

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 will the woman go to the man's house?

A. By taxi.

B. By train.

C. By bus.

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

A. Have lunch first.

B. Buy another T-shirt.

C. Wear warmer clothes.

3. What does the man mean?

A. He likes darkness.

B. He is going blind.

C. He can't stand the strong light.

4. Where may the conversation take place?

A. In a gym.

B. On a mountain.

C. At home.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Selecting a TV program.
- B. Improving people's health.
- C. Living in the countryside.

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. Why does Susan want to live in a small town?

- A. For an easy job.
- B. For its quiet environment.
- C. For its low housing price.

7. What is Christopher doing now?

- A. To purchase a house.
- B. To land a job.
- C. To employ a person.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does the woman think young people prefer public transportation?

- A. Decrease in income.
- B. Difficulty of parking.
- C. Convenience of ordering taxis.

9. Why does the woman like cars?

- A. They run fast.
- B. They are free sometimes.
- C. They can go anywhere.

10. When did the man get rid of his vehicle?

- A. One month ago.
- B. Half a year ago.
- C. A year ago.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man show the woman?

- A. His visa.
- B. His passport.
- C. His ID card.

12. Where does the man prefer to sit?

- A. Away from the window.
- B. On the left side of the plane.
- C. By the emergency exit.

13. What will the man do with his luggage?

- A. Take it with him.
- B. Make it lighter.
- C. Check it in.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does the woman go to see the man?
A. To report her achievements.
B. To ask for a higher pay.
C. To inform him of her new job.
15. How is the business of the company?
A. Better than before. B. As good as before. C. Worse than before.
16. Which of the following is one reason for the woman's requirement?
A. Her contributions to the company.
B. The current economic situation.
C. Her financial pressure.
17. What does the woman think of the man's offer?
A. Just so-so. B. Disappointing. C. Content.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What can we learn about the new public swimming pool?
A. There will be lifeguards to ensure safety.
B. It will be built near the city park.
C. The indoor and outdoor pools are separated.
19. What is Elizabeth Greenfield?
A. An official. B. A hostess. C. A reporter.
20. When will the construction be finished?
A. In January. B. In April. C. In May.

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

If you are planning a trip, you may be wondering what might be in your line of travel when it comes to unique buildings. There are some unusual, unique buildings you should put on your travel bucket list.

Capital Gate—Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Capital Gate is one of the tallest buildings in Abu Dhabi. According to the Guinness World Records, Capital Gate is the world's farthest leaning, man-made tower. The structure leans at an 18 degree angle, and intentionally so. This is a lean about 5 times greater than the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Svalbard Global Seed Vault—Longyearbyen, Norway

Nothing grand or stunning about this structure, from a visual perspective. But, in some way, the future of civilization may depend on the work done at the Svalbard Global Seed Vault. The Svalbard Global Seed Vault is designed to store millions of different types of seeds for the replanting of various crops in the event of any number of major global disasters. The building comes complete with blast-proof doors, airlocks, and motion sensors.

Palace of the Parliament—Bucharest, Romania

The Palace of the Parliament is the second largest administrative building on the planet. Indeed, it is so big that it can be seen from space. The structure was commissioned by the last communist dictator to rule in Romania. A fraction of the building is in use today, most of it sitting idle.

Lotus Temple—Delhi, India

If in India, a visitor interested in building and architecture should also check out the Lotus Temple in Delhi. The Lotus Temple is indeed designed to mimic the appearance of the flower. The Lotus Temple is a Bahai house of worship completed in 1986.

21. What can we learn about Capital Gate?
- A. It is the only tower in Abu Dhabi.
 - B. It's the farthest leaning tower built by man.
 - C. It is as famous as the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
 - D. It's the tallest building in United Arab Emirates.
22. What is unique about Svalbard Global Seed Vault?
- A. Its function.
 - B. Its height.
 - C. Its size.
 - D. Its appearance.
23. Where is this text most likely taken from?
- A. A science journal.
 - B. An architecture magazine.
 - C. A travel brochure.
 - D. A book about buildings.

B

One man's trash is another man's treasure is absolutely the case in Turkey where garbage collectors started collecting books that have been thrown away and ended up opening a library.

It started when garbage man Durson Ipek found a bag of abandoned books when he was working and then it snowballed from there. Ipek and other garbage men started gathering the books they found on the streets that were ready for landfills (垃圾填埋地) and as their collection started to grow, so did word of mouth. Soon, local residents started donating books directly. The library was initially available only to the garbage employees and their families to use but as the collection grew, so did public interest and the library was opened to the public in 2017.

