2025 届湖北省武汉市 5 月供题英语模拟题 2



A

**Art Gallery of NSW(New South Wales) Exhibition**

**Louise Bourgeois: Has the Day Invaded the Night or Has the Night Invaded the Day?**

**25 November 2023-28 April 2024**

Day and night, love and rage, calm and chaos. Enter a world of emotional extremes in this exhibition

of the art of Louise Bourgeois, one of the most influential artists of the past century. Born in Paris in 1911

and living and working in New York until her death in 2010, Bourgeois is well-known for her fearless

exploration of human relationships across a seven-decade career.

Louise Bourgeois: Has the Day Invaded the Night or Has the Night Invaded the Day? reveals the

extraordinary reach and intensity of Bourgeois’ art, from unforgettable sculptures of the 1940s to her

tough yet tender weaving works of the 1990s and 2000s. It also reveals the psychological tensions that

powered her search, through a dramatic presentation in two contrasting exhibition spaces. Moving from

the well-lit rooms of “Day” to the darkened area of “Night”, viewers will encounter more than 120 works,

including many never seen before in Australia.

Tickets can be booked online via the exhibition or event page on our website, or in person at the

welcome desk at the Art Gallery. Tickets cannot be exchanged, but if something unexpected happens that

prevents you from attending, you can change the date of your reservation in your confirmation email.

21．What do we know about Louise Bourgeois?

A．Her art is conservative. B．She was an emotional artist.

C．She was raised in Paris. D．Her art explores human relationships.

22．What does the exhibition feature?

A．Various themes. B．Contrasting layout.

C．Intensive colors. D．Extraordinary paintings.

23．What can you do if you can’t attend the exhibition?

A．Reschedule the date. B．Cancel the booking.

C．Claim the money back. D．Exchange the event.

**B**

Do I think the sky is falling? Sort of.

My husband and I were recently in Egypt, where the temperature was a bit warm for my tiny

princess self. So, we left Egypt. Back home, my dearest friends struggled with health stuff, with family

craziness...

The game of life is hard, and a lot of us are playing hurt.

I ache for the world but naturally I’m mostly watching the Me Movie, where balance and strength

are beginning to fail. What can we do as the creaking elevator of age slowly arrive? The main solution is

to get outside every day, ideally with friends. Old friends — even thoughts of them — are my comfort.

Recently I was walking along a beach with Neshama. We go back 50 years. She is 84, short and

strong. Every so often, she bent down somewhat tentatively （踌躇地） and picked up small items into a

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small cloth bag.



“What are you doing?”

“I’m picking up micro litter. I try to help where I can.”

I reminded her of an old story. A great warhorse comes upon a tiny sparrow （麻雀） lying on itsback with its feet in the air, eyes tightly shut with effort. The horse asks it what it’s doing. “I’m trying to help hold back the darkness.”

The horse laughs loudly, “That is so funny. What do you weigh?”

And the sparrow replies, “One does what one can.”

This is what older age means. We do what we can.

We continued our walk. Neshama bent tentatively to pick up bits of litter and started to slip, but Icaught her and we laughed. We are so physically vulnerable in older age, but friendship makes it all arowing machine for the soul. We can take **it**, as long as we feel and give love, and laugh gently atourselves as we fall apart. We know by a certain age the great lie in our life — if you do or achieve thisor that, you will be happy and rich. No. Love and service make us rich.

24．What does the author say about her present life?

A．She leads a balanced life. B．She enjoys meeting old friends.C．She is really into movies. D．She struggles with family crises.25．Why did the author mention the sparrow?

A．To confirm Neshama’s fear. B．To offer her comfort.C．To change Neshama’s mind. D．To show her approval.26．What does the underlined “**it**” in the last paragraph refer to?

A．Physical weakness. B．The great lie.C．The rowing machine. D．The broken soul.27．What largely determines happiness in older age according to the author?A．Achieving important life goals. B．Enjoying life as you can.C．Living a life of love and service. D．Loving what is being done. C

Bonobos often form friendly relationships with other bonobo s in separate social groups — the firsttime this has been seen in non-human primates （灵长类）. This is in line with humans, but in contrast tochimpanzees, another primate, which frequently kill chimps in other groups. The findings challenge theidea that humans evolved（进化）from violent apes, says Surbeck at Harvard University. “This potentialto form cooperative links between different groups is not uniquely human and it might have occurred earlier than we thought,” he says.

Many animals cooperate, but they seem to do so only with those within their social circle, or

in-group. Hostile （ 敌 对 的 ） interactions between groups are common among animals, including

chimpanzees, so scientists have often assumed that hostility towards other social groups in humans is

natural, says Samuni, also at Harvard. However, humans also often cooperate with people in different

social circles, for example, by trading or teaching.

Bonobos are one of our closest living relatives. They are less studied than chimpanzees, but are

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known to be more peaceful, says Surbeck. To learn more about interactions between groups, Surbeck and



Samuni observed 31 adult bonobo s from two social groups in Congo over a two-year period. The pair

documented 95 encounters between the groups, which represented about 20% of their total observation

time. Unlike chimpanzees observed in previous studies, they showed cooperation with out-group

members. In fact,10% of all mutual grooming （梳毛） and 6% of all food sharing occurred among

members of different social groups.

