

## 英语试卷

命题单位:圆创教育教学研究中心

本试题共10页,67题。满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

考试时间:2023年5月11日上午8:00—10:00

## ★祝考试顺利★

## 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,用签字笔或钢笔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. When will the speakers arrive at the camp?  
A. On August 6th.                      B. On August 7th.                      C. On August 8th.
2. What does the woman think of the supermarket?  
A. It is luxurious.  
B. It is old-fashioned.  
C. It is disappointing.
3. What is important to the man?  
A. The cost.                                B. The time.                                C. The airline.
4. What is the man going to do?  
A. Drop out of school.  
B. Continue his studies.  
C. Try to get a scholarship.
5. What is most probably the man?  
A. A waiter.                                B. A butcher.                                C. A customer.

## 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。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。

听下面一段对话,回答第6至7题。

6. Whose birthday is on Sunday?  
A. Bill's.                                    B. Anne's.                                    C. Leo's.
7. Where will the party be held?  
A. In a restaurant.                        B. At the woman's house.                C. At the man's house.

听下面一段对话,回答第8至9题。

8. What is the man looking for?  
A. Glasses.                                B. Wine.                                    C. Beef.
9. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Cook and waiter.                        B. Husband and wife.                    C. Customer and manager.

听下面一段对话,回答第10至12题。

10. What has the woman just finished doing?  
A. Having a class.  
B. Visiting the headquarters.  
C. Helping with the school website.
11. How does the man know about the job?  
A. From a phone call.                      B. From the Internet.                      C. From an email.

12. What possibly fits the woman for the job?  
A. Her experience.                        B. Her interest.                        C. Her talent.

听下面一段对话,回答第13至16题。

13. Where is the woman from?  
A. Japan.                                    B. Sweden.                                    C. England.
14. What reveals the man's nationality?  
A. His name.  
B. His appearance.  
C. His accent when he speaks English.

15. What is permitted on Sunday night?  
A. Smoking in the room.  
B. Having a meal together.  
C. Making loud noise after midnight.

16. Why does the man warn the woman not to lose her room key?  
A. She can't get another room key.  
B. Officials might check her room.  
C. She has to pay for a new key.

听下面一段独白,回答第17至20题。

17. What does Dan Brown do?  
A. An information officer.  
B. A production manager.  
C. A marketing manager.

18. What will the listeners do with Matthew Anderson?  
A. Have lunch.  
B. Watch a video.  
C. Visit the production area.

19. When will the listeners watch a video?  
A. At 1:15 p.m.                                B. At 2:00 p.m.                                C. At 8:00 p.m.
20. Where will the listeners meet at 8:15 p.m.?  
A. In a restaurant.                        B. In a company.                        C. In a hotel.

## 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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

## A

## 21st Century Wonders of Engineering

Great Engineering has selected five wonders of 21st century engineering for our Excellence Prize. Now we're asking you to vote for one and tell us why!

## Falkirk Wheel (Falkirk, Scotland 2001)

The Falkirk Wheel is the world's only rotating boat lift. Its steel arms each hold a water-filled tank into which boats can sail. As the wheel rotates, so do the arms, raising and lowering the boats a distance of 25 meters, using power equal to only eight boiling tea kettles.

## Millau Viaduct (Millau, France 2005)

The 2.46-kilometer-long Millau Viaduct over the River Tam in the south of France is 270 meters high—the highest bridge in the world. It took just three years to build. It is a beautiful bridge that adds to the natural beauty of the river valley.

## Langeled Pipeline (The North Sea 2007)

This pipeline under the ocean carries natural gas across the 1,200 kilometers of rocky sea bed from Norway to Britain. It is the longest pipeline of its kind. It runs through some of the most dangerous waters in the world.

## Three Gorges Dam (Yichang, China 2009)

Three Gorges Dam is the largest dam for electric power in the world. Its 1.6-kilometer-long wall across the Yangtze River rises 183 meters above the valley floor. It can hold back 39 million cubic meters of water.

## Venice Tide Barrier (Venice, Italy 2011)

In 1966, the city of Venice was flooded in two meters of ocean water. To prevent this from happening again, the Italian government has built 78 walls, each about 600 square meters, which will rise from the sea floor when the level of the Adriatic Sea is dangerously high and threatens the city.

21. Which wonder consumes surprisingly little power when working?

- A. Three Gorges Dam.                      B. Langeled Pipeline.  
C. Venice Tide Barrier.                      D. Falkirk Wheel.

