

7. What will the man do on his birthday?
A. See a film. B. Make donations. C. Buy learning tools.
听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. What subject does William find hard?
A. Maths. B. Physics. C. Chemistry.
9. What does William think of Mike?
A. Strange. B. Honest. C. Friendly.
10. What will William do next?
A. Swim. B. Play basketball. C. Do Tai Chi.
听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. What is a reason for the woman to change her computer?
A. It is not fashionable. B. It makes noise. C. It doesn't work well.
12. Where did the man buy his computer?
A. On the Internet. B. At a local store. C. In a supermarket.
13. What's the woman's worry about buying a computer on the Internet?
A. The quality. B. The price. C. The service.
听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
A. Friends. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.
15. Why can't the man pick his aunt up?
A. He is busy with work.
B. He is preparing dinner.
C. He is in another city.
16. Where will the woman take Aunt Lucy after she picks her up?
A. To the man's company.
B. To the man's home.
C. To the restaurant.
17. What will the speakers do this evening?
A. Have a rest. B. Complete tasks. C. Have dinner.
听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. Who is the speaker talking to?
A. Camp leaders. B. Kids' parents. C. Child campers.
19. When does the first activity session start?
A. At 7:00 am. B. At 9:00 am. C. At 10:30 am.
20. Why are the listeners asked to be on duty?
A. To wake up the children on time.
B. To spend some time with children.
C. To help the children when necessary.

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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

As any gardener knows, nature doesn't need much space to grow strong and healthy—give her an inch, and she'll take a mile! Here are four impressive examples of nature reclaiming(开发利用) our world for itself with amazing results.

Houtouwan, China

It lies on the island of Shengshan Town on the furthest edge of a group of islands. The only way to get there is by private boat, or by bus, and then by ship. Its isolation(隔绝) was one of the prime factors leading to the abandonment of the village in the 1990s. Now, its walls and streets become green with overgrowth.

Spreepark, Germany

Spreepark was closed in 2001 and the local plant life soon got to work. Structures in use since the park originally opened in 1969 were quickly covered by leaves. Now, an initiative aims to bring the site back to life.

Vallone dei Mulini, Italy

Its high humidity(湿度) encouraged a microclimate perfect for plant growth. As the abandoned buildings fell apart, the ruins and their surroundings became completely overgrown. Photographs taken of the site in 2006 went widespread online.

Beng Mealea, Cambodia

Though constructed around 900 years ago, this grand temple is far less frequented than its more famous neighbour, Angkor Wat. In 2020, it was submitted for consideration as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Natural decline, among other factors, has caused serious damage to the site, allowing the surrounding jungle to overrun and combine with it.

21. What mainly caused Houtouwan's abandonment?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Its wet climate. | B. The overgrowth of plants. |
| C. Its separate location. | D. The aging of walls and streets. |

22. Which place once became popular online?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Houtouwan. | B. Spreepark. |
| C. Vallone dei Mulini. | D. Beng Mealea. |

23. What feature do the four places share?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A. They are World Heritage Sites. | B. They are being taken back by nature. |
| C. They are nearly 1,000 years old. | D. They are regaining their original state. |

B

While climbing the Great Wall is a once-in-a-lifetime dream for many, Jim Spear has taken it a step further, spending the last 18 years as a villager residing beneath this ancient wonder.

“Never did I dream I would have the chance to visit the Great Wall, let alone live under it,”

said 68-year-old Spear, a self-taught architect from the United States.

Spear's interest in China began during his college days. It deepened when he met Tang, a Chinese girl, in 1980, and they got married two years later. In 1986, he decided to drop out of his doctoral studies in Chinese politics at the University of California and moved to China "to get to the heart of things". "I realized that if I became a scholar of China, based overseas, I wouldn't be able to experience what was happening in China," Spear said.

In 1995, the couple secured a long-term rent of a traditional village farmhouse in Mutianyu and decided to make it their full-time home ten years later. Shortly after possessing full-time village life, he rented an abandoned schoolhouse and transformed it into a restaurant and art glass factory for a sustainable tourism business. He also turned a former factory into a hotel and helped renovate(翻新) over 20 households into restaurants. Besides, he explored other ways to support those residents in rural areas. "I want to do something for them," Spear said.

