

英语试卷

时量：120 分钟；满分：150 分。

注意事项：

1. 本试卷分为四部分，共 12 页。
2. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名，准考证号与校名填写在答题卡的相应位置。
3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成，答在本试卷上无效。

第一部分听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 does the man want to do?

A. Admire the scenery. B. Have a rest. C. Continue walking.

2. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Professor and student.

B. Interviewer and interviewee.

C. Doctor and patient.

3. What is the woman's attitude to the man's words?

A. Negative. B. Unclear. C. Favorable.

4. What do we learn about the woman?

A. She cooled herself down by a fan.

B. She wants to buy an air conditioner.

C. She is more sensitive to hot weather than the man.

5. Which drink is probably unavailable in the party?

A. White wine. B. Beer. C. Orange juice.

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、7 题。

6. How did the man learn Spanish?

- A. By watching Spanish movies.
- B. By taking online language courses.
- C. By having a Spanish tutor.

7. What do we know about the man?

- A. He is starting to learn Portuguese.
- B. He has been to Brazil once.
- C. He has been to Chile for business.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Having a family dinner.
- B. Organizing a wedding celebration.
- C. Preparing a birthday party.

9. When will the event take place?

- A. On August 10th. B. On July 10th. C. On September 10th.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where did the woman know about the advertisement?

- A. On the Internet. B. From a newspaper. C. From her friend.

11. Why will the man sell the dining table?

- A. He has bought a smaller one.
- B. He doesn't like it anymore.
- C. He is moving to a new apartment.

12. What will the woman probably do this afternoon?

- A. Talk with her friend.
- B. Check on the dining table.
- C. Tidy up her room.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man doing?

- A. Painting a picture. B. Admiring a masterpiece. C. Having his meal.

14. What does the woman think of the food at the canteen?

A. Disappointing. B. Acceptable. C. Satisfactory.

15. What dishes does the woman like best?

A. Hot dogs and ground beef.

B. Rice and fish.

C. Bread and fish.

16. What does the woman suggest doing for the talent show?

A. Singing a song. B. Bringing some food. C. Creating a backdrop.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker?

A. A teacher. B. A manager. C. A film-maker.

18. How did the speaker feel after his first project?

A. Joyful. B. Proud. C. Nervous.

19. When do the courses end?

A. In July. B. In August. C. In September.

20. What does Pow Pictures offer throughout the year?

A. Graphic design courses. B. Job opportunities. C. Language learning programs.

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

Spring breakers don't need to spend a fortune to enjoy life in the sunshine for a week. U. S. News carefully considered everything to bring you the best inexpensive spring break destinations.

Key West

This small island in the Florida Keys is known for its odd residents and best snorkeling (浮潜) opportunities. While you'll find plenty of spots for partying along rowdy Duval Street, you can also soak up some culture at the Ernest Hemingway Home & Museum. Plus, Key West offers several budget-friendly vacation rentals, so you can save your cash for bars and boat tours.

Panama City Beach

Panama City Beach is a tried-and-true Florida spring break location that is sure to please the masses. Scope out a spot across the town's 27 miles of white sand beaches to sunbathe, play volleyball or scan the horizon for bottlenose dolphins. Hotel prices are reasonable if you book your accommodations in advance. Just note: This town bans alcohol

consumption on the beach during March, so you'll have to enjoy your adult beverages elsewhere.

South Padre Island

With hotels offering nightly rates around \$200 or less and DJs and celebrities holding court at nightclubs, South Padre Island, Texas, is a hot spring break destination for college students. This South Texas locale is only about 30 miles north of the U. S.-Mexico border, meaning you'll get to enjoy warm weather without having to leave the country. As an added bonus, the island offers a free public shuttle system, so budget-conscious travelers won't have to worry about spending money on a rental car.

1. What can tourists do in Key West?

- A. Have a good surfing.
- B. Bath e in the sun on the beach.
- C. Throw a party anywhere on the island.
- D. Visit the Ernest Hemingway Home & Museum.

2. What is special about Panama City Beach?

- A. The hotel prices are low whenever you go.
- B. It is a perfect destination for spring vacation.
- C. You can drink some wine on the beach in March.
- D. You can see the bottlenose dolphins in person.

3. What do the three travel destinations have in common?

- A. They are budget-friendly.
- B. They are alive with wildlife.
- C. They offer a taste of culture.
- D. They offer free public shuttle system.

