

英语

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

答案是 C。

1. What is the man's task?

A. Sweeping the floor.

B. Doing the dishes.

C. Cleaning the living room.

2. What will the man do next?

A. Ask other people.

B. Comfort the woman.

C. Buy a new phone.

3. How old is the woman now?

A. 35.

B. 40.

C. 45.

4. What is the woman?

A. A doctor.

B. A patient.

C. An assistant.

5. How much will the speakers pay?

A. \$12.

B. \$24.

C. \$25.

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. Which name was finally set on the student card?

A. Benedict.

B. Frederick.

C. Gladwell.

7. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In the reading room.

B. In the dining hall.

C. At the registration office.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man think of a short sleep at noon at first?

A. Unnecessary.

B. Inconvenient.

C. Impossible.

9. How does the man usually feel in the afternoon?

A. Energetic.

B. Spiritless.

C. Relaxed.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers eating?

A. Pumpkin.

B. Pears.

C. Corns.

11. What is one of the benefits of pear soup?

A. Curing flu.

B. Relieving sore throat.

C. Fighting cold weather.

12. What will the woman bring to the man next time?

A. Coffee.

B. Soup.

C. Sugar.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What's the problem with the man's speech?
A. Its content. B. Its language. C. Its delivery way.
14. What does the woman advise the man to do?
A. Use cards. B. Read out loud. C. Memorize the speech.
15. What will the audience be interested in?
A. Amusing anecdotes. B. Rich body language. C. A clear outline.
16. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Interviewer and interviewee. C. Husband and wife.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What does the passage mainly talk about?
A. Words with no sense. B. Sentences with no verbs. C. Phrases with no grammar.
18. Who is believed to use "Long time no see" first?
A. Americans. B. Chinese. C. British.
19. What should you pay attention to while using "No can do"?
A. The way you use it. B. The purpose it serves. C. The people you talk to.
20. What happened to "So far so good"?
A. It was criticized at first. B. It was accepted soon. C. It has changed many times.

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

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)

A

Must-See Landmarks For Your Xi'an Tour

Serving as the capital of China for 13 dynasties, Xi'an, capital of Shaanxi province has numerous historical sites and relics. If you are planning a tour of Xi'an taking less than 3 days, check out these recommended attractions, which we think best capture the spirit of the ancient city.

The Terracotta Army

The Terracotta Army is one of the most significant archaeological finds in the world and one of the greatest discoveries of the 20th century.

Discovered in 1974, the army of Terracotta Warriors was constructed by China's First Emperor Qinshihuang of the Qin Dynasty (221 BC-207 BC). It is a collection of thousands of life-size terracotta soldiers, horses and chariots in battle formation, through which people can get a great insight into the history, military development and culture of ancient China in that period.

Ancient City Wall

Xi'an City Wall was built in the 14th century by Zhu Yuanzhang, the first Emperor of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) as a military defense system. Now it is one of the oldest and best-preserved Chinese city walls. When you take a walk or cycle on the massive wall, you can enjoy a good view of the city.

Giant Wild Goose Pagoda

One of China's most famous Buddhist pagodas, the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda was built in the Tang Dynasty (618-907) specially for the study of Buddhist scriptures. Situated in Da Ci'en Temple, the pagoda was built with layers of bricks and has a grand structure that gives it a holy appearance. It is a good example of traditional Chinese architecture.

21. What do the Terracotta Army and Ancient City Wall have in common?

- A. They both reflect military history.
- B. They show China's first emperor's ambition.
- C. They are great discoveries of 20th century.
- D. They are the best-preserved tourist attractions.

22. What makes Giant Wild Goose Pagoda special?

- A. Its building bricks.
- B. Its grand structure.
- C. Its holy appearance.
- D. Its religious purpose.

23. Where is the text probably from?

- A. A geography textbook.
- B. A news report.
- C. A tourist guidebook.
- D. A science magazine.

