

2023 北京东城高一（下）期末

英 语

本试卷共 10 页，共 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(共三节，38 分)

第一节 选词填空(共 13 小题;每小题 1 分，共 13 分)

A

用方框中的单词或短语完成句子。

decorate beyond generous intelligent function keep track of try out adapt to



1. It's very _____ of you to lend me your book.
2. The machine doesn't _____ well in cold weather.
3. After 30 years, the town has changed _____ recognition.
4. Anyone with musical talent can _____ for the competition.
5. When important festivals approach, we will _____ the houses.
6. Every time I go out for a walk, I use this app to _____ my steps.
7. To become an astronaut, you must be _____ enough to get a related college degree.
8. Scientists are concerned that it's difficult for animals to _____ the climate change.

B

用方框中单词的正确形式完成句子。

extinct definite equip usual energy

9. Working out regularly, he is always _____.
10. Never go climbing without the proper _____.
11. The boy's _____ behaviour puzzled the doctor.
12. Many endangered species are now facing the danger of _____.
13. It was an amazing atmosphere — _____ the best one I've ever experienced.

第二节 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，共 10 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。

Gus White was driving home from work when he spotted a pair of dogs in the flash of his headlights. It was snowing so hard. What were they doing out here, when it was too _____14_____ for dogs to go outside? Gus parked his truck and approached the animals. He _____15_____ his hands to them, which made no effort to escape. He placed the dogs on the passenger seat and they were snuggled (依偎) together there. Gus took a picture of the pair

and 16 it to his wife, Katie White.

Then he called the 17 from the dogs' ID tags. A man answered. "I gave those dogs away," the man said. "Well, do you want them back?" "No." The man hung up. These dogs were 18 in this world. Gus looked over at them, their large eyes begging. He called Katie. "Bring them home", she said. The Whites prepared a bed for the dogs, also setting out food and water.

As a boy, Gus had dreamed of owning dogs but 19 this pair was out of the question—the Whites already had a family dog. The next day, they took the dogs to a 20 to drop them off—on one condition. "I'm not signing the dogs over to you if you're going to 21 them," Katie said. The shelter workers promised her they'd keep the couple together. In the days following, Katie phoned the shelter 22 to check up on Pepper and Cooper. Soon, the dogs were adopted, as a pair, to a loving family.

It's a simple story but it speaks to the best of our 23.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 14. A. wet | B. late | C. windy | D. cold |
| 15. A. reached out | B. spread out | C. gave out | D. pushed out |
| 16. A. handed | B. took | C. sent | D. donated |
| 17. A. police | B. passenger | C. name | D. number |
| 18. A. important | B. fearless | C. friendly | D. homeless |
| 19. A. keeping | B. curing | C. attending | D. training |
| 20. A. shop | B. shelter | C. park | D. street |
| 21. A. leave | B. adopt | C. separate | D. treat |
| 22. A. unwillingly | B. casually | C. repeatedly | D. hardly |
| 23. A. power | B. nature | C. knowledge | D. worth |



第三节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

A

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 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

In 2009, Whitacre received a video of a girl 24 was singing one of his works. Inspired, he asked his fans 25 (make) videos, which he then joined together into one performance. His first virtual choir had 185 singers 26 12 different countries. It has received millions of views on the Internet. Since then, the virtual choir 27 (become) a worldwide phenomenon.

B

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 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

In 1941, Dr Lin became the first Chinese woman ever to be appointed director of the OB-GYN department of the PUMC Hospital, but just a few months later, the department 28 (close) because of the war. 29 (think) of all the people still in need of help, Dr Lin opened a private clinic. She charged very low fees to treat patients and often reduced costs for poor patients. At times she was even seen 30 (ride) a donkey to faraway villages to provide medical care.

C

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 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白

B

Hibernation is not just sleep. While we sleep, our brains fire up and become highly active; in hibernation, on the contrary, brain activity completely slows down. The body temperature of hibernating animals also drops, in some cases close to the freezing point. Cells (细胞) stop dividing and heart rate decreases to two beats per minute. Yet, once it's time to wake up, hibernating animals come back to life without any significant side effects like freezing, muscle loss, or loss of bone density during the long winter months. The same, however, can't be said about people who wake up from long-term medical comas (昏迷), or even those who have to stay in bed for long periods of time. Such people, just like astronauts in microgravity, would suffer from a wide range of side effects that come from not actively using their bodies.

Scientists are therefore looking into hibernation research with the aim of developing ways to cause hibernation in future space astronauts. Recently, Kelly Drew, a professor of chemistry and biochemistry, has been rewarded for his research.

