



本试卷共 10 页，100 分。考试时长 90 分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分知识运用（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was 4:30 pm. As I was packing up, I noticed my colleague had left his laptop bag in the office. So I decided to bring it to him. It took me about 15 minutes to get to his house, where I 1 the bag and got right back on the road.

Suddenly a snowstorm came and within minutes I was in a whiteout. I stopped because I was afraid of driving into a farmer's field, or worse. I kept the car 2 to stay warm and called 911. They told me to sit tight and wait things out for the night.

Those seconds after the call were 3 . Breathe, I told myself. Panicking won't help.

I texted my colleague, joking about my good deed ending in 4 . He suggested I share a satellite view of my 5 on my social media. And I did so, praying that anyone who knew the residents of the nearby farms could get me rescued.

Waiting in the car, I doubted whether 6 would be able to come. Soon enough, though, I got a message from someone who was going to put me in touch with them.

At 8 pm, I saw a tall figure in a yellow raincoat striding toward me in the dark, carrying a flashlight. I'd never been more 7 to see someone in my life. It was André Bouvier, who'd walked about 550 yards to come get me, fighting the wind and snow each step of the way.

He turned around and started to trudge through the snow, sure of the direction. I drove behind him, feeling my heart begin to beat more 8 . When we reached his house, I burst into tears, all my fears turning into relief and 9 .

The experience has been a game changer for me. I now 10 challenges with a sense of calm I'd not known before. But best of all, it brought André into my life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. dropped off | B. filled up | C. set aside | D. put away |
| 2. A. locked | B. parked | C. signaling | D. running |
| 3. A. painful | B. critical | C. disappointing | D. impressive |
| 4. A. failure | B. smoke | C. disaster | D. mystery |
| 5. A. route | B. location | C. direction | D. destination |
| 6. A. news | B. help | C. hope | D. faith |
| 7. A. satisfied | B. surprised | C. relieved | D. worried |
| 8. A. slowly | B. excitedly | C. nervously | D. strongly |



9. A. recognition B. admiration C. satisfaction D. appreciation
 10. A. identify B. present C. approach D. anticipate

第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

A

A parent's nightmare turned to relief in Florida as policemen swiftly rescued a missing five-year-old girl with autism. The local police launched a desperate search, __11__ (use) air and ground efforts. Thermal imaging (热成像) __12__ (lead) to the discovery of her in a swampy area. A body-worn camera captured the heroic moment of her rescue. __13__ policemen's quick response, she was found unharmed. The public praised the team's efficiency in turning __14__ could have been a tragedy into a heartwarming reunion.

B

Li-ion batteries store a lot of energy in a small amount of space. When that energy is released in an uncontrolled manner, it generates heat, __15__ can transform certain internal battery components into burnable gases. Consumers should purchase batteries that are only listed by a nationally __16__ (recognize) testing laboratory and stop using the device if the battery shows signs of damage, such as an unusual smell, excessive heat, popping sounds or change in color. Among all the places to charge these devices, __17__ (safe) one is outdoors away from any structure and not in direct sunlight.

C

For brands to succeed, they must grasp and adapt to evolving consumer taste. Over the past decade, China __18__ (witness) a shift in consumer behavior marked by the rise of *guochao*, a trend emphasizing nationalistic branding. Chinese consumers displayed a strong __19__ (prefer) for locally-made products. Therefore, it's crucial for brands to genuinely comprehend and honor local customs, traditions, and values. While integrating Chinese elements into marketing strategies can be effective, it should be handled thoughtfully __20__ (avoid) cultural insensitivity.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 38 分)

第一节(共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

With all the dietary information online, it can be hard to know what tips to follow. Watch out for these words and expressions.

Fat Is Good

It doesn't matter if you are part of the fat is GOOD for you or BAD for you group, the important question to ask is the source of the fat. If it comes from a land-based animal, and is likely to be solid at room temperature, then it is saturated (饱和的) fat whereas if it comes from fish or plants, and it is likely to be liquid at room temperature, then it is unsaturated fat. All the evidence indicates that eating more unsaturated fat than saturated fat lowers your risk of dying early.

Natural Sugar Is Better

The vast majority of sugar we consume is sucrose (蔗糖). It is the white powdered stuff we cook with and is made up of glucose and fructose. How about sugar from honey? It is often marketed as natural and better for you.



