

# 英 语

**注意事项:**

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号等填写在试卷和答题卡指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用2B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,将答案用0.5mm黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)**

做题时,请先将答案标在试卷上,录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

**第一节 (共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)**

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是C。

1. How does the man feel about the exhibition?

A. Boring.

B. Annoying.

C. Interesting.

2. Where are the speakers?

A. In a taxi.

B. At home.

C. In an office.

3. Why does the woman look happy?

A. She got a job offer.

B. She rented a new house.

C. She bought an IBM computer.

4. Who went to the cinema yesterday afternoon?

A. Tom.

B. Peter.

**C. Jerry.**

5. What will the man get for the New Year?

A. An Apple Watch.

B. A bike.

**C. A skiing trip.**

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 is the woman doing for her grandson?

A. Baking sweet cookies.

B. Getting him a toy panda.

**C. Buying him some candies.**

7. When will the woman probably take her grandson to the zoo?

A. On Friday.

B. On Saturday.

**C. On Sunday.**

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. Which drink does Sarah like?

A. Orange juice.

B. Red wine.

**C. White wine.**

9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. Colleagues.

**C. Neighbor.**

10. What do we know about Sarah?

A. She is from the west.

B. She just graduated from college.

C. She has a lot of work experience.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11. Which mobile phone does the woman buy?

A. The black one.

B. The pink one.

**C. The white one.**

12. How does the woman pay?

A. In cash.

B. By credit card.

**C. Through online payment.**

13. What gift does the woman choose?

A. A bag.

B. An umbrella.

C. A notebook.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. Where is the new branch office?

A. In Spain.

B. In France.

C. In Germany.

15. What do we know about Mr. Smith?

A. He doesn't have kids.

B. He is good at languages.

C. He has much experience.

16. When did Jeff come to the company?

A. One year ago.

B. Three years ago.

C. Five years ago.

17. What does the man ask the woman to do this afternoon?

A. Give Jeff a call.

B. Have a chat with Betty.

C. Join the talk with Jeff.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. How many people died in the Kobe earthquake?

A. 35,000.

B. Nearly 310,000.

C. About 6,000.

19. What do we learn from the speaker?

A. Protection is too costly at present.

B. No one takes earthquakes seriously.

C. Earthquakes always cause serious damage.

20. How many ways are mentioned to reduce the damage by the speaker?

A. 3.

B. 4.

C. 5.

## 第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分60分)

### 第一节 (共15小题;每小题3分,满分45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

Diana, an animal lover, came across a book in the library. She was reading the contents page of the book.





consequence of being alive. All the good things in life involve suffering. Writing a novel, running a marathon, or giving birth all cause suffering in pursuit of the final, joyous result.

There are other factors as well. In the eyes of Aristotle, we get happiness by exercising our uniquely human capabilities to think and reason. But thinking and reasoning are as much social activities as they are individual. Happiness requires others; it is not an emotional state so much as it is the excellence of the relations we cultivate with other people.

But even that cannot guarantee happiness. Aristotle recognised that our happiness is hostage (人质) to fortune. Events beyond any individual's control — war, poverty, and global pandemics — will often make happiness impossible. Happiness is not a mental state that can be permanently won, but instead it's a practice which we hone (磨练), imperfectly, in circumstances only partly of our making.

Recognizing this will not secure a good life, but it will avoid the illusory (虚幻的) hope of permanent contentment. No life worth living should meet the only standard. Instead, aim with Aristotle to embrace those faults and to flower in spite of them.

24. Where can you find negative effects of focusing too much on “happiness”?
- A. In paragraph 2.                                      B. In paragraph 3.  
C. In paragraph 4.                                      D. In paragraph 5.
25. How does the author prove that pain is an unavoidable result of being alive?
- A. By making comparisons.                        B. By analyzing causes.  
C. By giving examples.                                D. By telling stories.
26. What is Aristotle's view on happiness?
- A. Happiness is a stable emotional state.  
B. Good personal relationships lead to happiness.  
C. Taking part in social activities guarantees happiness.  
D. Happiness promotes independent thinking and reasoning.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Happiness is what humans pursue forever.  
B. Happiness lies in the process of pursuing it.  
C. Our pursuit of happiness may be imperfect.  
D. Depression and happiness are equally important.



