

**厦门大学附属科技中学**  
**2024 年高中创新班招生考试**  
**英 语 试 卷**

考试时间：60 分钟      满分：100 分

毕业学校：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号：\_\_\_\_\_

注意事项：本试卷一至三大题(1-42 题)为选择题，请考生将答案用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上；四至五大题为非选择题，请考生将答案用 0.5 毫米的黑色签字笔书写在答题卡上。

一、单项填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

1. About 30, 000 athletes ran \_\_\_\_\_ the roads with spring scenery in the 2024 Xiamen Marathon.  
A. over                      B. beyond                      C. above                      D. along
2. Lu Hong, who has an intellectual disability, said he \_\_\_\_\_ more jobs to help disabled people in the future.  
A. will provide              B. has provided              C. would provide              D. provided
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ is more comfortable than staying at home in such bad weather.  
— You're the boss. So, would you care for a cup of tea?  
A. Nothing                      B. Everything                      C. Anything                      D. Something
4. With the help of the new technology, you \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail your friends by mobile phone.  
A. must                      B. can                      C. need                      D. should
5. —I'll stay up to finish the report on the relationship between jobs and personalities.  
—Come on, Justin. You've worked for ten hours. Remember: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. don't burn the candle at both ends                      B. actions speak louder than words  
C. don't put all your eggs in one basket                      D. the early bird catches the worm
6. —Bob, can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the science club?  
—Well, I really like doing experiments.  
A. why you want to join                      B. why do you want to join  
C. when you want to join                      D. when do you want to join
7. The kids were \_\_\_\_\_ into the river \_\_\_\_\_ a villager shouted and stopped them.  
A. to jump; when                      B. about to jump; when  
C. going to jump; as                      D. jumping; while
8. Qingming Festival often falls \_\_\_\_\_ early April. It's a good time to pick tea leaves.  
A. on                      B. to                      C. at                      D. in
9. My left foot was badly hurt in the accident, and the pain \_\_\_\_\_ until I couldn't walk any longer.  
A. rose                      B. raised                      C. added                      D. increased

10. What a hot day! Food will go bad quickly \_\_\_\_\_ we put it into the fridge.

A. before

B. although

C. unless

D. while

## 二、阅读理解（共 17 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 34 分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，从所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

### A

Whether you're brand new to hiking or looking to discover your next favorite trail (路线), hiking apps might be the tool to help you get there. Take a look at the list below and choose one that meets your needs.

#### 1. G-GPS

G-GPS is one of the most popular navigation (导航) tools designed for remote mountainous areas. For some hikers, dependable maps and an easily searchable trail database are a must for a hiking app. G-GPS has both, which makes it a great option for beginners and expert hikers alike. It provides data like pace, distance and increased height. Moreover, it works fine when you're offline and without cell service.

If you're a fan of cold-temperature hiking, this app's paid version (\$40) has a winter map choice that displays features to help navigate in snowy weather.

#### 2. P-Finder

Many hikers tend to have the experience of standing on a peak, looking at another mountain and wondering "What peak is that?"

If you'd like to avoid the problem, P-Finder might be the app for you. It takes the guesswork out of your exploration, thanks to its unique offering: a 360° view of mountain peaks and their names from your current location, requiring no Internet connection. Plus, all levels of hikers can use it, especially for finding new peaks to hike.

Added bonus: The app has some practical functions, which allow you to take some breathtaking shots and then automatically (自动地) label each peak with its correct name.

You can buy the app for \$5 on its official website.

#### 3. N-Land

N-Land Digital is a Canadian nonprofit that helps expert hikers to learn more about their local history and the Indigenous territories (土著领地).

By entering your address, a number of links will appear with the names of different Indigenous nations. Clicking on those links, you will be taken to a page specifically about that nation, language, or treaty, where you can view some sources, give feedback, and learn a little more. You can even do this if you're offline. This app is an ongoing project, and maps of new territories are regularly added.