“On the one hand, there were those who were leaving these books on the streets. On the other hand, others were looking for these books,” Ankaya mayor Alper Tasdelen told CNN. “We started to discuss the idea of creating a library from these books. When everyone supported it, this project happened.”

All the books that are found are sorted and checked for condition. If they pass, they go on the shelves. Today, the library has over 6,000 books that range from fiction to nonfiction and there’s a very popular children’s section that even has a collection of comic books. An entire section is devoted to scientific research and there are also books available in English and French. The collection has grown so large that the library loans books to schools and educational programs.

“Village school teachers from all over Turkey are requesting books,” Tasdelen told CNN. The government has to hire a full-time employee to manage the library.

This library is incredibly popular. It is frequently filled with the children of the city’s workers and students from nearby schools. There is a waiting room set up for readers and chess boards for the people who visit the library. You can even enjoy a cup of tea in the waiting room.

24. What does the underlined word “snowballed” in paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Declined quickly.
- B. Grew slowly.
- C. Developed rapidly.
- D. Worsened steadily.

25. What does paragraph 4 mainly tell us about the library?

- A. Its great popularity.
- B. Its potential significance.
- C. Its huge collection of books.
- D. Its wide variety of readers.

26. Why did the government hire a full-time employee?

- A. To raise people’s awareness of recycling.
- B. To classify and check the donated books.
- C. To expand the social influence of the library.
- D. To meet the huge demand from rural teachers.

27. What can be inferred about the library from the last paragraph?

- A. It’s an excellent place to enjoy tea.
- B. It’s crowded with readers every day.
- C. It needs to improve its management.
- D. It provides a very considerate service.

C

This 3-mile stretch of sand and tide pools beneath a castle of 80-foot cliffs is a California tourism poster if there ever was one. Nothing disturbs the perfect, sunny view, except—once you’re aware of them—microplastic particles (颗粒). But you have to look close—on-your-hands-and-knees close—to see one. And once you do, you see another and another—so many that you may not think of this, or any beach, the same way again. These tiny preproduction

plastic balls that manufacturers(生产商) melt down to form everything have been escaping factories, container ships, trains, trucks—and public notice—for decades.

The 2- to 3-millimeter, multicolored balls are a subset(子集) of microplastic—plastic particles less than 5 millimeters in size. Microplastic particles accumulate where water takes them, and they've been found on shorelines of every continent.

Dr McReynolds is an environmental scientist who's now joined a global movement studying their trail into the environment. Establishing a baseline count of the presence of microplastic particles—and, more broadly, any microplastics—is the focus of Dr McReynolds' scientific study here. Charting the count, noting tide, current, and weather conditions will show if amounts are increasing, and perhaps at what rate and why. That knowledge, he says, can inform solutions to plastic pollution such as regulation of their use.

“What are you doing? Picking up trash?” asks a steady stream of beach walkers whenever Dr McReynolds' crew walks onto the beach and sets up equipment. These are teachable moments for Dr McReynolds.

One recent morning he told some beach walkers how microplastic particles are believed to absorb toxic chemicals, and—because they resemble fish eggs—are eaten by fish and birds and enter the food chain. Almost right on time, a seagull hopped up to a plastic-coated photo of microplastic particles and hungrily pecked(啄食) at it.

Will his work help save the world? Dr McReynolds waves a finger at that idea, “I won't ever use that word...I won't save the world from this pollution problem. Preserve it, yes. We want to take care of it.”

28. What do we know about microplastic particles from paragraph 1?

- A. They are too small to be seen.
- B. They have been ignored for long.
- C. They are products of plastic balls.
- D. They can be made into almost everything.

29. What does Dr McReynolds focus on in his study?

- A. Classifying plastic particles into subsets.
- B. Finding solutions to plastic pollution.
- C. Charting the tides and currents of oceans.
- D. Creating a data collection for microplastics.

30. What does a seagull's pecking at the picture prove?

- A. The interesting teachable moments.
- B. The spread of poisonous chemicals.
- C. The harmful effect of microplastic particles.
- D. The beauty of the photo of microplastic particles.

31. What does Dr McReynolds expect of his work?

- A. To save the world.
- B. To protect the earth.
- C. To educate the public.
- D. To provide solutions.

