

成人高考《英语（专升本）》

考前押题卷（一）

一、I.Phonetics 5points

1.In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. ()

- A、 that
- B、 apple
- C、 back
- D、 afternoon

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

ABC 三项划线部分读音为[æ]，D 项划线部分读音为[ɑ:]。

2.In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. ()

- A、 pleasant
- B、 weather
- C、 leave
- D、 bread

正确答案：

C

答案解析：

ABD 三项划线部分读音为[e]，C 项划线部分读音为[i:]。

3.In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. ()

- A、 book
- B、 moody
- C、 look
- D、 cook

正确答案：

B

答案解析：

ACD 三项划线部分的读音是[ʊ]，B 选项划线部分的读音是[u:]。

4.In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. ()

- A、 exchange
- B、 challenge

- C、cheat
- D、character

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

ABC 三项划线部分的读音是[tʃ]，D 选项划线部分的读音是[k]。

5. In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. ()

- A、solution
- B、fluent
- C、volunteer
- D、June

正确答案：

C

答案解析：

ABD 三项划线部分的读音是[u:]，C 选项划线部分的读音是[ə]。

二、II. Vocabulary and Structure 15 points Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section

1. Despite her illness, Lucy had lost _____ of her enthusiasm for life and still made many plans for the future.

- A、neither
- B、both
- C、all
- D、none

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

考查代词词义辨析。句意：尽管生病了，露西并没有失去对生活的热情，她仍然为未来制定了许多计划。A. neither 两者都不；B. both 两者都；C. all 全部都；D. none 没有一个；都不。根据后文“still made many plans for the future.”指没有失去对生活的热情，为 none of。故选 D。

2. It will _____ you about 5 hours to reach the top of Mount Tai on foot. It is far _____ than you think.

- A、take; tiring
- B、cost; more tiring
- C、spend; tired
- D、take; more tiring

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

考查固定句型以及比较级。句意：步行到泰山山顶大约需要 5 个小时。它比你想象的要累得多。分析句子可知，该句为 it takes sb time to do sth“做某事花费某人时间”的固定句型，所以第一空为 take 的填入；该句第二空由空后 than 可知，此处为形容词比较级。故选 D 项。

3. ChatGPT can make a plan _____ than we do.

- A、much quickly
- B、more quick
- C、even quick
- D、far more quickly

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

考查副词比较级。句意：ChatGPT 可以比我们更快地制定计划。分析句子结构可知，此处应为副词作状语修饰动词 make，根据空后的 than 可知，此处应使用副词的比较级 more quickly。故选 D 项。

4.I'm sorry you have to wait a moment, madam. I will _____ the number for you.

- A、look up
- B、look in
- C、look on
- D、look into

正确答案：

A

答案解析：

考查动词短语辨析。句意：对不起，夫人，您得等一会儿。我帮你查一下电话号码。A. look up 查找（信息）；B. look in 往里面看；C. look on 袖手旁观；D. look into 调查（问题）。根据“the number for you”可知，look up“查找（信息）”符合题意，表示要为对方查一下电话号码。故选 A。

5.The parents as well as their son _____ determined to go abroad for their holiday this year.

- A、is
- B、had
- C、are
- D、has

正确答案：

C

答案解析：

考查主谓一致。句意：这对父母和他们的儿子都决心今年出国度假。as well as 连接名词或者代词做主语是，谓语动词的单复数与 as well as 之前的主语的单复数保持一致。本句与 The parents 保持一致。be determined to do sth. 故选 C 项。

6.I _____ to send John a gift to congratulate him on his marriage, but I couldn't manage it.

- A、have hoped
- B、am hoping
- C、had hoped
- D、will hope

正确答案：

C

答案解析：

考查时态。句意：我本想送约翰一份礼物祝贺他结婚，但我没能如愿。根据后句 couldn't manage 可知，后句使用一般过去时描述过去的动作，结合语意，“希望送礼物”这一动作发生在“没能如愿”之前，为“过去的

过去”，应用过去完成时，即 had hoped。故选 C 项。

7.The lost phone _____ by an honest stranger who found it on the bench.

- A、had returned
- B、had been returned
- C、returned
- D、was returned

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

考查时态语态。句意：一位诚实的陌生人在长凳上发现了这部丢失的手机并归还了它。此处在主句中作谓语，由从句谓语动词 found 可知，句中描述过去发生的事，应用一般过去时，主语 The lost phone 和动词 return 是被动关系，应用一般过去时的被动语态，故选 D。

8. _____ with the team _____ of 5 students, we are likely to win.

- A、Compared; consisting
- B、Comparing; consisted
- C、To compare; to consist
- D、Compared; consisted

正确答案：

A

答案解析：

考查非谓语动词。句意：与由 5 个学生组成的队相比，我们可能会赢。“(compare) with the team...”作比较状语，compare(与.....相比)是非谓语动词，与其逻辑主语 we 之间是被动关系，用过去分词表被动；“(consist) of 5 students”作后置定语，修饰名词 the team，动词短语 consist of 意为“由.....组成，用作非谓语动词时只有现在分词形式。故选 A 项。

9.Did you watch the news on TV this morning _____ three leopards had escaped from a zoo?

- A、when
- B、that
- C、which
- D、where

正确答案：

B

答案解析：

考查同位语从句。句意：你今天早上看电视新闻了吗，三只豹子从动物园逃走了？分析句子可知，这里考查同位语从句，three leopards had escaped from a zoo 为完整的句子，对前面 the news 进行解释说明，所以应用 that 引导。故选 B 项。

10.You will never achieve success _____ you keep working hard.

- A、if
- B、because
- C、when
- D、unless

正确答案:

D

答案解析:

考查条件状语从句。句意: 除非你一直不断努力, 否则你永远不会成功。分析句子结构可知, 此处缺少状语从句的连接词, A.if 如果; B.because 因为; C.when 当.....时; D.unless 除非。结合句意可知 unless“除非”符合句意, 故选择 D 项。

11.Black holes _____ not be seen directly so determining the number of them is a tough task.

