



9. What type of bread does the woman want?  
A. Italian. B. Whole wheat.

C. Honey wheat.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In a library. B. In a classroom.

C. In a dining hall.

11. How many subject reports has the man finished?  
A. 2. B. 3.

C. 4.

12. What does the woman ask the man to do?  
A. Lend her a book.

B. Give her a hand.

C. Have lunch together.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man want the woman to do for him?  
A. Ask for leave.

B. Confirm his flight.

C. Drive him to the airport.

14. When is the man's flight?

A. On Sunday morning.

B. On Monday morning.

C. On Wednesday afternoon.

15. What is likely to be the relationship between the speakers?

A. A couple.

B. Workmates.

C. Classmates.

16. What is the man probably going to do next?

A. Make a phone call.

B. Find a parking lot.

C. Visit his neighbor.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?

A. New employees.

B. Department directors.

C. Some visitors.

18. What comes first in the speaker's opinion?

A. Full knowledge about the products.

B. The interpersonal relationship.

C. A good plan for the future.

19. Which activity is arranged in the afternoon?

A. Getting to know the customers.

B. Learning the company rules.

C. Visiting the workshops.

20. What does the speaker advise the listeners to do?

A. Offer some suggestions.

B. Keep learning.

C. Prepare some questions.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

### A

#### Vienna Concerts 2021

Every day, one to three dozen Vienna concerts are staged. You can use this checklist to find a fantastic Vienna concert that is worth its money.

#### Vienna Chamber Orchestra

The Vienna Chamber Orchestra has existed for more than 70 years. The international reputation of Vienna Chamber Orchestra is documented by worldwide tours. The length is 65 minutes.

**Date:** 20th June

**Location:** Minoritenkirche, Minoritenplatz 1, 1010 Vienna

**Tickets:** 30 Euros per adult and free admission for children

## Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra

In 2021, famous conductor Gustavo Dudamel will lead the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Expect an amazing show with top quality classical music and fireworks. The concert lasts one and a half hours. You have to arrive at least 20 minutes early to find a place to sit.

**Date:** 4th and 5th October

**Location:** Schonbrunn Palace, palace gardens, in front of Neptune fountain, Schonbrunner Schlossstrasse 47, 1130 Vienna.

**Tickets:** 30 Euros (students, children and senior citizens will receive a 10% discount per ticket)

## Mozart Piano Sonatas (奏鸣曲)

On Saturdays and Sundays, the St. Peter's church opens its basement to a small group of Mozart fans. In simple but elegant surroundings, international pianists perform Mozart piano sonatas on a Steinway piano. The concerts start in the early evening and last 90 minutes.

**Date:** throughout the year

**Location:** St. Peter's basement, Petersplatz 1, 1010 Vienna

**Tickets:** 29 Euros for adults and 16 Euros for children between 8 and 14 (children below 8 can enter for free.)

## Vivaldi: The Four Seasons

To point out Vivaldi's connection to Vienna, the Italian violinist lived in the city for some time, and eventually died there. Closer to where he was buried, the church St. Charles Borromeo regularly stages *The Four Seasons*, Vivaldi's main work. The concerts start at 8:15 pm on weekends and last 60 minutes. People can arrive and enter anytime during the performance.

**Date:** throughout the year

**Location:** Church St. Charles Borromeo (Karlskirche), Kreuzherrengasse 1, 1040 Vienna

**Tickets:** 25 Euros for all ages (free cancellation 24 hours before the event)

21. For a couple with their 10-year-old child, which is the cheapest?

- A. Mozart Piano Sonatas.
- B. Vienna Chamber Orchestra.
- C. Vivaldi: The Four Seasons.
- D. Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

22. What do the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and Mozart Piano Sonatas have in common?

- A. They last one and a half hours.
- B. They are held in closed surroundings.
- C. They offer a discount for students and the aged.
- D. They are suitable for people who prefer pop music.

