

姓名 _____ 座位号 _____

(在此卷上答题无效)

英 语

本试卷由四个部分组成。其中,第一、二部分和第三部分的第一节为选择题。第三部分的第二节和第四部分为非选择题。考试时间 120 分钟,满分 150 分。

考生注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必在试题卷、答题卡规定的地方填写自己的姓名、座位号。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,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。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,务必将试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

回答听力部分时,请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前,你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

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,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. What will the man do tomorrow?
A. Take care of his brother. B. Visit his grandparents. C. Go on a hike with the woman.
2. Who charges a lot?
A. Raven. B. Dan. C. Reina.
3. How is the woman feeling?
A. Disappointed. B. Relieved. C. Nervous.
4. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. The woman's cooking. B. Their grandma's health. C. Fresh vegetables.
5. Which dustbin is for paper?
A. The green one. B. The brown one. C. The blue one.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 girl's problem?
A. Chicken makes her sick. B. Chicken hurts her teeth. C. Chicken is difficult for her to cook.
7. What is the conversation about?
A. Cooking. B. Eating. C. Farming.

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听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. Where do abandoned bikes become a major problem?
A. Outside the subway station. B. Outside the shopping mall. C. In the park.
9. How is the woman related to the man?
A. She's his mother. B. She's his sister. C. She's his neighbor.
10. What kind of bike did the woman have as a child?
A. A hired one. B. A new one. C. A used one.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. What do the speakers agree to do this weekend?
A. Go on a trip. B. Get their car repaired. C. Turn off the electricity at home.
12. What does the man think about the plan?
A. He doubts if he can do it. B. He thinks it's a crazy idea. C. He believes he can do it easily.
13. What will the speakers do next?
A. Surf the Internet.
B. Get ready to go out.
C. Look up some information in the book.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. What are the speakers discussing in the beginning?
A. Movies. B. Television shows. C. Internet.
15. Where did the boy watch the video about the bird?
A. In the physics class. B. In the biology class. C. In the English class.
16. What is the boy's English teacher like?
A. Strict. B. Smart. C. Flexible.
17. What does the girl want to improve about her English?
A. Writing. B. The use of idioms. C. Pronunciation.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What is the talk mainly about?
A. Music at work. B. Music in science. C. Music as entertainment.
19. Why is music considered as a tool according to the talk?
A. It is used for curing animals.
B. It helps influence our emotions.
C. It reminds us what time of year it is.
20. What does classical music do to listeners according to the talk?
A. Something that makes them peaceful.
B. Something that makes them serious.
C. Something that causes them to remember.

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,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Museums have so much to offer beyond the in-person experience.
Indianapolis Children's Museum (ICM)

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Featuring a full menu of in-depth units of study, the museum offers a rich selection of online resources, including virtual independent learning and professional development opportunities.

Resource spotlight: K-2 can learn how to apply different measuring systems in the "Measuring a Drex," lesson, while older students in grades 6 - 8 can create a DNA model in the "DNA — The Ladder of Life" lesson.

The American Museum of Natural History (AMNH)

The museum's digital programming has a magic that can inspire new ways of looking at old ideas. Additional resources include virtual field trips, graduate-level courses, and a library of articles, videos, and other classroom materials. These resources, much like the museum, are primarily designed to help visitors think about and make sense of our world through the powerful lens of history and science.

Resource spotlight: OLogy is a website and iPad app for K-5 grade levels that includes games, videos, hands-on activities, and story-telling activities.

The Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian is the world's largest museum complex, consisting of more than 19 museums — such as research facilities, art galleries, a sculpture garden, and even a zoo.

A vast number of teacher resources are available across the Smithsonian, from the Game Center, which offers free STEM games and simulations for grades K-8, to the Smithsonian Learning Lab — a free platform that showcases its digitally archived content.

Resource spotlight: The National Museum of the American Indian is a Smithsonian standout.

The Columbus Museum of Art (CMA)

The museum is committed to connecting the surrounding community and art. It houses the largest collections of works from famous artists George Bellows, Elijah Pierce, and so on.

Resource spotlight: The museum's ODIP strategy (observe, describe, interpret, prove) is one of several thinking frameworks you can find on the website — a straightforward and adaptable resource for supporting critical and analytical thinking at any grade level.

21. What does Indianapolis Children's Museum focus on?
- A. Offering thorough learning resources. B. Displaying unique artworks worldwide.
C. Creating professional development chances. D. Advertising for independent thinking devices.
22. Why/was AMNH originally designed?
- A. To exhibit the mixture of old and new ideas. B. To organize related events about innovation.
C. To see the world historically and scientifically. D. To document classroom materials of the library.
23. Which museum's resource might suit all-level students?
- A. Indianapolis Children's Museum. B. The American Museum of Natural History.
C. The Smithsonian Institution. D. The Columbus Museum of Art.