D

To much of the world, bullfighting has always been distinctly Iberian. But these days, parts of France are laying claim to this tradition. From the C te Basque to the arenas of Arles and Beziers, it has spread to towns where bullfighting has long been banned, and been embraced with such enthusiasm you'd think the sport had been born there.

The rising passion for blood and sand has been resisted by animal-rights activists. Last month someone set off a bomb near the bullring in Carcassonne. Yet France's enthusiasts fiercely defend their right to these moral rituals. Bullfighting, they insist, is part of the heritage, an expression of a shared regional culture that should be protected.

The rest of the Continent should take note. The paradox(自相矛盾) of an ever-more-united Europe is that as borders between member states become less important, so do the nations themselves—and regional identities are valued. It's easy to forget that most European nation-states were created as we know them only during the 19th century, after a long series of bloody conflicts. "If the chances of war had been a little different, all the regions sharing bullfight might have been together," argues Jean Michel Mariou, a huge fan of bullfighting. On both sides of the Pyrenees there are Basques, there are Catalans, there are common cultures, he says. "Bullfighting is only one expression of it."

Bullfighting isn't the only cultural tradition that has begun to go beyond borders, of course. To name but one other: the Celtic revival, built largely around musical groups along the coast of Ireland, Scotland and Cornwall, Brittany and Normandy. But while bagpipes(风笛) may stir the blood, they don't spill it. And the violence of bullfighting horrifies many people who don't feel they share in its culture.

"The concept of lasting local tradition doesn't mean anything anymore," says Josyane Wuerelle, coordinator of the Federation de Liasions Anti-Corrida in Agde. Bullfighting is about attracting tourists, not honoring local history, she argues. Robert Marge doesn't see it that way, of course. He recently declined an invitation to organize a bullfighting in Paris's enormous Stade de France. "We didn't want to sell our souls by bringing bullfight to a region where it doesn't exist," he explains. But he has also got the sense to know that some traditions don't travel well.

32. What can we learn about bullfighting from the first two paragraphs?

- A. It is legal in France.
- B. It will boom tourism in France.
- C. It has become popular in France.
- D. It is part of the heritage of France.

33. What can we infer according to Jean Michel Mariou?

- A. Shared cultures could bring people together.
- B. The continent of Europe is more united than ever.
- C. Bullfighting is a popular culture in many regions.
- D. Regions sharing bullfight were separated by wars.

34. Why did Robert Marge refuse to organize a bullfight in Paris?
- A. It ignores animal rights. B. It honors local tradition.
C. It is intended for money. D. It is too violent for Paris.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Fight over Bullfight B. Culture or Violence
C. Bullfight and Tourism D. Passion for Blood and Sand

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 Second Every Day

I've been in advertising for eight years and used to work a lot of late nights and weekends for numerous projects. 36 One day I watched a talk called "The power of time off". It's about how every seven years, the speaker takes a year off from work so he can do his own creative projects. 37 I decided I had to do that. I need to take time to start my own creative ideas.

The first project ends up being something I call "One Second Every Day". Basically I record one second of every day for the rest of my life, combining these moments into one single continuous video until I can't record them anymore. 38 There're many things I have no recollection of unless someone brings them up, and I think, "Oh, that's something I did."

39 On a good day, I'll have maybe four seconds I want to choose. I'll just have to narrow them down to one, but even narrow them down to that one allows me to remember the other three anyway.

I don't use any filters(滤镜), just trying to catch the moment as much as possible as it is. I started a rule of the first person view. Early on, I thought I should have a couple of videos where people would see me, but I realized that wasn't the way to go. 40

The project has many possibilities. I encourage you all to record just a small piece of your life every day, so you can never forget that day and treasure every moment.

- A. It instantly inspired me.
B. The purpose is to remember what I've done.
C. I'm always energetic when doing things I love.
D. People might have different interpretations of it.
E. It's difficult, sometimes, to pick that one second.
F. But I never had time for one I wanted to work on on my own.
G. The essence of my project should be recording the thing as I actually see it.

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 had never been away from home, at least not for more than three days, much less two whole weeks. When I got the chance to go to Journalism Camp, I was 41.

What if I had to go home during camp time because I wouldn't be able to 42? What if my roommate and I didn't 43? What if I didn't know how to use a washing machine?

Well, after the first night, nearly all of my 44 were answered. The students were amazing, and my roommate was 45. She always listened to me patiently!

The two weeks nearly flew by, and I learned to take 46 for myself: washing clothes, cleaning and allocating(分配) my weekly pocket money to 47 it for all meals.

