

(在此卷上答题无效)

2024-2025 学年高三年级第二次质量检测

英语试题

(本试题卷共 12 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟)

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、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。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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试卷上的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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

1. What will the man do tonight?

- A. Visit his family. B. Watch a movie. C. Keep working.

2. What is the weather like now?

- A. Snowy. B. Windy. C. Sunny.

3. Why was Emily late?

- A. She got the time wrong. B. She got lost on the way. C. Her bus was delayed.

4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates. B. Boss and employee. C. Student and teacher.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Jobs. B. Hobbies. C. Sports.

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. Why is Sarah making a call?

- A. To consult about job decisions.
- B. To get a volunteer position.
- C. To make a food donation.

7. What will Sarah do in the event?

- A. Give out food.
- B. Help out in the bank.
- C. Work out a schedule.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the woman come to Sam?

- A. To learn about pet care.
- B. To adopt pets from Sam.
- C. To get tips on choosing pets.

9. What does Sam think of pet cats?

- A. They adapt well to indoor living.
- B. They depend on their owners.
- C. They need more playtime.

10. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Arrange a better timetable.
- B. Meet someone for help.
- C. Go to a pet shelter.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where are the speakers now?

- A. At the first bus stop.
- B. Near a notice board.
- C. On the bus.

12. Why did the woman miss the Xiushan station?

A. She was sleeping on the bus.

B. She was listening to music.

C. She was enjoying a book.

13. What time will the woman arrive at her destination?

A. At about 9:30 p.m.

B. At about 9:40 p.m.

C. At about 10:10 p.m.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How does David feel about the job listing?

A. Excited.

B. Worried.

C. Doubtful.

15. What position does Emma suggest this time?

A. A media manager.

B. A project analyst.

C. A sales clerk.

16. Which qualifications are needed for a candidate?

A. Good organization and communication skills.

B. Excellent educational backgrounds.

C. Content production experiences.

17. What is one of the benefits the job offers?

A. Chances for growth.

B. Fixed work locations.

C. Free online courses.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who will benefit from the new rule?

A. Advertisement companies.

B. School students.

C. Food advisors.

19. What does Dina Rabie suggest?

A. Enriching eating experiences.

B. Reducing the sale of snack food.

C. Giving guidance on a balanced diet.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. Banning the sale of fast food.

B. Limiting unhealthy food advertising.

C. Analyzing the impact of diet on students' learning.

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

Here are four samples of lesson plans we have on the *esl-lounge.com* Premium site. These show not only the different levels available but also the variety of types of lessons we have. All samples are in PDF format and open in a new window.

Sample One — The Shrinking Lake

Target Language: Discussing the environment.

Description: A reading lesson based around environmental problems has an article about Lake Chad as its focus point. The lesson finishes with a speaking game about different problems in the environment.

Sample Two — At The Department Store

Target Language: Learning about future plans.

Description: After a vocabulary exercise, the listening lesson consists of a customer in a department store speaking to a store assistant and asking where different items can be found. Memory game to finish with.

Sample Three — Black Swan Hotel

Target Language: Sentences about giving instructions and advice.

Description: The Black Swan Hotel in England has a few problems today. Students have to identify the verb form being used to give instructions to the hotel handyman. The lesson finishes with a game in which the sentence mode is used.

Sample Four — A View Of The Sea!

Target Language: Writing a letter of complaint.

Description: Students relive a nightmare vacation at a terrible hotel and then work in pairs to plan the perfect letter of complaint to the travel company. Focus on relevancy/ tone/ style in a formal letter.

21. What is the text intended to do?

A. Introduce four different topics.

B. Publicize the use of PDF format.

C. Provide language course designs.

D. Offer options on language learning.

22. What does the sample "At The Department Store" focus on?

A. Listening.

B. Speaking.

C. Reading.

D. Writing.

23. Which lesson plan is mainly about grammar learning?

A. Sample One.

B. Sample Two.

C. Sample Three.

D. Sample Four.

B

Susan Tsang's journey to becoming a field biologist is as unconventional as it is inspiring. Growing up in New York City, Susan spent four hours daily on commute (通勤) to school, leaving little time for outdoor exploration. It made her an unlikely candidate for a career in field biology.