The idea is that rather than having astronauts sit for months in a tiny Mars-bound capsule, consuming food, water and air, and gradually wasting away from not doing much in microgravity, a part of the crew members could be placed into hibernation. The hibernating astronauts wouldn't need any food or water and could manage with much less air — yet they would wake up with their bones and muscles in a much better condition than those of their awake counterparts.

“This research could be used to help future missions, from the extreme of medically caused hibernation for long term space missions, protecting astronauts from cabin fever, radiation, and much more,” he said. “It could also prove effective in preventing muscle and bone loss in zero gravity.”

The state of hibernation could also help in the medical setting to help protect patients suffering from life-threatening conditions such as heart attacks and strokes.

“This could mean that patients who have suffered from a stroke or heart attack could be placed in medically caused hibernation until they can be transported to a hospital to receive care, which could significantly improve medical outcomes,” the scientist said.

37. What is mainly talked about in Paragraph 1?

- A. The working principles of hibernation.
- B. The unique features of hibernation.
- C. The major reasons for hibernation.
- D. The side effects of hibernation.

38. What does the underlined word “counterparts” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Bones and muscles.
- B. Brains.
- C. Astronauts.
- D. Patients.

39. What will scientists probably do in the future research?

- A. Study hibernating animals in space missions.
- B. Find ways to put people into hibernation.
- C. Improve medical treatments for patients.
- D. Seek cures for life-threatening diseases.

C

Will chatbots that can generate fascinating articles destroy education as we know it?

New York City's Department of Education recently banned (禁止) the use of ChatGPT. “While the tool may be able to provide quick and easy answers to questions,” says the official statement, “it does not build critical-thinking skills, which are necessary for academic and lifelong success.”

Banning such use of technology from the classroom is a nearsighted response. Instead, we must find a way



forward in which such technologies combine well with, rather than replace, student thinking.

Banning ChatGPT is impossible in practice. Students will find ways around the ban, which will cause a further defensive response from teachers and administrators, and so on. It's hard to believe that a close race between those digital natives and their educators will end in a decisive victory for the latter. In fact, chatbots may well speed up a trend (趋向) toward valuing critical thinking. In a world where computers can fluently answer any question, students need to get much better at deciding what questions to ask and how to fact-check the answers the program generates.

So how do we encourage young people to use their minds when real thinking is so hard to tell apart from its simulacrum (假象)? Teachers, of course, will still want to watch students taking old-fashioned, in-person, no-chatbot-allowed exams to check that they do not cheat.

But we must also figure out how to do something new: how to use tools like GPT to inspire deeper thinking. GPT often generates text that is fluent and “reasonable” — but wrong. So using it requires the same mental heavy lifting that writing does: forming an opinion, creating an outline, picking which points to explain and which to drop, and looking for supporting facts. GPT can help with those tasks, but it can't put them all together. Writing a good essay still requires lots of human thought and work. Indeed, writing is thinking, and good writing is good thinking.

One approach is to focus on the process as much as the result. For instance, teachers might require four drafts of an essay. After all, as John McPhee, the famous writer, said, “the central nature of the process is revision.” Each draft gets feedback from the teacher, from peers or even from a chatbot. Then the students produce the next draft, and so on.

Will AI one day outperform human beings in thinking? Maybe, but for now, we must think for ourselves. Like any tool, GPT is an enemy of thinking only if we fail to find ways to make it our partner.

40. How does the author feel about the ban?

- A. Understandable. B. Irresponsible. C. Unwise. D. Necessary.

41. Why is it impossible to ban ChatGPT in practice?

- A. Because students are digitally fluent. B. Because schools will defend the ban.
C. Because ChatGPT will keep developing. D. Because people treasure critical thinking.

42. How does the author explain his idea in Paragraph 6?

- A. By quoting others. B. By presenting facts. C. By giving examples. D. By showing similarities.

43. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Is GPT a process or a result? B. Will GPT outperform students?
C. Why Chatbots become a new trend? D. How can Chatbots serve education?



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。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In the 17th century when a British businessman heard that there were one hundred million people in China, he was determined to go there and sell spoons. He thought even if he could earn one penny for one spoon, he would still make a lot of money. _____ 44 _____

Then, why do the Chinese people use chopsticks? Some people did research on the origin of China's

chopsticks. One theory is that chopsticks were very convenient for Chinese to use because China was an agricultural society, relying mainly on vegetables for food. When we steamed or boiled food, it was difficult for us to use spoons to dip vegetables in the soup. 45 Westerners, on the other hand, travelled with their animals from place to place and lived on meat. For them, knives and forks were more practical.

