

英语试卷

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。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。

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How much are the jeans?

A. \$28. B. \$30. C. \$40.

2. How is the man feeling?

A. Relaxed. B. Excited. C. Depressed.

3. Who or what is Lornda?

A. A lady. B. A website. C. An online course.

4. What will the girl do first?

A. Freshen up. B. Have breakfast. C. Take the school bus.

5. What is the man's main concern at the moment?

A. Missing the flight. B. The airport's vast size. C. Potential flight delays.

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. Why can't Oil Redman answer the phone?

A. He is on vacation. B. He is answering another call. C. He is out of the office.

7. Why did the woman make the call?

A. To make a dinner reservation.

B. To confirm hotel reservations.

C. To inquire about a conference.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man doing?

A. Extending an invitation. B. Introducing movies. C. Asking for advice.

9. What are the speakers going to see?

A. An action film. B. An animation film. C. A feature film.

10. When will they meet at the theater?

A. At 4:10. B. At 4:30. C. At 5:20.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where does the man's soccer match take place?

A. In a stadium. B. In a sports hall. C. On a soccer pitch.

12. Who does the man play soccer with?

A. His colleagues. B. His college friends. C. His former neighbors.

13. Why did the woman sign up for the half-marathon?

A. To maintain her fitness. B. To improve her running skills. C. To challenge herself.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the woman's primary concern about self-driving cars?

A. Financial cost. B. Safety issues. C. Energy efficiency.

15. How does the woman feel about AI at first?

A. Skeptical. B. Excited. C. Disapproving.

16. What does the man believe AI will bring about?

A. The creation of new jobs.

B. The taking over of the world by AI.

C. The decline of human creativity.

17. According to the man, what should be ensured in the use of AI?

A. Cost-effectiveness.

B. Increased machine intelligence

C. Service to enhance greater society.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. When did the speaker start volunteering?

A. Three days ago. B. Three weeks ago. C. Three months ago.

19. What has the speaker gained from the volunteer work?

A. A sharp eye to discover beauty.

B. A great sense of achievement.

C. An open mind to appreciate differences.

20. What is the author's main message about volunteering?

A. It's challenging for some.

B. It's only for those with special skills.

C. It's easier to get into than you may think.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Here's What Paris's Most Luxurious Hotels Are Serving Up for the Summer Olympics.

Hôtel Barrière Fouquet's Paris

Hôtel Barrière Fouquet's Paris, just steps from the Arc de Triomphe, is delighting guests with a special treat in honor of its landmark neighbor: a chocolate creation copying the Arc. This sugary masterpiece will be placed in all guest rooms for the entire duration of the Games. To celebrate both Paris and the Olympic spirit, atop the arc stands a graceful gymnast, frozen in mid-air, symbolizing athletic professional skills.

Hôtel Plaza Athénée

The Hôtel Plaza Athénée is the place to see and be seen during Fashion Week, and the two weeks during the Olympics will be no exception. The hotel has partnered with Mathieu Forget, a celebrated photographer known for a unique collaboration bringing together the worlds of art and sports. Forget has created five fascinating photographic compositions featuring athletes seemingly defying gravity within the hotel's iconic spaces.

Le Meurice

In celebration of the Summer Olympics, Le Meurice, known as the original Parisian Palace hotel, is celebrating wellness on the inside and outside. The hotel's spa is offering a limited-time treatment to refresh guests both physically and mentally. To further enhance the wellness experience, guests can enjoy wellness specialties created by famous chef Clémentine Bouchon.

Le Royal Monceau Raffles Paris

Located just steps from Arc de Triomphe, Le Royal Monceau Raffles Paris is launching a menu of cocktail s drawing inspiration from past host cities of previous Summer Olympics. The hotel is also hosting a few exhibitions in honor of the Olympics, including photographs featuring legendary athletes, Muhammad Ali's boxing glove, a basketball signed by the NBA's Dream Team, and torches from previous Olympiads.

