

英 语

注意事项:

- ### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

例: How much is the shirt?

- 答案是 C。

- 1 . What is the man complaining about?

- A . The food. B . The project C . The noise.

2. How do the children feel?

- A . Excited.
- B . Sleepy.
- C . Bored.

- 3 . What does the woman mainly want to do?

- A. Go shopping. B. Save money. C. Buy a new house.

4. What does the man mean?

- A . He'll clean the car today.
- B . The car doesn't need cleaning.
- C . Mark should clean the car this time.

- 5 . Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A . In a store. B . In a factory. C . At home.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答以下小题。

6 . What does the woman order?

- A . Salad and bread. B . BBQ chicken and rice. C . Hunan chicken and
Coca-cola.

7 . Why can't the woman have pies?

- A . All pies are sold out.

- B . No one cooks pies today.
- C . The pies are taken off the menu.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8 . Why does the woman talk to the man?

- A . To invite him to go jogging.
- B . To recommend Foot Locker to him.
- C . To ask him for some advice.

9 . How much are the running shoes in Foot Locker?

- A . \$50.
- B . \$75.
- C . \$100.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10 . Why is the man going to Montreal next summer?

- A . To do some business.
- B . To attend a wedding.
- C . To take a course.

11 . What do we know about Quebec City?

- A . It is the biggest city in Quebec Province.
- B . It is far from the St. Lawrence River.
- C . It is the capital of Quebec Province.

12 . What does the woman mention about Quebec City at last?

- A . The ancient buildings.
- B . The cold winter.
- C . The beautiful river.

听下面一段对话，回答以下小题。

13 . What are the speakers doing?

- A . Discussing a project.
- B . Making a to-do list.
- C . Planning a trip.

14 . Who will be responsible for the local documents?

- A . Ben.
- B . Sharon.
- C . Vivian.

15 . What does Ben offer to do?

- A . Interview the elderly.
- B . Help contact organizations.
- C . Decide on a list of interviewees.

16 . Where will the speakers go to get the old maps of the town?

- A . The public library.
- B . Retirement homes.
- C . The records office.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17 . What did the speaker manage to do each day last year?

- A . She ran 40 minutes.

B . She played on her phone for only one hour.

C . She started the day with making plans.

18 . What percentage of people like making New Year resolutions in the world?

A . About 25%.

B . About 50%.

C . About 75%.

19 . What does John think of making resolutions on the New Year's Day?

A . It's difficult.

B . It's important.

C . It's unnecessary.

20 . What is the speaker going to discuss next?

A . Why to make New Year resolutions.

B . How to achieve New Year resolutions.

C . How to make New Year resolutions.

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

Cheap Travel

You can pay a fortune to travel around the world. Or you can pay nothing at all. Here are some places you'll never regret visiting. They won't cost you a dime.

Museum of Modern Art New York (United States)

A few steps away from the hustle and bustle of Fifth Avenue is the modern building of the MOMA . Highlights of a visit include veritable works by Picasso, Dali, Miro and Kandinsky, not to mention Klimt and Chagall. This is a more compact museum than the Met or the Louvre, but nevertheless, there is a lot to take in and enjoy. Free admission is available every Friday 4 pm-8 pm.

Notre-Dame Cathedral, Paris (France)

This great treasure of the world simply can't be missed. The great stained-glass rose window alone is worth the visit. The Sunday Mass with the Gregorian chant (圣歌) was like stepping back in time. Admission is free every day, but you're welcome to leave a donation. There are also free tours a few times each week. You'll pay extra for tours of the bell tower or the crypt.

Tips: The Notre-Dame Cathedral was greatly damaged by a massive fire in April 2019. Please visit notredamedeparis.fr/en/ for more information regarding future visits to the cathedral.

National Museum of Ireland, Dublin and Mayo (Ireland)

Want to see bog bodies, gold ornaments, Viking artifacts and learn about rural Irish life? All four branches of this museum are free to visit, including museums devoted to archaeology, natural history, decorative arts and history and country life. The Museum of Country Life in Turlough Park, Mayo, is devoted to Irish rural traditions, while the Natural History Museum is especially famous for its collection of insects.

21 . Where does this text probably come from?

- A . A biology textbook.
- B . A science journal.
- C . A project handbook.
- D . A travel magazine.

22 . Where are people welcome to donate?

- A . At Turlough Park.
- B . At Notre-Dame Cathedral.
- C . At the Museum of Modern Art New York.
- D . At the Museum of Country Life.

23 . What do the three tourist attractions have in common?

- A . They are free to visit everyday.

- B . They bear cultural and historical significance.
- C . They provide free personal tours to visitors.
- D . They stress the harmony between nature and humans.

B

Norwegian playwright and author Jon Fosse has just been awarded the 2023 Nobel Prize in Literature for his “innovative plays and prose which give voice to the unsayable”.

The Swedish Academy credits Fosse as “one of the most widely performed playwrights in the

world”, although the 64-year-old originally made his name as a novelist, beginning with *Red, Black* in 1983. He has since written many works of prose and poetry. “His literary works, spanning a variety of genres, comprise about 40 plays and a wealth of novels, poetry collections, essays, children’s books and translations,” said Anders Olsson, chairman of the Nobel Committee for Literature.