B

Wangari Maathai, 2004 Nobel Peace Prize winner, once told a story of a hummingbird. When a forest fire breaks out, a hummingbird will volunteer to do its best to fight the fire despite its small size and little impact, while larger animals like the elephants just sit by and watch. In many Kenyan people's eyes, the youth group Komb Green Solutions is such a hummingbird.

Formed in 2017, Komb Green Solutions is a community-based organization in Nairobi. Though it started off with no support at all, it was armed with a passion to change the environment in their slum (贫民窟).

Fredrick Okinda, the group's founder, said that before the group was formed, some young people in Korogocho were engaged in crime to earn a living. This always resulted in gang fights, with Okinda having lost many friends to crime.

During an upgrading project where a new bridge linking Dandora and Korogocho slums was being built, Okinda and his co-founders saw an opportunity. Having worked as casual laborers and security officers for the project, the youth decided to carry on by restoring the river under the bridge on a voluntary basis.

"When we started, our main focus was the dumpsite (垃圾场) under the bridge," Okinda said. "It was a hiding place for thieves and a place where drug dealers and users would go to conduct their illegal activities, so we wanted to create a green and safe space for children to play and for young people to relax."

With limited resources, lack of funds and an enormous task, Komb Green Solutions has slowly but surely started turning the city's Korogocho slum from an eyesore into a safe space where children can play and adults can live healthy lives.

24. Why does the author mention hummingbird in paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce a Kenyan youth group.
- B. To show Wangari Maathai's theory.
- C. To amuse readers with a funny story.
- D. To stress the importance of hummingbirds.

25. What made Okinda start Komb Green Solutions?

- A. Saving wild birds.
- B. Making a living.
- C. Solving the drug problem.
- D. Changing the community.

26. Which of the following best describes Okinda?

- A. Reserved.
- B. Devoted.
- C. Polite.
- D. Honest.

27. What is a suitable title for the text?

A. Living a Healthy Life

C. Transforming the City Slum

B. Bridging Two Slums

D. Volunteering in Communities

C

How should you spend your time? Whom should you marry? Where should you live? For centuries, people have relied on their instincts(本能) to figure out the answers to these questions. Now, we can use the big data to help determine the best course to chart.

Researchers have collected data on various kinds of choices people make, the information they base those choices on, and how things turn out. They have found that a simple data-driven algorithm(算法) would have been better than judges at deciding whether a defendant should stay in jail or be released and better than school principals at deciding which teachers should be promoted. Baseball teams found that algorithms were better than coaches at picking players and strategies. Tech firms in Silicon Valley have found that data from experiments provides better insights into how to design their websites than designers could.

But do statistics have similar impact on our making decisions in personal lives? Yes. The largest of experience sampling projects, Mappiness, has collected more than 3 million data points. It has revealed the activities that provide far more joy than most of us would have guessed, such as exercising, going to a museum and gardening, and the things that give us less pleasure such as playing video games, watching TV program and surfing the internet.

One study by 86 researchers collected information on more than 11,000 romantic couples. They used machine learning models to understand what predicts romantic satisfaction. They found many highly desired traits, such as a partner's attractiveness and height, have just no connection with long-term happiness. Instead the qualities such as having a "growth mindset", or a secure attachment style are most predictive of romantic satisfaction.

I am not claiming that we can completely outsource(外包) our lifestyle choices to algorithms, though we might get to that point in the future. I am claiming instead that we can all dramatically improve our decision-making by consulting evidence obtained from thousands or millions of people who faced dilemmas similar to ours.

28. How does the author develop paragraph 2?

A. By giving examples.

B. By analyzing reasons.

C. By presenting solutions.

D. By listing figures.

29. What can Mappiness do?

A. Choose the best TV program.

B. Pick better players for the coach.

C. Decide whether a person is guilty.

D. Tell which activity brings more joy.

30. Who may gain long-term happiness according to the text?

A. A woman with a pretty face.

B. A man of growing wealth.

C. A woman with reliable personality.

D. A man of average height.

31. Which statement may the author agree with?

A. Big data will cause disasters.

B. Big data may help us make decisions.

C. Big data should be fully trusted.

D. Big data often puts people in dilemmas.

A new study suggests that pollution of all kinds kills nearly 9 million people worldwide each year. Air pollution from industrial processes and the expansion of cities accounted for about 75% of the deaths, researchers found. The study was based on examinations of worldwide death rates and pollution levels.

