

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指定位置, 在其他位置作答一律无效。
3. 本卷满分为 150 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。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 分, 满分 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. Where does the conversation probably take place?
 - A. At a shoe shop.
 - B. At a clothes shop.
 - C. At a paint shop.
2. What does the man suggest the woman do?
 - A. Make more friends.
 - B. Try harder at work.
 - C. Have a positive attitude.
3. What will the man do next?
 - A. Organize a trip to France.
 - B. Send a letter to the school.
 - C. Prepare a teaching course in traveling.
4. What do the speakers think of Gary?
 - A. He's unqualified.
 - B. He's well-behaved.
 - C. He's faithful.
5. How much does the cake cost?
 - A. \$2.00.
 - B. \$3.50.
 - C. \$5.50.

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. Who is Helen probably?

A. The girl's friend. B. The man's daughter. C. The man's wife.

7. What will the girl do at 5:00 p.m.?

- A. Have a meal with the man.
- B. Buy some snacks.
- C. Do sports.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the woman want to park the car in another place?

- A. The parking space is small.
- B. There are larger spaces available.
- C. She parks in a spot for the disabled.

9. Where will the woman and Jenny go first?

- A. The drugstore. B. The hair salon. C. The shoe store.

10. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Mother and son.
- B. Husband and wife.
- C. Garage attendant and car owner.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the weather like at the moment?

- A. Foggy. B. Rainy. C. Clear.

12. Where is the woman going?

- A. The sea. B. The forest. C. The mountains.

13. What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. Book a hotel for him. B. Bring him a coffee. C. Contact him.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Shopping for Christmas.
- B. Performing on Christmas.
- C. Selecting Christmas lights.

15. Why will the event get press attention?

- A. The lead actors are well known.
- B. The market is in a famous location.
- C. The new actors have good images.

16. How does the woman feel about the opportunity?

- A. Excited. B. Uninterested. C. Worried.

17. What must be perfect on the day according to the woman?

- A. The ticket sales. B. The sound quality. C. The costumes.

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 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

To help new students, the International Business Institute (IBI) plans to set up a buddy (伙伴) peer support project. The project will help new students meet current students at IBI who can provide them with some friendly company during their first months in Newcastle and help them with any small problems that they may have.

What's in it for you?

We believe that being a buddy will be rewarding in several ways. As a volunteer, it will be personally satisfying to know that you are able to help new students. It will also help you make contacts that may be valuable in your future academic and professional lives. If you are an overseas student, it will give you another opportunity to practise speaking English.

Responsibilities of buddies

- Telephone and arrange to make contact with the new student.
- Meet the student and show him/her around the campus and the local area. Answer questions about living in Newcastle and administration procedures at IBI.
- Arrange to meet the new student on morning or afternoon one weekend early in the semester, and take the student to places that you enjoy in Newcastle.
- Be prepared to take phone call from the new student to answer further questions that he/she may have from time to time. Meet to explain information to the new student in person if required.
- You will be matched to an individual new student. However, if you have friends who are also buddies, you might prefer to form a support group together. This would mean that

you meet the new students as a group rather than one-on-one.

- Being a buddy is voluntary. There is no "requirement" to provide assistance beyond the help outlined above.

Please note that if you agree to become a peer support buddy, you will be expected to fulfill your role conscientiously and cheerfully. It will be important to be considerate and reliable so that the student can feel confident in your support.

21. According to the passage, what benefit can you get from being a buddy?

- A. You can learn how to be a confident person.
- B. It is easy for you to find some friendly company.
- C. You can be rewarded with both money and prizes.
- D. It may be helpful for your future studies and career.

22. Which of the following is one of buddy's responsibility?

- A. Forming a support group with other volunteers at IBI.
- B. Familiarizing the new student with his or her surroundings.
- C. Building up the new student's confidence in his or her study.
- D. Meeting the new student every morning early in the semester.

23. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To inform students' responsibilities in new campus.
- B. To attract potential volunteers to be peer supporters.
- C. To offer an opportunity to practise speaking English.
- D. To introduce a peer support project for new students.

B

A worrying rise in social media posts, suggesting that people leave their Halloween pumpkins in the woods to feed wildlife after October 31, has made wildlife experts concerned. Thousands of pumpkins are **discarded** in woods across Britain. While well-meaning pumpkin carvers might think they are doing the local animals groups a kindness, leaving your leftover jack-o'-lantern in the woodland is actually doing more harm than good.

"A myth seems to have built up that leaving pumpkins in woods helps wildlife, but behind it are many hidden issues," said Paul Bunt on, engagement and communication officer at The Woodland Trust, according to The Telegraph.

