

2023-2024 学年江苏省无锡外国语学校高二（上）期初英语试卷

第一部分 听力 第一节 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. (1.5 分) What does the man like to do best?

- A. Playing basketball.
- B. Reading books.
- C. Writing short stories.

2. (1.5 分) Where is the Friendship Hotel?

- A. Opposite a bank.
- B. On the left side.
- C. Near a corner.

3. (1.5 分) What does the woman want to do on the vacation?

- A. Go to the seaside.
- B. Climb mountains.
- C. Have a good rest.

4. (1.5 分) What will the woman do after she gets to New York?

- A. Visit the man's family.
- B. Give the man a call.
- C. Look for a job.

5. (1.5 分) What will the man probably eat for dinner?

- A. Pizza.
- B. French food.
- C. Snacks in KFC.

第二节 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。

6. (3 分) (1) What is the man doing when he sees the woman?

- A. Sitting.

B. Running.

C. Walking.

(2) How does the man advise going to the supermarket?

A. By taxi.

B. By subway.

C. On foot.

7. (3 分) (1) Who should the woman ask for a sick leave?

A. Her department manager.

B. The personnel department.

C. The director of the company.

(2) How long can staffs take off work for a sick leave without affecting the salary?

A. One week at most.

B. Three days.

C. It depends on different situations.

8. (4.5 分) (1) What did the two speakers do yesterday afternoon?

A. They played football.

B. They watched a football match.

C. They had a hiking match.

(2) How did the woman get hurt yesterday afternoon?

A. She fell off her bike.

B. She was hit by the football.

C. She was beaten by someone.

(3) What time did the match begin yesterday afternoon?

A. At 3: 00 p.m.

B. At 3: 10 p.m.

C. At 3: 20 p.m.

9. (6 分) (1) What does the woman want to buy?

A. A travel guidebook.

B. An underground ticket.

C. A map.

(2) How many bus stops are there in London in all?

A. Over 15, 000.

B. Over 16, 000.

C. Over 17, 000.

(3) What color is the district underground line?

A. Yellow.

B. Green.

C. White.

(4) How many international airports in London?

A. Three.

B. Four.

C. Five.

10. (6 分) (1) What will the temperature be at the bottom of the Grand Canyon four hours later?

A. 26° C.

B. 41° C.

C. 43° C.

(2) What is the most important thing to bring when hiking?

A. Some medicine.

B. Enough water.

C. Comfortable clothes.

(3) What is the most common cause of death in the Grand Canyon?

A. Heat exhaustion.

B. Falling into it.

C. Getting bitten by snakes.

(4) How many persons will go hiking together?

A. Three.

B. Four.

C. Five.

第二部分阅读 第一节阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

11. (7.5 分) Britain is arguably the great walking nation. About two - thirds of us already head out to stretch

our legs once a week. The following festivals offer a wealth of organized walks, but walkers should register in advance.

Prestatyn and Clwydian Range festival

Visitors to Wales tend to move west, to either the well - worn tracks of Snowdonia or the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. There are 25 walks packed into the three days, with various options available, including a half - mile Roman - themed adventure, an eight - mile walk exploring the life of 18th - century Welsh naturalist and travel writer Thomas Pennant and a 21 - mile Offa's Dyke challenge. All walks are free.

Denbighshire, Wales, 19 - 21 May

Otley walking festival

This local festival has grown from humble origins in 2000 into a busy schedule of 50 short - distance walks and events celebrating the lives and landscapes of Wharfedale in West Yorkshire. One might enjoy the Five Pubs Walk, Walking With Wine, Four More Pubs or Lost Pubs of Otley. All walks are free, though there is sometimes a small charge for transport.

Otley, West Yorkshire, 24 June - 3 July

Dartmoor offroading walking festival

Dartmoor delights (使高兴) walkers because, while tracks are there to be followed, the lack of wire and other barriers, and the relatively small number of farm buildings on the higher ground, create a sensation of freedom. The six free wheelchair walks, starting daily at 11am, explore Dartmoor's industrial history, bronze age valuables and Victorian railway builders.

Devon, 27 August - 2 September

Gower walking festival

With more superb walking options inside a single landscape than perhaps anywhere else, the Gower peninsula (半岛) sometimes feels as if it's all coast. The further information for this nine - day festival, celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Wales Coast Path (WCP), has yet to be finalized. Half of the walks offered during the festival will be on the coastal path. £10 adults, over - sixes £6.

Glamorgan, 2 - 10 September

(1) Which festival is friendly to the disabled? _____

- A. Prestatyn and Clwydian Range festival.
- B. Otley walking festival.
- C. Dartmoor offroading walking festival.

D. Gower walking festival.

(2) What do we know about Gower walking festival? _____

A. It has the most superb walking options.

B. Half of the walks last for a whole week.

C. It's aimed to advocate coastal protection.

D. The final details remain to be confirmed.

(3) What do the listed festivals have in common? _____

A. They are offered free of charge.

B. They require prior registration.

C. They take advantage of the coast.

D. They are favored by antique enthusiasts.

12. (10 分) Geoffrey Hinton, who has been called the Godfather of AI, worked part - time at Google for a decade on the tech giant's AI development and confirmed on Monday that he left his role at Google.

"I left so that I could talk about the dangers of AI without considering how this impacts Google, "Hinton said in a tweet. "Google has acted very responsibly."

Hinton's decision to step back from the company comes as a growing number of lawmakers, advocacy groups and tech insiders have raised alarms about the potential for a new crop of AI - powered chatbots to spread misinformation and take the place of jobs.

The wave of attention around ChatGPT late last year helped start an arms race among tech companies to develop and apply similar AI tools in their products. OpenAI, Microsoft and Google are at the forefront of this trend, but IBM, Amazon, Baidu and Tencent are working on similar technologies.

In an interview last week, Hinton expressed concerns about AI's potential to replace jobs and create a world where many will "not be able to know what is true anymore." He also pointed to the rapid pace of advancement, far beyond what he and others had anticipated.

"The idea that this stuff could actually get smarter than people - a few people believed that, "Hinton said in the interview. "But most people thought it was way off. And I thought it was way off. I thought it was 30 to 50 years or even longer away. Obviously, I no longer think that."

"I believe that the rapid progress of AI is going to transform society in ways we do not fully understand and not all of the effects are going to be good, "Hinton said in an address at the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay in Mumbai. He noted how AI will boost healthcare while also creating opportunities for deadly

autonomous weapons."I find this prospect much more immediate and much more scary than the prospect of robots taking over, which I think is a very long way off."

(1) Why did Hinton quit Google? _____

- A. To drive the research on AI.
- B. To draw our attention to Google.
- C. To avoid harming Google's interests.
- D. To speak freely about the risks of AI.

(2) What fueled the competition between companies for AI development? _____

- A. The emerging dangers.
- B. Public interest in ChatGPT.
- C. Assistance from tech giants.
- D. The technology - centered trend.

(3) What is implied in Paragraph 6? _____

- A. AI is a little - studied field.
- B. AI is a long - term solution.
- C. AI may defeat human intelligence soon.
- D. AI may quickly live up to our expectations.

(4) What concerns Hinton most now? _____

- A. AI's potential to do harm to our life.
- C. The application of autonomous weapon.
- B. The possibility of robots taking over.
- D. AI's unreliable performance in healthcare.

13. (10 分) Otters (水獭) are known to be very social and intelligent creatures, but a new study by the University of Exeter has given new insight into their intellect.

Researchers gave otters "puzzle boxes (智力训练箱)", some of which contained familiar food, while others held unfamiliar natural prey (猎物) - shore crab and blue mussels, which are protected by hard outer shells. For the familiar food - meatballs, a favorite with the Asian short - clawed otters in the study the scientists had five different types of boxes, and the method to extract (提取) the food changed in each version, for example pulling a tab or opening a cap. The unfamiliar food presented additional problems because the otters did not know if the

crab and mussels were safe to eat and had no experience of getting them out of their shells.

In order to decide whether food was safe and desirable to eat, the otters, which live at Newquay zoo and the Tamar Otter and Wildlife Centre, watched intently(专注地) as their companions inspected what was in the boxes and mimicked their behavior if the other otters sampled the treats.

However, they preferred to spend more time trying to figure out how to remove the meat from the shells on their own and relied less on the actions of their companions. Of the 20 others in the study, 11 managed to extract the meat from all three types of natural prey.

"Much of the research into the extractive foraging(觅食) and learning capabilities of otters has centered on artificial food puzzles," said the lead author, Alex Saliveros, of the Centre for Ecology and Conservation on Exeter's Penryn campus in Cornwall. "Here, we were interested in investigating such skills in the context of unfamiliar natural food, as well as in relation to artificial food puzzles."