23. What can we know about the concert *The Four Seasons*?

- A. It forbids people to enter after 8:15 pm.
- B. It describes Vivaldi's stories related to Vienna.
- C. It allows you to return your ticket for free a day in advance.
- D. It was created by the Church St. Charles Borromeo to memorize Vivaldi.

## B

A maverick describes a person who thinks independently. A maverick refuses to follow the customs or rules of a group to which he or she belongs. In the US, a maverick is often admired for his or her free spirit, although others who belong to the maverick's group may not like the maverick's independent ways.

But where did the word "maverick" come from?

Early in the 1800s, a man named Samuel Augustus Maverick settled down in Texas, which was a place of wide open land, rich soil, cattle ranches (牛场) and cowboys. As the years passed, Mr. Maverick increased his property (财产) in Texas. Before long, he owned huge pieces of land that were good for raising cattle. But he had no cattle. He wasn't a rancher.

One day, a man came to Samuel Maverick to pay him an old debt. But the man didn't have enough money. So he offered Mr. Maverick 400 head of cattle. Mr. Maverick accepted them, but he didn't really want them. He simply put the cattle on his land to eat and care for themselves.

It was not long before the cows reproduced (繁殖). The calves grew and had more...

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and calves moved freely across Samuel Maverick's land. They also moved across the land of nearby ranch owners. It was a tradition among ranchers in the West to put a mark of ownership on newborn calves. They burned the name of their ranch into the animal's skin with a hot iron. The iron made a clear mark called a "brand". Brands allowed ranchers to easily see who owned which cattle.

Samuel Maverick refused to brand his calves. "Why should I?" he asked. If all the other cattle owners branded theirs, then those without a brand belonged to him.

And this is how the word "maverick" entered the American language. It meant a calf without a brand. As time passed, the word "maverick" took on a wider meaning. It came to mean a person who was too independent to follow even his or her own group.

24. Why did the man give Samuel Maverick 400 head of cattle?  
A. To get some money.  
B. To return what he owed him.  
C. To buy some of his land.  
D. To ask him to raise them.

25. How could the ranchers easily know who the cattle belonged to?  
A. Through the brand on the cattle.  
B. Through the name of the cattle.  
C. Through the appearance of the cattle.  
D. Through the land on which the cattle stayed.

26. What can we learn about Samuel Augustus Maverick from the text?  
A. He was born in Texas.  
B. He took good care of all his cattle.  
C. He didn't really want to accept the cattle.  
D. He followed the tradition of ranchers in the West.

27. What is the text mainly about?  
A. How to become an independent thinker.  
B. "Maverick" means a calf without a brand.  
C. The life story of Samuel Augustus Maverick.  
D. How the word "maverick" got into American English.

### C

Earthquake can disrupt whales' hunting for food for up to a year, according to a new study.

On November 14, 2016, the Kaikoura earthquake struck New Zealand's South Island, causing a destructive tsunami. Under the surface, the earthquake caused strong currents that swept away and mostly killed off diverse ecosystems of creatures living along the Kaikoura underwater canyon.

As a result, whales had to dive deeper and longer to find food—"a major shift" in their behavior, says co-author Liz Sleazen, a marine biologist at the University of Otago in New Zealand.

The impact earthquakes have on land animals has been well documented, but scientists know relatively little about what happens underwater. Such research is important for government agencies, which may need to take recent earthquakes into consideration when considering fishing quotas (限额), notes Rochelle Constantine, a marine mammal ecologist at the University of Auckland.

The canyon's upper reaches are rich in creatures, supplying food for the fish that make up the whales' diet. So when these smaller life forms were washed away, it had "severe consequences for the community around there", says study co-author Will Kayment. "That effect flowed all the way through the food chain."

As part of their ongoing study, the scientists were tracking 12 individual whales. After the earthquake, all the team managed to record data on 40 whales, showing that the abundance of whales in the general area didn't change after the earthquake. However, the whales changed how they used their habitat.

A year after the earthquake, the researchers observed the whales returning to their previous surface breathing intervals. This could have been because the communities of animals that make up the whales' food began to recover. "It gives you an idea of how resilient (有复原力的) these deep-sea communities are," says Kayment.

