

英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。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 does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a restaurant.                      B. In an office.                      C. In a post office.

2. What is the woman looking for?

- A. A bird.                                  B. A guest.                              C. A book.

3. What medical condition does the man's friend possibly have?

- A. Heart attack.                          B. Diarrhea.                              C. Cancer.

4. What does the woman heat her house with?

- A. Solar.                                    B. Water.                                  C. Electricity.

5. What does the man want?

- A. Ship models.                            B. Some chips.                            C. Pig dolls.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或读白, 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. Why did the man choose the cafe around the corner?

- A. For its better taste.                      B. For its shorter distance.                      C. For its lower price.

7. How much will the woman pay?

- A. 10 dollars.                                B. 16 dollars.                                C. 20 dollars.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What time is it now?

- A. About 1:00.                                B. About 2:00.                                C. About 4:00.

9. What will the woman be responsible for?

- A. The bathrooms.                            B. The windows.                            C. The carpet.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What's happened to the woman's T-shirt?



- A. It becomes smaller.                      B. It becomes pink.                      C. It becomes dirty.

11. What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Follow the instructions.  
B. Dry-clean the T-shirt.  
C. Throw away the label.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and employee.  
B. Teacher and student.  
C. Husband and wife.

13. How did the woman feel about the man?

- A. Sorry.                                      B. Thankful.                                      C. Annoyed.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题.

14. What do we know about the man?

- A. He is looking for a new house.  
B. He hopes to fill an empty apartment.  
C. He spent lots of money on changing his room.

15. What is the woman?

- A. A home decorator.                      B. A furniture saleswoman.                      C. A painter.

16. What will the man buy?

- A. A bed.                                      B. Paintings.                                      C. A sofa.

17. What is the woman's main concern?

- A. Cheap cost.                              B. High quality.                              C. Quick action.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题.

18. Who is the speaker talking to?

- A. People who have read her books.  
B. People who are looking for jobs.  
C. People who want to write their own books.

19. What does the speaker compare writing a book to?

- A. Completing a work assignment.  
B. Writing a university essay.  
C. Reading a magazine article.

20. How does the speaker get most of her ideas?

- A. By reading papers.  
B. By speaking to people.  
C. By spending time online.

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, 选出最佳答案.

A

Welcome to Biscayne National Park

Biscayne is not very far from the lights and excitement of downtown Miami. But it has a very different atmosphere from the big city. Established as a national monument in 1968, Biscayne National Park includes the northern part of the world-famous Florida Keys which are low-lying islands or reefs.



### Biscayne National Park

If you enjoy water, Biscayne is the park for you. You will find the threatened huge, gentle West Indian manatee, the less gentle American crocodile, several kinds of sea turtles and over 500 species of fish. Four ecosystems come together here, which is what makes the park so diverse. The blending ecosystems create "edge communities."

### Human history

Human history at Biscayne begins more than 10,000 years ago. Scientists say evidence of the area's earliest people is mostly underwater now and learn about these people by examining the hills of shells they left behind. As the population grew, it divided into separate cultures. The groups began making pottery and created trade networks. These Native Americans are called the Tequesta. The Tequesta depended on the rich food source of the sea to survive. They were not centered on farming and had more time than other natives for art and religion. The reefs and rough waters made it difficult for early explorers resulting in more than 50 shipwrecks. Scuba divers today can explore six of them.

### Exploring the park

Many visitors to Biscayne National Park choose to explore underwater. Guides lead snorkeling and scuba diving trips. At Boca Chita Key, visitors can explore a lighthouse, a symbol of Biscayne National Park built in the 1930s. But visitors to Biscayne National Park probably are not there to see skyscrapers and city lights. The beauty in Biscayne is quiet waters, rustling mangroves.

21. What is the feature of the ecosystem in the Biscayne National Park?

- A. The mixed biological communities.
- B. The different species of the animals.
- C. The low-lying islands or reefs.
- D. The clear and warm waters.

