英 语

第一部分:**听力**(共两节,20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)
第一节
1. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
    A. Husband and wife.   B. Teacher and student.   C. Shop assistant and customer.
2. What does the woman want to do?
    A. Get her car fixed.   B. Ask for directions.   C. Look for a gas station.
3. When does the restaurant stop serving breakfast?
    A. At 10:20.   B. At 10:40.   C. At 10:45.
4. Where does the conversation take place?
    A. In a teahouse.   B. In a kitchen.   C. In an office.
5. What will the speakers do for the weekend?
    A. Go shopping.   B. Enjoy some food.   C. Go hiking.
第二节
听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~7 题。
6. How did the thief probably get into the house?
    A. Through the window.   B. Through the back door.   C. Through the front door.
7. What will the woman probably do next?
    A. Report to the police.   B. Get the damaged lock repaired.
    C. Write down a list of lost things.
听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~10 题。
8. What is Steve busy with right now?
    A. Writing music.   B. Forming a band.   C. Preparing for examinations.
9. Why does Steve choose the music hall for the concert?
    A. The sound effect there will be good.
    B. There is enough space for the audience.
    C. It's the only place that hasn't been booked yet.
10. When will the concert take place?
    A. Next Tuesday.   B. Next Thursday.   C. Next weekend.
听第 8 段材料,回答第 11~13 题。
11. What has the weather been like in the UK recently?
    A. Rainy.   B. Hot.   C. Windy.
12. What is the problem with humans according to Aimee?
    A. Not respecting science.   B. Denying climate change.
    C. Doing bad things to the earth.
13. What is the man's attitude towards the climate change theory?
    A. Supportive.   B. Doubtful.   C. Critical.
听第 9 段材料,回答第 14~17 题。
14. Why does Jane get sunburnt easily?
    A. She has very fair skin.   B. She sunbathes too much.
    C. She never wears sunscreen cream.
15. What does the man like?
    A. Sunbathing on the beach.   B. Swimming in the sea.
    C. Sitting in the shade.
16. What does the man think of diving?
    A. It's boring.   B. It's stress-free.   C. It's eye-opening.
17. Why does the Danish girl swim when there is ice in the sea?
    A. She loves the special feeling.   B. She wants to attract followers.
    C. She thinks it's good for health.
听第 10 段材料,回答第 18~20 题。
18. What is Simplified Speech?
    A. A language learning program.   B. An interactive game show.
    C. A public speaking program.

19. What is the rat race?
    A. Unhurried life.　　　　　　B. Fierce competition.　　　　C. Successful business.
20. What can the interactive text allow you to do?
    A. Express whatever you like freely.　　　　　B. Listen to the recording from any point.
    C. Learn about the details of a chosen topic.

第二部分:阅读理解(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)

　　阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Welcome to our guide of the Best Movies of 2024, featuring every Certified Fresh movie as they come in week by week!

Joker: Folie à Deux(Oct. 4)

The first Joker stunned Hollywood by becoming a $1 billion hit despite being R-rated and having a modest budget for a comic book movie. The sequel(续作) comes at a challenging time for the comic book genre, but can Joker 2 have the last laugh? Joaquin Phoenix reprises his Oscar-winning role as Arthur Fleck, with Lady Gaga joining as co-lead in this musical in filmmaker Todd Phillips' feature.

Twisters(July 19)

The new version of the '90s movie Twister stars Daisy Edgar-Jones, Glen Powell and Anthony Ramos. Minari's Lee Isaac Chung directs. The original followed storm-chasers in Oklahoma and was known for its inventive special effects that brought tornadoes to the big screen.

Inside Out 2(June 14)

The gang is back together in this animated follow-up to the beloved Pixar movie that follows the anthropomorphized(人格化) emotions of a young girl led by Amy Poehler's Joy. Joining for this round is Anxiety, voiced by Maya Hawke.

