

2023 高考临考信息卷

英语试卷

班级_____ 姓名_____

注意事项:

- 1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、班级和考号填写在答题卡上。
- 2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
- 3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

例:How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.
- 答案是 C。

- 1. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a library. B. In a bookstore. C. In a classroom.
- 2. How much was the man's new bike?
A. \$ 50. B. \$ 120. C. \$ 170.
- 3. What kind of books did the man prefer as a teenager?
A. Detective stories. B. Science fiction. C. Adventure stories.
- 4. Where did Steve go in the summer?
A. China. B. Mexico. C. Australia.
- 5. Why does Bob refuse the woman's offer?
A. He is very busy. B. He is poorly paid. C. He lacks confidence.

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。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、7 题。

- 6. What day is it today?
A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.

- 7. What does the woman advise the man to do?
A. Miss the party.
B. Rearrange his schedule.
C. Have dinner with his parents as planned.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- 8. What does the woman do?
A. She's a salesperson. B. She's a receptionist. C. She's a bank clerk.
- 9. What is the discount for the man?
A. 10%. B. 15%. C. 20%.
- 10. How will the man pay finally?
A. By card. B. In cash. C. By check.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- 11. What is the man going to do?
A. Help some students find jobs.
B. Work in the employment office.
C. Find a part-time job in the school.
- 12. How long does the man want to work per week?
A. Over 20 hours. B. 10 to 20 hours. C. Only 10 hours.
- 13. What does the woman tell the man to do tomorrow?
A. Phone her. B. Fill out a form. C. Tell her some news.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- 14. Where is the man now?
A. In the US. B. In Iceland. C. In Ireland.
- 15. How did the man feel about the life here?
A. Relaxing. B. Difficult. C. Amazing.
- 16. What does the man think of the people here generally?
A. Sad. B. Careless. C. Friendly.
- 17. What does the man like here?
A. The people's sense of humor.
B. The totally different food.
C. The rainy weather.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- 18. How long will the exhibition run?
A. For about twelve weeks. B. For about nine weeks. C. For about six weeks.
- 19. What is Kate Maine good at?
A. Planting garden vegetables.
B. Designing dining tables.
C. Making pots and bowls.
- 20. What will Cynthia Course introduce in the exhibition?
A. Her colored stones. B. Her silver jewelry. C. Her white paper sculpture.

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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

London can be an expensive city to visit if you go unprepared. If you go sightseeing in London for the first time, it is suggested investing in a London Pass. The London Pass is a digital sightseeing credits package that gives you access to 80+ attractions in the city with a relatively lower cost. For many attractions on the pass, there's no need to pre-book. However, some may have limited capacity, so you'll need to book in advance.

What do you get with The London Pass?

- Incredible savings.
- Access to more than 80 top London attractions.
- Fast entry at selected attractions and sights.
- 90-day money-back guarantee.

Go to The London Pass booking page and choose a duration that suits your trip—The London Pass is available for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven or ten consecutive(连续的) days. Download the pass to your phone and plan your sightseeing tours with the app. When you get to the gate of any participating attraction, show your London Pass and head straight inside.

What are our bestsellers?

- 2 Day Pass: Child £65.00 Adult £99.00
- 3 Day Pass: Child £77.00 Adult £116.00
- 5 Day Pass: Child £94.00 Adult £144.00

21. Why is The London Pass recommended to travelers?

- A. It offers money-saving tips.
- B. It helps to visit London on a budget.
- C. It provides access to more attractions.
- D. It promises to return money if unused.

22. What should you do before using The London Pass?

- A. Download the app.
- B. Comment on your tours.
- C. Sign up on the page.
- D. Update your information.

23. How much should you pay if you want 3 Day Pass for two parents and a kid?

- A. £164.
- B. £263.
- C. £309.
- D. £382.

B

Students at Summit Elementary School in Butler, Pennsylvania are growing more than their minds. Under the guidance of teacher Angela Eyth, they've created a productive garden. "The kids are in charge of everything," Eyth says.

Eyth and her students launched the gardening project in 2020 after the teacher attended a conference on how to include lessons about farming in the classroom. Then came the garden. With 16 acres of school district-owned land around their building, there was plenty of room.

The project is now two years old, and goes beyond planting and growing: Eyth and her fellow educators structure lessons in science, math and more around their garden.

"When we grew cabbages my students noticed something was eating the leaves," Eyth recalls. "This led to an investigation on figuring out what was eating them and how to stop it: the kids analyzed the evidence they found and acted as engineers in creating ways to keep insects out of the cabbage beds. In 4th grade, we took the students outside to estimate the number of bean pods (豆荚) they found." Eyth continues, "People think gardening should be separate from core subjects but it's far from the truth. The kids' curiosity keeps it rolling."

The kids also keep the produce rolling—so much so that with a \$70,000 donation from Remake Learning/Grable Foundation, they're using that money to build a greenhouse at their school. The funds help them launch an outdoor classroom and open a farm stand at Broad Street that brings fresh fruits, vegetables, herbs and more to an area of their community where affordable fresh produce is hard to find. Such areas are often called "food deserts".

