

英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用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, 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。

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。

1. What will Tom do next?

A. Take exercise. B. Cut the grass. C. Hand in his homework.

2. How much did the woman pay for the plant?

A. \$50. B. \$200. C. \$250.

3. How does the woman probably feel now?

A. Annoyed. B. Tired. C. Hungry.

4. What does the woman want the man to do?

A. Give her advice. B. Buy her a dress. C. Respect her choice.

5. Where is probably the woman?

A. At the gym. B. At the dentist's. C. At the hairdresser's.

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. What did the woman study in college?

A. Math. B. Computer. C. Writing.

7. What will the woman do this weekend?

A. Hold a party. B. Find a job. C. Read a magazine.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who is Jane?

A. The woman's younger sister.

B. The woman's older sister.

C. The man's younger sister.

9. What color is the man's hair?

A. Red. B. Black. C. Yellow.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Brother and sister. C. Parent and child.

11. What is unacceptable in the boy's house?

A. Watching TV. B. Doing sports. C. Using cell phones.

12. What does the boy think of the new rule now?

A. It is good. B. It is boring. C. It is unfair.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What did Gary do today?

A. He wrote a pop song.

B. He listened to music.

C. He visited his English teacher.

14. When did Gary become interested in pop songs?

A. In college. B. In senior high school. C. In junior high school.

15. What experience did Gary have with his favourite singer?

A. He planned her concert. B. He took a photo with her. C. He bought a gift for her.

16. What will Cathy do this summer?

A. Take an exam. B. Study music. C. Meet her favourite singer.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker talking to?

A. Customers. B. Managers. C. Employees.

18. What do the listeners receive?

A. A free lunch. B. Some money. C. A gift.

19. What will happen if someone doesn't finish the work three times?

A. He or she will be fired.

B. He or she will get fined.

C. He or she will get a warning.

20. Why do the customers want a magazine?

A. The cheapest products have been shown in it.

B. The information on the website is unclear.

C. They'd like to know more about the company.

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

Getty is a leading global arts organization focused on exhibiting, and understanding the world's artistic and cultural heritage. Here are some of the exhibitions that will be held in 2024.

Paper and Light

Artists have for centuries explored the interaction (相互作用) of paper and light. This exhibition of drawings charts some of the creative ways in which the two media were creatively used together. Drawings by more modern artists will show the representation of light.

Nineteenth—Century Photography Now

The small, sepia-toned (棕褐色调的) images made in the 19th century may appear remote and unconnected to the present. However, many of the traditions established during the early rise of photographic technology are still in use today. This exhibition provides fresh views on Getty's collection of 19th-century photography through the works of contemporary artists who respond directly to its historical themes.

Dutch Depictions of Extreme Weather

Featuring drawings and paintings by Hendrick Avercamp and other Dutch artists of the early 1600s, this

exhibition focuses on landscapes that highlight extremely cold winters and unusually cool summers. It tells a story of global cooling in the 17th century and shows how artists stressed the uncertainty of life and the necessity for adaptation through their descriptions of ice skating and fishing.

Experiments in Art and Technology (E.A.T.)

This exhibition tells the story of a mid-20th century cooperation (合作) between artists and engineers to form the group Experiments in Art and Technology (E.A.T.). The group's pioneering efforts to improve communication and cooperation pushed its programs beyond the art world.

1. What is the feature of the Dutch Depictions of Extreme Weather?

- A. Interaction of paper and light.
- B. Small and sepia-toned images.
- C. Landscapes of cold winters and cool summers.
- D. Exploration of photographic technology.

2. Which exhibition tells the story of a cooperation between artists and engineers?

- A. Paper and Light.
- B. Dutch Depictions of Extreme Weather.
- C. Experiments in Art and Technology (E.A.T.).
- D. Nineteenth-Century Photography Now.

3. What is the purpose of the text?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. To comment on Getty. | B. To discuss photography. |
| C. To stress artistic cooperation. | D. To introduce exhibitions. |

【答案】1. C 2. C 3. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了将于 2024 年举行的一些展览。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **Dutch Depictions of Extreme Weather** 这一部分中 “Featuring drawings and paintings by Hendrick Avercamp and other Dutch artists of the early 1600s, this exhibition focuses on landscapes that highlight extremely cold winters and unusually cool summers. (本次展览以 Hendrick Avercamp 和其他 17 世纪早期荷兰艺术家的绘画作品为特色，重点展示了极端寒冷的冬季和异常凉爽的夏季的风景)” 可知，其主要特征是展示了极端寒冷的冬季和凉爽夏季的风景。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章 **Experiments in Art and Technology (E.A.T.)** 这一部分中 “This exhibition tells the

story of a mid-20th century cooperation (合作) between artists and engineers to form the group Experiments in Art and Technology (E.A.T.).(本次展览讲述了 20 世纪中期艺术家和工程师组成艺术与技术实验小组(E.A.T.)的合作故事)”可知, Experiments in Art and Technology (E.A.T.)展示了艺术家和工程师之间的合作。故选 C。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 “Here are some of the exhibitions that will be held in 2024.(以下是将于 2024 年举行的一些展览)”可知, 本文的目的是介绍将在 2024 举行的一些展览。故选 D。

B

Daken Kramer may only be 11 years old and it was his last year at Thomas Ultican Elementary (TUE). Knowing that TUE has a high number of students who come from economically (在经济上) challenged homes, he decided to deal with the problem head-on.

