

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is *Getting Old Gracefully*?
A. A magazine. B. An article. C. A website.

9. What is the woman mainly doing?
A. Explaining. B. Complaining. C. Recommending.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What are the speakers about to do?
A. Have a coffee. B. Write a report. C. Attend a meeting.

11. What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Be on time. B. Contact Jeff. C. Get well-prepared.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Workmates. C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A healthy lifestyle. B. Leisure-time activities. C. The importance of exercise.

14. Which exercise does the woman prefer?
A. Running. B. Swimming. C. Weightlifting.

15. What's wrong with the woman?
A. She often feels tired. B. She can't sleep well. C. She drinks too little water.

16. What will the woman do?
A. Quit coffee. B. Take some medicine. C. Work out more.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is Tina Harrison?
A. A writer. B. A tour guide. C. An advisor.

18. What does Tina Harrison think of being observant?
A. It can serve a lot of purposes in life.

B. It stops people noticing things nearby.

C. It may make people walk slowly at times.

19. What is advised to do when you're talking to others?

A. Look from side to side.

B. Use all your five senses.

C. Do away with all distractions.

20. Why does the speaker give the talk?

A. To do a promotion.

B. To discuss an event.

C. To offer some suggestions.

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

New Year's Eve is fast approaching, so it's time to start planning your ultimate Italian New Year's celebrations.

Lively Venice

The romantic city of Venice lights up the night sky on December 31th. The winding canals (运河), historic architecture, and winter wonderland feel offer the ultimate place to celebrate New Year's Eve in Italy. On any given day, St Mark's Square is a tourist hotspot, and for good reason. Citalia's Discover Venice on Foot tour is one of the best ways to take in the best this famous city has to offer. Head to Teatro La Fenice to experience some of the best Italian opera as well.

英语试题 第2页 (共8页)

Beaming Bologna

Taking place at Piazza Maggiore, Rogo del Vecchione is a celebration in the heart of the city where a massive puppet(木偶) of non-polluting materials is set alight to represent the closing of the year gone by. This tradition dates back to the 19th century. This is a fantastic way to get in on an Italian tradition and celebrate like a local.

Festive Florence

Known as the birthplace of the Renaissance, Florence offers a feast(盛宴) of historical architecture and famous art. Fireworks and Florence go together like fine cheese and wine—a match made in Italian heaven. As the sky lights up, head to the famous Ponte Vecchio to look at the fireworks. The reflection of colors on the water below is beautiful.

Roaring Rome

While New Year's in Italy is fantastic, you should leave enough time to see the historic sites in all their great beauty during the day. Another fun evening waits at Piazza del Popolo where you can celebrate with locals and visitors. Live music performances, dancing, singing, and a New Year's parade bring everyone together to toast new beginnings.

21. What can visitors do in Venice?

- A. Enjoy opera. B. Light the lanterns.
C. Watch musicals. D. Set off firecrackers.

22. Where can visitors go if they want to experience a wonderful Italian tradition?

- A. Teatro La Fenice. B. Piazza Maggiore.
C. Ponte Vecchio. D. Piazza del Popolo.

23. Who may favor Florence and Rome?

- A. A history lover. B. Music teachers.
C. Professional photographers. D. A news reporter.

B

Our Angel Tree deadline(截止日期) had passed. When the phone in the office rang after closing, I hesitated. But with the holiday coming... Sighing(叹气), I lifted the receiver. "May I help you?"

An old woman said heavily, "I'm looking for an Angel Tree. I need to put my grandkids' names on it. They're so little. Their mother just dropped them off without one word. They're so excited about Santa Claus. But we live on Social Security, so there just isn't anything extra."

"I'm sorry, ma'am, but our deadline has passed..."

A sigh. "Well, I do thank you for..."

"Ma'am, wait!" I took down their address and details.

We had already made our charitable contributions for the holiday, but I still showed the list to my husband, Tom, after arriving home after work.

Tom, suffering from cancer, said merrily, "They need us badly. Let's go shopping for them." Although he was optimistic, I was concerned he couldn't undertake anything extra.

We purchased nearly all they needed. But the next morning Tom's illness got worse. Briefly, he held my hand one last time with all his strength. I knew what he was telling me.

It was nearly dark by the time I pulled into the drive. I told the elderly lady who answered my knock that I was the response to her Angel Tree request.