"Our students discover the value of sharing their harvest with the community surrounding nearby Broad Street Elementary School," says Eyth. "They're so proud of what we're doing here."

24. What is the purpose of the project?

- A. To prepare students for career planning.
- B. To seek new ways of vegetable growing.
- C. To allow students to learn by gardening.
- D. To encourage students to get close to nature.

25. What do the teachers do with the project at present?

- A. Expand the farming land.
- B. Integrate relevant subjects.
- C. Investigate insects' activities.
- D. Estimate the number of vegetables.

26. What can we learn about the project?

- A. It was launched by the school board.
- B. It has changed the "food desert" areas.
- C. Its experience was introduced at a conference.
- D. Its produce benefits the community around.

27. What does Eyth think of the project?

- A. It is tiresome.
- B. It is creative.
- C. It is limited.
- D. It is rewarding.

C

People generate more trash than ever before on the planet: more than 7 pounds per person in some countries each day.

About 69 percent of that trash goes immediately into landfills. And most landfill trash is made up of containers and packaging—almost all of which should be recycled, says Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Edward Humes.

Humes' new book *Garbology: Our Dirty Love Affair with Trash* follows the journey that trash takes as it makes its way from garbage containers through landfills. He says that because much of our trash is immediately hidden from our daily lives, it's easier for us to be wasteful.

"We don't see the consequences of our wastefulness," he says. "We have built waste into our entire consumer culture to the point where we don't notice it any more because of these conveniences we've created for hiding our garbage... In a difficult economic environment, it's just crazy to take all this material and just bury it in the ground."

Some landfills, including Puente Hills near Los Angeles, produce energy from the methane (甲烷) gas that's produced during trash's decomposition (分解) process. "There is so much trash in this landfill that it generates enough electricity to power 70,000 homes," he says. Humes says making use of the methane gas to make energy is better than allowing it to escape into the atmosphere, but that doesn't mean it's the most efficient way to make energy.

He says, "The real solution is just to stop putting so much stuff in giant burial space, but that's a really tough nut to crack."

As for the question of which bag is greener—"Paper or plastic?" he says, "The correct answer is neither, if you want to have the best solution... In terms of the actual greenhouse gas impact, a paper bag tends to be higher."

28. What happens to most of the trash now?

- A. It is burnt. B. It is buried.
C. It is recycled. D. It is turned into fertilizer.

29. What do we know about Humes' book?

- A. It's a love affair book.
B. It has won the Pulitzer Prize.
C. It recommends journey routes.
D. It tells about how trash is processed.

30. Why is it difficult for us to reduce trash in our life?

- A. The legal system is not forceful enough.
B. There is a lack of support from the government.
C. We haven't found a better packaging alternative.
D. We are unaware of the negative effects of wasting.

31. What is Humes' attitude toward paper packaging?

- A. Tolerant. B. Favourable. C. Negative. D. Unconcerned.

D

People from different cultures around the world like and dislike the same kinds of smells, and vanilla (香草) is the favourite. There are also smells that people all over the world dislike, including cheese, apple juice and soy milk.

"We wanted to examine if people around the world have the same smell partiality and like the same types of odour (气味), or whether this is something that is culturally learned," said study author Dr Artin Arshamian.

The researchers, from University of Oxford and the Karolinska Institute in Sweden, tested smell preferences in 235 people, including Westerners and people from hunter-gatherer, farming and fishing communities. The scientists took 10 different smells and presented them to 235 people from nine different cultures to find out what was universally loved and hated. The 235 people were asked to rank smells according to the pleasantness.

Different people within each group had their own preferences, but there were very few differences between the groups overall. Vanilla was consistently ranked the most pleasant smell by the groups. The least pleasant smell was isovaleric acid, which is found in many foods, such as cheese, soy milk and apple juice, but also in foot sweat.

"Now we know that there's universal odour perception (感知) that is driven by the chemical makeup of the particular odour and that explains why we like or dislike a certain smell." As the authors write, these results show that "the perception of odour pleasantness is largely independent of cultural factors," such as the local source of food.

These cross-cultural preferences for certain odours could have roots in human evolution, which would require additional research to determine. Arshamian says in a statement, "The next step is to study why this is so by linking this knowledge to what happens in the brain when we smell a particular odour."

32. What smell is universally liked across the globe?

- A. Vanilla. B. Cheese. C. Soy milk. D. Apple juice.

33. What does the underlined word "partiality" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Preference. B. Curiosity. C. Assumption. D. Prevention.

34. What mainly determines the preference for certain smells?

- A. People's ages. B. The chemical composition of smells.
C. People's lifestyles. D. The cultural background.

35. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Supporting evidence for the research results.
B. Potential application of the research finding.
C. Further expectation of the future researches.
D. Reasonable doubts about the research process.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

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

For people who are planning a trip, a visit to a museum might not be the first thing they think of. After all, there are plenty of ways to appreciate the world's civilization, gain exciting experiences and spend quality time with family and friends. 36

Museums are where people learn something new, at every age! Are you interested in something specific? 37 There, you will find yourself drawn in and inspired! Museums are a fantastic place to learn about a region's history, scientific achievements, major cultural events, and of course, dinosaurs. They also design exhibitions related to visual arts, industrial innovations and anything that inspires an individual to learn about the past and create new paths to the future.

38 They will surely be an exciting part of the educational experience with the main purpose to expose children to knowledge of various fields and expand their horizons. To achieve that, museums are working to create meaningful and engaging activities, interactive and knowledge-based.

Museums support tourism. They are tourism promoters in small towns and large cities. Museums aren't a burden on tax revenue (税收) or a separate concern from other city projects.

39 Statistics show that museums support more than 726,000 jobs in America.

Museums shape communities. They have activities and exhibitions through which visitors can learn about local history. Museums are places where a shared heritage is celebrated and a collective identity is formed. They provide an interesting public space where people meet and talk to each other. 40

- A. Museums bring out the best qualities in children.
- B. Museums often deliver kids-centered exhibitions.
- C. Instead, they generate funding and fuel employment.
- D. Then, visit a local museum to learn about that subject.
- E. Even shopping at the gift shop there is an opportunity for connection.
- F. On the contrary, they consume a small percentage of city funds annually.
- G. The fact, however, is that museums offer magical benefits in many ways.

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。

Natalie and Callie, both 13 years old, started raising monarch butterflies(帝王蝶) for fun in 2020. But after realizing the monarchs were an endangered species, their 41 soon turned into a serious mission.

They learned that the population of monarch butterflies had 42 since the early 1990s, due to habitat 43 and widespread use of chemicals, which made the milkweeds (马利筋草) the monarchs 44 for their main diet dangerous to eat.

So the girls teamed up with a national nonprofit group to plant a native garden 45 for the monarchs. The garden grew organic milkweeds that 46 and kept the butterflies. To help 47 the locals to sustain the monarch population, they created an exhibition about the monarchs in the local library. They also wanted to put up an educational sign in town, but it 48 a lot. To cover the expense, they set up a stand at the Farmers Market to sell their 49 milkweeds for people to plant. Although the fundraising days were 50, they finally succeeded in earning enough money with their hard work and people's support.

The team has won the Silver Award for their 51 of taking care of butterflies, but they are not 52 with their work. "Our next step is to cut down on the use of 53 to guarantee a safe environment for the monarchs," said Natalie. In the award ceremony, their teacher Brian 54, "I am so proud of them for their constant 55."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. dream | B. hobby | C. career | D. decision |
| 42. A. doubled | B. aged | C. declined | D. exploded |
| 43. A. management | B. assessment | C. selection | D. destruction |
| 44. A. relied on | B. kept off | C. broke down | D. gave away |
| 45. A. partly | B. secretly | C. rarely | D. specially |
| 46. A. attracted | B. protected | C. monitored | D. trapped |
| 47. A. employ | B. educate | C. force | D. limit |
| 48. A. meant | B. cost | C. changed | D. hurt |
| 49. A. dry | B. medical | C. healthy | D. wild |
| 50. A. pleasing | B. light | C. long | D. disappointing |
| 51. A. project | B. concept | C. schedule | D. assignment |
| 52. A. concerned | B. connected | C. finished | D. occupied |
| 53. A. chemicals | B. time | C. funds | D. energy |
| 54. A. quoted | B. continued | C. replied | D. commented |
| 55. A. donations | B. support | C. patience | D. efforts |

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。

Daocheng Yading is located in the Southwest of China's Sichuan Province. This is a kingdom 56 (surround) by breathtaking views of snow-capped mountains, steep glaciers (冰川), clear lakes and thick woods. It is called the last pure land on this blue planet. Every September, the scenery here is 57 (extreme) attractive. It's like placing people into a colorful fairy tale world which is beyond 58 (imagine).

There are three mountain peaks in Daocheng Yading. The most beautiful is called Yangmaiying. It is about 6,000 meters 59 height, and has the shape of a perfect pyramid. Back in 1931, the American explorer Joseph Rock first introduced it to the world with 60 (photo) for the *National Geographic Magazine*. He wrote, "She is the most beautiful snow peak my eyes have ever seen." Next to it stand two other mountains: Xiannairi and Xianuoduoji. The top of the mountains is covered by snow most of the time. No one 61 (reach) the top up to now. They are called the "Three Holy Mountains". It is 62 irreplaceably sacred place in the hearts of the local people. "63 (walk) round the holy mountains three times, you will achieve your wishes for this life," the locals say. However, it's such a great challenge to both one's physical ability and mind because of 64 (it) altitude. What drives them to do that? Perhaps it is simple faith. It is the last pure land 65 can purify the soul.

