

英语

全卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名，准考证号填写在答题卡上，并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并收回。

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 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。

1. How would the woman like to go to the game?

- A. By subway. B. By car. C. By bike.

2. When was the 1964 Olympics held?

- A. In October. B. In August. C. In June.

3. Why does the man look for Eric?

- A. To remind him to make a call.
B. To invite him out for a meeting.
C. To ask him about some numbers.

4. What time is it now?

- A. 8:20. B. 8:30. C. 8:40.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. An interview. B. A hobby. C. The first impression.

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 does the boy expect from his mother?

- A. Help. B. Permission. C. Forgiveness.

7. What does the woman ask her son to do?

- A. Prepare breakfast. B. Make some cages. C. Tidy the room.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why will the man go to Rwanda?

- A. To go sightseeing. B. To visit his friend. C. To go on a business trip.

9. What will Mark do for the man?

- A. Buy him a plane ticket. B. Lend him some money. C. Drive him to the park.

10. How is the man's job?

- A. Low-paid. B. Busy. C. Relaxing.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does a soccer mom do in the woman's image?

- A. Spend a lot of time playing soccer.
B. Do productive things in her spare time.
C. Take her kids to and from soccer practice.

12. Who is the woman?

- A. A mother. B. A coach. C. A student.

13. What is the man's attitude towards the term "soccer mom"?

- A. Critical. B. Positive. C. Uncaring.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where was the woman yesterday afternoon?

- A. At home. B. At school. C. In a shopping mall.

15. What was the woman asked to do in the experiment?

- A. Avoid crying. B. Raise questions. C. Report her feelings.

16. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends. B. Teacher and student. C. Brother and sister.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do the teenagers in the report think of doing housework?

- A. It's meaningless. B. It's a necessary life skill. C. It's a way to help their parents.

18. How many credits does the labor course take in high schools in China?

- A. Two. B. Four. C. Six.

19. In which country do middle school students spend the longest time on housework?

- A. China. B. America. C. France.

20. What does the speaker want to say in the end?

- A. Teenagers can benefit a lot from doing housework.
B. Doing housework is hard for busy school teenagers.
C. Parents should pay more attention to their teenagers.

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

Four Best Museums in Hong Kong

Hong Kong Biodiversity Museum

Hong Kong Biodiversity Museum is the city's first museum to only focus on biodiversity. It houses over 15,000

specimens (标本) of various animals and plants, with some specimens dating as far back as the early 1920s. Aside from promoting environmental education and the appreciation of biodiversity, it also supports scientific research on threatened species, providing a platform for the public to learn more about the preservation and importance of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Opening hours: Wednesday: 2:00 pm—8:45 pm Saturday to Sunday: 10:30 am—5:15 pm

Hong Kong Science Museum

This exciting institution offers a series of engaging interactive exhibits. There are 10 permanent exhibition halls in total, covering different areas of science such as biodiversity, light and sounds, earth science and more. Don't miss out on the 22-metre-high energy machine that produces awesome audiovisual effects as it demonstrates various forms of energy.

Opening hours: Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays: 10:00 am—7:00 pm

Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays: 10:00 am—9:00 pm

Liang Yi Museum

This four-storey private museum is all about design, craftsmanship and heritage. It is home to impressive collections of Chinese antique furniture from the Ming and Qing dynasties, as well as a collection of historic pieces that tell the bygone era of Europe.

Opening hours: from Tuesday to Saturday: 10:00 am—6:00 pm

Lee Cheng UK Han Tomb(墓) Museum

Discovered in 1955 during construction work, the declared monument (纪念碑) is believed to be a tomb built in the Eastern Han dynasty (AD 25—220). Though the actual tomb is closed to the public for the conservation reason, you can still get a pretty clear view of the tomb structure through a glass panel. Go to the exhibition hall next door to see items unearthed from the tomb and learn more about the history behind the monument.

Opening hours: from Monday to Sunday: 10:00 am—6:00 pm (closed on Thursdays)

21. What does Hong Kong Biodiversity Museum offer?

- A. A huge collection of Chinese antique furniture.
- B. Access to interaction with living animals and plants.
- C. Support for scientific research on threatened species.
- D. An exhibition of species from the nineteenth century.

22. Which museum can you visit if you are available on Thursday?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Liang Yi Museum. | B. Hong Kong Science Museum. |
| C. Lee Cheng UK Han Tomb Museum. | D. Hong Kong Biodiversity Museum. |

23. What can you do at Lee Cheng UK Han Tomb Museum?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Look at and touch the actual tomb. | B. Visit an exhibition about the tomb. |
| C. Learn about the history of biodiversity. | D. Operate a 22-metre-high energy machine. |

B

The United Arab Emirates is a small country with big ambitions. Possibly, nowhere is clearer than in its space program, which has already sent two astronauts to space and has a satellite probing (探测) the atmosphere around Mars.

