

# 英语

全卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项：

- 1.答题前，先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试卷和答题卡上，并将条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
- 2.请按题号顺序在答题卡上各题目的答题区域内作答，写在试卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 3.选择题用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上把所选答案的标号涂黑；非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上作答；字体工整，笔迹清楚。
- 4.考试结束后，请将试卷和答题卡一并上交。

## 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。

例： How much is the shirt?

A.£19.15.      B.£9.18.      C.£9.15.

答案是 C。

1. When does the lecture finish?

A. At about 3 p. m.      B. At about 4 p. m.      C. At about 5 p. m.

2. Why does the woman refuse the cola?

A. She doesn't want to be sleepless.

B. She needs to lose weight.

C. She dislikes the taste.

3. What will the man most probably do next for the woman?

A. Present the receipt.      B. Measure her feet.      C. Change a bigger pair for her.

4. What is the man's feeling at last?

A. Amusement.      B. Sympathy.      C. Relief.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their insufficient sleep.      B. The unusual weather.      C. Their warm dormitory.

### 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. Whose birthday was yesterday?

A. The woman's.      B. The man's.      C. Tom's.

7. Why does the woman prepare a knife when making a cake?

A. To check if the cake is done.

B. To cut the cake into pieces.

C. To stop the cake from burning.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the speakers just do?

A. They practised dancing together.

B. They performed in a musical.

C. They watched a show.

9. What was the woman in the past?

A. A host.      B. A dancer.      C. A singer.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When did the woman finish her project?

A. On December 18th.      B. On November 16th.      C. On November 13th.

11. Which paper will the woman probably write tonight?

A. Brown Bear Populations.

B. The Wonders of Liquids.

C. The War of 1823.

12. How does the woman feel about her project?

A. Worried.      B. Excited.      C. Disappointed.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Workmates.      B. Father and daughter.      C. Teacher and student.

14. What suggestion does the woman make?

A. People should limit their phone use.

B. Parents should punish their children.

C. Teachers should keep their students' phones.

15. How did students react to the ban?

A. They got upset about it.      B. They were surprised at it.      C. They became used to it.

16. What is the most important about phone use?

A. Leaving phones at home.      B. Exercising self-control.      C. Electing a monitor.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many African countries has Dieuveil Malonga visited?

A.38.      B.30.      C.54.

18. What did Dieuveil Malonga do?

- A. He opened a Michelin-starred restaurant.
- B. He offered cooking courses.
- C. He set up a website.

19. Why did Dieuveil Malonga give the example of Nigeria?

- A. To show the differences between countries.
- B. To emphasize the diversity of African food.
- C. To promote his restaurants in Nigeria.

20. Where did Dieuveil Malonga open a restaurant in 2020?

- A. In Rwanda.
- B. In France.
- C. In Germany.

## 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

##### WHEN CHOCOLATE BECOMES A WORK OF ART!

Chocolate is delicious; we all know that. But it isn't just for eating, as these chocolate works of art clearly show.

##### Chocolate Mailbox

In 2011, chocolate company Godiva made a chocolate mailbox with white truffle hearts to celebrate Valentine's Day. The mailbox was on display at its shop on Fifth Avenue in New York City. Customers could post their love letters there, and the company would stamp and mail them for free during the three weeks leading up to Valentine's Day.

##### Chocolate Sofa

In 2009, chocolate company Galaxy used 250 kg of their own chocolate to make a chocolate sofa. The sofa was a part of their "Irresistible Reads" campaign, which was designed to promote reading. It was put on display in Victoria Embankment Gardens in London. Photos were taken of British TV actress Emilia Fox sitting on the sofa reading a book.

##### Chocolate Tree

In 2012, Patrick Roger made a five-metre tree from five tons of chocolate. The sculpture, which was at Roger's shop in Paris, even had chocolate monkeys hanging from chocolate branches. Roger wanted to raise awareness of the problems facing African wildlife.

##### Chocolate Hotel Suite

In 2011, French chocolatier Patrick Roger worked with fashion icon Karl Lagerfeld. The room, at the La Reserve hotel in Paris, had a chocolate carpet, chocolate bed and chocolate nightstand full of chocolate books. Sitting on the bed was a chocolate man eating a Magnum ice cream.

1. Which work was designed to encourage people to read?

- A. Chocolate Mailbox.
- B. Chocolate Sofa.
- C. Chocolate Hotel Suite.
- D. Chocolate Tree.

2. What do Chocolate Mailbox and Chocolate Hotel Suite have in common?

- A. They were made to celebrate Valentine's Day.
- B. They had a chocolate carpet.
- C. They were created in the same year.
- D. People could sit in them to eat ice cream.

3. In which section of a magazine can we read the text?

- A. Entertainment.
- B. Nature.
- C. Education.
- D. Art.

