

英 语

本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。第 I 卷(选择题)1 至 8 页,第 II 卷(非选择题)9 至 10 页,共 10 页,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,务必将自己的姓名、考籍号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时,必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如需改动,用橡皮擦擦干净后,再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时,必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔,将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答,在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后,只将答题卡交回。

第 I 卷(100 分)

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项,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题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man think of the dinner?
A. Tasteless. B. Simple. C. Awesome.
2. Why does the woman call?
A. To make an apology. B. To advertise a product. C. To rearrange delivery.
3. What is the woman probably going to do?
A. Go to hospital. B. Roll down the window. C. Turn off the air-conditioner.
4. What happened to the man?
A. His phone was stolen. B. He left his phone at home. C. His phone was out of power.
5. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. At the airport. B. In a hotel. C. In a shop.

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,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 7 题。

6. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. An old friend. B. Weekend plans. C. A TV show.
7. Why do the woman and Jeffrey contact less?
A. Jeffrey has changed much.
B. Jeffrey is busy with his dream.
C. Jeffrey has moved to a new place.
听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. Who will the man help?
A. The elderly. B. Little kids. C. The disabled.
9. What is the most important when choosing a voluntary organization?
A. Location. B. Timetable. C. Interest.
10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Brother and sister. B. Classmates. C. Husband and wife.
听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. What is probably the man?
A. A photographer. B. A product designer. C. A salesman.
12. What's the woman's advice?
A. Buying souvenirs. B. Avoiding taking much. C. Preparing for bad weather.
13. Why does the woman think a camera is necessary?
A. It solves the problems at work.
B. It helps make the man's stay enjoyable.
C. The man can earn money by taking photos.
听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. Why did the man go to London?
A. For his research. B. For travel. C. On business.
15. How does the man collect the data he needs?
A. By searching online. B. By carrying out surveys. C. By making interviews.
16. What makes more people buy green products?
A. Price. B. Convenience. C. Environmental concerns.
17. What's the woman's attitude to green products?
A. Supportive. B. Curious. C. Cautious.
听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. What's the speaker's advice on new clothes?
A. Buying uniforms. B. Choosing suitable ones. C. Wearing them in advance.
19. What helps leave a great first impression?
A. Using right body language.
B. Answering questions smartly.
C. Showing your readiness to learn.
20. Who is the speaker probably talking to?
A. College applicants. B. New employees. C. Job seekers.

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)**

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The news cycle is driving us to the edge of madness, so why not switch off, unplug and pick up a book? We know you could use a laugh right now — and luckily, several thousands of you told us all about the books, stories and poems that make you laugh.

We took your votes and with the help of our panel(专家小组) of expert judges we created this list of 100 reads designed to make you laugh out loud. Want slice-of-life essays? Loopy poetry? Texts from famous literary figures? Scroll down — we've got it all.

As with all our reader polls, this is a curated(精心筹划的) list and not a straight-up popularity contest; unlike last year, you'll see the books are grouped into categories rather than ranked from one to 100.

And, as always, there are a few things that didn't make the list — surprisingly, Shakespeare didn't get enough votes to make it to the semifinals. Then there were books that didn't quite stand the test of time, or were so new we couldn't tell whether they'd stand up.

Some of the authors on this list are incredibly popular, and you voted them in over and over again. Because space is limited, we try to hold each author to one spot on the list, but there are some exceptions such as Nora Ephron, who our judges thought was perfect.

And speaking of our judges, you will find a couple of their works on the list this year — we don't let judges vote for their own works, but readers loved works such as Samantha Irby's *We Are Never Meeting In Real Life*, so the panel agreed they should stay.

Laughter is the best medicine. Just [click here](#) and start reading!

21. How is the list of this year different from that of last year?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. More books are included. | B. It is made all by readers. |
| C. It mainly focuses on poetry. | D. The listed books are classified. |

22. What can we learn about Nora Ephron?

- A. She fails to stand the test of time.
 B. She is not so popular as other authors.
 C. She gets more than one spot on the list.
 D. She belongs to the panel of expert judges.

23. Why is *We Are Never Meeting In Real Life* kept on the list?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. It is written by a judge. | B. It reflects real life. |
| C. It gets enough readers' votes. | D. It attracts the experts. |

B

Almost 40% of all global employment may be affected by AI, according to analysis by the International Monetary Fund. But don't be alarmed. That doesn't mean 40% jobs will disappear altogether. Instead, we're talking about humans working alongside AI tools, not being replaced by them.

