

英 语

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。第 I 卷(选择题)1 至 8 页,第 II 卷(非选择题)9 至 10 页,共 10 页,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,务必将自己的姓名、考籍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,必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔,将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后,只将答题卡交回。

第 I 卷(100 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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 man's job?
A. A doctor. B. An engineer. C. A salesman.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a shop. B. In a hotel. C. In an office.
3. How did the man get the news about the earthquake in San Diego?
A. On TV. B. Online. C. From the woman.
4. What's the man trying to do?
A. Introduce a game. B. Comfort the woman. C. Share a story.
5. How did the man get here today?
A. On foot. B. By car. C. By bike.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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 至 7 题。

6. What does the man need to do first if he wants to borrow books?
A. Pay 50 pence a day. B. Have a library card. C. Fill in the application form.
7. What's the woman doing?
A. Introducing the library. B. Giving tips on reading. C. Explaining library rules.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where is the man from?
A. Leeds. B. Glasgow. C. London.
9. What subject are the speakers both interested in?
A. Maths. B. History. C. French.
10. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends. B. Schoolmates. C. Teacher and student.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why are the speakers going to meet?
A. To plan a project. B. To share some news. C. To help the man.
12. What time is suitable for the man on Wednesday?
A. At 3 pm. B. At 4 pm. C. At 5 pm.
13. Where are they going to meet?
A. In the café. B. In the library. C. On the playground.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. How many strong applicants are selected?
A. 2. B. 12. C. 200.
15. What does the man especially want to know about the applicants?
A. Personal information. B. Problem-solving abilities. C. Presentation skills.
16. How does the man sound about the coming presentation?
A. Excited. B. Worried. C. Surprised.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about Buy Nothing Day?
A. It's popular world wide.
B. It's held on Black Friday.
C. It was formed in the 21st century.
18. What's the aim of Buy Nothing Day?
A. To reject fast fashion.
B. To protest Black Friday.
C. To help people spend wisely.
19. What are people advised to do on Buy Nothing Day?
A. Donate coats. B. Upgrade the phone. C. Exchange gifts.
20. What's the purpose of the talk?
A. To compare two festivals.
B. To help people make decisions.
C. To introduce Buy Nothing Day.

B

“If knowledge is power, then learning is a Super Power.” That’s the motto of Jim Kwik, a world leader in speed learning and best brain performance whose cutting-edge techniques and impressive mental achievements have made him a rock star of the personal transformation world.

At the age of five, Jim was sitting on a chair in his classroom. Suddenly, hearing a fire engine alarm, Jim Kwik who saw firemen as superheroes lifted his chair and moved to the corridor to watch them. Standing over the chair to watch the firemen, Jim Kwik was late to react as his fellow mate pulled his chair and he got his head severely injured.

After that accident, he was never back to normal. He couldn’t remember and understand things, struggling to cope with schooling as he said once that his heart would beat out of his chest whenever his teacher asked him to read aloud a book in front of his classmates. He still remembered a teacher talking to other teachers pointing him out and naming him as “a boy with the broken brain”.

His parents were very protective. But Jim never gave up! He taught himself by reading comic books every night under the blankets with the flashlight. By doing this every day he taught himself how to read in three years. Finally, Jim got a chance to have some success in school.

Today, he is a highly sought-out brain trainer for top companies and organizations, with some of his videos reaching over 20 million views, and he’s known for having coached Hollywood stars like Will Smith and Hugh Jackman along with the cast of the movie *X-Men*.

24. What do we know about Jim Kwik?

- A. He heals brain and mental diseases.
- B. He is a world famous learning expert.
- C. He was injured by his classmate on purpose.
- D. He got injured when taking part in a fire fighting.

25. What happened to Jim after the accident?

- A. He never went back to school.
- B. He felt nervous to talk with classmates.
- C. He found it difficult to handle school tasks.
- D. He was called “broken brain” by his classmates.

26. Which word can best describe the story of Jim Kwik?

- A. Tragic.
- B. Embarrassing.
- C. Inspiring.
- D. Entertaining.

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

- A. Knowledge Is a Super Power
- B. Learning Makes a Brain Change
- C. A Super Brain Guarantees Success
- D. An Accident Turned Out a Blessing

C

People have mainly used cars or taxis to travel from one place to another. These forms of land transportation have their constraints. Time has been wasted simply because of the traffic on the road. Well, this issue may be solved soon because a company has made a taxi that can actually fly and avoid the crowded streets.

XPeng, a Chinese carmaker, has created this wonderful innovation and conducted the first global public flight of its electric flying car, the XPeng X2, in Dubai. XPeng Motors' X2 is a two-seater vehicle featuring a teardrop-shaped design with a complete carbon fiber structure to reduce weight. It can travel as high as 1,000 meters and at a speed of 81 miles per hour. At this point, the built-in battery can store electricity for a 35-minute flight.

The XPeng X2 used during the demo flight(试飞) is a fifth-generation model, but the company is currently working on the sixth generation that will bring significant upgrades. The future model will be equipped with both manned and unmanned flight driving modes, and will be able to drive in the air and on roads — the fifth-generation vehicle is only capable of flying, not driving.