Other animals employ social learning to decide what is safe to eat; rats, for example, prefer novel food types that they have smelled on the breath of other rats.

Scientists hope that understanding how otters cope with unfamiliar foraged food in their natural environment can help them train the animals to survive in the wild. "The captive(圈养的) otters in this study initially struggled with natural prey, but they showed they can learn how to extract the food," said Saliveros. "Our findings suggest that if you give one otter pre-release training, it can pass some of that information on to others."

(1) What is Paragraph 2 mainly about? _____

- A. The purpose of the research.
- B. The process of extracting the food.
- C. The discovery of the intellect.
- D. The ways of presenting the food.

(2) What does the underlined word "mimicked" probably mean in paragraph 3? _____

- A. Copied.
- B. Influenced.
- C. Translated.
- D. Monitored.

(3) What does the new study focus on? _____

- A. Changes in otters' learning capabilities.

- B. Otters' new response in artificial food puzzles.
- C. Otters' learning skills in different circumstances.
- D. Relationships between otters' various learning skills.

(4) What's the significance of the findings? _____

- A. They may help extract the food.
- B. They improve otters' intelligence.
- C. They can aid conservation efforts.
- D. They justify the early release of otters.

14. (10 分) Housing officials say that lately they are noticing something different: students seem to lack the will, and the skill, to address ordinary conflicts. "We have students who are mad at each other and they text each other in the same room, " says a teacher. "So many of our conflicts are because kids don't know how to tackle a problem by formal discussion. "

And as any pop psychologist will tell you, bottled emotions lead to silent discontent that can boil over into frustration and anger. At the University of Florida, emotional conflicts occur about once a week, the university's director of housing education says. . "Over the past five years, roommate conflicts have increased. The students don't have the person - to - person discussions and they don't know how to handle them." The problem is most dramatic among freshmen; housing professionals say they see improvement as students move toward graduation, but some never seem to catch on, and they worry about how such students will deal with conflicts after college.

Administrators guess that reliance on cell phones and the Internet may have made it easier for young people to avoid uncomfortable encounters. Why express anger in person when you can vent in a text? "Things are posted on someone's wall on Facebook like: Oh, my roommate kept me up all night studying, " says Dana Pysz, an assistant director at the University of California, Los Angeles. "It's a different way to express their conflict to each other, consequently creating even more conflicts as complaints go public. " In recent focus groups at North Carolina State University, dorm residents said they would not even confront noisy neighbors on their floor.

Administrators point to parents who have fixed their children's problems in their entire lives. Now in college, the children lack the skills to attend to even modest conflicts. Some parents continue to interfere on campus.

(1) What is the main reason for many roommate conflicts? _____

- A. Students are not good at reaching an agreement about the problems.
- B. Students are not satisfied with each other.

C. Housing directors are not responsible for them.

D. Students are not strong - willed.

(2) What do we learn from the second paragraph? _____

A. Students, especially freshmen, should bottle up their dissatisfaction.

B. All students are not able to handle conflicts by the time they graduate.

C. Students in Florida sit down and have a person - to - person talk once a week.

D. The number of conflicts among roommates has decreased during the past five years.

(3) What is the attitude of Dana Pysz when he mentions roommates reveal their conflicts in the media? ____

A. Eagerness.

B. Indifference.

C. Empathy.

D. Disapproval.

(4) What should parents do according to the passage? _____

A. They should be involved in their children's life on campus.

B. They should deal with their children's problems in their whole lives .

C. They should constantly contact the administrators of the college.

D. They should teach their children the skills to tackle the conflicts.

第二节阅读下面短文，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。

15. (12.5 分) Today's students are surrounded by information. The ability to figure out exactly why authors write - - - and not accept every opinion as fact - - - is a key skill. (1) _____. The following strategies teach them how to figure out why authors really write.

Start with why. "Why did the author write this piece? " is the key question asked to identify author's purpose. To help students expand their understanding of "why, " post various types of nonfiction (an advertisement, opinion article, news article, etc.) around your classroom and have students quickly identify a purpose for each. (2) _____

Talk about structure. Authors use different structures for different purposes. For example, one author may use time order to explain an event, while another author uses compare and contrast to put that event into context.

(3) _____ Often when authors write, they're trying to get readers to feel a certain way. Perhaps the author of an article about whale conservation wants readers to feel sad about the difficult situation of whales. Or the author of a letter may want to make the recipient feel better about a situation. After students read a text, stop

and ask: How do you feel? And how did the author get you to feel this way?

Connect it to students' own writing. It doesn't have to be said that writing and reading go hand in hand. (4) When students are asked to write about a topic that they think everyone should know about, to explain a procedure or to share a personal memory, they'll become more conscious of how authors approach writing.

Observe how purpose changes within a text. Author's purpose is often studied through the text as a whole, but authors have different reasons for writing within texts as well. (5) _____ Then, they may launch into a list of facts that make the reader feel discouraged about the situation. And finally, they may conclude with an appeal. Take a short article and break it apart, identifying the different purposes so that students see how author's purpose changes as they read.

- A. Get to the heart.
- B. Identify the topic.
- C. The readers may get more advanced in their work with informational text.
- D. For example, an author may include a funny anecdote (轶事) to draw the reader in.
- E. In particular, they'll need to figure out author's purpose and draw their own conclusions.
- F. Expand students' awareness of why people write by having them write for different purposes.
- G. Or keep a running Author's Purpose board with a list of the various reasons that authors write.

第三部分语言运用 第一节阅读短文，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。

16. (15 分) I'd love to have been a journalist, but I wasn't (1) _____ enough. I was always able to write a good letter - - - I just couldn't stare at a blank sheet of paper and (2) _____ a story. But I went into advertising after university and (3) _____ fell in love with it.

I always had the (4) _____ of speech. I was schooled at the dinner table. My father used to (5) _____ arguments, saying we needed to learn how to express our opinion. It could get pretty (6) _____. At school I ended up being captain of lots of things not because I was the best player but because I could (7) _____ people to do things. I learnt that you don't have to be the most academically (8) _____, or even the most original thinker (9) _____ is a big part of the battle. No wonder I felt at home in advertising.

People (10) _____ to stay in one company almost for life; I was always looking for the next (11) _____ to learn. I got into the advertising industry at Ogilvy, then went to Grey to (12) _____ experience in the Procter Gamble account, and to Y&R to get creative experience. It (13) _____ me new - business

director.Later I started my own business, HHCL which was an amazing (14) _____.

My next move will be to (15) _____ all my skills in pioneering work.I know there is no end to learning.I will live and learn.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) | A.brave | B.serious | C.creative | D.humble |
| (2) | A.listen to | B.refer to | C.put up with | D.come up with |
| (3) | A.blindly | B.merely | C.immediately | D.hardly |
| (4) | A.gift | B.habit | C.secret | D.style |
| (5) | A.start | B.avoid | C.evaluate | D.support |
| (6) | A.funny | B.heated | C.simple | D.boring |
| (7) | A.get | B.beg | C.force | D.allow |
| (8) | A.outgoing | B.dependent | C.careful | D.intelligent |
| (9) | A.ambition | B.responsibility | C.honesty | D.communication |
| (10) | A.failed | B.tended | C.learned | D.refused |
| (11) | A.turn | B.reason | C.method | D.chance |
| (12) | A.gain | B.share | C.present | D.exchange |
| (13) | A.showed | B.made | C.offered | D.brought |
| (14) | A.solution | B.discovery | C.success | D.schedule |
| (15) | A.quit | B.reflect | C.employ | D.change |

第二节阅读下面短文，在空白处填 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. (10 分) Arts and crafts have a way of reinventing themselves.Take embroidery (刺绣) for instance, it was within the last five years (1) _____ it has exploded thanks to talented makers that inspire people on social media.Paper quilling (衍纸纸艺) has had (2) _____ similar rise.The last several years (3) _____ (see) artists returning to the craft dating back to centuries ago.

Like many forms of craft, paper quilling can trace (4) _____ (it) origins back hundreds of years to at least the 15th century.French and Italian nuns are believed(5) _____ (create) it.In addition to embroidery, it (6) _____ (consider) "proper pastime" for young women and was taught in boarding schools.

Quilling is the art of handmaking and arranging small strips of paper into detailed designs. (7) (depend) on the desired shape and appearance, it can be rolled, looped, twisted, and curled. Glue is used to secure the paper strips into place.

Paper quilling is a decorative art and is known (8) _____ works like fancy flourishes and florals. Because of this reputation, it's (9) _____ (common) used on things like greeting cards, boxes, jewelry, and more. But with its recent surge in (10) _____ (popular), it's also seen in advertising campaigns and pieces you might find in an art gallery.

