

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. Which person does the man want to follow?
A. The man on the bus. B The woman in the taxi. C. The man on the motorcycle.
2. Where should the man put used envelopes?
A. In the biggest box. B In the medium-sized box. C. In the smallest box.
3. What record did the woman just break?
A. Her personal record. B The school record. C. The national record.
4. When will the flight take off?
A. At 4 o'clock. B At 5 o'clock. C. At 6 o'clock.
5. Where does the conversation most likely take place?
A. At a cinema. B At the speakers' home. C. At a restaurant.

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 2 至 4 个小题,从题中所给的 A,B,C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;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 time will the man use the car?
A. At 3:00. B. At 4:00. C. At 4:30.
7. What does the woman have to do if she wants the car?
A. Do some housework later.
B Drive her brother somewhere.
C. Finish her schoolwork before leaving.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers doing?
A. Attending a party. B. Discussing a lecture. C. Working part-time at a hospital.
9. Which job has the woman applied for?
A. Waitress. B. Volunteer. C. Salesgirl.
10. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Father and daughter. B. Teacher and student. C. Classmates.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why did the man's aunt and uncle leave their home?
A. To visit family. B. To have a vacation. C. To escape the natural disaster.
12. How do the man is relatives.
A. They call their relatives. B They read the newspaper. C. They watch news programs.
13. What do the man's aunt and uncle think about San Francisco?
A. It isn't very fun. B It's too cold. C. It's scary to visit.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题,

14. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Their trip abroad. B. Vacation plans. c. Cultural differences
15. Why doesn't the woman want to go to Mexico?
A. She's afraid of flying.
B She hates the food there.
C. She went there with her cousin last summer.
16. What does the man say about Spanish?
A. It's not easy to learn.
B. He's been learning it for a year.
C. He can only say a few words.
17. What probably makes the woman change her mind?
A. The beauty of the beaches in Mexico.
B. The possibility of learning some Spanish.
C. Many people speaking English in Mexico.
- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. In which year did Ritchie Valens make his first record?
A. 1950. B 1958. C. 1959.
19. What was Ritchie Valens's most famous song?
A. *La Bamba*. B. *American Pie*. C. *Donna*.
20. Who got a seat on the plane because of illness?
A. Don McLean. B Buddy Holly. C. J.P. Richardson.

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

Where to eat in Malaysia

Malaysia offers a wide range of food choices, ranging from fine dining to street food. Elsewhere, restaurants and food stalls are readily available.

Old China Cafe

Eating here is a little like dining in a museum as the walls are lined with photos and memorabilia of the local Chinese laundryman's association. Chinese and Asian dishes keep regulars and travellers coming back for more. The menu changes monthly.

San Pedro

This restaurant serves Portuguese cuisine. Try the baked fish (seabass or red snapper), *curry debal* chicken (can be quite spicy), fried brinjals and the black pepper crabs, Call ahead to reserve a table (and your fish), because once their fish runs out, they will close for the day.

The Bungalow

Facing the hotel pool and the beach, this restaurant has indoor and outdoor seating. At night, the atmosphere is very romantic. The Chinese menu concentrates on traditional Hainanese dishes, but includes dishes such as fish curry, chicken rice and filet mignon.

No. 7 Sup Corner

Even if you miss this buffet-style restaurant at the road bend, you will not miss the number of cars parked at the road shoulder or the locals heading to it during lunchtime. It serves Malay dishes. First get your plate of rice, and then take whatever you would like to eat. Present your food

plate to the lady at the counter and pay for it. Closed on Fridays and during Ramadan. Come early as there's always a crowd outside. 江苏省海安高级中学 景苏华 QQ:771515126

21. What do Old China Cafe and the Bungalow have in common?
- A. They are based in hotels. B They have seasonal set menus.
C. They have atmospheric settings. D. They adopt modern cooking methods.
22. Which restaurant serves western cuisine?
- A. Old China Cafe. B No.7 Sup Corner.
C. The Bungalow. D. San Pedro.
23. What do we know about No. 7 Sup Corner?
- A. It is inconveniently located. B It is a self-service restaurant.
C. It requires a restaurant booking. D. It opens every day except the weekends.
B

It's 1:30 am in Kenya's populated north, and 50 people are lying on their backs on the shore of a dried-up river, staring up at the night sky. These stargazers have travelled 250 miles to Samburu to witness the Perseid meteor shower (英仙座流星雨). They are not disappointed: Every few minutes, arrows of light shoot across the sky like silent fireworks.

The Star Safari is organised by a Kenyan astronomer, Susan Murabana, who has brought a 50 kg, 170 cm-long telescope to allow the group to view Mars and deep-sky objects. But here in Samburu, where light pollution is minimal, the Perseid meteors—visible with the naked eye (裸眼)—steal the show.