A、can

B、should

C、must

D、need

正确答案:

A

答案解析:

考查情态动词。句意: 黑洞不能被直接看到, 所以确定它们的数量是一项艰巨的任务。A. can 能够, 可以; B. should 应该; C. must 必须, 一定; D. need 需要。结合句意可知, 此处表示“黑洞不能被直接看到”, 空处表示“能够”用 can。故选 A。

12.She doesn't know _____ was wrong with the washing machine.

A、which

B、what

C、why

D、when

正确答案:

B

答案解析:

考查宾语从句。句意: 她不知道洗衣机出了什么问题。A. which 哪一个; B. what 什么; C. why 为什么; D. when 什么时候。空处引导宾语从句, 从句缺少主语, 指物, 需用连接代词 what 引导。故选 B。

13.—Why do you want to visit the house over there?

—Because this is the house _____ Lu Xun once lived in.

A、where

B、which

C、when

D、who

正确答案:

B

答案解析:

考查定语从句。句意: ——你为什么要去那边的房子吗? ——因为这是鲁迅曾经住过的房子。空处引导定语从句, 先行词是 the house, 指物, 关系词在定语从句中作介词 in 的宾语, 应用关系代词 which 引导。故选 B。

14.With the new machine, they no longer have to _____ large number of temporary workers to do the

harvesting.

- A、take up
- B、take in
- C、take on
- D、take after

正确答案：

C

答案解析：

考查动词短语辨析。句意：有了新机器，他们不再需要雇用大量的临时工来收割。A. take up 占据；B. take in 吸收；C. take on 雇佣；D. take after 与……相像。根据句意可知，此处为动词短语 take on“雇佣”，满足句意要求。故选 C 项。

15.If Nina _____ that her husband would go to the bus stop to meet her, she wouldn't have walked back home.

- A、knows
- B、knew
- C、has known
- D、had known

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

考查虚拟语气。句意：如果尼娜知道她丈夫会去公共汽车站接她，她就不会步行回家了。根据主句中 wouldn't have walked back home 可知，这里是对过去事情的虚拟，if 从句中应使用过去完成时。故选 D 项。

三、III. Cloze 30 points Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices mar

1.

Today, I was sitting with some other students and teachers as the judges of the annual singing contest of Beijing National Day School(BNDS). Watching the wonderful performances on stage, I could not help 21 what happened last year.

Last year was the first year I came to the BNDS International Department. The first month at BNDS was almost a(n) 22 : Curiosity quickly 23 , replaced by a heavy workload. To make matters worse, I was 24 a total stranger in a new environment. When I was in trouble, I was too 25 to turn to anyone for help. I shut the door to the outside world.

I thought I might continue to 26 in darkness by myself, until one day, I saw the 27 of the annual singing contest. If I was not brave enough to communicate in words, maybe I could 28 my heart out. Having made my decision, I joined the audition(试镜). Luckily, I 29 among more than 100 contestants and entered the top 32. After another three rounds of competition, I made 30 to the finals together with three other contestants. 31 more and more students knew that I joined the contest, they went to watch my performance, volunteered to 32 for me and then shared my singing videos on social media. It seemed that I became well-known overnight.

Finally, the big day came. When I 33 the nerve to walk onstage, I could not believe my eyes. The dark theater was suddenly lit up by 34 sticks, which were like stars in a dark sky.“Come on, Becky!” A shout broke the silence, followed by kind laughter. When it became 35 again, I began to sing.

The music started, which drew me back to reality. Now I might not remember clearly what songs I sang last year, but I would never forget the lights in the darkness. From then on, I had my fans , made friends, and I even

joined the singing club. Singing opens the door to a brand new world. I know I will stay at BNDS, and I won't be alone.

1-1.

21.

A、scanning

B、recalling

C、evaluating

D、conveying

正确答案：

B

答案解析：

考查动词。句意：看着台上精彩的表演，我禁不住想起去年发生的事情。scan“浏览”；recall“回忆起”；evaluate“评估”；convey“传达”。故选 B。

1-2.

22.

A、disaster

B、turning

C、growth

D、alarm

正确答案：

A

答案解析：

考查名词。句意：在 BNDS 的第一个月对我来说简直就是灾难：好奇心消失，取而代之的是沉重的工作负担。disaster“灾难”；turning“旋转，转向”；growth“成长”；alarm“警报”。可知当时工作压力大，对环境很陌生等让作者感觉很糟糕，故选 A。

1-3.

23.

A、distributed

B、split

C、existed

D、faded

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

考查动词。句意：在 BNDS 的第一个月对我来说简直就是灾难：好奇心消失了，取而代之的是沉重的工作负担。distribute“分发”；split“分裂”；exist“出现”；fade“消退”。故选 D。

1-4.

24.

A、practically

B、vitaly

C、elegantly

D、digitally

正确答案：

A

答案解析：

考查副词。句意：更糟糕的是，在这个新环境里，我几乎就是个陌生人。practically“实际上”；vitaly“关键地”；elegantly“优雅地”；digitally“以数字方式”。故选 A。

1-5.

25.

A、exhausted

B、shallow

C、shy

D、sharp

正确答案：

C

答案解析：

考查形容词。句意：当我处于困境之中的时候，我太害羞了，就没向别人求助。我把通向外部世界的门关上了。exhausted“疲劳的”；shallow“浅的”；shy“害羞的”；sharp“尖锐的”。根据上文可知，作者是一个新人，所以应该是感到害羞。故选 C。

1-6.

26.

A、struggle

B、Sacrifice

C、withdraw

D、crash

正确答案：

A

答案解析：

考查动词。句意：我认为我会继续独自在黑暗中挣扎，直到有一天，我看到了每年一度歌唱大赛的海报。struggle“奋斗”；sacrifice“牺牲”；withdraw“撤退”；crash“撞击”。根据上文“When I was in trouble, I was too to turn to anyone for help. I shut the door to the outside world.”可知作者所处的困境，作者应该是在困境中挣扎。故选 A。

1-7.