Mufasa: The Lion King(Dec. 20)

After Jon Favreau's The Lion King remake made more than $1 billion at the box office in 2019, Disney was keen to return to the world with a prequel(前传) focusing on Mufasa. This time, Barry Jenkins directs the cartoon with Aaron Pierre voicing Mufasa, a role made famous by James Earl Jones in the 1994 animated feature.

21. Which movie is a remake?
    A. Joker: Folie à Deux.　　　　　　　　B. Twisters.
    C. Inside Out 2.　　　　　　　　　　　　D. Mufasa: The Lion King.
22. What do Inside Out 2 and Mufasa: The Lion King have in common?
    A. Both are animated films.　　　　　　　B. Both introduce new characters.
    C. Both are made by new directors.　　　　D. Both are financially successful.
23. Where is the text probably from?
    A. A journal on film studies.　　　　　　　B. An entertainment website.
    C. A textbook on movie history.　　　　　　D. A daily newspaper on global news.

B

"Growing fruit trees is a very simple way to stay in love with our world," says Vivian Keh, playwright and daughter of immigrants, holding a basket of persimmons(柿子) she's cultivated to feel connected to her Korean ancestors. Keh is just one of the 50 remarkable subjects in naturalist writer Amy Stewart's The Tree Collectors: Tales of Arboreal Obsession, a collection of portraits of people transformed by their love of trees.

Initially, trees struck Stewart as an odd thing to collect. Intrigued by this community of enthusiasts, she discovered educators, preservationists and visionaries, all drawn to a kind of **curation**, motivated by reasons as diverse as their projects. They plant trees in public and private spaces both modest and expansive, nurturing(培育) their collections to honor beloved dead, attract wildlife, preserve rare species, connect to history, invest in the future, grow food and create beauty.

Steward categorizes these tree collectors according to their sense of purpose. Kenneth Hoegh, one of the book's "ecologists", tests which cold-loving species might grow in a warming and historically treeless Greenland. "Healer" Joe Hamilton plants loblolly pines on a parcel of land he got from his enslaved ancestors with an eye toward long-term sustainable forestry which he hopes will establish a source of generational wealth for his family. Reagan Wytsalucy

has a plan to restore traditional peach orchards on Navajo land as one of the "community builders" who seek to bring people together.

Adding to the book's charm are Stewart's watercolor illustrations—she gives us a look at each of her human subjects while also cataloging the most wonderful qualities of featured trees, such as Seussian eucalyptus seed pods and delicate camellia blossoms.

After spending time in this varied commonwealth, you'll undoubtedly experience an intense desire to rest under the shade of a leafy oak. But something even deeper is happening here: by creating a space for people to talk about something they love. "How often do any of us get a chance to pour our hearts out to a stranger?" she writes. "Somehow, talking about trees made it possible."

24. What does the underlined word "curation" in paragraph 2 mean?
    A. Connection.   B. Collection.   C. Treatment.   D. Transformation.
25. What purpose of planting trees is mentioned in paragraph 3?
    A. To preserve rare species.   B. To honor beloved dead.
    C. To develop new varieties.   D. To strengthen social bonds.
26. What does the quote in the last paragraph suggest about discussing trees?
    A. It inspires new ideas.   B. It rarely happens in public.
    C. It allows deep emotional sharing.   D. It helps resolve environmental issues.
27. What does the writer think of the book?
    A. Complicated.   B. Conventional.   C. Inspiring.   D. Intense.

C

For many, travel isn't just about the destination—it's about making the most of the journey. However, for a lot of people, the journey is often ruined by an uncomfortable experience often accompanied by vomiting, known as motion sickness. If you've ever felt the unwelcome urge to vomit while reading or using your device in a moving vehicle, you're not alone. Recognizing this common issue, Apple has stepped up to offer a revolutionary solution: the Vehicle Motion Cues feature for iPhones and iPads.