第三节根据提示用所给词的适当形式填空

18. (1分) The meeting s _____ to be held this weekend has been delayed for unexpected reasons.
(根据首字母单词拼写)

19. (1分) The museum is open daily t _____ the year, so you may go there at your convenience any day. (根据首字母单词拼写)

20. (1分) The study suggested that the wide use of c _____ in agriculture had caused water pollution in this area. (根据首字母单词拼写)

21. (1分) A wonderful idea o _____ to him when he was walking aimlessly in the street. (根据首字母单词拼写)

22. (1分) _____ (addict) to video games, he didn't realized the danger was coming. (所给词的适当形式填空)

23. (1分) The bell i _____ the end of the class rang, stopping our heated discussion. (根据首字母单词拼写)

24. (1分) It is reported that the earthquake that s _____ the city yesterday destroyed the system of electricity supply. (根据首字母单词拼写)

25. (1分) Young people may risk going deaf if they are e _____ to very loud music every day.

26. (1分) Improved consumer confidence is important to an _____ (经济的) recovery.

27. (1分) The new product which will come out next month is a _____ (combine) of traditional methods and artificial intelligence. (所给词的适当形式填空)

第四节根据要求翻译句子

28. (2分) 不管走到哪里，我们都努力去适应当地的风俗习惯。(adapt to) (汉译英)

29. (2 分) 当他还是个孩子的时候，每当他母亲要读书时，他总是妨碍她。(in the way) (汉译英) _____

30. (2 分) 我们不应该理所当然地认为在高考之前我们仍有很多时间。(take it for granted) (汉译英) _____

31. (2 分) 毫无疑问，这位候选人的优势在于他能用英语与外国人交流。(lie in) (汉译英) _____

32. (2 分) 由于许多野生动物逐渐灭绝，当前形势值得注意。(with 复合结构; deserve) (汉译英) _____

第四部分书面表达 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

33. (25 分) I was sure everyone in my junior - high drama class saw the paper in my hands shaking when I stood up to audition (试演) for a lead role in the annual Christmas play. I was there, not by choice, but because teacher Alice wanted each of us to try out for a part.

As a "good" student, I did what I was asked, even if it was scary. I was small for my age, wore secondhand clothes and cried easily. At school, I was often the object of jokes and laughter and had few friends. I wanted desperately to shrink back into my seat and be invisible. But there I was, on stage. Reading was, at least, something I loved. So, I read.

I finished reading and rushed back to my seat. The spell was broken. I wanted to curl up (蜷缩) and disappear. When the teacher read the cast list and called my name, I wasn't paying attention. No one ever chose me for anything.

"Patty, " she repeated, "you are Star. Come and get your script (剧本)." "

This is impossible! How can it be? With a pounding heart and cold, sweaty hands, I felt nearly dizzy, but incredibly happy. I walked up unsteadily to get the papers. On returning to my desk, I felt regretful. I should have refused. I felt as if everyone else were looking at and laughing at me. I buried my head in my arms. Gently patting my shoulder, teacher Alice said, "Be confident, Patty. You can do this. I know you can. I'll help you." With tears in my eyes, I raised my head and nodded firmly.

So, I practiced every day - while walking to school, at lunchtime, before bedtime, even on weekends. At first, I was worried about forgetting parts of a long monologue (独白) that took place in one scene, but I managed to memorize it. I felt more confident after that. At last, it was the day for the show.

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。

Everything went smoothly until it was my turn to give the long monologue._____

Fighting back tears, I continued my performance._____

2023-2024 学年江苏省无锡外国语学校高二（上）期初英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

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1. （1.5 分）What does the man like to do best?

A. Playing basketball.

B. Reading books.

C. Writing short stories.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

2. （1.5 分）Where is the Friendship Hotel?

A. Opposite a bank.

B. On the left side.

C. Near a corner.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A

3. （1.5 分）What does the woman want to do on the vacation?

A. Go to the seaside.

B. Climb mountains.

C. Have a good rest.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

4. （1.5 分）What will the woman do after she gets to New York?

A. Visit the man's family.

B.Give the man a call.

C.Look for a job.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B

5.（1.5 分）What will the man probably eat for dinner?

A.Pizza.

B.French food.

C.Snacks in KFC.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B

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B.By subway.

C.On foot.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】CA

7.（3 分）（1）Who should the woman ask for a sick leave?

A.Her department manager.

B.The personnel department.

C.The director of the company.

(2) How long can staffs take off work for a sick leave without affecting the salary?

A. One week at most.

B. Three days.

C. It depends on different situations.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】AB

8. (4.5 分) (1) What did the two speakers do yesterday afternoon?

A. They played football.

B. They watched a football match.

C. They had a hiking match.

(2) How did the woman get hurt yesterday afternoon?

A. She fell off her bike.

B. She was hit by the football.

C. She was beaten by someone.

(3) What time did the match begin yesterday afternoon?

A. At 3: 00 p.m.

B. At 3: 10 p.m.

C. At 3: 20 p.m.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】BAA

9. (6 分) (1) What does the woman want to buy?

A. A travel guidebook.

B. An underground ticket.

C. A map.

(2) How many bus stops are there in London in all?

A. Over 15, 000.

B. Over 16, 000.

C. Over 17, 000.

(3) What color is the district underground line?

A.Yellow.

B.Green.

C.White.

(4) How many international airports in London?

A.Three.

B.Four.

C.Five.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】CCBB

10. (6分) (1) What will the temperature be at the bottom of the Grand Canyon four hours later?

A.26° C.

B.41° C.

C.43° C.

(2) What is the most important thing to bring when hiking?

A.Some medicine.

B.Enough water.

C.Comfortable clothes.

(3) What is the most common cause of death in the Grand Canyon?

A.Heat exhaustion.

B.Falling into it.

C.Getting bitten by snakes.

(4) How many persons will go hiking together?

A.Three.

B.Four.

C.Five.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】CBBC

第二部分阅读 第一节阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

11. (7.5 分) Britain is arguably the great walking nation. About two - thirds of us already head out to stretch our legs once a week. The following festivals offer a wealth of organized walks, but walkers should register in advance.

Prestatyn and Clwydian Range festival

Visitors to Wales tend to move west, to either the well - worn tracks of Snowdonia or the Pembrokeshire Coast Path. There are 25 walks packed into the three days, with various options available, including a half - mile Roman - themed adventure, an eight - mile walk exploring the life of 18th - century Welsh naturalist and travel writer Thomas Pennant and a 21 - mile Offa's Dyke challenge. All walks are free.

Denbighshire, Wales, 19 - 21 May

Otley walking festival

This local festival has grown from humble origins in 2000 into a busy schedule of 50 short - distance walks and events celebrating the lives and landscapes of Wharfedale in West Yorkshire. One might enjoy the Five Pubs Walk, Walking With Wine, Four More Pubs or Lost Pubs of Otley. All walks are free, though there is sometimes a small charge for transport.

Otley, West Yorkshire, 24 June - 3 July

Dartmoor offroading walking festival

Dartmoor delights (使高兴) walkers because, while tracks are there to be followed, the lack of wire and other barriers, and the relatively small number of farm buildings on the higher ground, create a sensation of freedom. The six free wheelchair walks, starting daily at 11am, explore Dartmoor's industrial history, bronze age valuables and Victorian railway builders.

Devon, 27 August - 2 September

Gower walking festival

With more superb walking options inside a single landscape than perhaps anywhere else, the Gower peninsula (半岛) sometimes feels as if it's all coast. The further information for this nine - day festival, celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Wales Coast Path (WCP), has yet to be finalized. Half of the walks offered during the festival will be on the coastal path. £10 adults, over - sixes £6.

Glamorgan, 2 - 10 September

(1) Which festival is friendly to the disabled? C

A. Prestatyn and Clwydian Range festival.

- B. Otley walking festival.
- C. Dartmoor offroading walking festival.
- D. Gower walking festival.

(2) What do we know about Gower walking festival? D

- A. It has the most superb walking options.
- B. Half of the walks last for a whole week.
- C. It's aimed to advocate coastal protection.
- D. The final details remain to be confirmed.

(3) What do the listed festivals have in common? B

- A. They are offered free of charge.
- B. They require prior registration.
- C. They take advantage of the coast.
- D. They are favored by antique enthusiasts.

