

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates. B. Host and guest. C. Teacher and student.

7. What will the woman probably talk about?

- A. Carver's products. B. Carver's company. C. Carver's life experience.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What is the conversation mainly about?

- A. Forgiving friends' mistakes.
B. Accepting the results of lying.
C. Being honest all the time.

9. Who will Daniel speak to next?

- A. His mother. B. His best friend. C. His sister.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What did the man's team do in the rescue?

- A. They tried to find clues to the survivors.
B. They searched the forest by helicopter.
C. They helped clean the crashed plane.

11. Why could the kids survive according to the man?

- A. They found a local community.
B. They discovered a shelter with food and water.
C. They know a lot about how to survive in the wild.

12. What will be improved about the rescuers?

- A. The skills in medical help.
B. The ability to build shelters.
C. The efficiency of communication.

13. What will the speakers most likely do?

- A. Look at a map.
B. Talk with the children.
C. Hike through the jungle.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did the woman take up recently?

- A. Going cycling. B. Watching basketball. C. Playing table tennis.

15. What is the man's hobby?

- A. Photography. B. Painting. C. Exercising.

16. What will the man do this Saturday?

- A. Play basketball B. Have a sports event. C. Host a singing contest.

17. How often did the woman go jogging in the past?

- A. Once a week. B. Twice a week. C. Three times a week.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why does the speaker give this talk?

- A. To discuss English learning methods.
- B. To give examples for English learning.
- C. To share something about accents.

19. What percentage of British speakers speak in RP according to the latest studies?

- A. Around 3%.
- B. Around 5%.
- C. Around 40%.

20. What does the speaker offer at last?

- A. A specific request for English learners.
- B. A useful solution to the language problem.
- C. More support for the previous point.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。

A

If you're looking for the perfect activity to do with your teens — try board games! Here are three board games for teens that will exercise their brains in amazing ways.

Hive(Ages: 8 and up)

Hive is considered a board game, except there is no board. As each player adds pieces, the board is created. Hive comes with a rulebook that explains what each piece can/can't do.

About the Game:

As more and more pieces are added, the game becomes a fight to see who can be the first to capture the opposing Queen Bee. You can become quite skilled soon because playing the game is easy — even though you have to be on your toes thinking through each move.

Blokus(Ages: 7 and up)

Blokus Board Game received a Mensa award for promoting healthy brain activity.

About the Game:

The goal of this game is for the players to fit all of their pieces onto the board. The piece cannot lie next to the other player's pieces. But it must be placed touching at least one corner of their pieces already on the board. The player who gets rid of all of their tiles(棋子) first is the winner. The game can be repeated for more family fun.

Codenames(Ages: 14 and up)

Codenames is a family game for 4-8 players.

About the Game:

There are two opposing spymasters who know the identity of 25 agents. Their teammates know the agents only by their codenames. Spymasters give one-word clues that can point to multiple words on the board. Teammates try to guess words while avoiding those belonging to the opposing team. The team managing to contact all their agents first wins the game.

21. What do we know about Hive?
- A. It has no fixed playing rule. B. It needs playing experience.
C. It has a ready-made board. D. It requires cautious decisions.
22. What do Blokus and Codenames have in common?
- A. The minimum age is 7. B. They have received awards.
C. They are suitable for family fun. D. They need players to guess words.
23. Who is the text probably intended for?
- A. Brilliant teens. B. Devoted parents.
C. Experienced players. D. Creative inventors.

B

At 98, Dick Van Dyke still sings with his group, The Vantastix, and still makes it all look easy. When asked how important it is that he's having fun when he's doing it, Van Dyke replied, "My whole career has relied on that. It's such a blessing to find a way of making a living that you love. I feel so sorry for people who hate their job. I look forward to going to work every morning!"

And some of his work helped define a generation. Take "The Dick Van Dyke Show"; it ran for five years on CBS, and it was such a hit that they're bringing it back. This week, CBS aired a two-hour tribute(致敬), "Dick Van Dyke, 98 Years of Magic", and for the occasion, they recreated the original "Dick Van Dyke Show" set, down to that well-known sofa.

