

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. Who are the speakers waiting for?  
A. Their co-workers. B. Some artists. C. Their guide.
2. How does the woman feel about Peter's lateness?  
A. Angry. B. Concerned. C. Bored.
3. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a flower shop. B. In a garden. C. At home.
4. What will the man do next?  
A. Call a taxi. B. Get dressed. C. Feed the pets.
5. What is the main topic of the conversation?  
A. TV programs. B. Sports. C. School life.

#### 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,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。

6. Where are the speakers?  
A. At a university. B. At an office. C. At home.
  7. What did the man do today?  
A. He attended a job interview. B. He wrote an article. C. He studied for an exam.
- 听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。
8. What does the girl think is difficult?  
A. To learn about all kinds of animals. B. To use the scissors correctly. C. To make a paper elephant.

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9. What is the conversation mainly about?  
A. Wild elephants. B. School supplies. C. Paper folding art.
- 听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题。  
10. Why did Mary meet Nancy?  
A. To pick fruit. B. To attend a party. C. To visit a beach.
11. What did Mary do in Australia?  
A. She took a job. B. She had a vacation. C. She went to university.
12. What did Mary miss about Scotland?  
A. Its weather. B. Its food. C. Its beach.
- 听第9段材料, 回答第13至16题。  
13. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Brother and sister. B. Co-workers. C. Friends.
14. What information did the woman receive yesterday?  
A. The prices from the restaurants. B. The menu for the party. C. The list of guests.
15. Which restaurant do the speakers choose?  
A. The Indian one. B. The Italian one. C. The Chinese one.
16. What will the man do?  
A. Make a cake. B. Book the restaurant. C. Send the invitations.
- 听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题。  
17. Who is the speaker probably?  
A. A teacher. B. A student. C. A painter.
18. Why does the speaker give the talk?  
A. To present an artist. B. To introduce a course. C. To recommend a painting.
19. Where can the listeners get all the necessary materials?  
A. From the online shops. B. From the teachers. C. From the college shops.
20. What can the listeners do in their spare time?  
A. Explore London. B. Learn English. C. Visit artists.

## 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

Students who sat for the 2022 Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) can apply for funding under the new University financing model rolled out by the government on May 3, 2023.

In the new funding model, students from extremely needy backgrounds will receive 100 percent financing, while those from needy and less needy backgrounds will get 93 percent.

Priority will be given to students from poor backgrounds in terms of scholarship allocation as those from less needy backgrounds will be covered by loan financing from the Higher Education Loans Board (HELB).

All students who received letters from Universities and TVET colleges after applying on the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS) website are qualified for funding. Additionally, students joining private institutions also qualify for the HELB loan.

Students applying for the funding can visit the New Higher Education Financing portal(入口) at [www.hef.co.ke](http://www.hef.co.ke) to apply.

They will require a valid email address, KCPE and KCSE index numbers and the year examination was done, a passport-size photo, and a copy of the student's national ID.

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Other items required to make the application include a copy of the student's birth certificate, college or university admission letter, and their parents' national ID number.

Other documents are a death certificate in the case an applicant's parents are deceased (已故的), two guarantors' ID numbers and registered phone numbers, and copy of the sponsorship letter if you were sponsored in Secondary school.

Continuing students will not be affected by the new funding model and will continue to receive their funding based on the Government's existing model.

21. Who will have the priority in terms of scholarship allocation?
- A. Students from developing countries.      B. Students from poor backgrounds in Kenya.  
C. Students from private institutions.      D. Students having receiving letters from Universities.
22. Which of the following requirement must be met?
- A. An effective email address in use.      B. A copy of student's driving license.  
C. A recently taken photo with no glasses.      D. Their parents' national telephone number.
23. How will continuing students be affected by the new model?
- A. Their funding will be reduced.      B. They will apply for funding again.  
C. It depends on the government's decision.      D. The new model has no effect on them.

B

The Elephant Project is a purpose-driven company which tries to protect and recover the world's elephant population.

This all-female organization began when founder Kristian McKean saw the inhumane (不人道的) treatment of elephants in Thailand, and again back in the United States with circus animals. Determined to find a way to support elephant causes, Kristina used her product development background to design adorable, huggable elephant dolls she named Kiki and Tembo.

Children and many adults are drawn to the stuffed animals. These elephants come with fun educational materials to spread the word about the dangerous world elephants live in.