27.

A、detail

B、sample

C、application

D、poster

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

考查名词。detail“详情”; sample“样品, 样本”; application“申请”; poster“海报”。根据下文“Having made my decision, I joined the audition(试镜).”可知作者去参加了试镜, 所以当时作者看到的大赛的海报。故选 D。

1-8.

28.

A、dial

B、sing

C、try

D、let

正确答案:

B

答案解析:

考查动词。句意: 如果我不能勇敢地用语言与别人交流, 那么我可以把自己的心思唱出来。接下来作者成功参加了比赛, 就是要用歌唱的形式把自己的心思唱出来。故选 B。

1-9.

29.

A、broke out

B、came out

C、stood out

D、chewed out

正确答案:

C

答案解析:

考查动词短语。句意: 幸运的是, 我在众多选手中显现出来, 并晋级 32 强。break out“爆发”; come out“生产, 结果”; stand out“突出, 显眼”; chew out“发脾气”。此处表示作者当时的表现很突出。故选 C。

1-10.

30.

A、myself

B、it

C、them

D、itself

正确答案:

B

答案解析:

考查代词。句意: 在三轮比赛之后, 我成功与三名其他选手进入决赛。make it 固定短语, “成功做到”, 故选 B。

1-11.

31.

A、As

B、Though

C、While

D、When

正确答案:

A

答案解析:

考查连词。句意: 随着越来越多的学生知道我参加了比赛, 他们开始来看我的表演, 自愿为我投票并把我的歌唱视频分享到社交媒体上。as“随着, 当……时”; though“尽管”; while“当……时”; when“当……时”。此处 as 引导时间状语从句, 意为“随着”。故选 A。

1-12.

32.

A、approve

B、applaud

C、vote

D、qualify

正确答案:

C

答案解析:

考查动词。句意: 随着越来越多的学生知道我参加了比赛, 他们开始来看我的表演, 自愿投票支持我并把我的歌唱视频分享到社交媒体上。approve“同意”; applaud“鼓掌”; vote“投票”; qualify“使合格”。vote for 固定短语, “投票支持……”。故选 C。

1-13.

33.

A、filled in

B、swelled up

C、wound up

D、got up

正确答案:

D

答案解析:

考查动词短语。句意: 当我鼓起勇气走上台的时候, 我都不敢相信自己的眼睛。fill in“填写”; swell up“膨胀”; wind up“上发条, 收尾”; get up“起床, 起来”。get up one's nerve 固定短语“鼓起勇气”。故选 D。

1-14.

34.

A、circulating

B、linking

C、crossing

D、waving

正确答案:

D

答案解析:

考查动词。句意: 漆黑的剧院突然被挥舞的荧光棒照亮, 就像夜空中闪烁的星星。circulate“循环”; link“连接”; cross“穿过”; wave“挥手”。作者上台时, 台下的观众应该是在挥舞荧光棒。故选 D。

1-15.

35.

A、stable

B、quiet

C、dull

D、calm

正确答案:

B

答案解析:

考查形容词。句意: 当一切安静下来的时候, 我开始唱歌。stable“稳定的”; quiet“安静的”; dull“枯燥的”; calm“冷静的”。根据上文““Come on, Becky!" A shout broke the silence”一声呐喊打破了寂静, 接下来应该是观众们回归安静, 等待作者歌唱。故选 B。

四、IV. Reading 60 points Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by

1.

Passage One

A home science experiment recently took the world by storm. Two teens from Toronto, in Canada, sent a Lego man rising above the Earth and captured their tiny astronaut's trip on film.

Mathew Ho and Asad Muhammad, both 17, used a weather balloon to launch their plastic Lego model 16 miles above the Earth. This is inside a part of Earth's atmosphere.

The two teens were inspired by a similar project performed by students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology(MIT). The MIT students had launched a weather balloon with a camera into near space and taken many unusual images of the Earth. Mathew and Asad then spend four months figuring out how to launch their own spacecraft into the space.

Travelling to space is expensive for NASA, but Mathew and Asad worked hard to keep their costs down. They bought much of their equipment used and even sewed the Lego man's parachute by hand. In total, the project cost only \$400.

“We had a lot of anxiety on launch day because there were high winds when we were going up," Mathew told reporters. They had to pump extra helium(氦)into the balloon so that it would rise quickly and avoid being blown too far off course by the strong winds.

The toy astronaut's journey lasted 97 minutes before the balloon broke and he fell back to Earth. Mathew and Asad then spent two weekends looking for their spacecraft. It had landed 76 miles away from the launch site.

The student scientists are currently finishing up their final year of high school and applying for colleges. They are also looking into more do-it-yourself space projects.

“I guess the sky is not really the limit anymore,”Mathew told reporters.“We never knew we'd get this far. It's been a lesson for us that hard work pays off.”

1-1.

By saying“took the world by storm” in the first paragraph, the writer meant the experiment

A、destroyed the world

B、flooded the world

C、fascinated the world

D、managed the world

正确答案：

C

答案解析：

推理判断题。根据画线部分后面的 Two teens from Toronto, in Canada, sent a Lego man rising above the Earth and captured their tiny astronaut's trip on film.两个来自加拿大的少年把乐高小人送入太空，并且把航空之行的过程拍下来了。这是一件很了不起的事情，故推测这件事吸引了全世界的目光，即画线部分的意思是“吸引了全世界”，故选 C 项。

1-2.

Which of the following about the students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is right?

A、They were examples for Mathew Ho and Asad Muhammad.

B、They helped Mathew Ho and Asad Muhammad to achieve dream.

C、They launched weather balloon together with Mathew Ho and Asad Muhammad

D、They studied with Mathew Ho and Asad Muhammad in the same school.

