

**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。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. What did the woman leave in the taxi?  
A. A sweater. B. A T-shirt. C. A hat.
2. How much did the woman pay for the dress?  
A. 10 dollars. B. 30 dollars. C. 40 dollars.
3. What does the man often put on a Christmas tree?  
A. A doll. B. A star. C. An angel.
4. What does Gina tell Sam to do?  
A. Scratch his arm even more. B. Buy some special medicine.  
C. Sleep with the windows shut.
5. What does the man imply about the woman in the end?  
A. She always buys new clothes. B. She should do the laundry herself.  
C. She needs a new washing machine.

**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 does the woman want the man to do?  
A. Put off his spring break. B. See some western art.  
C. Drive her to the exhibit.
7. What is the relationship between the speakers?  
A. Mother and son. B. Brother and sister. C. Taxi driver and passenger.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why did Teresa raise her hand the first time?  
A. She had a question. B. She needed to relax her arm. C. She wanted to use the bathroom.
9. What did Mr. Johnson ask the class to do?  
A. Turn to page 55. B. See a famous painting. C. Ask questions later on.
10. When will the film be shown?  
A. After Teresa gets back. B. At the end of class. C. In more than two minutes.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did the man start doing two years ago?  
A. Teaching. B. Raising money. C. Saving wild animals.
12. Why is the man tired?  
A. He stayed up sending emails. B. He took care of a bear all night.  
C. He has a lot of homework to grade.
13. What does the man say about the bears at last?  
A. They are dirty. B. They are cool. C. They are lovely.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why isn't Cindy studying for the test?  
A. She is too tired. B. She has a headache.  
C. She can't find her book.
15. What does Bob offer to do for Cindy?  
A. Call her a taxi. B. Drive her to the doctor's.  
C. Give her some hot water.
16. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. At home. B. At a doctor's. C. In a classroom.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is Wendy from?  
A. The UK. B. Italy. C. The USA.
18. What are Christmas crackers?  
A. Toys with loud sound. B. A kind of Christmas food.  
C. Paper tubes with a gift inside.
19. What do all three British Christmas desserts have in common?  
A. They all look and taste about the same.

- B. They are all made out of nuts and dried fruit.  
C. They are all similar to the American fruitcake.
20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?  
A. Interesting plays. B. A special Christmas dinner. C. Christmas traditions in the UK.

## 第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

##### Discover Jiangsu

Known as shui xiang, or “the land of water”, China’s coastal province of Jiangsu has all the geographical advantages to give it a starring role in the epic tale of China’s ancient Maritime (海上的) Silk Road. With busy port cities, historic sites and breathtaking natural beauty, Jiangsu is the perfect place to trace the story of this remarkable trade route.

##### Nanjing and the voyages of Zheng He

At the dawn of the Ming dynasty the city of Nanjing in Jiangsu was declared capital of China. As well as building one of the longest city walls in history, the emperor ordered the construction of vast “treasure ships” in 1403. Under the command of legendary seafarer Zheng He, the fleet embarked on seven epic ocean voyages, reaching as far as the east coast of Africa.

##### Nantong and overseas trade

In Jiangsu’s port city of Nantong, goods have flowed in and out of the province by water for centuries. Today, fleets of hardy fishing boats catch yellow croaker, seabream, sea crabs and more.

Beyond Lusi Port Town, a busy seascape of boats travel on the waters of Jiangsu’s coast. It’s a scene that shows how China’s historic Maritime Silk Road continues to thrive and grow to this day.

##### Yancheng and unspoiled nature

Salt was one of the commodities that played a key role in the history of trade in Jiangsu, contributing to the wealth and prosperity of the province. A major source was the tidal salt flats of Yancheng, which literally means “salt city”. This remarkable landscape also plays host to the epic migrations of rare bird species like cranes, egrets, and spoonbill sandpipers.

