

2023-2024 学年第一学期期中六校联合调研

英语

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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. $\text{£}9.15$. B. $\text{£}18$. C. $\text{£}15$.

答案是 C。

1. What is the man going to do?

A. Have a picnic. B. Go fishing. C. Take a drive.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The weather. B. Indoor activities. C. The woman's illness.

3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. At a bus station. B. At a train station. C. At an airport.

4. What will the man do next?

A. Put a job advertisement. B. Conduct an interview. C. Surf the Internet.

5. Why does the man talk to the woman?

A. To book a room. B. To confirm his flight. C. To reschedule a meeting.

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. Which place will be cleaned today?

A. The hallways. B. The front office. C. The cafeteria.

7. What will the woman do next week?

A. Hold a workshop. B. Design a schedule. C. Host a dinner.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the speakers just do?

A. They practiced dancing together.
B. They performed in a musical.
C. They watched a show.

9. What was the woman?

A. A dancer. B. An actress. C. A musician.

What do we know about the jacket?

- A. It was unsuitable for the man.
- B. It was large for the man's son.
- C. It was bought at a reduced price.

11. What does the woman ask the man for?

- A. The jacket.
- B. The receipt.
- C. The credit card.

12. What will the man do next week?

- A. Get his money back.
- B. Take a credit note.
- C. Visit the store again.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What did Paul do after he left school?

- A. He opened a shop.
- B. He did several different jobs.
- C. He got a job as a chef in a restaurant.

14. What was Paul's first restaurant job like?

- A. Difficult but beneficial.
- B. Boring but well-paid.
- C. Enjoyable but demanding.

15. What does Paul's current job involve?

- A. Managing the whole kitchen.
- B. Cooking every day.
- C. Assisting chefs.

16. What does Paul think makes a restaurant successful?

- A. Inventing new dishes.
- B. Using quality food.
- C. Creating less stressful environment.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker's job related to?

- A. Medicine.
- B. Wild animals.
- C. Artificial intelligence.

18. What was the main goal of Project Skylark?

- A. To create a system for healthcare.
- B. To open up possibilities of finance.
- C. To teach a machine to identify different birds.

19. What is the program MediScan used for?

- A. Analyzing data.
- B. Detecting diseases.
- C. Producing reports.

20. What is the speaker's attitude towards AI in general?

- A. Worried.
- B. Positive.
- C. Unconcerned.

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

Nashville Sail Camp

Nashville Sail Camp is a learn-to-sail camp for all levels of sailors. Along with sailing, campers will learn valuable problem-solving and creative thinking techniques. They spend their days on shore and on the water, and will come home with plenty of hands-on sailing experience.

Place	Weeklong Day Camp at Hamilton Creek Marina on Percy Priest Lake
Time	9:00 am-4:00 pm. Monday-Friday
Ages	7-17
Price	* \$485/week * An extra \$65/week (Weekly Extended Care: drop-off as early as 7:45 am and pick-up as late as 5:15 pm for car rider campers)

All groups are coached by US Sailing qualified instructors and helped by camp counselors (顾问) and junior counselors. Each day includes lessons appropriate for each learning level.

Opti 1

Our youngest and smallest campers will take the helm (舵柄) for the first time, learning the basics of sailing in pairs on board their boats.

Opti 2

Beginners aged 9 and up as well as Opti 1 graduates will increase their skill level at the helm of an Opti sailboat. Campers are encouraged to learn single-handed sailing after mastering sailing in pairs.

Sunfish

Sailors aged 11 and up will explore the waters on a leisure sunfish boat, one of the world's most popular day sailing boats. Starting off in pairs to increase confidence and get practice with a friend on board, campers are encouraged to try single-handing the boat by the end of the week. Sunfish campers spend most of their time on the water throughout the week.

