**姓名\_\_\_\_\_\_ 座位号\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**（在此卷上答题无效）**

**英 语**

**考生注意：**

**1.本试卷分四部分，共8页。满分150分，考试时间120分钟。**

**2.答题前，考生务必用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。**

**3.考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will Karen do this afternoon?

A. Watch a movie. B. Give a speech. C. Take a class.

2. How long did Kate stay in space last time?

A. 158 days. B. 162 days. C. 185 days.

3. Where did the man plan to go last weekend?

A. The zoo. B. The countryside. C. The downtown.

4. Why does the man talk to Linda?

A. To book a ticket. B. To change his flight. C. To cancel an appointment.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. An ancient Chinese invention. B. The way to make paper today. C. A famous historical figure.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. Why does the woman turn down a set dinner?

A. She wants to eat less. B. She dislikes the dessert. C. She thinks it expensive.

7. What is not included from the woman’s dinner?

A. Tomato soup. B. Fried chicken. C. A glass of house wine.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Why does Mark need a new phone?

A. His phone was damaged. B. His phone was lost. C. His phone is old-fashioned.

9. What brand of phone does Mark want?

A. Samsung. B. Huawei. C. iPhone.

10. How much will Mark pay?

A. $900. B. $1,200. C. $1,500.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. How does Tadd most probably find Amy’s words?

A. Inspiring. B. Confusing. C. Disappointing.

12. What does Tadd truly need now?

A. Some helpful comments. B. Suggestions on schools. C. Some higher praise.

13. What does Tadd decide to do in the end?

A. Visit some artists. B. Learn from professionals. C. Show his old works to others.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What percentage of people grow their own foods to save money?

A. 15%. B. 23%. C. 32%.

15. What problem does the man have?

A. Having no land for growing vegetables.

B. Having no idea of growing vegetables.

C. Having no time to grow vegetables.

16. What is the most widely grown at home?

A. Carrots. B. Tomatoes. C. Strawberries.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What has Natalie been doing?

A. Doing some volunteer work.

B. Picking up rubbish in the sea.

C. Making artworks out of fishing nets.

18. What did Natalie learn about fishing nets?

A. They were left on the beach.

B. They could kill sea creatures.

C. They were forbidden in the ocean.

19. How did Natalie deal with the profits?

A. She donated them to charities.

B. She saved them for her college.

C. She used them for other passions.

20. What does Natalie plan to study in university?

A. Art. B. Engineering. C. Marine biology.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分50分）**

第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

While many high-achieving students will spend their summers volunteering, working part-time jobs, or interning (实习), another great opportunity available to high schoolers is summer programs.

**Experiences in Architecture**

Dates: July 7-11

Location: University of Chicago

This workshop is perfect for high school students in architecture and design. In order to prepare them for a career in architecture, the two-week program promises to provide the study of the discipline at the college level while introducing them to life on a college campus.

**Immersion (沉浸) into ASL**

Dates: June 15-22 (overnight); June 24-29 (day camp)

Location: Gallaudet University

This program is designed for students who are either beginning or intermediate (中级的) signers and want to become more fluent. Participants will work with advanced ASL (American Sign Language) instructors and their assistants who are similarly deaf or hard of hearing, learn about deaf culture and history, and explore the nation’s capital. Students may participate in a residential or day camp program.

**Conway School of Nursing**

Dates: July 15-19

Location: George Washington University

This one-week program hopes to introduce students to careers in nursing. Taught by the nursing teachers and aided by upper-class nursing students, participants will learn about the moral values guiding the work.

**High School Drama Institute**

Dates: July 8-26

Location: Columbia University

Though this intensive three-week program is super-selective and a limited number of students are chosen to participate, it is a perfect fit for students with a passion for the performing arts. Participants develop acting skills focusing on voice, movement, and gesture, strengthen their dancing and singing skills, and learn what it takes to prepare for college auditions (试演).

