





Sports	July							August											
	21 WED	22 THU	23 FRI	24 SAT	25 SUN	26 MON	27 TUE	28 WED	29 THU	30 FRI	31 SAT	1 SUN	2 MON	3 TUE	4 WED	5 THU	6 FRI	7 SAT	8 SUN
Opening and Closing Ceremonies			●																●
3x3 Basketball				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Archery			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Artistic Gymnastics						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Artistic Swimming																			●

## Olympic Competition Schedule Friday 23 July

\*All times in Japan Standard Time (JST)

\*Opening Ceremony

Date and Time: Friday 23 July 20:00- 23:00

Venues: Olympic Stadium Venues: Yumenoshima Park Archery Field

\*Rowing Men's Individual Ranking Round

Date and Time: Friday 23 July 8:30 - 12:10

Venues: Sea Forest Waterway

\*Archery Women's Individual Ranking Round

Date and Time: Friday 23 July 9:00 - 11:00

Venues: Yumenoshima Park Archery Field

Date and Time: Friday 23 July 13:00 - 15:00

Venues: Yumenoshima Park Archery Field

21. How many gold medals are set for the 2020 Tokyo Olympics?

- A. 42.                      B. 33.                      C. 339.                      D. 372.

22. When will Artistic Gymnastics be held?

- A. On July 24th.            B. On July 30th.            C. On August 5th.            D. On August 7th.

23. Which sport can you watch at 11:10 on July 23rd?

- A. Rowing.                      B. Archery.                      C. Swimming.                      D. Basketball.

**B**

My name is Alice. Early last year, I was troubled by an anxiety that crippled my ability to do anything. I felt like a storm cloud hung over me. For almost a year I struggled on, constantly staring at this wall that faced me. My perfectionist tendencies were the main root of this: I wanted to be perfect at whatever I did, which obviously in life is not possible, but it consumed me.

One day, I attended a presentation by wildlife conservationist Grant Brown at my high school. His presentation not only awed and inspired me, but also helped emerge an inner desire to make a difference in the world. I joined a pre-presentation dinner with him and that smaller setting allowed me to slowly build up my courage to speak one-on-one with him—an idea that had seemed completely impossible. This first contact was where my story began.

A month later, Brown invited me to attend the World Youth Wildlife Conference. Looking back, I now see that this would be the first in a series of timely opportunities that my old self would have let pass, but that this new and more confident Alice enthusiastically seized. Shortly after I received his invitation, applications to join the Youth for Nature and the Youth for Planet groups were sent around through my high school. I decided to commit to completing the applications, and soon I was a part of a growing global team of young people working to protect nature. Each of these new steps continued to grow my confidence.

I am writing this just six months since my journey began and I've realised that my biggest obstacle this whole time was myself. It was that voice in the back of my head telling me that one phrase that has stopped so many people from reaching their potential: I can't. They say good things come to those who wait; I say: grab every opportunity with everything you have and be impatient. After all, nature does not require our patience, but our action.

24. What does the underlined word “crippled” probably mean in the first paragraph?  
A. Created.            B. Defeated.            C. Enhanced.            D. Damaged.
25. What is the drive of Alice’s first contact with Brown?  
A. Her inner desire for communication.            B. Her strong interest in wildlife.  
C. Her newly-emerged will to change the world.            D. Her urgent demand for courage.
26. How has Alice changed since the first contact?  
A. She has gained courage and skills to make public presentations.  
B. She has become confident enough to seize the opportunities.  
C. She has topped all the team members in protecting nature.  
D. She has become more patient to wait for the chances.
27. What has Alice learned from her experience?  
A. No one is perfect.            B. Courage lightens the blow of fate.  
C. Good things come to those who wait.            D. Action is worry’s worst enemy.

## C

Zoologists studied the nervous systems of insects to investigate principles of biological brain computation and possible effects on machine learning and artificial intelligence. Specifically, they analysed how insects learn to associate sensory information in their environment with a food reward, and how they can recall this information later in order to solve complex tasks such as the search for food.