Chopsticks reflect gentleness and kindness, the main moral teaching of Confucianism. 46 First, don't use it to hit the side of your bowl or plate to make noises, because Chinese people think only beggars would do this to beg for meals. 47 It means you lay the blame on others. Also, don't stick your chopsticks upright in the rice bowl. That usually appears at the funerals and is believed to be impolite to the host and the seniors who are at the table.

Today, chopsticks have become a typical part of Chinese culture, symbolising the power of unity. 48 However, ten pairs of chopsticks represent strength, which means they won't break off in any cases. We Chinese people draw on this spirit, which always inspires and encourages us to work hand in hand for a better future.

- A. As a result, spoons were designed and preferred by Westerners.
- B. But to his surprise, the Chinese people use chopsticks, not spoons.
- C. Therefore, Chinese people cleverly invented chopsticks to pick food.
- D. Besides, never point at people with your chopsticks while using them.
- E. Indeed, one chopstick is useless and so delicate that it can be broken readily.
- F. So these virtues have gradually become the rules people follow in their daily life.
- G. There are some rules about using chopsticks that you should pay great attention to.



第三部分：书面表达(共两节，32分)

第一节(共4小题;第49、50题各2分，第51题3分，第52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。

For most 12-year-olds, any free time after school is spent hanging out with friends, competing in sports, or playing video games. But Alejandro Buxton has another dream: making all-natural candles that he sells online and at a local mall.

The idea was inspired by his mother, who had to give up many of the scented candles she'd filled their home with after realizing the chemicals within them were worsening her allergies (过敏), causing her frequent headaches.

So, in 2019, at just 9 years old, the boy started experimenting with making his own, mixing ingredients like soy and coconut waxes with essential oils. He called his first work "Jurassic Orange," for its color and pleasant smell. Though his mother was a big fan, and the scent didn't cause her head to ache, Buxton wanted to improve upon his work.

Within the next few months, he'd developed a line of six uniquely scented candles. By the following year, during the worldwide lockdowns, he'd created his own online shop.

Soon after, Alejandro began selling his products on his own website, "Smell of Love Candles," where shoppers can find offerings with creative names like "Sage the Day!" and "Alexa, clean the house." He also lists other products such as room sprays for sale.

According to the site, his younger sister Valentina serves as assistant of operations while his mother takes the role of assistant to the CEO.

Now, he is operating his business in a local mall as well. This past September, he opened a stand in D.C.'s

Tyson's Corner shopping center—making him the youngest leaseholder (承租人) at the mall.

Besides inspiring fellow kids with his entrepreneurial spirit and talent, Alejandro is also a positive role model for giving back and making a difference: He donates a part of his profits to a local charity.

With the experience and knowledge he's gaining from running this business at such a young age, Alejandro hopes to one day go on to create an engineering business.

49. What is Alejandro's dream?

50. Why did the boy come up with the idea?

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

• ***Alejandro is a successful businessman because he began his candle business and started an engineering business at a young age.***

52. Among Alejandro's qualities, which **one** do you think will be important for you? Why? (*In about 40 words*)

第二节(20分)

53. 假如你是红星中学高一学生李华。第19届杭州亚运会音乐作品征集活动正在进行，请你给英国好友Jim写邮件邀请他参加。内容包括：

1. 活动介绍；
2. 邀请参加。

注意：1. 词数100左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

提示词：第19届杭州亚运会 the 19th Asian Games Hangzhou

组委会 the organizing committee

Dear Jim,



Yours,
Li Hua

参考答案

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第一部分：知识运用(共三节，38 分)

【答案】1. generous

2. function

3. beyond 4. try out

5. decorate

6. keep track of

7. intelligent

8. adapt to



【1 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：你把你的书借给我真是太慷慨了。根据空前的“*It's*”，这里应用形容词，作表语。结合空后的“*lend me your book*”，这里是说你非常慷慨。*generous* 意为“慷慨的”。故填 *generous*。

【2 题详解】

考查动词。句意：这台机器在寒冷的天气里运转不好。根据空前的“*doesn't*”，空处应用动词原形。根据空后的“*well*”，这里是说机器运转不好。*function* 意为“运转”，为不及物动词。故填 *function*。

【3 题详解】

考查介词。句意：30 年后，这个小镇已经变得让人认不出来了。*change beyond recognition* 意为“变得面目全非，沧海桑田”，为固定搭配。故填 *beyond*。

【4 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：任何有音乐天赋的人都可以参加比赛的选拔。根据空前的 *can*，这里应用动词原形。根据空后的“*for the competition*”可知，这里表示参加比赛的选拔，*try out for* 意为“参加……的选拔（或试演）”。故填 *try out*。