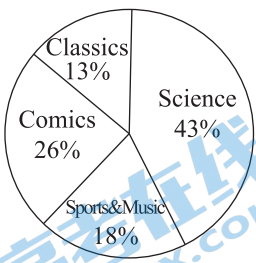
第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

你校英文报正在举办以“Popular Books Among Students”为主题的征文活动。请你根据图表中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

- 1. 读书状况描述;
- 2. 简单评论;
- 3. 你的建议。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。



Popular Books Among Students

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。

On Saturday, my family and I went to do the shopping. Every checkout was full of trolleys (手推车). Traffic jams were everywhere.

This was going to be hard work. Dad said, "We need to work together. Ollie—you push the trolley. Jessica—you check the list. I'll do the running and grabbing." He nodded at us. "Follow me, team." Ollie ran off ahead with the trolley and headed for the fruit and vegetables. I chased after him with the list.

"Wait, kids," Dad said. We had gone past the flower stand. Dad laughed, "We may be in a rush, but you still have to take time to smell the roses." He picked out a big bunch of yellow flowers. "You know winter is over when you see these." He put the flowers at the front of the trolley in the special holder. "Now we can get down to shopping."

Bananas, check.

Cucumbers, check.

Tomatoes, check.

So far, so good.

But straight away we hit a wall of shoppers and had to stop. Dad said, "This is taking too long. Time for the 'park and ride'." "Park and ride?" asked Ollie. "We leave the trolley parked here. Split the list up three ways and go back and forth," said Dad. "OK." we said. Anything to get out of that supermarket faster.

Milk, check.

Cheese, check.

Butter, check.

Ollie and Dad raced through their lists too, and in no time we were at the checkout. Dad picked up a magazine to read while we waited. After paying for all the items, we came out. "You were great helpers," said Dad. "We'll have a roast dinner tonight!"

But it was when we got home and got the shopping bags into the house that I noticed that something was missing. "Dad, where are your flowers? The flowers were not there." "That's odd," said Dad looking around. "Hold on," said Ollie unpacking a bag. "What's this?" He held up a box.

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。

Dad turned the box over and looked at the label, saying "I don't remember buying that."

Suddenly it struck me that maybe we can make a dish out of all those vegetables and meat from the wrong trolley.

2023 高考临考信息卷

英语参考答案

第一部分 听力

1—5 BCACA 6—10 ABBCA 11—15 CBACB 16—20 CAACB

第二部分 阅读

第一节

A

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文，主题语境是人与社会。文章介绍了伦敦的旅游通票既便利又省钱。

21. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中“The London Pass is a digital sightseeing credits package that gives you access to 80+ attractions in the city with a relatively lower cost.”(伦敦通票是一种数字观光积分套餐，可以让你以相对较低的成本游览伦敦 80 多个景点。)可知，推荐伦敦通票给旅行者是因为它对在预算内游览伦敦会有所帮助。故选 B。
22. A 细节理解题。根据文中“Download the pass to your phone and plan your sightseeing tours with the app.”(将通票下载到你的手机上，用应用程序计划你的观光旅行。)可知，使用伦敦通票前应该下载应用。故选 A。
23. C 数字计算题。根据倒数第二行“• 3 Day Pass: Child £77.00 Adult £116.00”(• 3 日通票：儿童 77 英镑，成人 116 英镑)可知，如果你想买一对父母和一个孩子的 3 日通票，你需要付 $77+116+116=309$ (英镑)。故选 C。

B

【语篇导读】这是一篇记叙文，主题语境是人与自我。文章主要讲述了宾夕法尼亚州巴特勒市顶峰小学的学生们通过花园种植获取了更多的知识，并帮助了周边社区，他们对自己所做的事情感到骄傲。

24. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句话“Eyth and her students launched...”(在 2020 年，在 Eyth 参加了一个关于如何在课堂上加入农业课程的会议后，Eyth 和她的学生们启动了这个园艺项目。)以及第四段中“‘When we grew cabbages my students noticed something was eating the leaves,’ Eyth recalls. ‘This led to an investigation on... of the cabbage beds.’”(Eyth 回忆道：“当我们种卷心菜的时候，我的学生们注意到有东西在吃卷心菜叶子。这引起了一项关于什么在吃卷心菜叶子以及如何阻止它的调查：孩子们分析了他们发现的证据，并想出了防止昆虫进入卷心菜床的方法。”)可知，该项目的目的是让学生通过种植学习更多的知识。故选 C。
25. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中“The project is now two years old, and goes beyond planting and growing: Eyth and her fellow educators structure lessons in science, math and more around their garden.”(这个项目现在已经有两年了，不仅仅局限于种植：Eyth 和她的同事们在他们的花园周围开设了科学、数学等课程。)可知，目前老师们把该项目和其他科目进行了整合。故选 B。
26. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“The funds help them launch an outdoor classroom and open a farm stand at Broad Street that brings fresh fruits, vegetables, herbs and more to an area of their community where affordable fresh produce is hard to find.”(这些资金帮助他们开办了一间户外教室，并在布罗德街开设了一个农场摊位，将新鲜水果、蔬菜、草药等带到他们社区的某个地区，因为那里很难找到负担得起的新鲜农产品。)可知，孩子们种出的农产品惠及周边的社区。故选 D。
27. D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“‘Our students discover the value of sharing their harvest with the community surrounding nearby Broad Street Elementary School.’ says Eyth. ‘They’re so proud of what we’re doing here.’”(Eyth 说：“我们的学生们发现了与布罗德街小学附近社区分享收获的价值。他们为我们在这里所做的一切感到骄傲。”)可知，让学生们发现了收获的价值，并为自己在那里所做的一切感到骄傲。由此可推知，Eyth 认为这个项目是值得的。故选 D。