22. What can we know from the last two paragraphs?

- A. Human history dates back to more than 50,000 years ago.
- B. The Native Americans prefer farming to fishing.
- C. Scuba divers today are to see skyscrapers and city lights.
- D. Biscayne is a paradise for the water sports enthusiasts.

23. Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. A personal diary.
- B. A travel magazine.
- C. A geography textbook.
- D. A book review.

B

As a reporter, I talk to strangers for a living and love the challenge of getting them to open up. Yet here's a confession: I've been married for eight happy years, but until six months ago, I could be the stereo-typical inattentive husband.

It's not that my wife and I never had pleasant conversations. But more often than I care to admit, I was just going through the motions, nodding when I was supposed to. I was the guy who'd defensively snap (厉声说), "Of course I did!" when my wife would ask, "JB, did you even hear what I just said?"

In January, I began to lose my voice repeatedly. Doctors told me I needed surgery, or else my throat would be permanently damaged. Total silence would be required for the first few weeks of my recovery.



Two hours after the surgery, my eyes filled with tears as my two-year-old son stood by me looking puzzled because I wouldn't answer his questions. I wanted to talk but couldn't.

But before I got home, I had settled into a Zen-like peace about my silence. Soon I noticed another "side effect": As my wife talked to me to keep up my spirits, I wasn't just hearing her; I was listening to her.

Over the next few weeks, I found myself unwilling to miss a word she said. I began to hear a sweetness in her voice that I hadn't recalled for long. I found myself understanding her better on topics I'd previously dismissed as "things I just don't get as a guy."

I also realized my toddler(学步的儿童) wasn't just chattering nonstop but that he often had surprisingly thoughtful things to say for his age.

Even while walking my dog in the woods near our home, I began hearing pleasant patterns in bird songs. The rustling leaves sounded crisper to me. Before my surgery, I'd have spent those walks on my phone.

After several months, I was fully recovered. Now conversation in our house is better, but not because I'm talking more. I'm just listening better and becoming less and less surprised that I like what I hear.

24. What does the author want to tell us most in the first two paragraphs?

- A. He was fond of talking to strangers.
- B. He enjoyed taking challenges.
- C. Sometimes he ignored his wife's words.
- D. He often quarreled with his wife.

25. Why did the author have to keep silent?

- A. To avoid argument.
- B. To hear more.
- C. To ensure recovery.
- D. To show unhappiness.

26. After the surgery, how did the author feel about his inability to talk at first?

- A. Peaceful.
- B. Upset.
- C. Puzzled.
- D. Uncertain.

27. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Easier said than done.
- B. Full set, partial to listen to the dark.
- C. Knowledge is power.
- D. Listen well and you can hear the world.

C

A young woman holds up a book and smiles. "This is day one of me reading 'The Song of Achilles', " she says. The video jumps forward. "And this", she cries, her face stained with tears, "is me finishing it."

A new form of literary criticism is boosting sales of books. This is BookTok, as the literary wing of the app TikTok is known. Imagine the emotional pitch of a Victorian melodrama, add music, and you have the general idea. BookTok is passionate. It is also profitable—at least for publishers.

Bloomsbury, a publishing house based in Britain, recently reported record sales and a 220% rise in profits, which Nigel Newton, its boss, put down partly to the "absolute phenomenon" of BookTok. On Amazon, BookTok is so influential that it has leapt into the titles of books themselves. The novel "It Ends With Us", for instance, is now listed as "It Ends With Us: TikTok made me buy it!" Evidently, TikTok did a good job: the romance is riding high in the top 100 in both Britain and America.

At the same time, BookTok pushes back against publishing amnesia(失忆症). Books are imagined to award immortality(不朽) to authors—to be a "monument more lasting than bronze",



as the Roman poet Horace wrote-but the lifespan of most is extremely short. Dig out a list of bestsellers from 20 years ago: not only are today's readers unlikely to buy them, most won't have heard of them.

BookTok is reviving backlists. One reason published it, says Philip Gwyn Jones of Picador, a British publishing house, was that, under its influence, old titles were creeping back into the bestseller charts. It offers such books "a second life", and he applauds it. "Eventually, a great book finds its readers," Mr. Gwyn Jones says. "You just have to hope that, unlike Kafka, authors don't have to die before that happens. "Start trending on BookTok, and they won't.