##### Yangzhou, Lianyungang and the exchange of ideas

In the Jiangsu city of Yangzhou, a Tang-dynasty monk by the name of Jianzhen set sail to Japan to spread the teachings of Buddhism. Daming Temple, where Jianzhen lived, can still be visited today.

Centuries earlier, Buddhism first settled on Jiangsu’s shores. Kongwang Mountain in Lianyungang has some of China’s earliest examples of Buddhist art. These carvings show how the Maritime Silk Road helped spread religion across China.

21. What made Jiangsu an Ancient Gateway to the Maritime Silk Road?  
A. Its Buddhist art. B. Its remarkable seascape.  
C. Its wealth and prosperity. D. Its geographical advantages.
22. Which city has a historic temple as a big tourist attraction?  
A. Nanjing. B. Nantong.  
C. Yancheng. D. Yangzhou.
23. Where is this text probably taken from?  
A. A geography magazine. B. An academic report.  
C. An economics book. D. A travel blog.

#### B

As parents, we always hope to develop character traits in our children that will enhance their success in life. When our daughter Meegan, the eldest of five children, lost her front tooth at the age of six, we found the following note wrapped around the tiny tooth.

*Der Tooth Fairy,*

*Pleze leve me yor majik wand(杖). I want to be a tooth fairy, too.*

*Luv Meegan*

Recognizing potential leadership skills, precious opportunity and the teachable moment, the “Tooth Fairy” left the following note for little Meegan:

*Dear Meegan,*

*I have worked hard to be a good Tooth Fairy and I love my job. You are too young for the job just now, so I cannot give you my wand. But there are some things that you can start to do to prepare yourself for the job:*

- 1) Always do your best in every job that you do.*
- 2) Treat all people as you wish to be treated.*
- 3) Be kind and helpful to others.*
- 4) Always listen carefully whenever people speak to you. I will interview you one day when you are older and ready for the job.*

*Good Luck, Meegan!*

*The Tooth Fairy*

Meegan was thrilled at the response from the Tooth Fairy. She took the message to heart and carefully followed the instructions, always working to improve as she grew. Her character, her strength and her leadership skills grew right along with her. After graduating magna cum laude (以优异成绩) from college, Meegan accepted a challenging management position. She excelled, and by age 27, she was the top manager of the company.

One day Meegan and I were talking about her success. She told me that the company president had once asked her what influences had motivated her toward success.

“What did you tell him?” I asked.

She replied, “My parents, my teacher and my friends. And, of course, the Tooth Fairy!”

24. What does the underlined phrase “the teachable moment” refer to?  
A. Meegan lost a tooth. B. Meegan wrapped a tooth.  
C. Meegan wrote a note. D. Meegan received a note.
25. Who wrote the reply note to Meegan?  
A. The Tooth Fairy. B. Her parents. C. Her teacher. D. Her friends.
26. Why was the message so carefully followed by Meegan?  
A. It helped Meegan see her goal reachable.  
B. It promised Meegan a high-ranking position.  
C. It demonstrated desirable character traits to Meegan.  
D. It taught Meegan to build enjoyable interpersonal relationships.
27. How did Meegan become so successful?  
A. She was gifted with supernatural power.  
B. She was appreciated for outstanding talent.  
C. She was motivated to develop fine qualities.  
D. She was encouraged to work in a challenging position.

### C

In a recent interview, renowned linguist and cognitive scientist Noam Chomsky gave his thoughts on the rise of ChatGPT, and its effect on education. For him, the key all lies in how students are taught, and, currently, our educational system is pushing students toward ChatGPT and other shortcuts. “I don’t think it has anything to do with education,” Chomsky tells interviewer Thijmen Sprakel of EduKitchen. “I think it’s undermining it. ChatGPT is basically high-tech plagiarism(剽窃).” The challenge for educators, according to Chomsky, is to create interest in the topics that they teach so that students will be motivated to learn, rather than trying to avoid doing the work.

