

C. Put some underwater plants in the tank.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What will the children do during the trip?

- A. Admire artworks. B. Talk with scientists. C. Do voluntary work.

18. How long will it take to get to the destination?

- A. About half an hour. B. About one hour. C. About two hours.

19. What is free of charge?

- A. The lunch. B. The bus ride. C. The entrance fee.

20. Whom is the talk mainly for?

- A. Students. B. Teachers. C. Parents.

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)

阅读下列四篇短文,从每小题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Poetry Contest

The contest is open to anyone aged thirteen and up who writes poetry.

Enter your poem for a free chance to win prizes! You can submit a poem on any topic, employing whatever style you prefer.

Information

No entry fee is required for the contest. The main contest is held twice a year. Contest dates are January 1—June 30 and July 1—December 31. All winners will receive a letter and their prize via regular mail. The first place winner will be contacted by phone or email and asked to call our office to confirm their identity before their prize is mailed. As soon as the complete list of winners is drawn up, it will be posted on the home page.

Rules

- Only submit ONE poem, ONE time. Only one poem per household will be accepted.
- Poem must be 26 lines or fewer, including stanza breaks but not including the title, and lines may be no more than 55 characters across, including spaces.
- Do not use “texting” lingo. Properly spell out all words and typing the first word of each line in capital letter.
- All poems must be written in English.

Prizes

Both contests award one first place prize of \$ 2,000 and a first prize wall plaque(匾牌)(\$ 100 value); twenty second place prizes of \$ 100 each and a second place wall plaque(\$ 75 value); one hundred third place winners of a third place gift certificate(\$ 25 value). Sixty to seventy percent of all

entries become semi-finalists and receive a certificate of participation suitable for framing.

21. What do we know about the poetry contest?

A. It is a free contest.

B. Anyone can enter for it.

C. All poems will be published.

D. Each contestant will get a reward.

22. Which of the following will cause disqualification?

A. Submitting one poem.

B. Composing a poem of 23 lines.

C. Writing a poem in English.

D. Typing the poem in capital letters.

23. What will be awarded to a third place winner?

A. A wall plaque.

B. A gift certificate.

C. \$ 25.

D. \$ 75.

B

In 2018, China became the largest producer and consumer of the fruit in the world. Ninety-two-year-old Wu Mingzhu, a native of Wuhan, is the unknown hero who has helped make this possible.

“About 80 percent of the watermelons and sweet-melons served at people’s dining tables every day are the result of painful efforts made by Wu and her team over more than 60 years,” said Zhang Wenjun, a colleague of Wu’s.

Helping others had long been a dream of hers. And she thought the most beautiful thing in life is that everything you create can serve the people, so she made efforts to grow quality melons, which began paying off in 1973. She is one of the 8,000 agricultural scientists who have come to Hainan annually from across the country over the past 60 years and have cultivated more than 20,000 of China’s new seed varieties through off-season breeding.

Using innovative measures such as radiation mutation breeding, double haploid breeding and distant hybridization breeding, Wu and her team developed new germ-plasm (种质) resources, from which they cultivated more than 30 watermelon and muskmelon (香瓜) varieties with better adaptability and stronger disease resistance, said Yi Hongping, former director of the Xinjiang Muskmelon Research Center.

The new melon varieties have been promoted to more than 1.86 million hectares of fields from north to south. Some of these varieties have been promoted overseas, as far as California. Wu’s work has left her a number of honors. The “queen of melons” became an academician with the Chinese Academy of Engineering in 1999 and an honorary citizen of Sanya in 2004.