However, in the process I didn't realize how 48 I had become to the routine of waking up early, running to get to the newsroom in time, and coming back to a waiting room.

On the last day, I couldn't get myself to 49 in my room keys. It couldn't be over. I become emotionally tied really easily, and it was 50 for me to pull away. I couldn't 51 away my tears.

Returning home, I was in the state of 52 for a few days. I kept to myself, sleeping through most of the day so I wouldn't have time to look back.

This was my 53. Yet I needed to get adjusted to life at home again. I had to learn to 54 that the camp was over and that not all things 55 forever. I could still keep in touch with my new friends and look forward to other experiences I will have.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. tired | B. scared | C. excited | D. surprised |
| 42. A. match | B. behave | C. follow | D. adjust |
| 43. A. work out | B. part with | C. get along | D. make up |
| 44. A. questions | B. solutions | C. decisions | D. feelings |
| 45. A. perfect | B. skillful | C. mean | D. modest |
| 46. A. improvement | B. sympathy | C. responsibility | D. consideration |
| 47. A. get | B. buy | C. spread | D. taste |
| 48. A. patient | B. tied | C. lonely | D. direct |
| 49. A. turn | B. put | C. take | D. hold |
| 50. A. wrong | B. simple | C. hard | D. sure |
| 51. A. take | B. push | C. save | D. set |
| 52. A. disappointment | B. anger | C. tension | D. curiosity |
| 53. A. award | B. practice | C. mistake | D. challenge |
| 54. A. receive | B. withdraw | C. appreciate | D. accept |
| 55. A. enjoy | B. last | C. hold | D. miss |

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。

Classical Chinese poetry is traditional Chinese poetry 56. _____ (write) in Classical Chinese and typified by certain traditional forms and close connections with particular historical 57. _____ (period), such as the poetry of the Tang Dynasty. Its existence 58. _____ (document) at least as early as the publication of *the Classic of Poetry* or *Shijing*. 59. _____ (variety) combinations of forms and genres exist. Many or most of these 60. _____ (arise) at the end of the Tang Dynasty.

Use and development of Classical Chinese poetry 61. _____ (active) continued up to the year of 1919, 62. _____ the May Fourth Movement took place, and is still developed even today. Poetry created during this 2,500 year period of more or less continuous development shows 63. _____ great deal of diversity—classified by both major historical periods and by dynastic periods.

Of the key aspects of Classical Chinese poetry, another is 64. _____ (it) intense interrelationship with other forms of Chinese art, such as Chinese painting and Chinese calligraphy. Classical Chinese poetry has proven to be of strong influence 65. _____ poetry worldwide.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华,下周学校要接待来自澳大利亚的交换生,你将作为学生代表致欢迎辞。请为此写一篇发言稿,内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 介绍活动安排;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Australian friends,

Yours,
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。

Make a Nest for My Doves

I sat at the breakfast table with my eight-year-old son, Matthew, trying to ignore the ache in my stomach. “Mama, want to play?” “Not today, baby.” I shook my head. These days I could barely get out of bed. I was still recovering from an operation. I hoped for strength and happiness, but the future seemed so hopeless.

Suddenly, Matthew jumped up from his spot on the kitchen floor. “Bird!” he shouted, rushing to our courtyard. Sure enough, there was a white dove seated in a rubber tree(橡胶树). It sat there for a few moments, and then flew away. Strange, I’d never seen one in our neighborhood before.

When I dragged myself to the kitchen the next morning, the dove was back. This time it was with a mate carrying sticks. “Look, Matthew,” I said, pointing to the tree. “They’re going to make a nest.” The doves flew in and out of the courtyard all week, building on top of the rubber tree.

Matthew could hardly contain his excitement. Every morning, he’d run into the kitchen and take his spot by the sliding glass door, talking to the birds while they worked. His happiness was influential. As much as I was sad, I couldn’t help but look forward to the doves’ visits too.

Then it all went wrong. The courtyard was a safe enough spot for a nest, but the rubber tree’s broad, thin leaves were far from stable. One night, a strong wind blew throwing the doves’ nest to the ground. I heard the twigs(细枝) break apart.

I surveyed the damage. Nothing good ever lasted. I wouldn’t blame the doves if they never came back. But they returned. And they paid no attention to the pile of sticks that had once been their nest. They started again from the beginning. Again, though, the wind destroyed all their hard work. The next day, and the next, they started again, as if nothing had happened.

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。

I knew I had to do something. _____

“It works! The birds are into it!” Matthew announced. _____