According to the Blue Springs School District, a lunch costs \$2.55-with a 40-cent reduction for students in need. But even with the reduction, it is still too big a economical burden (负担) for some families. So, wanting to reduce their stress, he started a fundraiser called “Daken Feeds TUE” to clear the lunch debt (债务).

Daken took to social media to spread the word, posting a video on his mother, Vanessa Kramer’s website page. It turns out that he’s not just a really kind kid, he’s also a pretty persuasive salesperson as well. His original goal was \$3,500 but when word got around, donations came pouring in. Within two weeks, he’d already doubled it.

Daken’s actions inspired the school to establish an award in Daken’s honor, to be given to future fifth graders who follow his lead and struggle to make a difference. His teacher, Kristi Haley, announced the “Daken Kramer Legacy Award” at his grade 5 graduation. “I was not expected it,” Daken said. He added it felt good to hear about the award.

Daken’s fundraiser made a difference in his community but it also showed a larger issue—the problem with school lunch debt. Blue Springs School District spokesperson, Katie Woolf, told CNN that meal debt totals more than \$235,000 in her district alone. And meal debt is reaching unprecedented (前所未有的) heights across the United States. A recent survey from the School Nutrition Association found school districts have more than \$17 million in unpaid meal debt.

4. Why did Daken start “Daken Feeds TUE”?

- A. He decided to raise money for new school supplies.
- B. He wanted to help some students with lunch debt at TUE.
- C. He wished to organize a school event for his classmates.
- D. He aimed to fund a school trip for the fifth graders.

5. What was the people’s response to Daken’s fundraiser?

- A. They actively supported it. B. They misunderstood it.
C. They were amazed at it. D. They were unconcerned about it.

6. How did Daken feel about the award?

- A. Disappointed. B. Surprised. C. Embarrassed. D. Doubtful.

7. Why are the data listed in the last paragraph?

- A. To praise Daken's efforts for school lunch debt.
B. To highlight the seriousness of school lunch debt.
C. To compare the lunch debt between different schools.
D. To explain the reason for the appearance of lunch debt.

【答案】4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。主要介绍了 Daken 帮助许多来自贫困家庭的学生偿还债务。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段 “So, wanting to reduce their stress, he started a fundraiser called “Daken Feeds TUE” to clear the lunch debt (债务).(所以，为了减轻他们的压力，他发起了一个名为 “Daken Feeds TUE” 的筹款活动，以偿还午餐债务)” 可知，Daken 创立这个活动的目的是为了帮助贫困学生偿还午餐债务。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段 “His original goal was \$3,500 but when word got around, donations came pouring in. Within two weeks, he'd already doubled it(他最初的目标是 3500 美元，但消息传开后，捐款如潮水般涌来。在两周内，他已经翻了一倍)” 可推知，大家积极参与捐款，这是对 Daken 的支持。故选 A。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第四段 “I was not expected it(我没有预料到)” 可推知，Daken 没想到自己会得奖，所以是惊讶的态度。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “Daken's fundraiser made a difference in his community but it also showed a larger issue—the problem with school lunch debt(Daken 的筹款活动对他所在的社区产生了影响，但也显示了一个更大的问题——学校午餐债务问题)” 可知，学校债务问题非常严重。通过后文所给予的数字，进一步说明问题的严重性。故选 B。

C

Flamingo (火烈鸟) images are everywhere in Florida, on tourist T-shirts, hotel names, and the Florida Lottery

logo. However, real pink flamingos have been mostly gone from the state since the early 1900s, when hunters nearly wiped them out, seeking their stylish and valuable feathers (羽毛).

Now, however, flamingos seem to be returning to Florida. Birders recorded 101 wild American flamingo sightings across the state in February, according to recently released figures from Audubon Florida. Environmentalists believe many of these birds were carried into the state on the winds of storm in August 2023. Flamingos have landed in Florida after storms in the past, but they usually don't stay for too long. This time, birders and wildlife biologists all hope that the creatures can stay there.

In recent decades, people have sometimes seen flamingos in Florida, including a well-known flamingo named Conchy, who was rescued from an airport in the Florida Keys in 2015. The data showed Conchy moved all over the southern part of the state, teaching scientists more about flamingos in Florida in two years than was known in the previous 100 years, writes Lori Rozsa.

Meanwhile, environmentalists have been working to restore (恢复) the local wetland habitats (栖息地). In the Caribbean and Mexico, protection efforts have also helped increase the number of flamingo populations. Now, those efforts seem to be paying off.

This year, forecasters are predicting a particularly bad storms season. It remains to be seen what that will mean for Florida's burgeoning flamingo population—and other bird species, more broadly.

