

英语试卷

考试时间：120 分钟

满分：150 分

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上所对应题目的答案标号框涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号框。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

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，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. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Guest and waitress. B. Boss and secretary. C. Husband and wife.

2. How much time did the man probably spend on the exam?

- A. Half an hour. B. 45 minutes. C. One hour and a half.

3. Why didn't the woman get the job?

- A. She is old enough.
B. She is too young to do the job.
C. She is no longer young as she used to be.

4. What's the problem with the woman?

- A. She wakes up too early.
B. She stays up far into the night.
C. She feels it difficult to get up every morning.

5. How much should the woman pay if she buys two T-shirts?

- A. Eight dollars. B. Ten dollars. C. Twelve dollars.

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 6~8 题。

6. Who feels disappointed?

- A. Mary. B. Jack. C. Both of them.

7. How did Jack play in the game?

- A. He tried his best but he failed.
B. He didn't try his best so he failed.
C. He gave up trying so he failed.

8. Who is Mary?

- A. A stranger. B. Jack's mother.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9~11 题。

9. Why does Julia want to leave her present job?

- C. A classmate of Jack's.

- A: She wants to do something different.
 B: She doesn't like the job.
 C: She wants to travel and teach English.
10. What's Tom's attitude to Julia's leaving her present job?
 A. He disagrees.
 B. He is really sorry. But he understands her.
 C. He is angry.

11. What relationship is it between Tom and Julia?

A. Brother and sister.

B. Boyfriend and girlfriend.

C. Boss and employee.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12~14 小题。

12. Where does Paul probably come from?

A. England.

B. America.

C. China.

13. What do both Mary and Paul have for breakfast?

A. Ham and oranges.

B. Bread and butter.

C. Bread and eggs.

14. What do many Chinese young couples think of the western breakfast?

A. Cheap and convenient.

B. Very convenient and healthful.

C. Delicious but very expensive.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15~17 小题。

15. Where is the woman going?

A. Hawaii.

B. Los Angeles.

C. The airport.

16. When is the woman's sister's wedding?

A. On Oct. 11th.

B. On Oct. 12th.

C. Tomorrow.

17. When will the woman leave?

A. In a few hours.

B. Right now.

C. On Oct. 9th.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18~20 小题。

18. What's discussed in the passage?

A. Prisons in Britain.

B. Cooking or cleaning.

C. Work or study.

19. How many hours can a prisoner in the closed prison possibly spend outside?

A. 2 hours.

B. 12 hours.

C. 8 hours.

20. How will prisoners in open prisons spend the night?

A. They are free within the prison grounds.

B. They can study out of the prison grounds.

C. They are locked up during the night.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Obviously, you want to make the most of your precious time, to squeeze every last drop out of the days. Here we've rounded up the best events for you and your family to enjoy in June in Shanghai.

Dog Day Saturdays

On the first Saturday of the month, The Rooster (Jing'an) throws a backyard party where dogs are welcome. There will be free hot dogs, Flying Dog Beers and dog treats for the little buddies. Donations will also be collected for the local animal rescue group, Best Friends China.

June 6, 3 ~ 5 p.m., RMB 50. The Rooster (Jing'an).

Shanghai International Literary Festival

The undisputed literary event champion of Shanghai is back! Every type of author is set to appear at this year's fest, including legendary Chinese American writer Amy Tan (The Joy Luck Club and The Bonesetter's Daughter), Internet business expert Duncan Clark (Alibaba: The House That Jack Ma Built), the Anthill founder Alee Ash

(Wish Lanterns: Young Lives in New China) and many more. Stay tuned for our full festival preview and author features.

June 10 ~ 22, various times, RMB 85 or RMB 150 (for literary lunches). Glam.

Mom to Mom Sale

Sell or stock up on clothes, toys, books, strollers and other family goods at this twice-a-year market organized by Shanghai mothers. Sellers will contribute 15 percent of all their profit to the charity group, Heart to Heart.

June 21 ~ 22, 2 ~ 6 p.m. (Sun.) 10 a.m. ~ 2 p.m. (Mon.), free entry. Shanghai Racquet Club.

Vivienne Westwood-Get a Life

The iconic fashion designer is the subject of this crossover exhibition of Chinese contemporary art and eco-friendly fashion inspired by Westwood's strong stance towards a climate revolution. Participating artists include Sun Xun, Wu Junyong and Zhang Ruyi.

Until June 28, free entry. Chi K11 Art Museum.

