

英语试卷

注意事项：

- 1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、班级、学校在答题卡上填写清楚。
- 2.每小题选出答案后，用2B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。在试卷上作答无效。
- 3.考试结束后，请将答题卡交回，试卷自行保存。满分150分，考试用时120分钟。

第 I 卷（选择题）

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. When will Jack probably get to the office?
A. In about 15 minutes. B. In about 20 minutes. C. In about 35 minutes.
2. Which club will the man choose?
A. Poetry club. B. Debate club. C. Chess club.
3. What does the man mean?
A. The room is clean. B. The room is crowded. C. The room gets dirty easily.
4. Why does the woman want to have fast food?
A. She is in a hurry. B. She likes fast food. C. She wants to spend less.
5. What's going to be difficult for the man?
A. Making nice coffee. B. Not making a noise. C. Choosing a birthday gift.

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's the woman doing?
A. Giving advice. B. Asking for help. C. Inviting someone.
7. What does the man plan to do today?
A. Play tennis. B. Take a trip. C. Help Emily study.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man have to do now?
A. Plan an exam. B. Make a decision. C. Look for a job.
9. What does the woman think of working in big cities?
A. Exciting. B. Dangerous. C. Boring.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

- C. registration begins half an hour before class time
- D. students had better not go alone on the first day

23. Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. A brochure.
- B. A research paper.
- C. A textbook.
- D. A health magazine.

B

I started playing the piano when I was four, and since then the longest time I've ever gone without touching piano keys was probably two months. This was a lot of efforts concentrated on something that I wasn't even expecting to be "**productive**" — I wasn't going to make money of it — so there must have been something worth holding on to, right? The answer is not a sweet and neat story.

I struggled a lot with piano — not just to learn the complex instrument, but to love it with my whole heart. Anybody who visited my family and played instruments were often placed beside me in competition. I felt pressure to improve and be the best in order to prove something to others, and more terribly, to myself. Therefore, I never felt confident and stable enough inside.

But somehow, sometime, the seed of my musical interest was grown in the sunlight of practice, competition, and even self-doubt. It was deeply buried, hard to reach, but it was there, and by high school, strong enough that when I was seriously considering giving up any kind of formal piano training, I found a strong wish to hold onto it tighter and dig it further. I found something of my own to grow. There was something that made it worthwhile(值得的) for me to fight for my connection to art, although I was still struggling. Then I got incredibly lucky with a new teacher who encouraged me to explore and follow my inner calling, instead of what I was told I should do. I learned music pieces for myself, I composed(作曲) for myself, and I found confidence not because I was "good enough", but because I knew that anything I had was good enough to be loved.

Now piano has become part of me. And I learned that if you started with something you didn't feel special interest in, remember that with constant efforts, it can take roots. There is always time and room to let love make a home in its place.

24. What does the word "productive" in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Interesting.
- B. Addictive.
- C. Challenging.
- D. Fruitful.

25. Why did the author struggle with piano?

- A. She didn't love it at all.
- B. She had to register for competitions.
- C. She was caught in self-doubt.
- D. She found it impossible to be the best.

26. What did the author learn from his new teacher?

- A. She learned to never give up.
- B. She learned to compose music pieces.
- C. She learned to go after what she loved.
- D. She learned to fight for being good enough.

27. What message is conveyed in the text?

- A. Practice makes perfect.
- B. Love is a thing that grows.
- C. Music heals a broken heart.
- D. Interest is the best teacher.

C

It's become an accepted part of keeping up to date with your family and friends, but if schoolchildren were in their parents' shoes, most of them say they wouldn't share posts of their sons and daughters online. Over 55% said they would not upload news about, or images of, their children on their social media, according to survey of over 16,000 pupils by VotesforSchools.

While some were worried about being awkward or the long life of content which could remain online, others feared of their personal data being misused. One of the pupils surveyed said, "Although our parents mean well, sometimes the danger brought by sharenting(晒娃) can be huge."

In response to the survey, children's mental health organization Mishcon de Reya has produced three films ahead of the Christmas holidays — the best period for parental oversharing.

In one video, about safety online, 10-year-old Adavan said, "If you share anything with your family, you know who's going to see it. But if you share it on your social media, there are millions of people who can see your picture."

