

## 英 语

## 注意事项:

1. 答卷前,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)

## 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. How often does the man go to the cinema?

A. Seldom.

B. Never.

C. Often.

2. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Get her bag.

B. Start the car.

C. Wait for her.

3. When will the speakers return?

A. On Friday afternoon.

B. On Saturday morning.

C. On Sunday evening.

4. What didn't the man do yesterday?

A. He didn't phone the woman.

B. He didn't leave the woman.

C. He didn't apologize to the woman.

5. What does the woman mean?
- A. The man should drink more coffee.
  - B. The man shouldn't drink coffee.
  - C. The man should drink less coffee.

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 does the man think of going to university?
- A. Practical.
  - B. Expensive.
  - C. Necessary.
7. What are the two speakers talking about?
- A. The importance of going to university.
  - B. The advantages of going to university.
  - C. The disadvantages of going to university.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man plan to do?
- A. Go shopping.
  - B. Find a parking lot.
  - C. Visit the art museum.
9. Where does this conversation take place?
- A. In a store.
  - B. At a bus stop.
  - C. On 7th Avenue.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 13 题。

10. When and where does the reality show start?
- A. At 7:00 on channel 2.
  - B. At 7:00 on channel 5.
  - C. At 9:00 on channel 2.
11. Why doesn't the man want to watch the home improvement show?
- A. He wants to go to bed.
  - B. He hates fixing things.
  - C. He watched it many times.
12. What do the two speakers decide to watch?
- A. A TV play.
  - B. A reality show.
  - C. A sports event.
13. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Husband and wife.
  - B. Father and daughter.
  - C. Brother and sister.

英语试题 第 2 页(共 12 页)

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. How does the woman feel about the job the man offers?

- A. Unsatisfied.      B. Surprised.      C. Interested.

15. What did the woman do last summer?

- A. She worked for a summer camp.  
B. She worked for the sports centre.  
C. She worked with a sports student.

16. Which of the following is NOT included in the job the woman asks about?

- A. Looking after the equipment.  
B. Teaching beginners to swim.  
C. Making sure the swimmers are safe.

17. Where is the woman speaking to the man?

- A. On the phone.      B. At a summer camp.      C. At the sports centre.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Where is the day-care center?

- A. On the third floor.      B. Next to the company.      C. Above the lunchroom.

19. How long is the day-care center open during the day?

- A. 6 hours.      B. 7 hours.      C. 11 hours.

20. What is the best thing about the day-care center?

- A. It is about 3,000 square feet.  
B. The parents are near their children.  
C. There are three separate classrooms.

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

### Family Outdoor Activities in Denver

Explore the great outdoors! Enjoy the sun and see what outdoor adventures you can find!

**Berry Patch Farm**—It opens in June for the season. It's a pick-your-own fruit place! It's free to get in, and you only pay for what you pick. Luckily, they don't weigh you when you get there and when you leave, because it's hard to resist eating the fresh strawberries there. The kids love wandering around in the yard with the chickens, turkeys and pigs, and picking out wonderful fresh produce in the farmhouse for supper.

英语试题 第3页(共12页)

**Bluff Lake Nature Center**—This urban wildlife refuge(保护区) and “outdoor classroom” is located on the eastern edge of Stapleton, and is open from sunrise to sunset. Its beautiful birding hotspot has encouraged a large and active community of birders, who have helped identify 226 different bird species at Bluff Lake. Be sure to check out their calendar for different events or go there any day of the week to find some quiet time away from the city!

**First Friday Art Walk**—A significant event of Denver’s Art District on Santa Fe. All year round, rain or shine, the District comes alive on the first Friday of each month as thousands come to Santa Fe Drive for the First Friday Art Walk from 5:30 am—9:30 pm.

View art from hundreds of artists from around the world and next door in galleries, studios, upstairs, downstairs, in squares, on the streets—everywhere!

**Plains Conservation Center**—Discover your local prairie(草原). It’s an outdoor education facility and natural area consisting of two sites totaling about 8,894 acres. The Aurora site is located at 21901 E Hampden Avenue. The West Bijou site is located near the Arapahoe County/Elbert County line along West Bijou Creek. The conservation center is open Monday—Saturday year-round. Monday—Friday hours are 8 am—4 pm; Saturday hours are 9 am—5 pm.

21. What can be free for visitors to Berry Patch Farm?
  - A. Food for supper.
  - B. Strawberries they eat.
  - C. Food they take home.
  - D. Strawberries they pick.
22. How often does the First Friday Art Walk take place?
  - A. Daily.
  - B. Weekly.
  - C. Monthly.
  - D. Yearly.
23. What are Bluff Lake Nature Center and Plains Conservation Center similar in?
  - A. Size.
  - B. Geography.
  - C. Opening hours.
  - D. The role they play.