Actually, it just has its own distinct flavour, but is as sweet because of glucose and fructose.

High-pH Water

Some people think we need to eat alkali (碱) food to maintain our blood at a pH of 7.4. But everything we eat or drink passes through the stomach, which, at a pH of 1.5, is the most acidic part of the body. It is then neutralised to a pH of 7. So, nothing we eat will change the pH of our blood.

Don't Eat Anything That You Can't Pronounce

Whether foods are natural or highly processed, they are all full of chemicals. Are you supposed to fear "phenylthiocarbamide", because you can't pronounce it? This is simply the chemical responsible for the bitter taste found in brassicas, the plants in the cabbage and mustard family.

Don't Eat Food With More Than Five Ingredients (佐料)

Simple foods are not necessarily healthier for you. If I, for instance, use Chinese five spice powder in a recipe, that would count as one of the five ingredients. However, what if I added the typical components of five spice powder separately into a dish? Does that mean my recipe suddenly becomes bad because it has more than five ingredients?

21. According to the passage, healthier fat _____.

- A. can be found in fish and plants
- B. comes from land-based animals
- C. remains solid at room temperature
- D. can lower the death rate of elders

22. The passage suggests that _____.

- A. diets can help adjust the pH of our blood
- B. honey sugar can do more good than sucrose
- C. foods with more ingredients may be as healthy
- D. chemicals we can recognize are safer to take in

23. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To compare tips on food choices.
- B. To introduce different health concepts.
- C. To recommend fitness recipes to readers.
- D. To warn us of some dietary misunderstandings.

B

At my first lesson in Chinese calligraphy, my teacher told me plainly: "Now I will teach you how to write your name. And to make it beautiful." I felt my breath catch. I was curious.

Growing up in Singapore, I had an unusual relationship with my Chinese name. My parents are ethnically Chinese, so they asked fortune tellers to decide my name, aiming for maximum luck. As a result, I ended up with a nonsense and embarrassing name: Chen Yiwen, meaning, roughly, "old", "barley (薏米)" and "warm".

When I arrived in America for college at 18, I put on an American accent and abandoned my Chinese name. When I moved to Hong Kong in 2021, after 14 years in the States, I decided to learn calligraphy. Why not get back in touch with my heritage? I thought.

In calligraphy, the idea is to copy the old masters' techniques, thereby refining your own. Every week, though, my teacher would give uncomfortably on-the-nose assessments of my person. "You need to be braver," he once observed. "Have confidence. Try to produce a bold stroke (笔画)." For years, I had prided myself on presenting an image of confidence, but my writing betrayed me.



I was trying to make sense of this practice. You must visualize the word as it is to be written and leave a trace of yourself in it. As a bodily practice, calligraphy could go beyond its own cultural restrictions. Could it help me go beyond mine? My teacher once said to me, “When you look at the word, you see the body. Though a word on the page is two-dimensional, it contains multitudes, conveying the force you've applied, the energy of your grip, the arch of your spine.” I had been learning calligraphy to get in touch with my cultural roots, but what I was really seeking was a return to myself. Now I have sensed that the pleasure out of calligraphy allows me to know myself more fully.

During a recent lesson, my teacher pointed at the word I had just finished, telling me: “This word is much better. I can see the choices you made, your calculations, your flow. Trust yourself. This word is yours.” He might as well have said, “This word is you.”

24. What did the author initially think of her name “Chen Yiwen” ?

- A. It was lucky so she gladly accepted it.
- B. She felt proud of its symbolic meaning.
- C. She understood the intention but still disliked it.
- D. Its strange pronunciation made her embarrassed.

25. The author decided to learn calligraphy to_____.

- A. pick up a new hobby
- B. reconnect with her origin
- C. gain insights into a new culture
- D. fit in with local community

26. From the teacher’s words, the author learns that calligraphy _____

- A. reflects the creator’s spirits
- B. comes from creative energy
- C. highlights the design of strokes
- D. depends on continuous practice

27. What does the author intend to tell us?

- A. Appreciate what our culture offers.
- B. Find beauty from your inner self.
- C. A great teacher leads you to truth.
- D. We are the sum of what we create.