Motion sickness occurs when there is a disconnect between what your eyes see and what your body feels. When you're in a moving vehicle, your body senses motion through its vestibular system(the inner ear), but if your eyes are focused on a still screen that doesn't reflect this movement, the brain receives mixed signals. This sensory conflict can lead to dizziness, nausea, and overall discomfort—symptoms all too familiar to motion sickness sufferers.

Apple's new Vehicle Motion Cues feature is designed to bridge this gap and bring relief to those likely to experience motion sickness. This revolutionary feature works by displaying animated dots, around the edges of your screen, which move at the same time and speed as the motion of your vehicle. These moving cues help keep the motion your body feels in line with what your eyes see, effectively reducing the sensory mismatch that causes motion sickness.

The magic lies in the simplicity and effectiveness. The animated dots move in consistency with the vehicle's motion, providing a visual representation of the movement your body is experiencing. By matching the visual input with the physical sensations of motion, your brain is less likely to experience the confusion that leads to sickness.

Early reports and user feedback indicate that Vehicle Motion Cues is receiving high praise for its effectiveness. So next time you embark on a journey, whether short or long, remember that Apple's got your back—or rather, your brain—helping you make the most of every mile with ease and comfort.

28. Which type of people can be interested in Vehicle Motion Cues?
    A. Frequent travelers.   B. Book lovers.   C. Vehicle operators.   D. Sport scientists.
29. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
    A. The principle of Apple's new design.   B. The cause of motion sickness.
    C. The functions of Apple's new design.   D. The symptoms of motion sickness.
30. By displaying animated dots around the screen, Apple's Vehicle Motion Cues is able to _____.
    A. ease sensory conflicts in the brain
    B. tell the mismatched physical sensations
    C. balance the movement of our eyes and body
    D. increase the effectiveness of vehicle motion
31. Which can be the best title of the passage?

A. Make the Most of Your Journey: Apple Bridges the Gap
B. Find the Magic of a Moving Vehicle: Apple's Got Your Back
C. Enjoy Your Reading: Apple Offers a Revolutionary Solution
D. Say Goodbye to Motion Sickness: Apple Introduces Its New Design

D

A few days ago, I watched a video of myself talking in perfect Chinese. I've been studying the language on and off for only a few years, and I'm far from fluent. But there I was, pronouncing each character just as a native speaker would. "My favorite food is sushi, " I said—wo zui xihuan de shiwu shi shousi.

I'd created the video using software from a Los Angeles-based artificial-intelligence start-up called HeyGen. The technology, which only needs a single selfie and a script to generate deepfake videos of real people "saying" almost anything, is a testament(证明) to the advancements in AI language tools. This got me thinking about the declining interest in language learning with fewer students enrolling in foreign language courses and the decrease of English proficiency among young people in some places.

AI translation, integrated into social media and messaging platforms, seems to be everywhere. Even language-learning apps are using AI-generated content in their marketing. However, language translation is an art rather than a science. Something enormous will be lost in exchange for that convenience. As Anne, a Chinese translator said, "Building a ladder between widely different languages, such as Chinese and English, is sometimes as difficult as a doctor building a bridge in a patient's heart. "

Language learning fosters cultural competency, a skill that AI cannot simply copy. Learning a different way to speak, read, and write helps people discover new ways to see the world. No machine can replace such a profoundly human experience. Deborah Cohn, a language professor, emphasizes that language learning is actually about understanding and connecting with different cultures. Instead of abandoning language courses in favor of AI, some educators advocate for emphasizing the intercultural aspects of language learning. Paula Krebs of the MLA points out that even with a "universal translator", sometimes, the greater meaning of people's utterance(言辞) remains a mystery.

In essence, while AI language tools offer convenience, they lack the depth and cultural insight that comes from human language learning. The challenge and beauty of learning a language are in understanding the cultural tapestry(织锦) that weaves through words, something AI has yet to achieve.