21. Who could you possibly meet at Glam on 21, June?

- A. Jack Ma. B. Alee Ash. C. Bonesetter's daughter. D. Joy Luck!

22. Which event is most likely to attract the environmentalists?

- A. Dog Day Saturdays. B. Shanghai International Literary Festival.
C. Mom to Mom Sale. D. Vivienne Westwood-Get a Life.

23. What do Dog Day Saturdays and Mom to Mom Sale have in common?

- A. They are organized annually.
B. They take place at the same time.
C. Participants can support charity work.
D. Participants are admitted free of charge.

B

Gutiérrez's life would never be the same again after finding a copy of *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy in the garbage 20 years ago. It happened while he was driving his garbage truck through wealthier neighborhoods at night and seeing abandoned books. It aroused his desire to start rescuing books from the garbage. He used to take home between 50 and 60 books every morning. Eventually, he turned his book collection into a community library for children from low-income families.

Colombia's capital city of Bogota has 19 public libraries. However, these libraries tend to be far away from where rural and poorer communities live. The option of buying new books is non-existent for families struggling to make ends meet. Gutiérrez's community library is a true representation of how one man's garbage can be another's treasure.

Gutiérrez grew up poor, and his family could not afford to educate him beyond primary school. Nevertheless, his mother was a passionate reader and read stories to him every night. Her love for books left a deep impression on Gutiérrez.

Today, his makeshift community library, called "The Strength of Words", occupies most of his home in southern Bogota, and is piled from floor to ceiling with fiction and non-fiction titles. Everything from school textbooks to storybooks can be found in his collection of more than 20,000 books! As word began to spread about his amazing project, people began sending him thousands more books to grow his library.

Despite having done so much for his community, Gutiérrez is not yet content to call it a day. He continues to search through garbage cans for reading materials. Today, the Gutiérrez family does not merely want to start libraries in neighborhoods. They want to create spaces for school children to spend their time reading.

Gutiérrez's journey to give back to his local community is an amazing example of how every one of us can improve the lives of those around us. How might we take a leaf out of Gutiérrez's books and impact the less fortunate around us?

24. What inspired Gutierrez to rescue unwanted books?

- A. The abandoned *Anna Karenina*.
- C. Children's living conditions.

- B. Leo Tolstoy's life.
- D. A community library.

25. Why did Gutiérrez start "The Strength of Words"?

- A. To create a harmonious neighborhood.
- C. To facilitate children's reading.

- B. To give his mother sufficient books.
- D. To improve the community life.

26. What can best describe Gutiérrez?

- A. Devoted and talented.
- C. Creative and caring.

- B. Intelligent and generous.
- D. Passionate and well-educated.

27. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Desire for Reading
- C. Gutiérrez's Kindness

- B. From Garbage to Treasure
- D. An Amazing Model of Education

C

Some events have been added to the 2024 Olympics, with surfing, breakdancing and sport climbing among the recent additions. With them come a group of terms that are foreign to the French language. For some French-language purists, it's too much to bear to rely on English to praise surfers on their "nosering"—standing on the front of the board. They've decided they need a French solution.

The French government has created a team of language experts devoted to promoting the national language. They will meet periodically over the next couple of years to identify and define new sports terms. The French battle against the influence of other languages isn't new. In 1994, the Toubon law was passed, forcing the use of French in all government publications, contracts and advertisements. Yet it contained several loopholes, which allow brands and companies to extensively use English. As a result, anglicisms are becoming more obvious.

Julie Neveux, linguistics professor at Sorbonne University in Paris, said anglicisms are "sometimes estimated at just under 5% of the present vocabulary, but they are disturbing because they show that we follow an economic and cultural model other than our own." They are particularly present in sports competitions and events, during which athletes from around the world are used to communicating in English. "Sport was one of the first areas to be globalized," said sports historian Michael Attali, "This phenomenon has strengthened English as the official language."

Despite their best efforts, no committee has successfully prevented English from infiltrating everyday language. By the time French officials agreed on a translation and its definition, the English version has spread throughout the nation. "Similar committees have been put in place in the past, but nothing has changed so far," said Attali.

"There are far fewer anglicisms in French than there are French words in English," said Neveux, adding these exchanges should not be seen as a threat. "All living languages exist by borrowing from each other. Languages only exist thanks to their impurity."

28. What will a team of language experts do?

- A. Promote the spread of French in the world.

- B. Decide upon some new sports terms.

