

姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

试题类型:A

秘密★启用前

英 语

注意事项:

- 1.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名,准考证号等填写在试卷和答题卡指定位置上、
- 2.回答选择您时,沈山每小题养案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如,出橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他养案称号, 回答非选择题时, 将答案用 0.5mm 的黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上,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)

做新时,请先将案标在试卷上,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问题和附读下一小题, 每段对话只读一遍, 例:How much is the shirt?

A.£19.15. B.£9.18. C.£9.15.

答案选 C

1.What does the man suggest doing?

A. Checking out early. B. Relaxing by the pool. C. Heading to the airport now.

2.Where did the man go on vacation last week?

A. New York. B. Canada, C. Mexico.

3. Why does the woman feel pity?

A. She couldn't receive a satisfactory salary.
B. She might not be able to see the man usually.
C. She can't travel to Hong Kong with the man.

4. How will the speakers go to Shenzhen?

A. By train. B. By plane. C. By car.

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

- A.Boss and staff. B.Husband and wife. C.Teacher and student.

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. Why does the man make a phone call?

- A.To cancel a scheduled flight.
B.To book his flight in advance.
C. To confirm his flight information again.

7. When is the best time for the man to check in?

- A.At 10:40 am. B.At 11:00 pm. C.At 2:00 pm.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman now?

- A.A student. B.A judge. C.An artist.

9. What does the man prefer to do?

- A. Deal with things. B.Work with kids. C.Do some management.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

10.What will the woman do after the interview?

- A. Advertise the garden. B. Visit the man's garden. C.Write for a newspaper,

11.What firstly made the man show an interest in gardening?

- A. Being gifted plants by friends.
B.Reading about gardening in 1980.
C.Visiting Kew Gardens frequently.

12.Where did Mr. Whinfield learn a lot about gardening?

- A.From gardening classes. B.From visiting Kew Gardens.
C. From reading gardening books.

13.What did the man's first garden look like?

- A. It was a tiny piece of land.. B. It was filled with sunflower.

C.It was located in Weat Londin

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题

14.Why does the woman"s dad want to move abroad!

- A.He hopes to refum to his homietown.
- B. Hc is tired of the fast pacc of eity life.
- C.He prefers to live in a smaller town.

15.Where are the speaker's parents planning to move?

- A.Valencia
- B.A busy city.
- C.A remote village

16. What do we know about Vatencia?

- A. It is quite fantiliar to the woman's parents.
- B.It is a kind of a big town with quiet environment.
- C.It is an ideal place to live for the woman's parents

17.What needs the wocman to do before moving?

- A. Take over the family business.
- B.Move to Spain with her parents.
- C.Assist her parents with the move.
- CAsint her parents with the mone.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18.Howdo studenta celebrate Earth Day?

- A. By holding a celebration.
- B. Bydoing some clean-up.
- C. By promoting a volunteer job.

19.How long will the event last?

- A.Two hours
- K. 'Thron and half hours.
- C.Four hours,

20.What requires the participants to do?

- A. Go there with parents.
- B. Complete an online form.
- C. Bring their own gloves.

第二部分阅读(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题:每小题 3 分,满分 45 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

A

Instructors can use examinations to evaluate student performance in a class. Midterm examination notices and final examination dates and times are published before registering begins.

Midterm Examination Guidelines

Midterm examinations are usually held during regularly scheduled class meeting times. However, large classes with multiple sections requiring a common midterm examination can hold examinations outside regular class meeting times with the following restrictions:

- Notice of out-of-class midterm examination dates and times must be published in the Schedule of Classes and on MyUCLA before registration begins.
- Instructors must include out-of-class midterm examination dates in the course outline.

Final Examination Guidelines

Final examinations are generally held in the same rooms as class meetings; however, by prior arrangement with the Registrar's Office, common final examinations can be scheduled, and additional room locations may be booked. Final examination locations are displayed on Monday of the ninth week of the term in the Schedule of Classes and in MyUCLA. It is the student's responsibility to make sure the final examination times do not conflict by checking the Schedule of Classes.