【答案】CDB

【分析】这篇短文主要介绍了四个英国的徒步旅行节日，分别是 Prestatyn 和 Clwydian Range 节日、Otley 徒步旅行节、Dartmoor 越野徒步节和 Gower 徒步旅行节。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据 Dartmoor offroading walking festival 部分 The six free wheelchair walks, starting daily at 11am, explore Dartmoor's industrial history, bronze age valuables and Victorian railway builders. (每天上午 11 点开始的 6 次免费轮椅步行，探索达特穆尔的工业历史、青铜器时代的贵重物品和维多利亚时代的铁路建造者。) 可知 Dartmoor offroading walking festival 对残疾人友好。故选 C。

(2) 细节理解题。根据 Gower walking festival 部分 The further information for this nine - day festival, celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Wales Coast Path (WCP), has yet to be finalized. (这个为期九天的节日，庆祝威尔士海岸路径 (WCP) 十周年，进一步的信息还没有最终确定。) 可知 Gower walking festival 最后的细节还有待确认。故选 D。

(3) 细节理解题。根据第一段 The following festivals offer a wealth of organized walks, but walkers should register in advance. (接下来的节日提供了丰富的有组织的步行活动，但步行者应该提前注册。) 可知列举的节日的共同之处是它们需要事先注册。故选 B。

12. (10 分) Geoffrey Hinton, who has been called the Godfather of AI, worked part - time at Google for a decade on the tech giant's AI development and confirmed on Monday that he left his role at Google.

"I left so that I could talk about the dangers of AI without considering how this impacts Google," Hinton said

in a tweet. "Google has acted very responsibly."

Hinton's decision to step back from the company comes as a growing number of lawmakers, advocacy groups and tech insiders have raised alarms about the potential for a new crop of AI - powered chatbots to spread misinformation and take the place of jobs.

The wave of attention around ChatGPT late last year helped start an arms race among tech companies to develop and apply similar AI tools in their products. OpenAI, Microsoft and Google are at the forefront of this trend, but IBM, Amazon, Baidu and Tencent are working on similar technologies.

In an interview last week, Hinton expressed concerns about AI's potential to replace jobs and create a world where many will "not be able to know what is true anymore." He also pointed to the rapid pace of advancement, far beyond what he and others had anticipated.

"The idea that this stuff could actually get smarter than people - a few people believed that," Hinton said in the interview. "But most people thought it was way off. And I thought it was way off. I thought it was 30 to 50 years or even longer away. Obviously, I no longer think that."

"I believe that the rapid progress of AI is going to transform society in ways we do not fully understand and not all of the effects are going to be good," Hinton said in an address at the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay in Mumbai. He noted how AI will boost healthcare while also creating opportunities for deadly autonomous weapons. "I find this prospect much more immediate and much more scary than the prospect of robots taking over, which I think is a very long way off."

(1) Why did Hinton quit Google? D

- A. To drive the research on AI.
- B. To draw our attention to Google.
- C. To avoid harming Google's interests.
- D. To speak freely about the risks of AI.

(2) What fueled the competition between companies for AI development? B

- A. The emerging dangers.
- B. Public interest in ChatGPT.
- C. Assistance from tech giants.
- D. The technology - centered trend.

(3) What is implied in Paragraph 6? C

- A. AI is a little - studied field.
- B. AI is a long - term solution.
- C. AI may defeat human intelligence soon.
- D. AI may quickly live up to our expectations.

(4) What concerns Hinton most now? A

- A. AI's potential to do harm to our life.
- C. The application of autonomous weapon.
- B. The possibility of robots taking over.
- D. AI's unreliable performance in healthcare.

【答案】 DBCA

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了人工智能专家 Geoffrey Hinton 离开谷歌的原因和他对人工智能发展的担忧。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第二段中 "I left so that I could talk about the dangers of AI without considering how this impacts Google," Hinton said in a tweet. (Hinton 在推特上说: "我离开是为了谈论人工智能的危险, 而不考虑它对谷歌的影响。") 可知, 辛顿离开谷歌是为了自由地谈论人工智能的风险。故选 D。

(2) 推理判断题。根据第四段 The wave of attention around ChatGPT late last year helped start an arms race among tech companies to develop and apply similar AI tools in their products. OpenAI, Microsoft and Google are at the forefront of this trend, but IBM, Amazon, Baidu and Tencent are working on similar technologies.

(去年年底, 围绕 ChatGPT 的关注浪潮引发了科技公司之间的军备竞赛, 以开发并在其产品中应用类似的人工智能工具。OpenAI、微软和谷歌走在这一趋势的前沿, 但 IBM、亚马逊、百度和腾讯也在研究类似的技术。) 可知, 对 ChatGPT 的关注浪潮引发了科技公司之间的军备竞赛。由此推知, 推动了公司之间在人工智能开发方面的竞争是公众对 ChatGPT 的兴趣。故选 B。

(3) 推理判断题。根据第六段 "The idea that this stuff could actually get smarter than people - a few people believed that," Hinton said in the interview. "But most people thought it was way off. And I thought it was way off. I thought it was 30 to 50 years or even longer away. Obviously, I no longer think that." (Hinton 在采访中说: "一些人相信, 这种东西实际上会变得比人更聪明。""但大多数人认为这太离谱了。我觉得这太离谱了。我认为这是 30 到 50 年甚至更长的时间。显然, 我不再这么想了。") 可知, 有些人认为人工智能实际上会变得比人更聪明。所以, 该段暗示了人工智能可能很快就会打败人类智能。故选 C。

(4) 推理判断题。根据最后一段 "I believe that the rapid progress of AI is going to transform society in ways we do not fully understand and not all of the effects are going to be good," Hinton said in an address at the

Indian Institute of Technology Bombay in Mumbai. He noted how AI will boost healthcare while also creating opportunities for deadly autonomous weapons. "I find this prospect much more immediate and much more scary than the prospect of robots taking over, which I think is a very long way off." (Hinton 在孟买的印度理工学院发表演讲时说："我相信人工智能的快速发展将以我们尚未完全理解的方式改变社会，并不是所有的影响都是好的。"他指出，人工智能将如何促进医疗，同时也为致命的自主武器创造机会。"我发现这种前景比机器人接管的前景更直接，也更可怕，我认为机器人接管的前景还有很长的路要走。") 可知，Hinton 认为人工智能的快速发展在改变社会的同时也带来了不好的影响。由此推知，Hinton 现在最关心的是人工智能有可能对我们的生活造成伤害。故选 A。

13. (10 分) Otters (水獭) are known to be very social and intelligent creatures, but a new study by the University of Exeter has given new insight into their intellect.

Researchers gave otters "puzzle boxes (智力训练箱)", some of which contained familiar food, while others held unfamiliar natural prey (猎物) - shore crab and blue mussels, which are protected by hard outer shells. For the familiar food - meatballs, a favorite with the Asian short-clawed otters in the study the scientists had five different types of boxes, and the method to extract (提取) the food changed in each version, for example pulling a tab or opening a cap. The unfamiliar food presented additional problems because the otters did not know if the crab and mussels were safe to eat and had no experience of getting them out of their shells.

In order to decide whether food was safe and desirable to eat, the otters, which live at Newquay zoo and the Tamar Otter and Wildlife Centre, watched intently (专注地) as their companions inspected what was in the boxes and mimicked their behavior if the other otters sampled the treats.

However, they preferred to spend more time trying to figure out how to remove the meat from the shells on their own and relied less on the actions of their companions. Of the 20 others in the study, 11 managed to extract the meat from all three types of natural prey.

"Much of the research into the extractive foraging (觅食) and learning capabilities of otters has centered on artificial food puzzles," said the lead author, Alex Saliveros, of the Centre for Ecology and Conservation on Exeter's Penryn campus in Cornwall. "Here, we were interested in investigating such skills in the context of unfamiliar natural food, as well as in relation to artificial food puzzles."

Other animals employ social learning to decide what is safe to eat; rats, for example, prefer novel food types that they have smelled on the breath of other rats.

Scientists hope that understanding how otters cope with unfamiliar foraged food in their natural environment can help them train the animals to survive in the wild. "The captive (圈养的) otters in this study initially

struggled with natural prey, but they showed they can learn how to extract the food," said Saliveros. "Our findings suggest that if you give one otter pre-release training, it can pass some of that information on to others."

(1) What is Paragraph 2 mainly about? D

- A. The purpose of the research.
- B. The process of extracting the food.
- C. The discovery of the intellect.
- D. The ways of presenting the food.

(2) What does the underlined word "mimicked" probably mean in paragraph 3? A

- A. Copied.
- B. Influenced.
- C. Translated.
- D. Monitored.

(3) What does the new study focus on? C

- A. Changes in otters' learning capabilities.
- B. Otters' new response in artificial food puzzles.
- C. Otters' learning skills in different circumstances.
- D. Relationships between otters' various learning skills.

(4) What's the significance of the findings? C

- A. They may help extract the food.
- B. They improve otters' intelligence.
- C. They can aid conservation efforts.
- D. They justify the early release of otters.

