

英 语

得分 _____

本试题卷分为听力、阅读、语言运用和写作四个部分,共 10 页。时量 120 分钟。满分 150 分。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What might prevent the woman from buying the table?

A. Its quality.

B. Its price.

C. Its design.

2. What does the woman imply?

A. The transportation for the trip is free.

B. The class won't enjoy going on the field trip.

C. Some people may not go on the trip.

3. How does the man feel about the woman's new blouse?

A. It is really worthwhile.

B. It follows a new fashion.

C. It matches her skirt well.

4. When did the woman arrive in town?

A. On July 9.

B. On July 10.

C. On July 11.

5. What does the man suggest?

A. Wearing the new dress.

B. Wearing the light blue dress.

C. Wearing a more formal dress.

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 make the call?

A. To buy an insurance for his car.

B. To make an enquiry about a new car.

C. To make a complaint about the service.

7. How much does the Red Flag company charge monthly?

- A. \$ 30. B. \$ 40. C. \$ 48.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the woman?

- A. A hostess. B. A producer. C. An environmentalist.

9. Why is the interview held?

- A. To prepare a story.
B. To fill the thirty-minute opening.
C. To increase public awareness of environmental protection.

10. When does the conversation take place?

- A. Before the interview.
B. During the interview.
C. After the interview.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the woman think of the award?

- A. She accepts the award for granted.
B. She owes the award to the diligent people around.
C. She thinks the award should go to the real hero.

12. What did people in St. Bernard Parish suffer from?

- A. A water shortage. B. An earthquake. C. A storm.

13. What does the woman want to convey?

- A. They have already made great progress.
B. There is still a lot of work to do.
C. There is only a step away from success.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Who did the woman make a deal with?

- A. Her father. B. Her teacher. C. Her friend.

15. What is the woman going to do?

- A. Volunteer at school.
B. Start looking for a job.
C. Do more work around the house.

16. Why has the woman decided to change her life?

- A. To become organized.
B. To have more time to herself.
C. To be more independent.

17. What will the woman be saving money for?

- A. A computer. B. A phone. C. A car.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What do we learn about the TV show?

- A. It will be produced with the help of Harvard University.
B. It will cover a variety of areas of science.
C. It will focus on the latest science fiction.

19. What is the difference between the TV show and traditional documentaries?
- It will be more fact-based.
 - It will be more entertaining.
 - It will be more trustworthy.
20. Who will be the target audience of the TV show?
- Teenagers with strong curiosity.
 - Students who are interested in science.
 - People who are interested in science.

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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Summer Semester is an optional third semester for UQ (The University of Queensland) students, or an opportunity to discover new knowledge and skills for non-UQ students. Each year, UQ has a number of courses available for enrollment in the intensive 8-week Summer Semester.

Who can apply?

Anyone is qualified to enroll in the Summer Semester, but please note some courses are only available to current students who are enrolled in a UQ degree.

Past applicants have included:

- current UQ students
- students from other universities, including international students
- professionals
- adults from a range of backgrounds
- high-school students

How to apply

If you are a current UQ student, you can access your student account to enroll. If you're enrolled at another Australian university and you want to undertake a course at UQ during Summer Semester for credit towards your program at your home institution, you should apply as a "cross-institutional student". Before you apply, make sure you get approval from your home university and confirm you can get credit for your UQ studies.

Summer Semester important dates

Date	Event
Monday 11 September, 2023	Summer Semester class timetable available to students
Tuesday 31 October, 2023	Application for cross-institutional enrollment due
Friday 10 November, 2023	Due date for enrollment
Monday 27 November, 2023	Classes commence
Friday 8 December, 2023	Last date for addition or substitution of courses
Monday 18 December, 2023	Due date for payment of fees and charges

How to make a payment

See the How to Pay page or contact Student Central for information about payment methods.

21. Which word can best describe the past applicants of Summer Semester?
A. Skilled. B. Young. C. Diverse. D. Competent.
22. How can a UQ undergraduate student apply for the Summer Semester?
A. By accessing the How to Pay page.
B. By logging onto the student account.
C. By calling Student Central.
D. By confirming with the program director.
23. What is an important timing for a non-UQ student in particular?
A. 31 October, 2023. B. 10 November, 2023.
C. 8 December, 2023. D. 18 December, 2023.