Spear's designs reflect his natural talent for fusing(融合) traditional and modern elements, adopting the Great Wall style. However, Spear emphasized his approach involves creating designs and views "that echo(呼应) the Great Wall, not copy it". In 2014, Spear received the Great Wall Friendship Award from the Beijing government.

Talking about the future, Spear sees abundant possibilities in China, driven by significant domestic demand and a growing emphasis on preserving historic structures.

24. What do we know about Spear from the first two paragraphs?

- A. He likes to climb the Great Wall.
- B. He came to China when he was 18.
- C. He once dreamed of becoming a villager.
- D. He has lived beneath the Great Wall for years.

25. What's Spear's purpose of moving to China when he was in college?

- A. To see a real China.
- B. To marry a Chinese girl.
- C. To work as an architect.
- D. To study Chinese politics.

26. What is special about Spear's designs?

- A. They are inspired by rural residents.
- B. They copy the style of the Great Wall.
- C. They have received a world-wide prize.
- D. They connect the past with the present.

27. What will Spear possibly plan to do in the future?

- A. Continue to engage in cultural exchange.
- B. Work for another award in structure preserving.
- C. Find more ways to support the rural residents.
- D. Conduct further study in Chinese historic structures.

Why do we find ugly animals so appealing? And what makes odd-looking creatures so cute?

Evolution(进化) plays a role. According to Austrian zoologist Konrad Lorenz, human attraction to childish features, such as big eyes, large heads and soft bodies, is an evolutionary adaptation that helps ensure that adults care for their young, guaranteeing the survival of their species. Odd-looking animals such as blobfish, pugs, and bulldogs all share these childish qualities that initiate an affectionate response among humans. And these childish characteristics increase a person's "protective behavior, attention and willingness to care" for the individual and reduce the "likelihood of attacks towards a child", says Marta Borgi, a researcher.

Ugly animals often have other value—some, like the blobfish or the naked mole rat, live in extreme environments that they have adapted to in remarkable ways. Scientists are keen to study these animals to understand whether their biology might provide fresh insights that could lead to treatments for human health conditions such as cancer, heart disease and other deadly diseases.

Our fascination with ugly-cute animals can also be traced back to culturally-based causes. "The ugly-cute thing is very fashionable," says Rowena Packer, a lecturer of animal behavior. "This is partly driven by social media, with many influential people showing off pet pugs and French bulldogs on the Internet," she says.

But there are some serious welfare concerns around this trend. Vets are urging people not to choose a flat-faced dog, because they suffer from serious health problems. Pugs and French bulldogs which have been selectively produced experience breathing difficulties, repeated skin infections and eye diseases.

We may want to rethink our love for "ugly-cute" animals because of their silly features like protruding(鼓出的) eyes and wrinkly faces.

28. Why do people like ugly animals according to Konrad Lorenz?

- A. People appreciate their efforts to survive.
- B. People appreciate their super adaptability.
- C. People are attracted by their childish looks.
- D. People are fond of their fast response speed.

29. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. What media are changing people.
- B. How public practices influence people.
- C. Whether social media is worth believing.
- D. Why celebrities show off their pet animals.

30. What's the author's attitude towards people's love for ugly animals?

- A. Opposed.
- B. Supportive.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Cautious.

31. How does the author mainly answer the questions raised in Paragraph 1?

- A. By quoting different researchers' findings.
- B. By showing some examples of keeping pets.
- C. By observing people's behavior towards animals.
- D. By referring to authoritative evolutionary theory.

An innovative creation will help transform treating diseases. Scientists at Tufts University and Harvard University's Wyss Institute developed tiny biological robots "Anthrobots" from human cells. These Anthrobots possess the astonishing ability to move across surfaces and have exhibited a remarkable healing(治愈) effect by stimulating neuron(神经元) growth in damaged lab dish regions. This discovery serves as a crucial stepping stone toward the researchers' vision of employing biological robots as innovative tools for healing, and disease treatment.