## B

It's May, which means that millions of students are getting ready to receive their college diplomas. Grace Bush is one of them. Grace is just 16 years old — at the age when most teenagers have not even completed high school, Grace has graduated from Florida Atlantic University (FAU) with a bachelor's degree in criminal justice. What's even more astonishing is that the brilliant girl received her high school diploma from Florida Atlantic High School a week after she had graduated college!

While pursuing two diplomas would have been enough to keep most kids busy, Grace, who graduated with a 3.86 grade-point average, seemed to even find time to play the flute (长笛) for two bands.

Though this youngest FAU graduate has attracted national attention with her unique accomplishments, for Grace, this is not deviant. That's because she comes from a family of overachievers. Her 19-year-old sister Gisla, who is currently pursuing a master's degree, also graduated at 16, while her 17-year-old sister Gabrielle, is already pursuing her master's degree and is scheduled to graduate from FAU this summer.

Grace's education began when she was a toddler (刚学会走路的孩子). She learned to read by snuggling (依偎) close to her two sisters while they were being taught and was proficient by the time she turned two. From then on, her mother decided to include Grace in all the school sessions she had with her two elder sisters. Not surprisingly, by the time she turned 13, the home schooled girl was ready for high school and college.

Grace plans to return to FAU in the fall to pursue a master's degree. Following that, the young girl wants to obtain a law degree and pursue a career that she hopes will end as a judge on the US Supreme Court.

4. What is Grace Bush interested in besides studying?

- A. Forming bands.
- B. Playing an instrument.
- C. Reading novels.
- D. Writing articles.

5. What does the underlined word “deviant” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Abnormal.
- B. Awkward.
- C. Visible.
- D. Constant.

6. How did Grace Bush receive education before she was 13 years old?

- A. She was taught at home.
- B. She went to school as other kids.
- C. She learned from her sisters.
- D. She learned by herself.

7. Which of the following can best describe Grace?

- A. Humble and humorous.
- B. Sporty and hardworking.
- C. Brilliant and ambitious.
- D. Shy and innocent.

## C

A recent study from SMU psychologist Sarah Kucker at Oklahoma State University, suggests shyness can influence a child's performance in language assessments, depending on the level of social interaction required to complete the test.

Shy children tend to be reserved in everyday life, including communicating with others. The study concludes that the behaviour can make accurately assessing a child's language abilities more challenging since shy children find it harder to verbally (语言地) engage with clinicians (临床医师) and teachers than during less socially demanding tests.

The research involved 122 children of varying temperaments (性格) between the ages of 17 and 42 months, whose parents reported their child's shyness using an early childhood behaviour questionnaire. Each child underwent a series of three language tasks that required different levels of social interaction: a looking task, a pointing task, and a production task that required children to say the answer verbally. In each, the children were asked to find a known object from a set of pictures.

The results revealed significant differences in children's performance across the tasks depending on shyness. Shyer children did worse on the production task than their less-shy counterparts. However, all children performed well on the pointing task regardless of their shyness level. The looking task produced a little more different results, indicating that shy children were occasionally more accurate but less likely to respond.

“A child’s temperament, especially their shyness, could strongly impact how they will do in language tasks,” said Kucker. “When children are given assessments to evaluate their language abilities, clinicians and teachers should take into account the child’s shyness level, perhaps using tasks that are less burdensome for them, such as pointing tasks instead of verbal ones.”

Kucker believes acknowledging the impact of shyness will help professionals ensure language assessments are more effective and provide a more comprehensive understanding of a child’s linguistic development. Moving forward, she and her team plan to explore the performance of shy and less-shy children on standardized language assessments.

8. What is the main purpose of the research conducted by Sarah Kucker?

- A. To develop new language assessment tasks for young children.
- B. To compare the intelligence levels of shy and less-shy children.
- C. To identify the root causes of shyness in children under four years old.
- D. To understand shyness impact on kids’ performance in language assessments.

9. Why did the researcher ask parents to answer a questionnaire?

- A. To assign tasks accordingly.
- B. To judge the children’s ability.
- C. To assess the children’s shyness.
- D. To know about the children’s strength.

10. What can be inferred about the pointing task?

- A. It was the hardest task.
- B. It favoured shy children.
- C. It was too easy for children.
- D. It was unaffected by shyness.

11. Which field can the findings be applied to?

- A. Language learning.
- B. Character building.
- C. Behaviour management.
- D. Task designing.

## D

Have you ever worried that you might smell bad? Well, you do have a smell, but not in the way you think. The human body releases hundreds of chemical compounds into the air every day, and these compounds reveal much more than just our health habits; they can also indicate our health situations.

