

## 英 语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号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交回。

## 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2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。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's the man going to do this evening?

A. Clean the house.

B. Go swimming.

C. Have a party.

2. What promise does the man make?

A. To find a roommate for the woman.

B. To rent an apartment for the woman.

C. To share an apartment with the woman.

3. When will the speakers meet?

A. At 5:30.

B. At 5:45.

C. At 6:15.

4. What does the woman mean?

A. She's on a diet.

B. She isn't very hungry.

C. She hasn't had lunch yet.

5. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a library.

B. At a cinema.

C. On a plane.

## 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. How does the man feel now?

A. Excited.

B. Regretful.

C. Undecided.

7. What does the man say about the new job?  
 A. It's challenging.                      B. It's well-paid.                      C. It's creative.  
 听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。
8. What does the woman want to do?  
 A. Travel along the Silk Road.  
 B. Organize trips along the Silk Road.  
 C. Read more books about the Silk Road.
9. What does the woman probably like about Iran?  
 A. Its history.                      B. Its climate.                      C. Its art.  
 听第8段材料,回答第10至13题。
10. What does the woman use to make the soup?  
 A. Fresh tomatoes.                      B. Canned tomatoes.                      C. Roast tomatoes.
11. Who taught the woman how to make the soup?  
 A. Her aunt.                      B. Her friend.                      C. Her mother.
12. Why does the woman replace cream with milk?  
 A. It is much cheaper.  
 B. It makes the soup taste better.  
 C. It was recommended by a friend.
13. How long should the soup be boiled?  
 A. For about 5 minutes.                      B. For about 10 minutes.                      C. For about 30 minutes.  
 听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。
14. What does the woman offer to do for the man?  
 A. Clean up his room.                      B. Make a call to a hotel.                      C. Change travelers' checks.
15. What does the man think of the town?  
 A. Large.                      B. Modern.                      C. Beautiful.
16. When was the town founded?  
 A. In the 7th century.                      B. In the 13th century.                      C. In the 17th century.
17. Where are the speakers probably?  
 A. Near a square.                      B. In a hotel.                      C. At a travel agency.  
 听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。
18. What will the government do for the trip?  
 A. Make travel plans.                      B. Guarantee security.                      C. Offer financial support.
19. What can be known about Leanne?  
 A. She is fluent in Chinese.  
 B. She hasn't been abroad.  
 C. She will organize the trip.
20. What is Leanne going to do later?  
 A. Teach kids Chinese.                      B. Raise questions about trips.                      C. Share her experiences.

**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和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

With over 600 castles, unique cultural traditions and dramatic coastline, it's shocking that only a small percentage of visitors to the United Kingdom set foot in Wales. Here's what to know for planning your trip to Wales.

**Planning Your Trip**

**Best Time to Visit:** Wales is at its best from the late spring through early summer. You can expect a fair bit of rain, but also beautiful flowers then. Wales's mild, damp climate means that

there's only a small variation among temperatures throughout the year.

Language: English and Welsh, the latter of which has seen a resurgence (复苏) in recent years. According to a survey conducted by the Welsh government in early 2023, less than 30 percent of the population can speak Welsh. The government aims to have 1 million Welsh speakers by 2050.

Getting Around: Wales is a tiny country—you can drive from Cardiff, along the Southern coast, to Anglesey, an island in the north, in about 4.5 hours. Wales is also supported by an excellent network of cycling and rail connections.

### Things to Do

Activities can include everything from visiting the many famous television and film sites to simply lying on one of Wales's sandy beaches.

- Spend at least a day or two in Cardiff, Wales's largest city. This university town has excellent nightlife and restaurants and is also home to the National Museum of Wales, which houses one of Europe's best collections of Impressionist art.

- Wales is a surfing hotspot, with surfers taking to the sea in Whitesands and Freshwater West in Pembrokeshire, Oxwich Bay, and Llangennith in Gower, among others. Want to get your feet wet in a milder environment? Adventure Parc Snowdonia has an artificial wave pond, perfect for beginners.

21. What's an effect of Wales's climate?

- A. Late summer is the best time to visit Wales.
- B. There is always unexpected rain in Wales.
- C. Beautiful flowers can be seen in Wales throughout the year.
- D. The temperature in Wales stays relatively stable all year round.

22. Adventure Parc Snowdonia is a good choice for those who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. want to start learning to surf
- B. enjoy challenging themselves
- C. like surfing in a natural environment
- D. desire to become professional surfers

23. What can be known from the text?

- A. Anglesey is a dozen hours' drive away from Cardiff.
- B. The majority of Welsh people are unable to speak Welsh.
- C. Wales enjoys a great popularity among visitors to the UK.
- D. Europe's largest collection of Impressionist art is in Wales.