21. What will Experiences in Architecture offer to participants?

A. Interning positions. B. Pre-college courses.

C. A career in design. D. On-campus tours.

22. Who might help with Immersion into ASL?

A. Experienced teacher assistants. B. Residential ASL programmers.

C. Staff members with hearing problems. D. Starters and Intermediate ASL learners.

23. Which of the following might be hard to attend?

A. Experiences in Architecture. B. Immersion into ASL.

C. Conway School of Nursing. D. High School Drama Institute.

B

More than 30 years ago, Jadav Payeng started planting trees on a barren sandbar (贫瘠的沙洲) near his birthplace in India’s Assam region. That day, the then-16-year-old noticed many snakes washed up on the sandbar after a flood. They were dying due to heat exposure at a rapid rate. “How can I help them?” Then he had an idea: Trees can provide shade for them!

Jadav lives on an island, Majuli, which is in the middle of the Brahmaputra River. It begins at the base of the Himalayas, at the meeting of a fan of rivers that drain (流走) snowmelt. At one time, villages upstream had redirected the river, creating more forceful currents around the island and carrying away the soil, thus damaging the natural habitats of its wildlife. As a consequence, much of the island became barren sand, and an entire community was at risk of being displaced.

Jadav also noticed that nobody was doing anything about it besides watching their part of the world disappear. So, he started to put his idea into action — every day, one or two or three at a time. He took notes of how they grew, harvested their seeds, grew saplings (树苗) in his hut and planted before going off to work.

Now that once-barren sandbar is a 1,360-acre forest, home to many animals: deer, Bengal tigers, Indian rhinoceros and even a group of 100 elephants that visit every year. There are now native grasses that have taken root in the shade and varieties of native trees grown from seeds that have washed ashore. But most importantly, the island that is also home to a few hundred people is holding its own against the bad weather. Standing beside one of the first trees he planted 30 years ago, Jadav tells us: “It’s a little thing, something anyone can do.”

24. What was Jadav’s original aim to plant trees?

A. To save the snakes from heat exposure. B. To protect the snakes from extinction.

C. To produce materials to stop flooding. D. To use the leaves to create more shades.

25. What primarily made Majuli a barren island?

A. Villagers’ ignorance of ecology. B. Villagers’ redirecting the river.

C. The extreme weather conditions. D. Loss of wildlife’s natural habitats.

26. Which of the following can best describe Jadav?

A. Frank and learned. B. Subjective yet reliable.

C. Determined and careful. D. Smart but hot-tempered.

27. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. What the forest means to the wildlife. B. How ecology benefits the human kind.

C. How Jadav feels about his simple deeds. D. What difference Jadav’s efforts have made.

C

Like many eco-conscious films, I’ve seen *Don*’*t Look Up* many times, and shown it to my friends and family whenever anyone suggests a movie night. I rarely pass up the moment to educate my loved ones on any possible disaster or crisis in an entertaining or thought-inspiring way. It’s a refreshing break from the usual doom-mongering that conversations can often get into. The power of cinema in communicating the climate crisis plays a critical role in affecting public attitudes and behaviors in relation to environmental justice.

Films appeal to our emotions in a way scientific presentation, academic papers or broadcast interview rarely can. Accordingly, films have an unusual way of engaging our emotions, which is a vital step in driving changes in people’s behavior. Films can make full use of this by presenting climate messages within fantastic narratives (叙述) that seasoned movie watchers will be familiar with. In the case of *Don*’*t Look Up*, it’s about meteor (流星) strikes. For *The End We Start From*, it’s extreme flooding. In *First Reformed*, climate activism is the predominant focus.

Films and TV dramas can also bring the vastness of climate disaster down to earth by integrating everyday events. The TV series *Years and Years*, launches climate issues into public debate, helping viewers relate to the characters’ experiences. *The End We Start From*, set in an extreme flood in London, follows the everyday experience of having a newborn child. This creates a heart-felt emotional connect ion between the themes of the film and the viewers’ own experiences. *The Day After Tomorrow*, the first hit released in 2004, enhances public awareness and concern through its vivid imagery of environmental disaster.

Films like this generate a strong empathetic (同理心的) connect ion that can help people change the way they behave far more than facts and data can. Of course, the growing type of climate change cinema is not always scientifically accurate. But if cinema is to be used more forcefully as a tool to raise the public awareness of climate crisis, then accuracy is not entirely necessary: it is the emotional connection and thrilling storytelling that are most crucial.