The instructor's methods of evaluation must be announced at the beginning of the course. Final written examinations may not surpass three hours' length and are given only at the times and places established and published by the department chair and the registrar.

Instructors must submit grades no later than 10 days after the last day of finals for fall, winter, and spring terms, and no later than 10 days after the last day of any given summer session.

21. What is the purpose of publishing exam notices before registering begins?

- A. To announce changes about exam policies.
- B. To ensure students are well-prepared for exams.
- C. To emphasize the importance of midterm exams.
- D. To allow students to plan their schedules in advance.

22. When can out-of-class midterm examination dates and times be announced?

- A. After registration begins.
- B. Before registration begins.
- C. Anytime during the semester.
- D. Only on the first day of the class,

23. What is the responsibility of students regarding the final examination times?

- A. To determine the locations of final examinations.
- B. To make sure the final examination times do not conflict.
- C. To schedule additional room locations for final exams.
- D. To submit grades within 10 days after the last day of finals.

B

Frederick Phiri, known as the junk-art king of Zambia, set out on a remarkable journey at the age of 22 when he began earning an international reputation for being able to make complex and elegant sculptures from deserted metal found in his community.

Phiri's path to artistic recognition was filled with challenges. His childhood was marked by the loss of his father and his mother leaving him behind, making him under the care of his grandfather. While his grandfather provided for his basic education, Phiri faced financial struggles when he entered secondary school, forcing him to take on various jobs to fund his studies. Yet, despite these obstacles, his passion for art remained growing, and he dedicated his free time to drawing and crafting in the classroom.

Upon completing his education, Phiri sought to support himself by creating wire animal sculptures (雕塑品), which he sold to tourists. It was during this period that his exceptional talent caught the attention of Karen Beattie, the director of Project Luangwa, a nonprofit organization committed to education and economic development in central Africa.

Teaming up with local welder (焊工) Moses Mbewe in 2017, Phiri contributed to the creation of a complex set of doors for Project Luangwa during the rainy season. Impressed by his work, Beattie presented Phiri with a challenge: to create art from abandoned waste metal. Undiscouraged, Phiri embraced the opportunity, transforming forgotten keys, broken bike chains, and old metal bottles into attracting abstract animal sculptures, including elephants, cranes, giraffes, and monkeys.

Today, Phiri's artistic pursuits continue to flourish as he transforms deserted junk into striking sculptures showcased at the Project Luangwa headquarters. His talent has earned recognition and admiration from the community, fueling his dreams of pursuing formal art education at the Evelyn Hone College in Lusaka and creating even more magnificent sculptures in the future. Through creativity and determination, Phiri has turned adversity (逆境) into artistic

success, leaving a lasting impact on Zambia's art scene.

24. What is Phiri distinguished for?

- A. Serving his community.
- B. Collecting works of art.
- C. Being the king of Zambia.
- D. Turning trash into treasure.

25. What aspect of Phiri's childhood shaped his early life?

- A. His struggle to pay for primary schooling by himself.
- B. The loss of his father and abandonment by his mother.
- C. His dedication to part-time jobs while attending school.
- D. His responsibility to support his grandfather financially.

26. What challenge did Karen Beattie present to Phiri?

- A. To create sculptures from wire.
- B. To sell his sculptures internationally.
- C. To create art from deserted waste metal.
- D. To design a complex set of doors for Project Luangwa.

27. What attitude does Phiri exhibit towards his future?

- A. Uncertain.
- B. Confident.
- C. Depressed.
- D. Confused.

C

Humans spend approximately one-third of their lives sleeping, which means that by the time you reach 15 years old, you will have slept for about 5 years! However, the question remains: why do we do it? Sleep has long been a puzzle for people, leading scientists to explore its mysteries. They have found that during sleep, our brains and bodies do not simply shut down; instead, complex processes unfold.