【5 题详解】

考查动词。句意：当重要的节日临近时，我们会装饰房子。根据句中的“*important festivals approach*”，重大节日到来时需要装饰房子。*decorate* 意为“装饰”，为及物动词。故填 *decorate*。

【6 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：每次我出去散步时，我都会使用这个应用程序来记录我的步数。根据空后的“*my steps*”，这里是说用应用程序纪录步数。*keep track of* 意为“了解……的情况/动态”。故填 *keep track of*。

【7 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：要成为一名宇航员，你必须足够聪明以便获得相关的大学学位。根据空后的“*get a related college degree*”，这里是说要聪明到能够获得相关大学学位。*intelligent* 意为“聪明的”。故填 *intelligent*。

【8 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：科学家们担心动物很难适应气候变化。根据空后的“the climate change”，这里是说适应气候变化。空前有不定式符号 to，这里应用动词原形。adapt to 意为“适应”。故填 adapt to。

【答案】9. energetic

10. equipment

11. unusual

12. extinction

13. definitely



【9题详解】

考查形容词。句意：他经常锻炼，总是精力充沛。根据“Working out regularly”可知，此处是指总是精力充沛，名词 energy 意为“精力”，此处应用其形容词形式 energetic 表示“精力充沛的”作表语。故填 energetic。

【10题详解】

考查名词。句意：没有适当的装备，千万不要去爬山。根据“Never go climbing”可知，此处是指没有适当的装备，所以应用动词 equip “配备”的名词形式 equipment 表示“设备”作宾语，不可数名词。故填 equipment。

【11题详解】

考查形容词。句意：这个男孩的反常行为使医生感到困惑。根据“puzzled the doctor”可知，此处是指这个男孩的反常行为，所以应用形容词 usual 的反义词 unusual 表示“反常的”作定语。故填 unusual。

【12题详解】

考查名词。句意：许多濒危物种正面临灭绝的危险。根据“Many endangered species”可知，此处是指正面临灭绝的危险，形容词 extinct 意为“灭绝的”，此处应用其名词形式 extinction 表示“灭绝”作宾语，不可数名词。故填 extinction。

【13题详解】

考查副词。句意：那是一种令人惊叹的气氛——绝对是我经历过的最好的气氛。根据“It was an amazing atmosphere”可知，此处是指绝对是“我”经历过的最好的气氛，所以应用形容词 definite “肯定的”的副词形式 definitely 表示“绝对地”作状语。故填 definitely。

第二节 完形填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

【答案】14. D 15. A 16. C 17. D 18. D 19. A 20. B 21. C 22. C 23. B

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。格斯在一个大雪天的路上遇到了一对被抛弃的狗，格斯救助了它们，但是由于家里已经有了一只狗而无法再养它们，格斯和妻子把它们送到了收容所，并一直询问它们的情况，很快，这对狗被一个很有爱的家庭收养了。

【14题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：天气太冷了，狗不能出去，它们在外面干什么？A. wet 湿的；B. late 迟到的；C. windy 风大的；D. cold 寒冷的。根据前文“It was snowing so hard.(雪下得很大。)”可知，此处是指天气太冷了。故选 D。

【15题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：他向它们伸出双手，它们没有试图逃跑。A. reached out 伸出；B. spread out 展开；C. gave out 分发；D. pushed out 推出。根据“his hands to them”可知，此处是指他向它们伸出双手。故选 A。

【16 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：格斯给这对狗拍了张照片，发给了他的妻子凯蒂·怀特。A. handed 递；B. took 拿走；C. sent 发送；D. donated 捐赠。根据“Gus took a picture of the pair”可知，此处是指把照片发给了他的妻子。故选 C。

【17 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然后他拨打了狗的身份牌上的号码。A. police 警察；B. passenger 乘客；C. name 名字；D. number 号码。根据后文“A man answered.(一个男人接听了电话。)”可知，此处是指他拨打了狗的身份牌上的号码。故选 D。

【18 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：狗狗们在这个世界上无家可归了。A. important 重要的；B. fearless 无畏的；C. friendly 友好的；D. homeless 无家可归的。根据前文“I gave those dogs away(狗我不要了)”可知，此处是指狗狗们在这个世界上无家可归了。故选 D。

【19 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当格斯还是个孩子的时候，他就梦想着养狗，但不可能养这两只狗——怀特家已经有了一只狗。A. keeping 养；B. curing 治愈；C. attending 出席；D. training 训练。根据“the Whites already had a family dog”可知，此处是指不可能养这两只狗。故选 A。