You'll likely want to use this app together with another app such as A-Trails or V-Ranger, if you're also seeking navigational help.

11. Which app can provide a whole view of mountain peaks?

A. G-GPS.

B. P-Finder.

C. N-Land.

D. A-Trails.

12. What do the three apps have in common?
- A. They suit all levels of hikers.
  - B. They should be used with other apps.
  - C. They are free of charge in the app stores.
  - D. They can be used without Internet connection.
13. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. G-GPS is a must for hikers due to its database.
  - B. P-Finder can automatically take a photo for users.
  - C. N-Land can increase users' knowledge of the land.
  - D. V-Ranger can attach the correct name to each location.
14. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To introduce various hiking trails.
  - B. To recommend apps for hikers.
  - C. To encourage people to go hiking.
  - D. To compare different types of apps.

B

Teenagers who talk on the cellphone a lot, and hold their phones up to their right ears, score worse on one type of memory test. That's the finding of a new study. That memory **impairment** might be one side effect of the radiation (放射线) that phones use to keep us connected while we're on the go.

Nearly 700 Swiss teens took part in a test of figural memory. This type helps us remember abstract (抽象的) symbols and shapes, explains Milena Foerster. The teens took memory tests twice, one year apart. Each time, they had one minute to remember 13 pairs of abstract shapes. Then they were shown one item from each pair and asked to match it with one of the five choices. The study volunteers also took a test of verbal (言语的) memory. That's the ability to remember words. The two memory tests are part of an intelligence test. The researchers also surveyed the teens on how they use cellphones. And they got call records from phone companies. The researchers used those records to figure out how long the teens were using their phones. This allowed the researchers to work out how big a radiation exposure (接触) each person could have got while talking.

A phone user's exposure to the radiation can differ widely. Some teens talk on their phones more than others. People also hold their phones differently. If the phone is close to the ear, more radiation may enter the body, Foerster notes. Even the type of network signal that a phone uses can matter. Much of Switzerland was using an older "second-generation" type of cellphone networks, the study reports. Many phone carriers (通讯公司) have moved away from such networks. And more companies plan to update their networks within the next few years.

The teens' scores in the figural memory tests were roughly the same from one year to the next. But those who normally held their phones near the right ears, and who were also exposed to higher levels of radiation, scored a little bit worse after a year. No group of teens showed big

changes on the verbal memory test. Why might one type of memory be linked to cellphone use, but not another? Foerster thinks it could have to do with where different memory centers sit in the brain. The site that deals with the ability to remember shapes is near the right ear.

15. The underlined word “impairment” in Paragraph 1 most probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. damage                      B. association                      C. pattern                      D. improvement

16. What can we infer from Paragraph 3?

- A. Phone users can make more money with new networks.  
B. How people hold their phones has no effect on their bodies.  
C. The cellphone network type has little to do the cellphone use.  
D. Radiation levels are affected by the cellphone network types.

17. According to the study, teens who use their phones to their right ears a lot do worse in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. matching numbers                      B. reading signals  
C. remembering shapes                      D. learning words

18. What might be the best title for the text?

- A. Cellphone use and safety warnings  
B. Facts about cellphone use at school  
C. Dangerous levels of cellphone use among teens  
D. Teen’s cellphone use linked to memory problems

### C

Technology is forever changing the way we get our news. Many people now get a lot of their news on electronic devices, instead of traditional media, such as newspapers, television or radio. Now, there is a new way we get the news: computer-created news readers.

Recently, China’s Xinhua launched(推出)the world’s first AI news presenters with the Chinese search engine Sogou. The news readers created by machine learning technology are based on two real-life newsmen. One is able to present newscasts in English; the other, in Mandarin Chinese.

Machine learning is used to examine video images and sounds of the two newsmen, which look and sound like real people. Some machine learning experts said the system showed off China’s latest progress in voice recognition, text-to-speech technology and data analysis. But several experts suggested that the term AI does not correctly describe abilities of the robotic news readers.

