

英 语

出题人:

审题人:

时量:120 分钟

满分:150 分

得分_____

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 is the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Doctor and patient.

B. Mother and son.

C. Teacher and student.

2. What did the speakers plan to do before they heard the weather forecast?

A. Go sailing.

B. Go swimming.

C. Watch TV.

3. What can we infer from the conversation?

A. The man is a football fan.

B. The man often has power failures.

C. The man didn't watch TV last night.

4. What does the man think of the woman's car?

A. It doesn't run quite well.

B. Its appearance needs improving.

C. It requires a thorough repair.

5. What should the woman do according to the man?

A. Bring her pet dog to the countryside.

B. Try to overcome her own depression.

C. Just take it easy.

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. What is the woman doing?

A. Renewing her passport.

B. Applying for a first-time passport.

C. Applying for a replacement passport.

7. How long will the woman have to wait for the passport?

A. About one week.

B. About two weeks.

C. About one month.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man think he is like?

A. Loving.

B. Gentle.

C. Happy.

9. How many red roses is the man buying?

A. Five.

B. Six.

C. Ten.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Which of the following statements about Rainbow Café is TRUE?

A. The delivery cost is \$ 20.

B. The lunch costs \$ 300.

C. Only ordinary sandwiches are served.

11. Why does the woman prefer Rainbow Café to Lunch Box?

A. Because of the free delivery.

B. Because of the nicer food.

C. Because of the convenient location.

12. What is Rainbow Café's telephone number?

A. 857 1395.

B. 848 6932.

C. 848 9632.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What was George R. R. Martin like when he was young?

A. He was popular with his classmates.

B. He didn't have many friends.

C. He loved to play sports.

14. What did George R. R. Martin first write about?

A. Turtles.

B. Dragons.

C. Spiders.

15. Who was George R. R. Martin most inspired by?

A. A famous actor.

B. A comic book writer.

C. A si-fi movie director.

16. What will George R. R. Martin probably say next about *Game of Thrones*?

A. What its final season is about.

B. How actors play in the final season.

C. Why the shows of the final season become less.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

A. Hot.

B. Cold.

C. Wet.

18. Who has been warned about windy weather?

A. Rail travelers.

B. Air travelers.

C. Car travelers.

19. What happened in April last year?

A. High winds.

B. A drought.

C. Floods.

20. How often are the news summaries broadcast?

A. Every hour.

B. Every two hours.

C. Every three hours.

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

Every event here features a noted scientist who discusses a different cosmic(宇宙的) topic. They will be presented with a live stream to our Science World official website and questions can be asked in the website chat.

Black Holes

7:30 PM—8:30 PM, May 19, 2024

Description: Most galaxies(星系) have a supermassive black hole at their center. These black holes help determine how galaxies will develop over time. Join Dr. Ansel Netscher for an outline of black holes. You can also explore how supermassive black holes may decide the development of galaxies.

The Webb Imagery

8:00 PM—9:30 PM, May 28, 2024

Description: The amazing visions have attracted the world. But there's a long and involved process by which scientists' black-and-white observational data is changed into dynamic color imagery for the public. Join image specialist Ralph Wilson as he discusses the art and science of translating infrared light(转换红外线).

Hunt for Distant Worlds

7:00 PM—8:00 PM, Jun. 3, 2024

Description: Since the discovery of the first planet moving round a Sun-like star in 1995, more than 4,000 exoplanets(系外行星) have been found. These planet systems show that our solar system is just one of many in our Milky Way galaxy(银河系). The discovery of such systems has provided interesting insights, challenging our views about how planet systems form and develop. Join Dr. Amanda Garcia as she describes the scientific hunt for these distant worlds.

Mars and Beyond

10:00 AM—11:30 AM, Jun. 4, 2024

Description: Will we ever reach Mars? And what will it take to travel to other stars? Dr. Camille Lopez will meet these questions with a speech of what we can expect in the next 30 years. It's based on what is practical when we consider the biological, economic, and philosophical concerns that connect with the engineering challenges of space habitation and exploration.

21. Interested in the development of planet or star system, you can choose _____.

① *Black Holes*

② *The Webb Imagery*

③ *Hunt for Distant Worlds*

④ *Mars and Beyond*

A. ①④

B. ②④

C. ①③

D. ②③

22. What will you learn from *Mars and Beyond*?

A. Information about space travel.

B. Application of art to science.

C. The origin and future of Mars.

D. Detailed plans of space habitation.

23. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To introduce online public lectures.
- B. To compare events of studying science.
- C. To stress the importance of space exploration.
- D. To expand people's knowledge about the universe.