Susan's enthusiasm for the natural world was fueled during a visit to the American Museum of Natural History. The dinosaur fossils (化石) awakened her desire to explore nature, which eventually led her to pursue a PhD program focused on bat biology.

Susan's first field exploration was to Indonesia, with the task of catching wild bats. With her advisor unable to help, Susan teamed up with Sigit, an experienced local researcher. They excitedly set up nets for trapping bats near a waterfall. While preparing their equipment, they discovered a bamboo structure leaking fresh water. Thinking it might be useful for their base camp, they tried to fix it, only to have water erupt everywhere, soaking (浸湿) them completely. Unfortunately, a storm was approaching. Realizing their day was lost, they walked back to base camp. They talked and laughed, forming a deep bond.

This adventure provided Susan with not only practical skills but also an invaluable lesson about adaptability and teamwork. It enhanced the significance of practical experience. She recognized that true understanding comes from directly observing the subjects of study — views that cannot be gained only from textbooks. Over the years, whenever faced with doubts regarding her capability, she remembers what her advisor told her about the experience. "The first day you came back, completely wet, yet genuinely happy. The next day you went right back out. That's when I knew this is where you truly belonged."

Susan Tsang's journey illustrates the transformative power of experience and perseverance. From a city girl to a committed field biologist, Susan's success highlights the importance of pursuing one's enthusiasm, no matter the odds.

24. What inspired Susan's interest for the natural world?
 - A. A museum visit.
 - B. Her daily trip to school.
 - C. A field exploration.
 - D. Her childhood education.
25. What does paragraph 3 mainly describe about Susan's first field experience?
 - A. Its objective.
 - B. Its discovery.
 - C. Its approach.
 - D. Its challenge.
26. How did the trip to Indonesia influence Susan?
 - A. She changed her understanding of nature.
 - B. It brought her doubts about her capability.
 - C. She developed a sense of career belonging.
 - D. It deepened knowledge gained in the book.
27. What accounted for Susan's change?
 - A. The power of passion.
 - B. The pursuit of perfection.
 - C. The return to the wild.
 - D. The contribution to biology.

C

Once widely distributed worldwide, peregrine falcon (游隼) numbers began to decline after World War II due to substances to kill harmful insects, which weakened the birds' eggshells (蛋壳). They were placed on the endangered species list in 1970. In Yosemite, the last known pair were seen in 1941.

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) banned most uses of chemicals in 1974. In 1978, four climbers discovered an active peregrine falcon nest on Yosemite's El Capitan, marking its return to the area after decades. They reported their find to conservationists, who came up with an ambitious plan, enlisting climbers' help to collect eggshell samples for testing.

The eggs were delicate, so researchers decided to hatch them in a laboratory, then return the chicks to the nest. Rock climbers helped with this, too, but much to the chagrin of the protective peregrine falcon parents: As the climbers carefully removed eggs or replaced chicks, the falcons dive-bombed them — one bird even attacked a climber and struck his backpack.

For decades, climbers and the park service have teamed up to help protect the bird. The park temporarily closes the climbing routes during egg-laying seasons. Buffer zones are created to prevent helicopters (直升机) from getting too close.

Peregrine falcons were removed from the endangered species list in 1999. As many as 40,000 individuals may now be flying freely in North America, and their numbers are on the rise. "Peregrines are at the top of the food chain," says Frank Dean, president of Yosemite Conservancy. "So to have them bounce back is a sign of the health of the entire Yosemite ecosystem."