【答案】 DACC

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了英国埃克塞特大学的一项研究，研究人员通过给水獭提供“智力盒子”来探究它们的智商和学习能力，并通过这项研究以达到帮助水獭野外生存的目的。

【解答】 (1) 细节理解题。根据第二段 Researchers gave otters "puzzle boxes", some of which contained familiar food, while others held unfamiliar natural prey - shore crab and blue mussels, which are protected by hard outer shells. For the familiar food - meatballs, a favorite with the Asian short-clawed otters in the study the scientists had five different types of boxes, and the method to extract the food changed in each version, for

example pulling a tab or opening a cap. The unfamiliar food presented additional problems because the otters did not know if the crab and mussels were safe to eat and had no experience of getting them out of their shells.

（研究人员给水獭“智力训练箱”，其中一些装着熟悉的食物，而另一些装着不熟悉的天然猎物——海岸蟹和蓝贻贝，它们有坚硬的外壳保护。对于熟悉的食物——亚洲短爪水獭最喜欢的肉丸，科学家们有五种不同类型的盒子，每种盒子提取食物的方法都不同，比如拉开标签或打开盖子。不熟悉的食物带来了额外的问题，因为水獭不知道螃蟹和贻贝是否可以安全食用，也没有将它们从壳中取出的经验。）可知，第二段主要讲述研究人员及科学家们向水獭展示食物的方式。故选 D。

（2）词义猜测题。根据第三段 In order to decide whether food was safe and desirable to eat, the otters, which live at Newquay zoo and the Tamar Otter and Wildlife Centre, watched intently as their companions inspected what was in the boxes and mimicked their behavior if the other otters sampled the treats.（为了确定食物是否安全，是否值得食用，生活在纽基动物园和塔玛尔水獭和野生动物中心的水獭们专注地看着它们的同伴检查盒子里的东西，并在其他水獭品尝食物时模仿它们的行为。）划线词上下文猜测可知，mimicked 意思是“模仿”。A.Copied 模仿；B.Influenced 影响；C.Translated 翻译；D.Monitored 监控。故选 A。

（3）推理判断题。根据最后一段 Scientists hope that understanding how otters cope with unfamiliar foraged food in their natural environment can help them train the animals to survive in the wild. "The captive otters in this study initially struggled with natural prey, but they showed they can learn how to extract the food," said Saliveros. "Our findings suggest that if you give one otter pre-release training, it can pass some of that information on to others."（科学家们希望，了解水獭如何在自然环境中应对不熟悉的觅食食物，可以帮助他们训练水獭在野外生存。"在这项研究中，圈养的水獭最初与自然猎物搏斗，但它们表明它们可以学会如何提取食物，"Saliveros 说。"我们的研究表明，如果你给一只水獭放生前的训练，它可以把一些信息传递给其他水獭。"）及通读全文可知，文章主要介绍了英国埃克塞特大学的一项研究，研究人员通过给水獭提供“智力盒子”来探究它们的智商和学习能力。由此推知，这项新研究的重点是在不同环境下水獭所具备的学习技巧。故选 C。

（4）细节理解题。根据最后一段开头 Scientists hope that understanding how otters cope with unfamiliar foraged food in their natural environment can help them train the animals to survive in the wild.（科学家们希望，了解水獭如何在自然环境中应对不熟悉的觅食食物，可以帮助他们训练水獭在野外生存）可知，科学家们进行研究发现的意义是想帮助训练水獭在野外的生存，以进行保护。故选 C。

14. (10 分) Housing officials say that lately they are noticing something different: students seem to lack the will, and the skill, to address ordinary conflicts. "We have students who are mad at each other and they text each other in the same room," says a teacher. "So many of our conflicts are because kids don't know how to tackle

a problem by formal discussion. "

And as any pop psychologist will tell you, bottled emotions lead to silent discontent that can boil over into frustration and anger. At the University of Florida, emotional conflicts occur about once a week, the university's director of housing education says. "Over the past five years, roommate conflicts have increased. The students don't have the person - to - person discussions and they don't know how to handle them." The problem is most dramatic among freshmen; housing professionals say they see improvement as students move toward graduation, but some never seem to catch on, and they worry about how such students will deal with conflicts after college.

Administrators guess that reliance on cell phones and the Internet may have made it easier for young people to avoid uncomfortable encounters. Why express anger in person when you can vent in a text? "Things are posted on someone's wall on Facebook like: Oh, my roommate kept me up all night studying, " says Dana Pysz, an assistant director at the University of California, Los Angeles. "It's a different way to express their conflict to each other, consequently creating even more conflicts as complaints go public. " In recent focus groups at North Carolina State University, dorm residents said they would not even confront noisy neighbors on their floor.

Administrators point to parents who have fixed their children's problems in their entire lives. Now in college, the children lack the skills to attend to even modest conflicts. Some parents continue to interfere on campus.

(1) What is the main reason for many roommate conflicts? A

- A. Students are not good at reaching an agreement about the problems.
- B. Students are not satisfied with each other.
- C. Housing directors are not responsible for them.
- D. Students are not strong - willed.

(2) What do we learn from the second paragraph? B

- A. Students, especially freshmen, should bottle up their dissatisfaction.
- B. All students are not able to handle conflicts by the time they graduate.
- C. Students in Florida sit down and have a person - to - person talk once a week.
- D. The number of conflicts among roommates has decreased during the past five years.

(3) What is the attitude of Dana Pysz when he mentions roommates reveal their conflicts in the media? D

- A. Eagerness.
- B. Indifference.
- C. Empathy.

D. Disapproval.

(4) What should parents do according to the passage? D

A. They should be involved in their children's life on campus.

B. They should deal with their children's problems in their whole lives .

C. They should constantly contact the administrators of the college.

D. They should teach their children the skills to tackle the conflicts.

【答案】(1) - (4) ABDD

【分析】这是一篇说明文。本文讲述了大学生宿舍冲突日益加剧的原因。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第一段 So many of our roommate conflicts are because kids don't know how to negotiate a problem. (我们之所以有这么多室友冲突，是因为孩子们不知道如何解决问题。) 可知，许多室友冲突的主要原因是学生们不善于就问题达成一致意见。故选 A。

(2) 推理判断题。根据第二段 The problem is most dramatic among freshmen; housing professionals say they see improvement as students move toward graduation, but some never seem to catch on, and they worry about how such students will deal with conflicts after college. (这个问题在新生中最为突出；宿舍管理人员表示，他们看到随着学生走向毕业，情况会有所改善，但有些人似乎从未意识到这一点，他们担心这些学生在大学毕业后将如何处理冲突。) 可知，有些学生到毕业时还不能处理冲突这个问题。故选 B。

(3) 观点态度题。根据第三段 Things are posted on someone's wall on Facebook: Oh, my roommate kept me up all night studying, " says Dana Pysz, an assistant director in the office of residential life at the University of California, Los Angeles. "It's a different way to express their conflict to each other, consequently creating even more frictions as complaints go public." (加州大学洛杉矶分校 (University of California, Los Angeles) 住宿生活办公室助理主任达纳皮斯说："有人在 Facebook 上的留言板上贴了一些东西：哦，我的室友让我整晚熬夜学习。这是一种表达彼此冲突的不同方式，随着投诉公开化，结果会产生更多摩擦。") 可知，达纳皮斯并不赞同在媒体上公开与室友间的冲突这一做法。A.Eagerness.渴望；B.Indifference.不在乎；C.Empathy.同情心；D.Disapproval.不赞同。故选 D。

(4) 推理判断题。根据最后一段 Administrators point to parents who have fixed their children's problems in their entire lives.Now in college, the children lack the skills to attend to even modest conflicts. (管理人员指出，父母在孩子的整个生活中都解决了他们的问题。现在上了大学，孩子们甚至缺乏处理轻微冲突的能力。) 可知，家长们应该教他们的孩子处理冲突问题的能力。故选 D。

第二节阅读下面短文，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。

15. (12.5 分) Today's students are surrounded by information. The ability to figure out exactly why authors write

- - - and not accept every opinion as fact - - - is a key skill. (1) E. The following strategies teach them how to figure out why authors really write.

Start with why. "Why did the author write this piece?" is the key question asked to identify author's purpose. To help students expand their understanding of "why," post various types of nonfiction (an advertisement, opinion article, news article, etc.) around your classroom and have students quickly identify a purpose for each. (2) G

Talk about structure. Authors use different structures for different purposes. For example, one author may use time order to explain an event, while another author uses compare and contrast to put that event into context.

(3) A Often when authors write, they're trying to get readers to feel a certain way. Perhaps the author of an article about whale conservation wants readers to feel sad about the difficult situation of whales. Or the author of a letter may want to make the recipient feel better about a situation. After students read a text, stop and ask: How do you feel? And how did the author get you to feel this way?

Connect it to students' own writing. It doesn't have to be said that writing and reading go hand in hand. (4) F When students are asked to write about a topic that they think everyone should know about, to explain a procedure or to share a personal memory, they'll become more conscious of how authors approach writing.