B

When Wendy McDowell was 8 years old, she found herself all alone in an airport. It was 1979, and McDowell needed to fly from Bismarck to Burlington. No one in her family could go with her, so her parents asked a 19-year-old family friend to accompany her. When they arrived for their layover (中途停留) at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, they realized their connecting flight was canceled. What the family friend did next still shocks McDowell to this day. "She left me in the airport as an 8-year-old with no flight, no plan, no adult in charge of me — just literally walked away."

"You know that feeling that we've all had," she remembers, "that feeling of being a kid and looking around and every single face is a stranger's face, and just how terrifying that is?"

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29. What can we know from Paragraph 3?
 A. Fitness-related studies are widely done.
 B. Fitness obsession can harm one's health.
 C. Overexercising may lead to memory loss.
 D. Social media are to blame for health problems.
30. For what purpose is Paragraph 4 mainly written?
 A. To display the procedures of exercising.
 B. To introduce the most effective exercise.
 C. To suggest the right amount of workout.
 D. To advise people to go jogging regularly.
31. What message does Martin Turner want to convey?
 A. Moderate exercise is all right.
 B. Practice can make one perfect.
 C. There is no limit to one's build.
 D. Amateurs can't be professionals.

第

11

1

D

U. S. rivers are getting into hot water. Using 26 years of Geological Survey data, researchers collected daily temperatures for 70 sites in rivers and streams across the US, and then calculated how many days each site experienced a heat wave per year. From 1996 to 2021, the annual average number of heat wave days per river climbed from 11 to 25, the team reports. Researchers recorded nearly 4,000 heat wave events — jumping from 82 in 1996 to 198 in 2021 — and adding up to over 35,000 heat wave days.

“The study is the first assessment of heat waves in rivers across the country,” says Spencer Tassone, an ecosystem ecologist at the University of Virginia. “Most heat waves with temperatures the highest above typical ranges occurred outside of summer months between December and April, pointing to warmer wintertime conditions.” The researchers found that the frequency of extreme heat increased at sites above reservoirs (水库) and in free-flowing conditions.

Human-caused global warming plays a role in such heat waves, but other factors are probably also driving the trend. For example, less rainfall and lower water volume in rivers mean waterways warm up easier, the study says.

“These very short, extreme changes in water temperature can quickly push organisms (生物) past their heat tolerance,” Tassone says. Compared with a gradual increase in temperature, sudden heat waves can have a greater impact on river plants and animals. Fish like salmon and trout are particularly sensitive to heat waves because they rely on cold water to get enough oxygen, regulate their body temperature and lay eggs correctly.

There are chemical consequences to the heat as well. Higher temperatures can speed up chemical reactions that pollute water. The research can be used as a springboard to help mitigate heat waves in the future, says hydrologist Sujay Kaushal, such as by increasing shade cover from trees or managing stormwater. In some rivers, beaver dams (河狸坝) show promise for reducing water temperatures. “You can actually do something about this.”

32. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?
 A. The frequency of river heat waves is increasing.
 B. Heat wave events are commonly seen every year.
 C. Geological Survey has only recorded 26-year data.
 D. A river suffers 25-day heat wave on a regular basis.
33. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
 A. The causes of winter heat waves.
 B. The effects caused by heat waves.
 C. The ways to deal with heat waves.
 D. The channels to release heat waves.
34. What does “mitigate” underlined in the last paragraph refer to?
 A. Pile up.
 B. Speed up.
 C. Ease.
 D. Translate.
35. What is the best title for the text?
 A. Take a deep look at global heat waves.
 B. How to solve summertime heat waves.
 C. Why heat waves might influence rivers.
 D. Heat waves in US rivers are on the rise.

【D-023】英语试卷 第5页(共8页)

在线段 CF
FDE, 求 $\frac{CG}{CF}$
与平面 FB

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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

When you were at school, were you ever told to stop daydreaming and concentrate? It was easy for your mind to wander if you weren't interested in what you were learning or if you had better things to think about.

36 But understanding how to do it, and knowing what is distracting (分心) you, can help.

Scientists have looked at what delays us and found a number of ways to help us stay in the zone.

37 Research found silence is best for concentration. If possible, a gentle background music can work too! It also found turning off notifications on your phone, or switching it off altogether, removes a major distraction and helps us focus on the task at hand.

Another possible cure for a short attention span is brain training. Psychologists and neuroscientists are increasingly interested in our ability to settle down and have looked at what we can change inside our head to make us concentrate. They found that making a task more visually demanding takes up more processing power and leaves the brain nothing left to process distractions.

38 There are more practical tips to keeping your mind focused. For example, make a list or timetable of the tasks you have to do. Find a quiet workspace where you're not likely to do other things. It's possible the movement in your mouth occupies parts of the brain that might otherwise get distracted.

40 "If we were always so focused that we never got distracted, we'd miss potential changes, such as threats, in our environment."

- A. Or just chew some gum to help you relax.
- B. Then what benefits can concentration bring to us?
- C. Keeping your mind busy might be the answer.
- D. Learning to be focused can still be a challenge in adult life.
- E. One of the most obvious things is getting rid of noise.
- F. But many researchers argue that distraction isn't all bad.
- G. The more you can get focused, the more you will achieve.