Rock climbers and peregrine falcons could easily be in conflict, since rock climbing can disturb nesting falcons and is listed as a potential threat to the species. But instead, they have formed an unlikely partnership without which peregrine falcons might still be struggling to gain a foothold in Yosemite. The birds' recovery is a rare success story of humans prioritizing the needs of other species above their own.

28. What led to the decline of peregrine falcons?

A. Climbing business.

B. Chemical use.

C. Commercial hunting.

D. Climate change.

29. What does the underlined word "chagrin" mean in paragraph 3?

A. Displeasure.

B. Disappointment.

C. Delight.

D. Relief.

30. Which can best describe the recovery work?

A. Tiring and inadequate.

B. Demanding and fruitless.

C. Risky but productive.

D. Conventional but incredible.

31. What message does the text deliver?
- A. Human prioritizing wildlife's need is rare.
 - B. People's behaviors disturb natural balance.
 - C. Unique teamwork adds richness to ecosystem.
 - D. Extinct birds' comeback is a natural evolution.

D

A new study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (PNAS) challenges long-held assumptions about human cooperation. Traditionally, cooperation has been studied through repeated interactions that allow individuals to build trust and win-win relationships, adjusting their behavior based on others' actions. However, many real-world situations, such as volunteering or donating to crisis relief, involve one-time decisions with no anticipated future interactions. This study, co-authored by Dr. Natalie Struwe, Prof. Esther Blanco alongside Prof. James Walker, explored how individuals cooperate when they only have one opportunity to do so within a social group.

Their experiments involving over 2,000 participants examined the benefits from cooperation in public good provision. Despite increased benefits, there was no significant change in how much individuals were willing to cooperate. As participants did not expect others to cooperate more when benefits increased, they were unlikely to increase their own cooperation efforts — even when the benefits of cooperation doubled.

“Our findings highlight a gap in our understanding of cooperative behavior in single-encounter settings,” said Dr. Struwe. “Self-interest conflicts with social interests. With higher benefits from cooperation, however, this conflict is much lower and we would expect to see much higher cooperation rates. But, we were surprised to find that even significantly increased benefits did not lead to greater cooperation efforts.”

“We couldn't believe the results ourselves at first, double-checked the data several times, and repeated the study with several populations,” said Professor Esther Blanco. “In the end, we gathered nearly 2,000 data points, conducting experiments online with the general population from the UK. No matter what we did, the results remained consistent. Participants were willing to invest about 40% of their available money to boost group earnings, regardless of the setting.”

“Cooperation in one-time situations is more common than we think,” explained Prof. Walker. The study's results have important implications for encouraging cooperation in urgent, one-time scenarios like disaster relief and highlight the need for a deeper understanding of cooperative behavior, a defining characteristic of humanity.

32. What did the previous study center on?
- A. Cooperation shown in crises.
 - B. Interaction boosted by bonds.
 - C. Interaction repeated among strangers.
 - D. Cooperation based on constant interactions.
33. What factor may affect participants' willingness to cooperate?
- A. Expectations of others.
 - B. Higher rewards.
 - C. Joint efforts of the team.
 - D. Interest conflicts.
34. What is Blanco's finding about cooperation levels?
- A. They increased regularly.
 - B. They varied greatly.
 - C. They were relatively stable.
 - D. They were unpredictable.
35. What would be the best title for the article?
- A. The Impact of Trust on Cooperation Decisions
 - B. Reevaluating Benefits in Cooperative Behavior
 - C. Human Interaction: Beyond Long-Term Firm Cooperation
 - D. Rethinking Cooperation: Insights from One-Time Decisions

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。

Getting to know yourself is a life-long journey. Feeling confused about who you are is more common than you think, and we're here to help you find the answer.

Practice mindfulness. 36 It is easy to paint yourself as the hero of your own story, but consider what it is that you might be ignoring about yourself. Mindfulness involves paying attention to yourself and observing non-judgmentally, which helps you look at yourself more objectively.