Speaking at the 2023 World Economic Forum's Growth Summit, economist Richard Baldwin said, "AI won't take your job. It's somebody using AI that will take your job." This means that if you don't know how to work with AI, you're in a much riskier position — certainly compared to someone who knows how to use it to improve their job efficiency.

So, consider how you could start integrating AI into your everyday work. Can you use it to polish an email, for example? Can you use it as a productivity tool... If not, try your best to get to grips with it. There are tons of free (and paid) courses out there that can help you.

However, just knowing how to work effectively with AI is far from enough. It's also important to position yourself in the organization in line with the things that AIs can't do. Basically, think about how you can take on more responsibilities in the areas where human skills are still needed and will always be needed — areas like creativity, complex decision making, interpersonal relationships and so on. These are the areas where humans will continue to have the edge over machines. Anyone who wants to gain future workplace success should develop the relevant skills.

It's not surprising that change is uncomfortable. But today's workplaces are full of rapid and near-constant change. So, if change is something you struggle with, now is a good time to embrace and address that.

24. How may AI influence global employment in the future?

- A. It may cause severe job loss. B. It may threaten people's safety.
C. It may change the way we work. D. It may lessen peer competition.

25. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

- A. AI helps us become more creative.
B. AI can hardly replace us in some areas.
C. AI is much less effective than we think.
D. AI is able to make complicated decisions.

26. What is the writer's attitude towards the challenges caused by AI?

- A. Positive. B. Doubtful. C. Disappointed. D. Unconcerned.

27. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To share experience of using AI in work.
B. To advise us to stay relevant in the age of AI.
C. To introduce different functions of generative AI.
D. To explain why we should improve our productivity.

C

Social welfare programs, including quality early education, earned-income tax credit and health care, can change children's lives. More importantly, recent studies show the benefits from these programs strongly influence the next generation, lifting them out of poverty.

The long-term impact of prekindergarten is well established and widely known. 50 years ago, 123 three- and four-year-old African Americans from low-income families in Ypsilanti, Michigan took part in an experiment. About half attended a pioneering early education program called Perry Preschool, while the control group did not. Researchers have been able to track the lives of most of these children ever since. The kids who went to Perry Preschool did better in school, made more money, and were healthier than the control group.

The benefits of Perry Preschool didn't just stop with those children. A study published last summer by Nobel Prize-winning economist James Heckman and his colleagues takes the **implications** of Perry a giant step further. This research shows that the children of the Perry preschoolers are also better off because of their parents' experience.

As the Perry preschoolers grew up, they became better educated and developed greater socio-emotional skills than the control group. They became better parents. Their children grew up in harmonious two-parent families that made, on average, about \$10,000 more a year. It was enough to lift many of them out of poverty. This healthy upbringing has had a long-lasting effect on the children of the Perry preschoolers. Compared to the children of the control group, they were much less likely to have dropped out, and more likely to have graduated from high school.

Here's another example — A Norwegian study demonstrated the decades-long impact on babies who, during their first year, benefited from their mothers' having had the opportunity to sign up for free mother and child health care centers. In the following years, these youngsters grew taller and stayed in school longer than those whose mothers did not receive the same support. At 40, they are in better health.

28. What do we know about Perry Preschool?

- A. It provided early quality education.
- B. It divided the kids into two groups.
- C. It received kids from all backgrounds.
- D. It continued to track half of the kids' lives.

29. What does the underlined word "implications" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Truths.
- B. Assumptions.
- C. Effects.
- D. Suggestions.

30. What did the Perry Preschool experiment find?

- A. Perry preschoolers received less education.
- B. It had no impact on the participants' children.
- C. Early education could bring economic benefits.
- D. The children of the control group became healthier.

31. What does the author want to convey through the text?

- A. Early quality education matters most.
- B. Social welfare can break the cycle of poverty.
- C. Wealth can be passed down through generations.
- D. Parents are important in shaping future generation.

D

Profits from cutting down rainforests are surprisingly small. A freshly cleared square kilometer of the Amazon rainforest fetches an average price of only around \$ 12. By contrast, the social costs of clearing it are huge. Some 500 tons of carbon dioxide are pumped into the atmosphere. By an estimate, that does \$ 25,000 of harm by accelerating climate change.