One of the main issues is that the leftover of the Halloween pumpkins are often eaten by already struggling hedgehogs (刺猬). In early November, hedgehogs are looking to gain as much weight as possible to survive their winter hibernation. However, eating pumpkin is harmful to their little hedgehog stomachs, leading to diarrhea (腹泻) and dehydration. This means they may struggle to put on weight, and in some cases can even be fatal.

Moreover, leftover Halloween pumpkins can contain candles and plastic decorations

which can also be fatal to wildlife if mistakenly eaten. The rotting leftover can also attract less popular wildlife, such as rats, to an area. According to The Woodland Trust, the additional nutrients in the pumpkins can negatively affect the soil balance as well. “Pumpkin flesh can have a really harmful effect on woodland soils, plants, and fungi (真菌)” Bunt pointed out.

So what should you do with your beautifully carved pumpkin creation after October 31? Most experts recommend composting (堆肥) it yourself at home if you can, or asking if a local farm will accept it as a donation. You could even try some scientific experiments to produce more energy from the throw-away wasted. Either way, the hedgehogs will thank you.

24. What does the underlined word “**discarded**” mean in Paragraph 1?
- A. Processed. B. Recycled. C. Preserved. D. Deserted.
25. Why do hedgehogs try to eat so many pumpkins in early November?
- A. To enjoy the sweet food. B. To fill their stomachs.
C. To prepare for the winter. D. To improve their health.
26. What is paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. The additional nutrients in the leftover pumpkins.
B. Further explanation of the eft of leftover pumpkins.
C. The attraction of the rotting leftovers to some wildlife..
D. The damages of candles and plastic left in the pumpkins.
27. What are people advised to do with the leftover pumpkins after Halloween?
- A. Stop leaving your pumpkins in the woods.
B. Feed the hedgehogs with the leftover pumpkins.
C. Keep your beautiful pumpkin creations at home.
D. Bury the pumpkins leftover deep under the ground.

The rapid pace of global warming and its effect on habitats raise the question of whether species are able to keep up so that they remain in suitable living conditions. Some animals can move fast to adjust to a quickly changing climate. Plants, being less mobile, rely on means such as seed dispersal (传播) by animals, wind or water to move to new areas, but this redistribution typically occurs within one kilometer of the original plant. Writing in *Nature*, Juan P. Gonzalez-Varo sheds light on the potential capacity of migratory birds to aid seed dispersal.

Gonzalez-Varo and colleagues report how plants might be able to keep pace with rapid climate change through the help of migrating birds. They analyzed an impressive data set of 949 different seed-dispersal interactions between bird and plant communities, together with data on entire fruiting times and migratory patterns of birds across Europe.

The authors hypothesized (假定) that the direction of seed migration depends on how the plants interact with migratory birds, the frequency of these interactions or the number of bird species that might transport seeds from each plant species.

Perhaps the most striking feature of these inferred seed movements is the observation that 35 percent of plant species across European communities, which are closely related on the phylogenetic tree (系统进化树), might benefit from long distance dispersal by the northward journey of migratory birds. This particular subset (小组) of plants tends to fruit over a long period of time, or has fruits that persist over the winter. This means that the ability of plants to keep up with climate change could be shaped by their evolutionary history—implying that future plant communities in the Northern Hemisphere will probably come from plant species that are phylogenetically closely related and that have migrated from the south.

This study provides a great example of how migratory birds might assist plant redistribution to new locations that would normally be difficult for them to reach on their own, and which might offer a suitable climate.

28. Why are the rapid pace of global warming and is eft mentioned in Paragraph 1?
- A. To call on the public to help with seed dispersal.
 - B. To show the threat of climate change on our nature.
 - C. To provide the background of Gonzalez- Varo's research.
 - D. To explain why some animals can adapt to climate change.
29. How did Gonzalez- Varo and his colleagues conduct the research?
- A. By analyzing related data.
 - B. By conducting field research.
 - C. By observing migrating birds.
 - D. By reviewing previous findings.
30. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?
- A. The evolutionary history of different plants proves to be similar.
 - B. Almost all plant species gain benefits from long-distance dispersal.
 - C. Plants with longer fruiting times adapt better when transported farther.
 - D. Plant communities in different hemispheres will be less and less related.
31. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Different ways to redistribute plants to new climates.
 - B. Impacts of climate change on migratory birds and plants.
 - C. Plants are struggling to keep pace with the climate change.
 - D. Migratory birds aid redistribution of plants to new climates.