B

When you think about it, food is an important part of our lives. Family gatherings center around food and the celebration of major life events and milestones involves food in one way or another. The same holds true for us here on the Space Station. Food is important and ends up usually being a topic of discussion for almost every crew.

The food that we have here on ISS has to meet many different requirements. What about variety? How do you meet all of the peculiarities of the people that you come across, especially when they are from different cultures? What about the logistics(物流) of getting the right food here at the right time? So there are a couple of different questions you have to consider when you talk about food and long-duration space flight.

On the U.S. side we have gone to a standard menu, meaning that every 16 days you start over with the same menu. To compensate the crews, we are allowed to pick one “preference” container which consists of our pick of anything on the U.S. menu list. This allows us some variety in our menu, with the choices up to us. One of the desirable options for any crew is to make sure that enough tortillas(墨西哥玉米粉薄饼) get on board. You can do so much with a tortilla; it becomes the vehicle with which to eat almost anything.

Our food also comes packaged in many ways. But no matter what the form of the food though, you still have the same problem eating it—you do not want it flying away from you and making a mess when you open it up. In this case a little bit of extra water is extremely helpful. It keeps the food kind of sticking together and to the package and to your spoon. Small things do escape from time to time, but we really try hard to minimize the random flying food problem. That is enough for now! Next time I will write about how to cook in space.

24. Where is the text most probably taken from?
A. A food magazine. B. An astronaut’s journal.
C. A sci-fi handbook. D. A space history website.
25. What does the underlined word “peculiarities” mean in paragraph 2?
A. Ambitious targets. B. Similar requests.
C. Unusual habits. D. Harsh conditions.

26. What is the author's purpose in mentioning tortillas?
- A. To illustrate the preference container.
 - B. To give an example of standard menu.
 - C. To advocate tortillas to the readers.
 - D. To show the variety of food options.
27. What can be inferred about eating in space?
- A. Food packaging is optional.
 - B. Sufficient water helps transport food.
 - C. Flying food problem is unavoidable.
 - D. Eating in space is easier than most imagine.

C

During the past several years, fake news has been a frequent topic of real news, with articles considering the role of social media in spreading fake news. Something less well-known, though, is that fake news has also become a topic of scientific investigation.

In a paper published in March in the journal *Science*, David Lazer, Matthew Baum and 14 co-authors consider what we do and don't know about the science of fake news. They define fake news as "made-up information that imitates news in form but not in process or intention".

The paper makes a persuasive case that the investigation of fake news is timely and important. One conservative (保守的) estimate is that in the month before the 2016 election, the average American was exposed to somewhere between one and three articles from a known publisher of fake news. Another alarming result is that when it comes to political topics, tweets containing false information spread more rapidly and broadly on Twitter than those containing reliable information.

Researchers mentioned in the paper that in the face of fake news and its spreading by social and other forms of media, "A new system of safeguards is needed." But what kinds of safeguards can individual news consumers put into place? The simplistic answer is "be more reflective". Don't believe everything you read, but consider the possibility that it's false. We need to foster standards of discussion in which it's OK to challenge what others say without the conversation immediately turning into abuse. The most effective lab meetings are like that: If someone disagrees with the presenter, they say so in a polite way. And by doing so, they might be saving the presenter from embarrassment in a more public forum. A community that encourages individuals to point out when statements are false or unclear benefits everybody by helping detect the truth.

In the long run, the truth will win out. Our preferred society encourages the truth to win out before great damage is done.

28. What can we infer from the third paragraph?
- A. The investigation proved fake news is persuasive.
 - B. The spread of fake news has become an alarming issue.
 - C. The use of social media might help fake news to spread.
 - D. Fake news on political topics received more attention.

29. What safeguard is suggested to individuals according to the passage?
- A. Reflecting on what you read. B. Neglecting the false information.
C. Challenging what others say. D. Helping others detect the truth.
30. What is the author's attitude to the future of news?
- A. Skeptical. B. Unclear. C. Indifferent. D. Optimistic.
31. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
- A. Do Not Believe in Everything B. The Truth Will Finally Win Out
C. The Truth About Fake News D. The Spreading of Fake News

D

As students return to school this fall, many of them—perhaps especially those from historically disadvantaged student groups—will be starting the academic year with achievement levels lower than where they were at the beginning of summer break. This phenomenon is sometimes referred to as summer learning loss. We review what is known about summer loss and offer suggestions for schools looking to solve the problem.

