

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时, 必须使用 2B 铅笔将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, 再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时, 必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔, 将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答, 在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后, 只将答题卡交回。

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. What does the man say about Jack?
A. He's serious. B. He's responsible. C. He's humorous.
2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Cousins. C. Uncle and niece.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. What to have for lunch.
B. Where to buy vegetables.
C. Who will cook the meal.
4. Where are probably the speakers?
A. In a car shop. B. In a toy shop. C. In a clothing shop.
5. What does the man usually do in his spare time?
A. Play chess.
B. Teach Tai Chi.
C. Play video games.

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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the man apologise?
A. For not attending a meeting.
B. For not going to the amusement park.
C. For not explaining the reason in time.
7. What subject is the woman probably bad at?
A. Math. B. English. C. Physics.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At a wedding.
- B. On the phone.
- C. At the woman's home.

9. When will Rose arrive at Tom's house?

- A. On June 30th.
- B. On July 1st.
- C. On July 2nd.

10. What is Tom likely to do next?

- A. Call his friend.
- B. Answer the door.
- C. Send out an invitation.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is Max's purpose of going to Europe?

- A. To work.
- B. To study.
- C. To travel.

12. Which country is Max in?

- A. Belgium.
- B. France.
- C. Switzerland.

13. What will Rita do next?

- A. Show a software.
- B. Share her videos.
- C. Take some pictures.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What does Louis help the woman carry?

- A. The camera and the box.
- B. The chair and the camera.
- C. The box and the umbrella.

15. How many times did Louis go to the gym this week?

- A. Twice.
- B. Six times.
- C. Seven times.

16. What did Louis probably do today?

- A. He had his hair cut.
- B. He cleaned his house.
- C. He talked with the elderly.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Where was Randy Bachman's lost guitar found?

- A. In Japan.
- B. In America.
- C. In Canada.

18. How did Randy Bachman make money to buy the guitar?

- A. By selling cars.
- B. By singing songs.
- C. By looking after children.

19. What did William Long think of finding Randy Bachman's guitar?

- A. It was hopeful.
- B. It was impossible.
- C. It was meaningless.

20. How much did Takeshi pay for Randy Bachman's guitar?

- A. \$ 400.
- B. \$ 6,300.
- C. \$ 85,000.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 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

Summer Programs

ISSOS

The ISSOS summer school program offers high school students the opportunity to combine learning, creative enrichment and action-packed adventure in the historic campus of Yale University. Our three-week program welcomes students from over 60 nationalities, and limits the number of students from one nationality to 10% in order to guarantee a truly international experience.

Students choose from a variety of academic and elective subjects and benefit from full activities, cultural trips and workshop programs. In addition, students are supervised (指导) by summer school advisors who make sure the summer school is fun and that all students make friends from around the world.

Summer Institute for the Gifted

The Summer Institute for the Gifted (SIG) is a program of the AIFS Foundation, a not-for-profit organization. At Yale, SIG offers a 3-week summer academic program for gifted and academically talented students aged 13-17. At SIC students take 4 classes from the subject areas of STEAM, arts, and recreation.

A+ Summer Program

Education Unlimited is a privately held California Corporation with the mission of giving every high school student the best possible chance of gaining acceptance into the college of their choice.

Their unique summer offerings include the A+ Summer Program hosted at Yale, which is a one-of-a-kind opportunity to be involved in an environment that encourages advanced thinking, creative problem solving, and a lifelong love of learning.

Capitol Debate

The 2023 Summer Debate Camp will be held at Yale University from June 28 to July 9. Students will build public speaking, research, writing, and critical thinking skills, leading to better academic performance. The two-week program will provide students with the proper mindset, skillset, toolset and critical communication skills needed for success in many fields of speech.

21. What can people do in ISSOS summer school program?

- A. Learn to speak a foreign language.
- B. Make friends with native students.
- C. Engage in cultural and academic activities.
- D. Take elective courses given by supervisors.

22. Which program can help students gain admission into university?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. The ISSOS summer school program. | B. Summer Institute for the Gifted. |
| C. A+ Summer Program. | D. Capitol Debate. |

23. What do the listed summer programs have in common?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. They are targeted at undergraduates. | B. They last for the whole summer. |
| C. They focus on academic lectures. | D. They are hosted at Yale University. |

B

I never imagined that someone telling me I looked skinny would anger me. And yet, I was made very angry when a colleague pinched (捏) my waist and screamed, “Rosa, you’ve lost weight. You look great!” The truth is that I was tired and not taking care of myself. I decided to start a proper weight-loss program.