Living organisms show remarkable abilities in coping with problems posed by complex and dynamic environments. They are able to generalize their experiences in order to rapidly adapt their behaviour when the environment changes. The zoologists investigated how the nervous system of the fruit fly controls its behaviour when searching for food.

Using a computer model, they simulated(模拟) and analysed the computations in the fruit fly’s nervous system in response to scents coming from the food source. They initially trained their model of the fly brain in exactly the same way as insects are trained in experiments. They presented a specific scent in the simulation together with a reward and a second scent without a reward.

“The model rapidly learns a strong representation of the rewarded scent after just a few scent presentations and is then able to find the source of this scent in a complex environment,” said computer scientist Dr Hannes Rapp, who created the model.

The model created is thus capable of generalizing from its memory and to apply what it has learned previously in a completely new and complex environment, while learning required only a very small database of training samples.

The results suggest that the transformation of sensory information into memories in the brain can inspire future machine learning and artificial intelligence applications to solving complex tasks.

28. What is the aim of the research?  
A. To analyse the application of biological brain computation principles.  
B. To seek promotion of machine learning and artificial intelligence.  
C. To shed light on how the nervous systems of insects work.  
D. To uncover how insects apply sensory information in search of food.
29. Which statement about the research method is NOT TRUE?  
A. The researchers collected the data by using a computer model.

- B. The researchers focused on how the fruit fly's nervous system reacts to scents.  
C. The researchers trained the model in the same way as training fruit flies.  
D. The researchers presented two different scents to carry out a control experiment.
30. What do the results of the research imply?  
A. Insects' nervous systems are more sensitive to particular scents.  
B. Artificial intelligence is significant to biological brain research.  
C. Sensory information is widely applied in machine learning.  
D. Research on insect brain can contribute to AI development.
31. What is the main purpose of the text?  
A. To present predictions about the future of machine learning.  
B. To illustrate the method and findings of a scientific study.  
C. To call on more research on insect brain and behavior.  
D. To introduce a practical method of insect research.

#### D

Space is becoming more crowded. On December 3, a Falcon 9 rocket made by Space X thundered into the sky. On board were 64 small satellites, more than any American company had launched before in one go. They have a variety of uses, from space-based-radar to the monitoring of radio-frequency-emissions. They will be working in their orbits(轨道).

These objects are part of the latest breed of low-Earth-orbit (LEO) satellites. This launch is just taste of what is planned. Space X and One Web, a communications firm, plan to launch satellites in their thousands, not hundreds. The pair are set to double the total number of satellites in orbit by 2027.

That promises to change things dramatically on Earth. LEO satellites can bring internet connectivity to places where it is still unavailable or unaffordable. This will also be a lasting source of new demand for the space economy. Morgan Stanley, a bank, projects that the space industry will grow from \$350 billion in 2016 to more than \$1.1 trillion by 2040. New internet satellites will account for a half this increase.

For that to happen, however, three worries must be overcome. Debris(碎片) is the most familiar concern. As long ago as 1978, Donald Kessler, a scientist at NASA, proposed a situation in which, when enough satellites were packed into low-Earth orbits, any collision could cause a chain reaction which would eventually destroy all space craft in the same orbital plane. The syndrome which bears Mr. Kessler's name weighs heavily on the minds of executives at the new satellite firms. Debris could cause entire tracts(广阔的一片) of space to be unusable for decades.

Solutions exist. One is to grab malfunction satellites and pull them down into Earth's atmosphere. Another is to monitor space more intensively for debris; a US Air Force program me called Space Fence is due to start in 2019. But technology is only part of the answer. Rules are needed to govern the safe disposal of old satellites from low-Earth orbit.

Cyber-security is a second, long-standing worry. Hackers could take control of a satellite and steal intellectual property, redirect data flows or cause a collision. The satellite industry has been slow to respond to such concerns. But as more of the world's population comes to rely on the infrastructure of space for access to the internet, the need for action intensifies.

