**2023届高三年级苏州八校联盟第二次适应性检测**

**英语试卷**

（试卷满分：150分，考试时间：120分钟）

**注意事项：**

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、座位号填写在答题卡上。

2. 回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上，录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将答案转涂到答题卡上。

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 did the woman do in the summer?

A. She picked fruit. B. She delivered packages. C. She took care of babies.

2. How did the man first learn about the idea?

A. From a business meeting. B. From a speech. C. From a news report.

3. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Fellow workers. B. Friends. C. Strangers.

4. What did the man just do?

A. He called an ambulance. B. He fell down from his bike. C. He jogged with the woman.

5. What are the speakers probably doing?

A. Creating paintings. B. Exploring a museum. C. Taking an art history course.

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，各小题将给出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. When will the speakers’ party probably be held?

A. In 22 days. B. In 20 days. C. In 18 days.

7. What are the speakers planning to do?

A. Decorate their home. B. Clean the house. C. Plant a tree.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Why does Geoffrey call Kate?

A. To help her with the homework.

B. To talk about their teacher.

C. To solve a question.

9. What can we say about Kate?

A. She’s regretful. B. She’s grateful. C. She’s helpful.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Where are the speakers probably?

A. At a subway station. B. At a bus station. C. At their house.

11. What does the man suggest doing?

A. Waiting for a subway. B. Catching a bus. C. Calling a taxi.

12. What is the woman concerned about?

A. Her heavy bags. B. The distance to the airport. C. Her glasses.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What makes the man being interviewed？

A. Acting in a movie. B. Publishing a book. C. Filming a TV series.

14. How did the man become successful?

A. By doing many different jobs.

B. By studying at many schools.

C. By learning from a great coach.

15. What was the man’s biggest challenge?

A. Avoiding failure. B. Getting a stable job. C. Learning not to give up.

16. What will the woman do next?

A. Discuss her future plans. B. Talk to the next guest. C. Pass out some books.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Where can the talk probably be found?

A. On a website. B. In a magazine. C. In a newspaper.

18. What is the talk mainly about?

A. Describing a disease.

B. Explaining a recent event.

C. Putting forward a positive view.

19. Who does the speaker mainly get medical information from?

A. His family doctor. B. A news reporter. C. Some relatives.

20. What does the speaker think is the most important?

A. Making medicine more available.

B. Providing access to medical education.

C. Investing more money into medical research.

**第二部分 阅读(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、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

**Master Gardener Volunteers Wanted**

**Why Become a Master Gardener?**

The Master Gardener program is an all-volunteer organization where you can develop your own leadership and teaching skills while teaching the younger youth about healthy eating, agriculture, and so on! Master Gardeners involve people in activities to improve their general well-being and overall enjoyment of life by helping them find sound management practices for home and urban natural resources, by creating pleasing environments through people-plant interactions and horticultural therapy(园艺疗法), and by contributing to a safe, abundant food supply through home fruit and vegetable production.

**What Qualifications Must You Meet?**

Anyone can apply to be a Master Gardener–you don’t need to be an expert or have a degree. You do, however, need to:

●Have certain experience or know a little about gardening or landscape management.

●Be willing to share horticulture information with others.

●Be willing to attend a training program and can devote time to volunteering and continuing education.

Besides, to become a Master Gardener volunteer, each applicant needs to complete an application, prepare background screening paperwork and schedule an interview with Extension staff.

**What Does the Training Involve?**

Training sessions are offered one day a week over a three-month period and are led by expert educators in the region. Approximately 60 hours of classroom instruction and field study and 60 hours of volunteer internship(实习) work are required to complete the program and become certified. In order to remain a certified Master Gardener, 30 hours of volunteer work and 10 hours of continuing education or advanced training are required each year.

