

英 语

注意事项：

- 1.答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名，准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
- 本次考试除选择题部分外，其他题目的答案用 0.5mm 的黑色签字笔在答题纸规定的区域内作答。
- 2.每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。
- 3.本试题卷为大学语文卷，考试时间为 150 分钟，满分 150 分。

选择题部分

Part I Reading (60 marks, 60 minutes)

Section A (每小题 2 分)

Format I

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (40 marks)

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage

Blue whales(鲸鱼) have made themselves at home in a part of the Indian Ocean, where they hadn't been seen for many years, according to a study published late last year. The blue whale is the largest animal on Earth. These whales can grow to about 100 feet long, and the animal's heart alone can be the size of a small car. Blue whales were filmed in the waters around the Seychelles in 2020. The Seychelles are a group of islands that make up the smallest African country. Hunters almost completely wiped out blue whales in the area in the 1960s.

During this recent exploration, however, scientists spotted several of the creatures. Research suggests that these whales are not just passing through. The discovery was made with the help of a “sound trap”, an object that was fitted with recording devices and batteries and placed on the seafloor in November 2021. It was left there for a year, recording 15 minutes every song, which is so deep that it can’t be heard naturally by human ears.

The whale songs were detected between December and April, a common time for blue whales to breed and nurse their young. Kathleen Stafford, one of the researchers, said that scientists think the noise was the singing of male whales. “ They sing during the breeding season. ” she explained. This could mean that the Seychelles is an important breeding area for this type of animals. The government of Seychelles has been making major efforts to protect the oceans around the islands since 2015. The appearance of these whales shows that its work seems to have made a big difference. Stafford said that the Seychelles, which doesn't have many big ships sailing nearby, could be a big “ a nice, quiet, safe place for blue whales. ”

1. What can we learn about the Seychelles according to Para. 1?
- A. It is a big island. B. It is a part of India. C. It is a large ocean. D. It is an African country.

2. What happened to blue whales in the Seychelles in the 1960s?
- A. They were filmed nearby. B. They were spotted by hunters.
- C. They almost entirely died out D. They passed through the place.
3. What does the underlined expression "sound trap" in Para. 2 refer to?
- A. An object for placing batteries. B. A device for recording sounds.
- C. A tool for catching blue whales. D. A machine for attracting blue whales.
4. When were the whales song detected?
- A. In July B. In May C. In March D. In November
5. What’s the purpose of the government’s major work since 2015?
- A. To build a nice home for blue whales B. To protect the waters around the islands
- C. To make the appearance of the place different D. To prevent many big ships from sailing nearby

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage

You won't be surprised to hear that sweet treats such as cakes and biscuits contain sugar, but did you know that sugar occurs naturally in most foods apart from meat and fish? We look at this remarkable substance and how it has changed the world.

Humans started growing sugar cane(甘蔗)around 10, 000 years ago on the island of New Guinea(新几内亚) in the Pacific Ocean. Before that, honey and juice from fruit were almost the only sweeteners people had. Over thousands of years, knowledge of how to grow sugar cane spread to China, Southeast Asia and India. Slowly, the love of sugar travelled west.

In the 11th century, soldiers who fought in the Crusades in the Middle East brought sugar back to Britain. It took a long time for it to become popular there, partly because it was very expensive. It was used sparingly(少量地) as a flavor and a medicine for coughs and stomach problems.

For hundreds of years, sugar was a luxury reserved for royalty and nobles, but steadily the market grew. By the 17th century, the farms growing sugar in the Caribbean couldn't keep up with demand. More farms to grow more sugar cane needed more people to work them. To feed this need, Europeans enslaved men, women and children from Africa and transported them to the Caribbean and Central and South America. There they were forced to work in terrible conditions. Britain's strong desire for sugar helped drive this trade in enslaved people. Nowadays, most companies try to make sure that the farmers and workers who produce their sugar are treated fairly.

Experts say that sugar is fine when eaten in small amounts. The trouble comes when you eat too much of it. They suggest that you enjoy sugar as an occasional treat and brush your teeth twice a day.