Joe Hancock, a security leader at Mishcon de Reya, encouraged parents to share wisely. "Simple steps, such as checking your network environment and asking others not to post content of your children on their accounts (账户) if they are not sure about the privacy settings, are a good start. And, as we found out from the children during filming, having their permission is key," he said.

The study marks a change from the usual practice of teaching children how to use the Internet safely to warning parents against network risks. Sandra Davis, head of the organization's family department, said, "Children are the real and immediate affected side of sharenting. We must ensure we listen to children and take their views into consideration now in order to avoid any unwanted results further down the line."

28. What's most pupils' attitude towards sharing posts about children?

- A. Unwilling. B. Excited. C. Agreeing. D. Uninterested.

29. What do we know from the second paragraph?

- A. Parents feel awkward about sharenting.
B. Children praise their parents for sharenting.
C. Parents care about harmful content on the Internet.
D. Children worry about problems brought by sharenting.

30. What should parents first pay attention to according to Joe Hancock?

- A. Content. B. Safety. C. Accounts. D. Health.

31. What suggestion did Sandra Davis put forward?

- A. Parents should think about children's opinions.
B. Children must make sure to listen to their parents.
C. Children must look out for the impact of sharenting.
D. Parents should teach children to use the Internet safely.

D

A BioBlitz is an event that focuses on finding and identifying as many species (物种) as possible in a given area over a short period of time. A BioBlitz is also known as a biological inventory(清单). The main goal of a BioBlitz is to get an overall(全面的) list of the plants, animals, and other species that live in a place.

A BioBlitz has its own features different from a scientific inventory. Scientific inventories are usually limited to biologists, geographers, and other scientists. A BioBlitz brings together volunteer scientists, as well as families, students, teachers, and other members of the community. While a scientific survey often focuses on faraway or isolated areas, BioBlitzes involves places that are connected to a living or industrial areas. Finally, scientific surveys may take a long period of time to conduct. A BioBlitz lasts a short period of time, traditionally 24 hours.

These differences make a BioBlitz a unique biological survey that encourages a relationship between the nature and human communities of a certain area. Citizens work together with scientists to learn about the biological diversity of local natural spaces. In the process, they gain skills and knowledge and develop a stronger connection to their home environment. A BioBlitz makes citizens better understand and protect local natural spaces.

Hundreds of BioBlitzes have been conducted all over the world, mainly in the United States, Canada, Australia, and Europe. The first BioBlitz was sponsored by the National Park Service and the National Biological Service in Washington D.C.'s Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens in 1996. Surrounded by heavy living and industrial development, Kenilworth Park was thought to have very little biological diversity. Scientists, however, recorded more than 900 species that first year and added even more species to their list at continuous Kenilworth BioBlitzes.

32. What is a feature of BioBlitz?

- A. It explores faraway natural places.
- B. It takes years to conduct a survey.
- C. It lists species in a certain local area.
- D. It only allows scientists to take part.

33. In what way does the author develop Paragraph 2?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By listing reasons.
- C. By comparing differences.
- D. By describing a process.

34. Why is a BioBlitz meaningful?

- A. It introduces wildlife around the world.
- B. It builds a strong connection with scientists.
- C. It saves many endangered animals and plants.
- D. It makes people more aware of the nature around.

35. What's the purpose of the passage?

- A. To advertise a science program.
- B. To introduce a unique biological survey.
- C. To call on people to protect environment.
- D. To compare BioBlitz with scientific inventories.

E

No business would welcome being compared to gambling(赌博). Yet that is what is happening to the makers of video games. For years parents have complained that their children are “addicted” to their video games and smartphones. Today, even more doctors are using the word. On January 1 this year, the name “gaming disorder” — where games are played uncontrollably — gained recognition from the World Health Organization (WHO), which means game addiction is officially regarded as a psychological disease.

Are games really addictive? Psychologists have different opinions. Those who don't think so say that this is just another moral panic. Similar warnings have been given about television, pop music, comic books, novels and even crossword puzzles, but it turns out that they are not as harmful as expected.

However, supporters argue that game developers have reasons and ways to design their products to make them extremely attractive. For one thing, the business model has changed: in the old days, games were bought once and for all. But these days, games are free and money is earned from selling in-game goods, which connects playtime directly to profits. For another, game-makers combine psychological theory and data, which helps them maximize(最大化) the playtime. Smartphones and modern video game machines use their permanent Internet connections to send gameplay data back to developers. In this way products are constantly adjusted to encourage players' spending. The biggest spenders are titled “whales”, a word from gambling.