21. What does a Master Gardener do?

A. Help raise people’s quality of life by horticulture.

B. Teach the youth about diets and agriculture.

C. Promote horticultural practices at home.

D. Train volunteers to help with gardening.

22. What is required if you want to apply to be a Master Gardener?

A. Acquiring excellent teaching skills.

B. Having some relevant knowledge.

C. Completing given training sessions.

D. Obtaining rich volunteer experience.

23. How long will it take to become a qualified Master Gardener?

A. A year. B. Three months.

C. About 160 hours. D. About 120 hours.

**B**

At 1:43 a.m. October 5, 2022, Stanford chemist Carolyn R. Bertozzi was awakened by a phone call from a Nobel committee representative who told her, “You have 50 minutes to collect yourself and wait until your life changes.” Instructed not to share the announcement outside of her tightest inner circle, the first person Bertozzi called was her father, a retired physics professor from MIT. “He’s 91 and, of course, he was just overjoyed,” said Bertozzi.

Carolyn Bertozzi, born October 10, 1966, Boston, was awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry for her development of bioorthogonal reactions, which allow scientists to explore cells and track biological processes without disturbing the normal chemistry of the cell. She shares the $10 million Swedish kronor (about $1 million USD) prize equally with Morten Meldal, professor at University of Copenhagen and K. Barry Sharpless, professor at Scripps Research “for the development of click chemistry and bioorthogonal chemistry.”

Carolyn received a bachelor’s degree in chemistry from Harvard University in 1988 and a doctorate in the same subject from the University of California, Berkeley in 1993. She was a postdoctoral fellow at the University of California, San Francisco, from 1993 to 1995. She became an assistant professor at Berkeley in 1996 and a full professor of chemistry and molecular and cell biology in 2002. She also held an appointment as a professor of molecular and cellular pharmacology from 2000 to 2002 at the University of California, San Francisco. In 2015 she became a professor of chemistry at Stanford University.

“I could not be more delighted that Carolyn Bertozzi has won the Nobel Prize in chemistry,” said Stanford President Marc Tessier-Lavigne. “In pioneering the field of bioorthogonal chemistry, Carolyn invented a new way of studying biomolecular processes, one that has helped scientists around the world gain a deeper understanding of chemical reactions in living systems. Her work has had remarkable real-world impact, providing new diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to treat disease. Carolyn is so deserving of this honor, and all of us at Stanford are too proud to call her one of our own.”

Carolyn’s bioorthogonal reactions have been used to study how cells build proteins and other molecules, to develop new cancer medicines, and to produce new materials for energy storage, among many other applications.

24. Why does the author mention the phone call Carolyn received in Paragraph 1?

A. To introduce the background information of Carolyn.

B. To reveal a conversation between two scientists.

C. To arouse the readers’ interest in the passage.

D. To show the urgency about the information.

25. What can we learn about Carolyn from paragraphs 2 and 3?

A. Her education and success. B. Her delight and pride.

C. Her kindness and devotion. D. Her dream and ambition.

26. What can we infer from Marc Tessier-Lavigne’s words?

A. He wants to cooperate with Carolyn.

B. Carolyn has found a new cure for cancer.

C. He benefits greatly from Carolyn’s findings.

D. Carolyn’s findings are of great significance.

27. What is the text?

A. A profile. B. A news report. C. A journal. D. A book review.

**C**

Nowadays, bamboo growth cycles and the dietary needs of lemurs (狐猴) are out of sync. Findings show rainfalls are changing annually. Over the past two years, there has been a three-month delay in the rainy season and new tender shoots that lemurs consume for nutrition are appearing in January and February—14 days after the first rainfall, says Patricia Chapple Wright, a primatologist, anthropologist, and conservationist at Stony Brook University. “Lemurs eat a food source that is very adaptive,” Patricia Wright told PBS NewsHour. “It’s able to stand climate change, but the lemurs, unfortunately, can't adapt quickly to this changed cycle.”

Since baby lemurs are born in November, the delayed rainy season is dangerously affecting the survival of them for lack of nutrition available for both the mothers and offspring. “This is why, for extreme feeding specialists like the greater bamboo lemur, climate change can be an unknowing killer,” Wright says. “Making the lemurs rely on bamboo stems(茎) for just a bit longer may be enough to tip the balance from existence to extinction.” The lemurs’ highly specialized teeth are also similar to the pandas’ teeth. Both are the mammals able to chew up stems. But this diet can’t last for more than a season or two because the stems can wear away their teeth.

