorers reject that." Mr Poole, who became a clockmaker in the 1990s, said, "There are few people coming into the business. Most people who are in it are edging towards retirement, as am I. If people aren't skilled, all those lovely things won't be looked after properly."

32. What does the underlined phrase "on the red list" in paragraph 1 mean?
- On top of standard.
 - In need of improvement.
 - In response to demand.
 - At risk of extinction.
33. What belongs to a traditional practice in the clockmaking field?
- Its pairing each apprentice with a specialist.
 - Its tailoring training programs for apprentices.
 - Its bringing in new blood by employing apprentices.
 - Its postponing experienced specialists' retirement age.

34. What prevents young kids from being clockmakers according to Howard Walwyn?
- A relatively low salary.
 - The lack of interest in clockmaking.
 - The tough employment environment.
 - A limited number of training courses.
35. What is Jonathan Betts' concern?
- Many repairers adopt modern methods in clockmaking.
 - Many restorers are incapable of fixing mechanical clocks.
 - Private collectors show no interest in traditional techniques.
 - Museums refuse to include cleaned clocks in their collections.

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。

Home organization has been turned into an art form by social media influencers who share beautiful images of boxes arranged by color or packed neatly into baskets. This is American addiction with organizing. 36 It's not that we need to organize our junk to make it prettier. It's that we need to buy less stuff. Here are some tips to help you break up with overbuying.

Begin by taking a look around to see what you have, what you need, and what you can get rid of. Periodically having a check will help you make better shopping decisions and will help reduce purchases. 37 Break it into manageable parts, such as kitchen tools or winter clothes. Then identify what you use regularly and what can go.

Also consider which belongings bring you joy and which ones you wouldn't miss if they were gone. Do clothes and shoes make you happy, or do you prefer the items you brought back from a trip? Are your books your most prized possessions? 38

Shop with intention. Some people buy items because they're on sale. Some think it's necessary to stock up on almost everything. Other people shop because it makes them happy. 39 After momentary happiness, the items become part of the mountain of stuff unwanted.

40 Deciding to buy something may not require much mental energy. But deciding what to do with unwanted items can be stressful and take up considerable time. Mindless shopping affects our mental health and teaches our children not to value their belongings because it makes each item seem less special. Doing so will benefit all of us, the next generation and our planet.

- Shop mindfully.
- Consider our planet.
- Our shopping habits are complex.
- But they ignore the root of the problem.
- You don't have to check your entire household at once.
- Whatever the reason, the excitement usually doesn't last long.
- Knowing the answers to these questions will help you set priorities when shopping.

12 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 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。

Liam is a brave young man. He started out on his big adventure, a bike trip from Alaska to Argentina.

In 2021, Liam was looking for something 41. He had some experience in 42 long distances. His longest bike trip was from Los Angeles to San Francisco. That helped him decide to 43 a much longer trip from the point farthest north in the USA to the southernmost town of the world.

Liam 44 his trip on August 1, 2021. Other than basic life necessities and some 45 parts for his bike, he didn't have much else. When initially knowing his trip, Liam's family weren't 46 at first. But after seeing he 47 with it, they became his strongest supporters. Liam believed he 48 the right path. As long as he was going south, he thought, he would finally reach his 49.

Liam didn't give up easily. During his trip, he had 50. In spite of the trouble, he kept going. Liam 51 arrived in Ushuaia, Argentina on January 10, 2023—527 days after he 52. He had made it, biking through 14 countries along the way.

Backpacking home to California, Liam hoped what he had done could 53 others to start an adventure of their own. In his opinion, everyone is 54 of amazing things. The hardest part is getting the 55 to attempt the things you want to do.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. worrying | B. equal | C. formal | D. challenging |
| 42. A. flying | B. swimming | C. biking | D. measuring |
| 43. A. obey | B. improve | C. resist | D. try |
| 44. A. finished | B. began | C. guided | D. explored |
| 45. A. spare | B. electrical | C. shocking | D. outworn |
| 46. A. sure | B. happy | C. anxious | D. tired |
| 47. A. compared | B. agreed | C. competed | D. continued |
| 48. A. established | B. limited | C. chose | D. defeated |
| 49. A. situation | B. courtyard | C. destination | D. road |
| 50. A. difficulties | B. pleasures | C. fees | D. desires |
| 51. A. gradually | B. eventually | C. definitely | D. completely |
| 52. A. set off | B. carried on | C. gave in | D. took off |
| 53. A. force | B. order | C. inspire | D. permit |
| 54. A. aware | B. capable | C. ashamed | D. proud |
| 55. A. comment | B. preservation | C. package | D. confidence |

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。

Light-drawing artist Wang Sibō, better known as Roy Wang, led a team in a successful attempt 56 (break) the Guinness World Record for the most people light drawing at the same time on June 29.

The challenge 57 (take) place at Guangzhou Technician College, Guangdong Province. 58 Wang, along with four of his team members and 355 students from the college, completed a huge light drawing artwork in around two hours. The artwork shows images, 59 (include) a lion's head from Guangdong's characteristic art form lion dancing, the emblem (象征) of the Communist Party of China, as well as hundreds of pentagrams (五角星). Because some of the students' light drawing didn't appear in the final photograph, the challenge registered 60 total of 328 people who completed the task.

"With this innovative challenge, we would like to pay our respects 61 the founding anniversary of the Communist Party of China, and inspire young people to learn new 62 (skill) and contribute them to the development of our country," Wang said. "It is also our ambition to promote the spirit of Chinese craftsmanship to the world, and showcase the high-quality 63 (achieve) of Chinese education."

This marks the third time that Wang has 64 (successful) broke the Guinness World Record, following his records in 2018 and 2021 in completing the 65 (large) light drawing.

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, 你校外教 Smith 准备利用即将到来的中秋节假期去北京游玩, 想征询你们的建议。请你给他写一封英文邮件, 内容包括:

1. 旅行建议(景点、美食、交通等);
2. 表达祝愿。

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。

Dear Mr Smith,

Yours sincerely,
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。

John Brown is a college student, who is performing well in all aspects. But when he was two years old, he suffered from autism (孤独症) that delayed his brain's growth. The basic symptoms included inability to pick up social cues, a refusal to interact with friends or family, and a lack of skills in processing speech, thinking and learning.

John's parents, who were teachers, were initially shocked at the revelation. What's

worse, they learned the bad news that John was going to become blind when he grew up. Even so, they kept his illness as a secret under medical advice, and were always there for their son.

As little John was at school, he began to notice how other kids were able to answer questions in class a lot faster than he did. Because of his significantly slow thinking, it took him many minutes to come up with an answer to the best of his abilities. But he worked harder than other classmates for his coursework, such as sitting in front of the class to read the words on the blackboard better, and spending longer time to pass tests.

John's parents still stood by him, encouraging him, saying, "You are the best!" They recorded every detail of his growth in a notebook. But they were not prepared for how the following events positively changed their son's life forever. Through primary and secondary schools, John began to change from keeping to himself to interacting with his classmates.

When he entered the college, he joined the marching band, something he never had any interest in, but his mom convinced him that it was a great way to not only make friends, but also help gain more confidence in himself. Later, he played the trumpet (小号) well and got along well with the band members.

At the same time, he showed his talent for creative writing and wrote his first essay about a brave man. His thinking ability and imagination made leaps. As he got even older, he taught his fellow classmates how to write essays well, and even shared what original pieces he wrote with them, despite the fact he was still unaware about his illness.

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。

However, one day when John came home from college, he accidentally found a medical chart in his parents' room.

Now, as an excellent college student, John is full of confidence and hope.