C

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文,主题语境是人与自然。文章介绍了 Edward Humes 对现在垃圾处理方式的观点和看法。

28. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中“About 69 percent of that trash goes immediately into landfills.”可知,大部分的垃圾现在都是被填埋。故选 B。
29. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中“... follows the journey that trash takes as it makes its way from garbage containers through landfills.”可知,这本书记录了垃圾从垃圾箱到垃圾填埋场的过程,因此 Humes 的新书探讨了垃圾处理的过程。故选 D。
30. D 推理判断题。根据第三段中“He says that because much of our trash is immediately hidden from our daily lives, it’s easier for us to be wasteful.”以及第四段中“We don’t see the consequences of our wastefulness”可知,我们没有意识到浪费的后果,因此很难减少垃圾的产生。故选 D。
31. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段的内容,尤其是“In terms of the actual greenhouse gas impact, a paper bag tends to be higher.”可知,Humes 认为纸质包装袋并不环保,并且相对塑料,纸质包装袋产生的温室效应影响更大。故选 C。

D

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文,主题语境是人与社会。文章主要介绍了科学家研究世界各地的人们对味道有怎样普遍的喜好以及背后的原因。

32. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中“People from different cultures around the world like and dislike the same kinds of smells, and vanilla(香草) is the favourite.”可知,香草味最受人们的欢迎。故选 A。
33. A 词义猜测题。根据文章主题以及画线词后的“like the same types of odour(气味)”可知,研究人员想要研究是不是世界各地的人们对于气味有相同的偏好。故选 A。
34. B 细节理解题。根据第五段中“Now we know that there’s universal odour perception(感知) that is driven by the chemical makeup of the particular odour and that explains why we like or dislike a certain smell.”可知,气味的化学成分构成造成了人们喜欢或讨厌某种气味。故选 B。
35. C 段落大意题。通读文章最后一段可知,研究人员对将来的研究方向进行了展望。故选 C。

第二节

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文,主题语境是人与社会。文章介绍了博物馆的多项社会性功能。

36. G 根据上文“For people who are planning a trip, a visit to a museum might not be the first thing they think of. After all, there are plenty of ways to appreciate the world’s civilization, gain exciting experiences and spend quality time with family and friends.”(对于计划旅行的人来说,参观博物馆可能不是他们想到的第一件事。毕竟,有很多方式可以欣赏世界文明,获得令人兴奋的体验,与家人和朋友共度美好时光。)可知,此处提到人们在旅行途中有很多选择,博物馆可能不是人们的首选,G 项“The fact, however, is that museums offer magical benefits in many ways.”(然而,事实是博物馆在许多方面提供了令人惊叹的好处。)中的 however 表明,其实去博物馆有好多益处,此处点明本文的主题。上下文衔接顺畅。故选 G。
37. D 根据上文“Museums are where people learn something new, at every age! Are you interested in something specific?”(博物馆是人们学习新东西的地方,不分年龄!你有什么特别的兴趣吗?)可知,可以去博物馆观看感兴趣的東西;D 项“Then, visit a local museum to learn about that subject.”(然后,去当地的博物馆了解一下这个主题。)中的 that subject 指代上文的 something specific,上下文连贯顺畅。故选 D。
38. B 根据下文“They will surely be an exciting part of the educational experience with the main purpose to expose children to knowledge of various fields and expand their horizons. To achieve that, museums are working to create meaningful and engaging activities, interactive and knowledge-based.”(它们肯定是教育经历中令人兴奋的一部分,主要目的是让孩子们接触各个领域的知识,扩大他们的视野。为了实现这一目标,博物馆正在努力创造有意义和吸引人的活动,以互动和知识为基础。)可知,博物馆可以让孩子们受到教育,B 项“Museums often deliver kids-centered exhibitions.”(博物馆经常举办以儿童为中心的展览。)作本段小标题,上下文连贯顺畅。故选 B。