The researchers believe that climate change is affecting the lemurs. The fossil record shows that the lemurs once lived throughout the island. Today, the mammals are cornered on the eastern side, where the dry season at present is the shortest. And if people continue the deforestation practice in the area, the lemurs will have nowhere to go.

The situation is serious, so Wright and her colleagues plan to create bamboo corridors within the rainforests, which will provide available bamboo to eat. They want to work with local villagers to plant more bamboo and manage automatic watering systems when dry seasons last long. They also want to build the local economy by allowing people to harvest a part of bamboo while the rest remains with the lemurs, so people will be interested. Wright’s conservation plans include moving lemurs back to other places on the island as well.

28. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 1 most probably mean?

A. Go with each other. B. Occur at different times.

C. Lead to a heated discussion. D. Call for effective protection.

29. Why will lemurs get hungry if the dry season continues?

A. They may run out of bamboo.

B. They can’t adapt to the hot season.

C. They dislike the less delicious stems.

D. They can’t chew the stems for a long period.

30. What mainly caused the living area of lemurs to narrow?

A. The climate change. B. Their teeth protection.

C. The decreasing forest. D. Their special dietary habits.

31. Which of the following may Wright approve of to protect lemurs?

A. Shortening the dry season. B. Forbidding the cutting of bamboo.

C. Strengthening people’s motivation. D. Finding other islands for lemurs to live on.

**D**

The burning of coal may be falling out of favor as a means of generating heat and electricity, but that doesn’t mean it no longer has valuable uses. The team of King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST) is using coal for a new economy.

The project is led by Associate Professor Andrea Fratalocchi. While reading about challenges of ending the use of coal in power generation, Fratalocchi was struck by a novel possible use for coal. “ Why don’t we use coal for seawater desalination(脱盐)?” Fratalocchi recalls, still excited. Capable of taking in sunlight, the black mineral adds to the list of substances in dark colors serving the purpose, which the team is on a long-standing hunt for.

Fralalocchi and his team began to explore the use of a material known as carbonized compressed powder(压缩粉末), also CCP, which is created by breaking coal into powder, and then pressing that powder back into a solid that has more tiny holes—it can also be made into a desired shape. The team mixed CCP with natural cotton fibers, producing a block which was then placed within a seawater-containing container, with its bottom touching water surface. While sunlight heated the black surface of the block, the inside fibers helped water flow in and through the block from the bottom. When that liquid water reached the hot surface, it turned into steam which rose and condensed(冷凝)on the inside of a specially shaped cover. That condensation then flew down the cover and was collected as fresh, drinkable water. The seawater’s salt content remained behind within the CCP. A simple wash was enough to remove most of it, so the material could be reused multiple times.

KAUST has partnered with the Dutch start-up PERA Complexity to promote the technology. The material will see its first use in a pilot plant in Brazil. “CCP is abundant in nature and reasonable to use, besides being lightweight and highly changeable,” says team member Marcella Bonifazi.” The device’s desalination rate per unit of raw material is two to three times higher than that of any other solar desalination system, but it produces fresh water at around one-third the expense of current state-of-the-art technologies.

32. What has Fratalocchi’s team been seeking for?

A. Fibers functioning well with CCP.

B. Green ways to desalinate seawater.

C. New industrial applications of coal.

D. Dark-colored materials for desalination.

33. How did the seawater get into the CCP block?

A. Through the tiny holes. B. Through CCP.

C. Through cotton fibers. D. Through a special cover.

34. Which feature of CCP does Marcella Bonifazi stress?

A. Being eco-friendly. B. Being low-cost.

C. Being efficient. D. Being flexible.

35. What does the text mainly talk about?

A. Drinkable water will be got from the sea.

B. CCP is expected to be in real-life use soon.

C. Coal finds new use in desalination technology.

D. Scientists have made a breakthrough in desalination.

第二节（共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项.选项中有两项为多余选项。

Searching for a new cat to add to your family? If your home already has a cat, you may wonder how your cat will welcome a new partner. 36 Continue reading for tips on how to do that.