What causes sleepiness? It's caused by our biological clock releasing a special chemical signal at the same time daily, signaling it's time to wind down. The feeling of heaviness comes from the buildup of old nerve messenger chemicals. When the message gets too much, the brain senses that it's time to sleep. During sleep, the body breaks down and clears away these old messengers, preparing for a fresh start.

As you slip into sleep, your heart and breathing slow down, and your brain ignores the most sounds and surroundings around you. Despite appearances, your brain remains active during sleep, performing essential tasks. Throughout the night, you cycle through light, deep, and REM(rapid

eye movement) sleep stages every 90 minutes. Early on, slow-wave sleep is the primary stage, aiding in brain cleaning, while towards morning, REM sleep increases, leading to vivid dreams.

During sleep, your body repairs and grows, creating new skin, muscle, and other tissues with released chemicals. It's also a time for hormone(荷尔蒙)production, aiding growth, and boosting the immune(免疫)system to fight infections.

Scientists still have many questions about sleep, such as why some people need more sleep than others and how certain animals can function with less sleep. They aim to find ways to improve sleep quality. However, one thing is clear: getting enough sleep is vital for health and intelligence. Think of sleep as a free magic potion that strengthens you, aids growth, boosts immunity, and enhances intelligence, happiness, and creativity. Simply lie down and rest to enjoy these benefits.

28. What inference can be drawn from scientists' findings about sleep?

- A. Sleep serves no purpose.
- B. Sleep has fundamental processes,
- C. Sleep involves complex processes.
- D. Sleep has minimal impact on brain function.

29. What is the primary function of the body's "biological clock"?

- A. Determining the best time for sleep.
- B. Controlling chemicals within the body.
- C. Managing eating and digestion patterns.
- D. Regulating daytime and nighttime activities.

30. What is the main focus of the third paragraph?

- A. Describing the different stages and functions of sleep.
- B. Discussing the benefits of daytime activities for overall health.
- C. Exploring the effects of inadequate sleep on the body and mind.
- D. Analyzing the impact of stress on the immune system during sleep.

31. Which of the following best describes the structure of the passage?

- A. Narrative of personal sleep experiences.
- B. Comparison of human and animal sleep patterns.
- C. Imaginary stories illustrating the advantages of sleep.
- D. Explanation of sleep importance, with body processes described.

D

In a groundbreaking achievement, a rhino has successfully undergone embryo(胚胎) transfer, marking the first successful use of a method that holds promise for saving the nearly extinct northern white rhino subspecies.

The experiment, conducted with the less endangered southern white rhino subspecies, involved creating an embryo in a lab using eggs and sperm(精子) collected from other rhinos. This embryo was then transferred into a southern white rhino alternative mother in Kenya. Despite the unfortunate death of the alternative mother due to an infection in November 2023, researchers praised the successful embryo transfer and pregnancy(怀孕) as a proof of concept. They are now ready to proceed to the next stage of the project: transferring northern white rhino embryos. mnhao wan bore aadtte m

Professor Thomas Hildebrandt expressed optimism about the findings, highlighting the significance of the successful embryo transfer in demonstrating that frozen and defrosted embryos produced in a lab can survive. This development offers hope for the revival of the northern white rhino population.

However, challenges facing rhino conservation remain significant. While the southern white rhino subspecies and the black rhino species have shown signs of recovery from population declines due to illegal hunting for their horns(牛角), the northern white rhino subspecies is on the edge of extinction. With only two known members left in the world, Najin and her daughter Fatu, both unable to reproduce naturally, and the recent death of the last male white rhino, Sudan, in 2018, urgent action is needed to prevent the extinction of this subspecies. Dr. Jo Shaw, CEO of Save the Rhino International, emphasized the importance of addressing the primary threats facing rhinos worldwide: illegal hunting for their horns and habitat loss due to development. She stressed the need to provide rhinos with the space and security they need to succeed in their natural environment.

While the successful embryo transfer represents a significant advancement in rhino conservation efforts, organized action is required to address the main challenges facing rhino populations worldwide.