The country, over 50 years old, marked a milestone on Monday after Emirati astronaut Sultan Alneyadi returned to Earth in a SpaceX capsule following six months aboard the International Space Station. It was the longest space mission conducted by an Arab astronaut. Alneyadi also became the first person from the Middle East to conduct a space walk outside the ISS.

Alneyadi, 42, was part of a four-person NASA Crew-6 mission that was launched in March and returned to Earth after 186 days in space. Alneyadi's time aboard the ISS highlights the country's regional edge in space exploration.

"For me, it was a dream that had come true. It was really amazing, especially for my region," Alneyadi said in a video conference a few days before leaving the ISS. "I felt that I'm responsible for showing what's happening aboard the station. I think it's a boost towards spreading the enthusiasm in our region."

The father of six and longtime military engineer has been praised as a national hero in the UAE since his return to Earth.

The UAE's president, Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed, referred to Alneyadi as "my son" in a post congratulating him on his achievement. He said, "Alneyadi's journey shows we are capable of contributing positively to humanity's scientific and civilized march."

Alneyadi, a Ph. D. holder in information technology, beat out thousands of candidates in the UAE, passing numerous physical and psychological tests to ensure he could stand the physical and mental stress of being in space for many months. He then trained in Russia and the US to become an astronaut.

In one of his final social media posts from space, Alneyadi wrote, "Space, this is not a goodbye, I will see you later, whether on a new mission to the ISS or a farther destination."

24. What does Alneyadi say about his space exploration?

- A. It makes him responsible.
- B. It is inspiring in his region.
- C. It marks a milestone in space walks.
- D. It is an unrealistic space mission.

25. Why did the UAE's president call Alneyadi his son?

- A. To express his humor.
- B. To maintain their relationship.
- C. To show his pride in Alneyadi.
- D. To thank Alneyadi's family.

26. What is paragraph 7 mainly about?

- A. How Alneyadi struggled for his dream.
- B. Why Alneyadi dreamt to be an astronaut.
- C. Why Alneyadi became popular worldwide.
- D. How Alneyadi obtained his academic degrees.

27. What does Alneyadi plan to do in the future?

- A. Say goodbye to space.
- B. Become an Internet influencer.
- C. Work on building a new ISS.
- D. Continue his space exploration.

C

Laurie Santos, the psychology professor behind Yale University's most popular course, recently launched a free six-week class aimed at teenagers, called "The Science of Well-Being for Teens". It was developed to address rising rates of anxiety and depression and suicide(自杀) rates for kids between 9th and 12th grades, Santos says.

In the first lesson, she mentions one of the course's pre-recorded lectures: Our brains lie to us about what makes us happy. "For adults, this may mean pursuing money or success at work, and for teens this might mean focusing on the perfect grades and getting into the best colleges," Santos says. "The problem isn't that we're not putting work into

feeling better—it's that we're doing the wrong things, prioritizing the wrong behaviors.”

Instead of focusing on reaching a financial milestone or perfect grades, aim to program your brain with thoughts and behaviors that make you feel better, Santos recommends. Regularly connecting with friends, taking care of your health and learning how to accept negative emotions all contribute more significantly to your well-being than having the right job, car or relationships, she adds in a course lecture.

The timing of the teen-specific course, which already has at least 17, 000 members, is good. More than a third of teens self-report experiencing poor mental health, and nearly half feel constant sadness or hopelessness during the pandemic, according to a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention survey that surveyed participants through mid-2021. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic hit, those numbers had already increased by 40% from 2009 to 2019, the CDC noted. The agency's survey also found that 20% of teens had seriously considered and 9% had attempted suicide.

Santos says she wants to help change those numbers by making the science of happiness accessible. “Happiness isn't just about enjoying our day-to-day lives,” she adds. “It helps you land jobs and live longer, contributing to your success when you're not really chasing it.”

28. Why did Laurie Santos start a free class?

- A. To assist college students in finding good jobs.
- B. To encourage young children to get perfect grades.
- C. To attract more students to apply to Yale University.
- D. To help teenagers deal with mental health problems.

29. Which of the following shows Laurie Santos' opinion?

- A. People today know well how to be happier.
- B. Today's people don't pursue happiness properly.
- C. Adults do better in pursuing happiness than teens.
- D. Rich people know how to accept negative emotions.

30. What do the numbers in paragraph 4 mainly indicate?

- A. Teenagers were happier before mid-2021.
- B. Few teenagers know their health problems.
- C. Teenagers' mental health issues are serious.
- D. The teen-specific course has gained popularity.