1. What is special about Hôtel Barrière Fouquet's Paris?
 - A. It will introduce guests to its neighboring hotel.
 - B. It will put a sugary copy of the Arc in the guest room.
 - C. It will organize sports games during the whole summer.
 - D. It will teach guests some athletic professional skills.
2. Which hotel features health service for the guests?
 - A. Hôtel Barrière Fouquet's Paris.
 - B. Hôtel Plaza Athénée.
 - C. Le Meurice.
 - D. Le Royal Monceau Raffles Paris.
3. What do the four hotels have in common?
 - A. They are preparing for the Summer Olympics.
 - B. They are all located near the Arc de Triomphe.
 - C. They are famous as the original Parisian Palace hotels.
 - D. They are launching various cocktail s to attract tourists.

【答案】1. B 2. C 3. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四家巴黎的酒店的情况。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “Hôtel Barrière Fouquet's Paris, just steps from the Arc de Triomphe, is delighting guests with a special treat in honor of its landmark neighbor: a chocolate creation copying the Arc. This sugary masterpiece will be placed in all guest rooms for the entire duration of the Games.(Hôtel Barrière Fouquet's Paris 酒店距离凯旋门仅几步之遥，为了向它的地标性邻居致敬，酒店推出了一种特别的款待，让客人们很高兴：一种模仿凯旋门的巧克力。这个甜蜜的杰作将在整个奥运会期间放置在所有的客房里)” 可知，Hôtel Barrière Fouquet's Paris 的特别之处是它会在客房里放一种模仿凯旋门的巧克力。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Le Meurice 部分中 “The hotel's spa is offering a limited-time treatment to refresh guests both physically and mentally.(酒店的水疗中心提供了一个限时治疗，以使客人身心舒畅。)” 可知，Le

Meurice 为客人提供保健服务。故选 C。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “Here’s What Paris’s Most Luxurious Hotels Are Serving Up for the Summer Olympics.(以下是巴黎最豪华的酒店为夏季奥运会提供的服务)” 可知，这四家酒店的共同点是正在为夏季奥运会做准备。故选 A。

B

Recently, I was asked to discuss the connection between Human Resources and Artificial Intelligence. One speaker noted that the most amazing thing about Generative AI is that it can mimic (模仿) human interaction and can even teach us social skills.

This got me thinking: If AI could be as near-human as she said, could it be my friend?

As yet another 24-year-old affected by the loneliness epidemic that arose from a digital-heavy, interaction-light, post-pandemic world, I suffered the all too common problem of having too few friends. In the span of a year, texting began to replace face-to-face conversations and plans to meet up were often canceled or delayed.

Was I supposed to embrace AI friendships as the new norm? Though skeptical, I found myself on Chat GPT the next day. It’s a straightforward platform: Type your question and AI answers. Don’t like the answer? Refine your question, and it will adjust its answers to what you’re looking for.

I decided to test the theory by chatting with AI as if it were a friend. Surprisingly, I received sympathetic and supportive responses. After 20 minutes of chatting, I asked, “Will you be my friend?” Following a pause, it politely declined, ending with, “If you’re looking for human connections, it’s always great to reach out to friends, family, or people around you.”

The rejection from AI was expected and natural. I believe that AI can never offer what humans can: that humanness. Every person in your life does, at some point, screw up. They may ignore you, hurt your feelings or speak sharply, and they never, ever let you ask the question again to get a different answer. AI, on the other hand, can never be your friend, because it will never show up late for your lunch. It will never hurt your feelings and it will certainly never be the one to reach out first to apologize. AI lacks fault and the surprising joy and pain that comes with it.

To end the group discussion, I raised a question. I asked the group who, when calling a customer service hotline, did everything they could to skip the robotic prompts (提示) to speak to a real person. Everyone raised their hand. We all desire the same connection. And I know that we still have a chance.

4. What inspired the author to explore AI friendships?

A. Her desire to overcome her loneliness.

B. Her disappointment with her real friends.

- C. A speaker's comments on AI's abilities. D. The efficiency of digital communication.
5. How did the author feel about AI's rejection?
- A. Unsurprised. B. Relieved.
- C. Disappointed. D. Heartbroken.
6. What aspect of human interaction does the author value over AI?
- A. The unconditional support. B. The reliability of responses.
- C. The speed of conflict resolution. D. The unpredictability of behavior.
7. What conclusion does the author draw about AI?
- A. It is more efficient than human. B. It promises to be a real friend.
- C. It cannot replace human connection. D. It helps to deal with feelings of loneliness.