Every two months, Murabana and her husband load their telescope on to the roof of their 4×4 and set off to rural communities, where they give up to 300 children a chance to view the planets and learn about constellations (星座) and the basics of **astrophysics**. They primarily target schools in remote areas because of her mission to give girls an opportunity that she wishes had been available to her.

“When I started this work, I didn't see people who looked like me. I was a lone ranger and I wanted to change that.” says Murabana.

“There is a common misconception in Kenya that astronomy in general is hard, boring, and only for boys,” she adds. “I'd like to teach young girls that astronomy is neither of these things and that they, too, can become astronomers,” says Murabana.

Murabana's passion for astronomy began in her early 20s when her uncle invited her to join a similar outreach session organized by the Cosmos Education. “That was a gamechanger. If an outreach group had come to me when I was a young teenager, my attitude towards a career in astronomy would have been positive. I ended up studying sociology and economics, but maybe I would have desired to be an astronomer,” she says.

Inspired by the Cosmos Education, Murabana completed an online master's degree in astronomy with the James Cook University in 2011 and set up her own outreach programme. She looked to Dr Mae Jemison, the first black woman in space, as a role model. “I hope that one day, through this work, I will spark a chain reaction that leads to the first African woman in space.”

24. What do the underlined words “steal the show” in paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Ruin the effort. B. Face the challenge.
C. Attract more attention. D. Keep the promise.
25. Why does Murabana target girl students in remote areas?
- A. To help them out of poverty. B To inspire their love of astronomy.

- C. To look for assistants for her work. D. To give them an edge over boys in studies
26. What can we learn about Murabana from paragraph 6?
- A. She enjoyed playing games.
B. She longed to be an astronomer.
C. She is an initiator of Cosmos Education.
D. She regretted not taking astronomy earlier.
27. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. The birth of a Kenyan woman astronomer.
B. The prejudice against girls in rural Kenya.
C. The Kenyan astronomer bringing astronomy to the people.
D. The Kenyan stargazers watching the Perseid meteors shower.

C

Often overlooked as a nuisance (讨厌), pigeons are actually highly intelligent animals. In a study, 24 pigeons were shown different stimuli, like lines of different width and placement, as well as sectioned rings. Each bird had to peck (啄) a button on the right or left to decide which category they belonged to. If they got it correct, they got food; if they got it wrong, they got nothing.

"Pigeons don't need a rule," said Brandon Turner, lead author of the study. Instead they learn through trial and error. For example, when they were given a visual, say "category A", anything that looked close to that they also classified as "category A".

Over the course of the experiments, pigeons improved their ability to make right choices from 55% to 95% of the time when it came to some of the simpler tasks. Presented with a more complex challenge, their accuracy went up from 55% to 68%.

"Using more humble animals like pigeons, we can test how far they can go with a mind that is solely or mostly associative," said Turner. "This paper shows how incredibly strong associative systems can be, how true cognition-like (认知) they are."

In an AI model, the main goal is to recognize patterns and make decisions. Pigeons, as research shows, can do the same. When not given food, pigeons have a remarkable ability to correct their errors. Similarity function is also at play for pigeons, by using their ability to find resemblance (相似) between two objects. 江苏省海安高级中学 景苏华 QQ:771515126

"With just those two mechanisms alone, you can define a neural network or an artificial intelligent machine to basically solve these categorization problems," said Turner. "It stands to reason that the mechanisms that are present in the AI are also present in the pigeon."

The researchers now aim to co-operate with scientists who study pigeons and their brains. They are hoping that these findings can have practical applications in better understanding human brain damage. "Maybe we can get some further insight into what is going on in that little bird brain," said Turner.

28. What task did researchers set for pigeons?
- A. Identify similarities. B. Select food.
C. Tell right from left. D. Do simple calculation.
29. How did pigeons improve accuracy in the experiment?
- A. By working with fellow pigeons. B. By turning to AI technology.
C. By learning from consequences. D. By observing others' behaviour.
30. What's the finding of the study?
- A. Pigeons use toolset to complete complex tasks.

- B. Pigeons may be able to decide on their reflection.
 C. Pigeons problem-solve similarly to artificial intelligence.
 D. Pigeons can use AI to recognize resemblance between objects.
31. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about concerning the study?
 A. Its appeal to the public. B. Expectations for future studies.
 C. Its underlying logic. D. Scientists with new perspectives.

D

We may weep for the dodo, but could and should we bring this lovely bird back from the dead? De-extinction is the science of restoring lost species and it has been in the news for decades.

