



A. Spring.

B. Autumn.

C. Winter.

11.What does John say about the young man's coat?

A.He doesn't like the color.

B.He thinks it is out of style.

C.He is unsure if it would suit him.

12.What color are most of John's clothes?

A.Green.

B.Black.

C.Yellow.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13.How did Janet get introduced to stand-up comedy?

A.By watching a performance.

B.By joining a local drama club.

C.By performing in school plays.

14.How did Janet's parents react to her career choice?

A.They encouraged her to follow her passion.

B.They were unsupportive and discouraged her.

C.They wanted her to follow a more traditional career.

15.What challenges does Janet face while performing?

A.Creating her own material. B.Amusing the audience.

C.Being alone on stage.

16.What motivates Janet to continue performing?

A.The desire to uplift others.

B.The wish to gain recognition.

C.The chance to challenge herself.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17.What will be provided for the listeners?

A.Clothes.

B.Gloves.

C.Breakfast.

18.What should the listeners do with fruit?

A.Leave it untouched.

B.Place it in the red bag.

C.Put it into a special container.

19.What should the listeners do if they cut their hands?

A.Seek help from fellow participants.

B.Visit the nearest hospital.

C.Turn to the speaker.

20.What is the main purpose of the talk?

A.To give instructions.

B.To promote a program.

C.To welcome the listeners.

## 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 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

The best science books inspire a sense of wonder and make you amazed at the incredible world we live in. Here are four of them to feed your imagination.

#### *A Short History of Nearly Everything by Bill Bryson*

How did it all begin? And how did we get here? Combining history and science, the book offers a comprehensive yet entertaining answer to these questions. Bill Bryson takes the reader on an impressive

journey through the greatest scientific discoveries in history. It explains scientific topics in a vivid way, but it's quite a long read.

### ***Thing Explainer* by Randall Munroe**

How do helicopters work? Or cells? Randall Munroe explains how things work using illustrations and only the most common 1,000 words in English. It will shift your approach to explanation. So, next time explain how something works rather than merely call it by its name. However, additionally providing more technical terms might have enhanced the understanding and learning experience.

### ***Ask an Astronaut* by Tim Peake**

What does it feel like to fly into space? How do you prepare for it? Astronaut Tim Peake answers all the questions you never knew about going into space. The book gives insights into the cutting-edge science, as well as the day-to-day life on board of the International Space Station. Its question and answer format makes it easy to quickly find answers, but it can become less appealing due to the lack of descriptive language.

### ***Deep Time* by Riley Black**

Want to know the story of our planet? Riley Black takes us on a journey, in the order of time, through the geological events that have shaped our planet. The fascinating high-quality images are supported by easily digestible explanations of key historical moments. It also expands on key concepts in geology, astronomy and biology. Yet, measuring the size of some objects on the photos is difficult due to the lack of a scale bar(比例尺).

21. Which book is organized in the format of question and answer?

- A. *A Short History of Nearly Everything*.
- C. *Ask an Astronaut*.

- B. *Thing Explainer*.
- D. *Deep Time*.

22. What's a shortcoming of *Thing Explainer*?

- A. It is rather too long.
- C. It lacks technical terms.

- B. It is written in plain language.
- D. It fails to include clear

images. 23. What do *A Short History of Nearly Everything* and *Deep Time* have in common?

- A. They combine science and history.
- C. They introduce astronauts' daily life.

- B. They feature vivid illustrations.
- D. They entertain readers of all ages.

## **B**

As a boy, I wanted to go to the South Pole. As a teenager, I decided I'd like to go to the North Pole too. And yet, I haven't done either. It had taken me 31 years to just make it to the Arctic.

I was traveling with a film crew from Northern Ireland, following the footsteps of Lord Dufferin who, in the 1850s, sailed from Scotland to the Arctic. As an early adventure tourist, he was driven by the desire to see what lay at the ends of the world.

As we sailed north, icebergs of the size of buses floated past our small boat. Finally, we reached our destination—English Bay, where Dufferin landed—and stepped off onto the horseshoe-shaped beach.