The gaming industry should realize that, in the real world, it has a problem, and the problem is growing. Being put together with gambling in the public mind will not do the industry any good. Now that gaming addiction comes with an official WHO recognition, parents will respond to it in a more anxious manner, no matter whether their kids play games uncontrollably, or not.

36. What do we know from Paragraph 1?
- A. Children prefer gambling to playing video games.
 - B. Gaming addiction is officially recognized as a disease.
 - C. More doctors are against the use of the word “addicted”.
 - D. Parents complain about their children's addiction to gambling.
37. Why did the author mention television and pop music in Paragraph 2?
- A. To show how popular they are.
 - B. To prove they are not addictive.
 - C. To show the anxiety they have caused.
 - D. To prove games might not be as harmful.
38. How did developers make games attractive?
- A. They sold their games at a high price.
 - B. They honored big spenders with a title.
 - C. They adjusted products based on received data.
 - D. They design new video games of different kind.
39. What is the last paragraph intended to do?

- A. To point out a problem.
C. To put forward a solution.

- B. To describe an activity.
D. To give information.

40. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Games: A New Kind of Gambling
B. Addiction: A Psychological Disorder
C. Games: The Cause of Mental Disorder
D. Addiction: A Warning to the Gaming Industry

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共三节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.0 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Michelle couldn't have been better prepared for the speech, her first presentation as a college student. She had learned her speech 41. The day before the talk, alone in her room, Michelle felt 42. But as soon as she was invited to the stage, she was full of fear she had 43 too many times before — the fear of getting 44 because of her stutter (口吃).

It began when she was a child. She felt ashamed and 45 as little as possible at school. She put a lot of 46 into math and science. In these subjects, she could 47 her teachers with written exams and reports rather than spoken ones.

But by the time Michelle got to middle school, her stutter had made her a 48 for bullying (欺凌), which hurt her academic performance. 49, she went to a cooking school, where she hoped her cooking would speak for itself.

Michelle saw her future as a 50 until a nutrition class, when the teacher's lecture 51 her of her love of science. She found that her thirst for learning more biology was 52 than her fear of stuttering during oral exams. She started to work in a research lab and tried speech therapy (治疗). With the help of her therapist, she 53 realized the real problem was not the stutter itself; it was her fear of stuttering. It took her about a year to 54 during one weekly meeting that she loved herself as she was.

Now, instead of 55 public speeches, she actively seeks opportunities to be on the stage. And if she happens to stutter along the way, so be it.

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|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. by heart | B. on time | C. by accident | D. on purpose |
| 42. A. nervous | B. annoyed | C. confident | D. energetic |
| 43. A. understood | B. explored | C. experienced | D. considered |
| 44. A. injured | B. stuck | C. tired | D. excited |
| 45. A. laughed | B. talked | C. learned | D. moved |
| 46. A. service | B. wealth | C. power | D. effort |
| 47. A. impress | B. encourage | C. interview | D. disappoint |
| 48. A. coach | B. fan | C. hit | D. target |
| 49. A. However | B. Otherwise | C. Therefore | D. Furthermore |
| 50. A. teacher | B. biologist | C. chef | D. officer |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 51. A. warned | B. cured | C. cheated | D. reminded |
| 52. A. shorter | B. weaker | C. stronger | D. longer |
| 53. A. gradually | B. hardly | C. formally | D. frequently |
| 54. A. speak out | B. stand up | C. break in | D. calm down |
| 55. A. making | B. writing | C. enjoying | D. avoiding |