24. Why did Wu Mingzhu mainly want to grow high-end melons?

A. Because she wanted to make China the largest producer of melons.

B. Because China is the largest consumer of melons in the world.

C. Because she wanted to create something that could serve people.

D. Because Chinese government asked her to grow high quality melons.

25. What can we learn about from Paragraph 4?

A. Wu and her team cultivated melon varieties that could resist every disease.

B. Wu and her team cultivated high quality melons from the new germ-plasm resources.

C. Wu and her team cultivated 30 watermelon varieties from radiation mutation breeding.

D. Wu and her team cultivated melon varieties that could adapt to any circumstance.

26. Which of the following about Wu Mingzhu is NOT true from the text?

A. She has cultivated more than 20,000 of China's new seed varieties.

B. She is committed to her work and makes remarkable achievements.

C. She helps make China the largest producer of fruit in the world in 2018.

D. She is awarded a number of honorary titles due to her contributions.

27. What is the text?

A. A diary entry.

B. A book review.

C. A school notice.

D. A news report.

C

Remote controls are one of the most common symbols of our modern technologies. In fact, remote controls are an invention born in the 1800s. Famous inventor Nikola Tesla created one of the world's first wireless remote controls, which he showed for the first time at Madison Square Garden in New York City in 1898.

Tesla called his imperfect system a "tele-automaton", as he thought he needed to **ameliorate** it further. Tesla used a tiny boat to show his invention. Tesla sent signals to the boat using a box — the remote control he invented. The signals produced by this box changed electrical contacts aboard the boat, which, in turn, adjusted the rudder, allowing the operator to control the boat's way of moving. Financially, Tesla's remote-controlled boats were a failure. His intended customer, the US Navy, thought the technology was too easily damaged for war. But the idea of remote control caught on and quickly spread to many other types of equipment.

In the 1930s and 1940s, a few consumer electronics, such as garage door openers and model airplanes, arrived with remote controls. In the mid 1950s, Zenith engineer Eugene Polley invented his Flashmatic TV remote, which used directional flashes of light to control the television. In 1956, Polley's colleague, Robert Adler, created the Space Command control, which used ultrasonic sound (超声) instead of light. And ultrasonic sound remotes were the standard for TVs until the 1980s, when remotes began to use the infrared light (红外光) signals that are most common today.

Remote controls have allowed humans to perform many tasks that would be difficult, if not impossible. And although remotes might have a long history, they are anything but over. As we continue to apply technology to our lives, it's very likely that we'll need remotes to keep things under control.

28. What does the underlined word "ameliorate" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. Decorate.

B. Approach.

C. Feature.

D. Improve.

29. What was the purpose of Nikola Tesla in inventing remote controls?

A. To control the TV set.

B. To operate the tiny boat.

C. To sell them to the army.

D. To raise money for the army.

30. How is Paragraph 3 mainly developed?

- A. By analyzing causes.
- B. By following time order.
- C. By making comparisons.
- D. By describing an experiment.

31. What can we infer about remote controls?

- A. They'll have more and more uses.
- B. They'll become very heavy.
- C. They'll control everything.
- D. They'll become cheaper in the future.

D

In 1985, the world was alerted that in the atmosphere a giant hole was forming in the earth's protective ozone (臭氧) layer. World leaders swiftly gathered and two years later, the United Nations agreed to ban the chemicals responsible for wearing away the layer that protects the earth from the sun's ultraviolet (紫外线) radiation.

Known as the Montreal Protocol, it was a win for the ozone layer. But unknown to the world at the time, it was also about to prevent a climate disaster. As new research shows, the chemicals, known as the ODSs, are also responsible for causing 30 percent of the temperature increase we saw globally from 1955 to 2005.

The Montreal Protocol regulates nearly 100 ozone-eating chemicals, which popularized in the 1930s for mass use in refrigerators. They tend to accumulate in the atmosphere and drift wherever the wind takes them. Once they reach the stratosphere (平流层), they begin to break down. "They're shattered by photons (光子)," explains Dennis Hartmann, a climate scientist. That is what causes the hole in the ozone layer.

In the troposphere (对流层) — which fewer photons reach — the ODSs then serve as long-lasting greenhouse gases; Back in 1987, scientists knew ODSs trapped some solar radiation, but only recently have scientists been putting together the evidence that ODSs are actually one of the most damaging warming factors of the past half century. By banning the ODSs, the Montreal Protocol unintentionally prevented 1C of warming by 2050.

