英语

限时120分钟 满分150分 答题见1页

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 does the woman sound?

A. Sorry.　　B. Annoyed.　　C. Indifferent.

2. What did the woman forget to bring with her?

A. Her computer.

B. Her train ticket.

C. Her phone charger.

3. Which subject has the man finished homework on?

A. Maths.　　B. Science.　　C. History.

4. What time is it now?

A. It's 3:00 p.m.

B. It's 4:00 p.m.

C. It's 5:00 p.m.

5. What does the woman mainly mean?

A. She won't work for the man.

B. She forgot to call the man back.

C. She wants the man to pay more.

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. Why does the man teach the woman video chatting?

A. He will work abroad.

B. He wants to save money.

C. He bought her a new videophone.

7. What does the woman think of learning video chatting?

A. Useless.　　B. Difficult.　　C. Interesting.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What is Dan worried about at first?

A. His family.

B. His biology paper.

C. His birthday party.

9. What will Sue do over the weekend?

A. Work on her schoolwork.

B. Read at the library.

C. Attend a party.

10. Whose birthday is coming soon?

A. Sue's grandmother's.

B. Sue's mother's.

C. Sue's uncle's.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. Where are the speakers?

A. At a bank.　　B. At an office.

C. At a clothing studio.

12. What is the man doing?

A. Raising money for his business.

B. Designing clothes for the woman.

C. Persuading the woman to buy fewer clothes.

13. How does the man sound?

A. Stressed.　　B. Ambitious.　　C. Doubtful.

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

14. What is the conversation mainly about?

A. A watch.　　B. A camera.　　C. A crime.

15. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Policewoman and citizen.

B. Neighbors.

C. Friends.

16. What did the man notice?

A. A loud noise.

B. A white car.

C. A piece of jewelry.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. How often does the speaker meet the group?

A. Every day.

B. Every five days.

C. Every seven days.

18. What will be grown this week?

A. Flowers.　　B. Fruits.　　C. Vegetables.

19. What does the speaker want the listeners to do?

A. Welcome each other.

B. Exercise every day.

C. Enjoy themselves.

20. What is the speaker probably?

A. A gardening teacher.

B. A building designer.

C. A fitness trainer.

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

Boston University(BU) is test-optional for first-year international applicants applying for fall 2024.

Students will be required to submit the TOEFL, IELTS or DET test scores as the primary means of evaluating English language capacity. High school records, teacher evaluation and your financial documents shall also be included in the applicant checklist. Applicants must decide for themselves whether to include standardized test scores with their BU application.

Standardized Test Scores

BU accepts self-reported standardized test scores on your application. You may also submit your official test scores by the testing agency, or through the self-report form on the MyBU Applicant Portal.

Please note: If you submit self-reported standardized test scores, an official score report from the testing agency will be required before you register at BU. If the scores on those differ even slightly from the scores you self-reported earlier, your application will most likely be disqualified.

High School Reports

Official copies of your high school reports must be submitted by a school official. If you are admitted in an international course with national exams, please see our High School Credentials(资格证书) page for how to submit these official results.

For most BU programs, the recommended high school courses are as follows:

4 years of English

3 − 4 years of mathematics

3 − 4 years of laboratory science

3 − 4 years of history and/or social science

21. Which are optional in applying to BU?

A. Financial documents.

B. High school records.

C. Standardized test scores.

D. Teacher evaluation reports.

22. What may cause a failure in your application?

A. Updating applicant information.

B. Submitting inconsistent test results.

C. Taking different English language tests.

D. Reporting scores on the MyBU Applicant Portal.

23. Who is the text intended for?

A. Test organizers.　　B. Primary students.

C. College professors.　　D. International applicants.

B

Before joining the WNBA, Napheesa Collier won a national championship as a key player during the University of Connecticut's undefeated 2016 season. Collier is also on another team: She's an EcoAthletes champion. EcoAthletes is a nonprofit organization launched just over a year ago, with the mission to inspire and coach athletes to lead climate action. In its first year, 34 current and retired professional athletes have joined the team, from a wide range of sports and countries.

"My teammates and I talk about a lot of issues, but we haven't gotten into climate yet," says Collier. "Two things my teammates do talk about are racial and economic injustice. I know that climate change makes these issues much more difficult to deal with. I hope EcoAthletes can help me bring people's attention to it and call on people to act on positive solutions."