【20 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：第二天，他们把狗送到收容所，但有一个条件。A. shop 商店；B. shelter 收容所；C. park 公园；D. street 街。根据后文“In the days following, Katie phoned the shelter”可知，此处是指他们把狗送到收容所。故选 B。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“如果你们要把狗分开，我不会把它们交给你们的。”凯蒂说。A. leave 离开；B. adopt 采用；C. separate 分开；D. treat 接待。根据后文“The shelter workers promised her they'd keep the couple together.(收容所的工作人员向她保证，他们会让这对狗在一起。)”可知，此处是指凯蒂让工作人员保证不把这对狗分开。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：在接下来的几天里，凯蒂不断给收容所打电话，询问佩珀和库珀的情况。A. unwillingly 不情愿地；B. casually 随意地；C. repeatedly 不断地；D. hardly 几乎不。根据“In the days following”可知，此处是指凯蒂不断给收容所打电话。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这是一个简单的故事，但它道出了我们本性中最美好的一面。A. power 力量；B. nature 本性；C. knowledge 知识；D. worth 价值。根据“it speaks to the best of our”可知，此处是指故事



道出了我们本性中最美好的一面。故选 B。

第三节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

【答案】24. who##that

25. to make

26. from 27. has become

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了虚拟合唱团的来源。

【24 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：2009 年，惠塔克收到了一段视频，视频中有一个女孩在唱他的一首作品。在定语从句中缺少主语，且先行词为 girl，所以应用关系代词 who 或 that。故填 who/that。

【25 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：受此启发，他让他的粉丝制作视频，然后他将这些视频拼接成一场表演。ask sb to do 意为“要求某人做某事”，此处用 to do 不定式作宾语补足语。故填 to make。

【26 题详解】

考查介词。句意：他的第一个虚拟合唱团有来自 12 个不同国家的 185 名歌手。根据“12 different countries”可知，此处是指来自 12 个不同国家，所以应用介词 from 表示“来自”。故填 from。

【27 题详解】

考查现在完成时和主谓一致。句意：从那时起，虚拟合唱团已经成为一种全球现象。根据 since then 可知，此处应用现在完成时。主语为第三人称单数。故填 has become。

【答案】28. was closed

29. Thinking

30. riding

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了林医生在北京协和医学院妇产科关闭后，依然尽自己所能去帮助人们。

【28 题详解】

考查主谓一致、动词时态和语态。句意：1941 年，林医生成为有史以来第一位被任命为北京协和医学院妇产科主任的中国女性，但仅仅几个月后，该科因战争而关闭。空处 but 作后面分句的谓语。close 意为“停业，关闭”时既可作及物动词，又可作不及物动词。作及物动词时，close 和 the department 之间是动宾关系，应用被动语态。根据时间状语“In 1941”可知，这里应用一般过去时。故填 was closed。

【29 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：想到所有仍然需要帮助的人，林医生开了一家私人诊所。分析句子结构，空处应用非谓语动词。think 和逻辑主语 Dr Lin 之间是主谓关系，应用现在分词的一般式，作原因状语。故填 Thinking。

【30 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：有时甚至有人看到她骑着驴子去遥远的村庄提供医疗服务。see sb. do sth.意为“看到某人做某事”，省略 to 的不定式作宾语补足语，表示看到动作的全过程，其被动形式为 sb. be seen to do sth.，不定式作主语补足语；see sb. doing sth.意为“看到某人正在做某事”，现在分词作宾语补足



语，表示看到动作正在进行，其被动形式为 sb. be seen doing sth.，现在分词作主语补足语。根据句意，这里是说看到她当时骑着驴子的瞬间，应用现在分词。故填 riding。

【答案】31. celebrated

32. falls 33. racing

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了端午节这一中国传统节日。

【31 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：端午节是中国的传统节日，今天很多人都在庆祝。分析句子结构，本句是一个简单句，谓语是 is，所以空处应用非谓语动词。逻辑主语 a traditional Chinese holiday 和 celebrate 之间是动宾关系，所以应用过去分词，作后置定语。故填 celebrated。

【32 题详解】

考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：它正好在农历五月初五。fall 意为“发生”，为不及物动词，没有被动语态，fall on...意为“适逢某时”。主语为 It，谓语应用单数形式。这里陈述的是客观事实，应用一般现在时。故填 falls。

【33 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这里有许多活动和习俗，例如赛龙舟。such as “例如”后跟名词、动名词等。race 意为“使比赛”，其逻辑主语是人，二者之间是主谓关系，所以这里应用动名词的一般式。故填 racing。

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，30 分)

