



扫码领取

- ★会员服务
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- ★错题整理

本试卷 8 页,总分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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.

答案是 C。

1. Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. At the customs.                      B. At the hotel.                      C. At the cinema.
2. How much money will the man get back?  
A. \$6.                      B. \$4.                      C. \$10.
3. How does the woman feel finally?  
A. Defeated.                      B. Depressed.                      C. Encouraged.
4. What does the man want?  
A. Some chips.                      B. Ship models.                      C. Pig dolls.
5. What made the woman wait so long for her clothes?  
A. Her not being informed in time.  
B. The wrong delivery of her package.  
C. The breakdown of the transport vehicles.

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. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Their majors.                      B. After-class activities.                      C. Plans after graduation.
7. What does the man invite the woman to do?  
A. Join a club.                      B. Do some sports.                      C. Watch a play.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the two speakers doing?  
A. Fishing.                      B. Hiking.                      C. Camping.
9. How did the man feel at first?  
A. Excited.                      B. Bored.                      C. Tired.
10. Why does the woman like to go out?  
A. To get close to nature.  
B. To make friends with others.  
C. To see cute little animals.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. Art.                      B. Technology.                      C. Photography.

12. What does the man think about phones?  
A. He finds them useful.  
B. He dislikes them.  
C. He thinks they are complex.
13. What will the speakers do next?  
A. Exchange devices.                      B. Take pictures.                      C. Buy a camera.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What will the man drink now?  
A. Water.                      B. Juice.                      C. Coffee.
15. What meal will the speakers cook for?  
A. Dinner.                      B. Lunch.                      C. Breakfast.
16. What will Jan do this afternoon?  
A. Pick up a friend.                      B. Do a chore.                      C. Buy an apple pie.
17. How many people will be eating dessert?  
A. Two.                      B. Four.                      C. Five.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why did the speaker's mother do four jobs?  
A. She had a big family to raise.  
B. She tried to live a better life.  
C. She wanted to make the speaker's life better.
19. What happened to the speaker at the age of eleven?  
A. She became an actress.  
B. She held her solo show.  
C. She got discouraged by a director.
20. What did the speaker's mother tell her to do?  
A. Believe in herself.                      B. Trust others.                      C. Fight back.

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

You might find a few good recommendations to be helpful when it comes to adding to your reading list.

**The Candy House**

By Jennifer Egan

\$ 25.20

Bix Bouton is 40, father of four kids and hungry for new ideas. After he joins a conversation group, he gets his big new idea: "Own Your Unconscious". With this technology, you can access every memory you've ever had—and exchange them for the memories of others. You can find this book on shelves on April 5.

**Young Mungo**

By Douglas Stuart

\$ 26.67

Jess needs a fresh start and leans on her half-brother, Ben, who lives in Paris, for a place to stay. When she arrives at his apartment, however, he's not there. Although she comes to the city of light to escape the past that has been disturbing her, she finds herself digging into Ben's future.

班级

姓名

得分

### ***The It Girl***

By Ruth Ware  
\$ 26.67

It's a mystery about one woman's search to find answers about her friend's murder. Hannah must search for the truth all over again, which might hit closer to home than she expects. You can start reading this pick on July 12.

### ***South to America***

By Imani Perry  
\$ 26.67

In this story, a native Alabaman returns home and looks at her state with fresh eyes—and learns about the stories and experiences of others she's met along the way. By weaving these stories together, Perry has crafted(精心制作) a book that takes you not only below the Mason-Dixon line but also through the country as a whole. It will be available starting January 25.

21. Which would you choose if you're interested in recalling your memories?
- A. *The Candy House*                      B. *Young Mungo*  
C. *The It Girl*                                D. *South to America*
22. What is the book *Young Mungo* mainly about?
- A. How we can make candy easily at home.  
B. What an Alabaman experiences in her state.  
C. How a girl magically travels to others' future.  
D. What is the truth behind a person's murder.
23. Where is this text probably taken from?
- A. A textbook.      B. A book list.      C. A course plan.      D. An academic article.

### **B**

Elizabeth S. Scordato earned an undergraduate degree in biology from North Carolina's Duke University in 2004. After graduation she continued to work with one of her professors in the biology department, Christine M. Drea. Their project investigated the smell-marking behaviour of the ring-tailed lemur(狐猴). Her first academic paper, co-authored with Drea, was published in 2007 in the journal *Animal Behaviour*.

