

19. What is a challenge for the speaker during the trip?

- A. Poor weather.
- B. Unavoidable work.
- C. Unavailable Internet access.

20. Which is the best part of the trip?

- A. Diving in the Great Barrier.
- B. Feeding elephants.
- C. The hot air balloon ride.

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)

凡人生命亦短暂,却转日如流水。

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

After Impressionism: Inventing Modern Art

25 March — 13 August 2023

Rooms 1 to 8

Explore a period of great change when artists broke with established tradition and laid the foundations for the art of the 20th and the 21st centuries.

The decades between 1880 and the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 were a complex, energetic period of artistic questioning, searching, risk-taking and innovation.

The exhibition celebrates the achievements of three giants of the period: Paul Cézanne, Vincent van Gogh and Paul Gauguin and follows the influences they had on younger generations of French artists and on wider circles of artists across Europe.

With over a hundred works by artists ranging from Picasso to Mondrian and a selection of sculptures by artists including Rodin and Camille Claudel, the exhibition follows the creation of a new, modern art, free of convention, taking in Expressionism and Abstraction. The exhibition includes some of the most famous works of art created during these decades. Important loans come to the exhibition from institutions and private collections worldwide.

Ticket prices

Free for Members

Priority booking open for Members.

Join today to get early access to tickets, plus enjoy the exhibition in advance on 24 March.

Standard admission

On sale from 15 February

From £ 24 Monday—Friday

From £ 26 Saturday and Sunday

A maximum of six tickets can be booked in the same deal. For larger group bookings please email.

We recommend allowing 50—60 minutes for your visit to the exhibition.

21. What is the probable theme of the exhibition?
 A. Convention. B. Modern Art. C. Western Art. D. Impressionism.
22. How much should a couple pay if they visit the exhibition on weekends without membership?
 A. £ 24. B. £ 48. C. £ 52. D. £ 26.
23. Where is this text probably taken from?
 A. A textbook. B. A guidebook.
 C. A travel journal. D. A research report.

B

When travelling on the railway, I always arrive early to take photos or films of trains on my phone. I do it for my teenage boys. I'll text these images to them, and they'll text back saying "Great pics" and occasionally get very excited if I've videoed a rare engine.

My older one, Solomon, now 17, had an early and strong interest in trains. By the age of two, he had identified his favourite train of all—the Class 465, a four-car electric multiple unit. One day, passing the railway station, he started laughing with pleasure. A train was waiting at the far platform. It looked like a 465 to me by its shape and size, but Solomon noticed it had five cars instead of four and most important of all, the first three digits of its number were 376. It excited him that he had discovered not only a new train but a new set of numbers, too. Classes 465 and 376 are common, but each train has its own unique number. That is part of the appeal. Specifics. Detail.

My younger boy, Valentine, 15, came to trains through a different route: new technology. I was walking past our local station when I saw something special. A new train I'd never seen before. If such a train could exist in my rundown local station, anything was possible. Science fiction just became science fact. I had just seen the Class 395, the Javelin, Britain's fastest train. A few months later, there would be one leaving our station every half hour to London.

Valentine adored the Javelin. Trips became fraught because both boys wanted to travel on their favourite train—the Class 465 versus the Javelin. We negotiated with them—we'd take the 465 on the way there, the Javelin back home. Everyone was happy.

My husband is also a railfan. Having the boys has allowed him to pursue his passion. Trains are our shared passion, a timeless source of pleasure.

24. Why does the author photograph trains whenever possible?
 A. To kill time. B. To make money.
 C. To share online. D. To delight her children.
25. Why was Solomon so pleased while wandering to the railway station?
 A. He noticed five brand-new cars.
 B. He discovered his favourite train.
 C. He corrected his mother's mistake.
 D. He spotted a new set of train numbers.

26. What does the underlined word “fraught” mean in paragraph 4?
A. Luxurious. B. Thrilling. C. Stressful. D. Unlikely.
27. What is a suitable title for the text?
A. Trainspotting Bonds My Family.
B. Trainspotting Satisfies My Children.
C. Trainspotting Emphasizes Train Details.
D. Trainspotting Witnesses Technology Development.

C

With almost all big employers in the United States now using artificial intelligence (AI) and automation in their hiring processes, the public is considering some urgent questions: How can you prevent discrimination in hiring when a machine is keeping the discrimination? What kind of methods might help?

Some 83% of employers, including 99% of Fortune 500 companies, now use some form of automated tools as part of their hiring process, said the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission’s (EEOC) chair Charlotte Burrows at a hearing on Tuesday. She said everyone needs to speak up on the debate over these technologies. “The risks are simply too high to leave this topic just to the experts.”

Last year, the EEOC issued some guidance around the use of cutting-edge hiring tools, noting many of their shortcomings. The agency found that resume (简历) scanners that prioritize keywords and programs that evaluate a candidate’s facial expressions and speech patterns in video interviews can create discrimination. Take, for example, a video interview that analyzes an applicant’s speech patterns to determine their ability to solve problems. A person with a speech problem might score low and automatically be screened out. The problem will be for the EEOC to root out discrimination—or stop it from taking place.