28. What does the underlined word “doom-mongering” probably mean?

A. Misfortune. B. Imbalance. C. Disbelief. D. Irrelevance.

29. What can be inferred about climate disaster movies from Paragraph 2?

A. They can change environmental efforts. B. They can uniquely create emotional link.

C. They can help viewers out of their trouble. D. They can solve social issues academically.

30. How is Paragraph 3 mainly developed?

A. By inferring results. B. By analyzing reasons.

C. By giving examples. D. By making comparisons.

31. What of the following might the author agree with?

A. Disaster films are educational and entertaining.

B. Scientific accuracy is a necessity for disaster films.

C. The growing popularity of cinema is not desirable.

D. Public awareness of entertainment needs raising.

D

Generations of parents have told their children to practice their musical instruments. They have good reason for it: learning an instrument is not only associated with better educational attainment but also cognition (认知) and even intelligence scores in children. But does this musicality translate to better cognition (thinking) later in life?

A recent study showed that musical people had better memory and executive (决策的) function than those with less or no musicality. This makes sense as continued engagement in cognitively stimulating activities, such as playing an instrument, should result in continued brain health benefits.

Singing is a very popular musical activity as it allows joining musical groups, such as choirs. But does singing provide the same cognitive benefit as playing an instrument? According to the study, singing can result in better executive function but not memory, suggesting that playing an instrument has additional brain health benefits. However, when singing is done in choirs, there is good evidence that being engaged in social activity is good for our brain health.

Many people might remember the famous “Mozart Effect”, which was based on a 1993 study showing that when students were played Mozart, they scored higher on intelligence tests. Sadly, the current study found having played the recorder for three years at primary school might not have that big an impact on our cognitive performance. So, passively listening to music doesn’t seem to provide any cognitive benefits.

Playing an instrument or singing seems to have benefits to our brain health in aging, according to the study. What is yet to be established is whether this would also help prevent future cognitive decline or dementia. Still, considering the overall cognitive and social benefits of learning an instrument or singing in a choir, it might be worth engaging in such cognitive stimulation as we age. Our parents would be proud of us.

32. Why do parents intend their kids to play an instrument?

A. They suppose it can broaden the kids’ horizons.

B. They design the kids to be musicians in the future.

C. They expect to equip the kids with critical thinking.

D. They think it can improve the kids’ study and thinking.

33. Where could singing differ from playing an instrument?

A. It has better memories. B. It has social benefits.

C. It requires more energy. D. It shapes brain development.

34. What is the author’s purpose of mentioning Mozart Effect?

A. To show cognition relies on active engagement.

B. To display the real role that music plays in study.

C. To list similarities between music and study.

D. To demonstrate how to play a recorder properly.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Why Do People Prefer Singing? B. What Musicals Can Do for You

C. How Music Boosts Your Brain D. Where Shall We Find Musicality?

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

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

New studies have shown that students gain more information when they read a printed book compared to reading on a digital device.

**Navigational (导航的) devices**

E-books may come with a set of “navigational tools”, but it turns out that the best navigational devices are your forefinger and thumb. 36 . To think, all this time, those devices have been sitting just at the ends of your arms.

**Search tools and bookmarks**

Fans of digital books may claim that e-readers have a handy “search” tool. Old-fashioned books also have a search function, in which you turn back to the opening chapter to remind yourself of the hero’s surname. 37 .

**Pencil system**

E-book lovers point out that digital text is easy to annotate (加注). Some devices even feature a little image of a pencil to guide the reader through the process. 38 . With it, favored passages can be underlined and personalized comments, such as “To the point” and “Not so”, can be written too.

 39

Carrying books in school is a physical exercise in itself. Admittedly, e-books are lighter than paper volumes, but one must question whether this is really an advantage. In secondary school my physique was transformed by the daily need to carry science textbooks. Placing these weighty books in our backpacks would draw our shoulders back and our chests forward in a way that turned the school into something of a military training ground.

 40 . But for the moment, I find myself standing at attention, relaxing my textbook-built shoulders and saluting their glorious return.

A. A book workout

B. A military training

C. You can use them to turn the pages forward and backward

D. Traditional-book users also have a similar system called a “pencil”

E. They even have a “bookmark system”, which uses a device called a “bookmark”

F. Some books serve as our friends and some books can nurse us through hard times

G. Educational aids come and go, so maybe the shift back to traditional books won’t last

**第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分30分）**

第一节 完形填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Many years ago, I swam the English Channel and people think I’m a superhuman and fearless. Last year I 41 for a 10-km mass-participation swimming race. I 42 last year’s results and calculated that, at my current 43 , I would probably have come last. I was 44 about pulling out.