Meanwhile, the company's mission is clear and supported by its donations to organizations that care for elephants in need. In fact, 100% of the profit from each sale of Kiki and Tembo goes to supplies and aid for abused and injured elephants through The Sheldrick Wildlife Trust in Kenya and The Elephant Nature Park in Thailand. The Elephant Project also contributes to efforts to end illegal elephant hunting.

Of course, even without the notable mission of the company, these little dolls are giftable to children. Kiki, whose name means "new life", wears a little pink outfit (套装). Meanwhile, Tembo, meaning "elephant" in Swahili, wears a green outfit.

A new release features Baby Chaba, a baby elephant named after a real baby who was rescued alongside her mother by Lek Chailert, the founder of the The Elephant Nature Park, in August 2021. The purchase comes with Baby Chaba and a book that explains her story.

The Elephant Project website shows a list of elephants that have already benefited from the company, with a bit of history about each elephant's situation and progress. The mission has now also spread to supporting the rescue and rehabilitation (修复) of big cats who like elephants and other wildlife, suffer from inhumane treatment, competition for resources and loss of habitat.

24. What drove Kristian to found The Elephant Project?
- A. Her deep love and empathy for the abused animals.  
B. Her witness to the abused elephants in Thailand and America.  
C. Her intention to protect and recover the world's wild animals.  
D. Her company's making profit from the sale of Kiki and Tembo.

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25. What do you know about Kiki and Tembo?
- A. Only children show some adoration on Kiki and Tembo.
  - B. Kiki and Tembo was not easy to hug in when being designed.
  - C. Kiki and Tembo are designed only to make some money.
  - D. Many adults also show some interest in Kiki and Tembo.
26. Where does the profit from the sale of Kiki and Tembo go?
- A. To protect the environment in the developing countries.
  - B. To supply and aid abused elephants in Kenya and Thailand.
  - C. To protect wild animals from being illegally hunted in Kenya.
  - D. Mainly to support the operation of The Elephant Project.
27. What might be the best title of the article?
- A. An Abused Elephant was Rescued by a Company
  - B. Everyone should Try to Protect the Abused Elephant
  - C. A Company Sets out to Save Abused Elephants
  - D. Kiki and Tembo have Found a Way into the Market.

C

German Chancellor Olaf Scholz has dismissed concerns that growing Chinese competition is a threat to the local automotive industry, while welcoming Chinese carmakers to Europe's largest auto show, IAA Mobility 2023, in Munich.

The six-day event officially opened on Tuesday. Scholz said increased competition from China was good for the German auto industry. "Fair competition stimulates business. It is in the interest of consumers," he said, "as Chinese electric vehicle companies showcased several new fully electric models, outshining some German automotive giants." Competition should stimulate us on, not scare us.

"The countries that have achieved great prosperity in the course of globalization, the workers there, have no less right and no less claim to the opportunities of modernity than we do," Scholz said of China.

"In the 1980s, it was said (that) Japanese cars would overrun the market. Twenty years later, it was cars made in South Korea and now supposedly Chinese electric cars," Scholz, who wore a black eye patch due to an injury from a jogging accident on Saturday, said.

The German chancellor also expressed confidence in his country's strengths. "There is no question about the international competitiveness of Germany as a car country," he said, adding that "Germany is still the linchpin of the auto industry and will remain so."

Jun Jin, an auto industry expert, said the international market provides great opportunities for Chinese EV (电动汽车) makers, given their strength in technology and costs. "But this does not simply mean repeating their China success story; they need to succeed by adopting local practices," Jun told China Daily.

Chinese companies, he said, still count on exports and have a long way to go before manufacturing vehicles overseas, arranging global supply chains and improving services for local customers.

28. How did Scholz view increased competition from China in auto industry?
- A. Scholz thought that Chinese competition is not a threat to the local auto industry.
  - B. Scholz was not concerned about the competition from China in auto industry.
  - C. Scholz thought increased competition was harmful to the German auto industry.
  - D. Scholz thought that consumers of auto industry would be interested in the competition.
29. What can we infer from Scholz's words in the third paragraph?
- A. Developing countries has no right to achieve modernity.
  - B. China has the equal right and claim to seek modernity.
  - C. The workers in German has more opportunities than others.
  - D. The course of globalization will favor developed countries more.

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30. What does the underlined word in the sixth paragraph mean?  
A. serious problem      B. noticeable weakness      C. angry consumer      D. key rule
31. What can we conclude from Jun Jun's words?  
A. Chinese EV makers has no advantage in technology in international market.  
B. Chinese EV makers should adopt local practices in international market.  
C. Chinese companies still have a long way to go in manufacturing vehicles.  
D. Chinese companies is good at arranging global supply chains and services.