What to bring every day

- CGA Class III life jacket
- Packed lunch and a water bottle
- Athletic swimwear, a hat and closed-toe water shoes
- SPF 30 sunscreen

Tips

- Campers must be comfortable in boats and have strong swimming skills.
- All campers are required to wear life jackets in and around the boats and water.

Contact us

Tel: 833-244-3288

Email: info@leadershipacademyllc.com

- How much should a camper pay if he wants to be picked up at 5:15 pm?
- A. 65 dollars. B. 485 dollars. C. 550 dollars. D. 600 dollars.
22. What are Sunfish campers encouraged to do at the end of their camp?
- A. Sail by themselves. B. Master sailing in groups.
C. Explore the waters in pairs. D. Make friends with other campers.
23. What is a must for campers?
- A. Having some knowledge about lifesaving. B. Learning about sailing beforehand.
C. Bringing a spare pair of shoes. D. Wearing a certain life jacket.

B

Parents often think that their kids should be good at studies and do well in sports. That's usually the case because parents feel that could get their children admission to top colleges. However, Melissa and Mark Wimmer think differently.

Their 14-year-old son, Mike, is a prodigy. He is a member of Mensa, which is the world's top IQ club. He completed his high school, associate's and bachelor's degrees all in three years. That's not all. He also ran two tech companies, founded a third one that works towards controlling the population of lionfish, an invasive (入侵的) species.

But the parents are proud that they were able to help Mike with his social skills along with his intellectual skills. Melissa told CNBC that people expected "Young Sheldon" before they met her son. Young Sheldon is a television show about a child talent who is an indoor man and lacks social skills. "But once they talk to Mike, they understand that he's just a normal 14-year-old that happens to be able to do amazing things," said Melissa.

Mark and Melissa got to know about their child's intelligence when he entered preschool. A child psychologist told them that their son would need a different course to support his fast-track development. Many parents aren't comfortable with putting their children with 18-year-olds, but Mike's parents saw the value in letting their child go through it. "I wanted him to be social and be able to deal with all the different personalities in the classrooms with older children," said Melissa.

The parents shared that they were able to do this by letting Mike find his own voice and put it to use. "We let him order food when he's 3 or 4 from the waiter or waitress and introduce himself to people. Those kinds of things are done to encourage him to engage with everyone else and be more comfortable talking to others outside of our environment," said Melissa.

Thanks to his parents, Mike has learned to get along with young and old alike.

24. What do the underlined words "a prodigy" in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. A gifted person. B. A famous student.
C. A brilliant biologist. D. A successful businessman.
25. What can we infer about the child in the show Young Sheldon?
- A. He likes to make friends. B. He is a well-rounded man.
C. He is a popular child actor. D. He is poor at dealing with people.

Why did Mark and Melissa discover Mike's high intelligence?

- A. Through a recommendation from a child psychologist.
- B. Through observing Mike's behavior in preschool.
- C. Through participating in a special educational program.
- D. Through the information provided by Mike's school teachers.

27. What do Mike's parents do to improve his social skills?

- A. Teach him some communication rules.
- B. Encourage him to speak in class.
- C. Place him in social situations.
- D. Let him go to school alone.

C

Today's Brussels sprouts (孢子甘蓝) taste better than you might remember from childhood, and that is because a new variety has replaced the original vegetable. You can thank plant breeders (植物育种家) for the change. Modern breeders, armed with new gene-editing technology, are looking to reproduce Brussels sprouts' reinvention.

In the late 1990s, scientists discovered specific chemicals which made Brussels sprouts taste bitter. Plant breeders started growing old seeds, previously abandoned due to poor yields (产量), to look for tastier versions with lower levels of these specific chemicals. Then they crossed these delicious but low-yield plants with high-yield individuals until they found a version that made plenty of tasty sprouts, transforming the vegetable from a bitter pill into a popular dish.

But other vegetables haven't **fared** as well. That's because most breeding decisions favor plant traits that matter to vegetable growers, not vegetable eaters. For instance, disease resistance is probably the major focus these days of most breeding programs because that prevents the farmer from growing the crop. The taste of vegetables is ignored.