B

Hanan Al Hroub, from Bethlehem in the West Bank, was awarded the Global Teacher Prize at a ceremony in Dubai. Hroub accepted the award "as a win for all teachers in general and Palestinian teachers in particular".

Hroub became a teacher after her children and husband were shot on their way home from school. "It changed my children's behavior, personalities and studies," she said in a video. "I felt that I was alone in getting my children through this. No teacher had helped me get my children back on track."

With no help from the education system, Hroub decided to teach her children on her own. She started inventing games at home and inviting their neighbors' children to participate. Gradually, her children's behavior and grades began to improve. Now she teaches by using playing and learning at school to help children fight violence. "Some children may not directly experience violence in our country. However, they see it on the screens and in social media and that still affects them," Hroub said.

"I tell all the teachers, whether they are Palestinian or from around the world that 'Our job is humane and its goals are noble. We must teach our children that their only weapon is knowledge.' Teachers could change the world."

Pope Francis announced in a video conference that Hroub had won the award. Francis said that a part of education is to teach children how to play in order to learn the joy of life and that teachers are the builders of peace and unity. "I would like to congratulate Hanan Al Hroub for winning this prize due to the importance that she gave to the role of playing in child's education," Francis said.

24. Why did Hanan Al Hroub become a teacher?

- A. To teach children to keep away from violence.
- B. To ease the effect of violence on her children.
- C. To promote education level for children.
- D. To introduce a new method of education.

25. How does Hroub educate children?

- A. By learning and creating.
- B. By watching and learning.
- C. By participating and cooperating.
- D. By playing and learning.

26. What is Hroub's attitude towards her job?

- A. Objective.
- B. Disappointed.
- C. Faithful.
- D. Cautious.

27. What do the words of Hroub and Pope Francis have in common in the last two paragraphs?

- A. They both valued teachers.
- B. They were both against violence.

- C. They both expressed hopes for children.
- D. They both showed their feelings about the prize.

C

During the 2020 Olympics in Tokyo, there was a lot of talk about the environmental efforts taken. Athletes slept on beds made from recycled cardboard. The medals were produced out of old appliances such as smartphones and laptops. Over 90% of Japanese cities, towns and villages participated in the two-year effort to collect recycled materials to produce 5,000 medals. Eighty tons of small electrical devices were collected to make this project successful.

With the 2024 Olympic Games underway in Paris, new environmental efforts are coming into play. Observers will sit on chairs made of plastic recycled from local bins. This decision was made due to a lack of unused raw materials to make new seats, so the eco-construction firm Le Pave turned to make the seats out of waste. Around 11,000 seats will be made from recycled materials.

The plastic collection for Paris 2024 has been carried out in the region's schools, and over five million coloured bottle caps have been recovered. Moreover, 80% of the 100 tons of recycled plastic needed to make the seats come from the yellow bins collections. This is all part of the Paris 2024 "zero waste" strategy to limit single-use plastic usage and encourage a circular economy.

The Olympic Games organizers are planning to make the Paris 2024 Games the greenest Olympic Games yet. They intend to employ a carbon-neutral approach that will lessen the climate impact of the Games by predicting, avoiding, reducing and balancing emissions and encouraging others to get involved. The Summer Games have emitted 3.6 million tons of carbon emissions in previous years. The Paris 2024 Games has set a carbon budget of 1.5 million tons which includes the emissions from construction, transportation and operations of the Games.

These plans are ambitious but are achievable. If Paris 2024 successfully reduces emissions and promotes a circular economy, it might set the standard for future Olympic and Paralympic Games, regardless of where they are held.

28. What were the 2020 Olympics medals made from?

- A. Raw metal.
- B. Recycled cardboard.
- C. Reused plastic.
- D. Used electronic devices.

29. What is the purpose of the Paris 2024 "zero waste" strategy?

- A. To stop carbon emissions.
- B. To make seats for athletes.
- C. To collect coloured bottle caps.
- D. To restrict single-use plastic usage.

30. What do the underlined words "carbon-neutral approach" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Limitation to single-use plastics.
- B. Reduction of carbon emissions.
- C. Promotion of recycling in school.
- D. Encouragement of a circular economy.

31. What is the author's attitude to the plans for the Paris 2024 Games?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Intolerant.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Unclear.

Research on the effects of age on language learning often leads to claims that it's impossible to learn a language after the age of 18, yet these claims lack scientific evidence. While certain language processing functions peak during childhood, others develop later, with some even experiencing a new growth between the ages of 50 and 75.