正确答案：

A

答案解析：

细节理解题。根据文章第三段的 The two teens were inspired by a similar project performed by student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology(MIT).可知这两个孩子是受到了两个麻省理工学生相似实验的启发，然后做了他们自己的实验，即他们是这两个孩子的榜样，故选 A 项。

1-3.

How did Mathew Ho and Asad Muhammad keep their costs down?

A、By sewing the weather balloon themselves

B、By borrowing spacecraft from the MIT students.

C、By making their spacecraft by hand.

D、By using second-hand equipment.

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

细节理解题。根据文章第四段的 They bought much of their equipment used and even sewed the Lego man's parachute by hand. In total, the project cost only \$400.可知他们很多的设备都是二手的，甚至自己缝制乐高人的降落伞，所以他们的总费用才花了 400 美元，故选 D 项。

1-4.

What problems did Mathew Ho and Asad Muhammad have on launch day?

A、They ran out of helium.

B、The wind was too strong

C、The balloon suddenly broke.

D、Their spacecraft was blown away.

正确答案：

B

答案解析：

细节理解题。根据文章第五段的“‘We had a lot of anxiety on launch day because there were high winds when we were going up,’ Mathew told reporters.可知，在进行发射的那天风速很快，这让他们很担心，故选 B 项。

参考译文

最近，一项家庭科学实验风靡全球。来自加拿大多伦多的两名青少年把一个乐高人送上了地球，并把他们的小宇航员之旅拍了下来。

马修·何(Mathew Ho)和阿萨德·穆罕默德(Asad Muhammad)都是 17 岁，他们用气象气球将塑料乐高模型发射到离地球 16 英里的高空。这是地球大气层的一部分。

这两名青少年的灵感来自于麻省理工学院(MIT)学生的一个类似项目。麻省理工学院的学生们将一个装有相机的气象气球发射到近太空，并拍摄了许多不同寻常的地球照片。马修和阿萨德花了四个月的时间研究如何将他们自己的宇宙飞船发射到太空。

前往太空旅行对美国宇航局来说是昂贵的，但马修和阿萨德努力降低成本。他们购买了很多使用的设备，甚至手工缝制了乐高人的降落伞。这个项目总共只花了 400 美元。

马修告诉记者：“我们在发射那天非常焦虑，因为我们升空的时候风很大。”他们必须向气球中注入额外的氦气(氦)，这样气球才能快速上升，避免被强风吹得偏离航线太远。

这个玩具宇航员的旅程持续了 97 分钟，然后气球破裂，他掉回了地球。马修和阿萨德随后花了两个周末寻找他们的飞船。它降落在距离发射场 76 英里的地方。

这些学生目前正在完成高中最后一年的学业，并正在申请大学。他们还在研究更多自己动手的太空项目。

马修对记者说：“我想天空已经不是极限了。”“我们从来不知道我们会走到这一步。这对我们来说是一个教训，努力工作是有回报的。”

2.

Passage Two

Olympic Games organizers in France presented the 2024 Olympic torch (火炬) that will light the Summer Games in the country a year from now. In the Olympic torch tradition, many people carry the torch in turn from Greece to the current location of the Games. After it has traveled thousands of kilometers. The torch will light the Olympic cauldron (火炬台) at the Opening Ceremony of the next Olympic Games.

French designer Mathieu Lehanneur created the torch, which is 70 centimeters long and made of lightweight steel. Lehanneur said its shape is inspired by the famous Seine River, which flows through Paris. He said the torch is equal from top to bottom and all around the middle, which stands for equality between athletes. The twisting shape of the torch represents peace.

The torch was made with lightweight steel. Its lower half copies the movement of the Seine, along which the opening ceremony will take place for over 500,000 viewers.

Lehanneur said he wants the torch to represent the kind of event that Paris 2024 hopes to be. “I wanted to move away from the torch appearing as an object of conquest (征服),” Lehanneur said. He also told reporters that designing the torch was much more technical than he thought it would be. “The magic is not the torch itself, but the flame,” Lehanneur said.

The torch will be lit up in Olympia, Greece on April 16, 2024, followed by a nine-day torch relay before sailing

across the Mediterranean Sea from Athens to Marseille in France on May 8. It will then pass through several important places, which include Strasbourg, the Pantheon in Paris, the Mont Saint-Michel and multiple French territories.

Tony Estanguet, the Paris 2024 chief, said that the torch is very, very beautiful. He also said, "It is very pure. It's perfectly balanced in the hand."

2-1.

Why is the torch equal from top to bottom?

- A、 It is easy for torch-bearers to carry.
- B、 It is the symbol of the Seine River.
- C、 It shows equality between players.
- D、 It represents peace among nations.

正确答案:

C

答案解析:

细节理解题。根据第二段“He said the torch is equal from top to bottom and all around the middle, which stands for equality between athletes.(他说,火炬从顶部到底部以及中部周围都是等同的,这代表运动员之间的平等)”可知,火炬从上到下相等,代表运动员之间的平等。故选 C 项。

2-2.

What can be inferred from Lehanneur's words?

- A、 He wishes Paris 2024 to be the best ever.
- B、 The torch is more important than the flame.
- C、 He thinks highly of the torch's appearance.
- D、 Designing the torch is harder than he thinks.

正确答案:

D

答案解析:

推理判断题。根据第四段“He also told reporters that designing the torch was much more technical than he thought it would be.(他还告诉记者,设计火炬比他想象的要技术性得多)”可知,设计火炬比他想象的要复杂得多,因此可以推断出设计火炬比他想象的要难。故选 D 项。

2-3.

How long will it take the torch to travel from Greece to France?

- A、 Fifteen days.
- B、 Twenty two days.
- C、 Nine days.
- D、 Eight days.