The first to go would be road rage (路怒). I am in far less control of this weight than any other. Every time something gets in the way, I **fly off the handle**. I need to lose the road rage! No, no more speed. Instead, I now repeat the words, “I am not in a hurry.” This year, I will drive safely, allowing the “stupid” to happen all around me. From that, I hope to gain patience.

Next is guilt. When guilt drives my conscience to do better, it’s functional. But when it presents itself as an internal dialogue that goes nowhere, it’s useless. This year, I want to stop feeling guilty for not keeping a cleaner house, for spending time away from my children to be with friends, for not attending every party because I’d rather be at home, or for watching TV when I should be reading. My image and performance are not at the back of anyone else’s mind but my own. From this, I hope to gain freedom to be myself.

The last is fear. Fear has held me back. Fear of failure has prevented me from being a writer. Fear of embarrassment has prevented me from giving an opinion. Fear of being rejected has stopped me from aiming higher in my life. Fear of regret has led me into situations that made me uncomfortable. If I can lose any one of these fears, I stand to gain experience.

So, if I can lose the rage, shake off some guilt, and take fear off my plate, I stand to gain patience, freedom, and experience. Pound for pound I have not lost a thing but I will be much lighter. Next time, I hope my colleague looks me in the eye to see my glow instead of pinching part of me that has nothing to do with how great I really look.

24. What does the underlined part “fly off the handle” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Pick up speed.
- B. Drive off.
- C. Desert the car.
- D. Lose control of anger.

25. What has made the author feel guilty before?

- A. Attending too many parties.
- B. Reading much with her children.
- C. Wasting her time in watching TV.
- D. Spending little time with her friends.

26. How has fear affected the author?

- A. It has prevented her achieving her goals.
- B. It has made situations complicated for her.
- C. It has stopped her furthering her education.
- D. It has made it difficult for her to make friends.

27. Which of the following may be the best title?

- A. Stop Body Shaming
- B. Lighten Your Mind
- C. Watch Your Weight
- D. Avoid Body Contact

C

Is it true that our brain alone is responsible for human cognition (认知)? What about our body? Is it possible for thought and behaviour to originate from somewhere other than our brain? Psychologists who study Embodied Cognition (EC) ask similar questions. The EC theory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or problem-solving. More precisely, the mind shapes the body and the body shapes the mind in equal measure.

If you think about it for a moment, it makes total sense. When you smell something good or hear amusing sounds, certain emotions are awakened. Think about how newborns use their senses to understand the world around them. They don't have emotions so much as needs – they don't feel sad, they're just hungry and need food. Even unborn babies can feel their mothers' heartbeats and this has a calming effect. In the real world, they cry when they're cold and then get hugged. That way, they start to associate being warm with being loved.

Understandably, theorists have been arguing for years and still disagree on whether the brain is the nerve centre that operates the rest of the body. Older Western philosophers and mainstream language researchers believe this is fact, while EC theorises that the brain and body are working together as an organic supercomputer, processing everything and forming your reactions.

Further studies have backed up the mind-body interaction. In one experiment, test subjects were asked to judge people after being handed a hot or a cold drink. They all made warm evaluations when their fingertips perceived warmth rather than coolness. And it works the other way too. In another study, subjects' fingertip temperatures were measured after being "included" in or "rejected" from a group task. Those who were included felt physically warmer.

For further proof, we can look at the metaphors (比喻) that we use without even thinking. A kind and sympathetic person is frequently referred to as one with a soft heart and someone who is very strong and calm in difficult situations is often described as solid as a rock. And this kind of metaphorical use is common across languages.

Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it? If you're having a bad day, a warm cup of tea will give you a flash of pleasure. If you know you're physically cold, warm up before making any interpersonal decisions.

28. According to the author, what is the significance of EC?

- A. It brings us closer to the truth in human cognition.
- B. It offers a clearer picture of the shape of human brain.
- C. It reveals the major role of the mind in human cognition.
- D. It facilitates our understanding of the origin of psychology.

29. Where does the newborns' understanding of their surroundings start from?

- A. Their personal looks.
- B. Their mental needs.
- C. Their inner emotions.
- D. Their physical feelings.