I handed her the first box and continued unloading, adding, "It's from my husband and me. Merry Christmas!" So excited was she that she was speechless. She just gave me a hug, tears rolling down.

After I got home, I sat beside Tom, saying tearfully, "You were right, dear. It was

英语试题 第3页(共8页)

something to look forward to.” He quietly breathed his last with me at his side. Tom died on December 23. The next night, Santa’s gifts were under a tree in a small house where two children needed him. It was Tom’s last earthly act, and his first as part of the forever spirit of Christmas.

24. Why did the old woman make a phone call?
- A. To seek help. B. To apply for a post.
C. To make a complaint. D. To express her thanks.
25. Which of the following can best describe Tom?
- A. Sensitive and sensible. B. Caring and selfless.
C. Passionate and ambitious. D. Brave and generous.
26. How did the old woman feel when seeing the author?
- A. She was grateful. B. She felt confused.
C. She felt heart-struck. D. She was embarrassed.
27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. A Lesson for a Lifetime B. An Unexpected Call
C. A Heartfelt Thank You D. One Last Good Act

C

“Open-source” comes from a common method of building software in which the code(代码) is widely available at no cost. Anyone can examine and make changes to it. Open-source AI involves more than just code. Computer scientists differ on how to define “open source”. They say the identifications(识别) are dependent on which parts of the technology are publicly available and if there are limitations on use.

IBM and Meta lead the AI Alliance(联盟). Members include Dell, Sony, Intel, several universities and smaller AI companies. The alliance is coming together to say “that the future of AI is going to be built on top of the open scientific exchange of ideas and on open innovation, including open source and open technologies,” said Dario Gil of IBM.

Part of the confusion about open-source AI is that the company that built ChatGPT and the image-generator DALL-E is called OpenAI, but its AI systems are closed. “There are near-term and commercial considerations against open source,” said Ilya Sutskever, OpenAI’s chief scientist and co-founder. But there is also a longer-term worry about the open development method. Sutskever noted one worry is that an AI system with powerful abilities could be too dangerous to be available to the public. It might be used for illegal purposes by someone.

An increasingly public debate has appeared over the good and bad of applying an open-source method to AI development. Meta’s chief AI scientist, Yann LeCun, argues that OpenAI, Google, and Anthropic are trying to write rules in a way that help their high-performing AI models and could help them hold their power over the technology’s development. IBM was an early supporter of the open-source Linux operating system in the 1990s. Chris Padilla leads IBM’s international government affairs team. The companies are trying to raise fear about open-source innovation as they have in the past, he suggested. He added, “I mean, this has been the Microsoft model for decades, right? They always disapproved of open-source programs that could compete with Windows or Office. They’re taking a similar approach here.”

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- A. The usage of codes in AI.
B. The definition of open-source.
C. The method of building software.
D. The way to describe open-source.

英语试题 第4页(共8页)

29. What can be learnt about “open source” from paragraph 2?
A. It offers practical examples.
B. It is one of the bases of future AI.
C. It is fundamental to open innovation.
D. It speeds scientific exchanges of ideas.
30. What does Ilya Sutskever worry about according to the text?
A. The function of an AI system. B. The good and bad of using AI.
C. The misuse of an AI system. D. The attitude of the public to AI.
31. What is Chris Padilla’s attitude to using an open-source method for AI development?
A. Indifferent. B. Critical. C. Contradictory. D. Favorable.

D

“People often believe that a state of happiness is ideal, and the majority of people consider the pursuit of happiness a major life goal,” said Heather Lench, a professor at Texas A&M University.

But a recent study suggests that all emotions, good or bad, are reactions to events within a person’s environment and serve the purpose of reminding that person of important situations that require actions. For example, sadness may indicate that a person needs to seek help or emotional support, while anger may suggest they need to take action to get over a difficulty.

To know more about the role of anger, researchers conducted a series of experiments involving more than 1,000 participants and analyzed survey data from more than 1,400 respondents.

In each experiment, researchers elicited(诱发) either an emotional response (such as anger, amusement, desire or sadness) or a neutral(中性的) emotional state, and then presented participants with a challenging goal. In one experiment, participants were shown visuals designed to elicit specific emotional or neutral responses and then asked to decipher a series of word puzzles. In another, the goal was to attain high scores on a skiing video game, with one game that involved challenging play and one easier game that involved only a jump. Across all the experiments, anger improved people’s ability to reach their goals compared with a neutral condition in a variety of challenging situations.