C

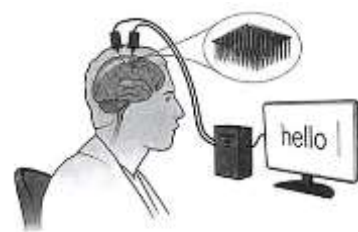
Researchers hope brain implants will one day help people with aphasia（失语症）to get their voice back—and maybe even to sing. Now, for the first time, scientists have demonstrated that the brain's electrical activity can be decoded and used to reconstruct music.

A new study analyzed data from 29 people monitored for epileptic seizures（癫痫发作），using electrodes（电极）on the surface of their brain. As participants listened to a selected song, electrodes captured brain activity related to musical elements, such as tone, rhythm, and lyrics. Employing machine learning, Robert Knight from UC Berkeley and his colleagues reconstructed what the participants were hearing and published their study results. The paper is the first to suggest that scientists can “listen secretly to” the brain to synthesize（合成）music.

To turn brain activity data into musical sound, researchers trained an artificial intelligence（AI）model to decode data captured from thousands of electrodes that were attached to the participants as they listened to the song while undergoing surgery. Once the brain data were fed through the model, the music returned. The model also revealed some brain parts responding to different musical features of the song.

Although the findings focused on music, the researchers expect their results to be most useful for translating brain waves into human speech. Ludovic Bellier, the study's lead author, explains that speech, regardless of language, has small melodic differences—tempo, stress, accents, and intonation—known as prosody（韵律）. These elements

carry meaning that we can't communicate with words alone. He hopes the model will improve brain-computer interfaces (BCI), assistive devices that record speech-associated brain waves and use algorithms to reconstruct intended messages. This technology, still in its infancy, could help people who have lost the ability to speak because of aphasia.



brain-computer interfaces

Future research should investigate whether these models can be expanded from music that participants have heard to imagined internal speech. If a brain-computer interface could recreate someone's speech with the prosody and emotional weight found in music, it could offer a richer communication experience beyond mere words.

Several barriers remain before we can put this technology in the hands—or brains—of patients. The current model relies on surgical implants. As recording techniques improve, the hope is to gather data non-invasively, possibly using ultrasensitive electrodes. However, under current technologies, this approach might result in a lower speed of decoding into natural speech. The researchers also hope to improve the playback clarity by packing the electrodes closer together on the brain's surface, enabling an even more detailed look at the electrical symphony the brain produces.

28. What can we learn from the study?

- A. Electrodes can analyze musical elements.
- B. The decoding of brain data helps recreate music.
- C. Machine learning greatly enhances brain activity.
- D. The AI model monitors music-responsive brain regions.

29. What hopefully makes it possible to expand the model to speech?

- A. The prosody of speech.
- B. The collection of brain waves.
- C. The emotional weight of music.
- D. The reconstruction of information.

30. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Unlocking the Secrets of Melodic Mind
- B. Brain Symphony: Synthesized Human Speech
- C. BCI Brings Hope to People with Aphasia
- D. Remarkable Journey: Decoding Brain with AI

D

“Assume you are wrong.” The advice came from Brian Nosek, a psychology professor, who was offering a strategy for pursuing better science.

To understand the context for Nosek's advice, we need to take a step back to the nature of science itself. You see despite what many of us learned in elementary school, there is no single scientific method. Just as scientific theories become elaborated and change, so do scientific methods.

But methodological reform hasn't come without some fretting and friction. Nasty things have been said by and about methodological reformers. Few people like having the value of their life's work called into question. On the other side, few people are good at voicing criticisms in kind and constructive ways. So, part of the challenge is figuring out how to bake critical self-reflection into the culture of science itself, so it unfolds as a welcome and integrated part of the process, and not an embarrassing sideshow.

What Nosek recommended was a strategy for changing the way we offer and respond to critique. Assuming you are right might be a motivating force, sustaining the enormous effort that conducting scientific work requires. But it also makes it easy to interpret criticisms as personal attacks. Beginning,



instead, from the assumption you are wrong, a criticism is easier to interpret as a constructive suggestion for how to be less wrong—a goal that your critic presumably shares.