Early in his career Van Dyke was quoted as saying he only wanted to make films his children could watch. That got the attention of Walt Disney, who promptly cast him in "Mary Poppins". And his next few films were equally family-friendly, like "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," which happened to have been co-written by James Bond creator Ian Fleming. From then on, Van Dyke was almost always assigned to play the good guy, though he claims to have missed out on a choice part: "Yeah, I could have been James Bond. When Sean Connery left, the producer said, 'Would you like to be the next Bond?' I said, 'Have you heard my British accent?' That's a true story!"

It seems that in show biz the true legends never stop. In an interview from 2017 with his friends, Van Dyke described what it was like hitting 90: "People are more afraid of aging than they are of death these days. And I want to say that remain young in heart and there's a lot of good living to do."

24. What can we infer from Dyke's reply in Paragraph 1?
- A. He enjoys his job. B. He hates morning work.
C. He sees his job as a burden. D. He prefers leisure to work.
25. What did CBS do for Dyke?
- A. They created a new set for his show.
B. They bought a famous sofa for him.
C. They made a special program for him.
D. They invited young generation to watch his show.

26. Which statement is true about Dyke's career?
- A. His films are rarely family-friendly.
 - B. His films are only made for his children.
 - C. Van Dyke was always playing the good guy.
 - D. Van Dyke had the chance to play James Bond.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Forever Young.
- B. Work Comes First.
- C. Always Have Fun.
- D. Legends Are Timeless.

C

Before humans stored memories as zeroes and ones, we turned to digital devices of another kind — preserving knowledge on the surface of fingers and palms.

When Mogao Caves was uncovered in 1900, an aging drawing was lifted from a trove of religious manuscripts. The drawing illustrates a mnemonic (助记符号) system, a way of projecting knowledge onto the hands so it can be studied, memorized, and stored in a pocket. Around the same time this mnemonic was made, a monk named Bede halfway around the world was developing a different system of manual knowledge. These two systems are perhaps the earliest examples of manual mnemonics.

Beginning roughly twelve hundred years ago, we started using the hand itself as a portable (便携的) place of knowledge, a place to store whatever tended to slip our mental grasp. The hand became an all-purpose memory machine.

In different times and places, hands provided mnemonic maps of sound. As early as the thirteenth century, Chinese scholars were projecting syllable charts (音节图表) onto the palms and fingers. The so-called “Guidonian hand” owes its name to the eleventh-century Italian music teacher, Guido d’Arezzo. Arranging the different pitches in a scale onto the joints, he developed this technique to help students learn “unheard melody most easily and correctly”. Other thinkers in Europe, perhaps inspired by Guido, developed systems for learning the sounds of language.

Then questions arise. First, what makes the hand so popular as a mnemonic prop? A large part of the answer, surely, involves portability. The hands are always, well, ready to hand. A further advantage stems from how hand mnemonics offer both visual and kinesthetic (动觉的) routes to memory: They are both seen and felt.

It’s also hard to determine when and why hand mnemonics faded out. Hand mnemonics are still used to teach the “right-hand rule” in physics classrooms and remain especially popular in medicine. Today, we increasingly store our “thoughts” in virtual realms (领域), but we sometimes still reach for that original “digital” repository (存储库) in our pockets.

28. What do we learn about the two earliest examples of mnemonics?

- A. Bede made a hand mnemonic in Mogao Caves.
- B. They are the same system of manual knowledge.
- C. The drawing was uncovered on the fingers and palms.
- D. The drawing from Mogao Caves illustrates a mnemonic system.

29. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. Human hands mapped sound charts.
 - B. Human hands played a role in sound mnemonics.
 - C. Guido helped his students learn unheard melody.
 - D. Scholars projected syllable charts onto the palms and fingers.
30. Why does the hand gain popularity as a mnemonic prop?
- A. The hand is always available for use.
 - B. The hand can feel what people memorize.
 - C. Fingers can easily be marked with characters.
 - D. Hand mnemonics help memorize visible things.
31. What's the author's attitude towards the future of hand mnemonics?
- A. Positive.
 - B. Pessimistic.
 - C. Uncertain.
 - D. Indifferent.