正确答案:

B

答案解析:

细节理解题。根据第五段“The torch will be lit up in Olympia, Greece on April 16, 2024, followed by a nine-day torch relay before sailing across the Mediterranean Sea from Athens to Marseille in France on May 8.(火炬将于 2024 年 4 月 16 日在希腊奥林匹亚点燃,随后进行为期九天的火炬传递活动,然后于 5 月 8 日从雅典出发,跨越地中海抵达法国马赛)”可知,火炬将于 2024 年 4 月 16 日在希腊奥林匹亚点燃,然后进行为期 9 天的火

炬接力，于 5 月 8 日从雅典穿越地中海抵达法国马赛。因此，火炬从希腊到法国的旅程将耗时 22 天。故选 B 项。

2-4.

What is Tony Estanguet's attitude to the torch?

A、Positive.

B、Negative.

C、Doubtful.

D、Indifferent.

正确答案：

A

答案解析：

推理判断题。根据最后一段 "Tony Estanguet, the Paris 2024 chief, said that the torch is very, very beautiful. He also said, 'It is very pure. It's perfectly balanced in the hand.'" (2024 年巴黎奥运会的负责人托尼埃斯坦盖表示，火炬非常、非常漂亮。他还说：“它非常纯净。握在手中感觉非常平衡。”)”可知，巴黎 2024 年奥运会负责人 Tony Estanguet 认为火炬非常美丽，非常纯净，手感完美平衡。因此，他对火炬的态度是肯定的。故选 A 项。

参考译文

在法国，奥运会组织者向人们展示了 2024 年奥运会的火炬，火炬将在一年后点燃法国的夏季奥运会。在奥运火炬传统中，许多人轮流从希腊传递火炬到现在的奥运会举办地。在它飞行了几千公里之后。火炬将在下一届奥运会开幕式上点燃奥运主火炬。

法国设计师 Mathieu Lehanneur 设计的火炬长 70 厘米，由轻质钢制成。Lehanneur 说，它的造型灵感来自流经巴黎的著名的塞纳河。他说，火炬从上到下和中间都是平等的，这代表着运动员之间的平等。火炬的扭曲形状代表和平。

火炬是用轻质钢制成的。它的下半部分模仿了塞纳河的运动，开幕式将沿着塞纳河举行，届时将有 50 多万观众观看。

Lehanneur 说，他希望火炬能够代表巴黎 2024 年奥运会所希望的那种盛会。Lehanneur 说：“我想摆脱火炬作为征服对象的形象。”他还告诉记者，设计火炬的技术比他想象的要复杂得多。“神奇的不是火炬本身，而是火焰，”Lehanneur 说。

奥运火炬将于 2024 年 4 月 16 日在希腊奥林匹亚点燃，随后进行为期 9 天的火炬传递，然后于 5 月 8 日从雅典穿越地中海抵达法国马赛。然后，它将经过几个重要的地方，包括斯特拉斯堡、巴黎的万神殿、圣米歇尔山和多个法国领土。

巴黎 2024 年奥组委主席托尼·埃斯坦盖(Tony Estanguet)表示，火炬非常非常漂亮。他还说：“它很纯净。它拿在手里非常平衡。”

3.

Passage Three

On August 1, 2023, new rules went into effect in the United States that make it against the law to sell most incandescent (白炽的) light bulbs.

Incandescent light bulbs have been common since the late 1800s. They use electricity to create light by heating a metal wire, which glows. Over 90% of the electricity used by the bulbs goes into making heat — not light.

Since 2005, countries around the world have been banning incandescent bulbs. That's what's happening in the US. The new rules don't actually make incandescent bulbs illegal. They just say that light bulbs that are sold must

be able to create a certain amount of light (45 lumens) with a certain amount of energy (1 watt). Most incandescent bulbs can only create about 15 lumens with 1 watt.

These days, the best way to replace incandescent bulbs is with LED light bulbs. These bulbs can create about 75 lumens with 1 watt of electricity. And they can last 25 or more times longer than incandescent bulbs.

Though the rule just took effect at the beginning of August, it was first created in 2007. Since then, the rule has been delayed many times, usually for political reasons. In the early 2000s, LED bulbs cost more money than they do today, and weren't nearly as good. But in recent years, people have been switching over to LED lights, even without the rule. The lights have become more and more popular, since they use less energy and save people money by lasting longer.

The new rules will also help the environment. Over the next 30 years, LED bulbs are expected to help prevent a huge amount of pollution in the US — about as much as would be used by 28 million homes in one year. That will be an imperative step in tackling the climate crisis.

3-1.

Why does the author mention incandescent light bulbs in Paragraph 2?

- A、 To explain how they work.
- B、 To show they used to be important.
- C、 To show they aren't good lighting sources.
- D、 To explain how light is usually made.

正确答案：

C

答案解析：

推理判断题。根据第二段中~They use electricity to create light by heating a metal wire, which glows. Over 90% of the electricity used by the bulbs goes into making heat -- not light. (它们通过加热金属丝来发电，金属丝会发光。灯泡使用的 90%以上的电力都用于发热，而不是发光。)"可知，此处介绍了白炽灯发光的原理，并指出在这个过程中大量的电力都浪费在发热上了。由此可知，作者提到白炽灯泡是为了说明它们不是好的照明光源。故选 C 项。

3-2.

What do the new rules in America mean?

- A、 New incandescent bulbs will be invented.
- B、 Using incandescent bulbs has been prohibited.
- C、 No more incandescent bulbs will be produced.
- D、 Incandescent bulbs should be mostly replaced.

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

细节理解题。根据第三段中-The new rules don't actually make incandescent bulbs illegal. They just say that light bulbs that are sold must be able to create a certain amount of light (45 lumens) with a certain amount of energy (1wattt). Most incandescent bulbs can only create about 15 lumens with I watt. (新规定实际上并没有规定白炽灯泡是非法的。它们只是说，出售的灯泡必须能够以一定的能量(1 瓦)产生一定数量的光(45 流明)。大多数白炽灯泡 1 瓦只能产生 15 流明的光。)"可知，按照新规定，白炽灯泡并非非法，但是大多数白炽灯泡无法满足灯泡出售的要求，因此白炽灯泡大多应该更换。故选 D 项。

3-3.