The study separated traditional pollutants from modern pollutants. Examples of traditional pollutants are indoor smoke or wastewater. Modern pollutants include air pollution from vehicles or industrial activities and poisonous chemicals. The researchers found that deaths from traditional pollutants are dropping worldwide. But they remain a major problem in Africa and some other developing countries. In some countries, state programs to cut indoor air pollution and improvements in sanitation (卫生) have helped reduce death rates. In Ethiopia and Nigeria, for example, such efforts cut deaths by two-thirds between 2000 and 2019, the study found.

Modern kinds of pollution are rising in most countries, especially developing ones, the researchers said. Deaths caused by modern pollutants— heavy metals, agricultural chemicals and carbon emissions— are “skyrocketing,” said study co-writer Rachael Kupka. She heads the New York-based Global Alliance on Health and Pollution. Kupka said deaths linked to modern pollutants had risen 66% since 2000.

“Nine million deaths is a lot of deaths,” Philip Landrigan told *The Associated Press* about the study’s results. He is director of the Global Public Health Program at Boston College in Massachusetts. “The bad news is that it’s not decreasing,” Landrigan added. “We’re making gains in the easy stuff, and we’re seeing the more difficult stuff, outdoor industrial air pollution and chemical pollution, still going up.”

The study makes several suggestions for ways to cut the number of deaths. These include creating better recording and reporting methods and stronger government policies to reduce pollution linked to industrial activities and vehicle emissions.

“We absolutely know how to solve pollution problems,” said the study co-author Richard Fuller. “What’s missing is political will.”

32. What can be learned from the study about pollution?

- A. Air pollution killed 9 million people last year.
- B. Cutting indoor air pollution is the best policy.
- C. Traditional pollution is very serious in Nigeria.
- D. Traditional pollutants cause less death than before.

33. What does the underlined word “skyrocketing” probably mean in paragraph 3?

- A. Improving.
- B. Increasing.
- C. Reducing.
- D. Worsening.

34. What can be inferred from Philip Landrigan’s words?

- A. It is easy to fight modern pollution.
- B. Outdoor air pollution is decreasing.
- C. Modern pollution still concerns people.
- D. It is hard to tell the reasons for pollution.

35. What might be talked about in the paragraph that follows?

- A. Methods to reduce pollution.
- B. Government’s response to pollution.
- C. Suggestions for industrial activities.
- D. The damage caused by vehicle emissions.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 选项中有两项为多余选项。

Improving your memory is easier than it sounds. Some people think our memory is static and unchanging. 36

Focus on it

Many people get caught in multitasking. 37. Focusing on it is very important because our brains, unlike computers, can't really think of many things in parallel. Therefore, if you need to memorize something, quit multitasking.

Smell, touch, taste, hear and see it

38. Need to remember the name of someone you met for the first time? It may help to look into their eyes when you repeat their names and offer handshakes. By doing so, you have engaged four out of five senses.

Make associations

When we learn, we often forget to try and make connections until later on. However, research has shown that memory can be stronger when you make the connection. For instance, think about how two things are related and the memory for both will be enhanced. 39

40

People often could be caught up in thinking there is a "one size" that fits all learning style for memorizing new material. That's simply not the case. Some people like to write things down when they are learning something new. Others may benefit more from recording what they are hearing and going back to take more detailed notes.

As we age, our memory sometimes seems to get worse. But it doesn't have to. By following these tips, you can have your memory sharp at any age and improve it anytime.