The researchers also analyzed data from a series of surveys collected during the 2016 and 2020 US presidential elections. Survey participants who indicated they’d be angry if their favorite candidate(候选人) didn’t win were more likely to vote in the election, but anger had no effect on which candidate they voted for. “These findings demonstrate that anger increases effort toward attaining a desired goal, often resulting in greater success,” said Lench.

“People often prefer to use positive emotions as tools more than negative ones and tend to see negative emotions as undesirable,” she said. “Our research adds to the growing evidence that a mix of positive and negative emotions promotes well-being, and that using negative emotions as tools can be particularly effective in some situations.”

32. What do the examples in paragraph 2 want to tell us?
A. Anger is often regarded as a negative emotion.
B. Expressing all emotions is of help to humans.
C. Sadness and happiness can succeed each other.
D. Each emotion may call for a different response.
33. What is the purpose of the series of experiments?
A. To help address a series of word puzzles.
B. To prove positive emotions good for health.
C. To better understand the function of anger.
D. To present an effective way to achieve goals.

英语试题 第5页(共8页)

34. What does the underlined word “decipher” in paragraph 4 mean?
A. Hand out. B. Put forward. C. Clear up. D. Make up.
35. Why are the data in the 2016 and 2020 US presidential elections mentioned?
A. To explain a rule. B. To interpret a concept.
C. To make a comparison. D. To offer another proof.

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。

Community parks are essential spaces that bring residents together, promote a sense of belonging, and provide relaxation opportunities for people of all ages. 36 To help you create a green and attractive park that becomes the heart of your community, we've put together this useful guide.

37 A well-designed park with green plants, colorful flowers, and attractive landscaping will naturally draw visitors. Consider involving local gardening experts or landscape architects to ensure your park is a visual masterpiece.

To cater to(迎合) a wide range of interests and age groups, include diverse conveniences in your park. These could include playgrounds, equipment, picnic areas, sports facilities (like tennis courts or basketball courts), walking paths, and so on. 38

A clean and well-maintained park is inviting to visitors. 39 Activities such as grass cutting, trash removal, and equipment testing should be done regularly. Enlist the help of volunteers or hire a specialized maintenance team to keep the park fresh and neat.

Listen to the feedback(反馈) of park users. Conduct surveys or host public meetings to gather input on what improvements people would like to see. Involving the community in the decision-making process can enhance their sense of ownership and satisfaction.

Consider forming partnerships with local businesses and organizations. 40 In return, you can offer them opportunities for branding and promotion within the park.

- A. Effective marketing can attract visitors to your park.
B. The more accessible your park is, the more inclusive it becomes.
C. However, attracting people to your community park can be challenging.
D. They can provide financial support, help maintain and improve the park.
E. One of the primary factors that attract people to a park is its visual appeal.
F. Schedule maintenance activities to ensure the park is always in top condition.
G. Providing something for everyone will encourage more people to visit regularly.

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。

On Oct. 2nd, 2023, Katalin Karikó and her workmate, Drew Weissman won the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine. But while both scientists experienced years of 41 on the way to the huge 42 of mRNA vaccines(疫苗) against COVID-19, Karikó had to 43 greater difficulties than Weissman.

In 2013, Karikó was kicked out from Penn—forced to 44, because the university told her that her study of mRNA was not 45. Yet the scientist's commitment to her work did not change. “When I was fired, I didn't feel 46 for myself,” she said. “You have to focus all the energy on 47 what's next.”

That same year, Karikó travelled to Europe, 48 her daughter Susan Francia, a US Olympic rowing champion, to a(n) 49. On the trip she visited BioNTech, then a little-known German company, where she met a group of mRNA enthusiasts(热衷者). “This was the first time in my life that I hadn't had to explain that mRNA is good, because all the people who

英语试题 第6页 (共8页)

were there were 50,” she said later.

In her Nobel interview, Karikó told other female 51: “You don't have to choose between having a family and science. Your child will watch you and follow the 52 you set.”