【答案】 1. D 2. D 3. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文，文章介绍了三个春节期间便宜好玩的去处。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Key West 部分中 “While you'll find plenty of spots for partying along rowdy Duval Street, you can also soak up some culture at the Ernest Hemingway Home & Museum.(虽然你会在喧闹的杜瓦尔街找到很多聚会的地方，但你也可以在欧内斯特·海明威故居和博物馆里感受一些文化)” 可知，在 Key West，游客可以参观海明威故居博物馆，故选 D。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Panama City Beach 部分中 “Scope out a spot across the town's 27 miles of white sand beaches to sunbathe, play volleyball or scan the horizon for bottlenose dolphins.(在小镇 27

英里长的白色沙滩上找一个地方晒日光浴，打排球，或者在地平线上寻找宽吻海豚)”可知，巴拿马城海滩的特殊之处在于你可以亲眼看到宽吻海豚，故选 D。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “Spring breakers don’t need to spend a fortune to enjoy life in the sunshine for a week. U. S. News carefully considered everything to bring you the best inexpensive spring break destinations.(春天假期不需要花一大笔钱去享受一周阳光下的生活。《美国新闻与世界报道》仔细考虑了一切，为你带来最便宜的春假目的地)”可知，文章介绍的是经济实惠的旅游目的地，下文的每一段也都涉及到了经济实惠，故选 A。

B

There comes a time when the old must give way to the new, and it is not possible to preserve everything from our past as we move towards the future. Finding and keeping the right balance between progress and the protection of cultural sites can be a big challenge.

Big challenges, however, can sometimes lead to great solutions. In the 1950s, the Egyptian government wanted to build a new dam across the Nile in order to control floods, produce electricity, and supply water to more farmers in the area. But the proposal led to protests. Water from the dam would likely damage a number of temples and destroy cultural relics that were an important part of Egypt’s cultural heritage. After listening to different voices, the government turned to the United Nations for help in 1959.

A committee was established to limit damage to the Egyptian buildings and prevent the loss of cultural relics. The group asked for contributions from different departments and raised funds within the international community. Experts investigated the issue, conducted several tests, and then made a proposal for how the buildings could be saved. Finally, a document was signed, and the work began in 1960.

The project brought together governments and environmentalists from around the world. Temples and other cultural sites were taken down piece by piece, and then moved and put back together again in a place where they were safe from the water. In 1961, German engineers moved the first temple. Over the next 20 years, thousands of engineers and workers rescued 22 temples and countless cultural relics. Fifty countries donated nearly \$80 million to the project. When the project ended in 1980, it was considered a great success. Not only had the countries found a path to the future that did not run over the relics of the past, but they had also learnt that it was possible for countries to work together to build a better tomorrow.

The spirit of the Aswan Dam project is still alive today. If a problem seems too difficult for a single nation, the global community can sometimes provide a solution.

4. What was the major concern regarding the construction of the new dam?

A. The damage to local farms.

推理判断题。根据第一段和第二段中“Finding and keepig the right balance between progress and the protection of cultural sites can be a big challenge. Big challenges, however, can sometimes lead to great solutions.(在文化遗址的保护和进步之间找到并保持适当的平衡可能是一个巨大的挑战。然而，巨大的挑战有时会带来伟大的解决方案)”和倒数第二段的“Not only had the countries found a path to the future that did not run over the relics of the past, but they had also learnt that it was possible for countries to work together to build a better tomorrow.(这些国家不仅找到了一条通往未来的道路，而不会越过过去的遗迹，而且还认识到，各国有可能共同努力建设一个更美好的明天)”可以推出在不牺牲文化遗产的情况下实现进步是可能的。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“Not only had the countries found a path to the future that did not run over the relics of the past, but they had also learnt that it was possible for countries to work together to build a better tomorrow.(这些国家不仅找到了一条通往未来的道路，而不会越过过去的遗迹，而且还认识到，各国有可能共同努力建设一个更美好的明天)”以及倒数第一段中“The spirit of the Aswan Dam project is still alive today. If a problem seems too difficult for a single nation, the global community can sometimes provide a solution.(阿斯旺大坝工程的精神今天仍然存在。如果一个问题对一个国家来说太难了，国际社会有时可以提供一个解决方案)”可知，碎阿斯旺大坝的成功在于各国共同努力的结果。故选 C。

C

Billions of people deal with a nail-biting habit at some point in their lives. Many will go to great lengths to try to stop. And while not all of us are nail-biters, most of us do have a habit we'd like to kick. So what's the best way to break one?

Research shows that intentions alone often fail to lead to long-term behavior change. This isn't to say you can't break a habit. Rather, by understanding the basis of habits, you can create better plans for changing them. For example, we know habits are often affected by environments and routines. Lying in bed may cause you to endlessly scroll through your phone, or watching TV on the couch may lead you to grab a sugary snack.

One of the most effective ways to manage behavior is to identify these locations or times of day. Then try to modify them by changing your routine or creating obstacles that make it more difficult to perform the habit in that space. Moving, switching jobs, or even starting a new schedule, are particularly great times to break a habit or build a new one.

One 2005 study tracked university students' exercising, reading, and TV-watching habits before and after they transferred schools. When students were no longer around old environments and routines, their habits, even the strong ones, significantly changed.