Yet still the world's trees are disappearing. The senseless men cutting down trees receive the profits, but all 8 billion people on the planet pay for the costs. Clearly, if the owners of the rainforest were paid not to destroy it, everyone would be better off. If rainforests were in places with clear landownership and a firm rule of law, the world would no doubt already have funded such a deal. Sadly, they are not.

Local officials are often in league with the loggers, and may be loggers themselves. Consider Brazil. It had a leader, who sided with illegal loggers and ranchers(大农场主). He stopped fining forest criminals and told illegal miners on local reserves he would legalise the mining. On his watch the pace of deforestation rose by 60%. Local communities often refuse to follow the law and order since they see more benefit from deforestation than protecting it. And the land ownership is a mess. When it's unclear who owns a piece of land, it's unclear whom to pay to protect it, or whom to fine for destroying it.

Leadership matters. But even under better leaders, people living there should see benefits in protecting them. That will require a big, reliable flow of cash which should come from rich-country governments and from private firms buying carbon credits to make up for their emissions(排放).

Such carbon credits could be used to promote a greener local economy, and clean up local land registration. If there's enough cash, conditionally paid, locals will be encouraged to protect trees and less likely to elect irresponsible leaders. To preserve such a huge carbon sink — never mind the biodiversity it contains — this would be a bargain.

32. What does the author intend to tell in Paragraph 1?

- A. Climate change is accelerating.
- B. Rainforest clearing is rather profitable.
- C. Carbon dioxide is harmful to the atmosphere.
- D. The costs of deforestation outweigh the profits.

33. What makes the world's trees disappear constantly?

- A. Clear landownership.
- B. The absence of related law.
- C. Profit-driving logging.
- D. People's willingness to buy trees.

34. What is needed to protect the rainforest according to the author?

- A. More landownership funds.
- B. Bringing in more private firms.
- C. Awareness of saving biodiversity.
- D. Paying the locals for the preservation efforts.

35. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Cash for Saving Rainforests
- B. Fight Illegal Logging in Brazil
- C. Dilemmas of Rainforest Protection
- D. Rainforest Deforestation and Climate Change

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。

There's no doubt that loneliness hurts. Functional MRIs show that the area of the brain triggered by social rejection is the same area that's triggered by physical pain. To understand why loneliness hurts, let's take a closer look at friendship through the eyes of two heavyweight philosophers.

In one corner we have Aristotle, who wrote that without friends, there's no reason to live. The Greek great believed that friendships are based on the virtues of the friend. 36 But the problem with Aristotle's theory is that if you lose some virtues, you should also expect to lose some friends. And that's not how friendships work — at least not the good ones. 37

So as a sharp counterpunch to Aristotle, let's turn to the renowned Enlightenment philosopher Immanuel Kant, who said that all people have value regardless of their virtues. Since we view our true friends with this kind of unconditional love and respect, we can assume they view us the same way. 38 Being away from our friends takes away these life-affirming interactions. Worse, having no friends means our value, or dignity, isn't being appreciated.

39 This may seem obvious, but there's a catch. Your connection has to be oriented (以……为方向) toward the other person — not in what they can do for you and your loneliness. So say hi to a neighbor, hold the door for someone, or volunteer at the soup kitchen. 40 However, they'll help you feel more connected to the world. And the more of these small steps you take toward connection, the farther away from loneliness you'll get.

- A. This may sound fine at first.
- B. They last through thick and thin.
- C. This tells us why loneliness hurts.
- D. These acts may not make you a lifelong friend.
- E. The more friends you have, the happier you'll be.
- F. We feel like we're not accepted by the people around us.
- G. Thus, the cure for loneliness can be found in other people.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

If you walk around the Rahway Trail (小路) in the South Mountain Reservation, you might spot more than leaves, trees and squirrels. Fairies (精灵) might live among the leaves. Small 41 are hidden in the tree trunks and branches — a surprisingly 42 sight in an otherwise normal-looking forest.

The fairy homes were not built by 43 creatures, but by volunteers. The idea came from a woman named Therese Ojibway, who 10 years ago 44 her son, who has autism (自闭症), to have a safe space to 45 in nature.

“So, she 46 this Rahway Trail, now known as the Fairy Trail, and started leaving fairy homes 47, so that when they came, he had something they could look for and over time she 48 filling it up even more,” said Julie Gould, one of the trail keepers.