The recent studies on summer loss have been rather comprehensive. One study found that students, on average, lost between 25 – 30 percent of their school-year learning over the summer; additionally, black and Latino students tended to gain less over the school year and lose more over the summer compared to white students.

However, an analysis of the national study found little evidence of overall loss over the summers after grades K and 1, and the summer loss gaps widened in some subjects and grades but not others. Von Hippel and Hamrock re-analyzed two earlier data sets and concluded that gaps “do not necessarily ... grow fastest over the summer”. Thus, it seems summer loss occurs, though not universally across geography, grade level, or subject.

Schools want to address the issue of summer learning loss not only because it may widen achievement gaps, but also because it “wastes” so much of the knowledge students have gained during the school year. Summer loss also undoubtedly increases the amount of time teachers have to spend “re-teaching” last year's content.

Traditionally, educators and policymakers have relied on conventional summer school programs to solve summer learning loss. Not surprisingly, research suggests that programs are more effective when students attend consistently and spend more time on task academically. Regardless of the design, these policies should offer engaging options for students over the summer so that summer learning programs do not feel like punishment for students who would rather be enjoying summer vacation. Doing so would set more students up for success as the school year gets underway.

32. In writing paragraph 1, the author aims to _____.
- A. propose a definition B. make a comparison
C. present an issue D. make an argument
33. According to the studies, what do we know about summer learning loss?
- A. Summer learning loss seemed to vary in grades and subjects.
B. Immigrant students experienced the most summer loss.
C. White students did not lose learning over the summer.
D. Summer learning loss after grades K and 1 was alarming.

34. According to the fourth paragraph, schools want to solve the problem because _____.
- A. it may narrow achievement gaps
 - B. it may stop students gaining more knowledge
 - C. it may increase teachers' new teaching content
 - D. it may cause repetitive work for teachers
35. What does the author think of summer school programs?
- A. The conventional programs are ineffective.
 - B. More choices should be provided for students.
 - C. Students should do more academic tasks.
 - D. The programs are punishment for students.

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。

Are you an elementary or high school student with all kinds of invention ideas? You might not know what to do with all of these ideas or how to turn them into workable inventions. 36

Identify a problem worth solving.

Look at the world around you and ask yourself: What could work better? What task could be done better or faster? What annoys you and how could you fix it? 37 Not every idea will be a great one, but don't be afraid to think outside the box.

Draft your idea.

Draw out a basic illustration of what your invention will look like. 38 List the types of materials you would use to build the finished project. Don't hesitate to make multiple drafts of the same design until you are satisfied with the result.

39

You don't need to use the highest quality materials, but simply ones that will give you a functional working device. Try checking second-hand stores and yard sales for parts that you can use. This will be much more cost-effective and you will also be eco-friendly.

Build your invention.

If you will be working with power tools or other dangerous materials, you will likely need adult supervision. Ask your parents when they have enough free time to sit down with you and start building. 40

After everything is completed, it's time to test out and market your invention. If it turns out well-received, you may even have your invention patented and mass-produced down the road.

- A. Or turn to your older peers if they can help you out as well.
- B. If you enjoy creating things, you may consider becoming an inventor.
- C. With some planning and practice, you can make these ideas into a working device.
- D. Be creative with your ideas.

E. Gather the necessary materials.

F. Look around your home for recycled materials that you may be able to use.

G. Make notes about how various pieces will go together.

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,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Rain or shine, a Tibetan mailman, Tsering Chopa treks(跋涉) for long hours to deliver mail.

Pumachangthang in Tibet, China's highest township, has very 41 oxygen level and the annual average temperature is -7°C . However, these weren't the biggest challenges for a 42 service. A single 43 to all the six villages of less than 2,000 people can be as long as 160km. The extraordinary 44 required under such conditions needs no further explanation.

The 45 time for Tsering Chopa is between July and August each year, when students are waiting for their 46 letters from various universities. He recalls one summer he had to deliver mail to one student whose family had already moved away. He had to quiz(询问) neighbors several times for the new 47. Even though the road to the village was 48 because of rain, he trekked for more than 20km to finally deliver the letter. "I don't mind the 49, because it was my 50 to deliver the mail on time," he says.