With the Montreal Protocol, world leaders came together around an urgent cause. In the process, we accidentally removed the second-largest forcer of global warming. "The unplanned benefits for the global climate", says Susann Tegtmeier, an atmospheric scientist, "can be considered a very welcome and very positive side effect."

While it's taken a lot more talks to begin removing the main driver of climate change — carbon dioxide — the Montreal Protocol proves the power of group action and shows how tackling environmental misery together can help us in ways we didn't expect.

32. What was the main purpose of the Montreal Protocol?

- A. To ensure yearly gatherings of world leaders.
- B. To prevent global temperatures from rising.
- C. To ban chemicals that damage the ozone layer.

D. To stop the mass production of refrigerators.

33. Which effect might the ODSs have on the earth?

A. Stopping global temperature rise.

B. Protecting the ozone layer.

C. Reducing greenhouse gases.

D. Making the earth much warmer.

34. From the last two paragraphs, the author may agree that _____

A. talks are an inefficient way to deal with climate change

B. international cooperation is vital in removing carbon dioxide

C. environmental disasters are sometimes quite unexpected

D. group actions can't avoid causing negative side effects

35. What is the most suitable title for the article?

A. Hidden Benefit: The Montreal Protocol Cooling Earth

B. Magic Chemicals: The ODSs Winning Huge Popularity

C. Ozone Crisis: Chemicals Wearing Away the Layer

D. Climbing Heat: The UN Calling for Urgent Talks

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。

There have been several incidents at some events in recent years where people died because of unsafe crowd conditions and stampedes. This may leave some people thinking there's little you can do to survive a stampede. Indeed, it's a frightening situation to be in and circumstances may make it impossible to escape. 36.

Have a plan before you need one.

The key to staying safe in a crowd begins as soon as you arrive at the location. 37. It's a piece of common-sense advice that you should apply not just at big events, but even when entering almost any room.

Go with the flow.

If there's a sudden panic and crowds begin to push in a certain direction, you may fight back and push the opposite way. 38. If you go against the flow, you increase your chances of getting tripped and knocked down.

Angle your way out.

39, it's best to move in a diagonal (对角线的) direction. The goal is to get to the edge of the stampede where it's less likely that you'll end up stuck at a chokepoint, like a doorway.

Find somewhere to protect yourself.

Another potential way to handle the situation is to protect yourself and allow the crowd to move past you. Look for a solid structure to stand behind such as a pillar (柱子) or a wall. Other places to duck: behind a car or even a lamppost.

40.

In many stampede events, people die from asphyxiation (窒息). But a possible way to avoid this is to place your arms in front of you, almost in a boxer — like stance (站立姿势). That could give you some very valuable breathing room — literally.

- A. As you move forward with the crowd
- B. Don't move straight
- C. But that could be a big mistake
- D. But it's surprisingly effective and possibly life-saving
- E. Give yourself some breathing room
- F. Namely, you should take note of where the nearest exits are
- G. But there are some ways that could help you avoid a potentially deadly outcome

第三部分：英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(共20小题,每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出适合填入对应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Porras and her daughter Elena have been taking weightlifting classes together for five years, though Elena is paralyzed from the waist down.

When Elena was born, she was diagnosed with a cancer which 41 from immature nerve cells. This resulted in her 42 to walk. Porras was in such a(n) 43 that she needed to see a psychiatrist herself. She was 44 to create a long-term plan for life and start 45. A local health club trainer recommended weightlifting.

Once Porras started attending the strength training classes, she 46 Elena with her, "She saw me become 47 again and start to 48 have my community. I wanted her to be a part of that, too." Now Elena does 48 training with her mom. Together, they have become stronger, both mentally and physically.