- A. Find "one size" that fits all of us
- B. Learn it the way that works for you
- C. They often fail to pay attention to the task at hand
- D. They often try to finish many tasks at the same time
- E. The more senses you employ, the stronger memory it becomes
- F. Connect new information to existing information or experiences in your mind
- G. However, you can enhance your memory by practicing a few memory-building exercises

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's very necessary for you to make a plan in advance before travelling abroad. An important part of the plan is probably to find the right 41. It may take you days to visit travel websites or read magazines to 42 information. It's a long process, so many people visit 43 travelers' blogs and search track records online, because no one wants to waste the 44 vacation time on the sites that may 45 their expectations.

Now consider another 46 -- you are an experienced traveler and you want to share your most 47 routes with your family, friends or anyone who is interested in 48 your footsteps. But sharing is hard work because you need to write, 49 photos and videos, and be busy remembering the 50 orders. What if all the work can be done for you 51 while you travel? The best 52

is to try WishTrip. Through WishTrip, you can search other people's routes and share yours. Please let WishTrip be your helpful 53 through the way.

If you are a contributor, use WishTrip from the beginning of your tour to 54 the route on the map. WishTrip will 55 all multimedia files to the exact locations where they are taken. When you 56 the tour, WishTrip's smart video functions will accordingly 57 a super cool video for you to 58 in your memory.

You can use WishTrip in any country where you want to travel. Now the sharing economy is rapidly 59 popularity in the tourism industry. With the help of latest 60, such as AI, WishTrip has made great innovations(创新).

41. A. location

B. route

C. companion

D. date

42. A. offer

B. share

C. convey

D. collect

43. A. experienced

B. adventurous

C. energetic

D. respectable

44. A. abundant

B. long

C. typical

D. precious

45. A. stand up for

B. live up to

C. fall short of

D. look forward to

46. A. situation

B. event

C. condition

D. function

47. A. boring

B. attractive

C. necessary

D. complex

48. A. tracking

B. handling

C. following

D. watching

49. A. develop

B. publish

C. print

D. upload

50. A. simple

B. right

C. short

D. straight

51. A. lately

B. automatically

C. consistently

D. currently

52. A. solution

B. sign

C. promotion

D. reaction

53. A. reporter

B. learner

C. guide

D. visitor

54. A. exchange

B. memorize

C. record

D. communicate

55. A. send

B. give

C. adapt

D. attach

56. A. begin

B. set

C. keep

D. finish

57. A. generate

B. invent

C. perform

D. copy

58. A. save

B. imagine

C. catch

D. edit

59. A. building

B. breaking

C. gaining

D. ruining

60. A. ability

B. technology

C. power

D. information

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。

A small device, Moxie, has produced oxygen on the surface of Mars, 61 (bring) the chances of surviving on the red planet a step closer. Research published in 62 journal *Science Advances* reported that Moxie produced breathable oxygen in seven-hour-long tests conducted in various weather and atmospheric(大气的) conditions last year. The research also found that even in extreme 63 (temperature) and after a Martian dust storm, Moxie 64 (continue) to produce high-purity oxygen.

"This is the first demonstration of actually using resources on the surface of Mars and transforming 65 (they) chemically into something useful for a human mission," Jeffrey Hoffman, a 66 (retire) astronaut, said.

"The thin atmosphere on Mars is 96 percent carbon dioxide and much more 67 (change) than on Earth and the temperature can vary by 100 degrees," Hoffman said. "One aim is to

The device, Moxie, uses some special pumps, 68 suck in carbon dioxide. The gas 69 (heat) to 800°C and pressed to separate the carbon and oxygen. Carbon monoxide is sent out as waste while the pure oxygen is left behind.

Despite the challenges, Moxie has proved durable in the extreme conditions on Mars and scientists regard the test results 70 a great achievement.

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。

删减: 把多余的词用斜线 (\\) 划掉。

修改: 在错词下面划一横线, 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 share a great relationship with my parents although my points of view greatly differ from that of my parents. How do I make it?