What is shown about LED bulbs?

- A、 They're great replacements for incandescent bulbs.
- B、 They're cheaper than incandescent bulbs.
- C、 They're widely used all over the world.
- D、 They're unknown to many Americans.

正确答案:

A

答案解析:

细节理解题。根据第四段-These days, the best way to replace incandescent bulbs is with LED light bulbs These bulbs can create about 75 lumens with 1 watt of electricity. And they can last 25 or more times longer than incandescent bulbs. (如今, 最好的替代白炽灯泡的方法是用 LED 灯泡。这种灯泡可以用 1 瓦的电产生 75 流明的光,它们的寿命是白炽灯泡的 25 倍甚至更多。"可知, LED 灯泡可节约能源, 且寿命很长, 是白炽灯泡的绝佳替代品。故选 A 项。

3-4.

What does the underlined word "imperative" in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A、 Workable.
- B、 Important.
- C、 Interesting.
- D、 Challenging.

正确答案:

B

答案解析:

词义题。根据画线词的上文"The new rules will also help the environment. Over the next 30 years, LED bulbs are expected to help prevent a huge amount of pollution in the US - about as much as would be used by 28 million homes in one year. (新规定也将有助于环境保护。在接下来的 30 年里, LED 灯泡有望帮助美国减少大量的污染大约相当于 2800 万户家庭一年的用电量。"可知, LED 灯泡有望减少大量的污染, 帮助保护环境, 因此这将是应对气候危机的重要举措, 画线词意思应该是“重要的”, 与 Important 意思一致。故选 B 项。

参考译文

2023 年 8 月 1 日, 美国的新规定生效, 出售大多数白炽灯泡是违法的。

自 19 世纪末以来, 白炽灯泡已经很普遍了。它们通过加热金属线来发电, 金属线会发光。灯泡使用的 90%以上的电力都用于发热, 而不是发光。

自 2005 年以来, 世界各国都禁止使用白炽灯泡。这就是美国正在发生的事情。新规定实际上并没有规定白炽灯泡是非法的。他们只是说, 出售的灯泡必须能够以一定的能量(1 瓦)产生一定数量的光(45 流明)。大多数白炽灯泡 1 瓦只能产生 15 流明的光。

如今, 最好的替代白炽灯泡的方法是用 LED 灯泡。这种灯泡可以用 1 瓦的电产生 75 流明的光。它们的寿命是白炽灯泡的 25 倍甚至更多。

虽然这项规定在 8 月初才生效, 但它最早是在 2007 年制定的。从那以后, 该规定被多次推迟, 通常是出于政治原因。21 世纪初, LED 灯泡的成本比现在高, 而且质量也不如现在。但近年来, 即使没有规定, 人们也开始改用 LED 灯。这种灯越来越受欢迎, 因为它们使用更少的能源, 而且使用寿命更长, 节省了人们的钱。

新规定也将有助于环境保护。在接下来的 30 年里, LED 灯泡有望帮助美国减少大量的污染——大约相当于 2800 万户家庭一年的用电量。这将是应对气候危机的必要步骤。

4.

Passage Four

It's not easy for me to forget the guy, whom I call Bean. For the past year and a half, I saw Bean almost every workday morning. In the beginning I ignored Bean. After all, he's just a beggar on the freeway off-ramp(匝道) who traps people at a stoplight that seems to always be red.

Over time a few things dawned on me. The first was that it was always the same guy at this off-ramp. The next was that he never actually asked for anything. He just danced and waved at everyone. Then finally, and perhaps the most important, was that he was ALWAYS happy. Some days he was dancing and playing a guitar. Most days he'd wave a cardboard at cars, smiling.

Bean slowly became part of my morning routine. I noticed this one day, only because he wasn't there and nobody danced and waved at me. I missed him. I'm worried that something had happened to him. I started to look for him every morning as I came down the ramp to that red light.

One morning, after one of these absences, I was so relieved to see him that it was like the sun had come out after a week-long storm. I sat at the red light, watching his morning dancing. I realized that I, too, was smiling and found myself waving back. Wow, something as small as a wave brought blessings to my whole day. I finished the drive to work that morning, feeling lighter and happier.

I remind you now. Look around you. Look at your life, your surroundings, and even just your grocery store with eyes that truly see. What magic lies in front of you? Do you have a Bean in your life you haven't noticed yet? Watch for them. They will touch your life in ways you can't even dream!

4-1.

The author calls the beggar Bean probably because _____.

- A、 he looks like a bean
- B、 it's a name picked by the author at will
- C、 he makes the author think of Mr. Bean, the comedian
- D、 that's his real name

正确答案:

C

答案解析:

推理判断题。由第二段中的"He just danced and waved at everyone. Then finally, and perhaps the most important, was that he was ALWAYS happy, Some days he was dancing and playing a guitar. Most days he'd wave a cardboard at cars, smiling,"(他只是向每个人挥手跳舞。最后,也许最重要的是,他总是很开心。有几天,他一边跳舞一边弹吉他。大多数时候,他都会微笑着向汽车挥手。)可知,这个乞丐是个颇有表演天赋、爱跳爱笑的乐天派,这样的形象可能会让作者联想到著名喜剧演员憨豆先生(Mr. Bean),于是就给他取了这么个名字。故选C。

4-2.

What can we learn from the passage?

- A、 The author came across Bean nearly every day in the past 1.5 years.
- B、 Bean caught the author's attention at the beginning.
- C 、 The beggar would ask drivers for money when the traffic light turned red.
- D、 The author never saw unhappiness on Bean's face.

正确答案:

D

答案解析:

细节理解题。由第二段中的 he was ALWAYS happy”(他总是很开心。)及全文内容可知, 这个乞丐总是很开心, 作者从未见过他不开心。故选 D。

4-3.

What does the underlined word “routine” probably mean here?

A、A kind of exercise for better health.