People, however, are now becoming interested in prioritizing the taste of vegetables thanks in part to new genetic technology such as the gene-snipping technique CRISPR and DNA sequencing which is cheap enough to use widely. "There's never been a better time to be a fruit breeder or a vegetable breeder because we have more tools and techniques," says Susan Brown, an apple breeder at Cornell University.

Some companies are beginning to use those tools to deal with the challenge of developing tastier vegetables. One company, Pairwise, is fighting the same compounds that troubled Brussels sprouts: glucosinolates. But this time researchers are improving the flavor of salad greens.

All vegetable growers hope that more flavorful products on store shelves will convince people to consume the recommended allowances (推荐量) of fruits and vegetables — and do so better than decades of nutritional guidance have. "Don't waste your time talking about trying to educate people to eat better," said Harry Klee, a professor who specializes in tomato breeding. "Just give them products that taste better and that they want to eat."

28. Why did plant breeders grow old Brussels sprout seeds?

- A. To find out why Brussels sprouts are bitter.
- B. To find the less bitter versions of Brussels sprouts.
- C. To study the specific chemicals of Brussels sprouts.
- D. To select high-yielding versions of Brussels sprouts.

at does the underlined word “fared” in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Profited B. Emerged. C. Survived. D. Succeeded.

30. What can we learn from Susan Brown’s words in paragraph 4?

- A. Fruit and vegetable breeding techniques are booming.
B. Fruit and vegetable breeding techniques need no further improvement.
C. Fruit and vegetable breeders are struggling to develop new species.
D. Fruit and vegetable breeders should develop new genetic technology.

31. Which is the best way to get people to eat more fruits and vegetables according to Harry Klee?

- A. Enhancing the taste of vegetables and fruits.
B. Making vegetables and fruits more affordable for people.
C. Improving the nutritional content of vegetables and fruits.
D. Educating people about the benefits of vegetables and fruits.

D

Despite all the efforts students make to graduate with a science major, research has shown that most college science courses provide students with only a fragmented (碎片化的) understanding of fundamental scientific concepts. The teaching method improves memorization of separate facts, proceeding from one textbook chapter to the next without necessarily making connections between them, instead of learning how to use the information and connect those facts meaningfully.

With that in mind, we developed a series of cross-disciplinary (跨学科的) activities. In our most recent study, we investigated how well college students could use their chemistry knowledge to explain real-world biological phenomena. To begin with, we interviewed 28 first-year college students majoring in sciences or engineering. All had taken both introductory chemistry and biology courses. We asked them to identify connections between the content of these courses and what they believed to be the take-home messages from each course. The students responded with extensive lists of topics, concepts, and skills that they’d learned in class.

Following that, a set of cross-disciplinary activities were designed to guide students in the use of core chemistry ideas and knowledge to help explain real-world biological phenomena. One activity explored the impacts of ocean acidification on seashells. Here, the students were asked to use basic chemistry ideas to explain how the increasing level of carbon dioxide in sea water is affecting shell-building marine animals such as corals, clams and oysters.

Overall, the students felt confident of their chemistry knowledge. However, they had a harder time applying the same chemistry knowledge to explaining the biological phenomena. These findings highlight that a big gap remains between what students learn in their science courses and how well prepared they are to apply that information.

The students in our study also reported that these activities helped them see links between the two disciplines that they wouldn’t have perceived otherwise. The ability to make these connections is important beyond the classroom as well, because it’s the basis of science literacy (科学素养). So we also came away with evidence that our chemistry students at least would like to have the ability to have a deeper understanding of science and how to apply it.

32. What does the existing science education fail to do according to the research?

- A. Extend students’ theoretical knowledge.