6. Who started growing sugar cane first?
- A. Chinese B. British C. New Guineans D. Southeast Asians
7. Sugar was used sparingly in Britain in the 11th century because it was _____.
- A. natural B. unknown C. unhealthy D. expensive
8. What was the result of Britain’s growing need for sugar in the 17th century?
- A. Sugar products were treated fairly.
- B. The trade in slaves began to develop.

- C. People could make a fortune from trading sugar.
D. Sugar becomes a luxury reserved for royalty and nobles.

9. What is experts' attitude toward eating sugar?

- A. Neutral B. Negative C. Supportive D. Indifferent

10. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. How sugar came to Britain?
B. How sugar has changed the world?
C. When people started growing sugar?
D. What benefits people get from sugar?

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

We're all familiar with the sound of birds, but how do they get that perfect pitch(音高)?

Songbirds do indeed have perfect pitch. A scientific study has shown that various songbirds are much better at determining, distinguishing and remembering isolated pitches than human beings.

The birds wake up at a very particular time in the morning and begin to sing. This is because each type has its own specific waking stimulus, which is linked to the brightness of the dawn light. These waking times are so precise that we can even tell the time by them.

Just as human beings have to speak, so birds have to learn how to sing. They do this in several stages. First, they practice tones and sounds, which is similar to the baby stage in human language development. During the second stage, the birds practice their song for eight to nine months until memory and practice match up. The singing is strengthened and polished during final phase. Humans and birds both appear to go through a phase when the brain is particularly receptive(易接受的) to learning language or song. This is why birds have to hear other birds of their own type sing while they are still young. Otherwise, they won't be able to produce much more than a whistle later on.

Birds don't all sing the same songs, not even within a type. The song of a robin (知更鸟) in London will be quite different from that of a robin in Paris. Although the members of each bird type share a system of sounds, dialect differences are quite common. Some bird types have more than 60 dialects. Males that master several dialects have a better chance of finding a mate since females prefer mates from the same dialect family. Birds dialects also help to drive evolution, because different songs lead to the formation of groups.

11. According to the scientific study, songbirds are NOT good at ___ different pitches.

- A. telling B. explaining C. memorizing D. determining

12. What does the underlined word "stimulus" in para. 3. refer to?

- A. color B. smell C. sound D. light

13. Which of the following is true about birds learning how to sing?

- A. They learn to sing in three stages.
B. They polish their sounds for 8 months.
C. They begin to practice songs in the first stage.
D. They match memory with practice in the third stage.

14. A male bird singing ___ can find a mate more easily.

- A. at spring dawn B. at perfect pitch C. in a strong sound D. in different dialects

15. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Dialects of Birds B. Research on the Pitch
C. Science of Birdsong D. Process of Learning to Sing

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Generations of parents have told their children to practice their musical instrument. But does musicality improve their cognition later in life? A recent study in an International Journal investigated this question by asking middle-aged and older people to complete a questionnaire on their lifetime musical experience before completing cognitive tests. The results showed that musical people had better memory and executive function (the ability to stay focused on tasks, plans and have self-control) than those with less or no musicality.

A good memory is important for playing a musical instrument and this seems to translate to people's cognitive performance. Similarly, executive function is required when people play an instrument, and this also translates to improved cognitive performance. This finding was similar, regardless of which instrument people played or the level of musical proficiency people acquired—although most people in the study played an instrument for only a few years of their lives. What made a difference, however, was whether people still played an instrument or only played in the past. This makes sense as continued engagement in cognitively stimulating activities, such as playing an instrument should result in continued brain health benefits, whereas having played the piano for three years at primary school might not have such a big impact on our cognitive performance later in life.

According to the study, singing can result in better executive function but not memory, suggesting that playing an instrument has additional brain health benefits. Why singing would help us with our executive function is not clear and requires further investigation. However, singing has a strong social benefit when done in choirs, and there is good evidence that being engaged in social activity is good for our brain health. Sadly, the current study found no association between listening to music and cognitive performance. Cognitive stimulation depends on us being actively engaged in activities, so passively listening to music doesn't seem to provide any cognitive benefits.