For behaviors like nail-biting, a practice called habit reversal training can be helpful. Developed by psychologists

in the 1970s, the aim is to change a habit by replacing it with another one that's less detrimental. The training requires you to analyze and understand your habit cues, so you can effectively step in at the right times. For example, if you tend to bite your nails at work, keep a fidget toy at your desk in advance. Then, if a stressful email comes in, use the toy when you feel the urge to bite your nails.

Breaking a habit takes time, so remember to give yourself grace and have patience through the process.

8. Why does the author mention “a nail-biting habit” in Para. 1?

- A. To make a comparison.
- B. To make a conclusion.
- C. To introduce the topic.
- D. To attract readers' attention.

9. What is the best way to help us control our action?

- A. Having intentions alone.
- B. Understanding the basis of habits.
- C. Making practical plans.
- D. Adapting the environments or times.

10. What does the underlined word “detrimental” in Para.5 probably mean?

- A. Harmful.
- B. Helpful.
- C. Annoying.
- D. Time-consuming.

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

- A. Difficulties in dealing with nail-biting.
- B. Significance of habit reversal training.
- C. Useful tips on getting rid of a habit.
- D. Necessity of having grace and patience.

【答案】8. C 9. D 10. A 11. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。本文主要讲述了如何改变习惯，包括了环境和常规的影响，以及一些有效的方法如何改变习惯，比如改变日常行为的时间和地点，使用习惯逆转训练等。同时提醒读者要有耐心和恒心来改变习惯，因为这个过程需要时间。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中 “And while not all of us are nail-biters, most of us do have a habit we'd like to kick. So what's the best way to break one?(虽然不是所有人都是咬指甲的人，但我们大多数人都有一个想要改掉的习惯。那么打破它的最好方法是什么呢?)” 可知，第一段以 “咬指甲” 这个坏习惯为例，引出文章主题即如何改掉习惯。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 “One of the most effective ways to manage behavior is to identify these locations or times of day. (管理行为最有效的方法之一就是确定这些地点或时间)” 可知，管理行为最好的方法之一是确定时间或地点即适应环境或时间。故选 D。

【10 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据下划线前面的内容 “Developed by psychologists in the 1970s, the aim is to change a habit by replacing it with another one that’s less...(心理学家在 20 世纪 70 年代提出了这种方法, 目的是通过用另一种……的习惯来改变一种习惯)” 以及后文的例子 “For example, if you tend to bite your nails at work, keep a fidget toy at your desk in advance. Then, if a stressful email comes in, use the toy when you feel the urge to bite your nails.(举个例子, 如果你在工作时总是咬指甲, 事先将一个玩耍的玩具放在你的办公桌上。然后, 如果收到一封压力大的电子邮件时, 当你感到想要咬指甲时, 就使用这个玩具)” 可知, 如果收到一封压力大的电子邮件时, 当你感到想要咬指甲时, 就使用这个玩具这种危害性较小的行为来替代咬指甲的习惯即通过一种危害性小的习惯来取代或者改变原有的习惯。由此划线词与 A 选项 “Harmful.(有害的)” 为同义词。故选 A。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “And while not all of us are nail-biters, most of us do have a habit we’d like to kick. So what’s the best way to break one?(虽然不是所有人都是咬指甲的人, 但我们大多数人都有一个想要改掉的习惯。那么打破它的最好方法是什么呢?)” 以及通读全文可知, 本文主要讲述了如何改变习惯, 包括了环境和常规的影响, 以及一些有效的方法如何改变习惯。C 选项 “Useful tips on getting rid of a habit.(关于摆脱习惯的有用建议)” 符合文章标题。故选 C。

D

Predicting extreme weather events is a tricky business. Changing climate conditions have increased the frequency of severe storms, floods, and heatwaves, along with larger wildfires. As a result, scientists are using artificial intelligence (AI) techniques for more accurate forecasts that help to minimize damage and save lives.

Researchers at Pennsylvania State University have worked together with meteorologists (气象学家) to analyze more than 50,000 weather satellite images to quickly identify storms. They found comma-shaped cloud formations that often lead to severe weather such as hail, blizzards, high winds, and thunderstorms.

Computers were then taught using computer vision and machine learning to automatically detect these clouds from satellite images, with almost 100 percent accuracy, in less than a minute. By refocusing meteorologists’ attention on potential storm cloud formation the AI tool helped predict 64 percent of severe weather events and beat established detection systems.

Expensive supercomputers are often used to process vast amounts of data needed for accurate weather prediction. But powerful AI methods can run on smaller computers. Climate risk and planning company ClimateAI uses a technique to downscale global weather forecasts to a local scale, cutting down on costs and computing power.

It uses a machine learning technique that pits two neural networks against each other. The neural networks - designed to work like neurons connected in the brain-fight and train each other using global weather data until they get

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