Chomsky, who spent a large part of his career teaching at MIT, felt strongly that his students wouldn’t have turned to AI to complete their coursework if they were invested in the school material. If students are relying on ChatGPT, Chomsky says it’s “a sign that the educational system is failing. If students aren’t interested, they’ll find a way around it.”

The American intellectual strongly feels like the current educational model of “teaching to test” has created an environment where students are bored. In turn, the boredom turns to avoidance, and ChatGPT becomes an easy way to avoid the education.

While some argue that chatbots like ChatGPT can be a useful educational tool, Chomsky has a much different opinion. He feels that these natural language systems “may be of value for some things, but it’s not obvious what.”

Meanwhile, it appears that schools are trying hard to figure out how to counteract the use of ChatGPT. Many schools have banned ChatGPT on school devices and networks, and educators are adjusting their teaching styles. Some are turning to more in-class essays, while others are looking at how they can incorporate the technology into the classroom.

It will be interesting to see if the rise of chatbots helps steer us toward a new teaching philosophy and away from the “teaching to test” method that has become the driving force of modern education. It’s the kind of education that Chomsky says was “ridiculed during the Enlightenment,” and so indirectly, this new technology may force schools to rethink how they ask students to apply their knowledge.

28. What does students’ reliance on ChatGPT indicate?  
A. Our education explores AI technology.  
B. Our education doesn’t satisfy its goals.  
C. Students show great interest in AI technology.  
D. Students don’t have time for their school work.
29. What’s the meaning of the underlined word “counteract” in paragraph 5?  
A. reduce B. increase C. support D. delay
30. What’s Chomsky’s attitude towards ChatGPT?  
A. Negative. B. Positive. C. Doubtful. D. Hopeful.
31. How should educators improve the present situation?  
A. Ban students’ use of AI.  
B. Adjust their teaching procedure.  
C. Change their teaching philosophy.  
D. Combine tradition with AI technology.

### D

An elderly black man sits on a drum with his legs on two sides. Using his fingers and the edge of his hand, he taps repeatedly at the drumhead, producing strong drumbeat. A second drummer joins in playing with the same rhythm. A third black man plays a stringed instrument, the body of which is roughly fashioned from a calabash (葫芦). Another calabash has been made into a drum, and a woman beats at it with two short sticks. One voice, then other voices join in. A dance accompanies this musical give-and-take, a moving picture that appears, on the one hand, informal and spontaneous yet, on closer inspection, ritualized (程式化的) and precise. It is a dance of massive size. A dense crowd of dark bodies forms into circular groups—perhaps five or six hundred individuals moving in time to the beat of the music, some swaying gently, others aggressively stomping their feet. A number of women in the group begin chanting.

The scene could be Africa. In fact, it is nineteenth-century New Orleans. Scattered firsthand accounts provide us with fascinating details of the slave dances that took place in the open area then known as Congo Square and there are perhaps no more fascinating documents in the history of African American music. Benjamin Latrobe, the noted architect, witnessed one of these collective dances on February 21, 1819, and not only left us a vivid written account of the event but made several sketches of the instruments used. These drawings confirm that the musicians of Congo square, about 1891, were playing percussion (打击乐器) and stringed instruments almost identical to those characteristic of real African music.

Later documents add to our knowledge of the public slave dances in New Orleans but still leave us with many open questions—some of which, in time, historical research may be able to explain, while others might never be answered. One thing, however, is clear. Although these days we tend to view the intersection of black and white musical currents as a theoretical, almost symbolic issue, these storied accounts of the Congo Square dances provide us with a real time and place, an actual transfer of totally African ritual to the native soil of the New World.

32. Which of the following best describes the musical scene in the beginning?

- A. It's slow and relaxing.
- B. It's lovely and childlike.
- C. It's strong and organized.
- D. It's delightful and encouraging.