39. C 根据上文“Museums support tourism. They are tourism promoters in small towns and large cities. Museums aren't a burden on tax revenue (税收) or a separate concern from other city projects.”(博物馆支持旅游业。它们是小城镇和大城市的旅游推动者。博物馆不是税收的负担,也不是与其他城市项目分开的单独项目。)可知,本段中涉及博物馆对城市旅游业的推动;C项“Instead, they generate funding and fuel employment.”(相反,它们创造了资金和就业。)与上文为转折关系,根据下文“Statistics show that museums support more than 726, 000 jobs in America.”(统计数据显示,博物馆在美国提供了 72.6 万个工作岗位。)可知,此处具体解释博物馆创造工作岗位的功能,呼应 C 项的 fuel employment,上下文衔接顺畅。故选 C。
40. E 根据上文“Museums shape communities. They have activities and exhibitions through which visitors can learn about local history. Museums are places where a shared heritage is celebrated and a collective identity is formed. They provide an interesting public space where people meet and talk to each other.”(博物馆塑造社区。它们有活动和展览,游客可以通过这些活动了解当地的历史。博物馆是人们庆祝共同的遗产和获得集体认同感的地方。它们提供了一个有趣的公共空间,人们可以在这里见面交谈。)可知,本段涉及博物馆塑造社区的功能,博物馆作为一个公共空间,人们可以相互交流;E项“Even shopping at the gift shop there is an opportunity for connection.”(即使是在博物馆的礼品店购物,也有机会建立联系。)可知,博物馆的周边产业,如礼品店,人们有机会在这里进行交流联系,上下文衔接顺畅。故选 E。

第三部分 语言运用

第一节

【语篇导读】这是一篇记叙文,主题语境是人与自我。文章讲述了两个 13 岁的女孩娜塔莉和卡莉从爱好养帝王蝶到致力于保护帝王蝶的故事,她们的项目最终获奖且受到好评。

41. B 考查名词。句意:但在意识到帝王蝶是濒危物种后,她们的爱好很快就变成了一项严肃的任务。由上文的“Natalie and Callie, both 13 years old, started raising monarch butterflies for fun in 2020.”(娜塔莉和卡莉都是 13 岁,2020 年开始养帝王蝶。)和下文的“turned into a serious mission.”可知,娜塔莉和卡莉开始养帝王蝶是一种爱好,但因帝王蝶的濒危现状,她们的爱好很快就变成了一项严肃的保护任务。故选 B。
42. C 考查动词。句意:她们了解到,自 20 世纪 90 年代初以来,由于栖息地的破坏和化学物质的广泛使用,帝王蝶的数量已经下降,这使得帝王蝶所依赖的主要食物马利筋草吃起来很危险。由上文的“the monarchs were an endangered species”(帝王蝶是濒危物种);下文的“widespread use of chemicals”和“their main diet dangerous to eat”可知,由于栖息地的破坏和化学物质的广泛使用,帝王蝶已经濒危,数量应该是减少的。故选 C。
43. D 考查名词。由上文的“the monarchs were an endangered species”(帝王蝶是濒危物种),“the population of monarch butterflies had 42 since the early 1990s”和最后一段中的“guarantee a safe environment for the monarchs”(保证帝王蝶的安全环境)可知,该空讲述帝王蝶数量减少的原因,根据下文讲要保护帝王蝶的栖息地,可知,帝王蝶栖息地遭到破坏是帝王蝶成为濒危物种的原因之一。故选 D。
44. A 考查动词短语。由本句的“the milkweeds (马利筋草) the monarchs 44 for their main diet”可知,该空是定语从句的谓语,该定语从句修饰先行词 the milkweeds (马利筋草),此处指帝王蝶所依赖的主要食物是马利筋草。故选 A。
45. D 考查副词。句意:因此,女孩们与一个全国性的非营利组织合作,专门为帝王蝶种植了一个本土花园。由下文的“The garden grew organic milkweeds”(花园里种着有机马利筋草)可知,这个本土花园种植着帝王蝶的主要食物马利筋草,可得出是专门为帝王蝶种植的本土花园。故选 D。
46. A 考查动词。句意:花园里种着有机马利筋草,吸引并留住了蝴蝶。由上文的“The garden grew organic milkweeds”可知,这个本土花园种植着帝王蝶的主要食物马利筋草,这会吸引帝王蝶。故选 A。
47. B 考查动词。句意:为了帮助教育当地人维持帝王蝶的数量,她们在当地图书馆举办了一场关于帝王蝶的展览。由下文的“they created an exhibition about the monarchs in the local library.”可知,她们举办关于帝王蝶的展览的目的是教育当地人保护帝王蝶,呼应下文的“They also wanted to put up an educational sign in town”(她们还想在镇上张贴一个教育标志)。故选 B。