In 2012, Scordato began working on a postdoctoral project at the University of Colorado at Boulder with Rebecca Safran. She traveled across Asia catching barn swallows, a common species of bird that is at the early stages of speciation. Barn swallows show wide variation across their geographical ranges. By analyzing the genetics of thousands of barn swallows, Scordato and her team showed that differences in feather color and migratory behaviour keep different populations from breeding(繁殖) with one another. This is another key step toward the formation of new species.

In 2018, Scordato joined the staff of California State Polytechnic University in Pomona, California. Her first major project involves the Pacific swallow. Like the barn swallow, the Pacific swallow has shown a remarkable ability to adapt to changes in its environment. In particular, Pacific swallows build their nests on man-made structures, which has enabled them to survive around human settlements. Scordato is now studying how the spread of human settlements and structures throughout Southeast Asia and Oceania has shaped the genetic evolution(进化) of Pacific swallows.

Traveling around the world to study birds is an adventure, but it is also hard work. "Once, when I was leaving for a challenging field season in India, my mother asked me, 'Why can't you ever do anything the easy way?'" Scordato wrote. "I told her the meaning for doing something the hard way is well worth the struggle; you can get the excitement of

learning something new about the natural world that no one has ever understood before, and you also know that you really have earned that discovery."

24. What was Scordato's first job after graduation?
- A. Acknowledging animals' needs by actions.  
B. Studying the special activities of an animal.  
C. Training animals in the biology department.  
D. Aiding her professor in finishing academic papers.
25. What did Scordato achieve from the barn swallows?
- A. The genetic evolution of a biological species.  
B. The strange ways of their building their nests.  
C. The great decrease in their number and the reasons.  
D. Their adaptation to changes of the breeding activities.
26. What can we learn from Scordato's study of the two kinds of swallows?
- A. People's activities have great impacts on animals.  
B. It's vital for humans to protect our environments.  
C. Animals' survival mostly depends on our efforts.  
D. Some species are highly adaptable to the environments.
27. What does Scordato think of her job?
- A. Demanding.      B. Promising.      C. Rewarding.      D. Annoying.

### **C**

How do oceans affect you? If you live far from the coast, you might think they don't. But life on this planet depends on the ocean. It covers almost three quarters of the planet and holds 97 percent of the Earth's water. The phytoplankton(浮游植物) that live on the oceans' surface produce half of the oxygen in the atmosphere. Oceans are a vital source of food and other resources and an economic engine for many communities.

For all the ocean provides for us, we haven't always been so responsible in our administration. "The ocean was thought of as a dumping(倾倒的) ground for so long," says Caitlyn Toropova of the International Union for Conservation of Nature(IUCN). "There was a sense that there was no way we could harm it because it is so vast."

But human activities are having a negative impact on many of the world's oceans, jeopardizing marine life, habitats, and ecosystems. These threats include overfishing or destructive fishing, coastal development, pollution, and the introduction of non-native species. Climate change is also having a big effect by causing warming seas and ocean acidification.

The realization that something needs to be done to prevent the damage has led to the creation of marine protected areas(MPAs). Specifics differ around the globe, but the United States defines a marine protected area as "any area of the marine environment that has been preserved to provide lasting protection for part or all of the natural and cultural resources."

"There are approximately 5,000 designated(指定的) MPAs around the world but many more are not officially recognized," says Toropova. "That may sound like a lot, but less than one percent of the world's ocean is protected. Countries around the world have committed to protecting 10 percent," Toropova says. "But even though there's been an increase in the past 10 years, at the current rate it would take 100 years to reach that goal," she says.

28. What does the author focus on in paragraph 1?
- A. Oceans are crucial for humans' survival.  
B. Seas should make more room for our land.  
C. The phytoplankton need many sea resources.  
D. Oceans have no influence on people far from them.

29. Why did many people compare the sea to a dumping ground?  
 A. It has irregular sea floor.  
 B. It raises a vast variety of species.  
 C. It is under-appreciated by humans.  
 D. It can hardly be affected by human activities.
30. What does the underlined word “jeopardizing” in paragraph 3 mean?  
 A. Feeding.      B. Replacing.      C. Harming.      D. Protecting.
31. What can we infer from what Toropova says?  
 A. Marine protected areas aren't necessary.  
 B. We still need contribute more to the sea.  
 C. MPAs have shown great effects on the sea.  
 D. Most of the world's oceans are being protected.