33. What's the purpose of paragraph 2?

- A. To help its readers to read a music history book.
- B. To show the value of the accounts in music history.
- C. To familiarize its readers with a type of ancient music.
- D. To praise an architect who was a dedicated music lover.

34. What's the new understanding of the music?

- A. It's more of a musical theory.
- B. It's more of a vivid life.
- C. It's more of a religious ceremony.
- D. It's more of a cultural symbol.

35. What can we learn about Congo Square?

- A. A place where foreigners held musical festivals.
- B. A place where music historians wrote their books.
- C. A place where slaves could have a break from hard labour.
- D. A place where African music found its voice on the new land.

## 第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Do Weighted Blankets Work?

Sleep is supposed to be a natural thing, but if you wrestle with insomnia(失眠症), you may be tempted to try pieces of equipment that promise better sleep. 36

"They've become the sleep tool to have," says Alanna McGinn, founder and lead sleep expert at Good Night Sleep Site. "I'm a huge supporter of them because they can work so well."

About 32 percent of Americans don't get enough sleep, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 37 Insomnia impacts as many as 35 percent of adults from time to time, while 10 percent have chronic trouble falling and staying asleep. Choose one that's around 10 percent of your body weight.

38 Inside is a layer of plastic, glass or metal balls surrounded by filling. McGinn says the blanket's heaviness acts as a touch therapy called deep pressure stimulation. Just as wrapping babies tightly can send them to sleep, these blankets help your heart and breathing rates slow and your body release feel-good hormones, including serotonin(血清素).

Are they effective? A 2020 review study in the U.S. looked at eight previous studies and concluded that weighted blankets helped reduce anxiety—but not necessarily insomnia. 39 A randomized controlled study in Sweden looked at 120 people with insomnia and also depression or anxiety. 40 People with conditions such as diabetes or breathing issues, however, should check with their doctor before using one. "And if you're someone who is a little afraid of an enclosed space, it's probably not the best thing for you," adds McGinn.

- A. It recommends at least seven hours a night for adults.
- B. Those who used a weighted blanket slept better and were less tired or anxious.
- C. The study found a significant rise in the related symptoms.
- D. But other 2020 research tells a slightly different story.
- E. One that might sound a little weird but that has been known to work is a weighted blanket.
- F. Dealing with such problems can be more or less tricky.
- G. Weighted blankets range between two and 14 kilograms

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

#### 第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Millions of young people grow up with a deep love of Disney. 41 by the studio's fairytales, they dream of becoming a prince or princess.

Cori Borgstadt, however, has a slightly different 42. Instead of 43 to be a princess like Snow White, she wants to become Disney's CEO and has been 44 the company's shareholder (股东) meetings since she was three years old.

Borgstadt, now 18, has 45 Disney for as long as she can remember. As well as collecting dolls and toys 46 her favourite films, she owns 47 in the company.

She is studying economics and film and media studies at Texas Tech University, and has 48 Bob Iger, the Disney CEO about how to eventually 49 him, at most of the meetings she has attended, Iger, now 72, replied: "Well, one thing you can do is keep coming to our shareholders' meeting."

The love of Disney has always been in Borgstadt's 50. Her grandmother bought her and her younger sister a single share when they were children. It was her mother, Jan, who suggested she attend the shareholder meeting 51.

Borgstadt 52 that her dream of one day becoming the boss will not be easy to achieve, and would require a 53 similar to the ones Disney has been creating for a century. But she is 54 to work her way up, from making her 55 felt in the meetings.

