

# 英语试题

(命、审题人: )

时间: 120 分钟 总分: 150 分

## 注意事项:

1. 答题前, 务必将自己的姓名、班级、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时, 必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑, 如需改动, 用橡皮擦擦干净后, 再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时, 将答案书写在答题卡相应位置上, 写在本试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后, 将答题卡交回。

## 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, 满分 7.5)

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.

1. What does the woman intend to do?  
A. Take a photo.                      B. Row a boat.                      C. Have a picnic.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In the hospital.                      B. On the bus.                      C. At the bus station.
3. What will the man do next?  
A. Go to the bathroom.                      B. Buy an umbrella.                      C. Call a taxi.
4. What is the probable relationship between Andy and Mona?  
A. Brother and sister.                      B. Schoolmates.                      C. Friends.
5. What is the girl doing?  
A. Making a complaint.                      B. Making an excuse.                      C. Reading a story.

### 第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5, 满分 22.5)

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. Why does the woman fail to use Wi-Fi?  
A. The Wi-Fi has broken down.  
B. She got the password wrong.

- C. Her phone is out of order.
7. What is the woman likely to do next?  
A. Watch a video.  
B. Meet her mother.  
C. Send a message.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What kind of jeans does the man need?  
A. Slim.                                      B. Regular.                                      C. Relaxed.
9. What does the man dislike about the first pair of jeans?  
A. Its color.                                      B. Its material.                                      C. Its length.
10. What does the man ask the woman for?  
A. A discount.                                      B. A receipt.                                      C. A free gift.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers mainly discussing at first?  
A. A phrase.                                      B. A desert.                                      C. A book.
12. Why will the woman's uncle move out of the town?  
A. He can't get on with the locals.  
B. He has got a new job in a city.  
C. He finds it inconvenient to live there.
13. Where will the man probably go next?  
A. To his home.                                      B. To a restaurant.                                      C. To a post office.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Who makes the woman feel stressed?  
A. Her boss.                                      B. Her parents.                                      C. Her clients.
15. What does the man suggest the woman do?  
A. Get some rest.                                      B. Quit her job.                                      C. Apply for a project.
16. How does the man sound in the end?  
A. Considerate.                                      B. Uninterested.                                      C. Humorous.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where did Hughes pass away?  
A. In Florida.                                      B. In Georgia.                                      C. In New York.
18. What did Hughes do?  
A. A real estate agent.                                      B. A singer.                                      C. A writer.
19. Which magazine did Steinem co-found with Hughes?  
A. Ms. Magazine.                                      B. New York Magazine.                                      C. Children's Magazine.
20. What did Hughes encourage Steinem to do?  
A. Travel across the country.  
B. Devote to children's welfare.  
C. Make public speeches.

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, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A, B, C, 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳答案, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

**Superb Spring Gardens**

Sunshine on your face, the scent of blossom in the air, the dreamy song of a blackbird. What better way to while away a spring day than in a country garden filled with flowers like magnolia, rhododendron, primula, iris, daffodils or bluebells? Here are a four of the best.

<p><b>LONDON</b> <b><u>The Savili Garden</u></b> <b>Egham, Surrey. Open daily.</b> Part of the Windsor Great Park estate, with one of the country's finest plant collections. Aptly named Spring Wood is planted with magnolia and rhododendron, including many Loderi hybrids, the flowers of which are deliciously scented, while the Azalea Walk is at its peak in mid to late May. Brilliant for families with a great cafe, too. <b><u>windsorgreatpark.co.uk/en</u></b></p>	<p><b>WALES</b> <b><u>Bodnant Garden</u></b> <b>Near Colwyn Bay, Clwyd. Open daily.</b> Rightly considered one of the UK's finest gardens, Bodnant springs to life with pools of daffodils in Old Park Meadow, along with national collections of magnolia and rhododendron. Extensive plantings of cherry fill the garden with sweet scent in mid-spring, alongside plentiful bluebells. For these weeks from mid-May, the famous Laburnum Arch, a long walkway with golden-yellow flowers, alone is worth a visit to experience it. <b>01492 650460,</b> <b><u>nationaltrust.org.uk/bodnant-garden</u></b></p>
<p><b>SCOTLAND</b> <b><u>Arduaine Garden</u></b> <b>Near Oban, Argyll. Open daily from 1 April.</b> Set on Scotland's west coast amid stunning scenery, this beautiful garden benefits from the influence of the Gulf Stream. Now in the care of the National Trust for Scotland, the historic garden featured over 200 rhododendrons by the 1920s, which are still spring highlights, as are stands of primula and iris. But the real stars are the stretches of colourful and jaw-droppingly beautiful Himalayan plants. <b>01852 200366,</b> <b><u>nationaltrust.org.uk/arduain-garden</u></b></p>	<p><b>YORKSHIRE</b> <b><u>The Himalayan Garden</u></b> <b>Grewelthorpe, North Yorkshire. Open daily from 12 April.</b> Set in a valley between Harrogate and Ripon, this garden features hundreds of native Himalayan plants in a setting that is perhaps as close as you can get to being in an actual Himalayan valley — especially on a misty morning. Many of the rhododendrons are wild species, collected and grown from seed and now in their mature prime. <b>01765 658009,</b> <b><u>himalayangarden.com</u></b></p>