D

Do you play video games? If so, you aren't alone. Video games are becoming more common and are increasingly enjoyed by adults. The average age of gamers has been increasing and was estimated to be 35 in 2016. Changing technology also means that more

people are exposed to video games. A new breed of casual gamers has come, who play on smart phones and tablets at spare moments throughout the day. But do they have any effect on our brains and behavior?

Over the years, the media have made various claims about video games and their effect on our health and happiness. "Games have sometimes been praised or demonized, often without real data backing up those claims. Moreover, gaming is a popular activity, so everyone seems to have strong opinions on the topic," says Mare Palaus, who with his colleagues wanted to see if any trends had appeared from the research to date concerning how video games affect the structure and activity of our brains. They collected the results from 116 scientific studies, 22 of which looked at structural changes in the brain and 100 of which looked at changes in brain functionality and behavior.

The studies show that playing video games can change how our brains perform, and even their structure. For example, playing video games affects our attention, and some studies found that gamers show improvements in several types of attention, such as sustained attention or selective attention. Video games can also be addictive, and this kind of addiction is called "Internet gaming disorder". Researchers have found functional and structural changes in the neural reward system in gaming addicts. These neural changes are basically the same as those seen in other addictive disorders.

So, what do all these brain changes mean? "We focused on how the brain reacts to video game exposure, but these effects do not always translate to real-life changes," says Palaus. As video games are still quite new, the research into their effects is still in its babyhood.

32. What factor causes a new breed of casual gamers to appear?
- A. Video games become more and more attractive.
 - B. The pressure from work becomes bigger and bigger.
 - C. Modern adults are usually very curious about new things.
 - D. The advanced technology makes games easily accessible.
33. What does Palaus's research mainly focus on?
- A. What effects video games have on gamers' brains.
 - B. Which brain regions are affected by video games.
 - C. How video games affect health and happiness.
 - D. Why video games influence gamers' brains.
34. According to the research, why do some gamers get addicted to video games?
- A. Because their memory systems are disturbed.
 - B. Because their sustained attention is improved.
 - C. Because their neural reward systems are changed.
 - D. Because the inner structure of their brain is changed.

35. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Addiction to video games will effect our daily life.
- B. The influence of video games needs a further study.
- C. There should be certain laws to regulate video games.
- D. Video game exposure brings harm instead of benefits.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Your Brain Was Made For Walking

If a president, a legendary philosopher, and one of the bestselling authors of all time credited the same secret for their success, would you try to follow it too? What if the secret was something you already knew how to do? 36

Get walking! It's not just some people who made a case for it as a prime creativity booster. 37 A Stanford University study found that participants were 81 percent more creative when walking as opposed to sitting. According to the study, walking outside—versus on a treadmill—produces the most novel and highest quality analogies in participants who walked and then sat down to do creative work.

The movement aspect of walking is obviously key. You've probably heard the phrase "Exercise your creativity", which refers to the brain as muscle. Our creative mindset is stimulated by physical movement. 38

But the scenery is almost as important as the sweat. The National Human Activity Pattern Survey reveals that Americans spend 87 percent of their time indoors. Being inside, you're more likely to stagnation(停滞), the antithesis of energy. Without energy, you can't wonder or create. 39 Just by going outside, you are stepping out of your habitual surroundings and your comfort zone, which is necessary if you want to open your mind to new possibilities.

40 Engage more closely with your surroundings for the next four weeks. Turn off your phone and give yourself the chance to be present in the world, to hear conversations and natural sounds, to notice the way people move. Walk not just for exercise. Walk for wonder.

- A. In fact, you probably do it every day.
- B. Physical movement is unintentional.
- C. Without energy, you can't wonder or create.
- D. So why not set a creativity goal that starts with walking?
- E. That is why walking- with a friend, or alone feeds creative thinking.
- F. Researchers have traced connections between walking and generating ideas.
- G. Disconnecting from multimedia increases performance on all problem-solving tasks.

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。

Children model themselves largely on their parents. They do so mainly through identification. Children _____ 41 _____ a parent when they believe they have the qualities and feelings that are _____ 42 _____ of that parent. The things parents do and say—and the _____ 43 _____ they do and say to them—therefore strongly influence a child's behavior. Therefore, parents must _____ 44 _____ behave like the type of person they want their child to become.

What's more, a parent's actions can also _____ 45 _____ the self-image that a child forms through identification. Children who see mainly positive qualities in their parents will likely learn to see themselves in a positive way. Children who observe chiefly _____ 46 _____ qualities in their parents will have difficulty seeing positive qualities in themselves. Children may modify their self-image, _____ 47 _____, as they become increasingly influenced by peers groups standards before they reach 13.