32. Why does the author give the example in paragraph 1?
    A. To promote the language software.
    B. To show off his Chinese language skills.
    C. To prove learning a language is a wasted effort.
    D. To encourage critical thinking about AI language tools.

33. What can we learn from paragraph 3?
    A. AI translation deserves more attention.
    B. Language apps play a key role in marketing.
    C. Language translation is far beyond technology.
    D. Learning a different language is an uphill battle.

34. What is the key benefit of learning a language according to the passage?
    A. Better digital literacy.   B. Improved translation skills.
    C. Deeper cultural confidence.   D. Effective intercultural interaction.

35. What does the author imply in the last paragraph?
    A. AI language tools offer convenience.
    B. AI facilitates language learning in terms of culture.
    C. AI is far from perfect in helping language understanding
    D. AI has achieved success in the development of language learning tools

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。

How Loneliness Is Killing Us

Loneliness is absolutely an epidemic(流行病) in our society, but it's been growing for decades. Loneliness is the sense that "I am less connected to other people than I want to be. "

___36___ And that makes it different from isolation(独处). I can deliberately isolate myself and feel great about that, but only you can tell if you're lonely.

___37___ In some studies, as many as 60% of people will say that they feel lonely much of the time. Young adults aged 16 to 24 are the loneliest age group.

There are many factors that are responsible for that. Loneliness was on the rise from the 1950s in part because of the rise of private cars. We've become a much more mobile society where the networks of family and friends get loose as people move for jobs and other kinds of opportunities like education.

___38___ But then it tears us away from the communities we are born into and spend much of our lives creating. When television came into the American home, there was more of a decline in investing in our communities. And that was made worse as the digital revolution gave us more and more screens to look at.

Research finds loneliness is dangerous to our health. ___39___ In addition, people who are lonely in late life have more rapid brain decline.

The choice we can make to keep us on a good path of well-being is to invest in our relationships with other people. ___40___ You belong. You matter. You're connected.

A. It's a very subjective experience.
B. All of that is good on the one hand.
C. You may feel lost and may have low confidence.
D. Stress coming from loneliness causes physical breakdown.
E. Since the 1950s, people have been less and less invested in other people.
F. People go to faraway colleges and only get in touch with families on screen.
G. A good way is to find an activity around other people where you are comfortable.

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。

"You're a corner person? I'm a corner person, too!" my friend said with a grin as he ___41___ my corner-house driveway. While many people avoid corner lots, I actually ___42___ the idea of a corner house.

You can enrich the lives of neighbors and passers-by by creating ___43___. Over the years, I've grown many different herbs(香草), in pots and containers at the edge of my driveway. ___44___ walk by and stop to take a few for their dinner plans, and later they may ___45___ give me a serving of the ___46___ product. The herb idea has led to many ___47___ as well as Christmas gifts.

I also began a newspaper ___48___ out the front years ago. After reading the papers myself, I put them out on a little table with a(n) ___49___, "Help yourself to a newspaper." Many come for the papers. I've even heard people ___50___ at what time my papers will be out on the table.

Every Christmas evening, my "corner person" friend would create a magical ___51___ window in his neighborhood, which includes a slide show of the season's favorite music videos. As people walk by his corner in the ___52___, their lives are brightened by this creative display of ___53___.

Cities can bring people together, and the corner lot person ___54___ this beautifully. Do you now ___55___ to be a corner person? Let's meet at my corner to discuss further!