But when January came around, I decided to have another 45 . For a few months, I trained hard, but I didn’t get any 46 . Then on June 5, the event kicked off at 9:30. As the day wore on, I somehow didn’t mind that, 47 , almost everyone was ahead. Certainly, there were a 48 of swimmers still near me, and 49 we shared the same river, we quietly occupied our own spaces. As I 50 doing my own thing, I realized I was enjoying myself.

In the end, it took me four hours and 29 minutes to complete the 51 journey. As I struggled out of water, I was greeted with 52 cheers and applause. I noticed there were many swimmers, behind me, out of a 53 of around 300 event-goers. At that moment, I was just 54 , proud and happy to finish. My 55 of coming last gently died away.

41. A. paid B. waited C. entered D. searched

42. A. consulted B. published C. reported D. accepted

43. A. event B. market C. game D. pace

44. A. hesitant B. passionate C. wrong D. curious

45. A. life B. try C. plan D. date

46. A. wetter B. deeper C. closer D. faster

47. A. eventually B. predictably C. surprisingly D. fortunately

48. A. row B. number C. handful D. pool

49. A. if B. after C. because D. although

50. A. put off B. concentrated on C. ended up D. set about

51. A. tough B. same C. longest D. dangerous

52. A. similar B. polite C. loud D. common

53. A. field B. collection C. range D. symbol

54. A. frightened B. embarrassed C. relieved D. tired

55. A. memory B. fear C. concept D. dream

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

From pocket parks to forest parks, China is bringing nature closer to urban life. From 2021 to 2022, Shanghai has transformed 62 woodlands into leisure spaces, 56. \_\_\_\_\_\_ open up forests for visitors to walk through nature and get closer to wildlife. A growing number of companies and universities have chosen to “open their gates” and share their greenery, thus 57. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (provide) more space for visitors to relax. In Nanning, Guangxi, parks are not only for relaxation.58. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) of traditional Yong Opera, a very popular local opera, are 59. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (regular) staged in the People’s Park.

Parks can do good for the environment too. Take Beijing’s Central Green Forest Park as an example. The park 60. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (reach) carbon-neutral (碳中和) since it was opened in 2020. This means that 61. \_\_\_\_\_\_ the park’s facilities produce carbon dioxide, the plants there can absorb more to make up. It also fully reuses rainwater and creates green energy, such as solar energy, 62. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (supply) the park.

As cities in China become 63. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (green), “park cities” are becoming a reality. The concept of a park city 64. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) by President Xi Jinping in 2018. It suits people’s need for a better living experience and is a people-centered concept that takes the form of 65. \_\_\_\_\_\_ improved natural environment in all aspects.

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）

假定你是李华。某英语报社正在以“Can Money Really Talk?”为主题开展征文活动。请你根据下图中的信息，写一篇英语短文投稿。内容要求：

1.简要描述画面内容；

2.揭示画面所反映的问题；

3.谈谈你的看法。



注意：1.词数80左右；

2.请按如下格式作答。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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第二节 读后续写（满分25分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Leo and Matt, both aged 16, are best friends who shared a passion for environmental sustainability. They were both students at a bustling high school in the heart of the city, a school that was infamous for its morning and afternoon traffic jams. The narrow streets leading to the school were always clogged (堵塞) with cars, buses, and bicycles, causing a great deal of inconvenience and pollution.

“Look what we are suffering every day!” complained Leo. “Isn’t there a solution to the problem?” Matt sighed.

They decided to take matters into their own hands and find a solution to the sticky problem. Initially, they made some speeches, distributed leaflets and volunteered to relieve the traffic congestion (拥堵), trying to persuade some parents to park their cars a little farther away the school and not to use cars too often. But two weeks passed, there was nothing better. Then they realized it was no easy work to deal with the trouble. They needed more hands for help and a well-thought-out plan for it.

They first gathered ten schoolmates who shared the same ambition. Then they started to conduct a thorough survey to understand the root causes of the traffic congestion. They interviewed students, teachers, and parents, as well as observed the traffic patterns during different times of the day. They learned that the majority of the congestion was caused by parents dropping off and picking up their children, as well as the lack of sufficient parking spaces.