37 Introspection (内省) promotes moral behavior. The key is to compare how your behaviors measure up to your core principles. Are you meeting the standards you believe everyone should hold for themselves? Make a list of the qualities that are most important to you in others. 38

Resist escapist activities. Many people who are uncomfortable with how they live their lives seek to escape from introspection and self-knowledge. 39 Don't give in to those temptations (诱惑).

Take a personality test. There are various free personality tests online. The science of personality tests is shaky and the results can't be fully trusted. 40 Did anything unexpected turn up? Have you learned something new about your personality?

- A. Then ask yourself how to display these qualities.
- B. Be mindful of the activity you're going to join in.
- C. Consider how your actions agree with your values.
- D. Most people have huge blind spots about themselves.
- E. Getting to know yourself is hard work that you mustn't escape.
- F. They do this through mindless entertainment or other addictions.
- G. However, they may show if your self-awareness matches the test's evaluation.

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 a full day of school, Rose Quigley wore gloves and quickly picked bunches of fresh vegetables. But she didn't have to 41 her school, or even go outdoors to do it.

Quigley is one of the students at Brownsville Middle School who 42 a high-tech farm inside a classroom. They decided what to grow, then planted seeds and 43 pounds of produce weekly.

The crops are grown indoors, on floor-to-ceiling shelves, each 44 by nutrient-enriched water and lit by LED lamps. The students provide weekly produce for their cafeteria's salads and other 45.

Quigley and her schoolmates also 46 some of their harvest to community members at a reasonable discount. It's part of a new weekly "food box" 47 set up in the school's yard. Three students 48 digital tablets to process orders, while other students 49 free salad featuring produce from the farm.

Quigley's 50 for farming arises from Teens for Food Justice, a 6-year-old nonprofit organization that has worked with community partners to 51 students at Brownsville and two other schools to become educated urban farmers and consumers.

Quigley finds the farm experience 52. She credits it with improving her community's 53. "We could have been stuck eating fried chicken every day," she says. Now, thanks to the onsite farm, students have daily 54 to salad greens and other vegetables. Through 55 learning and direct action, these young farmers are proving that even in the heart of an urban environment, an agricultural project can make a difference.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. miss | B. start | C. leave | D. enter |
| 42. A. built | B. rented | C. visited | D. bought |
| 43. A. shipped | B. harvested | C. imported | D. packed |
| 44. A. cooled | B. cleaned | C. poured | D. fed |
| 45. A. dishes | B. communities | C. events | D. students |
| 46. A. gave | B. delivered | C. sold | D. exhibited |
| 47. A. exam | B. game | C. lesson | D. service |
| 48. A. charged | B. used | C. produced | D. stored |
| 49. A. handed out | B. took over | C. exchanged for | D. tried out |
| 50. A. curiosity | B. request | C. duty | D. love |
| 51. A. assess | B. observe | C. train | D. require |
| 52. A. rewarding | B. lucky | C. tiring | D. costly |
| 53. A. unity | B. health | C. confidence | D. safety |
| 54. A. solutions | B. limits | C. reference | D. access |
| 55. A. hands-on | B. theory-based | C. lifelong | D. independent |

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。

Do you know the Chinese exercise facilities dotted along the streets, all over Beijing? Stationery bikes, stair-masters, all 56 (make) for grannies and everyday *ren*, rather than sweating large heavy men.

When we first moved to China, I was scared to let my kids run on the community exercise equipment. I wondered if we were qualified 57 (use) such an inventive local initiative, really reserved for elderly *Beijingren* 58 need of pain relief. How things have changed. Now we feel far more comfortable stepping into the footprints of the local Chinese. The Chinese have an 59 (extreme) admirable approach to health. They shade themselves from the sun, eat an excellent diet, 60 believe in keeping physically active and able. Coming from Australia, 61 few people exercise in public unless they can run like the wind with Olympic track style. I felt it a little awkward to see people walking backwards on the street, let alone practicing *tai chi* under a tree. But it soon became an everyday sight and with it 62 (come) the understanding that it doesn't matter where you exercise, how you do it, so long as you do it, and even 63 (good) — so long as you enjoy doing it.