Your existing cat’s needs come first. 37 Does your cat prefer female cats over male cats? If he/ she enjoys the company of female cats, adopting a female cat can help. If you adopt a young kitten as a companion for your older cat, it can work well as kittens get along with a cat of any age.

Shower your existing cat with extra attention. Cats can be territorial when it comes to their space; the same can be true for their owners as well. 38 Giving your cat more hugs and care during the introduction of a new cat can help ease his/ her bad feeling. This also helps your cat accept and trust the new one more quickly.

39 When you bring your new cat home, it’s best to keep the cats in different rooms. This way they won’t try to defend their territory. Each should have their own space with bowls and cat furniture so he/ she don’t feel the need to compete. And do spend time with the new cat as he/ she can also be stressed in a new environment.

Introduce the new cat slowly. Your cats will have the chance to get used to each other’s smell through the door. When they seem interested in meeting, you can bring one into the other’s territory. 40 If you notice either of the cats getting uncomfortable, separate them.

A. Separate the cats initially.

B. Make sure your cat feels at home.

C. Do this at least a few days after the new cat arrives.

D. Think about your existing cat’s personality and habits.

E. Your cat can get envious of a newcomer easily if feeling ignored.

F. Give both cats a special treat when they first meet to encourage peace.

G. There is a process to make the change less stressful for both you and the cats.

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

第一节（共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

After graduation I managed to work at a news organization. As I was new to the world of 41 , I was often sent to finish 42 assignments, but I was eager to  43 myself in tough things. All I wanted was to make a 44 impression on my seniors.

I 45 a senior colleague named Joy to let me follow him to his meeting with a major leader. Joy 46 me with recording the process on tape. After we got back to the office, Joy asked me to 47 the tapes for editing. To my 48 they were all blank! Was this going to cost me my job? Tears welled up in my eyes. I could imagine him angry at my 49 and asking me to leave.

When Joy asked me for the tapes, I 50 and cried, apologetic and embarrassed. “I think I saved them, but...” I said. However, Joy, with a lot of 51 as a journalist, had strange 52 on his face. “You have to make 53 to learn how you can do the job better next time, right?” he smiled.

I was shocked and grateful. He taught me the most important lesson in my life: Mistakes are 54 and what we learn from them is what 55 the course of our success.

41. A. writing B. communicating C. socializing D. reporting

42. A. boring B. tiring C. easy D. heavy

43. A. involve B. express C. bury D. enjoy

44. A. subjective B. positive C. vivid D. general

45. A. convinced B. expected C. dared D. reminded

46. A. assisted B. occupied C. inspired D. tasked

47. A. make B. replay C. pause D. erase

48. A. disappointment B. annoyance C. regret D. horror

49. A. carelessness B. weakness C. silliness D. rudeness

50. A. got away B. gave in C. broke down D. held back

51. A. enthusiasm B. experience C. responsibility D. creativity

52. A. astonishment B. hesitancy C. calmness D. appreciation

53. A. errors B. statements C. decisions D. commitments

54. A. unavoidable B. unacceptable C. controllable D. predictable

55. A. perfects B. reflects C. changes D. determines

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。

With about half of the vast country covered in wilderness, China is the world’s third most species-rich country. Therefore, China’s 56 (achieve) in biodiversity conservation and wilderness protection are important to the future of global biodiversity conservation.

The vital biodiversity, 57 (combine) with a large population, has led the government to reconsider its protected area system and transform some wilderness areas such as the rainforest in Hainan 58 formal national parks. The new national park system will make it more practical 59 (preserve) habitats and species. The aim is to preserve biodiversity and ensure a 60 (harmony) relation between humans and nature.