31. What's the author's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To explore the factors for teenagers' unhappiness.
- B. To introduce an effective way to live a successful life.
- C. To recommend a free course about happiness for teens.
- D. To warn teenagers to pay more attention to their health.

D

Mangroves(红树林) grow on the boundary between land and sea. Rooted in the soil exposed to sea water, they support a rich biodiversity and provide a valuable nursery for some sea animals like fish, supporting the food security of coastal communities. More importantly, they can resist natural disasters, thus keeping communities and structures

safe and sound.

Over time, these exceptional trees have adapted to withstanding or recovering from the impact of natural disasters such as storms and tsunamis(海啸). When waves pass through mangrove forests, the above-ground roots and branches of the trees reduce wave height and energy. This decreases the waves' ability to consume the soil and damage coastal buildings, while reducing the risk of flooding for low-lying areas behind the mangrove forests. Over a distance of 100m, wave heights can decrease between 13% and 66%. Over a distance of 500m, mangroves can reduce the height of waves by 50% to 99%.

Dense (茂密的) mangrove forests also reduce wind speeds locally, which has the added advantage of preventing waves in and immediately behind the mangroves. This can potentially reduce its hazard to nearby facilities.

There is growing evidence that mangroves can reduce the impact of tsunamis by lowering the destructive energy of water flowing inland. This was the case notably during the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004. Mangrove belts, which are several meters wide, have been shown to decrease tsunami wave height by between 5% and 30%. Wide and dense mangrove forests can also limit the area flooded by tsunamis. However, tsunamis over 4 meters deep may be taller than the mangroves and able to damage or even destroy these trees. Therefore, engineered structures are rarely built to the height of mangroves.

Some mangrove trees can grow up to 60m in height, depending on the species, climatic conditions and available nutrients. Some mangroves also exist as short plants. They are found in the coastal areas of the Americas, Africa, the Middle East and Asia-Pacific. It is estimated that more than three-quarters of the world's mangroves are now threatened by coastal development, overexploitation, waste disposal and other pressures.

32. What enables mangroves to reduce wave height and energy according to paragraph 2?

- A. The surrounding soil.
- B. Their rich biodiversity.
- C. The high-lying areas ahead.
- D. Their natural structure.

33. What does the underlined word "hazard" in paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Response.
- B. Contribution.
- C. Attachment.
- D. Threat.

34. Why does the author mention the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004?

- A. To prove mangroves can fight against tsunamis.
- B. To say engineered structures are easily destroyed.
- C. To show the harmful results brought by tsunamis.
- D. To explain the gradual formation of coastal disasters.

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

- A. Mangroves: the Mirrors of Natural Disasters
- B. Mangroves: the Heroes of Coastal Protection
- C. Mangroves: Seriously Threatened Plant Species
- D. Mangroves: Shelters for Endangered Sea Animals

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。

We have all heard that if you talk to yourself, you're crazy. 36 According to research, talking to yourself in a positive way is actually very healthy for your mind.

My first exposure to positive self-talk was reading *The Little Engine That Could*. Do you remember that book from your childhood? While trying to make it up a big hill, the little engine keeps saying to himself, "I think I can. I think I can." And of course, he makes it. 37

Positive self-talk is one of the most valuable tools you can use to keep yourself physically and mentally balanced. Many Olympic and professional athletes use it every time they practice or compete.

38 My own personal favorite is "I'm okay". Back when I was in the movie business, I used to work with the stunt (特技) team. I was told that one of their simple but effective secrets was to stay loose and talk to their body. I had the chance to try it out one day. My apartment was on the second floor of a duplex(复式公寓), and one rainy day I slipped on the top step and started falling over. Then I just kept telling myself, "I'm okay." 39 There were only a few scratches (擦伤) on my legs. I believe to this day that it was the simple positive self-talk that helped keep me from being seriously injured.

Positive self-talk can also help you calm down from anxiety and feel less sad. There was a period of time when I felt upset. Every morning, I woke up and said to myself, "Hi, Barton. You're going to have a good day today."

40 When I did it throughout the day, fewer things would bother me, and I became friendlier to myself.

A. In fact, that's not always the case.

B. Much to my surprise, I was just fine.

C. It's a valuable lesson for us to learn and remember.

D. Instead, there are several different types of self-talk.

E. You know, I was programming my brain to feel good.

F. When it comes to positive self-talk, the simpler, the better.

G. That was an opportunity for me to try something challenging.

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。

Rico, a friendly and caring cat, has become an unexpected 41 of comfort and support for injured kittens(小猫) in a veterinary clinic in Casablanca, Morocco.