- Engage students in more outdoor activities.
- C. Encourage students to enjoy the learning process.
- D. Teach students to make connections among different subjects.
33. What can we learn about the student interviewees?
- A. They have rich academic knowledge.
- B. They pay little attention to biology courses.
- C. They hardly identify the core ideas of science.
- D. They fully understand their major's importance.
34. The activity about ocean acidification expects students to _____.
- A. analyse the exact composition of sea water.
- B. study some unusual phenomena under the sea.
- C. come up with practical methods to protect sea life.
- D. explain the effects of carbon dioxide on sea creatures.
35. What does the author see from the result of the study?
- A. The need to remove the unfairness in education.
- B. The difficulties of cross-disciplinary study.
- C. The potential to promote students' science literacy.
- D. The method of increasing students' practical skills.

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。

The benefits of positive emotions never stop after a few minutes of good feelings go back to normal.

36. _____ It will serve to build skills and develop resources for use later in life. Let's consider a real world example.

A child who runs around outside, swinging on branches and playing with friends, develops the ability to move athletically (physical skills), the ability to play with others and communicate with a team (social skills), and the ability to explore and examine the world around them (creative skills). 37. _____

These skills last much longer than the emotions that initiated them. Years later, that foundation of athletic movement might develop into a scholarship as a college athlete or the communication skills may turn into a job offer as a business manager. The happiness that promoted the exploration and creation of new skills has long since ended.

38. _____ Researchers refer to this as the "broaden and build" theory because positive emotions *broaden* your sense of possibilities and open your mind, which in turn allows you to *build* new skills and resources that can provide value in other areas of your life.

39. _____ Why? Because building skills for future use is irrelevant when there is immediate threat or danger (like the tiger on the path). All of this research boils down to the fact that positive thinking is so useful for developing valuable skills and appreciating the Big Picture of life.

But how can you get yourself to be positive in your life? 40. _____ You probably know what things work well for you. Maybe it's playing the guitar. Maybe it's spending time with a certain person.

- ...tive emotions do the opposite.
- B. However, the skills themselves live on.
- C. But many of us look at things negatively.
- D. The biggest benefit is an improved ability.
- E. That is why the "broaden and build" theory is valuable.
- F. In this way, positive emotions help to build valuable skills.
- G. Anything arousing feelings of joy, contentment, and love will do the trick.

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)

阅读下列短文, 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。

At the age of 12, I withdrew into my bedroom with my guitar. I had neither musical talent — many 41 music lessons had proved that — nor musical training. My fingers ached as I tried to press down on the strings without making them buzz (发出嗡嗡声). 42, I worked my way through 2-, 3- and even 5-chord (和弦) songs and discovered the 43 thrills of these musical notes. No one 44 me to do this. I did this myself and of my own free will for a week, and the sense of happiness — true happiness 45 in absorption in something — has 46 me. Fifty years later, that week's self-directed practice became a model and 47 for almost every meaningful thing I have done since. It makes me understand the 48 between achievement and accomplishment.

The world favors achievement while 49 accomplishment. The former is the completion of the task imposed (强加) from the outside — the 50 being a path to the next task. The latter is the end point of an activity we have chosen, whose bonus is the sudden 51 of happiness.

The seeking of accomplishment always 52 people. I learned so long ago in that 53 week that simply lifting one finger from the guitar's C chord, you should get the most moving 54 in tune. I didn't know then it was a major 7th chord, a favorite of some masters'. I just 55 accomplishment. That's real human "achievement".

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. added | B. tailored | C. expected | D. failed |
| 42. A. Besides | B. Instead | C. Therefore | D. However |
| 43. A. fruitless | B. matchless | C. effortless | D. senseless |
| 44. A. wished | B. allowed | C. required | D. invited |
| 45. A. masked | B. rooted | C. set | D. stuck |
| 46. A. waited for | B. passed by | C. departed from | D. stayed with |
| 47. A. exchange | B. reason | C. foundation | D. priority |
| 48. A. relationship | B. difference | C. balance | D. similarity |
| 49. A. ignoring | B. avoiding | C. assessing | D. defending |
| 50. A. origin | B. process | C. decision | D. reward |
| 51. A. lack | B. need | C. rush | D. dream |
| 52. A. amazes | B. concerns | C. frightens | D. discourages |
| 53. A. adventurous | B. dangerous | C. memorable | D. horrible |
| 54. A. impression | B. performance | C. scene | D. harmony |