28. What is paragraph 1 aimed at?
- A. Boosting sales of books.
  - B. Introducing the topic of the text.
  - C. Describing the woman's feelings.
  - D. Illustrating the book *The Song of Achilles*.
29. Why is *It Ends With Us* mentioned in paragraph 3?
- A. To promote the book via BookTok.
  - B. To introduce the romance book in BookTok.
  - C. To present the influence of the book in BookTok.
  - D. To show the increase of book sales due to BookTok.
30. What can we learn about Kafka from the last paragraph?
- A. BookTok makes his books masterpieces.
  - B. Quite a few people read his books earlier.
  - C. He died before his books were recognized.
  - D. His books are not well received all the time.
31. What does the author talk about BookTok?
- A. BookTok can make books live forever.
  - B. It became a main form of literary criticism.
  - C. Many authors promote their books via BookTok.
  - D. It makes previously published books popular again.

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 MRI scans suggest that poisonous changes occur in the brain, including the abnormal buildup of proteins called amyloid plaques and tau tangles. The damage starts in the parts of the brain essential for forming memories but then spreads through-out 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 from the passage?

- A. There exists a new drug to cure it completely.
- B. Most people will develop Alzheimer 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 the 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分,满分12.5分)

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

#### CHALLENGING STUDENT MYTHS

Everybody wants to be happy, lives in harmony with their parents and makes them proud, but in reality you may find yourself worried or even upset. 36 . However, it may surprise you to know that research can help you become a more efficient and well-balanced student. Let's examine some student myths that may be interfering(干涉) with your progress.

"The most successful students have no worries in exams."

37 . In fact, these students do suffer stress-just like those with average or below average scores. In the UK, a database in 2021 showed that doctors provided more calming drugs for students aged between sixteen and eighteen than they had ever done before. Many of these drugs were for very able students to help them cope with stress and exam pressure. So remember, be realistic about your abilities.

" 38 "

It is just this kind of remark that produces pressure in anybody who is already anxious. Research shows that the most effective learning takes place if you use a quite different approach.



So, adjust your study plan and take time to relax. In fact, an efficient learner knows how to strike a balance between work and rest. 39 .

"I won't be successful in the future if I don't go to a key university."

This worry does affect many Chinese students and their parents. But how true is this point of view? 40 . First, clearly not everyone can go to a key university. Second, even if you don't go to a key university, there is still the opportunity of going to one for post-graduate study. Third, if you take a course you like and do quite well in it, your motivation, training and hard work will impress your future employer. Remember, it is never too late to learn more!

- A. Let's look at the evidence
- B. The most efficient students have more flexible approaches to learning
- C. Some of these students are suffering harmful consequences
- D. Only students who work day and night will succeed
- E. This is a common assessment made of students with high scores in school
- F. Above all, don't become rigid in your approach work hard but also work smart
- G. Following a trend without thinking carefully can make you stressed and depressed

第三部分语言知识运用(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, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When you left us, it was the end of a long, painful road. Since then, I was 41 my favorite memories of you.

I remember us taking our family dog for walks together on the 42 sand dunes(沙丘). I remember sitting on your knee, watching candlelight 43 inside. Once I bought you a gift—a 44 printed on a glass board, titled "Walking With Grandpa." 45 , you wrote me your own poem, too. I imagine how you must have taken time finding the right words, how you printed it out and cut the paper to 46 before placing it in the frame.

However, Alzheimer began its 47 through your life. In your last few days of life, I was 48 when sitting by your bedside silently, feeling very worried and afraid. I didn't know what to do or how to 49 .

Now, I am an adult, I wish I had been 50 -that I had come close to you and told you how deeply I loved you, how you filled the 51 which was the absence of my father in those 10 years of my life, so that I didn't realize anything was 52 . It's only now that I am aware that when I 53 a relationship with my father, the reason why he fell short of 54 is that he wasn't you. I really hope you know how much you 55 to me.