**D**

The impacts of climate change on people's health around the world, including deaths due to heatwaves and the consequences of food insecurity, are at their “most worrying” since an international initiative began tracking them five years ago.

All 16 indicators of the health impacts of a warming world are worsening, the *Lancet Countdown* report published today shows. “Climate change-caused shocks are claiming lives, damaging health and disturbing livelihoods in all parts of the world right now. That means no continent or community remains untouched,” says Ian Hamilton at University College London.

The report found that between 2000 and 2018, the number of heat-related deaths each year in people aged over 65 jumped by almost 54 percent to 296,000 globally. Most were in Japan, India and Europe.

More than half of 196 countries saw an increase in the risk of people exposed to wildfires between 2016 — 2019, compared with 2001 — 2004. Based on area rather than people, Australia saw one of the biggest increases in wildfire risk between the same periods.

Due to the greenhouse gas-intensive(密集的) nature of beef production, the researchers also looked at the health impacts of eating it. They found deaths from excess(过量的) red meat(beef or mutton) consumption hit 990,000 in 2017, up 72 percent since 1990.

The team behind the report urged governments to make sure the carbon-cutting plans they submit to the United Nations ahead of the COP26 climate top next year—known as Nationally Determined Contributions(NDCs)—are not just obvious, but consider health. “At the moment health is not featuring among the NDCs in the way that it needs to,” says Hamilton, who is director of the *Lancet Countdown* initiative.

32. What's the effect of climate change?  
 A. It greatly affects people's livelihood.  
 B. It makes great differences to plant growth.  
 C. It hurts developing countries more seriously.  
 D. Only a small number of countries escape it.
33. How does the report show the results of climate change?  
 A. By listing some statistics.      B. By making an analysis.  
 C. By presenting previous findings.      D. By making experiments.
34. Why does the beef production bring harm to people?  
 A. People suffer from extreme climates.  
 B. People eat more than enough red meat.  
 C. People can't get enough rest as usual.  
 D. People have fewer animals than ever before.

35. What can be the best title for the text?  
 A. Health impacts of climate change reach “worrying” levels  
 B. Measures should be taken to prevent global climate change  
 C. Who will be influenced most with the global warming  
 D. People's health is the most important thing in the world

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。

**Some Ways to Improve Social Interaction**

**Greet Someone**

Nobody wants to feel unwelcome or unappreciated. If they do, they will feel like outcasts(被排斥者) and be less likely to help you with something. 36. This can be accomplished with a simple greeting or a firm handshake while looking at the person directly in the eye.

37

People have a natural curiosity as to what you are all about. The best way to communicate this is to engage in a simple conversation. Some people are naturally shy and tend to withdraw from such communication. If one person is not willing to start a conversation, another should take the initiative simply by asking the other, “How are you?” or “What do you think?”

**Volunteer**

38. Volunteering your time or skills may add an additional burden, but it tells others you believe in them and are willing to help out. Such an expression also makes it easy for you to seek support when you are in need of help.

**Ask for Advice**

Too often people are too proud to ask for directions in our journey through life. But asking for advice from a co-worker accomplishes two things: first, you might get the answer you seek, and second, it says you trust the person and respect his/her opinion. 39.

**Be Polite**

Your manners and how to improve interaction with others say a lot about a person's character. 40. No, I am not suggesting everyone turn into a “Miss Manners”, but attention to basic courtesy(礼貌) can improve your image with others.

- A. Be Curious  
 B. Engage in Conversation  
 C. The objective is to make people feel at home  
 D. Basic manners mean you are socially well adjusted  
 E. It means you are sensitive and interested in the person  
 F. Many people prefer to sit back and watch as others perform the work  
 G. By confiding in an individual, the advisor becomes concerned with your best interests

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。

I survey the pile of dirty dishes jamming the sink(洗涤池) after the party. With no working 41 except my two hands, the task is huge.

Hot water 42 the sink, I plunge(猛扎) my hands into the 43. Then it occurs to me that every dish and every spoon brings back memories. I bring up a tiny spoon, still covered with apple sauce. I smile as I 44 the eleven-month-old eating it with wild abandon. I pick up a 45 and I remember my eldest daughter trying to cut meat for the four-year-old sister while correcting the eight-year-old's rude table 46. A bowl with bits

班级

姓名

得分

of lettuce(生菜) stuck like glue reminds me of countless discussions among daughters about diet food and losing 47. Eating delicious food and keeping a perfect figure is an endless 48 for girls.