(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 个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The art of seal engraving (篆刻) is a foundation of China's fine arts. It has been 56. _____ inseparable part of classic Chinese art. In September 2009, China's seal-engraving art 57. _____ (add) to the list of UNESCO's items of intangible cultural heritage.

Seal-engraving art, 58. _____ (date) back to the Shang Dynasty, has a history of more than 3,000 years. The art form developed rapidly during the Qin dynasty. 59. _____ people engraved their names on utensils (器具) and in documents to claim ownership.

Soon after Qinshihuang unified China, he ordered craftsmen to use jade to make an imperial seal called "Xi". Not until the Ming Dynasty did artists and scholars begin using seals engraved with their names 60. _____ (mark) the ownership of their calligraphies and paintings.

In 1904, Xiling Seal Engravers' Society was founded with the 61. _____ (combine) efforts of seal artists from different schools and places. 62. _____ it was the first of its kind in China.

Today seals are still 63. _____ wide use in official documents and private letters. With engraved seals gaining worldwide 64. _____ (appreciate) in recent years, an increasing number of people 65. _____ (become) fascinated with the items.

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。你在网上看到一个帖子: 英国青少年 Eric 正在寻找一名中国高中生作为语言学习伙伴。请你根据以下要点提示, 给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 你的优势;
3. 你的期待。

注意: 写作词数应为 80 左右。

Dear Eric,

_____ Yours,
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。

Walking on the street, the bitter cold of a December day in Washington, D.C. was ruining my mood. The temperature was below zero so I ducked into the subway station, hoping to get warm.

Warmth came to my body as I settled onto a bench with a cup of hot coffee. Now I was ready to relax and do some serious people-watching. I noticed a homeless man seated nearby. The pleasant smell of delicious food from the subway food court (美食广场) was tempting me to consider an early dinner. From the longing look in my neighbor's eyes it was obvious that he, too, noticed the good smell. I wondered how long it had been since

anything, expecting he would approach me for a handout (施舍). But he never did. My head and heart were battling it out: the former telling me to mind my own business, and the latter urging me to make an immediate trip to the food court for him.

While this inner debate was fierce, a well-dressed young couple suddenly approached. "Excuse me, sir," began the husband. "We just finished eating and our appetite wasn't as big as we thought. We hate to waste food. Can you help us out and put this to good use?" The kind stranger handed a large container with food. "Thank you," came the grateful reply. Feeling good about what I had seen, but disappointed by my own lack of action, I observed my neighbor's response to his sudden good fortune.

He lifted the soup, cupping his hands around the steaming bowl. It was obvious that he was going to enjoy this miracle meal. He opened mouth and suddenly, he stopped.

The reason for this unexpected behavior soon became clear. Entering the hall was a new arrival, in his seventies, hatless and gloveless. His lightweight jacket was a poor protection against cold. His face and hands were red and damaged. People around focused on him with pity and whispered at this sad sight.

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。

My neighbor was the only one taking action. _____

Tears blurred my vision when I went to buy food from the food court. _____

2023-2024 学年第一学期期中六校联合调研考试

英语参考答案

第一部分 听力 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

1-5. BACAC 6-10. AACAC 11-15. BCBA 16-20. BCCBB

第二部分 阅读理解

21-25 CADAD 26-30 ACBDA 31-35 ADADC

第三部分 七选五 (每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

36-40 DFBAG

第四部分 完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

41-45 DDBCB 46-50 DCBAD 51-55 CACDA

第五部分 语法语篇填空 (每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

56. an 57. was added 58. dating 59. when 60. to mark

61. combined 62. and 63. in 64. appreciation 65. have become

第六部分 第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

One possible version:

写作提示:

本写作要求你写一封电子邮件, 请求成为 Eric 的语言学习伙伴。时态应以一般现在时为主。审题可知, 第一段应说明写邮件目的--请求成为 Eric 的语言交换学习伙伴; 第二段分析你的优势; 第三段表达你的期待。

One possible version:

Dear Eric,

I am Li Hua, a Chinese high school student. Learning that you are looking for an English learner whose native language is Chinese, I am writing to express my wish to become your language (exchange) partner/ language buddy.

Firstly, having studied in London for a year/ having studied English for years, I can understand you better culturally and make sure we communicate smoothly. Secondly, I have a wide range of interests and a good knowledge of Chinese. So there are lots of topics which we can talk about, especially those related to Chinese language learning.

I hope we can be helpful to each other. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

One possible version

My neighbor was the only one taking action. Quickly pulling aside his miracle meal, my neighbor leaped up and guided the elderly man to share the seat. Numb with cold, the old man didn't expect the invitation, moving clumsily. Hardly had he seated himself, my neighbor tenderly put his down jacket over the older man's shoulders slipping his arms into sleeves. Finally, he said "Can you help me out?" pointing to the

meal and placing the steaming cup of soup in the stranger's hands. Seeing this, my head and heart stopped battling and I had my decision.

Tears blurred my vision when I went to buy food from the food court. What my neighbour said exactly spoke my mind. With regret, I felt obliged to do the same. Respectfully and cautiously, I approached them with steaming soup and sandwich. People around cast an approving smile in my direction. "Can you help me out?" I asked. "Why not?" he added jokingly, "But only if you go halfway with me on that sandwich, which is too much for a man my age." It wasn't until that day that I truly learned the meaning of sharing. I left the subway station feeling warmer than I had ever thought possible.

录音稿

这是英语模拟听力部分。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意：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

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。

例如，现在，你有 5 秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题，你将听到以下内容：

M: Excuse me, can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

你将有 5 秒钟的时间将正确答案标在试卷上。衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士。所以，你选择 C 项，并将其划在试卷上。

现在，你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

(Text 1)

W: Are you ready to go to the lake?

M: Yes, I am. I already packed my fishing equipment. Did you make my lunch?

W: I did. It's in the backseat of the car.

M: Thanks, honey. I'll see you later.

(Text 2)

W: Brrrr! I'm cold. I thought it was supposed to be sunny today.

M: Yeah, I thought so, too. That's what the weatherman said.

W: It must be the wind that makes it so cold. I'm freezing! Let's go indoors.

M: OK.

(Text 3)

M: The announcement said passengers waiting to board should go to the ticket counter. I've got to go.

W: I'll be seeing you. Have a smooth flight.

(Text 4)

W: Put an ad on the Internet. We've got to find a person for this job.

M: Can you give me an idea about what sort of conditions we are offering?

W: Just say salary negotiable based on qualifications and experience.

(Text 5)

M: Lucy, where is Todd?

W: He's in the conference room. He's been waiting for you.

M: Could you tell him my flight has been delayed? I need to change the meeting time for tomorrow.

W: OK. I'll let him know.

第一节到此结束。

第二节

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 和第 7 两个小题。现在，你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 6)

M: After hours of conference, they've finally agreed on a cleaning schedule. They're starting on the
hallways this afternoon.

W: It's about time. They're dirty! What about the front office? And the cafeteria?

M: The front office is scheduled for cleaning on Wednesday. I don't know about the cafeteria, but I
suppose they'll get to it someday soon.

W: Well, I hope they get to it before the end of next week. I'm giving a workshop that Friday, and I
need to use the cafeteria space.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。现在，你有 10 秒钟的时间阅读这两个小题。

(Text 7)

M: What a fantastic performance! Thank you for inviting me to the musical.