This was what I'd dreamt of: standing somewhere so pure and primitive. However, for many early polar explorers, the results were far less pleasant. The south, in particular, was source of extreme danger.

My childhood interest in the South Pole was fueled by the unsuccessful yet heroic adventures of Ernest Shackleton. He died in 1922 while preparing for his fourth adventure. The stories of Robert Falcon Scott are also well-known: he and four companions died on their way back from the South Pole.

So why do explorers put themselves at such risk?

Much of it seems to lie in the purity of the challenge. Scott talked of the appeal of a place that had been “unreached and unseen by humans.” “With a view over shining lands covered by ice-sheets of inconceivable extent, you have the feeling of living over the control of death,” said Fridtjof Nansen, a Norwegian explorer.

On the homeward journey the weather turned, and we were left for a few days at the mercy of a storm. We experienced a small taste of helplessness when faced with the raw power of nature. We should be grateful for the great explorers' spirit and stories. I know I am.

24. Why did the author begin his adventure tour?

- A. To assist a film crew.
- B. To realize a childhood dream.
- C. To memorize Lord Dufferin.
- D. To challenge a world record.

25. Which of the following best explains "inconceivable" underlined in paragraph 7?

A. Hard to control.	B. Too far to reach.
C. Hard to imagine.	D. Too bright to view.

26. What happened during the writer's journey?

- A. They were trapped in icebergs.
- B. They were kept off the destination.
- C. They were attacked by a storm.
- D. They were rescued by explorers.

27. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. The Appeal of the Ends of the World
- B. The Dream of Traveling to the Arctic
- C. The Victory over the Control of Death
- D. The Gratitude to Great Explorers' Spirit

C

Research into whether the human voice helps plants isn't conclusive. Even so, there are convincing reasons that chatting with your houseplants is good for them—and you.

In a 2022 survey by trees.com, 50 percent of the 1250 respondents reported talking to their plants. When asked why, 65 percent said they believe it helps them grow. The research, however, isn't definitive about this point. While studies have found that vibrations (震动) caused by sound do affect plants, the jury is still out on whether the human voice offers any specific benefit.

For many plant owners, though, the science is beside the point. Marquis Matson, co-founder of the blog *The Indoor Nursery*, says she talks to her plants every day because "it feels nice and I think plants get a sense of community from my talking to them and that keeps them going". On the plant side, a study in a 2003 issue of the journal *Ultrasonics* investigated the effects of the classical music and the sounds of birds, insects and water on the growth of Chinese cabbage and cucumber. Both forms of sound exposure increased the vegetables' growth. In a 2015 study, researchers exposed marigold (金盏花) and chickpea (鹰嘴豆) plants to light Indian music as well as to traffic noise. They found that both types of plants grew and developed better after being exposed to the music for four hours per day, but not to the traffic sounds. "Plants definitely respond to vibrations in their environment—which can cause plants to grow differently and become more resistant to falling over," says Heidi Appel, leader of the study. She points out, "While sound absolutely matters to plants, we don't know if talking to them makes them grow differently."

Despite the lack of studies and evidence about the benefits of talking to your plants, there is at least one theoretical bonus, "If we identify with a living organism that we're taking care of, we're going to take better care of it and help them thrive," Appel says.

28. What do the underlined words "the jury is still out" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. There is uncertainty.

- B. The jury has decided.
- C. The jury is playing outside.
- D. People have different ideas.

29. What do Marquis Matson's words suggest?

- A. Vibrations caused by sound affect plants.
- B. Chatting with the plants benefits both sides.
- C. Scientific research in this area makes no sense.
- D. A sense of community is a must for plants' growth.

30. What can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

- A. Traffic sounds probably have a negative influence on plant growth.
- B. Talking to plants can make them more sensitive to the environment.
- C. Plants do not fall over because of the vibrations in their environment.
- D. Classical music is beneficial to plant growth as sounds of nature do.

31. What is Appel's attitude towards the study?

- A. Approving.
- B. Neutral.
- C. Unfavorable.
- D. Unclear.