B、A traffic sign.

C、An alarm clock.

D、An activity that you habitually do as part of your life.

正确答案:

D

答案解析:

词义猜测题。由画线词下文“I noticed this one day, only because he wasn't there and nobody danced and waved at me. I missed him. I'm worried that something had happened to him.”(有一天我注意到了这一点, 只是因为他不在那里, 没有人向我跳舞和挥手。我想念他。我担心他出了什么事。)可知, 作者发现 Bean 不见了, 就很想念他, 担心他出了什么事, 试图寻找他, 这一切都说明, 遇见那个乞丐已经成了作者习以为常的事, 由此可知画线词词义为: 生活常规, 故选 D。

4-4.

Why did the author go and sit at the red light?

A、Because he was stopped by a red light.

B、Because it was comfortable to sit there.

C、Because Bean invited him to.

D、Because he felt close to the beggar.

正确答案:

D

答案解析:

推理判断题。由倒数第二段“One morning, after one of these absences, I was so relieved to see him that it was like the sun had come out after a week-long storm. I sat at the red light, watching his morning dancing.”(有一天早晨, 在又一次没看到他之后, 我终于看到他了, 我如释重负, 就像经历了一周的暴风雨之后, 太阳终于出来了。我坐在红灯下, 看乞丐跳舞。)可知, 几天不见之后, 作者又遇见了乞丐, 于是松了口气, 内心好似雨过天晴一般。作者之所以会坐在红灯下, 看乞丐跳舞, 也向乞丐挥手, 应该是因为他对乞丐有了亲近感。故选 D。

参考译文

我不容易忘记那个人, 我叫他 Bean。在过去的一年半里, 我几乎每个工作日的早晨都能见到比恩。一开始我忽略了 Bean。毕竟, 他只是高速公路匝道上的一名乞丐, 他把人们困在一个似乎总是红色的红绿灯前。

随着时间的推移, 我明白了一些事情。第一个是在这个出口匝道上的总是同一个人。第二件事是他从来没有要求过什么。他只是跳舞, 向大家挥手。最后, 也许也是最重要的一点是, 他总是很快乐。有几天他一边跳舞一边弹吉他。大多数时候, 他会微笑着对着汽车挥舞纸板。

Bean 慢慢地成为了我早上例行公事的一部分。有一天我注意到这一点, 只是因为他不在那里, 没有人向我跳舞和挥手。我想念他。我担心他出了什么事。每天早上, 当我走下匝道到那个红灯时, 我就开始找

他。

有一天早晨，在一次这样的离别之后，见到他，我如释重负，就像经历了一周的暴风雨之后，太阳终于出来了。我坐在红灯前，看他跳舞。我意识到我也在微笑，并发现自己也在招手。哇，小如波浪的东西给我带来了一整天的祝福。那天早上我开车去上班，感觉轻松愉快。

我现在提醒你，看看你的周围。看看你的生活，你周围的环境，甚至只是你的杂货店，用真正的眼睛去看。什么魔法在你面前？在你的生活中，有没有一个你没有注意到的 Bean?小心他们。他们会以你做梦都想不到的方式影响你的生活！

5.

Passage Five

People speak English in different parts of the world. The same words can be used in different ways, depending on where you live. People can also have completely different ways of saying the same thing.

The Oxford English Dictionary(OED)is asking the public to help it add new words. Editors want to find the regional differences in English around the world. They want to expand its record of the language.

Last year, the OED, BBC Radio and the Forward Arts Foundation teamed up to find local words in the United Kingdom. It resulted in more than 100 regional words and phrases being added to the dictionary. One was “cuddy wifter”, which means a left-handed person.

Now, the OED is widening its search to English speakers around the world. Eleanor Maier, an editor at OED, said the response has been great. Editors are listing a bunch of suggestions to include in the dictionary.

These include Hawaii's“hammajang”, which means“in a disorderly state”. Another is the word for a swimming costume,“dookers” or“duckers”. It is used in Scotland.

The OED also might include the word“frog-drowner”, which Americans might use to describe a downpour of rain. Another possibility is“brick”. It means “very cold” to people in New Jersey and New York City.

The dictionary has already found that, depending on location, a picture hanging off center might be described as“agley”. It might also be called“catawampous” or“ahoo”.

“The OED aims to cover all types of English,”Maier said. That includes scientific words, slang and regional language. Maier also said that it can be difficult for the OED's editors to identify regional words. The terms are more often spoken than written down.

The appeal is called Words Where You Are. It is looking for more suggestions.“We were surprised and pleased by the number of regional words we were able to include,” said Maier.

5-1.

Which local word of the following most likely comes from one region of the United Kingdom?

- A、Hammajang.
- B、Dookers
- C、Catawampous.
- D、Frog-drowner.

正确答案：

B

答案解析：

考查细节理解。根据第五段中的“Another is the word for a swimming costume, 'dookers' or 'duckers'. It is used in Scotland.”dookers 或 duckers 这个词用来指一种泳衣，主要在苏格兰地区使用，以及常识，苏格兰是英国的一部分，可知，Dookers 这个词最可能来自于英国的一个地区。故选 B。

5-2.

What can be inferred from the passage?

- A、 It is challenging to create a complete collection of regional words
- B、 People are not enthusiastic about the appeal for regional words.
- C、 Regional words are more used orally than in written form.
- D、 Understanding regional words can be helpful when communicating.

正确答案：

A

答案解析：

考查推理判断。根据第八段中的“Maier also said ..written down”Maier 说识别地方性的词汇对于牛津字典的编辑来说是比较困难的。因为这些词经常为口头描述而没有被记录下来，可以推知搜集各地的地方性语言是一项比较困难的事情。故选 A。

5-3.

Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of the passage?

- A、 It's time to track where the local words come from.
- B 、 The same English words can be used to say different things.
- C、 OED aims to expand its collection to attract locals.
- D、 OED will include more regional words from around the globe.