### B

In July 2020, Rex and Britnee Smith realized their two pet dogs, Jack and Jill, were no longer in their fenced backyard in Little Rock Arkansas. They went from door to door in their neighborhood, putting up posters, reaching out to animal shelters and vets' offices and posting on social media. It was a sad time for the Smiths, especially for their 5-year-old daughter, who had a special bond with the dogs.

Eventually in December, the Smiths and their two children had to relocate about 300 miles away to McKinney, Texas. They still occasionally received calls from shelters or got pictures of dogs that could be theirs, but Jack and Jill were never located. While the Smiths had heard stories about dogs being found and returned to their owners via microchips, they never expected that to happen to them.

Then in late July 2023, the Little Rock Animal Village called Rex to inform him Jill had been found. He immediately called Britnee, who cried tears of joy. Britnee was a little nervous as they drove to pick up Jill, worried that she wouldn't remember them or had changed to be more aggressive. But that wasn't the case.

"It's like she never left us," Britnee recalled. "She came right into our arms."

The Smiths said they were unsure what happened to Jill in the three years away, although she'd been found just a few blocks away from their old house. "We wish she could talk," Rex said. "We have so many questions to ask her." Jill was overall healthy but had suffered some scratches. Her paws were raw, likely from the 100-degree Fahrenheit heat in Arkansas.

The Smiths immediately took her to the vet and dog spa, where Jill had her nails clipped, her teeth brushed and her hair combed.

Now they're still on the lookout for Jack.

24. What did the Smiths do after the loss of their dogs?
- A. They added a fence to their backyard.
  - B. They tried every means to look for them.
  - C. They did their best to comfort their daughter.
  - D. They moved house instantly to avoid sadness.
25. Why was Britnee anxious on the way to picking up Jill?
- A. Years of separation might make them feel distant.
  - B. The phone call might end up being fruitless again.
  - C. Jill might have suffered unimaginable abuse.
  - D. Her expectation might make her uncontrollable on the scene.
26. How was Jill when she got reunited with her owners?
- A. She looked sick and weak.
  - B. She was beyond recognition.
  - C. She was physically injured.
  - D. She was unable to make a sound.
27. What conclusion can be drawn about Jill from the text?
- A. She was adopted several times.
  - B. She was with Jack in the past few years.
  - C. She was discovered near Britnee's new home.
  - D. She was indeed greatly valued by her owners.

### C

Throughout history, technological progress has brought new wealth but hasn't always improved people's lives. Economists now say it isn't clear whether artificial intelligence (AI) will help or hurt society. Simon Johnson teaches economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He said AI has a lot of possibilities. But he added, "We are at a fork in the road."

Supporters say technology will create wealth and improve living standards. Some go as far as saying AI will increase people's free time and help them be more creative. But others are worried technology will lead to job losses. They point to Hollywood writers and actors who are worried that they'll be replaced by technology.

The Internet arrived with a similar promise of more productivity, wealth and jobs. The French bank Natixis noted in its research that most of the wealth has gone to a few billionaires. And many of the jobs don't require highly paid, skilled workers. The bank warned in its report, "We should be cautious when estimating the effects of artificial intelligence on labor productivity."

Research of 5,300 workers about AI shows that some workers hope technology will increase pay and job satisfaction. But they're also concerned that technology could push people to work too hard. History has also shown the economic effect of technological progress is generally uncertain, unequal and even harmful.

Johnson noted that it's easier to create something new than to make sure it works for everyone. His book, *Power and Progress*, shows how the arrival of rail travel improved the lives of many people in England in the 1800s. People were able to travel longer distances and eat fresh food because it could move faster from farms to cities. On the other hand, Johnson said self-checkout

technology at food stores doesn't lower the costs or make life easier for people. All it does is reduce the number of workers and help businesses lower labor costs.

As for AI technology, Johnson wonders if it'll make existing inequalities worse, or help us get back to something fairer.

28. What does the underlined expression "at a fork in the road" in paragraph 1 probably mean?
- A. In a situation free from pressure.
  - B. In a situation filled with expectations.
  - C. In a situation where the outcome is uncertain.
  - D. In a situation where choices are extremely few.
29. Why does the author mention Hollywood writers and actors in paragraph 2?
- A. To show the widespread use of AI.
  - B. To indicate people's anxiety about AI.
  - C. To stress people's high expectation of AI.
  - D. To reveal the wealth-creating function of AI.
30. Which word can best describe people's concerns about AI in paragraph 4?
- A. Well-founded.
  - B. Unreasonable.
  - C. Ill-judged.
  - D. Unnecessary.
31. What's the benefit of self-checkout technology at food stores according to Johnson?
- A. Adding to the attraction of the stores.
  - B. Bringing down the spending of customers.
  - C. Speeding up the checkout flow of customers.
  - D. Reducing the operating expenses of the stores.