第二节 单项选择(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

56. _____ is said that all of them have gone to the cinema.
A. What B. It C. As D. That
57. I find it _____ that there stand bunches of tall trees in Bashu Secondary School.
A. amaze B. amazed C. amazing D. to amaze
58. Stephen Hawking believes that the earth is unlikely to be the only planet _____ life has developed gradually.
A. what B. that C. where D. which
59. He described the characters in the novel _____ he had met them face to face.
A. even if B. in case C. so that D. as if
60. The reason why she is always late is _____ she has trouble managing her time.
A. which B. what C. because D. that
61. Children, when _____ by their parents, are allowed to enter the stadium.
A. being accompanied B. to accompany C. accompanying D. accompanied
62. Look up! Impressive, original buildings _____ by construction workers in my neighborhood.
A. will build B. will be built C. are built D. are being built
63. When you answer the question in class, you have to make yourself _____ by the other students in the classroom.
A. hearing B. to hear C. heard D. having heard
64. Technology development should be guided by the right value _____ harm to humanity development.
A. in order not to do B. to not do C. doing D. so as to do
65. Only when Michael returned to the scene _____ out the truth that Amy was not the only murderer.
A. we find B. did we find C. we found D. will we find

第 II 卷(非选择题)

第三节 语法填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.0 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式(1-3 词)。

A leaf fell into the water and changed the taste of it. Therefore, tea was born. China is

known 66 the home of tea. Since ancient times, tea 67 (exist) in Chinese culture, leaving its aroma in poetry and customs. Many tea lovers enjoy tea not just for its flavor, 68 also for the beauty of tea ceremonies.

69 (pick) tea leaves is an important spring activity in the Yangtze River basin in South China. The earliest tea is often ready to be picked before Qingming, 70 the temperature begins to rise and rainfall increases. This precious small output of tea is called Mingqian tea.

East China's Zhejiang province is 71 (wide) acknowledged as a major producer of tea. White Tea in Huzhou city's Anji county and West Lake Longjing Tea in Hangzhou are two famous teas in both China and abroad. In spring, local hillsides 72 (fill) with tea workers sowing seeds on their land. Many tourists like the beautiful scenery of tea farms, while 73 (enjoy) a freshly brewed cup of tea.

Tea has also been a carrier for cultural exchanges. Along with China's silk, tea was one of the first 74 (product) to receive worldwide trade. Traditional tea processing techniques and associated social practices in China were placed on 75 Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2022.

第四部分 写作（共三节，满分 35 分）

第一节 单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请根据首字母或汉语提示，使用必修一 welcome unit 和 unit 1 两个单元中的单词填空。空白处只能填入 1 个单词。

76. Effectively, the ban will include the _____ (注册) of new cars in the country as they will not allow any gasoline powered vehicle to be registered after 2023.
77. We need male subjects between the ages of 18 and 25 for those _____. (实验)
78. See if you can rework your _____ (日程安排) and come up with the practical ways to reduce the number of hours you are on call.
79. What a day! This morning, I was worried that no one would talk to me. But I was wrong I did not feel _____ (尴尬的) at all.
80. The new position invested her with a good deal of _____. (责任)
81. If you are c_____ about the history of our school or concerned about its facilities, you mustn't miss this excellent opportunity!
82. It is strongly r_____ that the machines should be checked every year.
83. An e_____ is the person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine and who can decide what will be published in each edition of it.
84. She has such a kind and friendly p_____ that everyone in our class likes to play with her.
85. We are expected to e_____ the old part of the town in order to gather more information about its unique history.

第二节 完成句子（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）。

根据中文意思，使用所给提示词的正确搭配补全句子，请使用必修一 welcome unit 和 unit 1 中的课文原句。

86. She found that if she _____ (concentrate) the ideas, not the single words, she could understand. 他发现只要他专注于主要意思而不是单个单词，他就能理解。
87. I really wanted to tell him to please be quiet and _____! (leave) 我真想告诉他请安静，别烦我！
88. Tom is _____ (look) meeting the new exchange students. 汤姆盼望着见到新来的交换生。
89. How you like to learn _____ (depend) what kind of person you are. 你喜欢怎样学习取决于你是什么样的人。
90. If you are quiet, you may concentrate best _____. (own) 如果你很安静，你可能独处的时候最专注。

第三节 翻译句子（共 5 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 15 分）。

根据中文意思，使用提示词或关键词翻译下列句子。

91. 要是他忘记带来会怎么样呢? (What if)

92. 新的学校就是一个新的社会，在那里你将遇到很多朋友。(where)

93. 我要想办法提升自己，以便于明年能够加入队伍。(so that)

94. 他从这里经过的时候没有一次不停下来问候我。(never...without)

95. 所有的游客都对那里令人惊叹的景色感到印象深刻。(impress)