$y) = \frac{x}{e} + ax$

求函数 $f(x)$ 存在

$x) = (x$
数 a 的
等式 f

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分30分)

第一节 完形填空 (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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Do you know the names of the people who live next door? Sadly, the only time we seem to hear about neighbors is when things go 41!

Neighbors are around us. So what issues can come from that? The first obvious 42 is noise pollution. Loud guitar, construction, or arguing next door can 43 the harmony of your living space. Asking someone directly to 44 down the music can cause you to feel anxious. 45, getting someone like a building manager involved to 46 your neighbor and making someone official can somehow make things more 47 as you don't speak to your neighbor personally.

If your neighbor likes eating strong cheese and that 48 comes through your window, what can you do with your nose? Other common problems include 49 from the balcony above you, pets making noise, and water 50 through the roof. And then, 51 lucky enough to own a garden, that can 51 even more problems. They could include 52 that are too high, balls and toys breaking into 53 conflicts over where your neighbors' land ends. All in all, most real-life quarrels don't go that far.

It's not easy living next door to someone, especially if they're noisy. But having a clear and honest line of dialogue might

1. A. toward B. wrong C. back D. wild
 2. A. cause B. symbol C. belief D. difference
 3. A. experience B. maintain C. balance D. disturb
 4. A. track B. break C. turn D. write
 5. A. Therefore B. However C. Otherwise D. Rather
 6. A. threaten B. judge C. approach D. criticize
 7. A. awkward B. interesting C. personal D. secure
 8. A. current B. wind C. taste D. smell
 9. A. littering B. jumping C. hanging D. watching
 10. A. roof B. tank C. ceiling D. container
 11. A. avoid B. present C. solve D. ignore
 12. A. expectations B. windows C. fences D. temperatures
 13. A. financial B. precious C. moral D. boundary
 14. A. Thankfully B. Surprisingly C. Admittedly D. Initially
 15. A. exist B. come C. run D. help

第一节 (共10 小题;每小题1.5 分,总分15 分)

41. I _____ (invite) you to _____ (attend) the meeting.

42. _____ (gather) together on World Animal Day on Oct 4 for the improved treatment and well being of animals everywhere, it started in 1931 in Florence, Italy when ecologists banded together to raise awareness of endangered species.

43. _____ (use) as a means of connecting animal welfare organizations, youth clubs, businesses, community groups, and _____ (individual) to raise awareness for their work and fundraise in support of causes _____ (range) from care of working animals to conservation of endangered tigers and habitat etc. In _____ (add) sales, China has done much _____ (improve) the welfare of domestic and wild animals. This balance can be most _____ (easy) examined in the case of Asian elephants. Asian elephants, _____ (greatly) treasured across different Asian religions and cultures, have become endangered due to hunting for their ivory tusks _____ (use). Difficulties have arisen as the government has tried _____ (balance) between protecting the endangered elephants and compensating farmers _____ (whose) crops are eaten by these wild animals.

44. We think _____ people have also made our voice on the treatment of animals clear as well. In the spirit of World Animal Day, we can think of more ways to better protect both the animals around us and _____ (that) is _____.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 海报设计(20分)

你校英语社将举办“乡土中国(Rural China)”为主题的海报设计比赛,请为校报英语

- 注意:1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以便行文连贯。

第一节 读后续写(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。

An elderly lady was holding a basket of flowers, standing in the cold outside the back of the supermarket. "Would you like some flowers, they are \$3?" she asked me. I politely responded "No, thank you" and went inside the supermarket.

I was walking around for something I needed, thinking of that lady and wondering about her unknown story. I've had my own personal struggles. I've had to budget for everything and \$3 is a lot for me at that time. But it wasn't my first thought when she had asked me about buying her flowers. My first thought was I don't have the cash but not as an excuse. I've not carried cash with me for a few years now and I can only guess that not many of us do?

When I went to the register to pay with my card, I asked for \$3 cash out. The staff member questioned me about the \$3. I mentioned that I wanted to buy flowers from the lady who was selling them outside. I felt anxious about it, trying to remember the money I had in my account. At the same time she pressed the button to process it. Sigh of relief, I was glad to see it all had been accepted by the machine and the staff member handed me the \$3. I walked away and around the corner of the supermarket to the lady. "Hi, sorry, I didn't have the cash on me. Yes, I'd like to buy some of your flowers." As I had a closer look in her basket, I saw the bunch of flowers I had admired briefly during our first encounter. I also saw two small pots of plants that were beautifully loved and healthy although I'm not a green thumb and she told me about them and their names. I chose the bunch of flowers I had first sighted and I hadn't realized at that moment they were gathered and held together with foil (锡箔纸). I gave her \$3 as she hands me the flowers.

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。

Paragraph 1:

I was surprised when she randomly asked me if I wanted change.

Paragraph 2:

I'm thankful for the experience.

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