A positive attitude and self-image play an important role when children _____ 48 _____ something unexpected. Isolated events, even dramatic ones, do not necessarily have a _____ 49 _____ effect on a child's behavior. Children interpret such events according to their established attitudes and _____ 50 _____ training. Children who know they are loved can, for example, accept the _____ 51 _____ of their parents or a parent's early death. But if children feel _____ 52 _____, they may interpret such events as a sign of rejection or _____ 53 _____.

In the same way, all children are not influenced _____ 54 _____ by toys and games, reading matter, and television programs. As in the case of a dramatic change in family relations, the effect of an activity or experience depends on how the child _____ 55 _____ it.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. apologize to | B. approve of | C. attend to | D. allow for |
| 42. A. thoughtful | B. characteristic | C. conscious | D. cautious |
| 43. A. time | B. place | C. way | D. extent |
| 44. A. consistently | B. barely | C. concisely | D. originally |
| 45. A. respond | B. imitate | C. convey | D. affect |
| 46. A. positive | B. complex | C. negative | D. concrete |
| 47. A. however | B. therefore | C. anyhow | D. otherwise |
| 48. A. turn down | B. sort out | C. stick with | D. come across |
| 49. A. uplifting | B. permanent | C. temporary | D. distracting |
| 50. A. intense | B. realistic | C. previous | D. educational |
| 51. A. finance | B. marriage | C. assistance | D. divorce |
| 52. A. isolated | B. attended | C. unloved | D. stressed |
| 53. A. punishment | B. discrimination | C. assessment | D. transformation |
| 54. A. even | B. alike | C. at all | D. as a whole |

35. A. interprets B. anticipates C. accomplishes D. maintains

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。

ChatGPT and AI Chatbot Race

The next online revolution has started. It is gathering pace _____ 56 _____ breakneck(极快的 speed). It began on November the 30th _____ 57 _____ the tech company OpenAI released its ChatGPT chatbot.

This is a search box you can have _____ 58 _____ conversation with. It can provide the answer to any request you make, in perfect grammar. Should you require a 300-word text about a movie star _____ 59 _____ (write) in the style of Shakespeare, you will get it.

ChatGPT has spread like wildfire across social media. However, hot on the heels of ChatGPT _____ 60 _____ (come) Google's Bard chatbot. It was launched on February the 6th. A Google Microsoft battle for absolute power over the future of online search is now unfolding.

There are countless questions regarding how chatbots _____ 61 _____ (shake) up the Internet and our world. Educators are worrying about "the end of homework" as bots can _____ 62 _____ (instant) provide convincing essays and answers to a grade-A standard. Workers are concerned the bots are a genuine threat to all manner of jobs.

Google made _____ 63 _____ (attempt) to reduce people's anxiety about the possible threats of chatbots. It said: "AI can deepen our understanding of information _____ 64 _____ turn it into useful knowledge more efficiently, _____ 65 _____ (make) it easier for people to get to the heart of what they're looking for and get things done."

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

为了进一步提升学生强身健体的意识, 你校英文报正举办以 "I Love Sports" 为主题的征文活动。请你写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 你从事运动的相关经历;
2. 你最喜爱的运动项目;
3. 运动给你带来的好处。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I Love Sports

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。

One spring morning many years ago, I had been searching for gold along Coho Creek on southeastern Alaska's Kupreanof Island, and as I emerged from a forest of spruce(云杉) and hemlock tree, I froze in my tracks. No more than 20 paces in the bog(沼泽) was a huge Alaskan timber wolf—caught in one of Tapper George's raps.

Old George had died the previous week of a heart attack, so the wolf was lucky. Confused and frightened at my approach, the wolf backed away. Then I noticed something else: It was a female, and her teats were full of milk. Somewhere there was a den of hungry pups(小狼) waiting for their mother.

From her appearance, I guessed that she had been tapped only a few days. That meant her pups were probably still alive. But I suspected that if I tried to release the wolf, she would turn aggressive and try to tear me to pieces.

So I decided to search for her pups instead and began to look for tracks that might lead me to her den. Fortunately, there were still a few remaining of snow. After several moments, I spotted pups' marks on a trail.

The tracks led a half mile through the forest, then up a slope covered with many rocks. I finally spotted the den at the base of an enormous spruce. There wasn't a sound inside. Wolf pups are shy and cautious, and I didn't have much hope of inviting them outside. But I had to try. So I began imitating the high-pitched(声音很尖锐的) sound of a mother wolf calling her young. No response. A few moments later, after I tried another call, four tiny pups appeared. They couldn't have been more than a few weeks old.

注意:

1. 所续词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

I extended my hands. _____

With her young to protect, she was becoming aggressive. _____