16. What is the finding of the recent study in Para. 1?

- A. Older people can control themselves better.
B. Musical people usually have better memory.
C. Musical people should pay more attention to their tasks.
D. Middle-aged people have greater ability to carry out plans.

17. What does the underlined word "translate" probably mean in Para. 2?

- A. Give in return for another.
B. Express in another language.
C. Move from one place to another.
D. Change from one into another.

18. What made a difference in improving people's brain health?

- A. Learning music at an early age. B. Playing an instrument in the past.
C. Playing an instrument continuously. D. Listening to music for several years.

19. Singing in choirs is good for people's brain health because it can _____.
A. improve their memory. B. stimulate their creativity
C. result in great self-control. D. have a strong social benefit.
20. What does the passage mainly talk about?
A. How musicality improves people's cognition?
B. How music practice is associated with self-control?
C. How music instruments change people's memory?
D. How singing songs contribute to executive function?

Format II

Directions:*In the following passage, some sentences have been removed. For questions 21-25 choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit into any of the gaps. Mark your answers on **The Answer Sheet**. (10 marks)*

- There's nothing quite like seeing a new movie on the big screen! But with cinemas not being the cheapest day out, here's how to save some money.
21. _____ The most expensive tickets are going to be on peak times, which will usually run from Friday night until Sunday evening. But if you can go midweek or in the daytime, you'll hopefully find lower prices. There might also be certain days when all tickets are reduced further. Besides, you'd also ask yourself whether you really need to pay extra for a good seat or 3D screening. If you don't think it'll make much of a difference, go for the cheaper option instead.
22. _____ Some cinema memberships also offer free tickets and then discounts (折扣) on future visits, so they're worth looking at if you know you'll get the money back. But if you are going at least twice a month, then the all-you-can-watch memberships can be wonderful value. There is sometimes also a free membership option which could save you a little on things such as online booking fees, so it's well worth signing up!
23. _____ Most cinemas also run special screenings for families with young kids at a lower price. They're normally at the same time each week and might even come with an extra like a free cup of tea!
24. _____ If you live somewhere with many cinemas, check what ticket prices are at each one. Often you'll find that one is far cheaper than the other.
25. _____ You can also save by buying cinema gift cards. You'll often see some cinemas cutting 15% to 20%. You can also use cash-back apps to buy the gift cards and get a percentage back. What's good about these is that they stack with other offers, so you can save twice.
- A. Get free tickets online.
B. Avoid expensive tickets.
C. Consider a membership.
D. Use discounted gift cards
E. Compare different cinemas.
F. Look for special screenings.
G. Bring some food to the cinema.

Section B (每小题 1 分)

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Please blacken the corresponding letter for each item on **the Answer Sheet**. You may not use any of the words in the blank more than once. (10 marks)*

It's easy to get so busy in your daily life. You 26 notice the exciting world where you live. With the weather outside 27 up, now it is a good time to go exploring with a friend. Maybe there's a 28 building you can tour, or a new ice cream store you've been wanting to try.

One way is to do some research 29 . A local museum might have a new 30 you haven't seen since the last time you visited. You can also find out whether any TV 31 or movies have been filmed near you and visit the location. Look up walking tours for a whole new way to explore your city. Some cities 32 walking tours focused on a theme , like food or local parks. You can also search for free self-guided walking tours in your area.

Another way to see where you live with 33 eyes is to explore with your camera. Pick a theme for your 34 , whether it's architecture, or birds and other wildlife in your area. These things make your city 35 apart from the others——and at the end of the day, you can look back on all your adventures close to nature.

A. shows	B. purpose	C. stand	D. barely	E. looking
F. warming	G. exhibit	H. offer	I. mostly	J. historic
K. hear	L. online	M. photos	N. fresh	O. fall

Part II Integrated Testing (30marks, 30 minutes)

Section A Cloze

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A , B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.*

“Finish your breakfast!” is the phrase I often hear 36 my mom in the morning. But why is the 37 of breakfast so emphasized?