21. Which garden should you visit if you're into daffodils?  
A. The Savili Garden  
B. Bodnant Garden  
C. Arduaine Garden  
D. The Himalayan Garden
22. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. All four gardens boast magnolia and rhododendron.  
B. Two gardens are open to the public only during April.  
C. The National Trust takes care of two of the four gardens.  
D. Tourists can call to know more about the four gardens.
23. What's the purpose of the page?  
A. To introduce the beauty of the superb spring gardens in the UK.  
B. To urge garden lovers to visit the websites of the four gardens.  
C. To promote different regions in the UK by introducing their gardens.  
D. To advertise four spring gardens and encourage visits to them.

B

In 1959, Handler changed how toy dolls were made when she introduced “Barbie” to the world. With her mature figure, Barbie was one of the first “grown-up” dolls to hit the retail market.

Handler wanted to create a toy that was different from the baby dolls that dominated little girls' toy boxes. She wanted a doll that girls could project their future dreams upon and allowed for limitless clothing and career choices. Inspired by paper dolls of the time, Handler, to much disagreement, made sure Barbie had the body of a grown woman.

“My own philosophy of Barbie,” Handler wrote in her autobiography, “was that through the doll, the little girl could be anything she wanted to be. Barbie always represented the fact that a woman had choices.”

There's even a Barbie for cancer patients — Brave Barbie — a partnership between Mattel and CureSearch that sends a bald (光头的) Barbie to families affected by cancer. “Gifting my daughter a Barbie who suffered from cancer was tremendous,” Michelle, a cancer survivor said, “We would play with that Barbie together and I'd heartbreakingly watch her pretend to take the doll to the hospital for chemo (化疗), or place its long wig on top of its head and tell the doll ‘It's time to be beautiful again.’”

Bald Barbie was super brave and went on awesome adventures after chemo. Sometimes she felt sick and needed to sleep, but would feel much better after a rest. Bald Barbie always beat the cancer and went on to live a long and happy life with her family. That Barbie became so much more than a plastic doll — she was a means of communication and a coping mechanism during an extremely distressing time for little families.

24. Why did Handler create Barbie?  
A. To make a hit in the retail market.  
B. To appeal to girls with her diverse outfits.  
C. To do a project on women's career choices.  
D. To inspire girls to make choices as they wish.

25. How might Michelle feel when watching her daughter with Brave Barbie?
- A. Sad yet comforted.                      B. Envious yet proud.  
C. Sympathetic and ashamed.            D. Heartbroken and regretful.
26. What does Brave Barbie mean to Michelle's family?
- A. A reliable emotional support.        B. A glue for broken relationships.  
C. An effective practical treatment.    D. A secret medium of negotiation.
27. Where is the text probably taken from?
- A. A medical journal.                      B. A charity brochure.  
C. A financial report.                      D. A story collection.
- C**

It is reported that about 14 percent of Americans aged over 12 have trouble in hearing. And hearing loss increases dramatically to 50 percent or more for those aged over 70. It often comes on so gradually that many ignore it. Only an estimated 15 to 25 percent of adults would use hearing aids, and the use is lowest among people who have less access to health care.

However, recent research has revealed that even mild or moderate hearing loss in older adults is associated with cognitive decline. Older adults with hearing loss are more likely to develop dementia (痴呆), and the likelihood increases with the severity of the loss.

In July, Frank R. Lin, a professor from Johns Hopkins University, presented results from a first-of-its-kind randomized clinical trial. Participants are 977 adults aged between 70 and 84, including those who have more risk factors for developing dementia and those who are relatively healthy. They received best-practice hearing care, including hearing aids. Three years later, hearing aids did make a difference to the participants in cognitive decline. Especially for those who were at the higher risk for dementia, a 48 percent cut in risk of cognitive decline could be made if they got hearing aids.