D

In recent years, scientists have discovered that mushrooms are much more than just a tasty addition to your favorite dish. In fact, they are the “Internet of trees” — a vast network of underground mycorrhizal(菌根的) fungi(真菌) that connects trees and other plants in a similar way to how the Internet connects people.

The mycorrhizal network is made up of hyphae(菌丝), which connect the roots of different plants and trees. These hyphae act like an underground internet, allowing plants to exchange nutrients, water, and even hormones(激素). For example, if one tree is under stress due to drought or disease, it can send out hormones to warn other nearby trees of the danger. The other trees can then prepare themselves for the coming threat.

Human beings can help trees and mushrooms by practicing “mycorestoration” in regenerative projects. With the Global Tree Initiative working towards reforestation and preserving natural habitats, it is important to share how mycorestoration can supply innovative ways to mitigate the impact of human activities.

Fungi are natural decomposers(分解器) that break down complex organic matter, like dead trees, into simpler compounds that can be absorbed by plants. This decomposition process is crucial for the health of our forests, as it contributes to nutrient cycling, soil formation, and carbon sequestration. By introducing native fungi species into areas where deforestation has occurred, we can help regenerate soil and support the growth of new trees. Fungi form symbiotic(共生的) relationships with tree roots, improving their ability to absorb water and nutrients. This increased access to resources accelerates tree growth and improves their resilience to stress, such as drought or disease.

Fostering sustainable communities through mycorestoration can be conducted through global partnerships that promote ecology within Ecovillage Design Education. The Global Ecovillage Network's presence in five continents and in over 8,000 communities around the planet, helps the regenerative approach to community building and preservation of existing

are picking a college major or thinking about running for a seat on our local school board. For example, if we know that we are an ISTJ (introverted, sensing, thinking, and judging) on the MBTI, we might recognize that certain aspects of our personality might qualify as strengths in some situations and weaknesses in others. 40, it can sometimes trip us up in situations where we need to let other people take control.

- A. Hold on to ideas about who we are
- B. Know which situations are ideal for us
- C. Here's an overview of the many benefits of personality tests
- D. While they reveal truth that showcases different aspects of personality
- E. While our organizational skills and carefulness can be a major strength in our work
- F. This is important because we all have different ways of seeing and interacting with the world
- G. Or perhaps we've always needed much time to think about a problem before making a decision

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。

In my 30s, I decided to learn to ride a bike. When I was young, I had no one to teach me. My mom remarried after divorce when I was 6. I remembered I was 41 because I was the only kid over 6 who still relied on training wheels. Then my stepdad removed them, but in doing that, I lost interest and 42 in the activity. I was worried I'd fall off.

Not knowing how to ride didn't 43 me initially until we moved to the suburbs when I was 12 years old, where bicycles were 44. On 45 to the convenience store to buy candy with my friends, I was always the last to arrive, on foot.

In my early 30s, I remember feeling 46 as I watched young children learn to 47 on bikes. Among them were my neighbors, whom I would occasionally 48. Then something changed. The fear within was still there, but something much stronger was 49.

I decided to join a women's bike-riding workshop. There, I stood in an urban park, determined to overcome my 50. Meeting women from diverse backgrounds, all seeking cycling skills for various reasons, strengthened my 51. Before long, I was riding 52.

53 the joy of riding, I bought my own bike, not just for getting around but to 54 lost time back. It wasn't simply a bike; it represented a(n) 55 I missed earlier. I completely engaged myself in the experience, enjoying the scenery and the breeze on my face.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. stuck | B. teased | C. cheated | D. misunderstood |
| 42. A. trust | B. ability | C. strength | D. ambition |
| 43. A. confuse | B. please | C. surprise | D. bother |
| 44. A. rare | B. popular | C. forbidden | D. limited |
| 45. A. trips | B. hikes | C. adventures | D. bikes |
| 46. A. fortunate | B. confused | C. annoyed | D. envious |
| 47. A. improve | B. wave | C. balance | D. perform |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 48. A. observe | B. coach | C. babysit | D. criticize |
| 49. A. taking over | B. working out | C. going off | D. stepping aside |
| 50. A. embarrassment | B. fear | C. disappointment | D. tiredness |
| 51. A. connection | B. exchange | C. commitment | D. determination |
| 52. A. slowly | B. nervously | C. completely | D. confidently |
| 52. A. Assessing | B. Clarifying | C. Embracing | D. Casting |
| 54. A. claim | B. hold | C. give | D. fight |
| 55. A. lesson | B. chance | C. mission | D. training |