**B**

A biker wearing a funny hat passes by a Charcoal Chicken shop. Two men wearing sunglasses edge around a man lying on a street corner. A group of Hare Krishnas sing and play instruments as they dance.

These are three of many moments frozen in time by photographer Mary Hutchinson on Cuba St, perhaps Wellington’s most-wandered street—and certainly its coolest.

Last May, Hutchinson chose 60 Cuba St photos for her third book of black-and-white photography, *Cuba People*, self-published to time with her exhibition at Cuba St’s Thistle

Hall. Various passers-by recognized friends in the prints, and told her about the people pictured. Some told those friends to stop by. “Three women from the Hare Krishna photo came in, all excited,” she says. “They filmed me beside the photo, and I photographed them beside it. That was so much fun.”

Hutchinson photographs in black and white like the pioneers of street photography. Legally, you can photograph anyone in public, but often she asks permission first or—when the moment’s about to be gone—afterwards. The vast majority says yes, and she offers to email them copies. “Sometimes, people are unaware they’ve been photographed, but I make a judgment about whether they’ll mind or not.”

Hutchinson says she wants to be “a voice for the unfamous people”. Consequently, homeless people, beggars and addicts populate the pages of *Cuba People* and her book *Newtown Forever*, which accompanied her exhibition at the Newtown Festival. “That’s partly because I see those people around, and partly because they often get blanked by people like me. I want to balance that out a bit.”

“I want to show our shared human nature and the contrasting lifestyles in our urban communities,” she says. “I once photographed an old man with amazing eyes. I didn’t know him but a friend did, and she gave his family a copy after he died. That’s what moves me: the times in life when something unexpectedly joins up.”

24. Which of the following could be seen in “the photo” underlined in paragraph 3?

- A. People dancing and singing.
- B. A bicyclist passing by a shop.
- C. Hutchinson and the three women.
- D. The exhibition at Cuba St’s Thistle Hall.

25. What is the probable reason why Hutchinson asks permission to photograph someone?

- A. It is required by law.
- B. It is required in Wellington.
- C. She wants to show respect for them.
- D. She wants to attract their attention.

26. What is the main purpose of *Cuba People*?

- A. To promote street photography.
- B. To present a colorful urban life.
- C. To show what happens on Cuba St.
- D. To get ordinary people known to the public.

27. What can we infer about the photo of the old man?

- A. It is related to country life.
- B. It caused some unexpected problems.
- C. It reminds people of good times in life.
- D. It turned out to be precious to his family.

The Greek historian Herodotus reported over 2,000 years ago on a misguided experiment in which two children were prevented from hearing human speech so that a king could discover the true, unlearned language of human beings.

Scientists now know that human language requires social learning and interaction with other people, a property shared with multiple animal languages. But why should humans and other animals need to learn a language instead of being born with this knowledge?

Given that the ways honeybees communicate are quite complex, we decided to study how they learn to communicate to answer this language question.

Bees possess one of the most complicated examples of nonhuman communication. They can tell each other where to find resources such as food, water, or nest sites with a physical “waggle(摇摆) dance”, by circling around in a figure eight pattern centered around a waggle run. This dance conveys the direction, distance and quality of a resource to the bee’s nestmates.

Bees begin to dance only as they get older. Could they be learning from practiced teachers?

We thus created isolated experimental colonies of bees(蜂群) that could not observe other waggle dances before they themselves danced. Like the ancient experiment described by Herodotus, these bees could not observe the dance language because they were all the same age and had no older, experienced bees to follow. In contrast, our control colonies contained bees of all ages, so younger bees could follow the older, experienced dancers.

We recorded the first dances of the bees. The bees that could not follow the dances of experienced bees produced dances with significantly more directional, distance and disorder errors than the dances of control bees.

We then tested the same bees later, when they were experienced dancers. Bees who had lacked teachers now produced significantly fewer errors, possibly because they had more practice or had learned by eventually following other dancers. The dances of the control bees remained just as good as their first dances.

Complex communication is often difficult to produce even when individuals are born with some knowledge of the correct signals. Bees are born with some knowledge of how to dance, but they have to learn how to dance even better by following experienced bees.

28. Why does the author say the experiment on the two children is a misguided experiment?

- A. Language learning is a social activity.
- B. Language learning has changed greatly.
- C. Children are born with human speech.
- D. Children develop differently in language.

29. What does the underlined word “isolated” in paragraph 6 indicate?

- A. Old bees could not produce waggle dances.
- B. Old bees could not observe waggle dances.
- C. Young bees were separated from older ones.
- D. Young bees could follow experienced bees.

30. What do we know about the bees whose dances remained as good as their first dances?

- A. They had little practice in waggle dances.
- B. They had learned waggle dances without teachers.
- C. They were experienced in teaching waggle dances.
- D. They had learned waggle dances before their first dances.