One worry about this approach is that it could be **demoralizing** for scientists. Striving to be less wrong might be a less effective motivation than the promise of being right. Another concern is that a strategy that works well within science could backfire when it comes to communicating science with the public. Without an appreciation for how science works, it's easy to take uncertainty or disagreements as marks against science, when in fact they reflect some of the very features of science that make it our best approach to reaching reliable conclusions about the world. Science is reliable because it responds to evidence: as the quantity and quality of our evidence improves, our theories can and should change, too.

Despite these worries, I like Nosek's suggestion because it builds in cognitive humility along with a sense that we can do better. It also builds in a sense of community—we're all in the same boat when it comes to falling short of getting things right.

Unfortunately, this still leaves us with an untested hypothesis (假说): that assuming one is wrong can change community norms for the better, and ultimately support better science and even, perhaps, better decisions in life. I don't know if that's true. In fact, I should probably assume that it's wrong. But with the benefit of the scientific community and our best methodological tools, I hope we can get it less wrong, together.

31. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

- A. Reformers tend to devalue researchers' work.
- B. Scientists are unwilling to express kind criticisms.
- C. People hold wrong assumptions about the culture of science.
- D. The scientific community should practice critical self-reflection.

32. The strategy of “assuming you are wrong” may contribute to _____.

- A. the enormous efforts of scientists at work
- B. the reliability of potential research results
- C. the public's passion for scientific findings
- D. the improvement in the quality of evidence

33. The underlined word “demoralizing” in Paragraph 5 means _____.

- A. discouraging
- B. ineffective
- C. unfair
- D. misleading

34. The tone the author uses in talking about the untested hypothesis is _____.

- A. doubtful but sincere
- B. disapproving but soft
- C. authoritative and direct
- D. reflective and humorous

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When you get in a car, you expect it will have functioning brakes. When you pick up medicine at the drugstore, you expect it won't be polluted. But it wasn't always like this. The safety of these products was terrible when they first came to market. It took much research and regulation to figure out how users can enjoy the benefits of these products without getting harmed. 35

Social media risks are everywhere. The dangers that algorithms designed to maximize attention represent to



teens have become impossible to ignore. Other product design elements, often called “dark patterns,” designed to keep people using for longer, also appear to tip young users into social media overuse. 36 They say it's their users' fault for engaging with harmful content in the first place, even if those users are children or the content is financial trickery. They also claim to be defending free speech.

37 Under the Digital Services Act, which came into effect in Europe this year, platforms are required to take action to stop the spread of illegal content and can be fined up to 6 percent of their global incomes if they don't do so. If this law is enforced, maintaining the safety of their algorithms and networks will be the most financially sound decision for platforms to make.

Despite these efforts, two things are clear. First, online safety problems are leading to real, offline suffering. Second, social media companies can't, or won't, solve these safety problems on their own. 38 Even safety issues like cyberbullying that we thought were solved can pop right back up. As our society moves online to an ever-greater degree, the idea that anyone, even teens, can just “stay off social media” becomes less and less realistic. 39

- A. And those problems aren't going away.
- B. The current issues aren't really about offline suffering.
- C. Platforms already have systems to remove violent or harmful content.
- D. Similarly, social media needs product safety standards to keep users safe.
- E. It's time we should require social media to take safety seriously, for everyone's sake.
- F. Internet platforms, however, have shifted blame on the consumers whenever criticized.
- G. Some authorities are taking steps to hold social media platforms accountable for the content.

第三部分书面表达（共两节，32分）

第一节（共4小题；第40、41题各2分，第42题3分，第43题5分，共12分）阅读下面短文，根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域内作答。

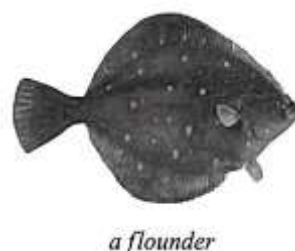
As a kid, I dreamed of becoming a marine biologist and I lived out this fantasy by setting up aquariums（鱼缸）at home. Then, at 20, I was introduced to photographer David Liittschwager, who hired me to help him with a magazine assignment on marine life.

David's assignment was to document the amazing biodiversity found in the ocean. My role was to collect species for him to photograph. Every night, I would cast a floating lamp. Like moths drawn to a flame, mysterious creatures would emerge from the depths in search of this light. I'd then set up aquariums to house them as they waited for David to take their shot.