But he and his colleagues will continue long term monitoring to see if there are effects they missed. Whales' activity in the area had already been declining, though it's unknown whether it is due to natural changes in food abundance, whale watching tourism, fishing, or warming ocean temperatures. "There is something going on at Kaikoura," says Kayment.

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28. What happened after the Kaikoura earthquake in the Kaikoura canyon?
- A. Several destructive tsunamis struck the area.
  - B. Whales had to swim to other oceans to find food.
  - C. Nearly all marine creatures in Kaikoura were killed off.
  - D. Strong currents washed away many smaller creatures.
29. Which is one of the findings of the study?
- A. Earthquakes can make it easier for whales to find food.
  - B. The whales changed their habitat after the earthquake.
  - C. It usually takes whales a year to adapt to their new diet.
  - D. The number of whales in the area dropped sharply after the quake.
30. What does Rochelle Constantine think of the study?
- A. It can help government agencies to make some decisions about fishing.
  - B. It can help government agencies to solve problems in the fishing industry.
  - C. It is a breakthrough in research on what happens underwater after an earthquake.
  - D. It offers a detailed description of the impact earthquake have on marine mammals.
31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. Something is affecting the whale activity in Kaikoura.
  - B. Fishing quotas have been increasing in recent years.
  - C. The team missed some effects in the research process.
  - D. The scientists will continue studying earthquakes.

D

The COVID-19 vaccination(接种疫苗) rate in the US has fallen to new lows in recent weeks, threatening President Joe Biden's goal of having 70 percent of American adults with at least one shot by July 4.

With just less than one month from July 4, the current vaccination rate will put the US at somewhere between 67 percent and 68 percent of the adult population with at least one dose(剂量) by Independence Day. To reach 70 percent by July 4, around 1.6 percent of the population needs to get their first dose per week from now until July 4.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC) reported last week that 63 percent of adults had received their first dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. That was up slightly from 62 percent from the report a week before. The additional 1 percent of adults completing their first dose is the lowest since the CDC started tracking the vaccination rate in mid-February.

On average, fewer than 1 million shots are given out per day, a decline of more than two-thirds from the peak of 3.4 million in April, *The Washington Post* reported. In South Carolina, about 71,000 residents got a shot in the week leading up to June 3, compared to a high of nearly 300,000 in one week in early April, according to data from the CDC.

The slowdown is more prominent across the South and Midwest. Twelve states have seen vaccinations fall to 15 daily shots per 10,000 residents. Less than a quarter of black Americans had received their first COVID-19 shot as of June 7.

James Hildreth, CEO of Meharry Medical College, told *Politico*, "We need to make a stronger effort to bring the vaccine to the communities, rather than relying on the communities to come to vaccination centers."

The sharp decline in vaccination began in mid-April when federal officials temporarily stopped the use of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine while they investigated rare blood-clotting(凝血) reactions.

The "low-hanging fruit—those people who absolutely want to get vaccinated without you telling them anything" have already been vaccinated, which has led to the slowdown, Dr Anthony Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, said on a White House-organized call with community leaders last week, according to *the Post*.

32. What can we learn from the text?
- A. Dr Anthony Fauci is in charge of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
  - B. In South Carolina, about 300,000 residents got a shot in the week leading up to June 3
  - C. In mid-April federal officials temporarily suspended the Johnson & Johnson vaccine.
  - D. Less than one fourth of Americans had received their first COVID-19 shot by June 7.

33. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "prominent" in Para. 5?  
 A. Meaningful. B. Obvious. C. Inspiring. D. Complex.
34. How can America increase the COVID-19 vaccination rate according to James Hildreth?  
 A. By giving the vaccine shot at the communities.  
 B. By offering the vaccine to the public for free.  
 C. By frequently informing the public of the vaccine.  
 D. By urging the communities to come to vaccination centers.
35. What can be the best title for the text?  
 A. Biden wishes to have 70% of adults with one shot by July 4  
 B. CDC has been tracking the vaccination rate since mid-February  
 C. Some Americans need to get vaccinated without telling them to  
 D. Biden's July 4th vaccine goal may be missed

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

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

Around the world, people are leaving their small towns and villages for big cities. 36

How can we make our cities more livable for so many people?