This breakthrough originates from earlier research conducted by Michael Levin, Professor of Biology at Tufts University School of Arts & Sciences, and Josh Bongard at the University of Vermont. They once created biological robots called Xenobots from frog cells, capable of various functions including self-copying, for a limited number of cycles. However, it was unclear if biological robots could be formed using cells from other species.

In their latest study, Levin and Tufts PhD student Gizem Gumuskaya discovered that Anthrobots can indeed be crafted from adult human cells, with capabilities outperforming those observed in Xenobots.

Anthrobots showed the ability to move across a surface covered in human neurons grown in a lab dish, facilitating new growth to fill gaps caused by cell layer damage.

"It is extremely interesting and completely unexpected that normal patients' cells, without changing their DNA, can move on their own and encourage neuron growth across a region of damage. We're now looking at how the healing mechanism works, and asking what else these constructs can do," says Levin.

One of the main advantages of using human cells lies in constructing biological robots from a patient's cells to perform healing tasks without leading to immune(免疫的) responses. These Anthrobots naturally break down after a few weeks and can be easily absorbed into the body once their function is complete.

Anthrobots can only survive under specific laboratory conditions, posing no risk of exposure or unintended spread outside the controlled environment. They do not reproduce, have no genetic changes, and therefore carry no risk of developing beyond safety measures.

32. What do Anthrobots do in healing patients?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Replace human cells. | B. Facilitate neuron growth. |
| C. Create new human cells. | D. Move across tissue surfaces. |

33. What does the underlined word "crafted" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| A. Made. | B. Divided. | C. Copied. | D. Designed. |
|----------|-------------|------------|--------------|

34. What is one of the main advantages of Anthrobots?

- A. They can be easily created from patients' cells.
- B. They can be used in many controlled environments.
- C. They can avoid causing immune responses.
- D. They can have genetic changes when necessary.

35. Which magazine is the text most probably taken from?

- A. *Advanced Science*.
- B. *Sportsnet Magazine*.
- C. *Art in America*.
- D. *National Geographic*.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Although it's an age of typing, handwriting still matters. Today the danger of the technology which computers and the typing people are using on writing is becoming extremely enormous. 36.

As primary school pupils and college students return for a new school year in the North America, many will place a greater-than-ever reliance on computers to take notes and write papers. Children are not just encouraged but required to bring laptops to class, with which some parents are disappointed. 37, and their professors complain of this serious distraction(分心) in classrooms.

38, from recalling a random series of words to better grasping the concept of complicated ideas. In a study from 2014, students typing wrote down almost twice as many words and more passages verbatim(一字不差地) from lectures, suggesting they were not understanding so much as rapidly copying the material. Handwriting, which takes longer for nearly all university-level students, forces note-takers to integrate ideas into their own words. 39. Those taking notes by hand also perform better on tests when they are later able to study from their notes.

Many studies have confirmed handwriting's benefits, and many countries have taken action. About half American states have mandated(强制执行) more teaching of handwriting since 2010. In Sweden there is a similar campaign. 40. England's national subjects already include teaching basic knowledge of handwriting by age seven. However, several school systems in America have gone so far as to ban most laptops. This is too extreme.

- A. And a heated debate is going about it
- B. They would no longer need to complain
- C. Writing on paper can improve everything
- D. But so many are fond of typing in their jobs
- E. College students message instead of listening to lectures
- F. This aids conceptual understanding at the moment of writing
- G. The government pushes for more handwriting and fewer devices

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Last year, cardiologist(心脏病专家) Steve Lome came to truly understand what it means to be at the right place at the right time. During a half-marathon(半程马拉松), he found himself in

the position to 41 not one, but two runners. It all began around the 3-mile 42. Things had been going smoothly up to that 43, but that's when Steve noticed an unwell 44 named Gregory.

Gregory had just reached the peak and was 45 to see that he would run downhill for a bit. This is the last thing he remembers before 46. Meanwhile, Steve saw this happen, and he could 47 it wasn't a simple fall. Steve stopped 48 to perform CPR (心脏复苏) for Gregory as an ambulance made its way there. Steve 49 to ensure the ambulance took him, and then he continued the race.