Those evenings made me feel as if I were on another planet. I had never imagined such strange life-forms could exist in our oceans. But I didn't grasp the true magic of what was in front of me until I saw the photographs David took.

The biggest surprise was his image of a baby flounder. I caught this fish by accident. Only later did I notice its two tiny eyeballs staring back at me. But David's photograph of this flounder revealed a universe of detail that even my eager eyes had missed. His macro lens magnified its ribs. The lightning-fast exposure froze its motion. A precisely aimed light released the rainbow

hidden in its skin. And the black background removed all distractions to focus our attention on the quiet beauty at hand.





Years after that project, I was snorkeling (潜水) on a shallow reef. Out of the darkness, another baby flounder emerged and settled on my mask. This time I knew what to look for. Before working for David, I had assumed the goal of photography was simply to reproduce an observation so that others could share the same experience. It had never occurred to me that photography could expand our visual perception and therefore teach us to see the world anew.

40. What was the author's responsibility in David's assignment?

41. Why was David's image of a baby flounder the biggest surprise to the author?

42. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➤ ***Encountering a baby flounder while snorkeling deepened the author's understanding that photography could reproduce an observation.***

43. What can help you see the world anew? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。六月十四日是世界献血者日 (World Blood Donor Day), 你在京学习的英国好友 Jim 决定当天去献血, 并询问你的意愿。请你用英文给他回复一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 你的答复及理由;

2. 提醒注意事项。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

9 April 2024

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)



参考答案

第一部分知识运用（共两节，30分）

第一节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

【答案】1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. C

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。这篇文章主要讲述了作者的一次经历。作者在下午准备下班时，发现同事落下了电脑包，于是决定送去同事家。在返回的路上，遭遇了暴风雪，作者只能停车并拨打911。等待救援时，作者与同事联系并在社交媒体上分享了自己的位置。最终，一位叫安德烈·布维尔的人在黑夜中拿着手电筒走向作者，带着他安全抵达了自己家。这次经历让作者改变了应对挑战的态度，也让他与安德烈·布维尔相识。

【1题详解】

考察动词短语辨析。句意：我花了大约15分钟到达他的家，在那里我放下包，然后马上回到路上。drop off意思是“放下”，符合文意，作者到同事家放下包就回来了。fill up意为“填满”；set aside表示“留出”；put away是“收好”的意思。故选A。

【2题详解】

考察动词词义辨析。句意：我让汽车发动着以保持温暖，并拨打了911。keep the car running让汽车保持运行状态，也就是发动着的状态，其他选项不符合文意。locked意思为“锁上”；parked表示“停车”；signaling是“发信号”的意思。故选D。

【3题详解】

考察形容词词义辨析。句意：通话后的那几秒钟是痛苦的。painful在此处表示“痛苦的”，那些秒是很痛苦的，作者在那种情况下感到害怕。critical是“关键的，紧要的”；disappointing是“令人失望的”；impressive是“令人印象深刻的”。故选A。

【4题详解】

考察名词词义辨析。句意：我给同事发了短信，开玩笑说我的好事以灾难告终。disaster表示“灾难”，作者把做好事却遭遇暴风雪这件事调侃成灾难。failure是“失败”；smoke是“烟雾”；mystery是“神秘”。故选C。

【5题详解】

考察名词词义辨析。句意：他建议我在社交媒体上分享我的位置的卫星视图。location指“位置”，作者在社交媒体上分享自己的位置。route是“路线”；direction是“方向”；destination是“目的地”。故选B。

【6题详解】

考察名词词义辨析。句意：在车里等待时，我怀疑是否有人能够来帮我。作者不确定是否有人能来帮助自己。news是“消息”；hope是“希望”；faith是“信念”。故选B。

【7题详解】

考察形容词词义辨析。句意：在我的一生中，我从未如此高兴看到有人。relieved表示“宽慰的、放心的”，作者看到有人来接自己感到很宽慰。satisfied是“满意的”；surprised是“惊讶的”；worried是“担心的”。故选C。