The story in modern times began in 1990 when Michael Crichton published his science fiction novel *Jurassic Park*, in which he imagined a world where scientists were able to bring dinosaurs back to life. Crichton imagined that polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology could be a way to amplify (放大) tiny quantities of dinosaur DNA and thus build a living embryo.

Sadly, biologists soon realized that DNA in fact breaks down super-fast; even after 100 years, DNA from museum skins of dodos was decayed (腐烂) beyond repair. They could be sequenced (测定序列) using massive computational power, but then only with considerable uncertainty. And even if you capture a DNA sequence, there's still the problem of how you get living cells to read that sequence and express proteins that make the dinosaur or the dodo.

But why would anyone want to see mammoths, or something like them, roaming (漫游) present-day Siberia? Well, they were undoubtedly amazing beasts. As well as hunting them, our distant ancestors painted their likenesses in caves across Europe. Fascinating as they may be, there's some ecological justification for the project too.

It was this diversity of land surface, broken up by heavy limbs and randomly fertilised by faeces (排泄物), that supported so much flora (植物群). Without the mammoths, that diversity disappeared. Return them and landscapes would once again be with a variety of species, including flowers and bushes. 江苏省海安高级中学 景苏华 QQ:771515126

True, it's not de-extinction in the sense of bringing a long-dead species back to life. Instead it's more like making a "dodo" by engineering a modern pigeon, its closest relative, to become huge and flightless. The result would be a big, fatty pigeon that, whether it looked like a dodo or not, would probably fulfil some of its ecological roles.

As a palaeontologist, I would of course love to see living dinosaurs, mammoths and dodos. In some ways, though, I am relieved that the optimistic claims for cloning and genetic technologies have not been borne out. The slowdown gives us time to consider the outcomes—and hopefully avoid some of Michael Crichton's more fevered imaginings.

32. What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?
 A. A science fiction review. B. The development of DNA.
 C. An inspired guess of de-extinction. D. The application of PCR technology.
33. What's the barrier to cloning a living embryo?
 A. DNA is hard to keep for long. B. Computational power is limited.
 C. Biologists are opposed to it. D. Living cells can't be sequenced.
34. Why are people interested in cloning extinct species?
 A. They expect to seek hunt fun. B. They lack sources of modern art.
 C. They need them for research. D. They want to see biodiversity.
35. What's the author's attitude toward cloning extinct species?

- A. Cautious. B. Unclear. C. Dismissive. D. Approving.

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。

One of the cores of emotional intelligence is self-regulation, an important skill in the workplace. Like any skill, mastery of emotional self-control requires intentionality and practice. 36.

Pause to Mentally Distance

When you notice your typical physiological experiences associated with strong negative emotion, what should you do? Mentally step out of your immediate experience. Asking yourself any question, or imagining what you might look like to others right now, will do the trick. At that point, although still physiologically keyed up, you will be able to ask yourself, "What is the best course of action right now?" or "What advice would I give someone else who is in my shoes?" 37.

Take Control of Your Self-Talk

We're frequently unaware of how much self-chatter is going on in the background of our minds. Such self-talk might not be in fully articulated (较接式的) words or phrases, but instead little flashes of thought. Becoming aware of your self-talk can be difficult. Why is this an important skill to develop? 38. To genuinely ease a strong negative emotion requires tackling the source by examining the underlying belief and how accurate, reasonable, or useful it is.

Seek Support from Partners

Ask others you trust to help you recognize when your emotions seem to be getting the best of you. 39. Agree on a gesture or word that might serve as a signal that your trusted individual wonders whether you're riding the led-by-your-limbic-system train. Of course, there will be times they're wrong. So, it's important not to respond defensively when you get that signal. Reacting with anything other than gratitude ensures that your partner won't take that risk again.

Cultivate (培养) Curiosity

Our brains are wired to draw conclusions and form judgments at lightning speed, and those are frequently the cause of our negative emotions. 40, but we tend to run with them, sparking the self-talk that follows. Generally working to be more curious about other people's experiences, including their self-identified motives for their behavior, helps avoid making hasty judgments.

- A. They are comfortable with all emotions 江苏省海安高级中学 景苏华 QQ:771515126
B. Those judgments are not necessarily accurate
C. Doing so provides you with choices as to how to act
D. Explain your developmental goals and sincerely ask for help
E. Stay focused on coming up with an answer and following through on it
F. Because it is those background beliefs that fuel our emotional responses
G. Here are four ways you can develop greater emotional self-management

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'm obsessed (迷恋) with music. As a teenager, I couldn't leave the house without my 41. My summers were filled with festivals, and my shelves with 42.

But one day last year something changed. I became aware of a faint tapping sound in my left

ear. It wasn't loud enough to be 43, but the next day it turned into a whooshing sound. By the weekend it had started to become hard to 44 in my left ear.