48. B 考查动词。句意:她们还想在镇上张贴一个教育标志,但花费很大。呼应下文的“To cover the expense”(为了支付费用)和“the fundraising days”(筹款的日子)。故选 B。
49. C 考查形容词。句意:为了支付费用,她们在农贸市场设立了一个摊位,出售健康的马利筋草供人们种植。由本句的“sell their 49 milkweeds for people to plant.”和常识可知,售卖的可种植的马利筋草应该是健康的。故选 C。
50. C 考查形容词。句意:虽然筹款的日子很长,但在她们的努力和人们的支持下,她们终于成功地赚到了足够的钱。由下文的“they finally succeeded in earning enough money with their hard work...”可知,她们努力赚到了足够的钱,可得出筹款的日子应该很长。故选 C。
51. A 考查名词。句意:该团队因其关爱帝王蝶的项目获得了银奖,但他们的工作尚未完成。呼应上文的“So the girls teamed up with a national nonprofit group to plant a native garden 45 for the monarchs.”(因此,女孩们与一个全国性的非营利组织合作,专门为帝王蝶种植了一个本土花园。)故选 A。
52. C 考查动词。由下文的“Our next step is to cut down on the use of 53 to guarantee a safe environment for the monarchs”(我们的下一步是减少化学物质的使用,以保证帝王蝶的安全环境)可知,团队还有保护帝王蝶的下一步计划,说明他们保护帝王蝶的工作尚未完成。故选 C。
53. A 考查名词。句意:娜塔莉说:“我们的下一步是减少化学物质的使用,以保证帝王蝶的安全环境。”由上文的“widespread use of chemicals”(化学物质的广泛使用)和“their main diet dangerous to eat”(它们的主要饮食很危险)可知,因化学物质的广泛使用,帝王蝶的生存环境不安全,所以要减少化学物质的使用,以保证帝王蝶拥有安全的环境。故选 A。
54. D 考查动词。句意:在颁奖典礼上,她们的老师布莱恩评论道:“我为她们不断的努力感到骄傲。”由下文的“I am so proud of them”(我为她们感到骄傲)可知,这是老师布莱恩评论的话语。故选 D。
55. D 考查名词。由上文语境可知,二人为了保护帝王蝶,不仅给帝王蝶种植健康的马利筋草,做保护帝王蝶的宣传活动,还赚钱来实现目标,可知,老师为她们不断的努力感到骄傲。故选 D。

第二节

【语篇导读】这是一篇说明文,主题语境是人与自然。文章主要介绍了稻城亚丁。它位于中国四川省西南部,是一片神奇且充满神秘色彩的土地。

56. surrounded 考查非谓语动词。句意:这是一个被雪山、陡峭的冰川、清澈的湖泊和茂密的森林包围的王国。surround 与逻辑主语 kingdom 构成被动关系,所以用过去分词作后置定语。故填 surrounded。
57. extremely 考查副词。句意:每年九月,这里的风景都非常迷人。设空处后为形容词,应用副词作状语修饰形容词 attractive。故填 extremely。
58. imagination 考查名词。句意:这就像把人放进了一个五彩缤纷、超乎想象的童话世界。作介词 beyond 的宾语,应用抽象名词 imagination。故填 imagination。
59. in 考查介词。句意:它大约有 6000 米高,有一个完美的金字塔形状。设空处表示“在……方面”应用介词 in。故填 in。
60. photos 考查名词复数。句意:早在 1931 年,美国探险家约瑟夫·洛克就通过为《国家地理杂志》拍摄的照片首次向世界介绍了它。photo 为可数名词,前面没有冠词,所以用复数形式。故填 photos。
61. has reached 考查时态。句意:到目前为止还没有人到达山顶。根据时间状语 up to now 可知,谓语动词 reach 用现在完成时,主语单数,谓语也用单数形式。故填 has reached。
62. an 考查冠词。句意:在当地人心中,它是一个不可替代的神圣之地。place 为泛指,且 irreplaceably 是以元音音素开头的单词,用不定冠词 an。故填 an。
63. Walking 考查非谓语动词。句意:当地人说:“绕圣山走三圈,此生愿望就能实现。”walk 的逻辑主语是 you,在这里构成逻辑上的主动关系,所以用现在分词作状语,首字母应大写。故填 Walking。
64. its 考查代词。句意:然而,由于海拔高,这对一个人的体力和智力都是一个巨大的挑战。设空处位于名词 altitude 前,应用形容词性物主代词作定语。故填 its。
65. that 考查定语从句。句意:它是能净化灵魂的最后一片净土。先行词是 pure land,指物,定语从句中缺少主语,且先行词被 the last 修饰,只能用关系代词 that。故填 that。

第四部分 写作

第一节

Popular Books Among Students

According to the survey conducted in our school, 43% of the students prefer to read science books, followed by comics, which account for 26%. Meanwhile, 18% of the students enjoy reading sports and music books while only 13% like to read classics.

In the information age, it is encouraging to see so many students reading regularly. The preference for books about science indicates that teenagers' awareness of science is on the rise. However, obviously, classics are out of favour at school.

In my view, I hope that our school will organize book clubs or reading groups, where students can discuss and share their thoughts. It can stimulate their curiosity and critical thinking and enhance their social skills.

第二节

Dad turned the box over and looked at the label, saying "I don't remember buying that." He reached inside the bags, his face getting more puzzled. There were some of the things from our list, but there was a lot that wasn't. "You know what's happened? We've taken the wrong trolley!" He sighed. "It must have happened during the 'park and ride'," said Ollie. "And at the checkout you were reading that magazine." But it was impossible to return and exchange the stuff. "There's no roast dinner," Dad said and held up the spices again. "And what on earth do we do with these?"