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 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

A skywell, or “tian jing” in Mandarin, is a typical feature of a traditional home in southern and eastern China. 56 (expose) less to the outdoor environment, a skywell is different from a northern Chinese courtyard. Skywells are 57 (relative) common in historic residences in large areas of southern and eastern China.

In today's rapidly urbanising China, fewer and fewer people live in skywell dwellings. 58 a revival of interest in traditional Chinese architecture is leading some of historic buildings with skywells 59 (restore) for modern times. Meanwhile, some architects are drawing 60 (inspire) from skywells to help keep new buildings cooler, which is a method 61 (combine) design and technology to cool a building without the use of power.

However, there are some 62 (challenge) for bringing skywells into modern designs. The mechanisms of courtyards facilitating natural lighting, ventilation (通风) and rain collection are well known, but applying these principles 63 (need) to be site-specific. Because traditional skywells had different shapes, sizes and features, which were highly dependent 64 their natural surroundings. Adding skywells into modern buildings requires designers to be sensitive to their project's context and situation, making it difficult to apply them as 65 universal solution.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是校英文报编辑李华, 你报将在学校举行以“我最感激的人”为主题的征文活动。请用英语为本活动写一份征稿启事, 内容如下:

1. 活动目的;
2. 稿件要求;
3. 截稿日期及投稿方式。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Contributions Wanted

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。

"Number 7, Jobie Nymble, takes the lead," Aquino cried the announcer. "Just one more hurdle(跨栏) and—",

Cheers erupted.

"Jobie Nymble from Riverside Middle School takes first place in the girls' 100-meter hurdles!" The crowd went wild as Jobie's teammates shouted. "Way to go, Sweet Jobie?" they yelled.

"County championships, here we come," spoke excitedly Jobie, patting her worn neon-green track spikes(钉鞋). They were bursting at the seams(接缝), but she didn't care. They were her lucky shoes and she loved them. "Next Saturday, we're taking home the gold," Jobie whispered to her spikes, excitedly retying them.

"Don't forget, guys," said Marisol, one of her teammates. "My birthday party is next Friday at Hidden Park." "Beep. Party recorded in calendar," joked Jobie in her best robot voice.

Next weekend couldn't come soon enough. Jobie brimmed with excitement all week long. At track practice, she leaped over those hurdles faster than she'd ever leaped before.

The day of Marisol's party, Jobie put on her favorite outfit: her swishy blue shorts, an old track T-shirt from her dad, and her lucky spikes. "Perfect." She smiled at herself in the mirror.

The party was in full swing when Jobie arrived at Hidden Park. She stopped by the track first, planning to do a couple of sprints(短跑). Even at that end of the park, music and the smell of grilled food filled the air.

"Sweet Jobie!" Two of Jobie's teammates rushed toward her, breathless and barefoot. "Come on," they shouted. "You have to try the slide. Jobie's eyes darted toward the party area." "Slide? What sli—" Suddenly, she saw it. The BIGGEST inflatable(充气的) slide she had ever seen was on the far side of the park. Without thinking twice, Jobie chucked(抛出) her spikes and ran toward the slide. Its ladder stretched to the sky, but she reached the top in no time. She plopped down, hurried to the edge, and closed her eyes as she let go. "Woo-hoo!" Jobie couldn't get enough. She conquered the slide again and again.

When it was finally time to go home, she reluctantly made her way back to the track where she'd left her shoes.

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。

Paragraph 1: As she eyed the track from a distance, panic set in. _____

Paragraph 2: Jobie slowly walked down to the starting line wearing her brand-new spikes. _____