The definition of language learning and its goals also play a significant role. If the aim is to participate comfortably in daily social interactions, research suggests that fluency in a new language can be achieved at any age with sufficient study and exposure.

Learning a language at different stages of life comes with advantages and disadvantages. Starting before the age of 10 allows for the potential of acquiring a native-like accent. However, introducing a second language to children late in verbal(言语的) development may pose challenges.

Between the ages of 10 and 18, there is a unique opportunity to intuitively(直觉地) understand grammar and develop a comprehensive and unconscious understanding of a new language's rules. Language acquisition during this period can also boost confidence and encourage a reflective attitude towards language changes.

Studying an additional language in adulthood involves more translation and a tendency to think in one's native language first. Language anxiety and hesitation may also arise. However, adulthood offers advantages such as peak communication skills, literary knowledge, and socio-cultural understanding.

Learning a new language at the age of 50 and above may be advantageous in terms of certain mental skills that continue to improve until the mid-to-late 70s. This age group can quickly grasp the basics of a language, although more research is needed to confirm this theory.

In summary, learning a language is a lifelong process. While certain aspects may become more challenging with age, there is no age limit that makes language learning futile. Achieving an intermediate level in a target language can be rewarding, even if some mistakes are made. Starting early can enhance phonology and grammar skills, but continued exposure and usage throughout life are vital for becoming a comfortable speaker. Ultimately, it's never too late to start or relearn a language.

32. In which situation can one achieve fluency in a new language at any age?

- A. In grammar class.
- B. In writing practice.
- C. In vocabulary research.
- D. In everyday communication.

33. Which of the following can we learn about language learning?

- A. Early learning delays children's language development.
- B. Learning during teenage years helps build up confidence.
- C. Learners beyond fifty can gain literary knowledge quickly.
- D. Learning in adulthood helps to acquire peak translation skills.

34. What does the underlined word "futile" in Para. 7 mean?

- A. Fruitless.
- B. Complex.
- C. Time-consuming.
- D. Painful.

35. What's the best title for the text?

- A. Why Language Learning Has Age Limits
- B. Why Age Plays a Vital Role in Language Learning
- C. How Language Learning Occurs at Different Life Stages
- D. How Learning a Language Changes Depending on Your Age

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。

At the end of a long day, you might want to sit in front of the TV and watch a favorite show. 36 Settling down with a cup of lemon tea or reading a book can tell our body it's time to sleep. If you turn these activities into ritual(仪式)—that is, if you do them every night around the same time—you will be all the more likely to get the rest you need.

A bedtime ritual is important not only because it prepares you for sleep but also because it helps develop healthy sleep habits. If your current habits don't support good sleep, a bedtime ritual can help you make necessary changes. 37 Worry can make it hard to fall asleep at night, but for some people, anxiety at bedtime is common. Rituals can provide comfort by offering predictability and structure. Some rituals, such as writing diaries, might also relieve anxiety by giving the writer a sense of meaning.

38 Consider trying several bedtime rituals before settling on a consistent routine. What's important is figuring out what works for you. Start out with two or three activities according to your needs and preferences. If you enjoy exercise and movement, try yoga or gentle stretching. 39 If classical music calms you, turn on some Bach or Mozart enjoying a bath.

Whether your bedtime ritual takes place in bed or somewhere else, make sure your environment is relaxing. Wear comfortable clothes or pajamas, curl up under a cozy blanket, and keep the lights low. 40

- A. Bedtime rituals can also help you reduce anxiety.
- B. For adults, bedtime rituals typically last 30 minutes to an hour.
- C. But doing some bedtime activities could actually help you sleep better.
- D. Then when the time comes to fall asleep, you'll be ready.
- E. There's no fixed model for the perfect bedtime ritual.
- F. Evidence indicates that people who read a book in bed have better sleep quality.
- G. If you find comfort in order, create a to-do list for the next day.

第三部分 语言运用(共三节, 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。

The professor was searching for student volunteers in the lecture room for a special Olympic event. As the sign-up sheet went up and down the rows, I started to come up with my 41. Maybe it was the distance to the college where the event was to take place, or the early hour when 42 had to report for duty. Whatever the reasons that made me hesitate, I am thankful to that day that I 43 up volunteering.

I arrived at the volunteer tent bright and early. My task was 44. I was to stand at the finish line only and wait until the event was over and then take the 45 to the

announcing booth(公告处). Standing at the finish line, I was able to witness many amazing efforts and close races. I was most impressed by the effort each athlete put into his or her 46 and the sincere joy each athlete expressed while participating in a sporting event.