【8题详解】

考察副词词义辨析。句意：我开车跟在他后面，感觉我的心开始更有力地跳动。strongly 修饰 beat，意思是“强烈地跳动”，作者在这种情况下心情很紧张，心脏强烈地跳动。slowly 是“缓慢地”；excitedly 是“兴奋地”；nervously 也是“紧张地”，但是与 strongly 相比，nervously 更强调紧张的情绪，strongly 更强调强烈的程度。故选 D。

【9题详解】

考察名词词义辨析。句意：当我们到达他的家时，我突然哭了起来，我所有的恐惧都变成了宽慰和感激。appreciation 表示“感激”，作者对安德烈的帮助感到感激。recognition 是“认可”；admiration 是“钦佩”；satisfaction 是“满足”。故选 D。

【10题详解】

考察动词词义辨析。句意：我现在面对挑战时带着一种我以前不知道的平静感。approach challenges 表示“接近挑战”，也就是“面对挑战”，作者现在面对挑战时会带着一种以前没有的平静感。identify 是“识别”；present 是“呈现”；anticipate 是“预料”。故选 C。

第二节(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

【答案】11. using

12. led

13. With

14. what

【导语】这是一排你记叙文，文章主要讲佛罗里达警方通过空中和地面努力，利用热成像迅速营救了失踪的自闭症女孩，因警察的快速反应，女孩安然无恙，此次营救被公众赞扬。

【11题详解】

考察现在分词。句意：当地警方发起了绝望的搜索，使用了空中和地面的努力。句子主语 The local police 与 use 之间是主动关系，“使用”这一动作正在进行，所以用现在分词 using 作状语。故填 using。

【12题详解】

考察动词时态。句意：热成像导致在一个沼泽地区发现了她。句子描述的是过去发生的事情，“导致”这一动作发生在过去，所以用一般过去时 led。故填 led。

【13题详解】

考察介词。句意：有了警察的快速反应，她被发现没有受到伤害。故填 with。

【14题详解】

考察连词。句意：公众赞扬了该团队的效率，将本可能成为一场悲剧变成了一次温暖人心的团聚。这里是 what 引导的宾语从句，what 在从句中充当主语，表示“……的事情”。故填 what。

【答案】15. which

16. recognized

17. the safest

【导语】这是一篇说明文，文章主要讲锂电池能量储存多，不当释放有危害，使用充电需注意安全。

【15题详解】



考察定语从句。句意：当能量以不受控制的方式释放时，它会产生热量，这会将某些内部电池组件转化为可燃气体。which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰前面的句子。故填 which。

【16 题详解】

考察过去分词。句意：消费者应购买仅由国家认可的测试实验室列出的电池，如果电池出现损坏迹象，例如异常气味、过度发热、爆裂声或颜色变化，则应停止使用该设备。recognized 过去分词作定语，修饰 testing laboratory，表示“被认可的”。故填 recognized。

【17 题详解】

考察形容词最高级。句意：在所有为这些设备充电的地方中，最安全的一个是在户外远离任何建筑物且不在直射阳光下。the safest: 用最高级表示“最安全的”。故填 the safest。

【答案】18. has witnessed

19. preference

20. to avoid

【导语】这是一篇说明文，文章主要讲品牌成功需适应消费者口味变化，尤其要注意国潮相关。

【18 题详解】

考察时态。句意：在过去的十年里，中国（18）见证了消费者行为的转变，其标志是国潮的兴起，这一趋势强调民族品牌。“over the past + 时间段”常与现在完成时连用，表示在过去的一段时间里发生的事情对现在有影响，主语 China 是单数，所以用 has witnessed。故填 has witnessed。

【19 题详解】

考察名词。句意：中国消费者对本地制造的产品表现出强烈的偏好。a strong preference for 表示“对……有强烈的偏好”。故填 preference。

【20 题详解】

考察动词不定式。句意：虽然将中国元素融入营销策略可能是有效的，但应该谨慎处理以避免文化不敏感。to avoid，此处用不定式表目的，“handled thoughtfully to avoid cultural insensitivity”意为“谨慎处理以避免文化不敏感”。故填 to avoid。

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，38 分)

第一节(共 14 小题；每小题 2 分，共 28 分)