First, I listen to my parents' word. Not only do I carry out with the duties they've assigned me but also I do whichever I can to make them perfect. Second, I talk to them. As I entered my mid-teens, I felt upset because they didn't allow me make my own decisions. Fortunate, after my communicating with them, they gradually accept my decisions. When I'm confusing about problems, I turn to them for help.

In the word, my parents and I learn to respect each other but get along well.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

英文报 China Daily 正以 Helping the old adapt to a digital society 为题征集稿件, 请认真观察图片后写一篇短文进行投稿, 内容包括:

1. 简要描述图片;

2. 你的观点和建议。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 短文的题目已为你写好。

参考词汇: scan QR codes 扫描二维码



但你有没有注意过
有个群体被挡在二维码的门外

But there is a group left
behind by this trend?

20230607 项目第一次模拟测试卷

英语 听力材料、参考答案及评分意见

第一部分 听力

- 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. C
- 11. B 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. B

第二部分 阅读理解

- 21. A 22. D 23. C 24. A 25. D 26. B 27. C 28. A 29. D 30. C
- 31. B 32. D 33. B 34. C 35. B 36. G 37. C 38. E 39. F 40. B

第三部分 语言知识运用

- 41. B 42. D 43. A 44. D 45. C 46. A 47. B 48. C 49. D 50. B
- 51. B 52. A 53. C 54. C 55. D 56. D 57. A 58. A 59. C 60. B
- 61. bringing 62. the 63. temperatures 64. continued 65. them
- 66. retired 67. changeable 68. which 69. is heated 70. as

第四部分 写作

第一节

改错:

I share a great relationship with my parents although my points of view greatly differ from

that of my parents. How do I make it?

those

First, I listen to my parents' word. Not only do I carry out ~~with~~ the duties they've assigned words

me but also I do whichever I can to make them perfect. Second, I talk to them. As I entered my whatever

mid-teens, I felt upset because they didn't allow me ~~make~~ my own decisions. Fortunate, after to Fortunately

my communicating with them, they gradually accept my decisions. When I'm confusing about accepted confused

problems, I turn to them for help.

In the word, my parents and I learn to respect each other but get along well.

a

and

第二节

Helping the old adapt to a digital society

Nowadays, mobile payment gains great popularity in China, making our life more and more convenient. Most of us are used to paying by scanning QR codes. However, the old are left behind by this trend. Therefore, how to help the old adapt to a digital society is of great

importance.

As everyone knows, the old have difficulty in learning new things. Whenever we meet the old in trouble, we are supposed to make every effort to teach them. What's more, it is essential to raise their awareness of lifelong learning. Only in this way can they keep up with the times. The more they learn, the easier they can adapt to society. Last but not least, it is time that our government took measures to bridge the digital gap and provide them with convenient life services, such as making their travel possible by adding more information to their senior cards.

Hopefully, with our joint efforts, the old can adapt themselves to a digital society quickly and live a good life.

听力原文:

第一节

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。现在，你有 5 秒钟的时间来阅读第 1 小题的有关内容。

Text 1

W: Mike, we should do some housework. Our place is really messy.

M: You're right. ① I can do the dishes.

W: Okay. I'll clean the living room and floor.

Text 2

W: Oh, no! I think I just lost my new phone! I can't find it anywhere.

M: What does it look like? Maybe I can help.

W: It's a black Huawei Mate 40.

M: OK. ② Let me ask around.

Text 3

W: Peter, do you know that hair loss can make people look 10 years older than they actually are. So, please be honest with me. Is my hairline going up?

M: Well maybe, but just a tiny bit.

W: Oh no! ③ I'm only 35 now. At this speed, I'll lose all my hair when I'm 40.

Text 4

W: ④ Hello, Doctor Lee's office. How can I help you?

M: Hi, I'd like to make an appointment for tomorrow. I feel sick, and I have a lot of pain in my stomach.

W: Okay. ④ Doctor Lee will be available tomorrow morning at 10:00.

Text 5

W: \$ 25 per hour? That's so much.

M: All of these parking lots are full. This is the only empty one.