#### D

Plants may tell us when they're in trouble. Thirsty tomato and tobacco plants make clicking sounds, researchers have found. The sounds are ultrasonic (超声波的), meaning they are too high-pitched for human ears to hear. But when the sounds are transformed to lower pitches, they sound like popping bubbles (爆破的泡泡). Plants also make clicks when their stems (茎) are cut.

"It's not like the plants are screaming," says Lilach Hadany, an evolutionary biologist working at Tel Aviv University in Israel. "Plants may not mean to make these noises. We've shown only that plants create informative sounds."

Hadany and her colleagues first heard the clicks when they set microphones next to plants on tables in a lab. The microphones caught some noises. But the researchers needed to make sure that the clicking was coming from the plants. So, the scientists placed plants inside soundproof boxes in the basement, far from the noise of the lab. There, microphones picked up ultrasonic pops from thirsty tomato plants. Though it was outside humans' hearing range, the clicking made by plants was about as loud as a normal conversation.

Cut tomato plants and dry or cut tobacco plants clicked, too. But plants that had enough water or hadn't been cut stayed mostly quiet. Wheat, corn and grapevines also made sounds when stressed out.

The researchers don't yet know why plants click. Bubbles forming and then popping inside plant tissues that transport water might make the noises. But however they happen, pops from crops could help farmers, the researchers suggest. Microphones, for example, could monitor fields or greenhouses to detect when plants need to be irrigated (灌溉).

Hadany wonders whether other plants and insects already tune into plant pops. Other studies have suggested that plants respond to sounds. And animals from pests (害虫), moths to mice can hear in the range of the ultrasonic clicks. Sounds made by plants could be heard from around five meters away. Hadany's team is now studying what the living things near the plants will do after hearing the sounds.

32. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. Interpreting plant sounds isn't easy.
  - B. Plants sound off when they're in trouble.
  - C. It's interesting to hear the sounds of plants.
  - D. Plants make sounds in a different way from humans.
33. Why did the scientists put plants inside soundproof boxes in the basement?
- A. To enjoy the sounds made by the plants.
  - B. To have a better conversation with the plants.
  - C. To find out whether the plants did make sounds.
  - D. To keep the plant sounds within their hearing range.
34. In what way can microphones be used to benefit plants?
- A. Weed prevention.
  - B. Pest control.
  - C. Temperature monitoring.
  - D. Timely irrigation.
35. What still remains unknown to Hadany's team?
- A. Whether the sounds of plants can travel far.
  - B. Whether animals can hear the sounds of plants.
  - C. How the neighbors of plants respond to their sounds.
  - D. How plants and animals communicate with each other.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

It is very difficult to maintain a healthy routine while travelling. If you want to stay healthy while travelling and want to increase your immunity(免疫力), then read the tips given in this article carefully.

36 As you know, our immune system helps in keeping us away from diseases. Taking a healthy diet and exercising on a daily basis help in boosting good immunity. While travelling, you can do stretching exercises daily in your hotel room. 37 In addition, you can boost your immunity by taking Vitamins C and D every day.

Have a healthy breakfast. When you go on a trip, it is obvious that healthy food may not work for you. In such a situation, you usually keep eating snacks and fast food. Such food is definitely bad for your health. Therefore, if you feel hungry while travelling, we suggest that you have some light and healthy snacks, such as popcorn and dry fruits. 38

Drink lots of water. We often forget to drink water while travelling. We drink water only when either there is food or we are very thirsty. 39 So drink at least 8 glasses of water throughout the day. Or you can also keep a water bottle with you. Drinking a glass of water before sleeping and after waking up in the morning can also help.

Eat the right amount of food. When we go out for a walk, when we are hungry, we tend to overeat. 40 If you want to keep fit and your immune system strong during travelling, then try to eat something light for dinner.

- A. Because of this, our weight increases.
- B. Exercise daily and take vitamin pills.
- C. Test your immunity prior to your travel.
- D. But it is not the right time for drinking.
- E. Apart from this, you can also keep a protein bar with you.
- F. Due to the lack of water in the body, viruses attack us easily.
- G. Also, there are many foods that help in boosting the immune system.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

While visiting Bukhara in 2007, I met a local young lady who seemed amazed to see me there alone taking pictures. We exchanged smiles and after some 41, she eventually said the magic words: "Do you speak English?" Her name was Maty. She was learning English because she 42 to travel to Europe for her studies someday.

Back then tourists were still a 43 sight in Bukhara. Therefore, she had no 44 to practice her spoken English. After some small talk, she 45 to show me around so that she could practice her English. We spent a couple of hours wandering around the Old Town and visiting some places of interest. And I became 46 with many things about the city. At that time, most of the information boards were in Tajik and Russian, so I would have 47 many interesting things without the help of Maty.