W: You are welcome. I'm happy you enjoyed the show. The performances of the dancers were incredible.
It reminds me of when I used to dance.

M: I know! You were such a talented ballerina. Do you miss dancing?

W: Oh, that's very kind of you, Shannon. I do miss it sometimes. I felt wonderful when I was on the
stage. But I will always be a fan of the arts. That's why I love going to musicals because it's the perfect
combination of song, dance and theater.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在，你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

(Text 8)

W: Can I help you?

M: Yes. I'd like to return this jacket.

W: May I ask why you're returning it?

M: I bought it for my son, but it's too small.

W: Do you have your receipt?

M: Yes, here it is.

W: I'm sorry. This jacket was on sale. We don't return on sale items. You can exchange it for something
else or we can give you a credit note.

M: Do you have the jacket in a larger size?

W: Let me check... I'm afraid we're all sold out.

M: Okay, I'll take a credit note. How long is it good for?

W: It's good for a year.

M: Okay. I'll come back next week and see if I can find something else he might like.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在，你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 9)

W: What does it take to be a head chef? Paul Heaton is here to tell us all about it.

M: Thanks! After I left school, I tried a few other things, including the local supermarket, but nothing really interested me until I got a job as a kitchen assistant. It was hard, dirty work and the pay wasn't great either. On the positive side, I was in a really busy kitchen where the top chefs were highly skilled and during my breaks I could watch and learn.

W: Those days are behind you now, aren't they?

M: Yes, these days I'm a head chef, so I'm responsible for organizing the kitchen. This includes preparing the menus, selecting and training staff and keeping the kitchen in good working order. And now I don't have to cook every day, but can choose to do it when I really want to.

W: What advice would you give to anyone thinking of becoming a chef?

M: You must be prepared to deal with stressful situations. And you have to be able to think quickly — if the fish you wanted to use for your main dish doesn't arrive, you've got to invent something different. People think that preparing food in a first-class restaurant is a complicated and difficult thing to do. This is partly true. But the key to success is to buy the best and the freshest food available and keep things simple.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在，你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

(Text 10)

W: Hey welcome to today's talk! I'm Emma Davis, an AI enthusiast who's been exploring this since finishing at MIT. I'm excited to share my passion for the incredible world of artificial intelligence, or AI.

I'll kick things off with an awesome story from 2015, in Silicon Valley. Our project was called "Project Skylark" and with Dr. Jack Thompson, a Cornell University bird expert. We wanted to teach a machine to recognize different birds.

It was amazing. "Avis", the AI system, learnt to improve its accuracy over time. In six months, it could identify bird species better than human experts! This showed the incredible potential of AI! It's come a long way since the 1950s with Alan Turing's ideas. Modern systems can analyze data, spot patterns, and make decisions on their own. This power has opened up endless possibilities in areas like healthcare, finance, and transportation.

One inspiring example comes from Dr. Alice Chen, who in 2018 led a team at Stanford University to develop the computer program "MediScan" that analyzes images and detects early signs of diseases like cancer. MediScan's accuracy and speed massively surpassed human capabilities, saving thousands of lives.

However, it has its challenges and risks. A 2020 report showed concern of AI taking jobs and affecting economy. I love AI but there's tough conversations about balancing progress, job security, privacy and security as systems get better. Together, we can create a future where AI helps us achieve our wildest dreams.

关于我们

自主选拔在线是致力于提供新高考生涯规划、强基计划、综合评价、三位一体、学科竞赛等政策资讯的升学服务平台。总部坐落于北京，旗下拥有网站（[网址: www.zizzs.com](http://www.zizzs.com)）和微信公众平台等媒体矩阵，用户群体涵盖全国90%以上的重点中学师生及家长，在全国新高考、自主选拔领域首屈一指。

如需第一时间获取相关资讯及备考指南，请关注**自主选拔在线**官方微信号：**zizzsw**。



微信搜一搜

 自主选拔在线