Scientists have found the simplest way you can protect yourself against stress is by hugging. It is said hugs are society's favorite form of expressing affection. To some extent, hugs act as a form of social support, protecting stressed people from getting sick.

Have you ever wondered how acceptable it is to hug or touch someone? The simple answer is to thoroughly learn unique cultural norms for physical contact. Basically, physical contact and the study of touching are generally referred to as haptics (触觉论). Haptics in communication often suggest the level of closeness. They are usually classified into two groups: high-contact and low-contact.

Asia and the United States, Canada and Britain belong to low-contact cultures. People from the rest of the world, such as Latin America, are considered to be in high-contact cultures, where they tend to expect touching in social interactions and feel more comfortable with physical closeness. Despite the classification, there are more complex factors such as relational closeness, gender, age, and context that can affect how someone views physical contact.

One common French custom of greetings is cheek-kissing, but it is mostly restricted to close friends and family members. While cheek-kissing for Latin Americans is also a universal greeting form, it does not require such a high degree of relational closeness. However, gender matters more for them because cheek-kissing often only happens between women or a man and a woman but not two men.

In contrast, in certain Arabian, African, and Asian countries, men can publicly hold hands or show physical affection as signs of brotherhood or friendship while these behaviors may suggest a romantic relationship in other parts of the world. Although men's touching is more normal in these cultures, physical contact between persons of opposite sexes who are not family members is negatively perceived in Arabian countries.

These factors could definitely affect the degree to which someone is comfortable with physical closeness. Therefore, if you are someone who loves to show physical affection, you should not be afraid to show it — just ask for agreement beforehand!

28. What does physical contact in communication suggest?

- A. What social class people belong to.
- B. How civilized the communicators are.
- C. What family background people come from.
- D. How close the communicators' relationships are.

29. What do we learn about people in high-contact cultures?
- A. They promote to be open in social events.
  - B. They take physical touch as a cultural norm.
  - C. They tend to have close ties among people.
  - D. They prefer to hug to express their emotions.
30. Which social custom happens in Arabian countries?
- A. Traditional romantic relationship seems simply unacceptable.
  - B. Men can show friendship in public through physical affection.
  - C. Physical contact between familiar people is naturally received.
  - D. People of different ages and genders show affection by touching.
31. What is the author's advice on physical closeness in paragraph 6?
- A. Learn to use appropriate body language first.
  - B. Embrace someone who you are familiar with.
  - C. Focus on differences between ages and genders.
  - D. Take other people's preference into consideration.

**D**

The world is definitely moving fast towards sustainability and incorporating green principles in everyday operations. It is a good thing as our planet is heading towards global warming and terrible climate changes. Amid all this, a designer has taken sustainability and green commute (通勤) to a whole new level. A bike is designed that is electric and made of wood. This is probably the most sustainable and green design in commuting so far.

The bike is called Electraply and is almost made entirely of plywood (胶合板). It is said that it can reach a speed of about 28 mph. Evie Bee is the contemporary designer who brought this to life. The main focus behind this project was to amalgamate the conventional and traditional techniques of creating objects with advanced and present-day producing styles. She wanted to step out of her comfort zone and try something unique. Moreover, the design was inspired by her wish to ride her own electric bike.

Evie's design is based on the Yamaha SR 250 Scrambler (扰频器) because it is the most popular model when it comes to scrambler bikes. CNC machines were used to cut the plywood and the steel was cut with the help of a cutter. Altogether, the weight of the bike is 30 kg. In order to have the weight down, poplar plywood was used in the making of the central frame. The outer



frame is made up of birch plywood to provide strength to the model.