- |                      |                  |                |               |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. reflecting on | B. searching for | C. taking over | D. setting up |
| 42. A. messy         | B. rainy         | C. towering    | D. burning    |
| 43. A. increase      | B. dance         | C. foil        | D. produce    |
| 44. A. story         | B. book          | C. picture     | D. poem       |
| 45. A. After all     | B. In return     | C. By accident | D. On earth   |
| 46. A. edge          | B. length        | C. size        | D. side       |
| 47. A. direction     | B. harm          | C. procedure   | D. march      |
| 48. A. frightened    | B. humble        | C. frozen      | D. cautious   |
| 49. A. say           | B. act           | C. do          | D. move       |
| 50. A. brave         | B. grateful      | C. energetic   | D. patient    |



- |                     |             |            |                 |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. room         | B. need     | C. life    | D. hole         |
| 52. A. puzzling     | B. boring   | C. missing | D. discouraging |
| 53. A. had          | B. sought   | C. enjoyed | D. continued    |
| 54. A. performances | B. targets  | C. demands | D. expectations |
| 55. A. mean         | B. treasure | C. count   | D. value        |

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。

On the east bank of Chaohu, China's fifth-largest freshwater lake, rests a 56 (mystery) ancient "kingdom" of jade called Lingjiatan.

In Chinese culture, jade plays a significant role and has been long considered 57 essential symbol of harmony. Phrases like "replace weapons of war with gifts of jade and silk" and "gentle as jade" perfectly show 58 jade symbolizes in the minds of Chinese people. Taiping Village, 40 kilometers north of Lingjiatan, has a volunteer team called "Taiping Women", which 59 (found) by Wang Zilian several years ago. The name of the team, like jade, represents women who promote peace and harmony. Whenever any village r needs help, Wang and her teammates serve 60 the first responders. Because many young men left the village for big cities to work, women, children and the elderly, including 61 (she), were left behind. Wang organized all the 62 (housewife) who stayed behind and started the first support group for such women in Taiping Village. Group members would 63 (definite) make every effort to assist one another and solve problems.

The volunteers not only take care of the aged and look after children but also resolve conflicts, Wang noted, 64 (add) that if disagreements, quarrels, 65 any other fights occur, "Taiping Women" will be there to help.

#### 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, 你的外国笔友 Jim 所在学校的图书馆想要收藏关于中国文化的书籍, 他发来邮件请你帮忙推荐相关书籍。请你给他回一封邮件, 内容包括: 1. 书籍类型; 2. 推荐理由。

注意:

- 1, 词数 80 左右;
- 2, 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Jim,

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Yours,

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。

When my daughters reached the third and fourth grades, I occasionally allowed them to walk to and from school alone, if the weather permitted. One warm spring day, a small friend followed them home after school. This friend was different from any other friends they had brought home. With a yellowish coat and tiny brown spots dropped across her nose, she was the cutest puppy I had ever seen.



When my husband got home that evening, he recognized the breed---a beagle puppy(猎兔犬), not more than twelve weeks old, he guessed. She ran to him right away and after dinner climbed into his lap to watch TV. By now the girls were both begging me to keep her.

She had no collar or identifying marks of any sort. I didn't know what to do. I thought about running an ad in the lost-and-found but I really didn't want to. It would break the kids' hearts if someone should show up. Besides, her owners should have watched her more closely. I tried to find seemingly logical reasons to explain my behavior.

By the end of the week, she was part of our family. We had named the puppy Molly. She was very intelligent and good with the girls. This was a good idea, I thought. It was time for the girls to take responsibility for another life, so they would learn the nurturing skills they'd need if they decided to become mommies when they grew up.

The following week, something told me to check the lost-and-found section in the local paper. One particular ad jumped out at me and my heart pounded with fear at what I read. Someone was asking for the return of a lost beagle puppy near our grade school. They sounded desperate. My hand shook.

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。

Instead, I pretended I hadn't seen the ad. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I knew in my heart I had to call that number and see if our Molly was the puppy they were desperately seeking. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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