The national parks cross China’s vast ecosystems, from the Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park in the south 61 the Hainan gibbon—a critically endangered species live, the Giant Panda National Park, the Northeast Tiger and Leopard National Park, the Wuyi Mountain National Park to the Sanjiangyuan National Park on the Qinghai-Tibet Platau— 62 source of the Yellow River, the Yangtze River and the Lancang River. The diversity of species and habitats under protection 63 (reflect) in these parks’ names.

The national parks are open to all. Visitors can make reservations online in advance 64 book on the spot. They should acquire a little local knowledge to get 65 (they) ready for the amazing trip and maximize their enjoyment.

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

第一节（满分15分）

假定你是李华,你校英语俱乐部拟邀请David Brown教授来做一个关于英国节日文化的讲座。请用英语写一份主持该讲座的开场白，内容包括：

1．活动目的； 2．介绍 David 教授； 3．听讲座要求。

注意：

1．写作词数应为80左右；

2．请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Boys and girls,

May I have your attention, please?

第二节 (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。

On a winter Sunday good for skiing, Sue arrived at their holiday chalet (棚屋)with joy. Sue’s skis were sticking out behind her. Mark, another skier, tripped over Sue’s skis. Before Sue could apologize, Mike shouted, “Your skis are in the way. You’ve got big smelly feet!” In view of his attitude, Sue ignored him. Mark lost face and was angrier.

The ski lift took all the skiers to the top of the mountain. The hard snow of the piste (滑雪道)was below them. Then Sue skied down the mountain. As a good skier, she didn’t fall over. Mark, along with his good friend David, was watching her with envy and anger. They were also good skiers but they didn’t know Sue very well. “She’s good,” David said. “But we’re better,” Mark responded with dissatisfaction.

The young people skied all day. They enjoyed themselves and forgot everything. On Wednesday morning, the young people were waiting for the ski lift when their teacher announced a ski race. The race would be arranged for the last day of the holiday on a long and difficult ten-kilometer piste. Everybody wanted to win! They went up the mountain, put on their skis and skied down the piste, practicing for the race. Sue skied fast, so did Mark and David. Obviously, these three became powerful opponents.

It was Saturday and the race was going to be held in the afternoon. Sue was hungry and left her skis at the side of a café. She sat down and ordered lunch. Later, David and Mark came in. They also headed to the side to put their skis there. Mark noticed Sue’s skis and aimed a kick angrily at them. Then he found a screw (螺丝)on Sue’s ski was loose, unsure whether it was caused by the force or it was like that originally. “Sue’s skis won’t work. We’re sure to win,” Mark said and pointed. They smiled knowingly at each other.

**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。

Finally came the time of the race and everyone was excited.

Maybe feeling guilty or nervous, Mark made a mistake and fell down when Sue approached him.

**2023届高三年级苏州八校联盟第二次适应性检测 英语试卷**

**答案**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

1-5 ABCBB 6-10 CACCA 11-15BABAC 16-20 CACCA

**第二部分 阅读(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)**

21-23 ABD 24-27 CADB 28-31 BDAC 32-35 DCBC

**第二节（共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分）**

36-40GDEAC

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分）**

41-45 DCABA 46-50 DBDAC 51-55 BCAAD

**第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)**

56. achievements 57. combined 58. into 59. to preserve 60. harmonious

61. where 62. the 63. is reflected 64. or 65. themselves

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节（满分15分）**

**One possible version** :

*Boys and girls, may I have your attention, please?*

Festivals help to open doors to many interesting activities and various aspects of culture. To deepen our understanding of British festivals and culture, we are gathered here today to attend the lecture by Professor David Brown. He is an expert in British festivals and culture, who is currently hosting a series of lectures on cross - cultural communication at Zhejiang University.

Please be polite while listening. Turn off all electronic devices and don’t talk unless invited . Now, let’s welcome Professor David and start our cultural journey .