## D

Most of us don't have any memories from the first three to four years of our lives. And when we do try to think back to our earliest memories, it is often unclear whether they are the real thing or just recollections based on photos or stories told to us. The phenomenon, known as "childhood amnesia (健忘症)", has been puzzling psychologists for more than a century.

It may seem that the reason why we don't remember being babies is that babies don't have a fully developed memory. But babies as young as six months can form both short-term and long-term memories. In one study, six-month-olds who learned how to press a lever (操纵杆) to operate a toy train remembered how to perform this action for two to three weeks after they had last seen the toy.

Of course, memory capabilities at these ages are not adult-like—they continue to develop until adolescence (青春期). In fact, developmental changes in basic memory processes have been put forward as an explanation for childhood amnesia, and it's one of the best theories we've got so far. These basic processes involve several brain regions and include forming, maintaining and later bringing back the memory.

But this does not seem to be the whole story. Another factor that we know plays a role is language. From the ages of one to six, children progress from the one-word stage of speaking to becoming fluent in their native language(s), so there are major changes in their language competence that overlap (重叠) with the childhood amnesia period. It is true to some extent that a child's ability to describe an event predicts how well they remember it months or years later.

While there are still things we don't understand about childhood amnesia, it's important to remember that, even if we can't clearly remember specific events from when we were very young, they still influence our behavior. The first few years of life are forgettable and yet powerful in shaping the adults that we become.

32. What does the study mentioned in paragraph 2 show?

- A. Babies don't have a fully developed memory.
- B. Babies don't suffer from childhood amnesia.
- C. Babies can remember things for weeks.
- D. Babies can benefit from hands-on learning.

33. Which of the following is one of the best theories concerning childhood amnesia?

- A. Babies' brains are not mature enough.
- B. Babies' language skills need developing.

- C. Babies cannot go through basic memory processes.
- D. Babies rarely experience events that had a big impact.

34. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Specific events from early childhood should be told to children.
- B. The first few years of life should be taken seriously.
- C. We can overcome childhood amnesia someday.
- D. Childhood amnesia is fairly common.

35. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. How our early childhood memories form
- B. How childhood amnesia influences our lives
- C. Why some memories disappear and others don't
- D. Why we can't remember our early childhood

## 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。

Learning how to apologize is similar to learning any new behavior. It may feel awkward and may not be polished at first. 36 There are several tips that will help you as you learn how to apologize.

First of all, wait until the right time and you are in the right place. Although public apology is often appropriate, discretion (谨慎) should be used. 37 Remember, you will be raising a topic that may recall a bad experience or bad feelings. Be respectful as you approach this task.

Be direct and brief in your approach. Acknowledge the fact that injury has occurred and then take responsibility for what happened. Be sincere in expressing your regret and demonstrate your willingness to take ownership of the situation. 38

Even if you follow these steps, be prepared for rejection. Sometimes, the person apologizing has an expectation that the apology will lead to immediate forgiveness and acceptance. 39 If you think of the offense (冒犯) as an emotional bruise (瘀伤), think of the healing process as the color changes we see as a bruise heals.

40 Knowing when to keep one's mouth shut is a virtue. Keeping quiet may be very difficult, as post-apology listening is not easy. We may hear unpleasant observations from another about our own shortcomings. We may hear the expression of anger. One of the ways we let others know we are truly responsible and accountable for our mistakes is by listening to the other party pour out the feelings associated with our actions.

- A. Forgiveness and acceptance may take time.
- B. To give or receive a good apology is an art.
- C. But with practice, everyone can learn to do it.
- D. Listening to the response to our apologies is important.
- E. Most apologies can and should happen in a private setting.
- F. In other words, avoid excuses and offer to repair the damage.
- G. Taking responsibility doesn't mean accepting blame for everything.

## 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、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。

Alice had a serious disease. She needed a(n) 41 blood transfusion to save her life. Her only chance of 42 would be to get a transfusion from her younger brother, Michael. He had overcome the same disease she had, which was considered a 43. Therefore he had antibodies (抗体) in his 44 needed to fight the illness, but no one was 45 what Michael thought.