The EEOC is considering the most appropriate ways to handle the problem. It’s agreed that inspections are necessary to ensure that the software used by companies avoids intentional or unintentional discrimination. But who would conduct those inspections is a more challenging question. Each option presents risks, Burrows pointed out. A third party may turn a blind eye to its clients, while a government-led inspection could potentially stop innovation.

In previous remarks, Burrows has noted the great potential that AI decision-making tools have to improve the lives of Americans, but only when used properly. “We must work to ensure that these new technologies do not become a high-tech pathway to discrimination,” she said.

28. What does Burrows suggest people do?
A. Make their own voice heard.
B. Follow the experts’ suggestions.
C. Stop using AI in hiring processes.
D. Watch debates about technologies.
29. How might programs in video interviews select employees?
A. By scanning keywords.
B. By evaluating resumes.
C. By analyzing personalities.
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30. What is a possible consequence of third-party inspections?
 A. High expense. B. Unfair results.
 C. Age discrimination. D. Innovation interruption.
31. What is Burrows's attitude to AI decision-making tools?
 A. Favourable. B. Disapproving. C. Objective. D. Doubtful.

D

Parenting styles have evolved over the years in response to the rapid social changes. Whether it is tapping technology or applying the best parenting practices, parents nowadays generally invest more time in finding out how best to raise their child.

Modern parents have access to the internet and social media for ideal parenting advice and tips. There are also numerous parenting groups for different age groups on social media that parents can join. A parent can post questions from how to manage the constant cries of an infant to how to talk to a moody teenager, and chances are, the parent will be flooded instantly with advice and relevant articles. The availability of resources has helped modern parents to be more involved and supportive of their children's development, academically, emotionally and socially. Modern parents are also keener to find out about effective parenting methods to raise disciplined and confident children.

Meanwhile, one of modern parenting styles, helicopter parenting, arises. When parents become over-involved, over-concerned and over-controlling, they start helping children with what they are capable of on their own, for example, selecting activities and friends for them. Such a parenting style can restrict the children's ability to handle responsibilities independently. Children might be ill-equipped with life skills such as operating a stove or monitoring their schoolwork. Overprotecting children from failures may also be prevented from developing resilience (韧性) and acquiring skills like problem-solving.

On the other hand, parents in the past tended to supervise (监管) less. Children were given more control over how they managed their schoolwork and the friends they chose to play with. They were often expected to shoulder the responsibilities of caring for younger siblings and managing household chores. Living in the preinternet era, parents were less informed about different parenting approaches and personalities.

There is no one right way to raise a child and there is no need to doubt about the best parenting style. Each child is unique and should be raised differently by parents who are present, but not hovering (盘旋); who are supportive but not controlling; and who protect but not spoil.

32. What does the author explain by mentioning "an infant" and "a moody teenager" in paragraph 2?

- A. Devotion to kids. B. Easy access to guidance.
 C. Effective parenting. D. Tricky parenting problems.
33. What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about concerning modern parenting?
 A. Its benefits. B. Its influence.
 C. Its characteristics. D. Its type.

34. What can we learn about parents in the past?
- A. They had strengths and weaknesses in parenting.
 - B. They were wiser than modern parents in parenting.
 - C. They were to blame for child development prospect.
 - D. They contributed to the children's well-rounded abilities.

35. What is the purpose of writing the article?

- A. To recommend how to parent wisely.
- B. To appeal to learn from modern parents.
- C. To inform how parenting has changed.
- D. To introduce two parenting strategies.

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。

There are a number of ways to help improve final exam test scores without staying up all night and cramming(临时死记硬背), for instance, taking advantage of the resources available and taking care of your body.

Stay on top of your work. Completing all of your week by its due date will help you stay on top of the content, minimizing the time needed to prepare for finals. 36 For instance, attending class is a guarantee not to fall behind in your work.

37 Don't feel like you need to give equal study time to each course. Look back at your progress throughout the semester. If your grade is borderline, between a 'C' and a 'B', for example, or you're hoping to raise your grade, you'll want to put in a bit more effort.

Find a study partner or a tutor. It is advisable to find a tutor or a study partner at the beginning of the semester as you can bounce around ideas and ask questions while studying. However, stay away from good friends when struggling with the material. 38

Select your studying environment strategically. You need a quiet studying location free of distractions. 39 Sometimes colleges open up conference rooms or other spaces to allow additional room for studying during exam week.

Maintain your health in the finals week. Finals can be a stressful time, so make sure you are taking care of your physical self. Exercise is an effective tool in helping your body reduce stress. 40

- A. Keep track of your progress.
- B. Figure out which courses to prioritize.
- C. But don't overdo it this week to avoid a muscle injury over finals.
- D. If the library, study area, or outdoors does not work for you, keep looking.
- E. Reviewing in the finals week is a lot easier if you've been keeping up all along.
- F. Plus, you will assess time needed for better academic performance prior to the finals.
- G. The best study partner is often someone you don't know well and less likely hang out with.

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

选项。

Borneo is home to some of the most extraordinary wildlife. Several years ago, I decided to go there for a visit. A local person offered to be my guide, which was a great bonus for me.