第一节(共 10 小题;每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

【答案】34. B 35. A 36. D

【导语】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了两种暑假期间省钱的家庭旅游活动。

【34 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“**Outdoor activities**”下面的“*For example, the Woodland Trust is hosting a tree planting event at Yonder Oak Wood, near Exmouth in Devon.*(例如，伍德兰信托基金会正在德文郡埃克斯茅斯附近的 Yonder Oak Wood 举办植树活动)”可知，植树活动会在 Yonder Oak Wood 举办。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

细节理解题。根据“**Arts, crafts and museums**”下面的“*For Londoners or those visiting the capital during the holiday, the Southbank Centre is hosting the Imagine Children’s Festival (until 18 July), where many events are free, including hip-hop dance workshops, and live music shows.*(对于伦敦人或假期期间参观首都的人，南岸中心将举办想象儿童节，一直持续到 7 月 18 日，许多活动都是免费的，包括街舞讲习班和现场音乐表演)”可知，在 Imagine Children’s Festival 可以上舞蹈课。故选 A。

【36 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章首句“*Family days out can be expensive but it’s possible to stick to a budget during the summer holidays by taking advantage of the following activities.*(家庭出游可能会很昂贵，但在暑假期间，可以通过以下活动来坚持预算)”可知，本文主要是介绍了可以省钱的家庭旅游活动，由此可推测出，这篇文章



是为家长而准备的。故选 D。

【答案】37. B 38. C 39. B

【导语】这是一篇说明文。与睡觉不同，冬眠的动物在醒来时就会恢复活力，没有任何明显的副作用，因此，科学家们正在进行冬眠研究，目的是找到让未来的太空宇航员冬眠的方法，并且，在医疗环境中，冬眠状态也可以帮助保护那些患有心脏病和中风等危及生命的疾病的病人。

【37 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段前五句“Hibernation is not just sleep. While we sleep, our brains fire up and become highly active; in hibernation, on the contrary, brain activity completely slows down. The body temperature of hibernating animals also drops, in some cases close to the freezing point. Cells (细胞) stop dividing and heart rate decreases to two beats per minute. Yet, once it's time to wake up, hibernating animals come back to life without any significant side effects like freezing, muscle loss, or loss of bone density during the long winter months.(冬眠不仅仅是睡觉。当我们睡觉时，我们的大脑兴奋起来，变得高度活跃；相反，在冬眠中，大脑活动完全减慢。冬眠动物的体温也会下降，在某些情况下接近冰点。细胞停止分裂，心率下降到每分钟两次。然而，一旦醒来，冬眠的动物就会恢复活力，没有任何明显的副作用，比如在漫长的冬季里冻死、肌肉损失或骨密度损失)”可知，第一段主要是讲冬眠的独特特点。故选 B。

【38 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段最后一句中的“yet they would wake up with their bones and muscles in a much better condition than(然而，当他们醒来时，他们的骨骼和肌肉状况要比……好得多)”和 awake(醒着的)可知，此处是指进入冬眠状态的宇航员在醒来时会比他们醒着的同伴的骨骼和肌肉状况好得多，所以 counterparts 是指“宇航员”。故选 C。

【39 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段第一句“Scientists are therefore looking into hibernation research with the aim of developing ways to cause hibernation in future space astronauts.(因此，科学家们正在进行冬眠研究，目的是找到让未来的太空宇航员冬眠的方法)”和倒第二段“The state of hibernation could also help in the medical setting to help protect patients suffering from life-threatening conditions such as heart attacks and strokes.(在医疗环境中，冬眠状态也可以帮助保护那些患有心脏病和中风等危及生命的疾病的病人)”可推知，在未来的研究中，科学家可能会想办法让人们进入冬眠状态。故选 B。

【答案】40. C 41. A 42. B 43. B

【导语】这是一篇议论文。针对纽约市教育部门最近禁止使用 ChatGPT 的事件，作者进行了分析和讨论，并认为禁止在课堂上使用这种技术是一种目光短浅的反应，使用 ChatGPT 依然需要人类进行理性思维和判断，甚至对人类的批判思考能力有更高的要求，我们应该学会很好地利用这种技术而不是禁止它。

【40 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“Banning such use of technology from the classroom is a nearsighted response. Instead, we must find a way forward in which such technologies combine well with, rather than replace, student thinking.(禁止在课堂上使用这种技术是一种目光短浅的反应。相反，我们必须找到一条前进的道路，让这些技术与学生的思维很好地结合在一起，而不是取代学生的思维。)”可知，作者认为这一禁令很不明智。



故选 C。

【41 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 “Students will find ways around the ban, which will cause a further defensive response from teachers and administrators, and so on.(学生们会找到绕开禁令的方法, 这将引起教师和管理人员进一步的防御性反应, 等等。)” 可知, 不可能在实践中禁止 ChatGPT 是因为学生们对数字技术很精通。故选 A。