My three daughters, now, are 49 and have their own families. They get along as well as they did when they were 50. My grandsons seem to be 51 like their mothers. The two oldest wanted their bikes brought out to 52 together. The youngest delighted us when he, feeling the soft carpet, burst into laughter. All memories 53. My three daughters did the same thing years ago—riding bikes, feeling the soft carpet...

The dishes are done, and the sink is 54. But my life is full. It is full of happy children and grandsons. I thank the dishes for 55 me.

- |                      |                     |                  |                    |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. dish-washer   | B. hand-drier       | C. rice-cooker   | D. air-conditioner |
| 42. A. washing       | B. filling          | C. heating       | D. leaking         |
| 43. A. coldness      | B. darkness         | C. warmth        | D. length          |
| 44. A. leave         | B. stop             | C. witness       | D. recall          |
| 45. A. knife         | B. dish             | C. spoon         | D. fork            |
| 46. A. settings      | B. manners          | C. patterns      | D. arrangements    |
| 47. A. appetite      | B. sense            | C. weight        | D. direction       |
| 48. A. chance        | B. power            | C. honor         | D. struggle        |
| 49. A. born          | B. gone             | C. abandoned     | D. married         |
| 50. A. sisters       | B. daughters        | C. children      | D. friends         |
| 51. A. on good terms | B. on active duties | C. in great need | D. in big trouble  |
| 52. A. ride          | B. find             | C. steal         | D. buy             |
| 53. A. fade away     | B. flood back       | C. go far        | D. bury deep       |
| 54. A. clean         | B. empty            | C. dirty         | D. sticky          |
| 55. A. saving        | B. engaging         | C. reminding     | D. attracting      |

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。

Spring is the season for new life. In China, the peak time for spring plowing and sowing (耕种) is around the Qingming Festival, which falls 56 Wednesday this year, when people from all walks of life go out and plant trees 57 (make) the land greener.

From top leaders to ordinary citizens, 58 (plant) trees has been a widespread practice for the Chinese, 59 voluntarily take part in the country's massive greening efforts 60 (year) to show just how much the world's second-largest economy values greenness and ecological conservation.

Since 61 start of afforestation (植树造林) decades ago, China 62 (create) the world's largest planted forests. Thick forests have also become a substantial source of income for 63 (local). Last year, the output value of China's forestry and grassland industry reached about 1.22 trillion dollars, while the foreign trade volume of forest products 64 (be) 191 billion dollars. Green 65 (develop) with both ecological and economic benefits is a highlight and distinctive feature of Chinese modernization.

Under a long-term plan, China expects to increase its forest coverage rate to 26 percent by 2035. By then, China's forest stock volume will rise to 21 billion cubic meters.

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, 上周末你观看了第十届全校学生书画作品展, 请给校英语报专栏 Art On Campus 写一篇稿件。内容包括:

1. 介绍作品展;
2. 评价一幅作品。

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。

Excellent Art by Students on Exhibition

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。

We were traveling home over the winter holidays by car and stopped to have supper. There was a big snowstorm in the news but we were traveling south and the roads stayed clear for hours so we figured we'd beat the storm. By the time we finished eating the temperatures had dropped to just below freezing but we weren't paying any attention. We got back on the road. I was behind the wheel, and within less than five minutes we must have crossed a county line because the roadway suddenly became narrower and less well marked. There was snow on the ground on either side of the road.

Suddenly there was freezing ice on the road and before I had a chance to slow down I had slid over a long block of ice and the car started to fishtail(摆尾行驶). My family had already fallen asleep in the back seat. So scary.

I stayed off the brakes for several long moments, nervously judging woods on both sides of the road as the back of the car slid and slid from side to side. Then there was a small clearing on the left and I stepped slightly on the brakes. The car departed from the roadway still going at a high rate of speed and headed for the trees on the other side of the clearing. There was a stump(树墩) and the car got hung up as it went over the stump and swung us around, coming to a stop in the opposite direction we'd been going. It was cold and snowy and we had a young child with us. We got out to see how we were going to get off the stump.

A couple of cars stopped right away to help us but it was hard to figure out how we would get free from the stump that probably had saved our lives. Within a minute another car came along and slipped on the same patch of ice, left the roadway and headed in our direction but a little farther over. They got almost to the trees and were able to stop, but they then got back on the road.

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。

Another vehicle came along, this time a young woman in an SUV.

The kind woman went to urgent care with us.