30. What does the author intend to prove by citing the metaphors in Paragraph 5?

- A. Human speech is alive with metaphors.
- B. Human senses have effects on thinking.
- C. Human language is shaped by visual images.
- D. Human emotions are often compared to natural materials.

31. What is the author's purpose in writing the last paragraph?

- A. To deepen the readers' understanding of EC.
- B. To encourage the reader to put EC into practice.
- C. To guide the reader onto the path to career success.
- D. To share with the reader ways to release their emotions.

D

When I mentioned to some friends that we all have accents, most of them proudly replied, "Well, I speak perfect English/Chinese/etc." But this kind of response misses the point.

More often than not, what we mean when we say someone "has an accent" is that their accent is different from the local one, or that their pronunciations are different from our own. But this definition of accents is limiting and could give rise to prejudice. Funnily enough, in terms of the language study, every person speaks with an accent. It is the regular differences in how we produce sounds that define our accents. Even if you don't hear it yourself, you speak with some sort of accent. In this sense, it's pointless to point out that someone "has an accent". We all do!

Every person speaks a dialect (方言), too. In the field of language study, a dialect is a version of a language that is characterized by its variations of structure, phrases and words. For instance, "You got eat or not?" (meaning "Have you eaten?") is an acceptable and understood question in Singapore Oral English. The fact that this expression would cause a standard American English speaker to take pause doesn't mean that Singapore Oral English is "wrong" or "ungrammatical". The sentence is well-formed and clearly communicative, according to native Singapore English speakers' solid system of grammar. Why should it be wrong just because it's different?

We need to move beyond a narrow conception of accents and dialects – for the benefit of everyone. Language differences like these provide insights into people's cultural experiences and backgrounds. In a global age, the way one speaks is a distinct part of one's identity. Most people would be happy to talk about the cultures behind their speech. We'd learn more about the world we live in and make friends along the way.

32. What does the author think of some friends' response in paragraph 1?

- A. It reflects their self-confidence.
- B. It reflects their language levels.
- C. It misses the core of communication.
- D. It misses the real meaning of accents.

33. Why does the author use the example of Singapore Oral English?

- A. To justify the use of dialects.
- B. To show the diversity of dialects.
- C. To correct a grammatical mistake.
- D. To highlight a traditional approach.

34. What does the author recommend us to do in the last paragraph?

- A. Learn to speak with your local dialect.
- B. Seek for an official definition of accents.
- C. Appreciate the value of accents and dialects.
- D. Distinguish our local languages from others'.

35. What can be a suitable title for this passage?

- A. Everyone Has an Accent
- B. Accents Enhance Our Identities
- C. Dialects Lead to Misunderstanding
- D. Standard English Is at Risk

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

You know you really want to do well in your study. Your parents have put the pressure on you, or you have promised yourself you will do better. 36 How can you solve the problem? The following tips may give you a hand.

Find a place that makes you want to study. If the books and seriousness of the library put you in the mood for focusing on study, go for it. If the comfortable chairs and coffee at your local café are what you need to get through your reading for English, go there. 37

Set a study schedule. When you have many subjects to study, it can seem hard to get through everything. Give yourself a schedule where you set specific times to study particular subjects. 38 Besides, change subjects every two hours. A little variety keeps you refreshed and focused.

39 If you find yourself distracted from studying by thoughts about something else, spend 5 minutes thinking about them, but then tell yourself studying is your main task now. If you are tired of study, step away from it. A short break helps refresh you so that you can stay focused when you come back to studying.

Turn off the electronic devices. Texting, social media, calls and other distractions that come from your electronic devices are some of the biggest barriers to staying focused when you are studying. 40 Turn off the distracting electronic devices!

- A. Give yourself a brief study break.
- B. Get yourself clear about the study task.
- C. But you keep getting distracted!
- D. Luckily, the fix is easy and totally within your control.
- E. There's no doubt that a library is the best place for studying well.
- F. This makes studying seem less difficult, helping you stay on task.
- G. The most important thing is that the location motivates you to study.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、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。

After retirement, I wanted to stay in good shape. I 41 a senior fitness center, "I'm looking for a senior aerobics (有氧运动) class." Diana answered the phone 42. "Come to check out our class!" she invited. "We start at 10 a. m."