Although there's a long history of athletes taking a stand on social justice issues, they have been more hesitant to speak out about climate change for a number of reasons, explains Lewis Blaustein, founder of EcoAthletes. "First, some athletes prefer not to publicly engage in politics, which is common to a range of advocacy work. Second, when it comes to climate, athletes worried about communicating the science poorly. Finally, fears of being labeled a 'climate fake (冒充者)' also stood in the way."

To overcome these challenges, EcoAthletes offers athletes access to a resource center and organizes events for athletes to learn from climate scientists and other climate experts. In turn, athletes can share their passion for the environment with their fans, get involved in more direct action and even advocate policy change.

"A lot of it is trying to educate our followers and talk about climate change," says Collier. "Caring about the Earth shouldn't be a hobby or an identity, but a responsibility that everyone recognizes as their own. Once that happens, sustainability will become a part of everyday decision-making and all those actions will add up."

24. Why was EcoAthletes set up?

A. To promote eco-friendly sports.

B. To provide a platform for world leaders.

C. To appeal to athletes to take climate action.

D. To inspire coaches to lead climate activities.

25. Which of the following may prevent athletes from engaging in climate issues?

A. High economic pressure.

B. Lack of related knowledge.

C. Poor interpersonal relationships.

D. Worry about breaking sports rules.

26. What will athletes get from joining EcoAthletes?

A. Access to sports skills.

B. Ways to attract followers.

C. Chances to learn climate science.

D. Rights to draft climate policies.

27. What can we learn from the text?

A. Responsibilities fall on climate experts.

B. Greatness comes from small beginnings.

C. The spirits of sports make great athletes.

D. Active engagement makes a difference.

C

Have you ever felt the urge to input critical financial information on a not-so-familiar business's website? Would you dare to entrust your credit card details or passwords to potentially unsafe trading platforms?

Researchers from the University of Vienna have tackled this dilemma by designing an unconditionally secure system for conducting trade in such situations. This solution is "quantum-digital payments" which combines cryptographic (加密的) methods with the properties of quantum (量子) light.

In today's payment ecosystem, customers' sensitive data is replaced by sets of random numbers, and the uniqueness of each trade is secured by a classical cryptographic method. However, companies with powerful computational resources can break these codes and recover the customers' private data, and for example, make payments in their name.

A research team led by professor Philip Walther from the University of Vienna has shown how the quantum properties of light can ensure security for digital payments. In an experiment, the researchers demonstrated that each trade cannot be copied. They replaced classical cryptographic techniques with a quantum protocol (议定书) using single photons, the smallest units of light. During the course of classical digital payment trade, the client shares a classical code called cryptogram with his payment provider. This cryptogram is then passed on between the customer, businessmen, and the payment provider. In the demonstrated quantum protocol this cryptogram is generated by having the payment provider sending particularly prepared single photons to the client.

The researchers successfully conducted quantum-digital payments, connecting two university buildings in downtown Vienna. Digital payments currently operate within a few seconds. "At present, our protocol takes a few minutes of quantum communication to complete trade. This is to guarantee security in the presence of noise and losses," says Philip Walther. "However, these time limitations are only of technological nature. We will witness that quantum-digital payments reach practical performance in the very near future."

28. What do the underlined words "this dilemma" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. The need for financial services.

B. The urge to get rid of credit cards.

C. The fear of digital payments' safety.

D. The concern about false information.

29. What is a disadvantage of the present payment system?

A. The convenience of payment can't be enjoyed.

B. The uniqueness of trade can't be ensured.

C. Customers' private data may be leaked.

D. Customer payment choices are limited.

30. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

A. How quantum-digital payments work.

B. How digital payments prove safer.

C. Why single photons are necessary.

D. What is important for online trade.

31. What is Philip's attitude towards quantum-digital payments?

A. Confident.   B. Doubtful.

C. Unclear.   D. Conservative.

D

In the 1950s, British historian Northcote Parkinson came up with a concept which was later known as Parkinson's Law of Triviality. It states that the amount of time spent discussing an issue in an organization is oppositely associated with its actual importance.

Parkinson's Law of Triviality is also known as "bike-shedding", after the story Parkinson uses to illustrate it. He asks readers to imagine a financial committee meeting to discuss a three-point agenda. The points are as follows: A proposal for a £10 million nuclear power plant; A proposal for a £350 bike shed (棚); A proposal for a £21 annual coffee budget.