While bonobo s that groomed others usually got an immediate benefit, food sharing rarely resulted in

a gift in return. This suggests that their actions were “not just motivated by selfish interests or immediate

rewards”, Surbeck and Samuni report.

Otten, a researcher from the Netherlands, finds the study “exciting”, especially as it “challenges the

idea of human exceptionalism” with regard to out-group cooperation. Otten says the bonobo s that were

most cooperative within their groups were the same ones that cooperated more with out-group members.

This agrees with findings from humans. “Scholars used to believe that in-group ‘love’ goes together with

out-group ‘hate’, but recent research suggests that often in-group cooperators are also out-group

cooperators,” he says.

28．What is the focus of the study on bonobos?

A．Their social behavior. B．Their survival skills.C．Their evolutionary process. D．Their intelligence level.29．What can be learnt about the bonobos?

A．They are humans’ closest relatives. B．They can be taught to cooperate.C．They interact friendly beyond groups. D．They share food for immediate rewards.30．How was the study conducted?

A．By comparing different primates. B．By observing bonobos’ interactions.C．By listing group members’ motivations. D．By analysing statistics of previous studies.31．How does Otten find the study?

A．Forward-looking. B．Groundbreaking.

C．Controversial. D．One-sided.

D

Studies have shown the mere exposure effect, also referred to as the familiarity principle, inspires

our decisions. It is a helpful psychological mechanism that helps us sustain our energy and focus our

attention on other things. Getting used to new things takes effort and it can be exhausting. So unless we

have a terrible experience, we are likely to buy from companies we've got used to. That is why companies

spend so much money on advertising and marketing and why insurance companies openly charge existing

customers more than new ones.

It’s not the case that we only desire things we already know. Some studies suggest when invited to

share our preferences, we sometimes see less familiar options as more desirable. But when acting on that

preference, we fall back to what we know. This might explain why sometimes the things we want and the

things we do don’t quite match up. We might even return to companies that treated us poorly in the past

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or stay in bad relationships.



It’s easy to paint the familiarity principle as an enemy or something to battle as if it is something that

holds us back from living our dreams. But this attitude might be overwhelming because it tends to

encourage us toward big-picture thinking. Where we imagine that change requires a substantial dramatic

swing that we don’t feel ready for. Some articles suggest the solution to familiarity frustration is complete

exposure to novelty. While this can appear effective in the short run, we may only end up replacing one

problem with another. It also risks overwhelm and burnout.

So what if we can work with the familiarity principle instead? Familiarity is something we can learn

to play with and enjoy. It is a setting for creativity and a pathway to expansion. We can broaden the zone

of familiarity bit by bit. If we think of familiarity as something that can expand, we can consider changing

the conditions in and around our lives to make more space for our preferences to take root and grow

gently. From here, we will start to make decisions, drawing from an ever-deepening pool of valuable

options.

32．What allows insurance companies to charge old customers more?

A．The improved service. B．The advertising cost.

C．The familiarity principle. D．The law of the market.

33．What can be learned from paragraph 2?

A．Our preferences affect our decisions.

B．Familiarity tends to generate disrespect.

C．The familiarity principle is a double-edged sword.

D．There can be a mismatch between desires and actions.

34．What is the author’s attitude towards the solution in some articles?

A．Disapproving. B．Tolerant.

C．Objective. D．Reserved.

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

A．Step Out Of Your Familiarity Zone

B．Spare A Thought For Your Preference

C．Gently Expand Your Familiarity Zone

D．Give Priority To The Mere Exposure Effect

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**How to Plot a Short Story**

A great short story drops the reader into its world swiftly and holds their attention all the way

through. 36 It can be as simple as knowing a few key moments you want to work your way

toward. You’ll wind up with things you never imagined at the start. Follow these steps to plot your next

story.

Brainstorm. You don't need to have multiple short story ideas ready to go at a moment's notice.

37 When that idea comes to you, sit down and flesh it out. Make note of any characters, settings, or

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bits of dialogue that you see.



38 The foundations of your main conflict or theme often form a short story’s rising action.

To create tension and movement, you must know exactly what your character wants and what would

prevent them from getting it. Conflicts can be internal or external, so imagine at what stage the reader will

be meeting your character.

Create a brief outline. Sketch out（草拟）the flow of events your short story will contain, including

interactions between characters and key moments. Write down identifying characteristics. But when it

comes to drafting, pick your moments of backstory carefully. 39

Pick a point of view. Many short stories work well in first-person because of their brevity （简洁）.

40 If your story needs to be told in second-person or third-person, that works, too. Regardless of

which POV you choose, it’s usually best to center that narrative around one main character to ensure a

consistent read on the situation at hand.

A．Select the right character.

B．Write out the central conflict.

C．All you need is one solid concept.

D．But there’s no hard and fast rule saying yours must.

E．Short stories allow the freedom to experiment because of their freestyle.

F．Plotting a short story doesn’t have to involve a detailed list of plot points.