In 1971, chemist Linus Pauling identified 250 different gaseous chemicals in our breath, known as VOCs. These VOCs originate from the body’s metabolic (新陈代谢) processes and are excreted (排泄) through skin glands. While sweat contributes to these VOCs, it only accounts for a small portion of them.

VOCs can reveal a lot about our health. For example, a sweet-smelling breath could be a sign of diabetes.

Besides breath, VOCs are also released from our skin, and feces (粪便). A notable case involved Joy Milne, who noticed a change in her husband's scent 12 years before he was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. Known as "the woman who can smell Parkinson's," Joy has been using her keen sense of smell to help scientists develop a simple swab test to diagnose the illnesses.

Animals with advanced sense of smell, like dogs, have demonstrated they can detect various types of cancer in humans. Although these scents are often undetectable to the human nose, they provide evidence that our bodies emit different scents when something is wrong.

The relationship between VOCs, and our health is still being studied. Studies have already shown that they can predict a person's age within a few years based on their skin VOC profile. In one interview, Professor Morin stated, "We are at a relatively early stage in this research area, but we have already distinguished males from females based on the acidity of skin VOCs. We believe skin VOCs can reveal aspects of who we are, such as nutrition, health and stress. These signatures likely contain markers that can be used to diagnose disease."

So, who knows—maybe one day we will be able to detect diseases simply by breathing into a device.

12. What do we learn about the VOCs according to the text?

- A. The VOCs are primarily composed of sweat.
- B. Skin VOCs reveal more about our health habits.
- C. Our body's metabolic processes are the source of VOCs.
- D. VOCs only released from our skin indicate health status.

13. Why does the author mention animals in paragraph 4?

- A. To argue we should rely more on animals.
- B. To show the superior intelligence of animals.
- C. To highlight VOCs' potential as diagnostic markers.
- D. To illustrate VOCs have the capability to cure cancers.

14. What future technology might arise from the understanding of VOCs?

- A. Devices that can breathe out disease-causing VOCs.
- B. Equipment that can analyze VOCs to diagnose diseases.
- C. Personalized perfumes that can mask disease-related VOCs.
- D. Advanced facilities that can use VOCs to cure diseases.

15. Which can be a suitable title for the passage?

A. The Role of Sweat in Human Health

B. Linus Pauling's Contributions to VOCS

**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。

Once upon a time, sewing and mending (缝补) clothes was common. At some point in the last few decades, though, it became something of a lost art. 16 Schools stopped offering home economics classes, technology boomed and fast fashion became increasingly popular. All of a sudden, it's more inconvenient to fix something than it is to buy something new.

But all hope is not lost. 17 On one of the most pleasant corners of the Internet, you'll find lots of videos showcasing everything from visible mending to beginner sewing journeys.

18 Mending is a great way to reject consumerism. As any eco-expert will tell you, the best thing you can do is buy less to begin with. That means shopping for quality items that will stand the test of time, but also learning a few key skills so you can repair those items as needed rather than sentencing them to life in an already-overflowing landfill. It's also helpful to customize (改制) secondhand items which might not be exactly the right size or a little out of date. 19

Beyond the functional benefits, mending is about using what you have, embracing imperfections, fixing what's broken, and rejecting the idea that newer is better. The other aspect of mending is mindfulness. You focus on the task at hand and use your creativity to make your clothes unique. It's meditative (冥想的), slow work. 20 And an added bonus: It's sustainable.

If you are interested in sewing and mending, it is the perfect time to learn the new skill, which can especially have a positive impact on the world.

- A. Why should you learn to mend?
- B. This is a means of making a living.
- C. It's productive, and deeply satisfying.
- D. Purchasing secondhand clothes is a good choice.
- E. Why have people stopped mending their clothing?
- F. This way, you may find yourself upcycling pieces into ones that suit you.
- G. In the past few years, there's been growing interest in slow fashion — sewing and mending.

**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。

Over the weekend, a flood damaged houses, roads, and bridges, leaving many people nowhere to go. The powerful flood damaged Hagan's \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_, leaving him and his wife \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ from the community (社区). He turned to social media but never imagined he would \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ a call from his grandson's coach Ryan Jesop. "The Hagans have done so much for this area, so it was an easy decision to \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_," Jesop said.

The Switzerland County football coach drew up a plan telling his team to build a new bridge in place of the old \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ one. Hagan received a(n) \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ that a team would be at his house Monday at 9 a. m. to work. "People I'd never seen before were walking down my driveway to help us," Hagan said. "It was \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ and brought tears to my eyes."