Fosse draws inspiration from his rural living environment and personal struggles, which have deeply influenced his distinctive writing style. Growing up in a small coastal village, Fosse was immersed in the beauty of nature and the vastness of the sea, which filled him with a sense of solitude and introspection (内省). Fosse’s writing discussed themes of loneliness, longing, and the search for meaning in life. Additionally, his battles with depression have enabled him to explore the depths of human emotions.

“He touches you so deeply when you read his works,” said Anders Olsson. “What is special about him is the closeness in his writing. It touches your deepest feelings — anxieties, insecurities, questions of life and death — which are things that every human being actually faces from the very beginning. In that sense I think he reaches very far and there is a sort of a universal impact of everything that he writes— it has appeal to this basic humanity.”

Fosse is the first-ever laureate writing in Nynorsk, one of the two official languages of Norwegian, but only used by just 10% of the population. Fosse’s recognition on a global stage promotes the visibility and importance of Nynorsk as a written standard. It will attract more attention to Nynorsk literature, inspire and encourage Nynorsk speakers to continue preserving and promoting their linguistic heritage.

24 . What do we know about Jon Fosse according to this passage?

- A . He has written 40 literature works so far.
- B . He was originally famous as a playwright.
- C . His most popular work is the play *Red, Black*.
- D . He accomplished various genres of literature works.

25 . What does paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A . Jon Fosse’s tough experiences.
- B . Jon Fosse’s motivation for writing.
- C . The major themes of Jon Fosse’s works.
- D . The effect of life experiences on Jon Fosse’s writing.

26 . How does Anders Olsson think of Jon Fosse’s works?

- A . Far-reaching and touching
- B . Complex and meaningful.
- C . Appealing and abstract.
- D . Interesting and emotional.

27 . What Jon Fosse’s contribution is mentioned in the passage?

- A . He explains the importance of linguistic diversity.
- B . He has improved the international status of Norway.

C . He promotes the development and preservation of Nynorsk.

D . He shapes the basic writing standard of Norwegian literature.

C

When learning a foreign language, most people fall back on traditional methods: reading, writing, listening and repeating. But if you also gesture with your arms while studying, you can

remember the vocabulary better, even months later. Linking a word to brain areas responsible for movement strengthens the memory of its meaning. This is the recent finding of neuroscientist Mathias and his colleagues.

As Mathias' team describes in the Journal of Neuroscience, they had 22 German-speaking adults learn a total of 90 invented artificial words (such as "lamube" for "camera," and "atesi" for "thought") over four days. While the test subjects first heard the new vocabulary, they were shown a video of a person making a gesture that matched the meaning of the word at the same time. When the word was repeated, the subjects performed the gesture themselves.

Five months later, they were asked to translate the vocabulary they had learned into German in multiple-choice test. At the same time, they had equipment attached to their heads that sent weak distracting signals to their primary motor cortex — the brain area that controls voluntary arm movements. When these signals were active, the subjects found it harder to recall the words accompanied by gestures. When the equipment sent no distracting signals (but still appeared to the subjects to be active), they found it easier to remember the words. The researchers concluded that the motor cortex contributed to the translation of the vocabulary learned with gestures. This applied to concrete words, such as "camera", as well as abstract ones, such as "thought".

The study indicates that the adult brain uses motor areas to remember foreign-language words. "I think we under-use gesture in our classrooms," Mathias says. "People use it subconsciously, if they're good teachers and good listeners, but we don't necessarily bring it into the class if we don't think about it — and it could be used more often and more effectively."

28 . Which is closest in meaning to "invented artificial words" in paragraph 2?

- A . Technical terms.
- B . Newly discovered symbols.
- C . Words referring to the latest inventions.
- D . Random combination of letters with assigned meanings.

29 . Why was equipment attached to subjects' heads during the test?

- A . To count words.
- B . To record emotion.
- C . To influence brain activity.
- D . To give clues to questions.

30 . What does Mathias think of the current use of gestures in classrooms?

- A . Irregular.
- B . Over-estimated.
- C . Misleading.
- D . Inadequate.

31 . In which section of a magazine may this text appear?

- A . Fashion.
- B . Lifestyle.
- C . Mind & Brain.
- D . Health & Exercise.

D

In China, tea has become an important part of everyday life for thousands of years. As the tea-processing methods and tea culture have evolved over the years, tea sets have also changed to meet the practical and cultural needs.

During the Tang Dynasty(618~907AD), tea leaves were traded across the country and Asia. For the convenience of transportation and storage, tea leaves were pressed into bricks. To prepare tea, drinkers had to cut them into small pieces and boil them in heat-resistant teapots.

By the Song Dynasty(960-1279), drinkers started to turn the hard bricks into powders (粉末) that could be whipped (搅打) in a cup with boiled water. This whipped tea is most commonly associated with Japanese tea ceremonies today.

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