Firstly, breakfast can provide individuals 38 enough to get through the day. Some days are just slower than 39 , and you may find 40 more difficult to get out of bed and 41 the day.

Healthy breakfasts can also 42 the chance of illness. Research has shown that 43 who do not eat breakfast regularly are found to be 44 higher risk of various 45 . As heart disease is the 46 care of your heart, if one is concerned about cardiovascular health, 47 oats, avocados, and protein-rich shakes. Foods such as bacon and bakery goods, 48 are processed and contain high amounts of fat and sugar should be stayed 49 from.

50 that I found to be very useful is 51 a delicious breakfast can actually 52 memory throughout the day. 53 special days that may contain things such as a test, job 54 , or competition, it is important to eat a healthy breakfast in the morning to 55 you to make full use of your abilities.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| 36. A of | B. from | C. upon | D. about |
| 37. A. time | B. space | C. action | D. importance |
| 38. A. for | B. with | C. upon | D. into |
| 39. A. any | B. other | C. others | D. another |

40. A. it

B. them

C. that

D. this
41. A. start

B. starts

C. started

D. starting
42. A. mean

B. lower

C. cause

D. create
43. A. this

B. that

C. these

D. those
44. A. at

B. below

C. above

D. beyond
45. A. mistakes

B. failures

C. diseases

D. accidents
46. A. final

B. major

C. natural

D. practical
47. A. get

B. pay

C. look

D. take
48. A. when

B. what

C. where

D. which
49. A. away

B. down

C. around

D. behind
50. A. Nothing

B. Anything

C. Something

D. Everything
51. A. how

B. why

C. that

D. whether
52. A. form

B. bring

C. examine

D. improve
53. A. On

B. In

C. At

D. To
54. A. reward

B. market

C. interview

D. requirement
55. A. ask

B. call

C. order

D. enable

非选择题部分

注意事项：

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上，不能答在试题卷上。

Section B Short Answer Questions (每小题 2 分)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage followed by five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements with no more than 10 words. Please write your answers on Answer Sheet 2.

Marie Curie might have lived a long time ago, but she is still inspiring people today. This superstar scientist won two Nobel Prizes and discovered two new chemical elements, she was also one of the first researchers to investigate radioactivity and organized mobile X-ray units during the First World War (1914-1918). Curie did this just a few years after women were first allowed to study at universities, to mark the international day of women and Girls in Science on 11 February, let's take a look at this remarkable scientist's life story.

Secret schooling

In 1867, when Maria Sklodowska (as she was then known) was born, Poland was part of the Russian Empire. Around the world, women were only just beginning to be accepted into universities. The first French woman to gain a degree graduated in August 1861. In 1868, the first women were admitted to university in Britain. In Poland, however, women were not allowed to enrol in universities, so the young Maria took lessons with the Flying University, a secret college that gave lessons in changing locations such as private houses around the country.

Curie moved to Paris in 1891 to further her studies. Unable to afford heat in her small apartment, she kept warm by wearing all her clothes at once. Studying hard, she earned her first degree in physics in 1893 and then another one in mathematics. In 1894, she met another young scientist, Pierre Curie, and on 26 July, 1895. Marie and Pierre got married. Marie Curie (as she then became known) began researching radiation. Her husband, seeing the progress she was making, abandoned his own research to work with her. In 1898, the Curies published two papers announcing the

discovery of two new radioactive elements - polonium (named in honour of Curie's native Poland) and radium.

Winning awards

In recognition of their work, the 1903 Nobel Prize for physics was awarded to Marie and Pierre Curie. This was the first time a husband-and-wife team had ever won the prize. The couple continued working together until 1906, when Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn cart while crossing the street.

Groundbreaking science was a family business. The Curies had two daughters, Irène and Éve. Irène won a Nobel Prize in 1935, while Éve was a talented journalist. Marie's son-in-law also won a Nobel Prize, bringing the Curie family's haul of Nobels to five in total - a record that remains unbroken.