Suddenly it struck me that maybe we can make a dish out of all those vegetables and meat from the wrong trolley. I told my idea to Dad. "Well, we can have a try," he said. Then we all set out to work. Dad began to chop some onions and Ollie fried them in butter while I gave them instructions according to the recipe found online. One hour later, the dining-table was filled with the most amazing smell. We were so delighted at our unexpected dinner. "I wonder what our mystery shopper thought of our shopping list," I asked. "I'm sure they are enjoying those flowers," said Dad. And we all laughed.

听力材料:

Text 1

M: Excuse me, where can I get the book called *Great Expectations*?

W: Oh, I'm sorry it was sold out.

M: It's all right. Thank you!

Text 2

M: I paid \$120 for my new bike.

W: How come it was so cheap?

M: Well, I got \$50 for my old bike when I exchanged it.

Text 3

W: What kind of books do you like to read most?

M: Many kinds of books. When I was young, I liked reading science fiction. When I was a teenager, I liked reading detective stories. Now I prefer adventure stories.

Text 4

W: Steve, did you go to China with your father as planned in the summer?

M: No. My father had to take a business trip to Mexico, so I went to Australia with my mother to visit my grandparents.

Text 5

W: Bob, you're really a good tennis player.

M: Thank you. I like playing tennis very much.

W: Why not join my training center and teach for us? You can earn some extra money.

M: I'd like to, but I don't think I can fit that into such a tight schedule.

Text 6

W: Morning, Hans. Listen, don't forget about the party this weekend. It's important.
M: I'll be there. It's on Saturday, right?
W: Saturday? Man, the party is on Sunday, the day after tomorrow.
M: Oh, no! I'm supposed to have dinner with my parents on Sunday.
W: I think you'd better eat with your parents some other time. You can't miss the party.
M: I'll be there. The party is at 9:00 p. m. ,isn't it?
W: Yeah, don't be late.

Text 7

W: Good morning. Can I help you?
M: Good morning. I think there should be a room booked for me in the name of Barry Wilson.
W: Um, just a moment. Yes, one single room with a bathroom?
M: That's right. I'm here to attend the Sun, Sea, and Sand Exhibition. Does that mean I can get a discount?
W: Yes, there is a 20% discount. Is it for 10 days? Is that right?
M: Yes, until the 20th. That's 10 days.
W: Good. Now, I need to have your credit card. But when you check out, you can pay by card, cash or check, as you wish.
M: Okay, thanks. I'll pay by this same card, then.
W: All right. Mr. Wilson, you are in Room 207. Here is the key. The lift's over there on your left.
M: Thank you very much.

Text 8

M: I'm looking for a part-time job on campus.
W: Then you've come to the right place. The employment office is here just to help students like you to find jobs on campus.
M: I'm glad to hear that, because I really need to start earning some money.
W: Well, how many hours a week do you want to work?
M: At least ten hours a week. And I don't think I can handle more than twenty hours with all the courses I'm taking.
W: And when are you free to work?
M: Every weekday from noon on. And of course I wouldn't mind working on weekends.
W: Please fill out this form with some information about your skills, and leave it with me today. Then you can call me back tomorrow, and maybe I'll have some news for you.

Text 9

W: Where do you want to go?
M: I'd like to move on to America.
W: How long have you been here?
M: I arrived a year ago.
W: Did you find life here difficult when you arrived?
M: Yes, we couldn't understand the Irish accent. And it wasn't easy getting used to the weather—it rains all the time.
W: Were the people friendly?
M: Yes, most of them. Some people thought we were taking their jobs and houses. But generally people were very friendly.
W: Is Ireland very different from your country?
M: Yes, the food's totally different. And people's attitudes. People here are less relaxed than in my country. They are in more of a hurry. But I like their sense of humor.

Text 10

Hello, everyone. A new collection of artworks is going on show to the public next month in the form of an artists' exhibition. The exhibition will include many different types of art, over 100 different pieces, by 58 artists from the local area. It will be held at the Royal Museum, which is opposite the library in West Street, just between the Queen's Park and the post office. The exhibition will begin on April 4th and continue until July 5th. So there's plenty of time for you to go along and have a look. What will you see? Well, there will be some exciting pieces of modern jewelry, furniture, metalwork and sculpture. To give you some examples, local artist Kate Maine will be there to discuss her collection of pots and bowls made by herself, which look like real garden vegetables. They are the sort of thing that would brighten up any dining table. Prize-Winner Cynthia Course will also be there to talk about her silver jewelry. Some of her rings are quite extraordinary and have beautiful colored stones on them. Or if you prefer sculpture, there's plenty of that, too. Take Susan Cup's white paper sculpture of 25 pairs of shoes for example. It sounds easy, but believe me it looks amazing. All of these artworks along with others will be on sale throughout the exhibition period.