41. A. turned off   B. pulled into   C. checked out   D. zoomed past
42. A. welcome   B. doubt   C. review   D. invent
43. A. imaginations   B. sales   C. connections   D. responsibilities
44. A. Friends   B. Hosts   C. Relatives   D. Neighbors
45. A. even   B. never   C. always   D. sometimes
46. A. labeled   B. delivered   C. finished   D. diversified
47. A. acts   B. jokes   C. pictures   D. conversations
48. A. job   B. story   C. project   D. experiment
49. A. warning   B. sign   C. suggestion   D. poster
50. A. laugh   B. estimate   C. quarrel   D. complain
51. A. shop   B. holiday   C. car   D. back

52. A. morning B. afternoon C. darkness D. daylight
53. A. joy B. generosity C. colors D. decorations
54. A. paints B. remembers C. considers D. illustrates
55. A. desire B. vote C. need D. volunteer

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。

"Nice" to Meet You, Hangzhou

Nice, France and Hangzhou, China have been developing a unique bond since their official declaration ___56___ sister cities in 1998, connecting the two vibrant cultures separated by 9,300 kilometers through numerous ___57___ (initiative). To Rudy Salles, deputy chairman of the Nice Tourist Office, the sister-city relationship between the two is a perfect match.

Having visited Hangzhou several times, Salles describes it as "a very well-organized and ___58___ (welcome) city". He recalls a Nice food festival at the Dragon Hotel Hangzhou, where traditional food, such as salade nicoise—___59___ (make) from tomatoes, hard-boiled eggs and olives and dressed with olive oil, and pan bagnat, ___60___ sandwich made from whole wheat bread enclosing the classic salade nicoise, was served.

The cultural exchange between the two cities reached a new ___61___ (high) in 2017 when Hangzhou Opera and Dance Drama Theater ___62___ (stage) the show To Meet the Grand Canal in Nice, at the invitation of the Nice government. In addition to the formal show, Chinese performers organized flash events on the streets of Nice ___63___ (engage) more people.

In 2014 the Grand Canal was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. At the news, the Nice government approached Hangzhou, keen to learn from its experience, as Nice was seeking a similar status. In 2021, UNESCO added the city of Nice to its World Heritage List. "Our candidacy for UNESCO ___64___ (support) by China, for ___65___ we are so grateful," says Salles.

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,上学期你校发起了一项活动,倡议每个班级都养绿植(greenery)。请你给 曾经的外教 Linda 写一封邮件介绍相关情况, 内容包括:①活动内容;②活动的效果和反响。

注意:①写作词数应为 80 左右;②请按格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

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。

Mary was the art teacher for primary school students. On this particular day, she was guiding them through the process of drawing a scenic landscape. Akila yawned(打哈欠), clearly disinterested—drawing wasn't her thing. A small group of students gathered around Tina, laughing at her unusual drawing: a sun sporting sunglasses and trees topped with ice cream cones.

Mary instructed Tina firmly but with unease, "Draw it the way I showed you." As the lesson continued, doubt crept into Mary's mind. Had the joy of creativity been overshadowed by the pressure to fit in? She scanned the room, observing her students' faces—some concentrated, others uncertain. Akila's disinterest was clear, and Tina's imaginative drawing had been met with ridicule instead of praise.

After class, Mary sat down with Tina, her tone softening. "Why did you draw the sun with sunglasses and the trees with ice creams?" she asked gently.

Tina's eyes sparkled with a touch of rebellion(叛逆). "I love ice cream, and I thought the sun would look cool with sunglasses. Why do we always have to draw like everyone else?"

Mary paused, her thoughts racing. Tina's drawings weren't just curious—they were a window into a world where imagination ruled, where rules could be bent into delightful chaos. Was she, by enforcing a rigid style, killing that very creativity?

The next morning, Mary walked into the classroom with a renewed sense of purpose. She placed a large sheet of paper in front of the class and announced a new project: they would create a collective(集体的) artwork titled "Our Dream World" with no rules. They were free to use colors, shapes, and patterns however they wished.

At first, the students hesitated, unsure of this newfound freedom. Akila leaned back, skeptical of what seemed like another pointless exercise. But Tina, her creativity no longer restricted, eagerly grabbed her crayons and began to draw with abandon. Then, Maya joined in. And then Michael...

注意:①续写词数应为 150 左右;②请按格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。