This first ever public flight came with full support of Dubai's government. They have been deeply involved in the process. An official called Hashemi said, "The first global public flight of the X2 flying car will change the game of future mobility. The flying car is the combination of ambition, innovation and future-oriented vision that has always inspired Dubai and its leadership. Today, we witnessed a historic moment that will define the next 50 years."

28. What does the underlined word "constraints" in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Risks. B. Rules. C. Duties. D. Shortcomings.

29. What can we learn about the "XPeng X2"?

- A. It can generate electricity.
B. It can travel 81 miles at a time.
C. It will come onto the market soon.
D. It will provide different driving modes.

30. How did Hashemi feel after watching the demo-flight?

- A. Thrilled. B. Shocked. C. Relaxed. D. Disappointed.

31. What is the main idea of this text?

- A. A new vehicle has won Dubai's support.
B. A Chinese carmaker is devoted to innovation.
C. A new way to solve traffic problems is found.
D. A flying vehicle has made its first demo flight.

D

Around two-thirds of the world's population will face at least one month of water shortages by 2050, according to a new report on how climate change is affecting the world's water resources.

The report from the WMO (世界气候组织), released Tuesday, includes predictions about river flows, floods and droughts (干旱) on every continent. It warned that some places, such as Brazil's Rio São Francisco basin, face a challenging future because of the continuous droughts. However, others, including the Great Lakes region of the United States, are in better shape. There will be losers and winners, the authors wrote, though, "Overall, the negative trends are stronger than the positive ones."

Researchers also said rapid snow melt in high-altitude regions has "a great impact" on global water security. The heavy use of groundwater for irrigation, a problem worsened by droughts, also affects global water security.

"The impacts of climate change are often felt through water — more severe and frequent droughts, and more extreme flooding. They have great effects on economy, ecosystems and all aspects of our daily lives," WMO Secretary-General Taalas said.

"There isn't enough understanding of changes in the distribution (分布), quantity, and quality of freshwater resources. The 36-page report will fill that knowledge gap and provide an outline of water availability in different parts of the world," another official said. The findings will guide investments on climate adaptation. Besides, it will also give information to the United Nations' campaign to provide access to early risk warning systems for climate disasters.

"Between 2001 and 2018, the United Nations reported that 74 percent of all natural disasters were water-related. This motivates participants at the recent U.N. climate conference to further add water into adaptation efforts. This report will be a great help," added the official.

32. What is the main finding of the report?

- A. Continuous floods have put Brazil at risk.
- B. The use of groundwater has worsened droughts.
- C. The world water security has become unbalanced.
- D. Every continent is suffering from natural disasters.

33. What is Taalas's attitude to global water security?

- A. Concerned.
- B. Optimistic.
- C. Critical.
- D. Tolerant.

34. What is the main idea of Paragraph 5?

- A. The content of the report.
- B. The purpose of the report.
- C. The background of the report.
- D. The significance of the report.

35. Why did the author write this text?

- A. To call on people to save water.
- B. To explain reasons for climate disasters.
- C. To present a report on global water security.
- D. To compare water resources in different places.

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。

Fluency is the rate at which the child reads. Fluent readers take note of things like question marks and adjust their voice. Their expression sounds natural, and their voice is not as flat as they read. Children who are fluent readers make their reading sound like talking.

36 Here are some ways to improve your children's fluency.

First, it's important to choose "just right" books. They will struggle to read books that are too difficult, spending their time trying to figure out unfamiliar words. 37 If a child is struggling with fluency, consider having him read books that are easy.

38 It's important to discuss what fluent reading sounds like but even better actually to set an example for your children. This can help your children understand what you mean when you ask them to use the expression more smoothly. Another choice is to have children listen to audiobooks to hear what fluent reading sounds like.

Children can improve their fluency through whispering phones. They are like pretend telephones that children read into. When children read into such phones, they can hear themselves well and use that feedback to think about their expression and reading rate.

39

Use choral reading(合唱式阅读). This occurs when a group of children reads something together, saying the words at the same time. You might read the text out loud by yourself first. 40 Then you can read it together, with them matching your pace and expression.

- A. This causes fluency to break down.
- B. Give your children materials to listen to.
- C. Many children also find choral reading useful.
- D. Model for children how reading should sound.
- E. Children can hear how the reading should sound.
- F. Many children find it's quite interesting to use them.
- G. Their reading sounds effortless, much like carrying on a conversation.

第三部分 语言知识运用(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。

Though born into a vegetarian (素食) community, Nadeem and Saud are famous for their struggle to save meat-eating black hawks. People 41 to think of hawks as cruel hunters. 42, they are helpful with 43 the garbage mountains that pile up in cities.

The brothers were first 44 to black hawks when they found an injured one but couldn't get treatment for it. A local bird hospital 45 it because it was "a non-vegetarian bird". The brothers have 46 in persuading people of the hawks' value, and they struggle to find 47 to buy meat for the injured. The brothers 48 another battle for financial support. Luckily, a local newspaper reported their 49. This led to donations helping build a bird hospital. The brothers are in a much better 50.