Then Maty 48 me to go to her home for dinner with her family. My 49 in the neighborhood was like a show. By then everybody was 50 that a foreigner from Europe was coming to Maty's house. And all her neighbors were standing on the balcony 51 me. After the 52, I learned that Maty's parents had a small restaurant and her mother had even 53 some special things for me. The meal was really rich and delicious. What a(n) 54!

The kindness of Maty and her family was 55 the most unforgettable part of my Uzbekistan trip! And we still keep in touch by email!

- |                      |                 |                 |                  |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. investigation | B. hesitation   | C. negotiations | D. presentations |
| 42. A. agreed        | B. afforded     | C. promised     | D. desired       |
| 43. A. rare          | B. regular      | C. typical      | D. particular    |
| 44. A. power         | B. ability      | C. opportunity  | D. intention     |
| 45. A. pretended     | B. managed      | C. guaranteed   | D. offered       |
| 46. A. bored         | B. familiar     | C. content      | D. patient       |
| 47. A. missed        | B. ruined       | C. forgotten    | D. abandoned     |
| 48. A. permitted     | B. reminded     | C. inspired     | D. invited       |
| 49. A. encounter     | B. investment   | C. appearance   | D. exploration   |
| 50. A. aware         | B. nervous      | C. awkward      | D. optimistic    |
| 51. A. looking into  | B. dealing with | C. waiting for  | D. learning from |
| 52. A. adaptation    | B. introduction | C. evaluation   | D. analysis      |
| 53. A. returned      | B. withdrawn    | C. rejected     | D. prepared      |
| 54. A. treat         | B. outcome      | C. relief       | D. award         |
| 55. A. unavoidably   | B. unacceptably | C. undoubtedly  | D. unbearably    |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Many years ago, a dance between clay and fire gave rise to a piece of art: porcelain, an artwork 56 is fine and crisp.

Flames in kilns(窑) around China have been burning since the Xia and Shang dynasties. Along the way, porcelain 57 (create).

Porcelain is ceramic made by heating raw materials, often a mix of china stone and kaolin clay, in a kiln at a temperature as high as 1,200 degrees Celsius. Temperature is key to 58 (make) porcelain. Going through the fire of reinvention at a high temperature gives porcelain greater strength 59 richer colors.

Celadon produced in Longquan, Zhejiang Province, with a technique passed down for more than 1,600 years, is a typical example of craftsmen's pursuit of the perfect green glint. It takes 72 steps 60 (produce) Longquan celadon's jade-like green. Plum green and light green, or

tiānqīng (the color of the sky after a rain), are two colors of the best quality. Porcelain has also been a 61 (carry) for cultural exchanges. In addition 62 China's silk and tea, porcelain was one of the first products to receive worldwide trade.

Porcelain began as a practical utensil (器具) and 63 (gradual) became a form of art. Even when porcelain was broken into 64 (piece) and buried deep in mud, the cultural values 65 (attach) to it would never disappear. As a memory that can be felt with both hands, porcelain is touchable history.

#### 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,外教 Mr Smith 给你发来邮件,让你推荐一个周末游玩的好去处。请你给他回一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 推荐游玩地点;
2. 说明理由;
3. 表达祝愿。

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 Mr Smith,

Yours sincerely,  
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。

Music is my first love. I can sit down at the piano and forget all about time and space, all about my problems. During the lowest moment in my life, music was my comfort.

I'm a veteran (退伍军人). After I got out of the service, I began a career in music, and then became an ironworker. A few years ago, the one-bedroom apartment I rented was sold. The developer planned to tear it down. The apartment manager, Ray Randle, gave me two months rent-free to find a new place to live. It didn't help because I'd been disabled from an accident at work and was living on Social Security.

In quiet desperation and with the help of two friends, Jackie and Anne, I packed up my belongings and moved everything—including my electronic keyboard and my piano—into storage. I slept in my car, thinking it would only be temporary. But weeks turned into months and then months turned into years. My car had become my home.

The one thing that kept me alive was music. The wonderful manager at the storage unit would let me play my piano anytime, day or night. I would lose myself in music. I hit my real low one Christmas Eve when I was driving down a narrow road to where I would park my car and sleep at night. Another car came around the corner and crashed into mine. My car—my only home—lost its right front end. At that point, I really had no place to live. I moved in temporarily with a friend. I felt as if all hope for me had gone.

Bruce Knight, a retired firefighter, drove down to get me. "Veterans do not live in their cars," he said. He drove me to the local homeless shelter, where I stayed for 75 days. That was where I met with volunteers of America's Veterans Services. They helped me move into a place called Huot House.

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。

Ken Darby, manager of Huot House, told me to move towards life and hug it.

I'm doing much better these days and I continue to play music for different audiences.