What happens? The committee ends up running through the nuclear power plant proposal in little time. It's too advanced for anyone to really dig into the details. The discussion soon moves to the bike shed. Here, everyone's an expert. In the end, the committee runs out of time and decides to meet again to complete their analysis.

Bike-shedding happens because the smaller a matter is, the more people will have an opinion on it, even when there is no genuine value to add. When something is outside of our circle of competence, like a nuclear power plant, we don't even try to express an opinion. But when something is comprehensible, everyone wants to show that they know about the topic at hand.

How can we avoid bike-shedding? The main thing you can do is have a clear purpose. Priya Parker, the author of *The Art of Gathering: How We Meet and Why It Matters*, says that any successful gathering needs to have a focused purpose. "Specificity," she says, "is a crucial element."

When it comes to choosing your list of invitees, Parker writes, "If the purpose of your meeting is to make a decision, you may want to consider having fewer cooks in the kitchen." Getting the result you want — a thoughtful, educated discussion about that power plant — depends on having the right people in the room.

32. What is Parkinson's purpose of presenting the imaginary meeting?
    A. To state a fact.
    B. To clarify a concept.
    C. To make a prediction.
    D. To introduce a new point.

33. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?
    A. The more you know, the less you speak.
    B. What is simple for you may be tough for others.
    C. What requires more work may get less attention.
    D. The more you put in, the better your result will be.

34. Which is the author's suggestion for a successful meeting?
    A. Planning before the meeting.
    B. Getting the right people to the table.
    C. Spending less time on the minor issues.
    D. Taking different opinions into account.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
    A. Purposes: The Key to an Effective Meeting
    B. Talent: A Crucial Element in Organizations
    C. The Bike Shed Effect: Avoiding Small Matters
    D. The Nuclear Power Plant: The Less-known Proposal

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。

Consumers in the United States spent nearly $3.7 million on dish washing soap in 2018 to get their dishes clean. That sets the question: Do we really need dish washing soap to get our dishes clean? The short answer is: No. **36** _____

How can we get our dishes clean without using dish washing soap? Hot water is an effective and time-tested method. A lot of what we eat is water-soluble and can simply be washed away with very hot water. **37** _____ They need an alkali (碱) to break them down. So, if you're out of dish soap and have a thick oily pan to wash, you'll need to make your own soap by adding an alkali to hot water.

You can also run your dishwasher using only the rinse (漂洗) cycle. Simply remove the remains and prerinse your dishes thoroughly by hand and load as usual in the machine. Add white vinegar, a sharp-tasting liquid used in cooking, to the cleaning cup. **38** _____ Set your dishwasher on the rinse cycle and you will get clean, shiny dishes.

If you're a camper or a farmer, plant and wood ashes — remains of burnt plants and wood — are readily available in the remains of your campfire, which have served as dish washing soap for a long time. Gather some ashes from your campfire and put them in a pot. In a separate pot boil some water. Slowly pour hot water over the ashes, just enough to make a mixture. **39** _____ While wood ashes may not win the good housekeeping seal of approval, they'll clean your pan and get it ready for air drying.

40 _____ So whether you find yourself down to the last drop of your dish washing soap at home, forget to bring it along on your camping trip or just want to try an eco-friendly and natural alternative, turn to these things to help you.

A. We can get along without it.

B. An eco-friendly cleaning solution is created.

C. Animal fats and proteins, however, are the opposite.

D. People used unusual things in the natural world around them.

E. Dish washing soap has only been around since the mid-20th century.

F. It's good to know that there're alternatives to make your dishes clean.

G. The acid will wipe out the harmful things and keep the dishes from having spots.

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。

In San Antonio, a theme park called Morgan's Wonderland has welcomed visitors across the globe. It's a fully __41__ space designed for people who have special needs, and it all began with one dad who wanted to make his daughter Morgan Hartman __42__.

Morgan Hartman was born with __43__. On a family vacation back in 2006, Morgan's father, Gordon, noticed her being __44__ by a group of children she was trying to play with at a hotel swimming pool.

"It left Morgan with a painful experience. All she wanted was to __45__," Gordon said. So, like any good father who sees his child being hurt in some way, he __46__ to create a space where everyone felt welcome. Four years and $35 million later, Morgan's Wonderland was __47__ and opened to the world. The nonprofit theme park __48__ 25 fancy attractions and offers free admission to anyone with a disability.