The third issue follows from the first two. If a simple mistake or a cyber-attack can cause a chain reaction which wipes out hundreds of billions of dollars of investment, who is liable? Underwriters(承保商) are studying the plans of firms (quite a lot) that wish to operate large numbers of satellites. But there is a long way to go before the risks are well understood, let alone priced.

As space becomes more commercialized, mind-bending prospects open up: packages moved across the planet in minutes by rocket rather than by plane, equipment sent to other small planets, passengers launched into orbit and beyond. All that and more may come, one day. But such activities would raise the same questions as LEO satellites do. They must be answered before the space economy can truly develop.

32. What information can we get about LEO satellites from the passage?

- A. They are supposed to regulate the space economy.
- B. They are expected to increase in large numbers.
- C. They are intended to bring internet connectivity to remote areas.
- D. They are designed to move beyond the Earth as far as possible.

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

- A. Aircraft.
- B. Surface.
- C. Flight.
- D. Entrance.

34. Which of the following can be classified as the third worry?

- A. Lack of satellite industry regulations.
- B. Loss of intellectual property.
- C. Crisis of confidence in the field.
- D. Slow response to satellite industry.

35. What is the author’s attitude toward the launch of LEO satellites?

- A. It should be further confirmed for its ownership.
- B. It should be continued because of its advantages.
- C. It should be done carefully to avoid potential risks.
- D. It should be stopped in the face of the space economy.

## 第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

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

The information age has reached a critical point, with AI’s superior computation ability surpassing that of humans. A report released by Goldman Sachs in March 2023 estimated that AI is capable of doing a quarter of all the work currently done by humans. 36 It would not just happen to individuals, but it could be pretty systematic. Across the European Union and US, the report further notes, 300 million jobs are expected to be lost to automation.

37 According to Martin Ford, author of *Rule of the Robots: How Artificial Intelligence Will Transform Everything*, three categories are going to be relatively secure in the foreseeable future. 38 That means you’re not doing formulaic (程式化的) work or just rearranging things, but generating new ideas. For example, in the field of science, where your job is coming up with a novel strategy or solution, there’s going to be a place for human beings.

The second category is jobs that require sophisticated interpersonal relationships like nurses, business consultants and investigative journalists. These are jobs where you need a very deep understanding of people. 39

The third safe zone includes jobs that really require lots of mobility and problem-solving ability in unpredictable environments. Electricians, plumbers, welders(焊工) and the like all fall under this umbrella, where you’re dealing with different situations all the time.

In short, seeking roles in dynamic, shifting environments that include unpredictable tasks is good way to avoid job loss to AI, at least, for a while. It’s important to note that an advanced education is not a defense against AI takeover. In many cases, more educated workers are going to be more threatened than even the least educated workers. 40 It’s really hard to automate that job.

- A. That could be terrible.  
 B. However, they are not coming for all jobs.  
 C. Thankfully, there are still things AI isn't capable of.  
 D. The first would be jobs that are genuinely creative.  
 E. Think of the person that cleans hotel rooms.  
 F. That doesn't necessarily mean all jobs that are considered "creative" are safe.  
 G. It'll be a long time before AI has the ability to really build relationships and interact.

### 第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

On a clear afternoon in late October a few years ago, I stood underneath a giant overhanging cliff near my hometown, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The scenery that day was particularly 41, with deer chewing on the brown grasses by the river below, and hawks 42 the wind.

I was tied in, ready to 43. I was attempting to do a tough route for the first time. "Onsight"(首次攀登), as we call it, means I didn't know where I was climbing to. It would be a hard try for me to onsight such a difficult route. What I need is focus. No 44.

Just as I was about to climb, 45 in my body, which I hadn't felt yet, woke up and said hello to me. That was a terrible sign for any athlete. Desperate as I felt, I painted a coat of 46 on my inner walls of doubt to ease my tension. I 47 myself at the top, celebrating. "You can do this," I 48 told myself. "If you believe, success is for sure."

It didn't work. 49, I fell near the top. Defeated, I lowered myself to the ground and realized immediately that the too strong desire to climb the route had 50 me from doing it.