37 These cities will use 5G networks and the "internet of things(IoT)" to make everyday life more convenient and safer. Places like Boston and San Diego, in the United States, and Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, are using smart technology to improve city life.

38 San Diego, meanwhile, uses sensor packed streetlights which can track activities around them, while also monitoring temperature, humidity(湿度) and other characteristics of the air. In Amsterdam, traffic flow and energy usage are monitored and adjusted using real-time data gathered from sensors around the city.

Smart cities will be interactive, allowing people to feel like they're shaping their environment, instead of just existing in it. "One of the most important reasons to have a smart city is that we can actually communicate with our environment in a way that we never have in the past," Mrinalini Ingram, head of the "Smart City" initiative (倡议) at telecom company Verizon, told Tech Republic.

39 By using sensors and 5G networks to monitor water and electricity use, city managers can figure out how to better distribute and save these resources.

Of course, it will take time and money to turn our current cities into the smart ones of the future. 40 China, for example, is investing in some cities to make them smarter. It won't be long until even more cities start to develop their own smart infrastructure(基础设施).

A. Smart cities will also allow us to save resources.

B. The answer lies in using technology to create smart cities.

C. The answer is that our life is full of wisdom, skills and technology.

D. Over 60 percent of the world's population is expected to live in cities by 2050.

E. A smart city needs networks, communication equipment and information resources.

F. But as we've already seen, places around the world are using smart technology in small ways.

G. In Boston smart trash cans can inform cleaning workers when they are full and need to be emptied.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 (共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30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。

I first heard about several cases of coronavirus in January, 2020. But I did not 41 the outbreak to have such a sudden and powerful effect on the rest of the world. In March, towards the end of winter quarter, it was 42 that we would take all the finals online. It was unexpected, and all university teachers and students were 43.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, our University of California at San Diego(UCSD) student-run free dental clinics are closed 44, and most research laboratories are only open for 45 personnel. Thus, I have had a lot more spare time than before, 46 most of the events have been switched to be held online. To 47 time, I learned to follow 48 to make different dishes. The period of quarantine(隔离) has become a time when I can learn some new life 49.

Besides cooking, I have been 50 a new hobby—playing puzzles. At first, solving a puzzle was just a way for me to 51 endurance(忍耐性) and patience. Then I realized that I learned much more than that. When I 52 1,000 pieces of a puzzle on the table, I 53 not buying a simpler one. I suddenly realized how impatient I was that I couldn't even focus on such a simpler task.

Electronic devices have been training me to constantly stare at a blinking(闪烁) screen and 54 what I was doing. I decided to solve a puzzle while 55 devices for several hours, and enjoy one simple task like a little child.

When I started to look for different pieces to see if they could fit in a larger 56, I started to look for shortcuts. I tried to collect puzzles with similar patterns or colors and 57 their edges.

During this time, I slowly forgot all the madness and 58 of quarantine life. Every time I got one piece in the right place, I was 59 awarded by such a small success and motivated to keep on trying. It was surprising and unexpected for me to receive so much 60 from focusing on solving puzzles.