I was then sent to see specialists. They said it was the mitochondrial disease that caused the 45, but they couldn't say for sure. So 46, I am still undiagnosed (没有确诊).

I was given hearing aids, but they didn't work. I've signed up for a lip-reading course and am 47 British Sign Language. My friends have been 48, some have offered to learn BSL, but I feel it's really me who has to 49 this new life. 江苏省海安高级中学 景苏华 QQ:771515126

Other deaf people have warned of feeling isolated (孤立) and I'm determined not to make that my 50. I do get 51 when I have to go out of my comfort zone. Going to a bar and asking for a drink is fine 52 they start making small talk—at that point I'll declare I'm deaf.

I've always preferred to 53 ahead, but since this happened I take life day by day. The doctors have speculated (推测) that my 54 might come back. The future is 55, but I'm at peace with that.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. assignments | B. headphones | C. schoolbags | D. uniforms |
| 42. A. textbooks | B. toys | C. records | D. flowers |
| 43. A. annoying | B. impressive | C. pleasant | D. heartbreaking |
| 44. A. strike | B. clean | C. see | D. hear |
| 45. A. pain | B. deafness | C. awareness | D. anxiety |
| 46. A. technically | B. gradually | C. similarly | D. confidently |
| 47. A. teaching | B. speaking | C. promoting | D. learning |
| 48. A. great | B. curious | C. excited | D. awkward |
| 49. A. withdraw from | B. leave behind | C. break off | D. adapt to |
| 50. A. job | B. hobby | C. life | D. aim |
| 51. A. reward | B. anxiety | C. criticism | D. pleasure |
| 52. A. because | B. if | C. until | D. when |
| 53. A. plan | B. contact | C. depart | D. write |
| 54. A. memory | B. appetite | C. hearing | D. sight |
| 55. A. promising | B. unbelievable | C. predictable | D. uncertain |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入一个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Dazu Rock Carvings refers to all of the 102 cliffside carvings in Dazu district, Chongqing. The 56 (construct) of those rock carvings dates back to 650, and continued into the 17th century. The scenic area 57 (add) to the World Heritage List in December 1999.

So far, 50,000 statues and 100,000 carved Chinese characters 58 (identify) and over 75 cliff statue sites are under state protection. The cliff statues are large in size, well carved and among the best 59 (preserve) of their similarities. 江苏省海安高级中学 景苏华 QQ:771515126

The Dazu Rock Carvings have 60 important position in the history of China's grotto art. Artisans created these rock carvings not simply by replicating (复制) images that their ancestors had made 61 by combining religious figures with ordinary life, 62 recorded the transition (过渡) of society. The statues show the evolution of carving and national features, 63 (break) new ground in religious art and creating dynamic figures full of life. They stand on the peak of Chinese rock carving art with their historical values and aesthetic (美学) quality.

According to the UNESCO description, the Dazu Rock Carvings are remarkable 64 their rich diversity of subject matter and the light they cast on daily life in ancient China. Their

existence proved the 65 (harmony) synthesis (结合) of Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism during that period.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校英文报正在举办主题为“用英语讲中国故事”的征文活动。请你以一个中国寓言故事为题写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 寓言故事简介;
2. 意义或启示。

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。

The Fable Story in China

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。

When I was a kid in Pennsylvania, my family rehabilitated (康复治疗) wild animals. I grew up with raccoons (浣熊) and a fox running around the house. We would go travelling to Bermuda and I would watch the whales off the shore. I fell in love with them and wanted to know more about what they got up to underwater. Now I've been studying whales for more than 30 years and am the president of the Center for Cetacean Research and Conservation.

In 2017, I was on a boat around Rarotonga in the Cook Islands, working on a film about whale conservation. The crew wanted to get more footage (镜头) of me in the water with the humpback whales—I often slip in quietly to record their behaviour for research. Seeing a couple of humpbacks in the distance, I slid off the boat wearing a snorkel mask and a GoPro, and swam towards them.

As I was approaching, one of the male humpbacks came right up to me, nuzzling (用鼻爱抚) me with his head and pushing me through the water. I felt a rush of pleasure mixed with fear. I tried to keep calm, never taking my eyes off him. Then the whale swam underneath me and lifted me out of the water on his flipper (鳍). I signalled to the boat, then—swoosh—I was pushed back under.

After seven and a half minutes of being pushed around by the humpback, I saw what I thought was a second, smaller whale. But then I noticed the tail—whales move theirs up and down, and this one was moving side to side. I realized with horror that it belonged to a huge, 18ft tiger shark! Tiger sharks are known to attack people, sometimes fatally (致命的).

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。

The shark had arched its body in attack mode.

I told the whale that I loved him and thanked him as he was to swim off.