- C. Bring English and French together.

- D. Make French much purer.

29. What does the underlined word "they" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Anglicisms.

- B. Professors.

- C. French words.

- D. Newly created words.

30. What's the result of previous efforts to stop English from infiltrating French?

- A. Unimportant.

- B. Successful.

- C. Fruitless.

- D. Unmentioned.

31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. English is more popular than French.

- B. All languages should be preserved.

- C. The exchanges between two languages can be avoided.

- D. Neveux is positive about the impurity of language.

The Earth's ozone (臭氧) layer is on its way to recovering, thanks to decades of work to get rid of ozone-damaging chemicals, a panel of international experts backed by the UN has found.

The ozone layer serves an important function for living things on Earth. This shield in the stratosphere (平流层) protects humans and the environment from harmful levels of the sun's radiation.

The international community was alarmed after experts discovered a hole in the ozone layer in May 1985. Scientists had previously discovered that chemicals, used in manufacturing certain sprays and used as refrigerants (制冷剂), could destroy ozone. Two years after the discovery of the dreadful state of the ozone layer, international bodies adopted a global agreement called the Montreal Protocol. This established the phaseout (逐步淘汰) of almost 100 man-made chemicals that were tied to the destruction of the all-important ozone.

In the latest report on the progress of the Montreal Protocol, the UN-backed panel confirmed that nearly 99% of banned ozone-eating substances have been phased out. If current policies stay in place, the ozone layer is expected to recover to 1980 values by 2040, the United Nations announced. In some places, it may take longer. Experts said that 1980-level recovery over Antarctica is expected by around 2066 and by 2045 over the Arctic.

The destruction of the ozone layer is not a major cause of climate change. But research is showing that these efforts to save the ozone layer are proving beneficial in the fight against climate change. "Ozone action is a pioneer for climate action," said World Meteorological Organization Secretary-General Petteri Taalas. "Our success in phasing out ozone-eating chemicals shows us that what can and must be done—as a matter of urgency—to shift away from fossil fuels, reduce greenhouse gases and so limit temperature increase."

32. Why did the international community start to protect the ozone layer?

- A. Because chemicals could destroy the ozone layer.
- B. Because the Montreal Protocol was signed.
- C. Because a hole in the ozone layer was discovered.
- D. Because the stratosphere is harmful to human health.

33. Which of the following can NOT help protect the ozone layer?

- A. Using less hair-setting spray.
- B. Increasing refrigerant production.
- C. Minimizing the use of cold air-conditioners.
- D. Phasing out ozone-consuming substances.

34. What's the main idea of Paragraph 4?

- A. The Montreal Protocol is taking effect.
- B. The ozone layer will fully recover by 2040.
- C. The Montreal Protocol needs to be improved.
- D. The ozone layer protection has a long way to go.

35. What can be inferred from Petteri Taalas' words?

- A. Climate protection has led to the ozone protection.
- B. The destruction of ozone layer didn't cause climate change.
- C. It's an urgency to reduce the use of ozone-eating chemicals.
- D. Ozone protection guides our future efforts in climate action.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Forgotten Password? Never Again!

Passwords should be complex and varied enough to be secure, yet still memorable. 36 No wonder so many people use the same password over and over again or simply write them all down!

A much better idea is to follow a system. 37 It's good exercise for your brain and a valuable way to protect your identity online.

The following system uses letters, numbers and symbols, so it will please even the strictest website. First, choose a short quotation, one that no one would have any reason to associate with you. Pick out the initial letters—creating the first "building block" for your passwords. 38

Next, choose a meaningful date again, one that can't be guessed or easily researched. Maybe the year of a

favorite holiday, say 86. Then add a random element by picking any two keyboard symbols: for example, & and £. Finally, organize these building blocks in any order you like. And strengthen the code further by making some of the letters lower case, and some upper: maybe 86 & £ PiAs. 39 And then add two or three extra letters each time, a few initials or abbreviations (缩写形式) to remind you of what this particular password is for. For example, you might use BT for your phone account, or CC for the camera club forum. So the final password for your BBC account could be: BBC 86&£ PiAs.

40 But each password ends up being complex and unique, helping to protect your identity and giving your memory a cracking workout every time.