Out of their expectation, a miracle 49. Months ago, Porras was about to 50 Elena into the car from her wheelchair, but had to go back to 51 the door. "When I turned around and found her in the front seat, I was 52." Porras said. "I got in by myself, Mom. I'm 53 like you." said Elena.

Today, Elena is in a survivorship clinic and 54 numerous tests to get her health 55. However, as Elena gets older, they have to face more 56. Luckily, all of her efforts 57. "Each year I find myself more 58 and mentally stronger," said Porras. Meanwhile, Elena's workouts have 59 her growth. "You can be happy or sad, but I 60 to be happy." said Elena.

- 41. A. excused B. drew C. suffered D. developed
- 42. A. inability B. potential C. power D. reaction

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 43. A. silence | B. depression | C. joy | D. excitement |
| 44. A. refused | B. warned | C. advised | D. stopped |
| 45. A. dieting | B. exercising | C. learning | D. sleeping |
| 46. A. trained | B. replaced | C. bothered | D. brought |
| 47. A. happy | B. weak | C. proud | D. emotional |
| 48. A. math | B. skill | C. strength | D. will |
| 49. A. began | B. ended | C. awaited | D. arose |
| 50. A. push | B. carry | C. guide | D. rush |
| 51. A. fix | B. lock | C. answer | D. remove |
| 52. A. interested | B. bored | C. astonished | D. frightened |
| 53. A. smart | B. fast | C. flexible | D. strong |
| 54. A. sets | B. passes | C. undergoes | D. runs |
| 55. A. monitored | B. done | C. decreased | D. covered |
| 56. A. interruption | B. chances | C. attention | D. challenges |
| 57. A. take off | B. turn on | C. pay off | D. set up |
| 58. A. capable | B. efficient | C. strict | D. creative |
| 59. A. witnessed | B. checked | C. delayed | D. forgot |
| 60. A. deserve | B. choose | C. mean | D. fail |

第二节 语法填空(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。

The Shenzhou-16 spaceship atop the Long March-2F rocket blasted off from Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in Northwest China 61. 9:31 a. m. The spaceship will conduct a fast automated rendezvous once in orbit and dock at the radial port of the Tianhe core module, 62. (form) a combination of three modules and three spaceships.

The Shenzhou-16 mission 63. (crew) by three Chinese astronauts. Jing Haipeng, 64. became the first taikonaut to go into space for a fourth time with this mission, serves as the commander and spacecraft pilot. 65. (previous), the veteran has participated in the Shenzhou-7, Shenzhou-9 and Shenzhou-11 manned missions, and served as commander in the last two missions.

Zhu Yangzhu, 66. former university teacher with a doctoral degree, fulfills the role of the space flight engineer. Zhu will be the first flight engineer 67. (enter) China's space station.

Gui Haichao, a professor at Beihang University, astonished numerous social media 68. (user) when China revealed the crew on Monday as the nation's pioneering spectacled taikonaut. Gui serves as the payload expert. Upon his arrival, the space station will welcome 69. (it) first payload specialist.

Earlier this month China also 70. (launch) the Tianzhou 6 cargo spacecraft to Tiangong to deliver supplies for the six-month-long Shenzhou-16 mission.

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(∧)，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。

My grandma's birthday was around the corner and I want to make a special present for her. While I were thinking what to do, sweet memories of the time I spent with my grandma drawing and play the piano all flooded back. It struck me what I could make her an album. I turned on the computer, selected several photos carefully, but did the graphic design. Eventual, an album containing past sweetness was born. At the birthday party, I presented album to my grandma. He hugged me tightly, tears rolling from her eyes. Seeing my grandma so satisfying, my parents smiled happily. With genuine love, even a small gift can mean a lot of to our loved ones.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华，你校的英语社正在招募演讲比赛的主持人，你对此很感兴趣。请你给英语社社长 Tod 写封邮件申请该职位。内容包括：

1. 自我介绍；
2. 陈述个人优势；
3. 表达期望。

注意：1. 词数100左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Tod,

Yours,

Li Hua