G．To make the cut, a piece of information must contribute to the story’s central events.

第三部分语言知识运用**(**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。

My mother has always been one of those rare people that sees the good in everyone and does goodthings. She's had her ups and downs but has always 41 a positive, sunny outlook on life and beenvery 42 to people.

One day, my little sister fell and hurt her ankle, desperately needing a 43 to the hospitalemergency room. My mother immediately 44 into crisis mode, packed my sister into the car, anddrove to our local hospital. In such a 45 my mother didn't call to tell my father. When she got tothe hospital, she realized she needed to 46 with my father immediately.

While waiting for my sister to be examined, my mother 47 her way to the pay phone to placeher call. She put her coin in, called my father and told him everything. After she hung up, the phone48 several additional coins that Mom wasn't owed.

Realizing that the phone was 49 , my mother decided to leave the 50 coins by thephone. She told us that in a crisis, people might not remember to bring 51 with them to make thatemergency call.

I've often thought about her 52 from an adult's perspective. I realize that someone seeing themoney by the phone may have 53 taken it because not everyone was as 54 as my mother.But I like to believe that my mother's faith was 55 and that someone who needed them found thecoins waiting there.

41. A. tolerated B. anticipated C. maintained D. expressed

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42. A. patient B. helpful C. honest D. polite



43. A. rest B. stay C. lift D. visit

44. A. cut B. shifted C. looked D. stuck

45. A. rush B. way C. relief D. process

46. A. come along B. keep in line C. make up D. get in touch

47. A. made B. felt C. picked D. gave

48. A. found B. returned C. collected D. charged

49. A. smart B. ready C. convenient D. broken

50. A. different B. ancient C. extra D. rare

51. A. luck B. phones C. change D. chances

52. A. opportunity B. decision C. appointment D. encounter

53. A. simply B. suddenly C. obviously D. gradually

54. A. thoughtful B. grateful C. hopeful D. successful

55. A. hard-won B. newly-built C. well-placed D. deeply-rooted

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。

The painting Prosperous Suzhou, ink and color on paper, 1,241 cm in length and 36.5 cm in width, is56 (current) housed in the Liaoning Provincial Museum. The painting 57 (complete) in 1759during the Qing Dynasty. 58 (paint) in hand scroll format(手 卷 ) with cavalier perspectivepainting methods, the entire piece vividly illustrates 59 urban life of Suzhou during the High Qingera, with lively trades, countless businessmen and various goods. The whole scroll describes the localconditions and customs in the southern 60 (region) of the Yangtze River, including thelandscape of lakes and hills, city wall and 61 (it) gates, ancient ferries and rowing boats, townsalong the river, folk customs, and shops of all trades, all of 62 reflect the prosperity (繁华) ofSuzhou in the mid-18th century. Therefore, it 63 (hold)extremely high historical and artistic value. China Post issued a set of six special stamps based on this painting 64 . May 18,2022. Thisset of stamps, designed by Xing Wenwei, fully reproduces the artistic conception of the original painting,65 (create)a unique visual effect. 第四部分写作**(**共两节**,**满分**40** 分**)**

第一节(满分 15 分)

你校英文报就最近举办的 “当英语遇上艺术”(When English Meets The Arts)系列活动开展

征文请你写一篇短文,分享其中让你印象深刻的一项活动,内容包括:

1.活动介绍;

2.你的感想.

注意:

1.写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答.

When English Meets The Arts

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.

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Have you ever been so depressed that you can't sleep? You also can't eat. You can't read. You haveno friends to call up and nothing is good on TV. So you sigh, press your face down harder into yourpillow, and shed a few tears.



This was my life two years ago. I had just turned 14 but already found life a struggle. As I lay in mybed one Saturday, Mom peeked(瞄) into my room to make her regular “Is Emily still alive” check. I knewthat if I spent more time like this, she would begin dusting me. After suggesting a few things for me to dothat I immediately rejected, Mom made her move, “Emily! Get dressed! I'm taking the dog out for a walk,and you're coming with me!” “Why?” I protested, “Because it'll make you feel better.”

The thought of moving was unbearable. I felt as if all of my body parts were weighed down by tonsof bricks. I couldn't remember the last time I had gone outside. Somehow I found the strength to slip on apair of jeans and a black sweatshirt, Mom was waiting at the door, leash(狗绳 ) in hand and dog at her

side.

Then, we stepped outside. It was a warm March day and it had been a long time since the warmth ofthe sun had touched my cheeks. Mom led the dog and me down some dirt paths, through a big field andreached Halsey Pond. But the signs of spring had yet to appear and the scene was rather colorlessthroughout the entire journey.

“I' m tired! It's boring, Mom! When can we go home?” “Not yet,” she'd say. Mom stopped to say hito every jogger, dog walker, runner, and bicyclist who passed us. Sometimes she would get into aconversation. They would talk about weather, dogs, and all small talk topics. She seemed happy, and wasliterally glowing(容光焕发). After walking for what seemed an age, om finally said it was time to goback. 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。

Paragraph 1: When I got home, a new feeling seemed to be awakened

Paragraph 2: A new Saturday found me asking Mom if I could take the dog out.

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