Ojibway and her son moved out of the area a few years ago, but their fairy trail 49. Gould and Kelly, officially asked to become the “Makers and Keepers” of the trail, 50 to build little wooden homes for the fairies with volunteers.

Kids visiting the Fairy Trail can spend hours 51 the nearly 100 tiny homes, but 52, they might not see fairies. “We don’t always see them since they’re 53,” explained Kelly. “But really you should see when they ride on the backs of the squirrels ... So for us to be able to provide 54 for them is just wonderful.”

Still, kids 55 to see the fairies — and sometimes they’re convinced they have. If they don’t, it is 56 a day well spent out in nature. “This is really about a magical 57 when you come here ... it touches your hearts, and it gives you a sense of imagination, 58 and creativity,” Gould said. “That’s how we get paid. We get paid when we get to 59 with the children, who come here and it made their day. This is just a 60 place for them.”

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. leaves | B. squirrels | C. cottages | D. kids |
| 42. A. common | B. comfortable | C. sweet | D. pitiful |
| 43. A. imaginary | B. intelligent | C. primitive | D. tiny |
| 44. A. allowed | B. wanted | C. begged | D. commanded |
| 45. A. share | B. search | C. occupy | D. explore |
| 46. A. found | B. followed | C. hiked | D. surrounded |
| 47. A. by accident | B. here and there | C. in a hurry | D. day and night |
| 48. A. admitted | B. avoided | C. risked | D. kept |
| 49. A. faded | B. survived | C. remained | D. twisted |
| 50. A. continue | B. struggle | C. intend | D. happen |
| 51. A. breaking into | B. tearing down | C. looking for | D. setting up |
| 52. A. unfortunately | B. hopefully | C. unexpectedly | D. deliberately |
| 53. A. innocent | B. shy | C. adorable | D. fictional |
| 54. A. food | B. suggestions | C. homes | D. privacy |
| 55. A. manage | B. pretend | C. hesitate | D. attempt |
| 56. A. hardly | B. actually | C. likely | D. still |
| 57. A. feeling | B. impression | C. promise | D. creature |
| 58. A. justice | B. identity | C. accomplishment | D. wonder |
| 59. A. negotiate | B. reason | C. interact | D. compete |
| 60. A. magical | B. typical | C. secret | D. temporary |

第Ⅱ卷(50分)

注意事项：用0.5毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 英语知识运用

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 famous composer Ludwig van Beethoven did not inherit much musical talent from his ancestors, according to a new study. Researchers say the findings are a good example of how 61 (we) DNA doesn't determine what talents will be developed in life.

The researchers examined Beethoven's DNA using a hair sample 62 (collect) during a separate study last year. Their goal was to explore his genetic predisposition (倾向) for music, 63 is closely tied to musical ability. 64 (do) this, they compared Beethoven's DNA with that of nearly 14,500 other individuals in databanks. With his genetic information, they calculated a polygenic (多基因的) score 65 a sign of his predisposition for musical talent.

“Interestingly, Beethoven, one of the 66 (well-known) musicians in history, had an unremarkable score for general musicality — 67 (rank) around the top 10% of people based on modern samples,” said Tara Henechowitz from the team.

The authors who published the study in *Current Biology* said it would be wrong to conclude that Beethoven had little talent, but it does highlight the problems in making predictions based 68 (pure) on DNA.

“The mismatch between the DNA-based forecast and Beethoven's musical genius 69 (provide) a valuable teaching moment because it demonstrates that DNA tests cannot give us a final answer about 70 a given child will end up being musically gifted,” said Ms. Henechowitz.

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。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。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，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 a supermarket, I saw a foreigner, that was confused at the counter for some time. I went over and found that he can't pay online for his souvenirs. I offered to help, but he showed me a payment screen on his phone. I taught him step by step, and soon, the bill paid. As he realized how convenience it could be, his puzzling expression changed into amazement. He thanked me with broken Chinese. He waved goodbye and disappeared into the crowd. I watched him to leave, feeling happy that I could help someone enjoy her stay in my country without worries.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

近年来,中国的交通发展极大地改善了人民的生活。你校将举办以“Transportation Development Is Changing Our Life”为主题的英语演讲比赛,请写一篇演讲稿参赛。

注意:词数 100 左右。

Ladies and gentlemen, _____