22. How many wonders rank the top of their own kinds?  
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
23. What does the author invite readers to do concerning the five wonders?  
A. To pay them a visit.  
B. To tell the difference.  
C. To participate in a study.  
D. To choose one out of five.

B

The Pennine Way is a 469-kilometre walking path which runs from the Peak District in Derbyshire to just inside the Scottish border. Some people see this trail as an opportunity to take a pleasant day's hike on a small section of the route, but eighteen-year-old David Lemming saw it as a challenge. "I'd come across a great account of hiking the whole trail, written a few years ago, and I was determined to do it myself. A friend was going with me, but he changed his mind. So I promised my parents I'd check in daily on my mobile."

Things went perfectly for the first week. Since many people used the trail, he was constantly meeting fellow hikers, so he never felt desolate. "But then it got really stormy," he says, "so a lot of people gave up. I could go for hours without seeing anyone at all. But as long as I had my mobile, I wasn't really worried about anything bad happening."

Unfortunately, something bad did happen. During a particularly heavy rain storm, David slipped in the mud, went off the edge of the trail and fell about ten metres down the hill. "I realised I'd broken my arm immediately. Then I found that my mobile had fallen out of my pocket. And when I tried to get up to look for it, I couldn't stand up at all. My leg was injured too."

All he could do was to shout for help. "I yelled until my throat was sore," he says. "And nothing happened. But then I saw a head at the top of the hill—someone had heard me. A man came down, saw the state I was in and called for help. At the hospital, even the doctors were impressed at how much of the trail I'd covered. I felt really proud." Will he try to walk the trail again? "Absolutely," he says. "It's a fantastic place, and nothing can keep me away."

24. Where did David get the idea of hiking the trail?  
A. From reading about it. B. From hearing an account of it.  
C. From being required by his parents. D. From being challenged by a friend.
25. What does the underlined word "desolate" in paragraph 2 mean?  
A. Frustrated. B. Confused.  
C. Embarrassed. D. Isolated.
26. How did David get help after his accident?  
A. He spoke to a passer-by.  
B. He called for help on his mobile.  
C. He called out until someone heard him.  
D. He returned to the trail and found someone.

27. What is the most suitable title for the text?  
A. A Foolish Adventure B. Near Tragedy, But No Regrets  
C. How a Mobile Saved a Boy's Life D. Fear and Tragedy on the Pennine Way

C

The new Netflix documentary *Seaspiracy* highlights the damaging effects of fishing on the world's oceans. The documentary is narrated and directed by British filmmaker Ali Tabrizi as he discovers fishing to be the ocean's biggest threat.

While perhaps produced with good intentions, *Seaspiracy* fails to provide a critical angle to the problems it unveils. Instead, the film tries to encourage anger. Still, many disturbed viewers are taking the bait(诱饵) and announcing plans to stick to the film's call to action: to stop eating fish. But *Seaspiracy*'s use of lies and half-truths may ultimately set the ocean conservation movement backward for the sake of attention.

*Seaspiracy* presents information at a pace too fast to fully grasp, let alone critically evaluate. The film's "just trust me" attitude runs against today's culture of facts, science, and truth. Yet many who watch appear all-in on *Seaspiracy*'s tale: everything you know about the seafood industry is a lie. Even well-known environmentalists and conservation organizations have expressed support for *Seaspiracy* despite holding themselves to higher standards of scientific accuracy and inclusive solution building. Why support a documentary that does not take much care in painting an accurate portrait of the oceans nor the best way to help protect them?

Perhaps for them, the cost-benefit analysis came out in favor of supporting the film. Even if it's full of lies and half-truths, maybe the documentary is still good overall if it introduces people to ocean issues and inspires a desire to make a difference.

Yet, a few ocean-focused non-profits may be supporting the documentary out of fear. *Seaspiracy* successfully painted a number of non-profits unfavorably. The film implies the Plastic Pollution Organization is hiding the amount of plastic fishing gear(设备) that ends up in the ocean. (The film states fishing gear is a leading cause of plastic pollution in many parts of the ocean. While fishing gear does contribute to ocean plastic, it only accounts for about 10% of all plastic in the ocean.)

28. What is *Seaspiracy* mainly about?  
A. What to do to prevent fishing.  
B. How to develop fishing industry.  
C. How fishing damages the oceans.  
D. What bad effects fish have on the oceans.
29. Why do famous environmentalists support *Seaspiracy*?  
A. They think it is at least educational.  
B. They can earn some money by doing so.  
C. They think it is full of lies and half-truths.  
D. They have higher standards of scientific accuracy.