Morgan's Wonderland is a __49__ that the government is actively encouraging the wider community to adopt as well. All its facilities for the disabled are __50__ integrated with the surroundings, so they never attract unnecessary attention to their __51__. In addition to rides and games, Morgan's Wonderland also offers an __52__ called the Home Lab, where the disabled can practice daily activities such as preparing food, getting dressed and socializing in a safe, comfortable setting using __53__ technology.

Gordon is clear that Morgan's Wonderland supplies an opportunity to the children who have special needs with the kind of interactions his daughter was __54__ so many years ago, no matter what their __55__ may be.

41. A. movable B. private
    C. accessible D. clean
42. A. calm B. happy
    C. strong D. proud
43. A. dreams B. talents
    C. disabilities D. addictions
44. A. taken in B. cared for
    C. watched over D. left out
45. A. participate B. challenge
    C. escape D. adapt
46. A. hesitated B. begged
    C. agreed D. determined
47. A. designed B. donated
    C. completed D. repaired
48. A. rents B. features
    C. discovers D. explores
49. A. model B. plan
    C. chance D. record
50. A. likely B. perfectly
    C. partly D. basically
51. A. brand B. quality
    C. structure D. existence
52. A. object B. adventure
    C. experience D. invention
53. A. assistive B. educational
    C. military D. medical
54. A. suspected B. denied
    C. warned D. reminded
55. A. future B. culture
    C. belief D. condition

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。

China has a unique and time-honored architectural tradition, dating back to the Zhou Dynasty. Since ancient times, several types of architecture have been __56__ (traditional) built by the Chinese. Each of these kinds of construction has different features.

The wooden architecture has distinctive features __57__ changed little from the Zhou Dynasty. The buildings __58__ (construct) strong enough to survive natural disasters and were easier to rebuild. A __59__ (notice) feature of the wooden buildings was roofs with wide eaves (屋檐) and slightly upturned corners. The builders considered __60__ important to cover wooden buildings with __61__ (overhang) roofs. This was to protect the building from weathering since wood got damaged much __62__ (fast) when it was wet.

Another feature is the south-facing orientation (方向). When courtyards were built with taller buildings in the north __63__ shorter walls facing east and west in the south, it allowed the maximum amount of sunlight __64__ (warm) the building during the winter months. This was __65__ the door and windows of the main building faced southwards and opened over the inner courtyard.

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,下个月要赴英国参加交流活动,将寄宿在活动负责人 Frank 家。请给他写封邮件,内容包括:

1. 咨询居住条件、交通方式等;
2. 期待相见。

注意:1. 写作词数应为80左右;
     2. 请按如下格式作答。

Dear Frank,

　　　　　　　　　　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。

Almost every kid has the experience of losing treasured belongings. So does 8-year-old Maya Zrihen. But what she did afterwards really sets her apart.

Maya has been collecting Junior Ranger badges(小护林员徽章) on family trips to national parks. "National parks are very beautiful, and I want to protect them, so that's why I'm a Junior Ranger," she said.

When the family first learned about the Junior Ranger program, they decided to take full advantage of it. Maya's mother believed that there are things children can not learn from a textbook, but they can learn in the parks. So on holidays or at weekends, the family took Maya to different parks to complete various educational activities and earn badges. "In Washington D.C., I visited all the monuments that we can get badges from," Maya said proudly to others.

In order to make Maya look like a real ranger, her mother purchased a hat for her to wear. Maya displayed the badges she got on the hat while visiting parks. She is very proud of being part of this program. She also takes it upon herself to educate her friends about what she is learning in the parks.

Last month, Maya and her family went to Dry Tortugas, a heavily visited national park in Florida. Maya was very excited to go there because it was the park she had always dreamed of visiting. In the park Maya picked up litter, planted trees and put up posters to call on visitors to protect wild animals. At the end of the day, Maya finished all the tasks and got a fancy badge from a park ranger. She considered this badge her favourite one so she put it on the most outstanding place of the hat. Then Maya and other junior rangers played happily in the woods of the park for a while.

注意:1. 续写词数应为150左右;
     2. 请按如下格式作答。

The family were about to leave when Maya found her favourite badge lost.

Several days later, Maya received a parcel from a stranger.