- |                        |                      |                     |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 41. A. encourage       | B. expect            | C. require          | D. remind            |
| 42. A. announced       | B. promised          | C. hoped            | D. discovered        |
| 43. A. unhappy         | B. unfortunate       | C. uninterested     | D. unprepared        |
| 44. A. occasionally    | B. formally          | C. temporarily      | D. gradually         |
| 45. A. devoted         | B. eager             | C. excellent        | D. limited           |
| 46. A. unless          | B. before            | C. since            | D. though            |
| 47. A. treasure        | B. kill              | C. waste            | D. save              |
| 48. A. schedules       | B. orders            | C. targets          | D. recipes           |
| 49. A. secrets         | B. tracks            | C. skills           | D. lessons           |
| 50. A. exploring       | B. spreading         | C. reviewing        | D. doubting          |
| 51. A. support         | B. practise          | C. recommend        | D. appreciate        |
| 52. A. broke up        | B. handed in         | C. poured out       | D. put away          |
| 53. A. imagined        | B. permitted         | C. advised          | D. regretted         |
| 54. A. forget          | B. guess             | C. remember         | D. emphasize         |
| 55. A. putting up with | B. staying away from | C. watching out for | D. taking control of |
| 56. A. basket          | B. poster            | C. picture          | D. board             |
| 57. A. touch           | B. remove            | C. draw             | D. compare           |
| 58. A. danger          | B. boredom           | C. excitement       | D. amazement         |
| 59. A. mentally        | B. physically        | C. strangely        | D. passively         |
| 60. A. trouble         | B. joyfulness        | C. responsibility   | D. praise            |

第二节 (共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下列材料,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

As the bus drove across Sydney Harbor Bridge, the city's famous Sydney Opera House 61 (come) into sight. White as a pearl, as if numerous seashells lined the shores, the great building seemed to bloom like a graceful lotus(荷花). The sky above matched 62 (it) beauty. The iron structure of Sydney Bridge looked like a giant's arm, embracing the opera house, crowning it the jewel of the sea.

The boat-ride afterwards was 63 (extreme) amazing as well. Plates of food, drinks and various desserts provided a feast fit 64 a king. The boat that transported passengers glided through the water, 65 (send) ribbons of waves and gentle ripples(涟漪) through the sea. The quiet harbor's mix of hills, houses and beautiful ships gave the air a pleasant harmony.

The University of Sydney was another harbour. It was the place 66 the famous Harry Potter series was shot. The towering ancient buildings, with their fantastic carvings, gave me 67 magical feeling in the afternoon sun. Their beauty was matched only by the blossoming roses on the ground, making the university quite 68 (enjoy) for studying.

Another 69 (attract) was Bondi Beach. The white sand was made smooth by the waves. The blue sea-line was met with on-going waves, blue water, clear skies and laughing people. I had my slippers 70 (put) on, so I walked down into the shallows to feel the sand and water flow over my feet.

As the bright sun cast my shadow upon the sand, I realized that this unforgettable land had made a deep impression on my heart.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;  
2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Your e-mail reached me yesterday, and I feel greatly honored to share my senior life with you.

To begin with, as a senior student, life is meaningfully due to the goal that is to succeed in the College Entrance Examination. Apart of study, I often play football with my friends at the weekend. Take exercise can make me feel relaxed, what can refresh my mind.

What impresses myself most is the friendship formed in the period. Knowing me a lot and witnessing all of my emotions, and friends in high school are my best one.

I'm eager be admitted into a well-known university next year. Thus, I worked very hard for it, and I must learn as many as I can to achieve my goal.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华,你所在的城市刚发布了《电动自行车安全管理条例》。请你代表学生会写一封倡议书,呼吁同学们在骑电动自行车时佩戴头盔。内容包括:

- 1. 骑行者缺乏安全意识;
- 2. 说明佩戴头盔的好处;
- 3. 呼吁同学们在骑电动车时佩戴头盔。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右,可以适当增加细节,行文连贯  
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear fellow students,

A regulation has been issued recently that all citizens shall wear a helmet while riding an electric bicycle.

Handwritten student response on lined paper:

Dear fellow students,

A regulation has been issued recently that all citizens shall wear a helmet while riding an electric bicycle.

As a senior student, I feel very honored to share my senior life with you. To begin with, as a senior student, life is meaningfully due to the goal that is to succeed in the College Entrance Examination. Apart of study, I often play football with my friends at the weekend. Take exercise can make me feel relaxed, what can refresh my mind. What impresses myself most is the friendship formed in the period. Knowing me a lot and witnessing all of my emotions, and friends in high school are my best one. I'm eager be admitted into a well-known university next year. Thus, I worked very hard for it, and I must learn as many as I can to achieve my goal.

Thank you!

The Student Union