In terms of powering the model, it has a 26" smart pie front-wheel motor and a 36v12.5ah Yose power battery. The scrambler bikes have their gas tanks exposed and since the design is inspired by them, the battery is exposed as well. She has used V-brakes for the bike but with more budget, she intends to change them with a better option. Evie has started a Kickstarter campaign for the Electraply, and you can submit your email to be notified of the availability as well.

32. What function is expected of Electraply?

- A. To solve terrible climate changes.      B. To make e-bikes more welcomed.  
C. To shorten the time of commuting.      D. To enhance environmental awareness.

33. What can probably replace the underlined word “amalgamate” in paragraph 2?

- A. Promote.      B. Compare.  
C. Combine.      D. Improve.

34. What can we know about the details of Electraply?

- A. Its minimum speed can reach 28 mph.  
B. The use of plywood lightens its weight.  
C. The wheels of bicycle are designed green.  
D. Its design is identical to other scrambler bikes.

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The e-bike is powered by inside batteries.  
B. Using V-brakes for the bike is the best choice.  
C. The bike is available for those who send emails.  
D. Evie will improve V-brakes for the future Electraply.

## 第二节（共5小题；每小题3分，满分15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。

Life can be wonderful, but realistically, it isn't always so, no matter how hard you try. 36. However, it mostly depends on the amount of effort you put in. And what about bad things? The mere fact of living means you'll go through hard times, that you won't always get what you want, and you'll need resilience to get through it.



Resilience is the ability to adapt to adversity (逆境) in a positive way. Resilient people are those who can become strengthened by difficult situations. 37. Resilience involves, among other things, being able to effectively regulate your emotions. This will allow you to face difficult situations and overcome obstacles.

Another great thing about resilience is that it is not determined by genetics or personality. 38. Instead, it develops throughout your life as you interact with your environment.

To maximize your resilience, you need to know which factors influence it, both personal and environmental. That way, you can work on each factor and learn how to adapt to adversity in a positive way.

39. Obviously, this doesn't just occur immediately after an unfortunate event. It's a gradual process that comes with time and often, the help of a qualified psychologist.

Next, it's important to be able to see the good side of the situation. In other words, be optimistic — just don't forget to be realistic. You shouldn't focus on the negative things and forget about the positive, 40.

Lastly, having a sense of humor can help to improve your resilience greatly. Being able to laugh at yourself or the situation is a worthwhile tool that helps you adapt to different obstacles.

- A. but nobody is born knowing how to adapt
- B. Some good things will happen purely by chance
- C. First of all, you have to accept what has happened
- D. Firstly, you should keep all external factors in mind
- E. But it's more than just "seeing the good side of things"
- F. That is, you're not born with a limited capacity for resilience
- G. but you also shouldn't elevate the positive to an impossible level

### 第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分50分)

#### 第一节 (共15小题;每小题2分,满分30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。

Okay. I'll admit it. I can be a complainer. After all, there's so much in this life to 41 about: the dirty clothes piled in the bath, that 42 neighbor's loud music, my husband's shoes left 43 at the front door, rainy days, traffic...

In fact, I can distinctly recall the exact 44 when I first realized my complaining habit reached its expert level.

One day, as I 45 my husband once again to remove his bills from the dining-room table, 46 his shoes, and lower that dog-gone radio, he put up his hand. "Stop! Stop your complaining. It's 47 me crazy." His eyes widened. Then he grabbed his car 48 and ran out of the door.

Perhaps I'd gone too far, I thought. Maybe I really did complain too much.

I took a breather and sat down to think about 49. I could lock myself in the bathroom and scream. No. The neighbors would probably 50 me. Phone a friend? She probably wouldn't be a friend for very long. Then an idea 51 me. Perhaps, I thought, a complaint journal might be the 52 I was seeking.

The initial benefit was 53. My husband opened up to me more. Other benefits took more time to become apparent. Old friendships became deeper, and new friendships 54. Neighbors became more neighborly. Overall, I started to just feel better — happier and 55 stressed.