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

考查主旨大意。根据最后一段中的“The appeal is ... suggestions.”和全文可知，本篇文章主要讲述了牛津字典收集地方性词汇的意义以及进展情况，向大家介绍了这一个项目。故选 D。

5-4.

Which part of a newspaper does this passage probably come from?

- A、 Entertainment
- B、 Sports.
- C、 Culture.
- D、 Health.

正确答案：

C

答案解析：

考查推理判断。纵观全文可知，本文的话题是牛津字典收集地方性词汇，是与文化中的语言相关的，所以我们可以推知这篇文章可能来源于报纸上的文化专栏部分。故选 C。

参考译文

世界各地的人都说英语。同样的单词可以有不同的用法，这取决于你住在哪里。人们也可以用完全不同的方式来表达同一件事。

《牛津英语词典》正在向公众征集新词。编辑们想要找出世界各地英语的地域差异。他们想扩大它的语言记录

去年，《牛津英语词典》、BBC 广播和前进艺术基金会合作寻找英国本土词汇。这导致 100 多个地区的单词和短语被添加到词典中。一个是“cuddy wifter”，意思是左撇子。

现在，《牛津英语词典》正在将搜索范围扩大到世界各地的英语使用者。《牛津英语词典》的编辑埃

莉诺·迈尔说，反响很好。编辑们列出了一堆要编入词典的建议。

其中包括夏威夷的“hammajang”，意思是“无序状态”。另一个词是泳装，“dookers”或“duckers”。它在苏格兰使用。

《牛津英语词典》可能还收录了“frog-drowner”这个词，美国人可能用它来形容倾盆大雨。另一种可能是“砖”。对新泽西和纽约的人来说，它的意思是“非常冷”。

该词典已经发现，根据位置的不同，挂在中间的图片可能被描述为“agley”。它也可能被称为“catawampous”或“ahoo”。

梅尔说：“《牛津英语词典》旨在涵盖所有类型的英语。这包括科学词汇、俚语和地方语言。梅尔还表示，《牛津英语词典》的编辑们很难识别地区词汇。这些条款通常是口头的，而不是书面的。这项呼吁被称为“你在哪里的话”。它正在寻求更多的建议。Maier 说：“我们对能够收录如此多的地方词汇感到惊讶和高兴。”

五、V. Daily Conversation 15 points Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices

1.

A: Hello, this is Tim. May I speak to Bob?

B: Speaking, Tim.

A: Hi, Bob. 56 ?

B: Yes, I have nothing to do tomorrow afternoon. What's up?

A: I have two tickets for the basketball game tomorrow. 57 ?

B: Yes, I'd love to. I am always expecting to watch a basketball game. 58 ?

A: My brother bought two tickets for me yesterday.

B: 59 ?

A: Sixty yuan for each.

B: Great! What time shall we meet?

A: 60 .

B: Five o'clock? OK, see you then.

A: See you.

1-1.

56.

A、 Do you have the tickets

B、 Would you like to watch it with me

C、 How much are they

D、 Are you free tomorrow afternoon

E、 How did you get the tickets

F、 Let's meet at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon

G、 Where shall we meet

H、 Thank you for the invitation

正确答案：

D

答案解析：

根据下文回答 Yes, I have nothing to do tomorrow afternoon 可知问对方明天下午有空吗？

1-2.

57.

- A、 Do you have the tickets
- B、 Would you like to watch it with me
- C、 How much are they
- D、 Are you free tomorrow afternoon
- E、 How did you get the tickets
- F、 Let's meet at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon
- G、 Where shall we meet
- H、 Thank you for the invitation

正确答案:

B

答案解析:

根据下文回答 Yes, I'd love to. I am always expecting to watch a basketball game 可知, 问对方愿不愿意一起去看足球比赛?

1-3.

58.

- A、 Do you have the tickets
- B、 Would you like to watch it with me
- C、 How much are they
- D、 Are you free tomorrow afternoon
- E、 How did you get the tickets
- F、 Let's meet at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon
- G、 Where shall we meet
- H、 Thank you for the invitation

正确答案:

E

答案解析:

根据下文回答 My brother bought two tickets for me yesterday.可知问这个票是怎么获得的?

1-4.

59.

- A、 Do you have the tickets
- B、 Would you like to watch it with me
- C、 How much are they
- D、 Are you free tomorrow afternoon
- E、 How did you get the tickets
- F、 Let's meet at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon
- G、 Where shall we meet
- H、 Thank you for the invitation

正确答案:

C

答案解析:

根据下文回答 Sixty yuan for each.可知问票价。

1-5.

60.

- A、 Do you have the tickets
- B、 Would you like to watch it with me
- C、 How much are they
- D、 Are you free tomorrow afternoon
- E、 How did you get the tickets
- F、 Let's meet at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon
- G、 Where shall we meet
- H、 Thank you for the invitation

正确答案：

F

答案解析：

根据上文 What time shall we meet? 及下文回答 Five o'clock?可知空中要填写明天下午 5 点钟见面。

六、 VI. Writing 25 points Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 10

1.

假设你是李华，你们学校正举办主题为“An Admirable Person In My Eyes”的英文征文活动，请你写一篇短文投稿。内容包括：

- 1.人物简介及事迹
- 2.对你的影响

参考答案：

An Admirable Person in My Eyes

I consider Zhong Nanshan a respectable person. He has become a household name for his great contributions to defeating virus. He is a leading figure in the battles against SARS in 2003 and COVID in 2019, winning him the worldwide respect. Every time I see the pictures, in which he is fighting to save people's lives, I cannot help being moved by him. What impresses me most is that he is already 84, he rushed to the front line of the epidemic area without hesitation at the beginning of the outbreak of COVID 19. Dangerous though it was, Zhong Nanshan and his workmates worked hard day and night to treat the patients infected with COVID 19. With their efforts, remarkable results were achieved and the COVID 19 was finally under control. Influenced by him, I have made up my mind to be a doctor in the future.

答案解析：

无