Armed with this information, the team designed a detailed plan. They proposed the creation of a carpool system for students, encouraging them to share rides to reduce the number of vehicles on the road. They also suggested dedicated drop-off and pick-up zones, clearly marked with signage, to help streamline the process.

To further reduce congestion, they advocated for the construction of bike racks (架子) and encourage students to cycle to school. They even proposed a rewards system for those who chose sustainable modes of transportation.

注意：1.续写词数应为150左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

With their plan in hand, Leo and Matt presented it to the school authorities. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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A few months passing by, the school traffic congestion had significantly improved. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**英语参考答案**

**第一部分：**

1-5 BCBBA 6-10 ACABA 11-15 CABCA 16-20 BCBAC

**第二部分：**

第一节：

21-25 BCDAB 26-30 CDABC 31-35 ADBAC

第二节：

36-40 CEDAG

**第三部分：**

第一节：

41-45 CADAB 46-50 DBCDB 51-55 ACACB

第二节：

56. which 57. providing 58. Plays 59. regularly 60. has reached

61. though/although/while 62. to supply 63. greener 64. was introduced 65. an

**第四部分：**

第一节：

**Can Money Really Talk?**

In the picture, we see a man sitting on a huge bag of dollars, aspiring for a rosy future. But his confused look and frowned eyebrows show that he is puzzled about whether money can really bring him success or happiness.

The image suggests that while money may not have literal voice, it certainly speaks volumes through its actions. Money can open doors, buy luxuries, and even influence people’s opinions and decisions. It has a way of “talking” through its presence and absence, shaping our world in profound ways.

However, the true value of money lies not in its talking power but in how it is used. Money can be a tool for good, invested in education, health care, or social causes. It can be a bridge to connect people and ideas, a catalyst for positive change. In the end, it is not money that talks, but the values and choices of those who wield it.

第二节：

*With their plan in hand, Leo and Matt presented it to the school authorities.* They were impressed with the students’ initiative and agreed to support their efforts. The school announced the new measures and encouraged everyone to participate. As the weeks progressed, the carpool system took shape, and more students started sharing rides. The bike racks were installed, and more students were seen cycling to school. The rewards system also proved to be a hit. Students who carpooled, cycled, or walked to school were rewarded with points that could be used for prizes, adding a fun element to the initiative and further motivating students to participate.

*A few months passing by, the school traffic congestion had significantly improved.* The narrow streets were no longer clogged, and the air was clearer. Everyone was happier, and the school community felt more connected and environmentally responsible. They had not only solved a long-standing problem but also instilled a sense of sustainability and teamwork among their peers. Their story spread throughout the school and beyond, inspiring other students to take action and make a positive impact in their own communities. Efforts of responsibility and sustainability have finally paid off.

【参考答案解析】

21. B。细节理解题。根据**Experiences in Architecture**部分中的…the two-week program promises to offer the study of the discipline at the college level…可知。

22. C。细节理解题。根据**Immersion into ASL**部分中Participants will work with advanced ASL instructors and their assistants who are similarly deaf or hard of hearing…可知。

23. D。细节理解题。根据**High School Drama Institute**部分中的Though this intensive three-week program is super-selective and a limited number of students are chosen to participate…可知。

24. A。细节理解题。根据第一段中They were dying due to heat exposure at a rapid rate. “How can I help them?” Then he had an idea: Trees can provide shade for them可知，那些被冲上岸的蛇快热（晒）死，Jadav栽树的初衷是为了救它们，故选A。

25. B。推理判断题。根据第二段中At one time, villages upstream had redirected the river, creating more forceful currents around the island and carrying away the soil, thus damaging the natural habitats of its wildlife可知，上游村庄改变了河道导致了一系列后果，故选B。

26. C。观点态度题。根据第三段中So, he started to put his idea into action — every day, one or two or three at a time. He took notes of how they grew, harvested their seeds, grew saplings (树苗) in his hut and planted before going off to work可知，Jadav有毅力(determined)且细心(careful)，故选C。