一、评分细则

1．本题总分15分，按5个档次给分。

2．先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量、确定或调整档次，最后给分。

3．词数少于80或多于120的，从总分中减去1分。

4．评分要点为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的多样性、准确性和高级程度、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性等。

5．拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑，但英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

6．如书写较差，以致影响交际，扣1分。

二、内容要点及评分具体要求

1. 活动目的；（7分）

2. 教授介绍（3分）

3. 听讲要求；（3分）

4.提出欢迎David教授做报告（1分）

5. 卷面（1分）

**第二节 (满分25分)**

1. 阅读所给材料,理清文章大意:

本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了Sue在滑雪时与Mark起了争执，Mark非常生气。Sue滑雪很棒，Mark与好友David嫉妒Sue。后来老师宣布进行滑雪比赛，三个人成了强大的竞争对手。比赛前Mark和David注意到Sue的滑雪板的螺丝松动了，他们认为他们一定会赢的比赛。

2. 详解首句信息，构思续写情节:

续写线索：比赛开始——Sue停下修滑雪板——被超越，努力追赶——帮助Mark——赢得比赛——说出实情——原谅——成为朋友

①由第一段首句内容“比赛终于到了，每个人都很兴奋。”可知，第一段可描写在滑雪的过程中，Sue注意到螺丝松动了，停下来修理，然后努力追赶，最后只有Mark在她前面了，Sue努力追赶Mark。

②由第二段首句内容“也许是感到内疚或紧张，马克犯了一个错误，当苏接近他时摔倒了。”可知，第二段可描写Sue帮助了Mark，最后赢得了冠军，Mark对Sue说出了实情，Sue原谅了他们，最后他们成为了好朋友。

One possible version:

*Finally came the time of the race and everyone was excited.* With the referee saying “Get set, go”, all skiers raced down. Unsurprisingly, Sue fell over seconds later. Noticing the loose screw, she slid across the snow and off the piste. During this period, David and Mark skied past. Mark shouted to David, “We’re going to win.” Luckily, it was not a tough problem for Sue. She quickly tightened the screw, made an examination of the rest and skied again. Minutes later, she was ahead of most competitors. Now, the only one before her was Mark, whom she was determined to beat.（91words）

*Maybe feeling guilty or nervous, Mark made a mistake and fell down when Sue approached him.* Seeing Mark struggled to stand up, Sue stopped and gave him a pull. Much astonished, Mark murmured, “Thank you.” Sue left with a wave of the hand. Meanwhile, another two players passed by. Sue sped up with all her strength. Soon, she crossed the finish line first to thunderous applause. “Congratulations!” Mark came to Sue. “I should apologize for my words and behavior.” Knowing what had happened, Sue was a little angry, but anyway, it was in the past. “Never mind. I’ve also learned the lesson that examining my skis is necessary,” Sue joked, “And maybe we could ski together later.” “Totally agree!”, Mark grinned broadly.(106 words)

**附录1：录音原文**

**Text 1**

M: Jane, do you work during holidays?

W: Well, last Christmas I worked part-time for two weeks as a postwoman. **Then in the summer, I spent four weeks picking fruit, (1)** and I plan to do a bit of baby-sitting this winter holiday.

**Text 2**

W: A popular idea in business is net-zero carbon. I get to know this from a news report. But what does this phrase mean?

M: It means people or businesses not polluting the environment or causing environmental damage. **I first heard this idea from a speech. (2)**

**Text 3**

M: **Your educational background is very impressive. But do you have experience?**

W: **Yes, I have done this kind of work before.**

M: **Well, thank you for coming. We will let you know in a week. (3)**

**Text 4**

W: An ambulance is coming, sir. **I put your bicycle on the side of the road.** Now, please, sit down and rest.

M: Thanks, ma’am. **I was riding too fast on this wet road. (4)** I’m glad I’m not seriously hurt.

W: Luckily, I was jogging by and saw you!

**Text 5**

W: **I love modern art but don’t understand the artworks’ meanings.**

M: **Me too. Unlike traditional paintings you see in other art history museums, these modern art pieces aren’t meant to be clear. The question is: how do they make you feel?**

W: **Interesting. (5)**

**Text 6**

M: It’s a perfect day to decorate our house. **Christmas is 20 days away, and two days before that will be our big holiday gathering. (6)** That party will need plenty of planning to be as fun as last year.