When hearing loss is untreated, the brain's organization changes, says Anu Sharma, an auditory neuroscientist of the University of Colorado Boulder. In adults with mild hearing loss, studies show a decrease in gray matter (灰质) in brain. Sharma found early signs that vision and touch areas of the brain cover and change underused hearing areas. Adults with hearing loss also show more activity in working memory areas. They need to make extra efforts just to listen, Sharma says, which may exhaust cognitive reserves.

Hearing loss is also associated with more falls, higher health-care costs, and increased loneliness and social isolation. "Hearing is fundamental to healthy aging," says Nicholas Reed, who worked with Frank R. Lin on the cognitive-decline study.

28. What can we learn from the figures in the first paragraph?
- A. Americans pay special attention to their hearing.  
B. Americans are unaware of danger of hearing loss.  
C. Many Americans with hearing loss stay untreated.  
D. Most Americans are suffering serious hearing loss.

29. What did Frank R. Lin's clinical trial reveal?
- A. Hearing aids helped reduce cognitive decline.  
B. Hearing aids worked on healthy people.  
C. Cognitive decline could result in hearing loss.  
D. Cognitive decline was unrelated to age.
30. What is paragraph 4 centred on?
- A. What sign will appear before losing hearing.  
B. How hearing loss impacts cognitive decline.  
C. Why hearing loss is left untreated by people.  
D. How our brain discourages cognitive decline.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Hearing loss—a new factor connected with dementia  
B. Cognitive decline, caused by more than hearing loss  
C. Dementia—an incurable but preventable disease  
D. Hearing loss, having limited access to healthcare

**D**

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was not enough, the science uncertain? They even thought that the anti-smoking group was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way. Lots of Americans believed that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting similarities today, as scientists try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was an expert group from the National Academy of Sciences, telling us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added that "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring smoke into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a careful people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the government is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to ask for more research—a classic case of "paralysis by analysis".

To serve as responsible keepers of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. The legislative(立法的) action should be taken to protect the planet, and to protect ourselves.

32. What statement did lots of Americans agree with?
- A. Smoking was closely connected with death.  
 B. People had the freedom to choose their own way of life.  
 C. The number of early deaths of smokers was small.  
 D. Anti-smoking people were usually talking nonsense.
33. According to Bruce Alberts, what can science serve as?
- A. A guide.                      B. A judge.                      C. A critic.                      D. A protector.
34. What does the underlined phrase “paralysis by analysis” in paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Endless studies kill action.  
 B. Careful investigation reveals truth.  
 C. Adequate planning ensures success.  
 D. Extensive research helps decision-making.
35. Why does the author associate the issue of global warming with that of smoking?
- A. Both of them are ignored by the government.  
 B. A lesson from the latter can be applied to the former.  
 C. The outcome of the latter worsens the former.  
 D. Both of them have turned from bad to worse.

**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得最佳选项。

**How to communicate complex information?**

Did you ever have to read a presentation where you felt like you're lost in confusing terms, data and concepts? Are you giving others this same experience? 36 But there are ways you can simplify your presentation and reengage your audience. Here's how you can get complex information across.

Use interactive content. It gets the readers more involved in your presentation by letting them play an active part. 37 Beyond that, questionnaires and chatbots provide personalized and specific answers to readers as part of your presentation. Making your presentation interactive used to be hard, but now you can just use *Storydoc*. Go make your first interactive presentation. It's easy as pie.

38 No one will read a presentation with a thousand words. Do everyone a favor and use images. Images can be super effective at communicating complex information and save you a lot of needless text. In fact, visual representation of data and concepts can often convey what words cannot. Use diagrams and images to illustrate your points and simplify the complex.

Narrate your content. 39 Whether it's through text to speech AI or video bubbles, centering your presentation around a story can help guide your audience through the complexity, making it more digestible, engaging, and memorable.

Use examples and fables. They can help explain clearly the complexity of ideas for they are what we've

already known and understood. 40 More importantly, the real secret lies in selecting examples that are not just familiar but also deeply relevant—those are the ones that will truly ring with your listeners.

- A. Show, don't tell.  
 B. Make every word count.  
 C. This makes the complex concepts less new and more familiar.  
 D. If you don't sound excited, the listeners won't feel excited either.  
 E. Storytelling is another powerful tool of communicating complex concepts.  
 F. Communicating complex information is a common challenge in presentations.  
 G. For example, allow them to choose the content route they wish to take and control the pace.