Never formally trained in veterinary (兽医的) sciences, the brothers can 51 at a glance what's wrong with the bird, and in most cases, they can 52 it. They've treated nearly 26,000 hawks.

What has kept them going? "The sheer joy of seeing the birds take 53 again," says Nadeem, possibly also because his own ambition to the skies 54. "I once dreamed of being a 55," he says. However, the fees at flying schools made that dream 56. Since flying is such a(an) 57 for me, what about these birds who are 58 to fly? Whenever I let a bird fly away after 59 it, I could always feel pure 60. That's the best moment."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. wish | B. tend | C. agree | D. decide |
| 42. A. Therefore | B. In addition | C. Above all | D. However |
| 43. A. cleaning | B. producing | C. recycling | D. sorting |
| 44. A. used | B. drawn | C. addicted | D. devoted |
| 45. A. treated | B. moved | C. rejected | D. kept |
| 46. A. confidence | B. fears | C. pleasure | D. problems |
| 47. A. creators | B. adventurers | C. researchers | D. supporters |
| 48. A. won | B. survived | C. started | D. continued |
| 49. A. story | B. bird | C. dream | D. hospital |
| 50. A. mood | B. place | C. community | D. life |
| 51. A. predict | B. tell | C. feel | D. deny |
| 52. A. remove | B. recognize | C. fix | D. get |
| 53. A. flight | B. risks | C. medicine | D. measures |
| 54. A. changed | B. grew | C. failed | D. returned |
| 55. A. fighter | B. volunteer | C. doctor | D. pilot |
| 56. A. unbearable | B. practical | C. impossible | D. impressive |
| 57. A. failure | B. pain | C. emotion | D. passion |
| 58. A. encouraged | B. meant | C. determined | D. forced |
| 59. A. healing | B. feeding | C. catching | D. approaching |
| 60. A. delight | B. stress | C. loss | D. relaxation |

第 II 卷(50 分)

注意事项:用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言知识运用

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。

Published in 1957, *Teahouse* is not only a peak of Lao She's dramatist career but also a landmark in the history of modern Chinese drama.

Through a vivid 61 (describe) of what happened to a teahouse in Beijing and the fate of 62 (it) boss and a group of characters connected, *Teahouse* mirrors the social turmoil (动荡) and the 63 (pleasant) side of the old society. The play describes 70 characters 64 (live) in a 50-year-long period 65 involves three dynastic periods. It is a classic play with a high degree of artistic charm.

66 successful performance of *Teahouse* by Beijing People's Art Theater would be unimaginable without Jiao Juyin, the general director for the play. As a play 67 (fill) with many characters from different historical periods, *Teahouse* presented many severe 68 (challenge) to the director. However, Jiao Juyin had not only had a good command of the play but also turned it 69 a national poem. The teahouse in the play not only 70 (serve) as a stage set but also is a poetic symbol.

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。

“Together for a Shared Future” is the theme that gained popularity since 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games. As a senior student, I dream of being admit to college and long for a happy life in the future. To make our dream a reality, being disciplined are of great importance. For me, doing exercise regular comes first to keep healthy. However, great efforts should be made for further study, through which I will be equipped with knowledges and skills. Lastly, it is through voluntary activities what cooperation and communication will bring out the best in us. I firmly believe in that little action can make the big difference.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华。成都博物馆近期将举办中国电影展,请写一封邮件邀请英国朋友 Jack 一起观展,内容包括:

1. 展览时间、地点;
2. 展览内容。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
3. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Jack,

Yours,

Li Hua

第一部分 听力(满分 30 分)

1~5 CACBC 6~10 CCABB 11~15 ABABB 16~20 ABCAC

评分标准:1~20 小题,每小题 1.5 分

第二部分 阅读理解(满分 50 分)

21~25 ABABC 26~30 CBDDA 31~35 DCADC 36~40 GADFE

评分标准:21~40 小题,每小题 2 分

第三部分 语言知识应用(满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空(满分 15 分)

41~45 BDABC 46~50 DDCAB 51~55 BCACD 56~60 CDBAA

第二节 (满分 15 分)

61. description 62. its 63. unpleasant 64. living 65. which/that
66. The 67. filled 68. challenges 69. into 70. serves

评分标准:61—70 小题,每小题 1.5 分。有任何错误,包括用词错误、单词拼写错误(含大小写)或语法形式错误,均不给分。

第四部分 写作(满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(满分 10 分)

短文改错

“Together for a Shared Future” is the theme that ~~it~~ gained popularity since 2022 ~~has~~
Beijing Winter Olympic Games. As a senior student, I dream of being ~~admit~~ to college ~~admitted~~
and long for a happy life in the future. To make ~~our~~ dream a reality, being disciplined ~~are~~ of
~~my~~ ~~is~~
great importance. For me, doing exercise ~~regular~~ comes first to keep healthy.
~~regularly~~
~~However~~ ~~Besides/Moreover~~, great efforts should be made for further study, through which I will be
equipped with ~~knowledges~~ and skills. Lastly, it is through voluntary activities ~~what~~
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a