27. D。主旨大意题。本段主要陈述了Jadav多年努力（栽树）带来的积极变化，故选D。

28. A。词义猜测题。根据本段第一句可知，作者喜欢“灾难题材”的电影，不会放过对朋友和家人对可能发生的灾难或危机的教育契机，“（因为）这样做可以摆脱日常对话中经常提到话题：厄运/灾难。”（It’s a refreshing break from the usual doom-mongering that conversations can often get into），故选A。

29. B。推理判断题。根据第二段中Films appeal to our emotions in a way scientific presentation, academic papers or broadcast interview rarely can. Accordingly, films have an unusual way of engaging our emotions, which is a vital step in driving changes in people’s behaviour等信息可知：与其它媒介相比，电影有着独特的方式来唤起观众的情感共鸣。

30. C。文章结构题。本段主要通过两部灾难电影来例证此类电影把气候问题与观众的日常生活相关连，故选C。

31. A。推理判断题。根据最后一段Films like this generate a strong empathetic connection that can help people change the way they behave far more than facts and data can… it is the emotional connection and thrilling storytelling that are most crucial以及第一段中I rarely pass up the moment to educate my loved ones on any possible disaster or crisis in an entertaining or thought-inspiring way可知，灾难电影既有娱乐性也有教育意义。

32. D。细节理解题。根据第一段中They have good reason for it: learning an instrument is not only associated with better educational attainment but also cognition and even intelligence scores in children等信息，可知父母让孩子学乐器的原因是，他们认为学音乐有助于提升学习成绩和认知能力，故选D。

33. B。推理判断题。根据第三段中However, when singing is done in choirs, there is good evidence that being engaged in social activity is good for our brain health可知，合唱具有社会效益，对脑部健康有好处。

34. A。写作意图题。根据第四段中Sadly, the current study found having played the recorder for three years at primary school might not have that big an impact on our cognitive performance. So, passively listening to music doesn’t seem to provide any cognitive benefits等信息可知，被动听音乐与认知能力的提升并无直接关系。换言之：认知能力的提高依赖于积极的参与，故选A。

35. C。主旨要义题。本文从演奏乐器和合唱两个方面例析了音乐之于认知能力的积极作用，故选C。

41. C。句意：去年我报名参加了一个群众性10公里游泳比赛。enter for: 报名参加

42. A。句意：我查看了去年（选手）的成绩，计算了一下，以我现在的速度，我很有可能垫底。consult: 查阅，咨询

43. D。句意：见上。pace: 速度，节奏

44. A。句意：我犹豫着要不要退赛。hesitant: 犹豫的，踌躇的

45. B。句意：然而到了一月份，我决定再试一次。have another try: 再试一次

46. D。句意：好几个月的时间里，我刻苦训练，但速度却没有任何提升。fast: 速度快的

47. B。句意：时间一点一点儿的过去，果不其然，几乎所有的人都超过了我，不知怎么的，我却一点也不在意。predictably: 可预见地，可预料地

48. C。句意：当然，我周围还有为数不多的几个人。a handful of (sb./sth.): 少数人（或事物）

49. D。句意：……虽然都在同一个河里，我们都默默地在自己的空间里（线路上）游着。although: 尽管

50. B。句意：我专心游着，我意识到自己在享受着比赛。concentrate on: 集中注意力，专心

51. A。句意：最终，我以4小时29分的成绩完成了这个艰难的比赛。tough: 艰难的，难的

52. C。句意：我挣扎着出了水面，迎接我的是震耳的欢呼和掌声。loud: 响亮的，大声的

53. A。句意：本次同场（池）竞技的参赛者有300人左右，我注意到我身后还有许多人。field: 场地，运动场

54. C。句意：那一刻，我释然了，完成了比赛让我很是骄傲开心。relieved: 感到宽慰的，放心的

55. B。句意：比赛垫底的担忧（恐惧）慢慢地消逝了。fear: 担心，恐惧

【听力录音原文】

Text 1

M: Karen, what about going to the cinema this afternoon?

W: I’d like to, but I can’t. I’ve been invited to my daughter’s school to talk about mental health. Next time, I guess.

M: OK.

Text 2

M: Kate, how long did you stay in space last time?

W: My team and I ended a 185-day mission in space. We orbited the Earth for 2,960 times. It was 126 million kilometers in all.

M: That’s really amazing.