\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_, the steel frame base structure (钢架基础结构) of the bridge wasn't damaged by the flooding. Dozens of people went to the bridge and \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ the old one plank (木板) by plank. Then the team built it back up by \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ an assembly line (流水线). "The \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ of our team is to help them through teamwork," student Linebacker Gabriel Rose said. The team \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ the project in only a few hours. "They were here at nine o'clock, and I looked at my \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ when it was done and it was 11:45 a.m.," Hagan said. The Hagans now reconnected with their \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ thanks to their grandson's football team. As for Coach Jesop, he is chalking it up as the biggest \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ of the season.

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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. bridge     | B. room          | C. land         | D. garden      |
| 22. A. defended   | B. excused       | C. discouraged  | D. separated   |
| 23. A. give       | B. receive       | C. pay          | D. remember    |
| 24. A. shift      | B. cease         | C. help         | D. check       |
| 25. A. broken     | B. abandoned     | C. splendid     | D. traditional |
| 26. A. order      | B. message       | C. report       | D. opinion     |
| 27. A. touching   | B. shocking      | C. confusing    | D. frightening |
| 28. A. Suddenly   | B. Fundamentally | C. Fortunately  | D. Certainly   |
| 29. A. took apart | B. took over     | C. took up      | D. took off    |
| 30. A. preserving | B. creating      | C. transforming | D. recording   |
| 31. A. mission    | B. career        | C. question     | D. travel      |
| 32. A. integrated | B. completed     | C. designed     | D. examined    |
| 33. A. window     | B. sky           | C. tree         | D. watch       |
| 34. A. fans       | B. neighbourhood | C. investors    | D. firm        |

35. A. win

B. leadership

C. qualification

D. wish

## 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。

The dance drama adaptation of the Chinese science classic Tian Gong Kai Wu, or *The Exploitation of the Works of Nature*, began \_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_ (it) nationwide tour recently in Xiamen, Fujian province, bringing to life a nearly 400-year-old masterpiece.

The book, \_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_ (write) by Song Yingxing, a scientist who \_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_ (live) during the late Ming Dynasty, was first published in 1637. It offers a summary of ancient China's manufacturing and farming techniques, earning \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) as an encyclopedia (百科全书) of science and technology from that time. The \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_ (pioneer) work has since been translated \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ multiple languages, including English, Japanese, French, German and Russian.

"Song was fascinated by the ingenuity and creativity of labourers," said Xu Binbin, director of the Song Yingxing Memorial Museum.

The drama, co-produced by the Jiangxi Cultural Performance Group and the Beijing Dance Academy, is directed by Chinese filmmaker Lu Chuan. Lu said, "The drama focuses on Song's journey to gather the techniques and tools, emphasizing the craftsmanship of ancient Chinese labourers. \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ graceful dance brings vitality (活力) into this science encyclopedia, \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_ may otherwise seem cold and boring."

"The dance drama overcomes language \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ (barrier), allowing people of different ages and nationalities, especially the younger generation, \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (gain) insights into China's scientific and technological development," Lu said.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华, 你们学校将举办一次读书分享会, 邀请老师和同学们分享他们喜爱的书籍。请你给外教 Max 写一封信, 邀请他参加此次活动, 内容包括:

1. 时间、地点和活动安排;
2. 对参与者的具体要求。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Max,

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Yours,

Li Hua

## 第二节 (满分 25 分)

47. 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。

Reykjavík, capital city of Iceland, is one of the safest cities in the world, holding the third position in a 2023 ranking, with Iceland being the world's safest country. And thanks to Bjartmar Leosson, a local bus driver, it is becoming even safer. The city is largely dependent on bikes for transport. Since Leosson began his service of rescuing bikes, he has seen its rate of bike thefts drop significantly. Theft fell from 569 in 2021 to 508 in 2022 and 404 in the first 11 months of 2023.

In 2019, Leosson noticed a sharp rise in bike thefts in Reykjavik. Rather than accept that the bike was gone forever, he decided to take matters into his own hands and started to track down the bikes and return them to their rightful owners. However, what started as a heated decision to bring justice turned into a cause that had a tremendously positive butterfly effect on the town.

The 44-year-old has helped to return hundreds of bikes over the past 4 years and developed a reputation among Reykjavik's cyclist community and even potential bike thieves as the "bike whisperer". His Facebook page has more than 14,500 members and helps people track down more than just lost bikes. His page extends to people who have lost tools, cars and other items of high value.

Initially Leosson would confront the thieves with anger. However, over time, he realised that the vast majority of the thefts were driven out of addictions and other issues. He went from feeling negatively towards the thieves to understanding their feelings and problems:

"I was very angry, and they were angry — it was very rough at first. But then I started to think: OK, it doesn't matter. I can scream until I'm blue in the face, but nothing's going to change. So I decided to try to level with them and just talk to them."

注意：

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

From this moment onward he reached out to the thieves, offering help and guidance.

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Now when somebody loses their bike, they will turn to Leósson's Facebook page.

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