Now my personal favorite equipment is the hip (髋) slipping walker. You plant a foot on each pedal and swing your legs, 64 (iron) out all the cricks and clicks (咔哒声) in your hip. What are my kids' 65 (favorite)? Everything!

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假设你是李华, 上周你参加了学校举办的科技作品展示活动。请你给英国朋友 John 写一封邮件分享这次经历, 内容包括:

1. 你的作品;
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卡的相应位置作答。

Dear John,

I'd like to share with you an exhibition of sci-tech works I took part in last week.

Yours,

Li Hua

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。

There was a time in my life when I enjoyed violin very much. But when it came to performing in front of other people, I always became nervous and got discouraged frequently with my inability to play as well as I could when practicing alone. The fear of making mistakes made my hand tremble, overshadowing the joy I found in music. I worried that a single wrong note would break the connection I hoped to create with my listeners.

Determined to overcome this fear, I joined my high school orchestra (管弦乐队) as a freshman. At our first class, the conductor announced that we would have the opportunity to perform in San Antonio, and everyone was excited about the trip.

A few weeks before the actual trip, one of my friends sent me a video of Joshua Bell, a

well-known violinist, performing at a subway station. I was particularly fascinated by one piece that he played for the passersby. And he earned \$ 32. 17 for that piece.

I was deeply moved by the emotional richness and complexity of the piece, and I felt a strong desire to express its beauty. I imagined myself performing it confidently, just like Bell. I started practicing it like crazy. However, the difficulty of the piece and the constant repetitions and adjustments wore me out to the point where I almost considered just giving up. But it was a worthy challenge and I thought I could master it, with my unique style.

Several weeks later, our orchestra group were staying at a hotel in San Antonio. As we were hanging out, we found a beautiful courtyard just in front of the hotel. The friend who sent me the video and I were talking about how Joshua Bell's performance at the subway station went viral on the social media.

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。

Suddenly, he suggested that I play for the hotel customers in the courtyard.

I tried not to mind the mistakes halfway through the performance as before.

2024-2025学年福州市高三第二次质量监测

英语试卷参考答案

第一部分

1-5 ABCDB

6-10 BACAC

11-15 CCCCC

16-20 AABDC

第二部分

21-23 DBM

24-27 ADCA

28-31 BACC

32-35 DACTD

36-40 DCADG

第三部分

41-45 CABDA

46-50 CDBAD

51-55 CABDA

56. are made

57. to use

58. in

59. extremely

60. and

61. where

62. came

63. better

64. among

65. involves

注: 56-65 题如未设可接受的答案, 由评卷点确定, 酌情给分。此次大小写错误不计分。

第四部分

(略)

听力部分原文

第一节

Test 1

W: All of the work will be done by today. Do you want to watch a movie tonight?

M: Sorry. [1] I need to see my grandma. How about this weekend?

W: Sure.

Test 2

W: It looks like it's going to snow soon. How about we order some hot chocolate and stay comfortable inside?

M: Good idea. [2] The wind outside is so strong. I'd rather not go out.

W: Exactly! I hope it will be sunny tomorrow.

Test 3

M: Hi, Emily! I thought we agreed to meet at the café at 3 o'clock.

W: I know. [3] I got here a bit late because my bus was running late. By the way, this café isn't easy to find. I almost got lost, but I'm glad I made it.

Test 4

M: You look upset, Sally. What's wrong?

W: We need more people for this project, Mr. Johnson. There's too much work to do.

M: Well, I'm afraid it won't be easy to find anyone now. After all, it's summer vacation.

W: At least we can ask people from other dances.

Text 5

M: This painting looks unique. How long did it take you to finish it?