But, as soon as Steve 50 the finish line, his life-saving help was needed once more. A man named Michael began to feel 51 after crossing the finish line. Then, just like Gregory, he fell down. The 52 of this entire situation is truly remarkable. Had Steve not 53 to help Gregory, he would have crossed the finish line much sooner than Michael, 54 he wouldn't have been around to save him, too.

This happened last year, but all three men have stayed in 55. They even ran together in the very same half-marathon this year!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. save | B. lose | C. accept | D. believe |
| 42. A. match | B. mark | C. joint | D. way |
| 43. A. extent | B. distance | C. area | D. point |
| 44. A. coach | B. guide | C. competitor | D. volunteer |
| 45. A. confused | B. relieved | C. worried | D. disappointed |
| 46. A. leaving | B. arriving | C. collapsing | D. understanding |
| 47. A. tell | B. predict | C. decide | D. imagine |
| 48. A. temporarily | B. accidentally | C. eventually | D. immediately |
| 49. A. moved away | B. stayed around | C. wandered about | D. looked over |
| 50. A. noticed | B. identified | C. missed | D. reached |
| 51. A. dizzy | B. thirsty | C. uneasy | D. pleased |
| 52. A. analyzing | B. evaluating | C. timing | D. recording |
| 53. A. agreed | B. failed | C. refused | D. paused |
| 54. A. meaning | B. proving | C. clarifying | D. indicating |
| 55. A. shape | B. touch | C. peace | D. happiness |

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15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。

Acupuncture(针灸) has been a treatment for countless patients for thousands of years in China. Before modern medicine came to life, stone tools 56 (use) to relieve pain. Over time, this natural practice developed into a comprehensive medical system and shaped the root of acupuncture.

Acupuncture is a treatment that is aimed 57 (promote) the body's self-regulating functions. Its principles are in line with the philosophical concepts of traditional Chinese

medicine, 58 emphasizes comprehensive treatment, meridian(经脉) adjustment and balance of bodily functions.

59 (practice) vary in forms. Needle insertion(插入) is the most common method, which is carried out 60 inserting hair-thin needles into meridians, or specific points on the body that channel vital energy. Practitioners use needles to 61 (effective) unblock the flow of energy and restore *yin* and *yang* balance.

Looking beyond China, acupuncture has become a global treatment. Over the years, acupuncture 62 (see) many advancements in scientific research and modern medicine. According to a 2019 WHO report, acupuncture is used in 113 of its 120 member countries, 63 (illustrate) its widespread recognition and application.

Acupuncture, as 64 ancient Chinese treatment, is a reflect of a rich history and 65 (significance) Chinese culture.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假如你是李华。你校计划举行以“Fly Your Dream”为主题的英语周活动。现就活动的内容、形式征集建议, 请你给负责本次活动的外教 Chris 写一封信, 提出你的想法。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Chris,

Yours,
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。

It was a perfect day for the beach. My brother and I were meeting our friends on the northeast side of the island, a beach we seldom visited due to the strong currents.

Dad dropped us off an hour before everyone was to arrive. I watched my brother take off into the blue ocean. He was a body surfing enthusiast. I decided not to wait for our friends either because the water began to rise, forming a perfect wave.

I held my breath and dove through the wave. I was under the surf, with my eyes wide open, the water like silk flowing over my body. It was cold, like liquid ice waking up my senses. I pulled my body to the surface, allowing fresh air to fill my lungs, and then went back under. I pretended to be a fish, a dolphin, anything that lived under the sea.

After a while, I thought it might be a good idea to head back in and see if our friends had arrived. I looked toward the beach and realized I had gone farther out than I should have. I was

the only one this far out.

I was not too worried though. I was a pretty good swimmer. But, as I tried to swim in, I realized I was making no progress. After what felt like a long while, my body began to feel heavy, and my arms grew tired. However hard I tried to swim, I was not moving any closer to the beach. Worn out, terrified and desperate, I cried for help loudly.

注意：

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

I began to think I might drown out there. _____

A moment later, I regained my consciousness. _____