30. What is the author's general attitude towards *Seaspiracy*?  
A. Critical. B. Cautious.  
C. Supportive. D. Contradictory.
31. Why does the author mention "fishing gear" in the last paragraph?  
A. To explain a rule. B. To clarify a point.  
C. To solve a problem. D. To make a prediction.

D

Fifty or sixty years ago, computers were very simple machines, but even then scientists believed that one day machines would be able to "think" and that they would probably be as intelligent as humans. The question was, "How can we measure the intelligence of a machine?" Alan Turing, who had helped to break the German Enigma code during the Second World War, came up with an answer. He said we need to ask, "Can this computer talk? Can it have a conversation like a human?" If it can, he argued, then it is intelligent and it can think. In a Turing test, judges sit at a screen and have a chatroom conversation with the chatbot program. They don't know if they are chatting with another person or with a chatbot. After exchanging messages for five minutes, the judge decides if he or she is chatting with a human or a machine.

An American called Hugh Loebner was fascinated by Turing's idea, and he offered a prize of \$100,000 to the creator of the first chatbot to pass the Turing test. In order to win the \$100,000, a chatbot must convince at least 30% of the judges that it is human. Many chatbots have entered the competition, but so far no chatbot has won the big money prize.

But is the Turing test a good way to decide if a machine is intelligent? Critics argue that the chatbots in the competition are merely imitating humans. Humans are the only animals on Earth that can speak, and that's why Turing chose to focus on it. But what is really impressive, critics say, is that machines do things that we can't do. For example, it is amazing that Google can search hundreds of millions of websites for a single word in a matter of seconds. The achievements like this are far more interesting and useful than a chatbot's.

Fans of the Turing test, on the other hand, feel that humans are themselves machines. It's just that our brains are far more complex than computers. As philosopher and scientist Daniel Dennett said in a recent interview, "It's not impossible to have a conscious robot. You're looking at one."

32. According to the Turing test, what would a computer be able to do if it could think?  
A. Break the Enigma code.  
B. Chat with another computer.  
C. Talk to people like an ordinary person does.  
D. Have a chatroom conversation for five minutes.
33. What can be inferred about the chatbots that enter the Loebner competition?  
A. They have a 30% chance of winning.  
B. They share prize money of \$100,000.  
C. They will never win the big money prize.  
D. They need to appear human to about a third of the judges.

34. What do the critics of the Turing test argue?
- A. Google can do a great deal better than humans.  
 B. The winner simply has to copy human behaviour.  
 C. Turing focused on the wrong type of intelligence.  
 D. Chatbots are designed to do things that we can't do.
35. Which of the following would Daniel Dennett probably agree with?
- A. Humans are just very complex robots.  
 B. Humans will lose consciousness one day.  
 C. Humans and computers are equally clever.  
 D. Humans are more intelligent than computers.

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。

**What should I do if my flight has been canceled or delayed?**

Bad weather. Mechanical breakdown. Staffing shortages. 36 What if you're one of the unlucky passengers caught up in these? Here's some advice.

37

As bad as it is to find out your flight has been delayed or canceled, it's better to find out from the comfort of home or a hotel room and make new arrangements from there.

Check your flight status before you go to the airport. Most of these notifications are not happening at the last minute. You can sign up for airlines' free text alerts when you buy your ticket, or search for information online.

**Head fast**

Sometimes, the delays and cancellations happen after you've arrived at the airport.

Head fast as you can to the airline agents' desk—and get ready to multitask while you're in line.

Fast is a key word here. 38. It's first-come, first-serve. Positioning yourself close to the desk can pay off.

**Be nice**

Whether you're dealing with an agent in person or over the phone, how you approach things can make a big difference. Always bear in mind "honey attracts more flies than vinegar." You should look at this from the airline agents' perspective. 39. Of course we should also be persistent in trying to get the situation resolved satisfactorily.

**Get Help from other airlines**

40 When flights are canceled, many airlines have the option of putting you on another carrier's flight. If you elect not to be accommodated on a later flight and you book a new ticket out of your own pocket, you are entitled to a cash refund, though that may not help you get to where you need to go. As we all know, last-minute flights are very expensive.

- A. Avoid getting trapped at the airport.  
 B. That absolutely depends on yourself.  
 C. Make sure that you've got the right flight.

- D. It's going to make a difference who arrives first.  
 E. Asking nicely is far more likely to get what you want.  
 F. Cooperation between airlines could work in your favor.  
 G. Some air travelers may have already faced these this year.