W: About three months. Do you like painting as well?

M: Not really. I'm more into photography and hiking.

第二节

Text 6

W: Hello, this is Sarah. [6] I'm calling about the volunteer opportunities I saw advertised.

M: Hi, Sarah! We're glad you're interested. What volunteer position are you looking to sign up for?

W: [7] I'd like to help out in the local food bank. I saw that you're looking for volunteers to assist with food distribution.

M: That's right! We're very excited to have people like you joining us. We usually need volunteers on weekends. Do you have a preference for a specific day?

W: I'm available next Saturday. Does that work?

M: Yes, it's perfect. We generally start at 9 a.m. Will that be alright with your schedule?

W: Yes, that works for me.

Text 7

W: Hey, Sam! [8] I'm thinking about getting a pet but I'm not sure what kind. Could you offer some advice?

M: I'd be glad to help! Do you have any particular type of pet in mind?

W: I'm fond of dogs, but I'm worried they might require more time than I can give.

M: [9] Dogs do need a lot of care, especially for walks and playtime. Have you thought about getting a cat instead? They're more independent.

W: I haven't considered that. Are cats easier to manage?

M: Yes, they adapt well to indoor living and don't need as much attention.

W: That sounds better for my schedule. [10] I should look at some cats at a shelter?

M: [10] Definitely. Meeting some cats might help you make up your mind.

Text 8

M: [11] This is the last stop for Bus 553, Daxing Station. Everyone, please grab your belongings and get off the bus.

W: Oh no! This isn't Xuchan Station? I must have missed my stop. What should I do?

M: Don't worry. Where are you heading, Miss?

W: Xuchan Road, near Xuchan Station. [12] I was reading a novel *anybody's name* any bus announcements.

M: That's OK. People often miss their stop because they were asleep or listening to

music. [13] U: But it's already 9.30 p.m. Taxis are hard to find here. Need a ride back?
W: That would be really nice.
M: [13] Z: Can you wait 10 minutes? I have to hand over my work before I can leave.
W: OK. And how long will it take to get there?
M: [13] Z: About 30 minutes.
W: Got it. I will wait for you here.

Text 9

W: David, I found a job listing that might be a great fit for you.
M: [14] Oh really? I don't know, Emma. The last job you suggested, the sales clerk position, was quite different from what I expected.
W: Well, this one sounds promising! [15] It's a project analyst position at a media company. [16] U: They're looking for someone organized and enthusiastic.
M: That's interesting. What kind of media company is it, though?
W: Let me check... M: It's a digital content company. They produce educational videos and online courses. And they offer training for new hires.
M: That sounds good. What do they say about experience?
W: Actually, they're looking for recent graduates, so experience isn't required. [16] Z: But they want someone who's open to learning and has good communication skills.
M: Hmm, that's not bad. And how about the pay?
W: [17] It says competitive salary, with opportunities for growth. They also provide a laptop and remote-work options!
M: That does sound appealing. I think I'll apply and see what happens. Thanks, Emma!

Text 10

W: In the UK, changes are coming to how junk food is advertised. Starting in October 2023, online ads for unhealthy food and drinks will be banned. On TV, these ads will only be allowed to be played after 9 p.m. [18] This new rule aims to address childhood weight issues. Statistics from the 2022-2023 school year show that over 20 percent of children aged 4 to 5 years old in England were overweight. This number increases in older children starting middle school, with more than 36 percent being too fat.
The U.K. government thinks that seeing fewer ads for junk food will help kids eat better. Umama Ahmed Mahtag, the UK's deputy health minister, has said that less advertising could lead to healthier eating habits among children.
However, not everyone agrees with this plan. Some people think that banning ads doesn't address the real reasons kids want junk food. [19] Dora Rabe from the London School of Economics suggested that children's experiences with junk food influence their choices more than ads do. She believes teaching kids about healthy eating is more important.