W: We can find some street parking. Oh, there's one. Behind the blue car. ⑤ It only charges \$ 12 per hour. We will park for 2 hours.

M: Okay. Let's park there.

第一节到此结束。

第二节

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 至第 7 两个小题。现在，你有 10 秒钟时间阅读这两个小题。

Text 6

M: ⑦ Hi, it's my first day at the school. Can I get my student card here?

W: Sure. I can do that for you. What's your name, please?

M: ⑥ It's Benedict Frederick Gladwell.

W: Sorry, could you spell your name out? Or actually, could you write that down for me?

M: Sure. I'll write that down for you. Here you go.

W: Thank you. Oh, I'm afraid there isn't enough space on the card for your full name.

M: ⑥ You can just use my first name. No need to use my middle name and last name.

W: OK, you're all set. ⑥⑦ Welcome to our school, Benedict!

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。现在，你有 10 秒钟时间阅读这两个小题。

Text 7

M: What a great lunch! I'm totally full.

W: Me too. I think I'm going to take a short sleep.

M: ⑧ A short sleep? What are you, a baby?

W: I always sleep after lunch. It's good for me!

M: Don't you get enough sleep at night?

W: I do, but a short sleep at noon is different. It gives me energy and improves my mood.

M: Maybe I should try it too. ⑨ My energy is always so low and I usually have a bad mood in the afternoon. How long should I sleep for?

W: Set your alarm for 20 minutes or so. You won't regret it!

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。现在，你有 15 秒钟时间阅读这三个小题。

Text 8

M: Wow, that smells so good! What did you buy, Susan?

W: ⑩ Water boiled corns! You know it's autumn when they start selling these on the streets. Do you want to try?

M: Of course! Wow, yummy! That's nice! In America, you know it's autumn when cafes start selling pumpkin lattes.

W: I've heard. I think the idea is similar. It's all about the seasonal produce and warm flavors.

M: Yeah, so what other types of food do you guys eat in the fall?

W: Lots of fresh fruits, like pears. We even make pear soup. We cook pear soup with sugar, so it's sweet. ⑪ It's great for sore throat and helps fight the dry weather. It also can help prevent flu.

M: Sounds like what I need right now. I never know that fruits can be cooked!

W: ⑫ I'll bring you some when I make pear soup next time.

M: Aw, you're too kind. Coffee is on me!

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。现在，你有 20 秒钟时间阅读这四个小题。

Text 9

M: What do you think of my speech, **13** honey? Too dull? Give me some advice.

W: Well, it was not bad! **13** The delivery could be a little unnatural at times though.

M: Should I try to memorize the speech instead of reading it then?

W: To be honest, neither will help you connect with an audience. **14** You can work with an outline and use cards to remind you.

M: Oh, that makes more sense. Anything else?

W: If I were you, I'd try to be more active and use hand gestures.

M: I suppose I could be more aware of my body language.

W: Right. **15** Also it wouldn't kill you to add in a funny story or two. The audience will be very interested.

M: Oh, I see. Thanks, **16** honey.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在，你有 20 秒钟时间阅读这四个小题。

Text 10

M: Have you stressed about learning perfect grammar, just like a native speaker? Actually, Americans make so many grammar mistakes that often certain phrases become accepted and considered correct, even though they're incorrect. **17** Here are some common phrases that really have no grammar at all.

The first one is "Long time no see". Maybe it is one of the first expressions you learn in English, yet it makes no sense grammatically. **18** Many people believe the origin of this phrase is from Chinese, but native speakers are happy to say this to friends and family.

The second one is "No can do". This one also starts from Chinese, but quickly became accepted into native speakers. It means I can't do it. It's a fun way to say that something won't work or you can't do something. **19** Just be careful as this one is quite informal, so it's best to put "sorry" in front of it.

The third one is "So far, so good". As you can see, there is no verb in this expression, so it's not grammatical at all, but it's accepted quickly **20** because it's a direct way to say so far, everything is okay.

第二节到此结束，现在请用两分钟的时间把听力答案填涂在答题卡上。

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