While resident cats in veterinary clinics are not 42, Rico's devotion goes above and beyond. He can often be found curled up(蜷缩) next to young patients, purring(发呼噜声) softly and offering them a sense of 43 during what can be a stressful time. The clinic's staff has 44 that the injured kittens seem to relax and 45 more quickly when Rico is 46.

It seems that Rico 47 the needs of these tiny patients better than anyone else. His caring nature shines through as he 48 interacts with them. His 49 is truly comforting in a place that can be filled with 50 for both animals and their human 51.

Rico's story is a reminder of the incredible 52 that can exist between human beings and animals and the comfort they can 53 to one another, even in unexpected places like a veterinary clinic. It also proves how 54 being caring is and that kindness knows no bounds, not even 55.

41. A. challenger B. trap C. receiver D. source

42. A. uncontrollable B. unchangeable C. uncommon D. unforgettable

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 43. A. humor | B. silence | C. pride | D. security |
| 44. A. warned | B. regretted | C. noticed | D. imagined |
| 45. A. recover | B. escape | C. perform | D. scream |
| 46. A. nowhere | B. nearby | C. away | D. outside |
| 47. A. understands | B. hides | C. displays | D. overlooks |
| 48. A. violently | B. gently | C. quickly | D. suddenly |
| 49. A. protest | B. lecture | C. rescue | D. presence |
| 50. A. hate | B. lies | C. anxiety | D. stories |
| 51. A. enemies | B. companions | C. hunters | D. sellers |
| 52. A. bond | B. test | C. past | D. secret |
| 53. A. report | B. provide | C. describe | D. recommend |
| 54. A. strange | B. complex | C. powerful | D. small |
| 55. A. time | B. colors | C. money | D. species |

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。

Global climate change is not a future problem. Now, effects that scientists had long predicted would result 56 global climate change, such as sea ice loss, accelerated sea level rise, and longer and more intense heat waves, 57 (occur) and threatening the earth. Some changes, including droughts, wildfires and extreme rainfall, are happening 58 (fast) than scientists previously assessed. In fact, modern humans have never before seen the observed changes in our global climate, some of 59 are irreversible (不可逆转的) over the next hundreds to thousands of years.

Scientists are 60 (high) confident that global temperatures will continue to rise for many decades, mainly due to greenhouse gases produced by human activities. 61 is reported that human emissions (排放) of heat-trapping gases have already warmed the climate by nearly 1.1°C since pre-industrial times starting in 1750. The global average temperature rise is expected to reach 1.5°C within the next few decades.

The severity of effects 62 (cause) by climate change will depend on the path of future human activities. More greenhouse gas emissions will lead to more climate 63 (extreme) and widespread damaging effects across our planet. However, those future effects depend on 64 amount of carbon dioxide we emit. So, if we can reduce emissions, we are likely 65 (avoid) some of the worst effects.

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，得知你的交换生好友 Peter 今年寒假因故无法回国。请你给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1. 给予安慰；
2. 邀请他到你家过春节；
3. 表达期待。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Peter,

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

It was 2016 and I was 17. I was searching through online videos for something new to add to my circus skills. Training to be a circus performer, I could already do lots of tricks, but I really wanted to do something rare.

A video caught my eye! It was about a circus performer shooting arrows with a bow-using her feet! That was incredible! I decided to do something like that. I bought a bow and arrow and then went straight to my circus school to start practising.

I was already good at handstands so the idea was that I'd stand on my hands and then shoot the arrow using my toes (脚趾). I controlled the bow and arrow between my toes and at first I could barely get it to shoot one meter. But I kept at it, clocking in several hours a day. Along with practising my bow and arrow skills, I did weights and yoga to stay strong and flexible.

I dreamed of being a great full-time performer, so I kept it up. By the time I left school, I had shot a bullseye (靶心) from around 10 meters away. The world record was shooting a bullseye at 12 meters, so I was determined to beat it someday.

After I left school, Chayne Hultgren, a famous circus performer, offered to train me. I joined him at a festival in 2018 and had my own little side show. Later, we did a lot of popular shows.

"I'm worried about my toe grip(抓力)," I told Chayne.

"Sandpaper the skin between your toes to cause friction," he suggested.

I was determined to make it, so I took his advice. I sanded the skin until my toes bled. It was painful but I held on and gradually the flesh between my toes toughened up, increasing my toe grip.

Eventually, I could shoot a target further than 12 meters, so I contacted the Guinness World Records to find out what I'd need to do to enter. The trick needed to be filmed from different angles and several people had to witness it. The distance had to be measured by a qualified surveyor.

注意：1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

On August 15, 2022, with all in place, I went to a tennis court where I'd make my attempt. _____

Then I sent all the information to the Guinness World Records to check on it. _____