【答案】21. A 22. C 23. D

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要是对一些常见的饮食相关的说法进行了分析和解释，以帮助人们更好地理解 and 选择饮食。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章中的“If it comes from a land-based animal, and is likely to be solid at room temperature, then it is saturated (饱和的) fat whereas if it comes from fish or plants, and it is likely to be liquid at room temperature, then it is unsaturated fat. All the evidence indicates that eating more unsaturated fat than saturated fat lowers your risk of dying early.”可知，来自鱼类和植物的脂肪是更健康的，吃更多不饱和脂肪比饱和脂肪降低早逝的风险，所以更健康的脂肪来自鱼类和植物。故选 A。

【22 题详解】



推理判断题。文章提到“Don't Eat Anything That You Can't Pronounce”时说明不要因为食物名字不会读就认为它不健康，同时提到“Don't Eat Food With More Than Five Ingredients（佐料）”时说明食物成分多不一定就不健康，即食物含有更多成分可能也一样健康，C选项正确；A选项文章说的是胃的pH值，不是血液的pH值，排除；B选项文章未提及蜂蜜糖比蔗糖更好，排除；D选项文章说的是认识不认识化学物质和食物是否健康没有关系，排除。故选C。

【23题详解】

细节理解题。文章主要讲了一些关于饮食的常见误解，如脂肪的好坏、天然糖是否更好、高pH值水以及食物成分等方面，目的是提醒人们注意这些饮食方面的误解，D选项正确；A选项文章没有比较不同的食物选择建议，排除；B选项不是文章的主要目的，文章只是举例说明一些饮食误解，排除；C选项文章没有推荐健身食谱，排除。故选D。

【答案】 24. C 25. B 26. A 27. B

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。这篇文章主要讲述了作者学习中国书法的经历和感悟，包括初次接触书法时的情景，名字的由来，在美国放弃中文名，回到香港学习书法的原因，老师对自己的评价，以及通过书法对自身的思考和认识等。

【24题详解】

细节理解题。根据原文“My parents are ethnically Chinese, so they asked fortune tellers to decide my name, aiming for maximum luck. As a result, I ended up with a nonsense and embarrassing name: Chen Yiwen”可知，作者认为自己的名字“Chen Yiwen”是无意义且令人尴尬的，虽然父母是为了追求最大的运气才取这个名字，但她还是不喜欢。故选C。

【25题详解】

细节理解题。根据原文“I decided to learn calligraphy. Why not get back in touch with my heritage? I thought.”可知，作者决定学习书法是为了重新接触自己的文化根源。故选B。

【26题详解】

细节理解题。根据原文“Trust yourself. This word is yours.”及作者对于书法的理解可知，书法反映了创作者的精神。故选A。

【27题详解】

细节理解题。作者讲述自己学习书法的经历，通过老师的话及自己的理解，意识到书法可以帮助自己回归自我，更好地了解自己。作者意在告诉我们要从内心自我中发现美。A选项的文化范围太宽泛；C选项文章未体现；D选项在原文未提及。故选B。

【答案】 28. B 29. A 30. B

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲科学家首次证明大脑电活动可解码并用于重构音乐，他们还期望该研究成果能助失语症患者恢复说话能力，未来需克服一些障碍才能将此技术应用于患者。

【28题详解】

推理判断题。根据原文“To turn brain activity data into musical sound, researchers trained an artificial intelligence (AI) model to decode data captured from thousands of electrodes that were attached to the participants



as they listened to the song while undergoing surgery.”可知，解码大脑数据有助于重新创造音乐。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

推理判断题。根据原文“*These elements carry meaning that we can't communicate with words alone. He hopes the model will improve brain-computer interfaces (BCI), assistive devices that record speech-associated brain waves and use algorithms to reconstruct intended messages.*”可知，是语音的韵律使得将模型扩展到语音成为可能。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

主旨大意题。文章主要讲述了科学家通过解码大脑的电活动来合成音乐，并且希望这项技术可以用于转化人类语言，帮助失语症患者，B 选项能够很好地概括文章主旨。故选 B。

【答案】 31. D 32. B 33. A 34. A

【导语】这是一篇议论文。这篇文章主要讲心理学教授 Brian Nosek 提出“假定自己是错的”这一建议用于追求更好的科学，文章围绕该建议展开，论述其背景、面临的挑战及担忧，作者虽对这一假说存疑，但喜欢该建议，希望借助科学社区和方法工具，共同减少错误。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据段落三的内容可知，方法上的改革面临一些挑战，其中之一就是要弄清楚如何将批判性的自我反思融入科学文化本身，使其成为过程中受欢迎和整合的一部分。这说明科学社区应该实践批判性自我反思。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