D

Are you really boring? Or is it just in your head? The first crucial step, which you absolutely mustn't skip, is to question this idea that you are boring, check it rationally (理性地), and try to determine if indeed it's true.

You see, of all the people I've reached over the last 7+ years who believed they're boring, getting to know them and their conversation style, far well over half of them I've concluded that this belief was just in their head. It was a false, limiting belief, and they came to see that too. So, statistically, there is at least a 50% chance that you're not really boring. Think about this, very seriously.

If indeed you discover that the idea you're boring is mostly a limiting belief, then it's important to begin ignoring it and change your behavior accordingly. Try to open up, talk to people more and be more social, reminding yourself it's okay to do so.

More important though is to understand that the limiting belief you're boring reflects a lack of confidence, and work on fixing this deeper issue. Only by learning to believe in yourself and gaining self-confidence will you be able to fully and permanently dismiss the perception that you are boring.

Now, confidence building is no invaluable process. It involves certain steps and actions, which if done correctly, lead to visible progress at a rapid pace. I lack the space here to go deeper into this topic, but I have created a special presentation in which I discuss it in detail.

Go here to watch the presentation and learn my step-by-step process for improving your self-confidence and social confidence, which has been used successfully by hundreds of people before you. And make sure you watch it all the way.

32. Why does the author ask two questions in the first paragraph?  
A. To criticize the phenomenon.      B. To introduce the topic interestingly.  
C. To ask readers to answer them.      D. To show the author's questions.
33. What does the second paragraph mainly tell us?  
A. When we feel boring, then we are really boring.  
B. The belief that we are boring just doesn't exist.  
C. Over a half people who are boring are not really boring.  
D. The statistics show that people actually don't feel boring.
34. Why do we hold the limiting belief that we are boring?  
A. Because we have plenty of time and have nothing else to do.  
B. Because we lack confidence and deeper work on the issue.  
C. Because we don't work on fixing this deeper issue.  
D. Because we should dismiss the perception of being boring.
35. What is the presentation mentioned in the last paragraph about?  
A. Certain steps and actions to improve one's self and social confidence.  
B. Some step-by-step process to lead to quick progress in learning.  
C. Some step-by-step process to lead to success in the future.  
D. Tips to help bored people to relieve their stress in lack of confidence.

第一节 (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。

This world is filled with challenges, conflicts, and polarization (两极分化). In order to survive in it, we need to be wise. 36 Let me tell you this: wisdom provides us with perspective when we need it, it calms us down in terrible situations, and it is a beacon of hope in the darkness. When things get really intense and wild out there, you can always rely on your wisdom to make the best choice.

37 There are a lot of ways to become wiser. But you have to remember, this is a journey and not a destination. Here are some strategies that you can use to get wiser.

**Try experiencing new opportunities.**

Variety is the spice (调味品) of life and experiencing new opportunities is also how you gain wisdom. You will never grow from being in your comfort zone which is why you need to get out of it. 38 You can try learning new skills that you never thought of learning or going to places that were on your bucket list. Change your routine and see where life takes you.

39

Sometimes we have preferences and they help us out but we need to set them aside most of the time. We need to be receptive to different views, and this will open up new pathways for us. Always develop a sense of curiosity, and observe the world from different angles, it will always help you out. Never base your perspective on the most popular opinion or what is the most comfortable for you. 40 If you are humble, then you will always get to experience something new.

- A. How can you get wiser?
- B. Open yourself to diverse perspectives.
- C. Why is wisdom critical in this modern world?
- D. This is the only way you will gain wisdom and become better.
- E. Train your mind to be a judgment-free space for ideas.
- F. Learning from successful people is a good way to gain wisdom.
- G. Many times it takes years and difficulties to gain that precious wisdom.

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。

Once upon a time, there was a young woman named Lily who had always been searching for happiness. She had 41 that happiness could only be found in the 42 moments of life, such as getting a promotion, going on a vacation or achieving a major life 43.

However, 44 achieving some of these milestones, Lily still felt a(n) 45 inside her.

One day, while taking a walk in the park, she met an old man who was sitting on a bench with a 46 smile on his face. Inspired, she 47 a conversation with him.

To her surprise, the old man 48 that he found joy in the small things in life. He said he was 49 for the sun shining on his face, the sound of the birds chirping, and the warmth of his cup of tea. He enjoyed spending time in the 50 of his friends and family.