The next morning, I pulled into the parking lot and 43 the fitness room. Diana 44 me and then the music started. Instantly, I felt at home. I found the moves 45, similar to the aerobic dance I loved in the 1980s, but they were 46 to a mix of music dating back from the 1940s to modern country. I 47 some of the songs from my high school days; others were 48 before I was born. The hour-long 49 included aerobics, hand-and-ankle-weight routines, sit-ups and balance exercises. The exercise burned off the fat and 50 the muscles I didn't use in my daily walks. I was 51 and became a regular member.

My classmates 52 in age from their late fifties to early nineties. Most gave the exercises their

own 53, doing as much or as little as they were able. Physical health wasn't the only 54 of the class. During breaks, people often chatted about family news. Some 55 shared their nearby bird sightings. Whenever people were 56, we asked around. We signed get-well cards for those who were ill and sympathy cards for those who had 57 loved ones.

As I'd hoped, I'm in better 58 now than when I started. But the 59 gift of joining the aerobics class is gaining new 60 and feeling more connected to my local community.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. visited | B. called | C. examined | D. told |
| 42. A. cautiously | B. punctually | C. impatiently | D. enthusiastically |
| 43. A. passed by | B. broke into | C. stared at | D. headed for |
| 44. A. greeted | B. treated | C. stopped | D. accompanied |
| 45. A. boring | B. creative | C. strange | D. familiar |
| 46. A. limited | B. reduced | C. set | D. applied |
| 47. A. recommended | B. selected | C. composed | D. recognized |
| 48. A. hits | B. plays | C. films | D. musicals |
| 49. A. entertainment | B. workout | C. performance | D. competition |
| 50. A. fed up | B. cast off | C. woke up | D. cut down |
| 51. A. amused | B. hooked | C. puzzled | D. convinced |
| 52. A. ranged | B. ranked | C. listed | D. divided |
| 53. A. command | B. interpretation | C. assistance | D. trouble |
| 54. A. lesson | B. type | C. focus | D. attention |
| 55. A. still | B. even | C. almost | D. just |
| 56. A. absent | B. free | C. busy | D. glad |
| 57. A. missed | B. lost | C. ignored | D. hurt |
| 58. A. preparation | B. protection | C. shape | D. touch |
| 59. A. unknown | B. undesired | C. unpacked | D. unexpected |
| 60. A. friendship | B. independence | C. experience | D. reputation |

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。

Life on-line can be a much 61 (rich) experience when you aren't restricted to just written words and still pictures. Even if you're new 62 the Net, you've probably heard about online multimedia – listening to audio, watching 63 (video), and even playing in three-dimensional space. Sound and movement 64 (make) information come alive.

To experience it, you'll need special pieces of software called plug-ins (插件) 65 extends the capabilities of your web browser, like Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Explorer, turning your computer into a radio or TV.

When you arrive at a web page which contains 66 file requiring a plug-in which you don't have, you will usually receive a message asking if you want 67 (get) it by downloading it and installing it into your computer. Most of the time, the installation will be automatic.

Occasionally, you'll run into a downloaded file which needs to be broken down before installation. Once installed, plug-ins run 68 (automatic), and you don't have to do anything.

Shock wave is a good example of this. All you need to do is go to the Macromedia site and click on the link to install the ActiveX control. The rest happens all by 69 (it). Most plug-ins and controls

can 70 (download) for free on the Internet, although not all will work with every system. Some of them, for instance, only work with Windows 10.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

As we all know, a year consists of four seasons, each of which have its own features. However, my favourite one is summer. The reasons are as followed.

First of all, summer was “hot”. I am not just referring to temperature. People as well become enthusiastic. In summer, people will go to skating, swimming, running, climbing and anything excited. Besides, sceneries in summer is the most appealing, which causes people to go out and feel the vivid life surrounding us.

From my point of view, four seasons make a completely circle of the year, or at least one season is your cup of tea, just as summer is mine.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 你校英语杂志向全校学生征稿, 谈论同学们对父母培养子女问题的看法。请仔细观察下面图画, 并根据所给要点写一篇短文。



1. 简述图画内容;
2. 介绍你对图画主题的理解;
3. 结合生活实际谈谈你的感想。

要求:

1. 100 字左右; 2. 可适当增加细节, 使行文连贯。

Blank lined area for writing.