One day, my guide turned off the smooth road and took me across a 41 hillside instead. We picked our way carefully when 42, a Rafflesia (大王花) popped into my view among those stones. Oh, dear! More than 43, I bent down and put my nose practically inside the flower's core.

44, to my surprise, it was only one of the 45 during the trip.

As I 46 the end of my trip, there was still something I had yet to see. We planned to 47 most feared creature there, the saltwater crocodile, which can grow to a 48 of 6 meters or more. When we shone a flashlight towards the muddy shore, little sounds 49 in the darkness as if something unseen underwater had broken the 50. Taking a second look, we spotted two greedy 51 just above the water line. As we drew near, it 52 and we saw clearly it was a crocodile. With great caution, we neared it and finally could 53 its true dimensions. It was a baby—no more than 0.6 meter long. Aha, whatever, I could now report to the 54 back home, who had never been to Borneo, that I had 55 a hungry crocodile in the wild and lived to tell the tale.

The world out there is so fascinating. Don't let work run your life. Why not step outdoors and enjoy the wonders nature offers to you?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| C 41. A. rolling | B. spectacular | C. rough | D. breathtaking |
| B 42. A. suddenly | B. literally | C. definitely | D. ultimately |
| B 43. A. alarmed | B. pleased | C. concerned | D. upset |
| B 44. A. Nevertheless | B. Besides | C. Instead | D. Therefore |
| D 45. A. desires | B. motivations | C. destinations | D. highlights |
| C 46. A. suspended | B. suspected | C. approached | D. valued |
| D 47. A. hold onto | B. pick up | C. reflect on | D. hunt for |
| B 48. A. width | B. length | C. height | D. size |
| B 49. A. emerged | B. paused | C. continued | D. declined |
| B 50. A. mud | B. surface | C. ground | D. shore |
| B 51. A. crocodiles | B. mouths | C. eyes | D. teeth |
| C 52. A. moved | B. sank | C. hid | D. escaped |
| D 53. A. work out | B. let out | C. figure out | D. make out |
| C 54. A. victims | B. opponents | C. folks | D. guides |
| B 55. A. challenged | B. encountered | C. terrified | D. chased |

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

Terry Townshend is an ecologist from the UK. In late October, he climbed to the roof of a

building to check out a hand-sized recording device 56 ^a (lay) there to catch the sounds of migratory birds (候鸟) at Beijing's Olympic Park. Every two weeks, he came here to collect data and share it 57 universities' research centres for this year's bird tracking study.

As a birdwatcher 58 has lived in Beijing for over a decade, Townshend founded a website 59 ^{to} ^{with} formed a group for fellow enthusiasts. He works to raise environmental (aware) among people to help save some of China's most endangered birds, initiating 60 projects to track some of Beijing's celebrated birds.

Though observing the migratory birds in Beijing 61 (be) one of Townshend's main activities now, his bond with China was established twelve years ago. At that time, the non-governmental organization Townshend once worked with was invited by the Chinese government 62 (cooperate) in boosting support for China's general environmental laws on climate change. As the project leader, Townshend came to China for the first time. After getting to know the country, he 63 (far) decided to stay here for research.

"China 64 (value) the recovery of nature in past decades. With the efforts to carry out various targeted protections toward nature, 65 future looks bright for China's biodiversity." Townshend said.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

为了增强学生的安全防范意识,今天上午你校组织了紧急逃生疏散演练活动。假定你是李华,请你给校英文广播站写一篇相关的新闻报道,内容包括:

1. 活动目的;
2. 活动流程;
3. 活动感受。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:疏散演练 evacuation drill

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。

At the age of 17, I formed a band with three classmates. After we won the first prize at our school's talent show, we decided to see if we could get some local performances. When we found out we'd gotten booked for a charitable event at a large hospital, we were excited. For two weeks, we practised hard, getting together every day after school to sharpen our skills and learn enough songs to fill a one-hour show.

On the day of the concert, we showed up early to check out the stage. We set up and did

a quick sound check, then went backstage to have a soda and rest. While we were back there, the hospital's entertainment director came over to talk to us.

"Okay, boys, I just want to fill you in on a couple of important details," she told us. "A lot of the people in the audience are suffering from severe physical or mental disabilities. Also, many of them are very old. Don't let that alarm you. They have very few chances to see live entertainment of any kind, so they enjoy any kind of musical talent. Just play your regular show, and you'll do fine." With that, she left, going to help the volunteers and staff that were assisting the patients to their seats.

Soon enough, it was showtime. Everything was perfect, and we played probably the best show of our lives. We hardly missed a note on any of our songs. Unfortunately, we couldn't enjoy our performance. As each song finished, there was a short pause. This was the time when the audience would normally applaud. Now, we were getting nothing. Zero. The deafening silence only made us more determined to win the audience over. We tried harder. Loud songs, soft songs, it made no difference. After forty-five minutes, we decided to end our set early. Why bother finishing when no one was appreciating us anyway? We unplugged (拔去) our instruments and went backstage.

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。

A moment later, the entertainment director ran back to us.

Returning to the stage, we played our final three songs.