My self-worth was closely 51 at that unnatural moment with my success or failure, which 52 a chain of reaction: unnatural desire, pressure, performance anxiety. I had just climbed with a mind fascinated with the top but a body 53 below with irregular and unnatural movement.

I told myself that on my next 54, success or failure didn't matter. "Just make one move at a time." I gave myself a pass for whatever would happen. Case closed, it 55. I floated to the top with grace, clarity and 56.

That moment got me thinking, and then researching. At some point, I concluded this experience 57 simple arithmetic(算术): When I 58 (determination, self-confidence, desire), I failed; when I took away (the desire for success); my body moved with greater 59 and I made it. As an athlete of 30 years, I discovered the 60 of subtraction(减法) for the very first time.

- |                      |                  |                  |                   |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. brain-washing | B. breath-taking | C. mind-bending  | D. heart-breaking |
| 42. A. riding        | B. driving       | C. blowing       | D. controlling    |
| 43. A. paddle        | B. float         | C. crawl         | D. climb          |
| 44. A. motivation    | B. inspiration   | C. hesitation    | D. distraction    |
| 45. A. voices        | B. spirits       | C. nerves        | D. tissues        |
| 46. A. confidence    | B. confusion     | C. consciousness | D. consideration  |
| 47. A. doubted       | B. wished        | C. pictured      | D. supposed       |
| 48. A. suddenly      | B. respectively  | C. genuinely     | D. firmly         |
| 49. A. However       | B. Instead       | C. Though        | D. Otherwise      |

50. A. sheltered                      B. rescued                      C. discouraged                      D. avoided
51. A. combined                      B. contacted                      C. compared                      D. contrasted
52. A. set about                      B. brought about                      C. gave out                      D. left out
53. A. expecting                      B. imagining                      C. resisting                      D. struggling
54. A. attempt                      B. test                      C. routine                      D. training
55. A. ensured                      B. occurred                      C. revealed                      D. worked
56. A. flow                      B. contentment                      C. balance                      D. awareness
57. A. ahead of                      B. for fear of                      C. in terms of                      D. regardless of
58. A. added                      B. blocked                      C. contributed                      D. devoted
59. A. capability                      B. frequency                      C. naturalness                      D. reliance
60. A. affection                      B. power                      C. source                      D. status

## 第 II 卷

### 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

The English Channel crossing, one of the most famous global swimming challenges, 61 (refer) to as the peak of endurance swimming.

A relay team of winter swimming 62 (enthusiasm) from Wenzhou, Zhejiang province, swam the English Channel in less than 12 hours on Friday. They 63 (choose) to swim the shortest route across the channel, the 33.8 kilometers from Dover in the UK to Cap Gris Nez, a cape near Calais in France.

In fact, the team took exactly 11 hours and 54 minutes to make the crossing, 64 (swim) more than 50 km to avoid obstacles and strong currents. During the team's crossing, each team member swam 65 at least an hour before alternating until they reached France.

Xie Derong, a member of the team, said that although the relay went 66 (smooth) for the most part, the final 6 km proved to be an enormous test of 67 (they) endurance. "We encountered counter currents that caused us 68 (slow) down."

69 idea of crossing the English Channel first came to them in 2019. Training started several weeks before Friday's swim in the Sanqi Reservoir in Wencheng county, 70 the water temperature was similar to the English Channel.

### 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

#### 第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

In recent years many flowers shops have been appeared in our small town. It is common for people to buy flowers when they go to a gathering, visiting a friend, or attend a party. Last winter vacation, I was about to leave a flower shop that a disabled boy caught my attention. I still remembered clear that the disabled boy, owing his entire life to his mother, presented some flowers to his mother to express his gratitude to her. With her kindness and care he would not have had the confidence and courage to fight his disability. As the result of the great effort he had made, he was finally admitted a key university in advance. What a moved moment!

#### 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)



假定你是校学生会主席李华。你校将在英语周期间演出短剧《岳飞》，请写一封邮件邀请外教 Sue 观看。内容包括：

1. 时间与地点；
2. 内容与意义。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Sue,

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Yours sincerely,  
Li Hua



锦宏教育  
Jinhong Education