W: Since I’ve already cleaned the house, **should we start by putting up decorations inside? (7)**

M: Outside the house, we’ll put up the lights and hang leaf branches. For the inside, we’ll set up the tree. While one does the work outside, the other can finish the work inside.

W: **OK, let’s get it done. (7)**

**Text 7**

W: **Geoffrey? (8)**

M: **Hi Kate. (8) (9) I’m sorry to call you so late, but I’m really struggling with question number three in Mrs. Garner’s homework. (8)**

W: It’s 11:30 p.m., Geoffrey. I’m in bed. My eyes were just about to close.

M: Oh, I’m really sorry, Kate. I’ve answered all the other questions, but I’m stuck with that one.

W: That’s OK. **But I’m afraid I can’t make it clear through the phone. (9)** If you still couldn’t understand it, you should ask the teacher tomorrow.

M: You’re right. Let’s just have a try. Maybe I can solve it after your explanation.

W: OK, **wait a minute. I’ll go downstairs to get my homework. (9)**

M: **So nice of you!** **(9)** I’ll buy you breakfast tomorrow.

**Text 8 (第10题为推断题)**

M: Oh, no. Look at the noticeboard.

W: What does it say? I can’t read it without my glasses.

M: The 7:15 subway has been canceled.

W: But that’s our subway, isn’t it?

M: Yes, unfortunately it is.

W: What are we going to do? Our flight leaves at 9:30. How can we get to the airport on time?

M: **There’s a bus station a short distance from here. It’s only ten minutes away and I think we’ll be able to get a bus to the airport. (11)**

W: Are you sure?

M: Not one hundred percent, but if there isn’t one, we’ll just have to pay for a taxi.

W: **But how am I going to be able to carry my heavy bags all the way to the bus station? (12)**

M: Don’t worry. I’ll carry the heaviest one for you — but we need to set off now.

W: Oh, thank you.

**Text 9**

W: We’re so happy you’re here again. Last time we talked about your video series. **Now, you’ve come to tell us about your new book — let’s hear it for Boris! (13)**

M: Thanks, everyone. A lot has changed over the years. I filmed a new movie and started coaching worldwide.

W: We’re very interested. You’ve become the country’s most successful life coach. What does this mean to you?

M: Life coaching shows people how to become the smartest, happiest, and most successful versions of themselves.

W: I love that. It took me years of education to become a talk show host. **How did you gain success? (14)**

M: **Simply put, I have done many different jobs. (14)** Within several years, I learned about myself and discovered what I wanted to do!

W: What about difficulties?

M: I was lucky to find stable jobs that paid well. But I still failed many times. **My hardest task was learning never to give up. (15)**

W: That must be in your book.

M: Of course. The key to success is not avoiding failure, but never giving up hope no matter how many times you fail! Read the book to learn more!

W: **We have copies of your book here. Can we give them to the audience? (16)** Then, we’ll discuss your future plans.

M: **Great! (16)**

**Text 10 (第17题为推断题、第18题为总结题)**

As we’ve now experienced global damage from COVID-19 for a long time, we’d like to look into the post-COVID world of the future. Here at Heart Internet Media, we’ve constantly covered COVID-19’s harm to individuals and society. **But this speech is meant to offer an optimistic and encouraging view forward.(18)** Similarly, hospital and research center staff worldwide have worked endlessly to provide us with treatments. Without these global efforts, our path to recovery would be much more difficult.

So, moving forward, my question is: how do we strengthen our world against COVID-19 or other viruses(病毒)? My first advice would be about health education. **I’m lucky to have three sisters working as hospital nurses. They have become my biggest heroes and my primary source of health information. (19)** But we must all have access to medical education. So, I believe that teaching caring for our bodies, preventing disease, and improving mental health in schools would be a progressive step.

**Next, and most importantly, I’d propose making medicine more affordable and accessible worldwide.** **(20)** Furthermore, moving past this period of COVID-19 will require us all to continue working together. We’ve all gone through such challenging times, but we will achieve a more peaceful and healthier global society with our continued worldwide teamwork.