Lily was struck by this revelation, and decided to try finding joy in life in the everyday moments of her life.

She started to pay more attention to the 51 things around her, like the beauty of the flowers in the garden, the sound of 52 from children playing in the street, and the smell of freshly baked bread.

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- 注意:1. 词数 80 左右;  
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;  
3. 标题已给出,不计入总词数。

An Electric Bike Accident That Should Not Have Happened

第二节 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。

Valerie studies at a big university. At the same time, she maintains a full-time job so that she can pay for her tuition and her living expenses. So Valerie spends most of the day at the office, then goes to class three days a week. She also stays up late at night to study for her classes.

Valerie does not do any physical exercise. Between work and university, she is so busy that she thinks she does not have time for any physical activity.

Sadly, she rarely eats home-made meals. She usually just grabs a bag of chips or a hamburger as she leaves her office to take the bus to university. Since she is convinced that she does not have time to make a healthy dinner when she gets home, she eats lots of pizzas that she orders over the phone.

After dinner, she starts studying and preparing her assignments. Valerie does not sleep very much because of it. She feels grumpy(脾气坏的) when she wakes up early in the morning, and she is irritable(易怒的) at work. After her long day, she feels tired in class, and it is hard for her to concentrate.

To make matters even worse, Valerie keeps getting sick. This makes her miss work and class. She is miserable! She just wants to feel good. Her grades start to go down because of her illnesses. As she thinks about her whole life situation, she gets so frustrated that she does not even want to study anymore.

During her mid-year break, Valerie decides to make some big changes. First, she learns how to make some easy, healthy recipes. She actually finds that she saves a lot of money by preparing her food herself, and the food tastes much better too! After an early dinner and some quiet reading, Valerie goes to bed early every night. Now she really feels refreshed in the morning.

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。

Then she decides to give something else a try.

When the new term begins, Valerie maintains her healthy habits.

- As the 53 \_\_\_\_\_ these small things, she found herself feeling more content and happy. She realized that happiness was not \_\_\_\_\_ something that could be \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ to great moments but was \_\_\_\_\_ something that could be found in the \_\_\_\_\_ moments of life.
41. A. remembered B. attended C. determined D. thought  
 42. A. explained B. earned C. earned D. established  
 43. A. goal D. habit C. experience D. style  
 44. A. escape D. inside C. despite D. unless  
 45. A. experience B. happiness C. example D. faith  
 46. A. interest D. actions C. content D. predicted  
 47. A. pull up D. show up C. break up D. shook up  
 48. A. escaped B. anticipated C. performed D. passed  
 49. A. diversity D. grateful C. available D. fit  
 50. A. control D. possession C. company D. preservation  
 51. A. meaningful D. little C. embarrassing D. surprising  
 52. A. enjoy D. reasoning C. raise D. laughter  
 53. A. looked through D. hurried on C. participated in D. contribute to  
 54. A. changed D. illustrated C. provided D. measured  
 55. A. goal D. humorous C. unbelievable D. shy

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。

In ancient times, Zhenjiang City, Jiangsu Province, in Eastern China was called Jintan. 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (locate) at the golden cross of the Yangtze River and the Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, it is a place of 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (strategy) importance.

The upper reaches of the Yangtze River deposit a lot of silt (淤泥) here, 58. \_\_\_\_\_ has gradually built up into a small island in the river.

There are three beautiful mountains here - Jintan Mountain, Beigu Mountain and Jiashan Mountain, which are 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (close) connected with the Yangtze River and are called the Three Mountains of Jintan.

Jintan Mountain is only 42 meters above sea level. 60. \_\_\_\_\_ Jintan Mountain is said to be on the Yangtze River, because the river's course has moved to the north, Jintan is now some distance away from the Yangtze.

Beigu Mountain, 10 meters 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (high) than Jintan Mountain, is just beside the Yangtze River. From here, Jintan Mountain can 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (see) to the west and Jiashan Mountain to the east. Around the base of the mountain 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (flow) the eighth river.

Jiashan, the highest of the three, 64. \_\_\_\_\_ an altitude of 70.7 meters and an area of 38 hectares, is located in the Yangtze River, surrounded by water. Encircled by the green water, the green mountain looks like a piece of jade 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (float) on the river.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分15分)

假设你是李华, 请给刚到自己的高中以“我所遇到的一次电气事故”为题写一篇短文给你校校报, 以提醒同学们注意交通安全问题的意识。

[C-034] 英语试题: 第2页 (共8页)



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