There may be a few silver linings, however. After storms in September 2022, the number of shorebirds found wrapped in dangerous fishing line dropped by 58 percent in southwest Florida, since fishing piers were destroyed in the storm. "We never welcome storms here in Florida, but we did welcome some passengers," Jerry Lorenz, director of research for Audubon Florida said.

8. What made pink flamingos almost disappear from Florida in the 1900s?

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| A. The loss of habitat. | B. Tourism industry. |
| C. The overhunting for their feathers. | D. Frequent storms. |

9. What do we know about Conchy from paragraph 3?

- A. It was born in the Florida Keys.
- B. It was found in a zoo in southern Florida.
- C. It never left the area where it was rescued.
- D. It gave scientists insights into flamingos' behavior.

10. What does the underlined phrase "silver linings" in the last paragraph probably mean?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Something easy. | B. Something good. |
| C. Something popular. | D. Something interesting. |

11. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. The Impact of Storms on Florida's Ecosystem
- B. Climate Change and Its Effects on Flamingos
- C. The Pink Phenomenon: Flamingos' Impact on Florida's Culture
- D. Flamingos Return to Florida: Hope After Decades of Absence

【答案】8. C 9. D 10. B 11. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。讲述了火烈鸟在佛罗里达灭绝之后，在人类的帮助下重回佛罗里达。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段 “However, real pink flamingos have been mostly gone from the state since the early 1900s, when hunters nearly wiped them out, seeking their stylish and valuable feathers(然而，自 20 世纪初以来，真正的粉红色火烈鸟已经从该州消失了，当时猎人为了寻找它们时尚而珍贵的羽毛，几乎将它们消灭了)” 可知，猎人过度捕猎火烈鸟的羽毛导致其消失。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段 “The data showed Conchy moved all over the southern part of the state, teaching scientists more about flamingos in Florida in two years than was known in the previous 100 years, writes Lori Rozsa.(洛里·罗莎写道，数据显示，Conchy 在佛罗里达州的南部地区到处移动，这两年里教给科学家的关于佛罗里达州火烈鸟的知识比过去 100 年里所知道的还要多)” 可知，Conchy 给科学家们带来了关于火烈鸟的知识。故选 D。

【10 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据所猜词后 “After storms in September 2022, the number of shorebirds found wrapped in dangerous fishing line dropped by 58 percent in southwest Florida, since fishing piers were destroyed in the storm(在 2022 年 9 月的风暴之后，在佛罗里达州西南部发现的被危险鱼线包裹的滨鸟数量下降了 58%，因为捕鱼码头在风暴中被摧毁)” 可知，风暴将捕鱼码头摧毁，从而让很多被鱼线所困住的鸟被释放。由此推知，风暴也会带来一些好处。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第二段第一句 “Now, however, flamingos seem to be returning to Florida(然而，现在烈鸟似乎回到佛罗里达)” 可知，本文主要讲述了火烈鸟在佛罗里达灭绝之后，在人类的帮助下重回佛罗里达。故选 D。

D

The belief that failure leads to success may be both inaccurate and damaging to society, according to research

published by the American Psychological Association. Researchers conducted 11 experiments with more than 1,800 participants across many fields and compared national statistics (统计数字) to the participants' responses.

In one experiment, participants greatly overestimated (高估) the percentage of future nurses, lawyers and teachers who pass licensing exams after previously failing them. "People expect success to follow failure much more often than it actually does," said lead researcher Lauren Eskreis-Winkler. "People usually assume that past behavior predicts (预测) future behavior, so it's surprising that we often believe the opposite when it comes to succeeding after failure."

In some experiments, participants wrongly assumed that people pay attention to their mistakes and learn from them. In one test, nurses overestimated how much their colleagues would learn from a past error. "People often confuse reality with what ought to be," Eskreis-Winkler said. "People ought to pay attention and learn from failure, but often they don't do so because failure make people lose motivation (动力)."

While telling people they will directly succeed after failure may make them feel better, that the idea can damage real-world results. In one experiment, participants assumed that heart patients would accept healthier lifestyles, but in reality, many of them don't. People who believe that problems will self-correct after failure are less motivated to help those in need. Why would we invest time or money to help struggling populations if we mistakenly believe that they will right themselves?

Failure is normal. However, people need to readjust their expectations when given information about the limited benefits of failure. And take positive measures to support those who have faced challenges.

12. How does the author introduce the topic?

- A. By providing a research result.
- B. By describing a process.
- C. By imagining a scene.
- D. By giving an example.

13. Why do people often fail to learn from their mistakes according to the text?

- A. They tend to forget their mistakes.
- B. They lack the opportunity to learn.
- C. They believe failure is a negative experience.
- D. They assume past success predicts future success.

14. What does the author mainly try to do in the last paragraph?

- A. Make a promise.
- B. Give warnings.
- C. Present a fact.
- D. Offer advice.

15. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Benefits of failure are overestimated.
- B. Benefits of failure are limited.
- C. Failure makes people lose motivation.
- D. Failure leads to success.

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