32. What is the purpose of the experiment mentioned in the text?

- A. To evaluate the efficiency of a new rhino birth program.
- B. To observe the behavior of rhinos in a controlled environment.

but it will also reduce the amount of time you waste during the day.

●Set Priorities

40 .This means knowing what you want and not being sorry for taking time out for it. Everyone has priorities and they are all different, so it's important to be true to yourself and what you want. You have to make a list, and make sure that you work your way down. Put the most important thing at the top, most of the things we keep putting off we usually push to the bottom of the list.

- A. This can prevent forgetfulness
- B. So this is a trait you definitely need to change
- C. You have to take note of what your priorities are
- D. This is an absolute must for those who are diligent
- E. Actually highly successful people share the trait of being organized
- F. Make sure you can easily access the things that you use most often
- G. This approach helps in staying organized and managing time effectively

第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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

Alia found herself disappointed in the drawing studio after missing out on picking her classes due to illness. She had hoped for Biology, but it was 41by the time she got to choose. She loved everything about science, from the way it used facts to how it revealed the basic nature of things. But 42 was so... un-scientific.

The first class project was self-portraits(肖像).Some students were drawing self-portraits using⁴³ Others were working from photographs. Alia⁴⁴the incomplete outlines, feeling like a cat in a dog show.

The teacher⁴⁵ her. "Every portrait begins with a circle," he said. "Then you create a series of lines." To ⁴⁶ , he drew a group of small, quick portraits. He began each one with a⁴⁷ , some straight lines, and a triangle(三角形)to determine⁴⁸ the eyes, nose, and chin(下巴) should go.

⁴⁹ , Alia began her own self-portrait. She⁵⁰the basic form of a head, the way she had been shown. From there, she used lines to plot the⁵¹ of her face. The process took patience and ⁵² . She had to take note of each detail. One wrong measurement could throw off the whole⁵³.

Alia was surprised by the structure and discipline involved in drawing a portrait. Measuring,

studying details and⁵⁴the basic nature of something⁵⁵ her of what she loved about science.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. full | B. changeable | C. busy | D. tough |
| 42. A. biology | B. art | C. physics | D. medicine |
| 43. A. artbooks | B. glass | C. brushes | D. mirrors |
| 44. A. cared for | B. searched for | C. glanced at | D. get rid of |
| 45. A. punished | B. approached | C. blamed | D. requested |
| 46. A. introduce | B. demonstrate | C. complete | D. promote |
| 47. A. letter | B. square | C. circle | D. dot |
| 48. A. why | B. when | C. how | D. where |
| 49. A. Surprisingly | B. Excitedly | C. Hesitantly | D. Disappointedly |
| 50. A. drew | B. wrote | C. printed | D. typed |
| 51. A. features | B. sizes | C. colors | D. lengths |
| 52. A. accuracy | B. love | C. courage | D. humor |
| 53. A. design | B. paper | C. portrait | D. book |
| 54. A. changing | B. revealing | C. distinguishing | D. understanding |
| 55. A. warned | B. informed | C. suspect | D. reminded |

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 20 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。

People worldwide have enjoyed noodles for thousands of years. But did you ever stop⁵⁶(think): who made the very first noodle? People first started ⁵⁷ (grow) wheat and making

flour in the Middle East around 10,000 years ago. However, until 2002, no evidence of ancient noodles had been uncovered. Archaeologists discovered an upside-down clay bowl in the ⁵⁸ (ruin) of an ancient Chinese village. When they lifted it, they found a 4,000-year-old noodle. This “mummy” noodle ⁵⁹ (make) from grain. Traders brought wheat ⁶⁰ China about the time this ancient noodle was cooked. The Chinese ⁶¹ (eventual) mastered the art of stretching wheat dough(面团) into long noodles.

Some people claim that Marco Polo brought pasta(意粉) to Italy. The tale of his discovery was likely enhanced to promote pasta consumption in America. Marco Polo's writings suggest that noodles were already present in Italy during his time, as he compared Chinese noodles to ⁶² (that) in Italy. The Middle East also played a ⁶³ (significance) role in noodle history. The oldest

written mention of pasta outside China dates back about 1,600 years in the Middle East. Dried noodles were a popular travel food in the region and beyond, making them a likely prospect for spreading the noodle recipe to other parts of 64 world.