**第三部分 英语知识运用**

**第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）**

阅读下列短文，从短文后每题所给的 A, B, C, 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Iarossi is a 10-year-old softball player from Tampa, FL. She was tired of having her practices canceled because of an 41 between girls and boys sports. Her community has many baseball fields but only one softball field. When baseball teams need more 42, they will often take up the softball field, 43 her team's practice.

Iarossi said the effect wasn't just 44. “Many of my teammates seemed less 45. They felt discouraged from continuing and therefore some 46. They thought they didn't get the practice and thus 47 to be as good.” To change that, she decided to send a 48 to the mayor. “I said it's not the 1800s anymore, and girls would like to play sports too. Please give girls and boys sports an equal 49,” Iarossi said. “I hope all girls get 50 to softball. It's just fair for all in sports.”

Her initial goal was to 51 support for the cause, but it did much more. Her action 52 the city's government to construct multi-use fields 53 for both girls softball and boys baseball teams. Iarossi's mom said, “54, to write to the mayor was all my daughter's 55 — no one told her to. I feel proud of her 56 to turn to the mayor as a little child and excited by the 57 from the authorities. It is really 58 to see there are other people who 59 this and help enable all of our children to 60 this wonderful game.”

- |                   |              |                |               |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A.exchange    | B.agreement  | C.association  | D.imbalance   |
| 42. A.support     | B.training   | C.room         | D.audience    |
| 43. A.reducing    | B.ruining    | C.changing     | D.joining     |
| 44. A.annoying    | B.noticeable | C.complex      | D.predictable |
| 45. A.curious     | B.pleased    | C.enthusiastic | D.patient     |
| 46. A.complained  | B.quit       | C.argued       | D.fought      |
| 47. A.unqualified | B.unprepared | C.unthinkable  | D.unable      |
| 48. A.letter      | B.video      | C.gift         | D.package     |

- |                  |                  |              |               |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 49. A.privilege  | B.pay            | C.shot       | D.salary      |
| 50. A.access     | B.permission     | C.attachment | D.connection  |
| 51. A.offer      | B.express        | C.strengthen | D.gain        |
| 52. A.motivated  | B.forced         | C.required   | D.persuaded   |
| 53. A.necessary  | B.available      | C.favourable | D.responsible |
| 54. A.Thankfully | B.Unwillingly    | C.Hopefully  | D.Actually    |
| 55. A.advice     | B.intention      | C.idea       | D.concern     |
| 56. A.daring     | B.affording      | C.promising  | D.begging     |
| 57. A.allowance  | B.commitment     | C.response   | D.instruction |
| 58. A.desirable  | B.inspiring      | C.appealing  | D.reasonable  |
| 59. A.introduce  | B.appreciate     | C.treasure   | D.back        |
| 60. A.pick up    | B.participate in | C.make out   | D.take to     |

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

The sheepskin raft(羊皮筏), the oldest means of transportation along the Yellow River, has a history of nearly 2,000 years. The airbag of the raft is made of 61 whole sheepskin and goes through many processes, including heating to remove hair, soaking in salty oil, sewing, drying 62 blowing. Then the airbags 63 (fasten) to a wooden stand, enabling its use for transporting people and goods across the water.

It is said that the largest sheepskin raft in old times 64 (consist) of more than 600 sheepskin airbags, with an impressive length of 22 meters and a 65 (wide) of 7 meters. It was capable of carrying around 30 tons of goods and drifting over 200 kilometers in one day.

In the early 20th century, before the 1950s, 66 railways were not yet in operation and road traffic was 67 (convenient), the sheepskin raft served as the most important means of transportation for residents 68 (live) along the Yellow River.

However, with the rapid development of society, the sheepskin raft has largely played its historical role 69 transporting people and goods. Nowadays, it can only be found along the banks of the Yellow River in some cities in Gansu province. It has become a tool for people 70 (do) some sightseeing on the Yellow River.

## 第四部分 写作

### 第一节 短文改错

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 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处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: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 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。

I enjoy learning English but can remember individual words easy. However, when it comes to reading comprehension, it's really the challenge. Last weekend, I tried to read a storybook write in English to improve my reading. At first, I refer to the dictionary every time I came across a new word, which I found it not very helpful. I often felt puzzling about what I had read. Then I tried to finish a chapter completely with looking up the new words. What surprised me was I could understand the story merely from the context. I hope I will make great progresses in English in this way.

### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 你的外国朋友 Albert 想了解中国高中生对于是否需要开设学生职业生涯规划 (career planning) 课程的想法, 请你写一封信给他, 内容包括:

1. 你的观点;
2. 你的理由;
3. 你的建议。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Albert,

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Yours,

Li Hua