Observe how purpose changes within a text. Author's purpose is often studied through the text as a whole, but authors have different reasons for writing within texts as well. (5) D Then, they may launch into a list of facts that make the reader feel discouraged about the situation. And finally, they may conclude with an appeal. Take a short article and break it apart, identifying the different purposes so that students see how author's purpose changes as they read.

- A. Get to the heart.
- B. Identify the topic.
- C. The readers may get more advanced in their work with informational text.
- D. For example, an author may include a funny anecdote (轶事) to draw the reader in.
- E. In particular, they'll need to figure out author's purpose and draw their own conclusions.
- F. Expand students' awareness of why people write by having them write for different purposes.
- G. Or keep a running Author's Purpose board with a list of the various reasons that authors write.

【答案】EGAFD

【分析】本文是一篇选句填空，文章主要介绍了今天的学生被信息所包围，能够准确地找出为什么作者

要写作，而不是接受每一个观点都是事实，这是一项关键技能。

【解答】(1) E. 推理判断题。根据前文 Today's students are surrounded by information. The ability to figure out exactly why authors write - - - and not accept every opinion as fact - - - is a key skill. 可知，今天的学生被信息包围。弄清楚作者为什么写作的能力 - 而不是接受每个观点都是事实 - 是一项关键技能。E. 特别是，他们将需要找出提交人的目的，并得出自己的结论。符合语境。故选 E。

(2) G. 细节理解题。根据前文 "around your classroom and have students quickly identify a purpose for each in your classroom, let students quickly identify a purpose for each in your classroom". 可知此处应填 "或者把作者写的各种原因列在一个正在运行的作者目标板上"。故选 G。

(3) A. 细节理解题。根据下文 "Often when authors write, they're trying to get readers to feel a certain way" 通常，当作者写作时，他们试图让读者有某种感觉。可知此处应填 "触及内心"。故选 A。

(4) F. 文章衔接题。根据前文 "It doesn't have to be said that writing and reading go hand in hand" 不必说写作和阅读是相辅相成的。可知此处应填 "通过让学生为不同的目的写作来提高他们对写作原因的认识"。故选 F。

(5) D. 联系上文题。根据前文 "Author's purpose is often studied through the text as a whole, but authors have different reasons for writing within texts as well" 作者的写作目的往往是通过文本作为一个整体来研究的，但作者在文本中写作的原因也不尽相同。可知此处应填 "作者可能会加上一个有趣的轶事来吸引读者"。故选 D。

第三部分语言运用 第一节阅读短文，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。

16. (15 分) I'd love to have been a journalist, but I wasn't (1) C enough. I was always able to write a good letter - - - I just couldn't stare at a blank sheet of paper and (2) D a story. But I went into advertising after university and (3) C fell in love with it.

I always had the (4) A of speech. I was schooled at the dinner table. My father used to (5) A arguments, saying we needed to learn how to express our opinion. It could get pretty (6) B. At school I ended up being captain of lots of things not because I was the best player but because I could (7) A people to do things. I learnt that you don't have to be the most academically (8) D, or even the most original thinker (9) D is a big part of the battle. No wonder I felt at home in advertising.

People (10) B to stay in one company almost for life; I was always looking for the next (11) D to learn. I got into the advertising industry at Ogilvy, then went to Grey to (12) A experience in the Procter Gamble account, and to Y&R to get creative experience. It (13) B me new - business director. Later I

started my own business, HHCL which was an amazing (14) C.

My next move will be to (15) C all my skills in pioneering work. I know there is no end to learning. I will live and learn.

- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) | A.brave | B.serious | C.creative | D.humble |
| (2) | A.listen to | B.refer to | C.put up with | D.come up with |
| (3) | A.blindly | B.merely | C.immediately | D.hardly |
| (4) | A.gift | B.habit | C.secret | D.style |
| (5) | A.start | B.avoid | C.evaluate | D.support |
| (6) | A.funny | B.heated | C.simple | D.boring |
| (7) | A.get | B.beg | C.force | D.allow |
| (8) | A.outgoing | B.dependent | C.careful | D.intelligent |
| (9) | A.ambition | B.responsibility | C.honesty | D.communication |
| (10) | A.failed | B.tended | C.learned | D.refused |
| (11) | A.turn | B.reason | C.method | D.chance |
| (12) | A.gain | B.share | C.present | D.exchange |
| (13) | A.showed | B.made | C.offered | D.brought |
| (14) | A.solution | B.discovery | C.success | D.schedule |
| (15) | A.quit | B.reflect | C.employ | D.change |

【答案】 (1) - (5) CDCAA (6) - (10) BADDB (11) - (15) DABCC

【分析】 本文是一篇记叙文。短文主要讲述了作者原本想成为一名记者，但最终选择了广告行业。作者在广告行业中发现自己的口才和领导能力，并且不断追求新的学习机会。最终，作者创立了自己的公司，并计划将自己的技能投入到开拓性工作中。

【解答】 (1) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.brave 勇敢的；B.serious 严重的；C.creative 有创造力的；D.humble 谦逊的。句意：我很想成为一名记者，但我没有足够的创造力。根据下文 But I went into advertising after university 可知但我大学毕业后进入了广告行业。说明由于我没有足够的创造力，因此从记者转行从事广告行业。故选 C。

(2) 考查动词短语及语境理解。A.listen to 听；B.refer to 提及；C.put up with 忍受；D.come up with 提

出。句意：我总是能写一封好信 - - 我就是不能盯着一张白纸想出一个故事。根据空前 I just couldn't stare at a blank sheet of paper 可知我就是不能盯着一张白纸想出一个故事。故选 D。

（3）考查副词及语境理解。A.blindly 盲目地；B.merely 仅仅；C.immediately 立刻；D.hardly 几乎不。句意：但大学毕业后我进入了广告行业，并立即爱上了它。根据空后 fell in love with it.可知我立刻喜欢上了广告业。故选 C。

（4）考查名词及语境理解。A.gift 天赋；B.habit 习惯；C.secret 秘密；D.style 风格。句意：我总有演讲的天赋。根据下文 At school I ended up being captain of lots of things not because I was the best player 可知在学校我最终成为了很多事情的队长，不是因为我是最好的球员。说明我也有演讲的天赋。故选 A。

（5）考查动词及语境理解。A.start 开始；B.avoid 避免；C.evaluate 评估；D.support 支持。句意：我父亲过去经常发起辩论，说我们需要学习如何陈述自己的观点。根据下文 saying we needed to learn how to express our opinion.可知我父亲曾经开始争论，说我们需要学习如何提出我们的理由。故选 A。

（6）考查形容词及语境理解。A.funny 有趣的；B.heated 热烈的；C.simple 简单的；D.boring 令人乏味的。句意：这可能会变得很热烈。根据上文 saying we needed to learn how to express our opinion.可知我父亲曾经开始争论，说我们需要学习如何提出我们的理由。说明我和父亲讨论的非常激烈。故选 B。

（7）考查动词及语境理解。A.get 得到；B.beg 乞求；C.force 强迫；D.allow 允许。句意：在学校里，我结束了很多事情队长的头衔，不是因为我是最好的球员，而是因为我可以让人们做一些事情。根据上文 At school I ended up being captain of lots of things not because I was the best player 可知在学校我最终成为了很多事情的队长，不是因为我是最好的球员。说明原因是我能让其他人做一些事情。get sb to do 让某人做某事。故选 A。

（8）考查形容词及语境理解。A.outgoing 外向的；B.dependent 依靠的；C.careful 小心的；D.intelligent 聪明的。句意：我了解到，你不必是学术上最聪明的人，甚至不必是最具原创性的思想家一沟通是这场斗争的重要组成部分。根据空前 I learnt that you don't have to be the most academically 可知你不必是学术上最聪明的人。故选 D。

（9）考查名词及语境理解。A.ambition 野心；B.responsibility 责任；C.honesty 诚实；D.communication 交流。句意：我了解到，你不必是学术上最聪明的人，甚至不必是最具原创性的思想家一沟通是这场斗争的重要组成部分。我了解到你不必是最聪明的学术，甚至是最原始的思想家 - - - 交流是战斗的重要组成部分。故选 D。

（10）考查动词及语境理解。A.failed 失败；B.tended 倾向于；C.learned 学习；D.refused 拒绝。句意：人们倾向于在一家公司工作几乎一辈子；我一直在寻找下一次学习的机会。根据常识可知人们倾向于在一家公司待一辈子。tend to do 倾向于做某事。故选 B。

（11）考查名词及语境理解。A.turn 转身；B.reason 原因；C.method 方法；D.chance 机会。句意：人们倾向于在一家公司工作几乎一辈子；我一直在寻找下一次学习的机会。根据下文 I got into the advertising industry at Ogilvy, then went to Grey to （12）experience in the Procter Gamble account, and to Y&R to get creative experience 可知我在 Ogily 进入广告行业，然后去 Grey 积累关于 Procter & Gamble 经验，然后去 Y&R 获取创意经验。说明我抓住一切机会去学习。故选 D。