【答案】4. C 5. A 6. D 7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了作者探索与人工智能发展友谊结果被拒绝，作者认为人工智能不能取代人与人之间的联系。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “One speaker noted that the most amazing thing about Generative AI is that it can mimic (模仿) human interaction and can even teach us social skills.(一位演讲者指出，生成式人工智能最神奇的地方在于，它可以模仿人类的互动，甚至可以教会我们社交技巧)” 以及第二段 “This got me thinking: If AI could be as near-human as she said, could it be my friend?(这让我思考：如果人工智能能像她说的那样接近人类，它会成为我的朋友吗?)” 可知，演讲者对人工智能能力的评论激发了作者探索人工智能友谊。故选 C。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “The rejection from AI was expected and natural.(人工智能的拒绝是意料之中的，也是很自然的)” 可知，被 AI 拒绝让作者并不意外。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “Every person in your life does, at some point, screw up. They may ignore you, hurt your feelings or speak sharply, and they never, ever let you ask the question again to get a different answer. AI, on the other hand, can never be your friend, because it will never show up late for your lunch. It will never hurt your feelings and it will certainly never be the one to reach out first to apologize. AI lacks fault and the surprising joy and pain that comes with it.(

你生命中的每个人都会在某些时候搞砸。他们可能会忽视你，伤害你的感情，或者说话尖锐，而且他们永远不会让你再问同样的问题来得到不同的答案。另一方面，人工智能永远不会成为你的朋友，因为它永远不会在你的午餐时间迟到。它永远不会伤害你的感情，也绝对不会是第一个主动道歉的人。人工智能没有错误，也没有随之而来的惊喜和痛苦)”可知，作者认为人类互动的行为的不可预测性比人工智能更重要。故选 D。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “To end the group discussion, I raised a question. I asked the group who, when calling a customer service hotline, did everything they could to skip the robotic prompts (提示) to speak to a real person. Everyone raised their hand. We all desire the same connection. And I know that we still have a chance.(为了结束小组讨论，我提出了一个问题。我问这群人，在拨打客户服务热线时，他们会尽一切可能跳过机器人提示，与真人交谈。每个人都举起了手。我们都渴望同样的联系。我知道我们还有机会)”可知，作者认为人工智能不能取代人与人之间的联系。故选 C。

C

Should there be clear boundaries between public and private spaces? Japanese architect Riken Yamamoto, who was named the 2024 Laureate of the globally recognized Pritzker Architecture Prize on March 5, has used his designs to answer this question.

He was selected “for creating awareness in the community in what is the responsibility of social demand ...and above all for reminding us that in architecture ... spaces must be created by the needs of the people,” according to the 2024 Jury Citation.

Yamamoto has reconsidered the boundaries between public and private spaces as opportunities for societal enrichment, believing that all spaces can benefit and serve everyone in the community, not just the people who occupy them.

This unique vision might have grown from his childhood. Born in 1945, Yamamoto was raised in a home with a front area serving as his mother’s pharmacy (药房) and the back part as a living space. This gave him a deep understanding that public and private life are closely linked. Reflecting on his childhood, Yamamoto noted, “The threshold (门槛) on one side was for family, and on the other side for community. I sat in between.”

His masterpieces can be seen across the world, including Nagoya Zokei University, Tianjin Library and Jianwai SOHO in Beijing, which all follow his integration (融合) philosophy. Jianwai SOHO is a good example of this concept. SOHO, short for “small office, home office”, emphasizes a combined area of commerce and residence.

“For me, to recognize space is to recognize an entire community,” Yamamoto said to the prize committee.

“The current architectural approach emphasizes privacy, ignoring the necessity of societal relationships. However, we can still honor the freedom of each individual while living together in architectural space as a republic,

fostering harmony across cultures and stages of life.”

8. What earned Riken Yamamoto the 2024 Pritzker Architecture Prize?

- A. His combination of traditional and modern styles.
- B. His commitment to people-focused design.
- C. His innovative approach to rural living spaces.
- D. His pioneering use of new construction techniques.