- |                     |                 |                 |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. Inspired     | B. Selected     | C. Financed     | D. Transformed   |
| 42. A. imagination  | B. assumption   | C. description  | D. ambition      |
| 43. A. turning out  | B. growing up   | C. setting out  | D. going on      |
| 44. A. calling      | B. attending    | C. reporting    | D. chairing      |
| 45. A. created      | B. owned        | C. loved        | D. missed        |
| 46. A. related to   | B. adapted from | C. intended for | D. combined with |
| 47. A. studios      | B. positions    | C. offices      | D. shares        |
| 48. A. asked        | B. bothered     | C. informed     | D. warned        |
| 49. A. support      | B. approach     | C. replace      | D. attract       |
| 50. A. dream        | B. plan         | C. family       | D. generation    |
| 51. A. consequently | B. regularly    | C. instantly    | D. gradually     |
| 52. A. accepts      | B. recalls      | C. proves       | D. doubts        |
| 53. A. character    | B. theme        | C. membership   | D. fairytale     |
| 54. A. anxious      | B. qualified    | C. determined   | D. content       |
| 55. A. creation     | B. presence     | C. honesty      | D. kindness      |

#### 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。

Tea is commonly considered native to Southern China. However, in a garden in Geling village in Metog county in the Tibet autonomous region, the morning air is filled with the sweet aroma of 56 (fresh) picked tea.

Tsering Yangdron, a 25-year-old Monba, one of the ethnic groups 57 live in this region, skillfully makes her way through the garden, carefully picking tender tea leaves and tossing them into a bamboo basket tied to her waist. Tea picking 58 (become) a habit for her over the past five years. After she is done, Tsering Yangdron goes back home, where she also runs a homestay. "We have come up with 59 dish of fresh tea buds fried with eggs," she said. A kilogram of fresh tea buds 60 (sell) for 300 yuan. Once 61 (dry) and processed to make green tea, their value increases significantly.

Geling was once inaccessible as a result of the dense forests, 62 the opening of the Metog highway in 2013 significantly improved connectivity and created opportunities for economic growth. Prior to Huang Jiabin's appointment 63 the village's Party secretary, the tea plantation in Geling was a neglected piece of land.

"64 (realize) the valley was suitable for growing tea, since 2018, we have improved the management of the tea plantation, introduced advanced planting techniques and provided training for 65 (village)," Huang said.

### 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

#### 第一节(满分 15 分)

假如你是某国际学校学生李华, 最近你校学生会发起了“绿色地球, 从我做起”的主题活动, 作为学生会成员, 请你为该活动写一封倡议书。内容要点如下:

1. 活动目的;
2. 提出建议;
3. 发出呼吁。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;



2. 请按如下格式作答。

Dear students,

---

**The Student Union**

**第二节(满分 25 分)**

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The economic downturn caught us. We sold our ranch and moved to town. Mother had decided to open a day nursery. She had had no training, but that didn't stand in her way. She sent away for correspondence courses in child care, did the lessons and in six months formally qualified herself for the task. It wasn't long before she had a full enrollment and a waiting list. I accepted all this as a perfectly normal instance of Mother's ability. But neither the nursery nor the motel my parents bought later had provided enough income to send my sister and me to college. In two years I would be ready for college. Time was running out, and Mother was anxious for ways to save money. It was clear that Dad could do no more than he was doing already—farming 80 acres in addition to holding a fulltime job. A few months after we'd sold the motel, Mother arrived home with a used green typewriter.

"That's all we can afford," mother said. "It's good enough to learn on." And from that day on, as soon as the table was cleared and the dishes were done, Mother would disappear into her sewing room to practice. The slow tap, tap, tap went on some nights until midnight. Soon I heard Mother got a job at the radio station. I was not the least bit surprised, or impressed. But she was wild with joy.

Monday, after her first day at work, I could see that the excitement was gone.

Tuesday, Dad made dinner and cleaned the kitchen. Mother stayed in her sewing room, practicing. "Is Mother all right?" I asked Dad. "She's having a little trouble with her typing," he said. "She needs to practice. I think she'd appreciate it if we all helped out a bit more. You might just remember that she is working primarily so you can go to college."

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。

Wednesday, I arrived home earlier and was surprised by what I saw—Mother was crying in the corner of the couch.

Mother took another job earning half, but the evening practice sessions on the old green typewriter continued.