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,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)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。

A dozen children ran around laughing and playing in the yard, while we parents sat chatting. The barbecue had been cleared away when our host announced a(an) 41. A huge movable rock wall was loaded in with indented footholds (凹陷的立足点) that stretched straight up for what looked like at least a hundred feet. The 42 kids rushed towards the wall. They swiftly 43 to give it a try, and with the complete 44 most children possess, scrambled to the top and rang the bell that hung at the highest point. There wasn't really anything to be afraid of since they were 45 into place.

"Come on, let's go get in line," my husband Neil 46. "No, you go ahead without me." I had all sorts of good 47; I didn't have the right shoes; I forgot my sunglasses. I have a unique talent for 48 unthinkable danger in almost every situation, and this scene seemed 49 to me. I watched everyone else having fun, though, and finally 50 myself to try it.

With all the 51 I could gather, I started the climb. The belt wrapped around me so there was no way to 52. "Yes," I thought, "this is safe!" I 53 made my way up, concentrating on each foothold. I 54 looking down to prevent any sudden panic, and finally I made it to the top and proudly rang the bell.

I enjoyed my success. It was such a relief that I 55 my fear and reached the goal.

- |                    |                 |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. game        | B. race         | C. danger       | D. emergency    |
| 42. A. naughty     | B. clumsy       | C. artistic     | D. enthusiastic |
| 43. A. turned back | B. ran around   | C. moved off    | D. lined up     |
| 44. A. aimlessness | B. carelessness | C. fearlessness | D. restlessness |
| 45. A. thrown      | B. put          | C. belted       | D. pushed       |
| 46. A. urged       | B. promised     | C. complained   | D. murmured     |
| 47. A. choices     | B. intentions   | C. excuses      | D. experiences  |
| 48. A. facing      | B. seeing       | C. creating     | D. ignoring     |
| 49. A. precious    | B. dangerous    | C. interesting  | D. dull         |
| 50. A. advised     | B. forbade      | C. tempted      | D. convinced    |
| 51. A. nerve       | B. intelligence | C. inspiration  | D. confusion    |
| 52. A. move        | B. escape       | C. fall         | D. skip         |
| 53. A. promptly    | B. steadily     | C. reluctantly  | D. hesitantly   |
| 54. A. kept        | B. tried        | C. began        | D. avoided      |
| 55. A. abandoned   | B. conquered    | C. hid          | D. lost         |

第二节(共 10 题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

How men first learned to invent words is unknown. In other words, the origin of language is 56 mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, 57 (call) letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken 58 written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations—the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the 59 (long) we live, the more certain words recall to us the happy and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us 60 (increase).

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully 61 our minds and emotions. This 62 (charm) and significant use of words is 63 we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words with music, and which by their position and association can move men to 64 (tear). We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully and use them 65 (accurate), or they will make our speech or writing silly and vulgar(粗俗的).

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,上周你班举行了一场主题为“人工智能(AI)与英语学习”的讨论,请为校英文报写一篇报道,内容包括:

1. 讨论目的;
2. 讨论内容;
3. 你的收获。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式作答。

AI and English Learning

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,使之成为一篇完整的短文。

Initially, I totally believed that Daddy wanted a boy. I could just imagine his disappointment when I was born. What always frustrated me was that he never tried hiding his feelings from me. He had hoped a boy who would help him with the farm and finally step into his shoes. But a girl...

I tried to do everything just to please Daddy. Not only did I get up early to help with the housework, but also some tidy work on the farm. What's more, I went home straight from school, expecting that I was needed. But he didn't seem to be moved by those at all, let alone putting on a smile.

The year I turned thirteen was the 100th birthday of our town. The town council decided to hold a parade(游行), and they wanted a young lady who could lead the parade. The families in the area were asked to send pictures of their children. Every parent in the area hoped that their daughter would be chosen, every parent except Daddy.

Mommy sent in a picture of me without telling me. I was always so busy being the boy Daddy wanted, and I never considered having the chance to lead the parade. So it was quite a surprise when the town council stopped by one evening to tell us I had been chosen. Mommy was excited. As I anticipated, Daddy showed no interest in the matter.

The day of the big parade finally arrived. I was dressed in a beautiful white dress. At first I felt shy—I'd hardly ever worn dresses. But soon I felt like a princess in a fairy tale.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式作答。

Paragraph 1:

*As the parade passed down the main street of our town, I saw Mommy and Daddy on the side.*

Paragraph 2:

*As I went back from the parade, Daddy stood in front of the gate, smiling.*