On social media, many Chinese noted that the AI presenters did not seem real. People blamed them for not being more lifelike. Others wondered about the effects robots might have on employment and workers. Some people argued that only low-level jobs requiring heavy labor will be easily replaced by robots. Others praised the technology as a way for companies to make money from low-cost labor machines.

Some businesses have experimented with similar technology for possible use in news operations. Britain’s BBC recently released a video that used machine learning to make it look like one of its news readers speaking different languages. The London-based company that developed the system says its goal is to “remove the language barrier” for many different kinds

of video across the Internet.

19. What does the author intend to do in Paragraph 1?
- A. Introduce the topic of the text.
  - B. Summarize the different opinions.
  - C. Add some data about the AI presenters.
  - D. Compare different ways of getting news.
20. What is the machine learning technology used to do?
- A. To bring newscasts up to date every hour.
  - B. To help AI presenters speak more fluently.
  - C. To keep AI presenters from making any mistakes.
  - D. To ensure images and sounds are like those of real persons.
21. What are some people worried about when AI presenters were launched?
- A. Robots will rule over the world in the end.
  - B. Robots may threaten some people's employment.
  - C. Robots may endanger most people's health.
  - D. Robots will eventually replace human all over.
22. What can we know from the last paragraph?
- A. BBC has removed the language barrier in newscasts.
  - B. BBC has done similar experiments as Xinhua does.
  - C. BBC shows interest in Xinhua's AI news presenters.
  - D. BBC's news readers can explore different technologies.

第二节 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, 选项中有一项为多余选项。

In China, more and more vacationers want to spend their spare time at lesser-known vacation lands to have unique, relaxing holiday experiences. 23

According to data from the online travel agency Qunar, as cited by *Beijing Daily*, during the National Day, the number of rooms booked at hotels in less traveled cities during the holiday was up 30% year on year. 24 Some young people who have little time for themselves simply stayed at a hotel to make the holiday more relaxing.

Dai Bin, president of the China Tourism Academy, told *Beijing Daily*, "25" As people become more mature travelers, they don't want to follow the crowd. Some of them simply want to take a rest somewhere quiet for a couple of days to experience the local culture deeply.

In addition, lesser-known attractions are not as "commercial" and "standardized" as developed ones. 26 And unlike popular destinations, some under explored (未充分开发的) places with little online showing can also offer more surprises.

"The rise of reverse tourism is not a bad thing," said an opinion piece in *Zhengzhou Daily*. "27 It also brings more possibilities to the tourism market," the article explains. "More importantly, the trend is set to force popular destinations to better themselves instead of resting on the past."

- A. It means that vacationers now have more choices.
- B. They can offer more real and natural experiences.
- C. Tourism used to be about sightseeing, but now it is about experiences.
- D. So travelers have become more careful to choose places with fewer tourists.
- E. “Reverse tourism” becomes a new fashion among young vacationers in China.
- F. Vacationers avoided popular holiday destinations in order to enjoy some peace and quiet.

### 三、完形填空（共 15 题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

I was raised in a village where people lived in harmony with the natural environment. Throughout the year we would have numerous 28 where all the villagers would 29 and celebrate. The entire village was like one big 30.

However, within less than a decade my village was no longer the 31 village that I grew up in. Due to rapid modernization, everything 32. The rich cultural traditions that once held the village together were 33. Everyone in the village was 34 in making money and had no time to participate in traditional celebrations. No one favored such a change, but they somehow 35 it as they felt that it was unavoidable.

It made me feel 36 that some ancient traditions had stopped to exist, so I 37 I had to do something. I 38 the Cultural Heritage Studies Program, which enabled me to gain a better understanding of cultural heritage 39.