【42 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第六段最后五句 “GPT often generates text that is fluent and “reasonable” — but wrong. So using it requires the same mental heavy lifting that writing does: forming an opinion, creating an outline, picking which points to explain and which to drop, and looking for supporting facts. GPT can help with those tasks, but it can't put them all together. Writing a good essay still requires lots of human thought and work. Indeed, writing is thinking, and good writing is good thinking.(GPT 通常生成流畅且 “合理” 的文本, 但却是错误的。因此, 使用它需要和写作一样的脑力劳动: 形成观点, 创建大纲, 选择要解释哪些要点, 哪些要点要放弃, 寻找支持事实。GPT 可以帮助完成这些任务, 但它不能把它们放在一起。写一篇好文章仍然需要很多人的思考和工作。的确, 写作就是思考, 好的写作就是好的思考。)” 可知, 作者通过陈述事实来解释他的观点。故选 B。

【43 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “Will chatbots that can generate fascinating articles destroy education as we know it?(聊天机器人是否会像我们所知道的那样摧毁教育?)” 和最后一段 “Will AI one day outperform human beings in thinking? Maybe, but for now, we must think for ourselves. Like any tool, GPT is an enemy of thinking only if we fail to find ways to make it our partner.(人工智能有一天会超越人类的思维能力吗? 也许吧, 但现在, 我们必须为自己考虑。像任何工具一样, 只有当我们找不到方法让它成为我们的伙伴时, GPT 才是思考的敌人。)” 可知, 文章主要是讲人工智能是否有一天会超越人类的思维能力从而摧毁教育。故选 B。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

【答案】 44. B 45. C 46. F 47. D 48. E

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。本文介绍了中国筷子的起源和文化意义, 以及使用筷子的一些礼仪规则。文章指出, 筷子是中国人因为饮食习惯而发明的, 代表着团结的力量和温和的品德。同时, 使用筷子也有一些禁忌和规矩需要遵守。文章最后强调了筷子所代表的团结精神, 鼓励人们共同努力创造更美好的未来。

【44 题详解】

根据前文 “In the 17th century when a British businessman heard that there were one hundred million people in China, he was determined to go there and sell spoons. He thought even if he could earn one penny for one spoon, he would still make a lot of money.(17 世纪, 一位英国商人听说中国有一亿人口, 就下决心去中国卖勺子。他想, 即使一个勺子能挣一分钱, 他也会赚很多钱。)” 可知, 后文应该强调该事情的结果。B 选项 “But to his surprise, the Chinese people use chopsticks, not spoons.(但令他惊讶的是, 中国人用筷子, 而不是勺子。)” 承接前文。故选 B。

【45 题详解】



根据前文 “When we steamed or boiled food, it was difficult for us to use spoons to dip vegetables in the soup. (当我们蒸或煮食物时, 我们很难用勺子把蔬菜浸在汤里。)” 可知, 此处应该强调解决该问题的方式。C 选项 “Therefore, Chinese people cleverly invented chopsticks to pick food. (因此, 中国人聪明地发明了筷子来挑选食物。)” 承接前文。故选 C。

【46 题详解】

根据前文 “Chopsticks reflect gentleness and kindness, the main moral teaching of Confucianism. (筷子体现了儒学的主要道德教育——温和和善良。)” 可知, 筷子体现了儒学的主要道德教育——温和和善良。后文应该继续对该主题进行强调。F 选项 “So these virtues have gradually become the rules people follow in their daily life. (因此, 这些美德逐渐成为人们在日常生活中遵循的规则。)” 指出, 这些美德逐渐成为人们在日常生活中遵循的规则。these virtues 指代前文的 gentleness and kindness。故选 F。

【47 题详解】

根据后文 “It means you lay the blame on others. (这意味着你把责任推给别人。)” 可知, 此处指出用筷子指着别人意味着把责任推给别人。D 选项 “Besides, never point at people with your chopsticks while using them. (此外, 不要用筷子指着别人。)” 与下文的 it 呼应, 且 First 和 Besides 是并列关系。故选 D。

【48 题详解】

根据前文 “Today, chopsticks have become a typical part of Chinese culture, symbolising the power of unity. (如今, 筷子已成为中国文化的典型组成部分, 象征着团结的力量。)” 可知, 此处强调筷子象征着团结的力量。同时根据后文 “However, ten pairs of chopsticks represent strength, which means they won't break off in any cases. (然而, 十双筷子代表力量, 这意味着它们在任何情况下都不会折断。)” 可知, 前文应该与此处构成转折关系。E 选项 “Indeed, one chopstick is useless and so delicate that it can be broken readily. (事实上, 一根筷子是没有用的, 它是如此脆弱, 很容易被折断。)” 指出一根筷子容易折断, 与后文构成转折关系。故选 E。

第三部分: 书面表达(共两节, 32 分)

第一节(共 4 小题;第 49、50 题各 2 分, 第 51 题 3 分, 第 52 题 5 分, 共 12 分)



【答案】49. Making all-natural candles that he sells online and at a local mall.