31. What does the last paragraph serve as?

- A. A guide to complex communication.
- B. An answer to why language should be learned.
- C. An example of nonhuman communication.
- D. A proof that bees are born with some knowledge.

D

When I was 15 or 16 years old, I used to enjoy staring out of my bedroom window at night, at the sky and other houses. After a few minutes of focused attention, I would always reach a point where my vision shifted. The clouds would suddenly look different, stranger and more real. They weren't “clouds” anymore, but different magical animal shapes that moved through space. The houses weren't “houses” anymore—they were strange geometric structures made up of jigsaw(拼图) patterns of bricks.

It's difficult to describe the shift in my vision, but it always felt exciting, as if I was seeing through to the heart of things, beneath a layer of familiarity.

In most situations, our perception is automatic. We see the familiar world, surrounded by

objects and phenomena that we've perceived thousands of times before and don't pay real attention to. In addition, we perceive the world through filters(过滤器) of concepts. We have a conceptual label (or name) for everything we see. We label floating shapes in the sky as clouds; we label a massive variety of natural forms with spreading roots and branches as trees. Through filters of familiarity and concepts, our perception of the world is like a faded black-and-white image compared to a three-dimensional colour image.

This is why it always makes sense to side-step our normal familiar perception and perceive the world with fresh vision, free of concepts and expectations, looking at objects as if they had never been seen before, or as if they were other things.

We can see this in great artists. They go beyond familiarity and find a new way of seeing things. Familiar everyday objects like fruit and flowers and bottles are filled with freshness and beauty in the great still-life paintings of artists like Cezanne or Matisse. To look at paintings by Vincent van Gogh, such as *Sunflowers*, *Irises* or *Van Gogh's Chair*, makes you feel as if an extra dimension of reality has been revealed.

And of course, this is the reason why we love to go to art galleries to see such paintings. To look at them is like going on vacation to a strange foreign country, a reminder of the raw beauty and wonder of the world, hidden beneath our normal automatic vision.

32. How did the author look out of the bedroom window?
- A. With full attention.
  - B. In a normal way.
  - C. In astonishment.
  - D. With great care.
33. What does the author really mean by saying "our perception is automatic" in paragraph 3?
- A. We perceive the world all the time.
  - B. We tend to look at things without thinking.
  - C. We have the ability to perceive the world.
  - D. We are familiar with the world around us.
34. Why are great artists mentioned in the text?
- A. To introduce new ways to create art.
  - B. To show how real beauty is created.
  - C. To support what the author advocates.
  - D. To argue for what the author did as a teenager.



35. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Creating a New World through Art
- B. Looking at the World with New Eyes
- C. Appreciating the Beauty of Every Day
- D. Experiencing Life in Unfamiliar Environments

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。

Throughout my childhood, I listened to adults repeatedly describe children as self-centered. They only focused on themselves. 36 I'd like to speak from my personal experience. I founded the non-profit Colorbreak in 2019 when I was in 8th grade with the mission of kids helping kids. I came up with the idea when my little brother Jason, who was 11 years old, got a serious disease. He was treated at SickKids hospital and they took such good care of him that I wanted to help other kids who were suffering, the way SickKids helped my brother. Colorbreak is an organization entirely run by youth — from its leadership to its volunteers. 37

There are so many reasons why students should volunteer. Volunteering creates a brighter future because it provides vital assistance to worthy causes and people in need. 38 For example, volunteering helps kids build empathy(共情), as they give their time and care to help someone who is in need of help. And while volunteering, you may meet new people and talking with a stranger who shares your interests and is working for the same cause may turn into a pleasant experience. Bringing existing friends along on a project can be a fun way to bond with them. 39

Volunteering fosters the development of young people all over the world by encouraging them to connect, communicate, and make plans to help their communities. Getting involved early and often can show firsthand just how much volunteering matters. 40 You can volunteer at your local library, an animal shelter, a community center, and more!

- A. Well, I disagree with that.
- B. The possibilities are endless.
- C. What are the causes of the phenomenon?
- D. There are also many benefits to the volunteers themselves.
- E. Thus committing to a shared activity increases your sense of happiness.
- F. Volunteering also helps to form a friendship between volunteers and those in need.
- G. I'm amazed by the students I work with who feel passionate about making a difference.

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。

It's a typical Tuesday for Cristina Zenato. She ducks below the surface of the water. This is the place where she's truly at peace—despite being 41 by dozens of sharks.

Zenato works as a diving professional in the Bahamas. She uses a variety of 42 in her daily dives. But the one that leaves people 43 is to remove hooks(鱼钩) from sharks' mouths.