Then an amazing moment happened right before my eyes. A group of athletes were 47 up to run a short race. One of them was in a wheelchair, a little girl with a 48 smile, wearing bright bows in her hair. Her smile filled the stadium that day. I couldn't help but smile back at her.

The gun sounded. They were off. Runners sped up in the 49 with all their might. My eyes search for the little girl with the bright bows. There she was, pumping her arms with all the 50 she had. Her efforts were getting little result, but that did not stop her. I noticed as she got closer that she also had an injured arm. But that did not stop this bright star. The race was long over 51 the young athlete kept pumping her arms. As she finally neared the finish line, the noise of the crowd was thunderous. There I stood 52, with tears falling down my cheeks.

After all these years, I can still hear those cheers. I wish I could thank that remarkable athlete for what her efforts 53 this unmotivated college guy. I grew up a lot that day because of the 54 of that little girl in the wheelchair. I was 55 that day of a poem from a book that states, "Whatever you do, do it with all your might."

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|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. ideas | B. plans | C. suggestions | D. excuses |
| 42. A. runners | B. students | C. volunteers | D. advisors |
| 43. A. gave | B. ended | C. stayed | D. woke |
| 44. A. simple | B. difficult | C. interesting | D. tiring |
| 45. A. prize | B. athlete | C. result | D. winner |
| 46. A. mind | B. event | C. victory | D. body |
| 47. A. mixed | B. called | C. lined | D. piled |
| 48. A. huge | B. narrow | C. weak | D. hard |
| 49. A. court | B. track | C. field | D. platform |
| 50. A. desires | B. courage | C. energy | D. dreams |
| 51. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. so |
| 52. A. cheering | B. waiting | C. calculating | D. recording |
| 53. A. paid | B. owed | C. disappointed | D. taught |
| 54. A. honesty | B. bravery | C. popularity | D. creativity |
| 55. A. warned | B. persuaded | C. informed | D. reminded |

★第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 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。

Young volunteers make a difference

Students of a Nanjing senior high school brought joy to the elderly by volunteering at a local nursing home last weekend. The nursing home, 56 (locate) on a housing estate, has 150 senior citizens, some of 57 are over 90 years old.

Though it was the first time many of the students 58 (take) part in a volunteer programme like this, they were eager to share 59 (vary) interesting topics with the residents. After lunch the residents and the young volunteers amused 60 (they) with art activities. Su Ming, 16, said he hoped to return here regularly to spend time with the seniors that he made friends 61.

★第三节 课文默写(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

- #### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

1. 家乡简介;
2. 具体计划;
3. 表达祝愿。

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。

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

I looked at my father's sugar-crusted(沾满糖的) hands, his shocked eyes, and I knew that I was breaking his heart. It was the worst time to say anything, to just blurt(脱口而出) it out like this while we were cooking and preparing the house for guests—especially because my father was busy doing the one thing that I was about to tell them that I would never do. But I couldn't hold it in any longer, and I needed to say something now, otherwise I would

just be delaying the inevitable(必然的) and probably have an anxiety-caused breakdown in the meantime.

We were standing in the kitchen while my family was scattered around the living room tidying up, pretending not to listen and clearly listening: Soft footsteps approached, and my mother was now with us in the kitchen. “What is this, Beta?” she said. She was shocked. I was ashamed.

“I’m sorry,” I said miserably. “But I can’t do it. I’m not good at cooking. Everything I touch comes out wrong, and tastes terrible. Even the simple ladoos(一种印度甜品) I try to make fall apart.”

“You have to practice, Beta,” my father exploded. “You don’t practice enough! All you do is sit in your room, and write in that journal ...”

“I want to be a writer.” I cried out what had been reverberating(回荡) in my mind for the last three years.

My parents were astonished. “The sweet store is your duty, Beta. Your duty to your family. We’re counting on you because you are our daughter.” My father spoke as though this was all that needed to be said.

My heart sank.

My father gave me a hard look. “When your grandfather comes over for dinner,” he warned, “don’t say a word to him.” “He’s still recovering from his surgery,” my mother added severely.

My father turned back to shape the ladoos. “We’ll discuss this later,” he said abruptly, and the conversation was over. When the rest of the family came over that evening, I found myself sitting next to my grandfather. Everyone laughed and joked except me. When there was a period of quietness in the conversation, my grandfather said, “Beta, come with me to the kitchen.”

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。

Once we reached the kitchen, he asked me what was wrong.
But my grandfather stopped him with a look, and gently laid a hand on my arm.