50. Because his mother had to give up many of the scented candles after realizing the chemicals within them were worsening her allergies, causing her frequent headaches.

51. Alejandro is a successful businessman because he began his candle business and started an engineering business at a young age. Because he just hopes to one day go on to create an engineering business.

52. The entrepreneurial spirit. Because I'm always afraid of the trouble and obstacles possibly existing in the process of starting a business, which is the biggest problem for me to have my own business.

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。12 岁的亚历杭德罗·巴克斯顿自己制作了香味独特的纯天然蜡烛, 并成功地拥有了自己的事业。

【49 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段最后一句 “But Alejandro Buxton has another dream: making all-natural candles that

he sells online and at a local mall.(但亚历杭德罗·巴克斯顿还有另一个梦想：制作纯天然蜡烛，并在网上和当地一家商场出售。)”可知，亚历杭德罗的梦想是制作纯天然蜡烛，并在网上和当地一家商场出售。故答案为 Making all-natural candles that he sells online and at a local mall。

【50 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第二段 “The idea was inspired by his mother, who had to give up many of the scented candles she’d filled their home with after realizing the chemicals within them were worsening her allergies (过敏), causing her frequent headaches.(这个想法的灵感来自于他的母亲，在意识到香薰蜡烛中的化学物质会加剧她的过敏，导致她经常头痛后，她不得不放弃家里满满当当的许多香薰蜡烛。)”可知，这个男孩有了这个想法是因为他的母亲在意识到香薰蜡烛中的化学物质会加剧她的过敏，导致她经常头痛后，不得不放弃了许多香薰蜡烛。故答案为 Because his mother had to give up many of the scented candles after realizing the chemicals within them were worsening her allergies, causing her frequent headaches。

【51 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据最后一段 “With the experience and knowledge he’s gaining from running this business at such a young age, Alejandro hopes to one day go on to create an engineering business.(亚历杭德罗在这么年轻的时候就经营这家公司，积累了丰富的经验和知识，他希望有一天能创办一家工程公司。)”可知，亚历杭德罗只是希望，却还没有创办一家工程公司。所以 “and started an engineering business” 这部分是错误的。故答案为 Alejandro is a successful businessman because he began his candle business and started an engineering business at a young age. Because he just hopes to one day go on to create an engineering business.。

【52 题详解】

考查开放性回答。考生需要挑选文章中亚历杭德罗的一个品质，并解释为什么这一品质对自己很重要，并注意答案应控制在 40 个单词之内。答案为 The entrepreneurial spirit. Because I’m always afraid of the trouble and obstacles possibly existing in the process of starting a business, which is the biggest problem for me to have my own business。

第二节(20 分)

53. 【答案】One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I’m writing to tell you a piece of good news that a campaign calling for songs for the 19th Asian Games Hangzhou is taking place these days. I want to invite you to take part.

The campaign is organized by the organizing committee, lasting until March 1st, 2023. The song should reflect Chinese cultural values and the features of the city of Hangzhou. Only the original song will be accepted. Besides, the creation can be received by email or by post.

You have a great talent for music, so I would like you to grasp this chance to show your talent to the world.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文写作，要求考生英国好友 Jim 写封邀请信，邀请他参加第 19 届杭州亚运会音乐作品征集活动，并介绍活动内容。



【详解】 1. 词汇积累

呼吁: call for→ appeal for

参加: take part→ participate

组织: organize→ arrange

持续: last→ continue

有……天赋: have a talent for→ be gifted in/have a gift for

2. 句式拓展

简单句变为复合句

原句: The campaign is organized by the organizing committee, lasting until March 1st, 2023.

拓展句: The campaign is organized by the organizing committee, which lasts until March 1st, 2023.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】 I'm writing to tell you a piece of good news that a campaign calling for songs for the 19th Asian Games Hangzhou is taking place these days.(使用了不定式短语作目的状语、that 引导同位语从句、现在分词短语作后置定语)

【高分句型 2】 You have great talent for music, so I would like you to grasp this chance to show your talent to the world.(使用了 so 连接并列句、不定式短语分别作宾语补足语和后置定语)