The doctor explained to Michael that it would save his 46 life if he were to give her his blood. The boy 47 for a moment before agreeing to give his blood if it would help his sister. This was 48 to a boy of 5, after all. He 49 to do anything to save Alice's life.

As the 50 was on, Michael lay next to his sister in the hospital. He felt 51 when seeing his sister coming back to 52. Then he quietly asked the doctor, "When will I start to 53?" No doubt that Michael had 54 that he was giving his life in order to save her. Hearing the 55, his parents were astonished over the 56, which led Michael to think they were choosing his sister over him — and even more astonished and moved that he had been 57 to do so. The doctor replied that he wasn't going to die, he was very brave and just saved Alice so that she could live a 58 life.

This is an example of extreme courage and love from a boy. The love and care Michael showed for his sister relays a message about 59. While we may not be faced with such a life or death decision, being selfless can help us 60 with others, which is rewarding and fulfilling.

41. A. expensive	B. dangerous	C. urgent	D. complicated
42. A. passage	B. survival	C. victory	D. escape
43. A. difficulty	B. wonder	C. threat	D. secret
44. A. bone	B. brain	C. stomach	D. blood
45. A. certain	B. nervous	C. worried	D. anxious
46. A. mother's	B. father's	C. brother's	D. sister's
47. A. ran	B. slept	C. disappeared	D. hesitated
48. A. dull	B. attractive	C. cruel	D. lucky
49. A. decided	B. stopped	C. refused	D. pretended
50. A. diagnosis	B. assessment	C. operation	D. performance
51. A. interested	B. fearful	C. happy	D. pitiful
52. A. life	B. greatness	C. home	D. earth
53. A. study	B. die	C. play	D. eat
54. A. expected	B. agreed	C. assumed	D. ignored
55. A. news	B. words	C. stories	D. phrases
56. A. judgement	B. mischief	C. accident	D. misunderstanding
57. A. excited	B. regretful	C. willing	D. disappointed
58. A. rich	B. healthy	C. full	D. meaningful
59. A. patience	B. confidence	C. independence	D. selflessness
60. A. connect	B. cope	C. correspond	D. struggle

## 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。

Spring rolls, those crispy delights of golden pastry (油酥面团), featuring a mix 61 finely chopped vegetables like cabbage, carrots, and sometimes meat, are among the most popular 62 (choice) for a quick and tasty snack. The rolls are fried to a perfect crunch and are 63 (typical) eaten when hot. To eat one, you

have to decide 64 to dip it in a sweet and sour sauce first, adding an extra layer of flavor, or to enjoy it on 65 (it) own, letting the roll's own taste shine through. While spring rolls 66 (serve) in many places, the classic version can be found in the busy street markets, 67 they are made fresh on the spot and provided straight from the fryer. Good spring rolls have a light crust, allowing them 68 (pick) up easily without breaking or becoming unpleasantly wet. The filling is carefully seasoned 69 (guarantee) a harmonious blend of tastes and textures (口感).

No matter where I get them, one is rarely enough, but two or three might be too much, so I am always left 70 (look) forward to my next spring roll experience.

#### 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: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 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. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

I used to being scared of heights, but last week's climbing trip make a real change in me. On that trip, our guide, Mr. Lee, showed us the safety tools and how to use it. The ropes and other equipments seemed complicated and scary at first. Mr. Lee explained us the proper techniques or gave us tips on how to overcome our fears. He also shared some stories of his past climbs, what was entertaining. Now, I find myself be fascinated by those towering cliffs and the view from above. In the morning, when I do the hike to a top of the hill near my house, the feeling of accomplishment becomes much rewarding tome.

##### 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

自 1996 年起, 我国将每年的 6 月 6 日设为“全国爱眼日”。你校将以六月六日全国爱眼日为主题, 举办英语征文比赛。请你写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 简述当下青少年的视力状况;
2. 简析上述状况背后的原因;
3. 介绍护眼小妙招。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右; 2. 题目已为你写好。

#### Protect Our Eyes