- |                    |                  |               |                |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. concern     | B. worry         | C. learn      | D. complain    |
| 42. A. amazing     | B. pleasing      | C. annoying   | D. appealing   |
| 43. A. casually    | B. intentionally | C. mistakenly | D. exactly     |
| 44. A. moment      | B. experiment    | C. accident   | D. night       |
| 45. A. recommended | B. responded     | C. allowed    | D. reminded    |
| 46. A. hold up     | B. bring out     | C. put away   | D. take down   |
| 47. A. helping     | B. driving       | C. protecting | D. preventing  |
| 48. A. battery     | B. key           | C. wiper      | D. light       |
| 49. A. solutions   | B. examples      | C. excuses    | D. limitations |
| 50. A. find        | B. interrupt     | C. hear       | D. doubt       |
| 51. A. hit         | B. saved         | C. made       | D. puzzled     |
| 52. A. memory      | B. answer        | C. treasure   | D. book        |
| 53. A. temporary   | B. immediate     | C. personal   | D. constant    |
| 54. A. changed     | B. continued     | C. appeared   | D. ruined      |
| 55. A. more        | B. rather        | C. quite      | D. less        |

第二节 (共10小题;每小题2分,满分20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。

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is a type of holistic (全身的), natural health care system that dates back at least 2,000 years to the year 200 B.C. TCM is “holistic” and “natural” because it 56 (stimulate) the body’s own healing mechanisms and takes into account all aspects of a patient’s life, rather than just several obvious 57 (sign). TCM practitioners (从医者) view the body 58 a complex network of interconnected parts (part of a larger concept known as Qi), rather than separate systems or organs.

They look to treat the root cause of disease and take a holistic approach to 59 (help) people experience complete healing without the use of 60 (convention) drugs.

Traditional Chinese Medicine is the heritage of world medicine. Now it is more and more popular in the world due to 61 (it) effect and its way to heal people. Traditional Chinese Medicine pays attention to the balance of the body system. **Once** 62 body system of people is in balance, the illness will disappear. The damage of the body system is the source of diseases.

63 (Natural), more and more medical schools are now recognizing the importance of training students and staff in “mind-body” practices that emphasize disease prevention and holistic treatments. 64 some physicians and patients tend 65 (show) doubt about the effectiveness of many TCM practices, research continues to show that TCM can make a big difference in many patients’ quality of life.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假如你是李华,在“爱眼日”来临之际,请你在校英文报上写一封保护视力的倡议书,内容包括:

1. 爱眼的重要性;
2. 护眼的建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数为80左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

My fellow students,

Li Hua



第二节 (满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

For the initial ten years of his life, Victor was the prince of the household. As he was an only child, his parents petted him and showered all their love and attention on him. Whatever toys his parents bought, they were always meant for him. Whatever food was in the refrigerator, there was no one to compete with him to polish it off first. Victor could leave his toys or books around the house with complete ease of mind, knowing that there was no one who would get their hands on his belongings and cause any damage.

However, all that was to change overnight when Victor's parents brought back his new baby sister, Lina, from the hospital. With her rosy cheeks, wide open eyes and angelic smile, Lina caught the hearts of her parents, grandparents and relatives. Everyone focused their attention on the cute bunch of joy. Whenever she cried, her mother or father would rush to her bed. She simply cried because she wanted to be carried. There was little time left for Victor.

Now that Victor's mother had his baby sister to take care of, she expected Victor himself to do most of the chores he can do. Victor was asked to clean his own room, iron his own school uniform and clean his own shoes. Before Lina's arrival, he had never lifted a finger to help out with these tasks. The whole family also went out less because it was unhealthy to expose Lina to the bacteria (细菌) being in the outside world too often.

Victor felt neglected by his parents. He felt that they loved Lina more than him. As a result, he tried to attract his parents' attention by becoming resistant. One evening, Victor's parents were called up by his teacher because Victor had got into a fight at school. His teacher had noticed Victor's behaviour and work attitude changing downwards in the past two months. Before that, he had been a model student.

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。

On hearing the teacher's feedback, Victor's parents got lost in thought.

Victor realized that his parents still cared for him.