So who REALLY invented noodles? We may never know-the history of noodles is as complicated as a bowl of pasta. But 65 invented them, we're sure glad they did!

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,正在英国参加交换项目,上周六不慎在图书馆遗失一个背包。朋友告诉你校园网登了一则失物招领,请你写封邮件,确认是否是你的背包,内容包括:

Found Found a grey-coloured bag in the school library on Saturday. It is a bag with not much weight. Owner may please contact 36254927@hotmail.com.

1.包的外观;

2.包内物品;

3.取回方式。

注意:

1.写作词数应为 80 个左右;

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear finder, Yours sincerely, Li Hua

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。

Before seven o'clock one Saturday morning, a large crowd had already gathered at the stadium. David sat at the starting line, his gloved hands holding his wheelchair. With his heart

beating, the boy wondered if he would be able to complete the race. His classmates were all there to support him. From a distance, he could see them holding up big banners(横幅)which screamed: WE ARE WITH YOU! ALL THE WAY, DAVID! Heartened, he smiled and waved back. He was not going to let them down.

Born with a severe condition that left him paralysed(瘫痪)from the waist down. At six, he underwent several surgeries to improve his condition. As a result, he was able to attend school and even took up sports to help strengthen his bones and muscles. Then, he fell in love with wheelchair racing. Unfortunately, he did not have a lot of coordination(协调)or strength but he had a will to keep going. Once, without warning, his condition took a turn for the worse and it almost destroyed his pursuit of his passion.

One day, David's teachers encouraged him to compete alongside his non-wheelchair schoolmates. Unsure and yet grateful for the opportunity, he thought he should give it a shot. By the time the race was about to begin, the sun had risen. David was glad that he was well prepared. Adjusting the cap on his head and his gloves, David was all ready to protect himself from the heat and the strong strokes to his wheelchair. David's eyes followed the starter who was waving a red flag. As soon as the gun was fired, David was off. The entire stadium erupted into thunderous cheers.

David pushed forward with all his strength, his hands holding the wheels the whole time for the long-distance race. His wheelchair rolled steadily out of the stadium, passing the shop houses. Despite doing everything he could to keep up with the other competitors, David fell behind.

注意:

- 1.续写词数应为 150 个左右;
- 2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Overhead, the sun continued to burn in the cloudless sky.

He was determined to overcome every single challenge.

秘密★启用前

英 语

注意事项:

- 1.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在试卷和答题卡指定位置上。
- 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,将答案用 0.5mm 的黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上,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,请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。

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例:How much is the shirt?

A.£ 19.15.

B.£ 9.18.

C.£9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man suggest doing?

A. Checking out early.

B. Relaxing by the pool.

C.Heading to the airport now.

2. Where did the man go on vacation last week?

A. Mexico.

B.Canada.

C.New York.

3. Why does the women feel pity?

A. She couldn't receive a satisfactory salary.

B. She might not be able to see the man as usual.

C. She can't travel to Hong Kong with the man.

4. How will the speakers go to Shenzhen?

- A. By car. B. By plane. C. By train.

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

- A. Teacher and student. B. Husband and wife. C. Boss and staff.

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。

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- A. To cancel a scheduled flight.
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- A. A judge. B. A student. C. An artist.

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- A. Work with kids. B. Deal with things. C. Do some management.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. What will the woman do after the interview?

- A. Advertise the garden. B. Visit the man's garden. C. Write for a newspaper.

11. What firstly made the man show an interest in gardening?

- A. Being gifted plants by friends.
B. Reading about gardening in 1980.
C. Visiting Kew Gardens frequently.

12. Where did Mr. Whinfield learn a lot about gardening?

- A. From gardening classes. B. From visiting Kew Gardens.
C. From reading gardening books.