（12）考查动词及语境理解。A.gain 得到；B.share 分享；C.present 赠与；D.exchange 交换。句意：我在 Ogilvy 进入广告行业，然后去了 Grey，以获得 Procter & Gamble 客户的经验，又去了 Y&R，以获得创造性的经验。根据空后 experience in the Procter Gamble account, and to Y&R to get creative experience 可知我在 Grey 积累关于 Procter & Gamble 经验，然后去 Y&R 获取创意经验。故选 A。

（13）考查动词及语境理解。A.showed 展示；B.made 制作，成为；C.offered 提供；D.brought 带来。句意：它让我成为了新的业务总监。根据空后 new - business director 可知我成为了新业务总监。故选 B。

（14）考查名词及语境理解。A.solution 解决；B.discovery 发现；C.success 成功；D.schedule 时间表。句意：后来，我开始了自己的事业，HHCL，这是一个令人惊喜的成功，我的下一步是将我在工作中的所有技能运用在创业上。根据上文 new - business director 可知我成为了新业务总监。说明我非常成功。故选 C。

（15）考查动词及语境理解。A.quit 放弃；B.reflect 反射；C.employ 运用；D.change 改变。句意：后来，我开始了自己的事业，HHCL，这是一个令人惊喜的成功，我的下一步是将我在工作中的所有技能运用在创业上。我的下一步将是运用我所有的技能进行开创性工作。故选 C。

第二节阅读下面短文，在空白处填 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. （10 分） Arts and crafts have a way of reinventing themselves.Take embroidery（刺绣） for instance, it was within the last five years （1） that it has exploded thanks to talented makers that inspire people on social media.Paper quilling（衍纸纸艺） has had （2） a similar rise.The last several years （3） have seen （see） artists returning to the craft dating back to centuries ago.

Like many forms of craft, paper quilling can trace （4） its （it） origins back hundreds of years to at least the 15th century.French and Italian nuns are believed （5） to have created （create） it.In addition to embroidery, it （6） was considered （consider） "proper pastime" for young women and was taught in boarding schools.

Quilling is the art of handmaking and arranging small strips of paper into detailed designs. （7） Depending （depend） on the desired shape and appearance, it can be rolled, looped, twisted, and curled.Glue is used to secure the paper strips into place.

Paper quilling is a decorative art and is known (8) for works like fancy flourishes and florals. Because of this reputation, it's (9) commonly (common) used on things like greeting cards, boxes, jewelry, and more. But with its recent surge in (10) popularity (popular), it's also seen in advertising campaigns and pieces you might find in an art gallery.

【答案】 (1) that (2) a (3) have seen (4) its (5) to have created (6) was considered
(7) Depending (8) for (9) commonly (10) popularity

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章详细介绍了衍纸纸艺的历史、形式和复兴。

【解答】 (1) 考查强调句。句意：以刺绣为例，正是在过去五年里，多亏了有才华的制作者在社交媒体上激励人们，刺绣才得以蓬勃发展。这里是 "it is/was...that/who..." 强调句型，被强调部分是时间状语 within the last five years，所以应用 that 连接。故填 that。

(2) 考查冠词。句意：衍纸纸艺也有类似的崛起。rise 在这里意为 "（重要性、优势、权力等的）增强"，为可数名词，此处为繁殖，其前应用不定冠词。且 similar 的发音以辅音音素开头，所以应用 a。故填 a。

(3) 考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：在过去的几年里，艺术家们重拾了几个世纪前的这一工艺。表示时间的名词作主语时，若强调整体，则谓语用单数，若强调个体，则谓语用复数。句子的主语为 The last several years，表示过去经历的每一年，强调个体，所以谓语应用复数形式。且这里表示过去发生的动作对现在产生的影响，应用现在完成时。故填 have seen。

(4) 考查形容词性物主代词。句意：像许多工艺形式一样，衍纸纸艺可以追溯到数百年前，至少可以追溯到 15 世纪。根据空后的 origins，这里应用形容词性物主代词 its，作定语。故填 its。

(5) 考查动词不定式。句意：人们认为法国和意大利修女创造它。sb./sth. be believed to do sth. 为固定句型，意为 "人们认为某人/某物做某事"。根据句意，create 表示的动作发生在 are believed 之前，所以应用不定式的完成式。故填 to have created。

(6) 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：除了刺绣，它还被认为是年轻女性的 "适当消遣"，并在寄宿学校教授。根据 and 后的 was taught 可知，这里应用一般过去时。主语为 it，和 consider 之间是被动关系，所以应用被动语态，且谓语应用单数形式。故填 was considered。

(7) 考查独立主格结构。句意：根据想要的形状和外观，它可以被轧制、绕环、扭曲和卷曲。句子的谓语为 can be，所以空处应用非谓语动词。depending on 意为 "取决于"，为固定用法，是独立结构，不考虑和主语的逻辑住被动关系，在句中作状语。故填 Depending。

(8) 考查介词。句意：衍纸纸艺是一种装饰艺术，以华丽的装饰和花朵等作品而闻名。be known for... 意为 "以……而闻名"，为固定搭配。故填 for。

（9）考查副词。句意：由于这个声誉，它通常用于贺卡、盒子、珠宝等物品。这里应用副词修饰谓语。commonly 意为“通常，常常”。故填 commonly。

（10）考查不可数名词。句意：但随着它最近的人气飙升，它也出现在广告活动和你或许在美术馆里发现的作品中。根据空前的 in，这里应用名词。popularity 意为“受欢迎”，为不可数名词。故填 popularity。

第三节根据提示用所给词的适当形式填空

18.（1分）The meeting s cheduled to be held this weekend has been delayed for unexpected reasons.（根据首字母单词拼写）

【答案】scheduled

【分析】原定于本周末举行的会议因意想不到的原因被推迟。

【解答】根据句意和所给首字母，应是动词 schedule；主语 the meeting 和 schedule 之间为逻辑上的被动关系，故用过去分词作定语。

故填：scheduled。

19.（1分）The museum is open daily t hroughout the year, so you may go there at your convenience any day.（根据首字母单词拼写）

【答案】throughout

【分析】博物馆全年都开放，所以你可以在任何一天方便的时候去。

【解答】分析可知，此处为介词，根据句意和首字母可知是 throughout，throughout the year 意为“全年，一年四季”。

故填：throughout。

20.（1分）The study suggested that the wide use of c hemicals in agriculture had caused water pollution in this area.（根据首字母单词拼写）

【答案】chemicals

【分析】这项研究表明，在农业中广泛使用化学制品造成了这个地区的水污染。

【解答】分析句子该空需要一个名词作宾语，根据语境，造成水污染应该是化学物质造成的，结合首字母 c 可知，名词 chemical 符合语境。该名词为可数名词，可应用于农业的化学制品很多，应该使用名词复数形式。

故填：chemicals。

21.（1分）A wonderful idea o ccurred to him when he was walking aimlessly in the street.（根据首字母单词拼写）

【答案】occurred

【分析】当他在街上漫无目的地走着时，他想到了一个好主意。

【解答】短语 occur to sb, 意为"……被想到；出现在头脑中"，符合句意，根据从句 when he was walking aimlessly in the street 可知时态应用一般过去时。

故填：occurred。

22. (1 分) Addicted (addict) to video games, he didn't realized the danger was coming. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】Addicted

【分析】他对电子游戏上瘾了，甚至都没有意识到这有多危险。

【解答】结合句意可知，表示"对……上瘾"应用 be addicted to，此处省略 be 动词，用过去分词作状语；位于句首需要大写首字母。

故填：Addicted。

23. (1 分) The bell i ndicating the end of the class rang, stopping our heated discussion. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】indicating

【分析】上课结束的铃响了，停止了我们激烈的讨论。

【解答】根据首字母和句意可知"indicate 表明，指示"正确。设空处为非谓语动词，修饰名词 The bell，和名词 bell 之间是主动关系，应用现在分词。

故填：indicating。

24. (1 分) It is reported that the earthquake that s truck the city yesterday destroyed the system of electricity supply. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】struck

【分析】据报道，昨天袭击这个城市的地震破坏了电力供应系统。

【解答】根据句意和首字母提示应填 strike"侵袭；袭击"，分析句子可知，that 引导定语从句，strike 在从句中作谓语，that 指代先行词 the earthquake，与谓语 strike 是主动关系，由 yesterday 可知，用一般过去时。

故填：struck。

25. (1 分) Young people may risk going deaf if they are e xposed to very loud music every day.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】如果年轻人每天都暴露在非常吵闹的音乐声中，他们可能有耳朵失聪的危险。

【解答】答案：exposed. 考查首字母填空. 根据句意及句子结构，要填入 exposed, be exposed to 处于 ... 的作用下； 曝光于； 接触； 面临.