- A. Start using it as the basis for every new password you set.
- B. With a system like this, you've got a basic or method to follow.
- C. But with so many to keep track of, this can be hard to achieve.
- D. So, if you chose, "Play it again, Sam", you'd have the letters PIAS.
- E. Spend a little time getting to know how to remember your passwords.
- F. It is not difficult to memorize your passwords once you get the hang of it.
- G. You save time at the setting stage, and have a clear pattern for your memory to follow.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 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。

There are lots of ways to raise awareness for a cause. Usually, the 41 the idea is, the more it gets noticed. And that's precisely why one 42 Frenchman has caught our attention.

Baptiste Dubanchet is biking across Europe, surviving 43 on discarded (丢弃) food. The three-month, 1,900-mile journey from Paris to Warsaw is Dubanchet's 44 of raising awareness of food waste in Europe and throughout the world.

As you can 45, the trip is no piece of cake. While restaurants 46 tons of food each year, much of it remains inaccessible because of 47 garbage containers, health regulations, or business policies. Only about one in ten places 48 him food that would otherwise be discarded. For legal 49, most restaurants have a policy against 50 food waste. "Some people have even 51 their jobs by giving me food," Dubanchet said.

What's 52 interesting is the attitude various cities have toward Dubanchet's cause. Berlin has been the 53 while the most difficult was the Czech town of Pilsen. There, he had to 54 at some 50 different stores or restaurants before finding food. The 55 is all the more serious when you consider the 56 exercise required to bike from France to Poland.

"I have to get food 57 because after all the biking I am tired and I need the 58," Dubanchet explained. "Is my 59 full or empty? That is the most important thing, not what I am eating."

He aims to 60 his journey by mid-July. With any luck, he'll turn a few more heads in the process.

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|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. cleverer | B. older | C. stranger | D. simpler |
| 42. A. garbage-eating | B. sports-loving | C. food-wasting | D. law-breaking |
| 43. A. secretly | B. finally | C. entirely | D. probably |
| 44. A. purpose | B. way | C. opinion | D. dream |
| 45. A. observe | B. imagine | C. suggest | D. remember |
| 46. A. store | B. cook | C. shop for | D. throw away |
| 47. A. locked | B. damaged | C. connected | D. abandoned |
| 48. A. bought | B. offered | C. ordered | D. sold |
| 49. A. reasons | B. rights | C. fees | D. aids |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 50. A. begging for | B. giving away | C. hiding | D. causing |
| 51. A. did | B. kept | C. accepted | D. risked |
| 52. A. hardly | B. usually | C. particularly | D. merely |
| 53. A. easiest | B. nearest | C. biggest | D. richest |
| 54. A. work | B. shout | C. ask | D. jump |
| 55. A. competition | B. conversation | C. conflict | D. challenge |
| 56. A. adequate | B. rewarding | C. demanding | D. suitable |
| 57. A. again | B. alone | C. later | D. fast |
| 58. A. spirit | B. energy | C. time | D. effort |
| 59. A. stomach | B. hand | C. pocket | D. basket |
| 60. A. arrange | B. restart | C. report | D. finish |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (不多于 3 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

The recent opening of a new exhibition building at the Sanxingdui Museum, in Guanghan, in Sichuan province, made the place 61 instant tourist hot spot. The bronze heads, golden masks, holy trees and various statues reveal the 62 (mystery) faces of a culture dating back more than 3,000 years.

For those who cannot make it to Guanghan, 63 the extensive site of Sanxingdui is located, an immersive exhibition 64 (equip) with digital technology, titled Hello Sanxingdui, 65 (offer) an alternative means to be awed by the magnificence of this Bronze Age culture. It is running at the Longfu Art Museum in Beijing until Feb 29.

It provides a time-travel experience for both an educational and artistic appeal. The journey begins with a brief timeline of texts, photos and videos, showing how Sanxingdui 66 (discover) in the 1920s, when objects were found by farmers digging an irrigation ditch; and it highlights the important moments in the past century's continued archaeological efforts, to reveal the myths surrounding Sanxingdui and the secrets yet 67 (uncover).

68 show are life-size reproductions of dozens of astonishing artifacts, supervised by Sanxingdui Museum, such as 2.6-meter bronze statues, 3.8-meter-wide bronze masks and "the holy tree" standing nearly 4 meters.

Images of these objects found at Sanxingdui and their 69 (pattern) have been digitalized, animated and projected on screens, leading the audience into the ancient kingdom of Shu, a 70 (civilize) that thrived for centuries in the southwest during the Zhou Dynasty, and disappeared suddenly, leaving many myths and legends.

第四部分 写作 (共两节; 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每次错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