Helping others

Continuing her research, Marie Curie defined the unit of radioactivity, the curie. She discovered that radium destroyed diseased cells faster than healthy cells and, realizing that radiation could be used to treat cancer in the body, she founded the Radium Institute in Paris. When the first World War broke out, Curie developed and supervised the first portable X-ray machines so surgeons could examine soldiers injuries more accurately.

After the War, Curie was bombarded with honors from all over the world. This provided her with enough money to ensure the future of the Radium institute, which was renamed the curie institute after her death. Marie Curie did most of her work in France and became a French citizen, but she remained proudly Polish.

Probably not fully aware of the dangers of working with radioactive substances, Curie's lifelong exposure to radiation made her very sick. Marie Curie died, aged 66, in 1934. Some of her lab books are still so radioactive that they must be stored in lead boxes. She remains one of two people, with Linus Pauling, to have won Nobel Prizes for work in two different fields- physics (1903) and chemistry (1911).

56. What are the two chemical elements that Marie discovered?
57. When were British women first admitted to university?
58. The Flying University was a secret college that gave lessons _____.
59. How did Marie keep warm in her apartment while studying in Paris?
60. Why did Marie’s husband give up his own research to work with her?

Part III Translation(30marks, 30minutes) (每小题 3 分)

Section A From Chinese to English

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)

61. _____(由于天气恶劣), all the flights were canceled.
62. Communication is necessary _____(以免误解).
63. Shanghai is one of the cities _____(举办国际会议最多) .
64. If he were here, I _____(就可以亲自向他解释了).
65. As students, we should _____(尽可能努力学习).

Section B From English to Chinese

Directions: Translate into Chinese the underlined sentences in the following passage. Write your translation on Answer Sheet. (15 marks)

How to be a respectful tourist in the 21st century

As the world becomes more interconnected in the 21st century, it's high time to learn to travel with empathy and cultural sensitivity as a respectful tourist.

Cultural consideration

We all love taking selfies in front of iconic landmarks, but it's time to put down the selfie stick for a moment and consider the culture you're exploring. Being a respectful tourist starts with understanding the traditions, customs, and values of the places you visit.

66.Before you begin your journey, do some research about the local culture. Learn basic greetings, dining etiquette and dress codes. By showing respect for the customs and traditions of your destination, you'll not only make a positive impression but also enhance your travel experience. Remember, it's not just about the perfect selfie; it's about the people and their stories that make the place truly special.

Sustainable travel

As the famous saying goes,67. "Take only pictures, and leave only footprints." This is more than just a catchy phrase—it's a call to action for every respectful tourist. Sustainable travel is all about being environmentally conscious and minimizing your impact on the local ecosystem.

Respect for residents

When you're travelling, it's easy to get caught up in the excitement of exploring new places. However, it's important to remember that 68.for the locals, these places are their homes. Being a respectful tourist means treating these places with the same courtesy you'd expect from visitors in your own hometown.

"Treat these places with the exact same courtesy you'd expect from visitors in your own hometown"

One of the key aspects of respecting residents is maintaining a considerate volume. Whether you're in a bustling city or a tranquil village, avoid loud noises. Additionally, respect private property and people's personal space. Always ask for permission before taking photos of individuals, especially in countries with strong privacy traditions. Follow the golden rule—69.treat others as you'd like to be treated – and you'll quickly become a cherished guest in any destination.

Ethical souvenirs

Souvenirs are a fun way to remember your travels, but it's crucial to ensure that these mementos don't come at the cost of exploited labour or endangered species. Being a respectful tourist,70.you should make responsible choices when it comes to souvenirs.

66. Before you begin your journey, do some research about the local culture.

67. Take only pictures, and leave only footprints.

68. for the locals, these places are their homes.

69. treat others as you'd like to be treated.

70. you should make responsible choices.

Part IV Writing (30marks, 30minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **My View on Mutual Influence**. You should write about 120 words following the Chinese outline given below.

- (1) 相互影响在家人，朋友，同学等之间非常普遍。
- (2) 这种影响可能是积极的，也可能是消极的，请谈谈你的看法。