26. (1 分) Improved consumer confidence is important to an economic (经济的) recovery.

【答案】economic

【分析】提高消费者信心对经济复苏至关重要。

【解答】答案：economic. 分析句子可知，此处修饰名词 recovery，故用形容词 economic 表示"经济的"作定语修饰名词。

故答案为 economic.

27. (1 分) The new product which will come out next month is a combination (combine) of traditional methods and artificial intelligence. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】combination

【分析】下个月即将推出的新产品是传统方法和人工智能的结合。

【解答】设空前有 a 修饰，应用名词单数作表语，根据提示词，应该填 combine 的名词原形 combination，意为"结合，联合"。

故填：combination.

第四节根据要求翻译句子

28. (2 分) 不管走到哪里，我们都努力去适应当地的风俗习惯。(adapt to) (汉译英)

No matter where we went, we tried to adapt to the local customs.

【答案】No matter where we went, we tried to adapt to the local customs.

【分析】不管走到哪里，我们都努力去适应当地的风俗习惯。

【解答】分析句子结构，这是一个包含让步状语从句的复合句，表示"不管走到哪里"含义的表达为：no matter where we go，因句子表示的是过去发生的事情，谓语动词使用一般过去时；表示"努力去……"含义的动词为：try to do，因句子表示的是过去发生的事情，谓语动词使用一般过去时；表示"适应"含义的动词短语为：adapt to，因 try to do 为固定短语，所以动词 adapt 使用动词原形；表示"当地的风俗习惯"含义的表达为：the local customs.

故翻译为：No matter where we went, we tried to adapt to the local customs.

29. (2 分) 当他还是个孩子的时候，每当他母亲要读书时，他总是妨碍她。(in the way) (汉译英) When he was a child, he was always in the way whenever his mother tried to read.

【答案】When he was a child, he was always in the way whenever his mother tried to read.

【分析】当他还是个孩子的时候，每当他母亲要读书时，他总是妨碍她。

【解答】根据句意可知，句子是在陈述过去的事情，应用一般过去时；"当他还是个孩子的时候"为时间状语，用 when 引导，该句为主系表结构，"他是一个孩子"表达为 he was a child；主句主语为"he"，表示"妨碍"应用短语 be in the way，主语为 he，be 动词应用 was；"每当他母亲要读书时"为时间状语从句，应用 whenever"每当"引导；"他母亲要读书"译为 his mother tried to read。

故翻译为：When he was a child, he was always in the way whenever his mother tried to read.

30. (2 分) 我们不应该理所当然地认为在高考之前我们仍有很多时间。(take it for granted) (汉译英)

We shouldn't take it for granted that we still have a lot of time before College Entrance Examination.

【答案】We shouldn't take it for granted that we still have a lot of time before College Entrance Examination.

【分析】我们不应该理所当然地认为在高考之前我们仍有很多时间。

【解答】分析句子结构可知，我们 We 作主语，不应该 shouldn't，后接动词原形，作谓语，take it for granted that..."认为……是理所应当的"，其中 it 为形式宾语，后面的 that 从句为真正的宾语。that 从句中的主语为 we，仍有很多时间可以翻译为"still have a lot of time"，在高考之前可以翻译为"before College Entrance Examination"。

故填：We shouldn't take it for granted that we still have a lot of time before College Entrance Examination.

31. (2 分) 毫无疑问，这位候选人的优势在于他能用英语与外国人交流。(lie in) (汉译英)

There is no doubt that this candidate's advantage lies in his ability to communicate with foreigners in English.

【答案】There is no doubt that this candidate's advantage lies in his ability to communicate with foreigners in English.

【分析】毫无疑问，这位候选人的优势在于他能用英语与外国人交流。

【解答】根据汉语提示，表示"毫无疑问"含义的固定短语为：there is no doubt that；表示"这位候选人的优势"含义的表达为：this candidate's advantage，为名词所有格；表示"在于"含义的表达为：lie in，因句子表达的是一个客观情况，谓语动词使用一般现在时，因主语 this candidate's advantage 为单数第三人称，谓语动词使用单数第三人称形式；表示"他的能力"含义的表达为：his ability；表示"与外国人交流"含义的表达为：communicate with foreigners，动词不定式作后置定语；表示"用英语"含义的表达为：in English。故翻译为：There is no doubt that this candidate's advantage lies in his ability to communicate with foreigners in English.

32. (2 分) 由于许多野生动物逐渐灭绝，当前形势值得注意。(with 复合结构；deserve) (汉译英)

With a lot of wild animals gradually dying out, the present situation deserves attention.

【答案】With a lot of wild animals gradually dying out, the present situation deserves attention.

【分析】由于许多野生动物逐渐灭绝，当前形势值得注意。

【解答】分析可知，此处可用 with 的复合结构在句中作原因状语，其结构为"with+宾语+宾补"，宾语为 a lot of wild animals"许多野生动物"，表示"灭绝"可用动词短语 die out, die out 和宾语 a lot of wild animals 之间为逻辑上的主动关系，所以应用现在分词作宾语补足语，表示"逐渐"应用副词 gradually；"当前形势"可以翻译为 the present situation，在句中作主语，表示"值得"应用动词 deserve，在句中作谓语动词，根据语境可知，句子是在描述一般事实，应用一般现在时，主语为 the present situation，谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式，表示"注意"应用不可数名词 attention，在句中作宾语。

故翻译为：With a lot of wild animals gradually dying out, the present situation deserves attention.

第四部分书面表达 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

33. (25 分) I was sure everyone in my junior - high drama class saw the paper in my hands shaking when I stood up to audition (试演) for a lead role in the annual Christmas play. I was there, not by choice, but because teacher Alice wanted each of us to try out for a part.

As a "good" student, I did what I was asked, even if it was scary. I was small for my age, wore secondhand clothes and cried easily. At school, I was often the object of jokes and laughter and had few friends. I wanted desperately to shrink back into my seat and be invisible. But there I was, on stage. Reading was, at least, something I loved. So, I read.

I finished reading and rushed back to my seat. The spell was broken. I wanted to curl up (蜷缩) and disappear. When the teacher read the cast list and called my name, I wasn't paying attention. No one ever chose me for anything.

"Patty, " she repeated, "you are Star. Come and get your script (剧本)." "

This is impossible! How can it be? With a pounding heart and cold, sweaty hands, I felt nearly dizzy, but incredibly happy. I walked up unsteadily to get the papers. On returning to my desk, I felt regretful. I should have refused. I felt as if everyone else were looking at and laughing at me. I buried my head in my arms. Gently patting my shoulder, teacher Alice said, "Be confident, Patty. You can do this. I know you can. I'll help you." With tears in my eyes, I raised my head and nodded firmly.

So, I practiced every day - while walking to school, at lunchtime, before bedtime, even on weekends. At first, I was worried about forgetting parts of a long monologue (独白) that took place in one scene, but I managed to memorize it. I felt more confident after that. At last, it was the day for the show.

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。

Everything went smoothly until it was my turn to give the long monologue._____

Fighting back tears, I continued my performance._____

【答案】 见试题解答内容

【分析】 本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者在老师的要求下，去参加圣诞剧的试镜，作者 - 开始很紧张，但在老师的鼓励下不断练习。虽然最后在舞台上忘词，但在老师的鼓励下，还是顺利完成了演出。

高分句型一：I lowered my head, with tears welling in my eyes.翻译：我低下头，泪水夺眶而出。

分析：本句运用了 with 的复合结构。

高分句型二：I was about to dash down the stage when suddenly I felt gentle hands on my arms.

翻译：我正要冲下舞台，突然感到双手轻轻地放在胳膊上。

分析：本句使用了 be about to do when..."正要做某事这时..."句型。

【解答】 Everything went smoothly until it was my turn to give the long monologue. Out of nervousness, I forgot the first word. I stood there, my mind blank. A loud noise sounded from the audience, followed by loud laughter. I became the target of laughter again. I lowered my head, with tears welling in my eyes. **【高分句型一】** I was about to dash down the stage when suddenly I felt gentle hands on my arms. **【高分句型二】** I looked up to see teacher Alice's concerned face. She gave me an encouraging look. (作者因为紧张在台上忘词的经过) Fighting back tears, I continued my performance. To my great surprise, the first word of the long monologue came to my mind. I spoke loudly and clearly without any mistake. I finished the show with no further interruptions. The audience even applauded in the middle of the play after my monologue! I was flying, dancing, filled with the greatest joy you could imagine. I remember forever that I was once a fallen star who managed to rise and sparkle, through my own efforts, with the loving guidance of a great teacher. (作者顺利完成演出的经过)