Then I involved myself in protecting cultural heritage sites in my hometown. With the knowledge I 40 in the Cultural Heritage Studies Program, I was trying my best to help make the process of modernization run more 41 for cultural heritage sites with heritage protection as a focus point.

I would say the success of the preservation work is the most 42 aspect of my job.

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|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 28. A. competitions   | B. festivals  | C. challenges    | D. choices     |
| 29. A. volunteer      | B. travel     | C. return        | D. gather      |
| 30. A. museum         | B. city       | C. family        | D. theater     |
| 31. A. same           | B. typical    | C. real          | D. independent |
| 32. A. mattered       | B. changed    | C. improved      | D. continued   |
| 33. A. growing        | B. spreading  | C. disappearing  | D. working     |
| 34. A. fortunate      | B. successful | C. expert        | D. occupied    |
| 35. A. accepted       | B. enjoyed    | C. believed      | D. noticed     |
| 36. A. confident      | B. bad        | C. guilty        | D. excited     |
| 37. A. pretended      | B. doubted    | C. forgot        | D. resolved    |
| 38. A. looked back on | B. got rid of | C. signed up for | D. put up with |
| 39. A. preservation   | B. education  | C. donation      | D. observation |
| 40. A. acquired       | B. applied    | C. offered       | D. showed      |
| 41. A. privately      | B. smoothly   | C. rapidly       | D. normally    |
| 42. A. interesting    | B. boring     | C. demanding     | D. rewarding   |

四、语篇填空（共 13 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 26 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式，要求所填的词意义准确、形式正确，使短文意思完整、行文连贯。

A

Temples and other cultural sites were taken down piece by piece, and then moved and put back together again in a place 43 they were safe from the water. In 1961, German engineers moved the first temple. Over the next 20 years, thousands of engineers and 44 (work) rescued 22 temples and countless cultural relics. Fifty countries donated nearly \$ 80 million to the project. When the project 45 (end) in 1980, it was considered a great success.

B

A school festival is an exciting event 46 brings together students, teachers and the wider community in a celebration of talent, creativity and unity. The school grounds are changed 47 a centre of colorful decorations, lively music and a wide range of 48 (activity). Students show their skills and passions through various performances. Booths and stalls(摊位) are set up to offer games, food and crafts, creating an atmosphere of fun and enjoyment. The festival serves as an opportunity for students to express 49 (they), learn new things, and build connections.

C

Computer technology has become a major part of people's lives. This technology has its own special words. One example is the word mouse. A computer mouse is not a small animal that lives in buildings and open fields. It is 50 small device which you move around on a flat surface in front of a computer. The mouse moves the pointer, or cursor, on the computer screen.

51 (use) a computer takes some training. People who are experts sometimes 52 (call) hackers. A hacker is usually a person who writes software programs in a special computer language. But the word hacker is also used to describe a person who tries to steal information from computer systems.

Another well known computer word is Google, spelled g-o-o-g-l-e. It is the name of a popular "search engine" for the Internet. People use the search engine to find information about almost any subject on the Internet. The people who started the company named it Google because in mathematics, googol, spelled g-o-o-g-o-l, is an 53 (extreme) large number. It is the number one followed by one-hundred zeros.

When you "Google" a subject, you can get a large amount of information about it. Some people like to Google their friends or themselves to see 54 many times their name

appears on the Internet.

If you Google someone, you might find that person’s name on a blog. A blog is the 55 \_\_\_\_ (shorten) name for a Web log. A blog is a personal Web page. It may contain stories, comments, pictures and links to other Web sites. Some people add information to their blogs every day. People who have blogs are called bloggers.

五、书面表达 (满分15分)

4 月 23 日为世界读书日(World Reading Day)。你们学校开展了“分享书籍，传播快乐”的主题活动。请写一篇英语短文，谈谈你对读书的看法，推荐一本好书，让更多的人参与读书。

要求：

- (1)文中不得出现个人真实的姓名和校名；
- (2)词数 100 词左右。

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