Text 3

W: You said you’d take Susan and Amy to the country last weekend, but you didn’t.

M: Sorry, honey. I’ll make it up to them by taking them to the zoo.

W: Good. Don’t let them down again.

Text 4

M: Linda, I’m not going to Beijing on January 4th. You need to change my flight, please.

W: OK. When will you go to China instead?

M: On January 11th. And I’d like a flight on the morning of that day.

Text 5

W: Jim, do you know when paper was invented?

M: Yes. It was invented in 105 A. D. by a Chinese man named Cai Lun. He did that by making use of fishnet, bark and cloth. Because of his technique, paper could be produced in large quantities.

Text 6

M: Good evening. Would you like to see the regular menu or can I interest you in one of our set dinners?

W: I’m not sure. What are the set dinners like?

M: They include a soup, a main course, a dessert and a glass of house wine.

W: I’m on a diet. I don’t want that much.

M: Then here is the regular menu.

W: Thank you. Let me see. I would like the tomato soup…For the main course, I’ll try the fried chicken.

M: OK.

Text 7

W: Are you reading some news on the Internet, Mark?

M: No. I’m learning about some cellphones. I dropped mine when I was running in the rain yesterday. It no longer functions well and I need a new one.

W: What brand do you want to buy? A Samsung Galaxy again, an iPhone, or a Huawei?

M: The last brand you just mentioned. Come and look with me.

W: OK.

M: Which one do you think I should buy?

W: This one seems the best, but it costs 1,200 dollars. Why not buy this one instead? It looks good too and it costs 300 dollars less.

M: Well, I like this one too, and the cost is reasonable. Thank you for helping me make a final decision, Lisa.

Text 8

W: Tadd, you look a bit upset. What’s wrong?

M: I just showed my new drawing to Amy. She said something very nice about it just like the others.

W: You should have been very happy hearing that. But it seems you don’t like praise now.

M: Well, I’ve heard many such words, but they’re not what I truly need now. I don’t think they’re helpful to me. Instead, I think they’re holding me back.

W: What do you truly need now?

M: I need helpful suggestions that can help me develop my skills.

W: Well, I’m afraid none of us can do that. We’re not professional artists, after all. But I do can give you a piece of advice.

M: I’m all ears.

W: You can apply to an art school to study fine art. I’m sure teachers there can give you useful suggestions.

M: That’s a brilliant idea. I do need some professional training. Thank you for your advice, Lisa.

W: You’re welcome, Tadd. I really look forward to seeing your improvements, though I already love your works very much.

Text 9

W: It seems growing fruits and vegetables at home has become very popular. More than half of adults have grown their own produce during the past 12 months.

M: Really?

W: Yes. That’s what this report says. The trend is particularly popular among younger adults in the UK, with six in ten 18-to-34 year-olds growing their own.

M: Why do people grow their own foods?

W: There are some different reasons. According to a poll, 32 percent want to save money. 23 percent want to help the environment, and 15 percent want to eat more fresh fruits and vegetables.

M: I also want to grow some fruits and vegetables, but I can’t.

W: Many people have the same problem. They don’t have a garden to do so.

M: Yes. How I wish I had a garden!

W: What would you grow if you had a garden?

M: Some carrots, strawberries, herbs and tomatoes.

W: Well, according to the same poll, those four are the most popular food produce growing at home, with the last the most popular.

M: I’m not surprised!

Text 10

Natalie Mclntosh, a 15-year-old girl, has been taking lost or abandoned fishing nets and rope and turning them into bracelets, mats, bowls, baskets and necklaces. Last year, Natalie was working on an assignment for her science, technology, engineering and mathematics class. As part of the assignment, she started learning about fishing nets that have been left or lost in the ocean by people who fish. She found they have had effects on our environment. And they can kill coral reefs and many animals. Natalie told her mom she wanted to do something to help. She got in touch with a handful of charities, including Emerald Sea Protection Society in British Columbia and Coastal Action in Nova Scotia. She got some shipments of fishing nets and rope from those organizations. With the help of her family, she started turning the abandoned gear into new artworks. Natalie then started selling the artworks on Etsy. She donated all of her profits to the charities that donated fishing supplies to her. Natalie said she hopes to continue her passion for ocean life, with plans to study marine biology in university.