细节理解题。根据原文“*It also builds in a sense of community—we're all in the same boat when it comes to falling short of getting things right.*”可知，“*assuming you are wrong*”这种策略有助于潜在研究结果的可靠性。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

词句猜测题。*demoralizing* 意为“使人泄气的；使士气低落的”。结合上下文可知，一些人担心“假定自己是错的”这种策略可能会使科学家士气低落。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

推理判断题。作者对未经检验的假说的态度是怀疑但真诚的。他一方面承认自己不确定这个假说是否正确，另一方面又对其抱有希望。故选 A。

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

【答案】 35. D 36. F 37. G 38. A 39. E

【导语】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了社交媒体存在风险，平台常推卸责任，欧洲已实施相关法规，而线上安全问题引发线下痛苦，且社交媒体公司难以独自解决，人们也越来越难以远离社交媒体。故选 A。

【35 题详解】

此段讲述的是其他产品都有安全标准，接着提到社交媒体的风险无处不在，说明社交媒体也需要产品安全标准来保护用户安全，D 选项符合文意。故选 D。



【36 题详解】

根据后文“*They say it's their users' fault for engaging with harmful content...*”可知，这里是在说互联网平台在受到批评时总是将责任推给消费者，F 选项符合文意。故选 F。

【37 题详解】

后文提到“*Under the Digital Services Act...*”，说明一些权威机构正在采取措施让社交媒体平台对其内容负责，G 选项符合文意。故选 G。

【38 题详解】

此段首先提到两个明确的事情，接着说明这些问题不会消失，A 选项符合文意。故选 A。

【39 题详解】

最后一段提到随着社会越来越依赖网络，让任何人（甚至青少年）远离社交媒体变得不太现实，所以为了每个人的利益，是时候要求社交媒体认真对待安全问题了，E 选项符合文意。故选 E。

第三部分书面表达（共两节，32 分）

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。这篇文章主要讲作者回忆自己年轻时协助摄影师 David Liittschwager 拍摄海洋生物的经历，通过 David 拍摄的鱼的照片，意识到摄影可以扩展视觉感知，让人重新看待世界。后来作者潜水时再次遇到小鱼，有了新的认知。

【40 题详解】

考察细节理解。根据文章第二段“*My role was to collect species for him to photograph.*”可知作者的职责是为大卫收集物种供他拍摄。故答案为 *The author's responsibility was to collect species for David to photograph.*

【41 题详解】

考察细节理解。根据文章第四段“*his photograph of this flounder revealed a universe of detail... And the black background removed all distractions to focus our attention on the quiet beauty at hand.*”可知，大卫拍摄的照片揭示了作者错过的许多细节，展现了摄影的魅力，这让作者感到惊喜。故答案为 *Because it revealed a universe of detail that the author had missed and showed the magic of photography.*

【42 题详解】

考察细节理解。从最后一段可知，作者意识到摄影可以扩展我们的视觉感知，让我们重新看待世界，而不只是简单地再现一个观察结果。故答案为 *The part that is false is “photography could reproduce an observation”. The author came to realize that photography could expand our visual perception and teach us to see the world anew.*

【43 题详解】

开放题。要求考生谈谈自己将会如何利用考试焦虑来帮助自己更好地准备考试，考生言之有理即可。故参考答案为 *Photography can help one see the world anew because it can expand our visual perception and teach us to observe and appreciate the world in a different way, revealing details and beauty that we might otherwise miss.*

第二节（20 分）

【参考答案】

9 April 2024



Dear Jim,

I'm glad to know that you want to donate blood on World Blood Donor Day. I also want to do it, but I am not in good condition recently, so I can't go with you. Donating blood is a very meaningful act, which can help save lives. It is a great way to contribute to society.

However, I want to remind you that before donating blood, you should pay attention to the following points: First, make sure you are in good health. Second, keep a good rest and a balanced diet before donating. Finally, follow the doctor's advice during the donation process.

I hope your donation goes smoothly!

Yours,

Li Hua