Sharks follow fishing boats, often ending up with hooks caught in their mouths, which 44 discomfort, difficulty eating and infection. Removing the hooks can be a long and dangerous 45. "I'm never scared," Zenato says. "I watch and adapt to them, and I've built a 46 with them and they know that I'm safe and they can 47."

Hook removal is just 48 of Zenato's shark conservation efforts. 49 her knowledge—with the public, several Bahamian organizations and others—is an ongoing task. She helps promote shark tourism by 50 local divers. "I hope that by allowing people to come close to sharks with a 51 understanding of them, they can share their 52 experience with others," Zenato says.

She will 53 to remove hooks one by one, because each shark she helps affects the future of our oceans. All species of sharks are part of a complex food chain, each part 54 another. "Sharks live and belong in our oceans, and shouldn't be viewed with fear and misunderstanding, but 55 and kindness," Zenato says.

- |                       |                |                  |                 |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. attacked       | B. led         | C. circled       | D. found        |
| 42. A. skills         | B. ideas       | C. strategies    | D. steps        |
| 43. A. confused       | B. satisfied   | C. disappointed  | D. amazed       |
| 44. A. leads to       | B. adds to     | C. turns to      | D. sticks to    |
| 45. A. aim            | B. process     | C. plan          | D. decision     |
| 46. A. habitat        | B. network     | C. defence       | D. connection   |
| 47. A. leave          | B. eat         | C. relax         | D. follow       |
| 48. A. little         | B. part        | C. none          | D. much         |
| 49. A. Increasing     | B. Expanding   | C. Sharing       | D. Gaining      |
| 50. A. training       | B. introducing | C. contacting    | D. observing    |
| 51. A. unique         | B. new         | C. moral         | D. natural      |
| 52. A. strange        | B. original    | C. similar       | D. positive     |
| 53. A. intend         | B. continue    | C. need          | D. start        |
| 54. A. separated from | B. based on    | C. changing into | D. depending on |
| 55. A. love           | B. pity        | C. interest      | D. courage      |

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。

Food Loss and Waste (FLW) has become a worldwide concern. However, very often monitoring and analyzing FLW reduction 56 (restrict) by lack of reliable and consistent FLW data.

A research team led by Prof. Cheng Shengkui from the Chinese Academy of Sciences carried out a survey 57 addressed the knowledge and data gap of the scales (级别) and patterns of FLW from farm to fork in China.

58 (base) on the large-scale field survey along the food chain, households, and restaurants, as well as literature data, the researchers systematically 59 (map) the production and consumption with FLW of major food products 60 quantified relevant resources and environmental footprints associated with FLW along the food supply chain.

They found that the 61 (large) amount of FLW was found at the postharvest handling and storage stage (45%), and the consumption stage also contributed to the total FLW with 62 share of 17%. The land, water, carbon and nitrogen footprints associated with total FLW were found 63 (be) similar to those of a medium-sized country.

This work provides a first estimate of the patterns and scales of FLW along 64 (China) food supply chain. It highlights the 65 (important) of better primary data to inform FLW reduction actions and ensure food security and sustainability.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)


第一节 (满分 15 分)

请根据所给标题(How I Benefit from English Reading)完成你们英语老师布置的英语作文, 内容包括:

1. 你有哪些收益(至少三点);
2. 你的倡议。

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。

How I Benefit from English Reading	
	

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 ate a big breakfast at a local restaurant, like we did every Father's Day. The present my daughter gave me was a T-shirt with the words "World's Coolest Dad". I put it on, feeling that was what made Father's Day so great.

Just then my volunteer fire-department pager(呼机) went off: "Attention, Pocahontas-Old Ripley firefighters! House fire on Simpson Street. Repeat. House fire on Simpson Street."

"Gotta go," I said. I ran to my car and took off. I got to the firehouse in minutes. Another firefighter, Tom Smith, and the chief were waiting. "Don, Tommy, take truck 253. Roll!" he ordered. "The rest of the guys will be right behind you." As the first on the scene, our job was to make sure everyone was out of the house, locate the nearest hydrant(消防栓), and then wait for backup.

A small crowd had gathered in front of number 907 when we got there. They watched the fire in panic. Thick black smoke could be seen pouring from the one-story house's open front door. A large man burst through the door, red eyes streaming with tears. "Please hurry!" he called. "My boy's still in there. I couldn't get to him!"

There was no time to wait for backup. I left Tommy outside and rushed into the house.

"Anyone here?" I shouted. No answer. I searched every inch of the first two rooms. No child. The fire had grown so fierce by then. It seemed that the roof would collapse at any time. All at once a vision was put into my head—that father begging us to save his child. I mustn't give up. Not today, I thought. There still might be a chance.

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 I heard a weak cry from the next room.

It was a special Father's Day, not only for me, but also for the boy, his father and my daughter.