One night in February, 2019, a local resident Nyima Tsering's daughter had fainted and 51 needed help. Knowing that, the mailman 52 a car right away and sent her to the county hospital. He also gave some 53 to the family for the girl's treatment to help her recovery.

In 2019, Tsering Chopa 54 the China Youth May Fourth Medal. And he says, "It is a great 55 of what I do and a symbol of encouragement as well, to bring the world closer to them and take them closer to the world."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. intense | B. light | C. high | D. low |
| 42. A. postal | B. consulting | C. domestic | D. public |
| 43. A. flight | B. holiday | C. trip | D. choice |
| 44. A. diligence | B. perseverance | C. creativity | D. curiosity |
| 45. A. busiest | B. best | C. fastest | D. earliest |
| 46. A. application | B. recommendation | C. admission | D. proposal |
| 47. A. name | B. address | C. idea | D. explanation |
| 48. A. blocked | B. widened | C. extended | D. smoothed |
| 49. A. letters | B. benefits | C. potentials | D. hardships |
| 50. A. opportunity | B. responsibility | C. ability | D. secret |
| 51. A. originally | B. possibly | C. gradually | D. desperately |
| 52. A. hoped for | B. kept off | C. arranged for | D. pulled over |
| 53. A. bills | B. changes | C. cash | D. comfort |
| 54. A. received | B. missed | C. declined | D. competed for |
| 55. A. requirement | B. attitude | C. gratitude | D. acknowledgment |

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。

Since the summer of 2022, a 26-year-old Shanghai resident 56 (name) Chen Jiaorong has been walking along Julu Road in Shanghai's downtown area once or twice a week, looking around and picking up "garbage". After her action was noticed online, she was described by others 57 a "stooper".

The word "stoop" means "to bend forward", 58 in the United States, it also refers to a platform or entrance stairway to a house. The term "stooper" was coined in the US after a lot of people put their used or underused 59 (belong) in front of their doorsteps to be taken away for free by those in need. Later, "stooping" was extended to mean "picking up abandoned items and 60 (recycle) them".

As the first "stooper" in China, Chen had 61 (she) own approach. She picked unused goods to help find suitable new owners for some items. When she 62 (spot) such abandoned goods, she put a pair of eyeball-shaped stickers on them before publishing notes on her social media accounts, and guiding others 63 (pick) them up from the streets.

Although "stooping" is a 64 (relative) new word in China, now, people are gradually advocating 65 savings-based consumption and environment-friendly lifestyle instead of blindly pursuing luxurious expense. And more young people are joining the ranks of "stooping".

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,你校将举办音乐节,请写封邮件邀请你的英国朋友 Allen 参加,内容包括:

1. 活动时间和地点;
2. 活动安排;
3. 欢迎他表演节目。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Allen,
Yours sincerely, 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。

As a nurse at the cancer care center where I've worked for seven years, I'll do almost anything to make a patient feel better. But when I met Patty at the center, in 2011, she didn't want my help.

She was a tiny 44-year-old single mom battling an aggressive head and neck cancer. Unlike many of our other patients, Patty was alone during her treatment, but no matter what I did, I couldn't get her to open up. She just buried herself in a book or pulled a blanket over her head to fend off conversation.

Eventually I hit on a reliable way to make Patty smile: mentioning her nine-year-old son, Stephen. She'd tell me how well he did in school, how he'd been selected to read a poem he wrote at a local bookstore. She desperately wanted to live for him. With three kids myself, I totally understood how she felt.

After a year and a half of treatment, in August 2012, Patty was told her cancer had spread, and I learned she wouldn't live much longer. My first thought was, "What's going to happen to Stephen?" Nurses at the center shared stories at their meetings about how bright and unusual the boy was, but no one seemed to know how to resolve the issue of what would happen to him when his mom died. My husband, Michael, who too works at the center, started hearing about Patty and Stephen.

One morning in October, Patty quietly slipped away. Michael and I picked Stephen up after school, drove him to a nearby park, and sat on a bench by a pond. I finally managed to say, "Stephen, we're sorry to have to tell you this, but your mom came to an end this morning." The sound that came out of his mouth was like nothing I'd ever heard before. This skinny little guy sat between the two of us and just wailed (哀号) and wailed. It was as if his whole world was just destroyed.

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。

Something inside me was telling me what to do. _____

Finally, we took him home with us. _____