9. What about Yamamoto does paragraph 4 focus on?

- A. His view on the use of space.
- B. The origin of his architectural outlook.
- C. The influence of his family business on him.
- D. His upbringing in a multifunctional home.

10. Why is Jian Wai SOHO mentioned?

- A. To illustrate Yamamoto’s design philosophy.
- B. To show the popularity of Yamamoto’s projects.
- C. To prove the practicability of Yamamoto’s concept.
- D. To give an example of current architectural trends.

11. What problem does Yamamoto point out regarding current architectural practices?

- A. Lack of technological integration.
- B. Too much focus on personal space.
- C. Overemphasis on looks over function.
- D. Neglect of environmental sustainability.

【答案】8. B 9. B 10. A 11. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了 Riken Yamamoto 致力于以人为本的设计，获得了 2024 年普利兹克建筑奖。介绍其建筑观的起源以及特点。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “Yamamoto has reconsidered the boundaries between public and private spaces as opportunities for societal enrichment, believing that all spaces can benefit and serve everyone in the community, not just the people who occupy them.(Yamamoto 重新考虑了公共空间和私人空间之间的界限，将其视为丰富社会的机会，他认为所有空间都可以造福和服务于社区中的每个人，而不仅仅是占用它们的人)” 可知，Riken Yamamoto 致力于以人为本的设计，获得了 2024 年普利兹克建筑奖。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第四段 “This unique vision might have grown from his childhood. Born in 1945, Yamamoto was raised in a home with a front area serving as his mother’s pharmacy (药房) and the back part as a living space. This gave him a deep understanding that public and private life are closely linked. Reflecting on his

childhood, Yamamoto noted, “The threshold (门槛) on one side was for family, and on the other side for community. I sat in between.”(这种独特的视觉可能是他童年时期形成的。Yamamoto 于 1945 年出生，在他的家庭中长大，前面是母亲的药房，后面是生活空间。这使他深刻地认识到，公共生活和私人生活是紧密相连的。回想起他的童年，Yamamoto 说：“一边是家庭的门槛，另一边是社区的门槛。我坐在中间。”)可知，第 4 段关注的是他的建筑观的起源。故选 B。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 “His masterpieces can be seen across the world, including Nagoya Zokei University, Tianjin Library and Jianwai SOHO in Beijing, which all follow his integration (融合) philosophy. Jianwai SOHO is a good example of this concept. SOHO, short for “small office, home office”, emphasizes a combined area of commerce and residence.(他的杰作遍布世界各地，包括名古屋产经大学、天津图书馆和北京建外 SOHO，都遵循着他的融合理念。建外 SOHO 就是一个很好的例子。SOHO 是“小型办公室，家庭办公室”的缩写，强调商业和居住的结合)”可知，提到建外 SOHO 是为了说明山本的设计理念。故选 A。

【11 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “The current architectural approach emphasizes privacy, ignoring the necessity of societal relationships. However, we can still honor the freedom of each individual while living together in architectural space as a republic, fostering harmony across cultures and stages of life.(当前的建筑方法强调隐私，忽略了社会关系的必要性。然而，我们仍然可以尊重每个人的自由，同时作为一个共和国在建筑空间中共同生活，促进不同文化和生活阶段的和谐)”可知，对于当前的建筑实践，Yamamoto 指出过于注重个人空间。故选 B。

D

High employment, falling inflation (通货膨胀), and economic growth. On the surface, the US economy currently seems to be doing great. But as it turns out, things are not so rosy for the average American.

According to a March 6 survey conducted by the Savings website, 47 percent of US parents provide financial support to their adult children to help deal with the cost of living struggles.

Gen Zers (aged 18 — 27) were found to be the most likely generation to get financial help from their parents, receiving on average 1,515 dollars per month. Still, many older parents were found to support their Millennial (aged 28 — 43) or Generation X (aged 44 — 59) adult children, accounting for 21 percent of parents providing support. The most common expenses mentioned were groceries and health insurance.

But why are so many US adults, both young and old, struggling to “leave the nest”? One major reason is food prices. According to a survey, food prices are expected to increase by nearly 2.5 percent in 2024. Meanwhile, stable

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