But Karikó's most 53 repeated message for scientists is about enjoying their work, 54 any difficulties they may encounter. At Penn's Nobel party, she said, “I wish all of you could continue trying hard even in the face of 55 ... and have fun. Do great things and don't give up easily.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. debate | B. treatment | C. pressure | D. struggle |
| 42. A. success | B. benefit | C. challenge | D. experiment |
| 43. A. encounter | B. avoid | C. overcome | D. ignore |
| 44. A. stay | B. retire | C. work | D. wait |
| 45. A. complex | B. ideal | C. conventional | D. promising |
| 46. A. ready | B. sorry | C. responsible | D. thankful |
| 47. A. seeking out | B. trying out | C. taking down | D. breaking down |
| 48. A. funding | B. accompanying | C. inspiring | D. persuading |
| 49. A. examination | B. adventure | C. competition | D. appointment |
| 50. A. thinkers | B. dreamers | C. lecturers | D. believers |
| 51. A. applicants | B. interviewers | C. researchers | D. participants |
| 52. A. advice | B. example | C. signal | D. answer |
| 53. A. constantly | B. occasionally | C. urgently | D. quickly |
| 54. A. ahead of | B. according to | C. regardless of | D. instead of |
| 55. A. setbacks | B. comments | C. complaints | D. shortages |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

About 148 to 150 million years ago, a strange chicken-sized and bird-like dinosaur 56 long legs and arms much like wings lived in southeastern China. Its unusual body suggests it was either a fast runner or lived near water. Scientists said last week they had unearthed in the Fujian area the fossil(化石) of a dinosaur they 57 (name) Fujianvenator prodigiosus.

The fossil was discovered last October. It is mostly complete 58 lacks the animal's head and part of its feet. That makes it hard for scientists 59 (suggest) what it ate and how it lived.

Fujianvenator's lower leg bone was twice as long as its upper leg bone. These sizes are 60 (exception) among theropods(兽脚类恐龙).

The question of 61 the dinosaur should be called a bird 62 (depend) on how one defines a bird, said study leader Min Wang. 63 (ask) for a word to describe Fujianvenator, Wang answered, “I would say ‘unusual’. Fujianvenator is far from similar to any modern birds.”

Wang said, “Fujianvenator did have wings, but it is not clear if it could fly. If it did fly, it 64 (probable) didn't fly well, based on its bone structure. The fossil didn't include feathers(羽毛). However, all the animal's closest 65 (relative) and almost all bird-like theropods have feathers. It would not be a surprise if Fujianvenator had feathers”.

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, 你校国际部将举办一次主题为 “Recycling Makes Our Life Eco-friendly” 的活动。请你代表学生会用英语写一份书面通知, 内容包括:

1. 活动时间和地点;
2. 活动内容;
3. 注意事项。

英语试题 第 7 页 (共 8 页)

- 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。

Notice
The Students' Union

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。

Jonas loved to play video games. He liked a variety of games, but he especially enjoyed games in which he could pretend to be a race car driver. He loved to watch all the scenery fly by while he turned the wheel to get by the other players. This always put him as if under a spell.

More than anything, Jonas wanted the newest driving video game. It was called *Race to the Top of Speed Mountain*. It looked like so much fun in the commercials on TV. Sometimes he dreamed of it when sleeping.

But when Jonas asked for the game, his mother cast a sideways look at him and only shook her head. "Your birthday isn't now until July," she said. "If you want the game sooner than that, you will have to buy it on your own."

Jonas thought hard. He was too young to drive to work like Dad, and he couldn't turn his bedroom into an office to work at home like Mom. He went to his favorite thinking spot to look at the bird feeder in the backyard. How did he secure his dream game? He paced up and down, trying very hard to come up with an answer.

Jonas was thinking about getting a job when it began to snow. At first there were only a few snowflakes(雪花), but soon the ground turned white and was covered with a beautiful blanket.

"I know!" cried Jonas. A good idea occurred to him. "I'll shovel(铲净) the sidewalks on snow days. If I'm fast, I can do a lot of houses and make a lot of money."

So Jonas put on his warmest sweater and was wrapped up in his winter coat. He added gloves and a hat. Then he went into the garage(车库) to grab a shovel.

- 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。

<i>Jonas decided to put his idea into practice, so he rang the doorbell of the first house.</i> _____
<i>When it stopped snowing, Jonas grabbed his shovel and got to work.</i> _____

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