

9. What does the man mention about fishing

- A. Waiting for fish can be boring.
- B. Reading books while fishing.
- C. Reading nature while fishing.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why did the woman's husband go to Philippines?

- A. To offer help.
- B. To do business.
- C. To give lectures.

11. How long has the woman's husband been in Philippines?

- A. Two days.
- B. A fortnight.
- C. Sixteen days.

12. What does the man intend to do?

- A. Know some news about the floods.
- B. Invite the couple to his house.
- C. Meet the woman's husband.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why did the man go to the library?

- A. To write his paper.
- B. To return a book.
- C. To hand in his paper.

14. What does the man say about agriculture in the state?

- A. It isn't developing at a fast speed.
- B. It has affected the environment badly.
- C. It plays an important role in the state's economy.

15. What did the man's brother do in the state?

- A. He donated some things.
- B. He visited some old cities.
- C. He chatted with some officials.

16. What content is included in the magazine?

- A. Interviews with travelers.
- B. Interviews with scientists.
- C. Interviews with farmers.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What show does Johnson host?

- A. *Nighttime*.
- B. *News Today*.
- C. *The Children's Room*.

18. What is *Nighttime* mainly involved with?

- A. Talks with well-known people.
- B. Funny stories and jokes
- C. Cultures and arts.

19. Which channel has educational cartoons?

- A. 3.
- B. 6.
- C. 11.

20. What does Channel Three have?

- A. Business reports.
- B. Many movies.
- C. Game shows.

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)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Accommodation is available for Alt University students in a number of dorms for girls and boys as separated. These dorms are located in Matbey campus and are designed to provide a clean, comfortable, secure and civilized environment for the students.

● FEE STRUCTURE

Room Type	Annual Rate (9 months)	Per Semester(学期)	Description
Single Room	\$ 3,750	\$ 1,875	Front view (11 m ²)
Single Room	\$ 3,550	\$ 1,775	Front view (10 m ²)
Single Room	\$ 3,450	\$ 1,725	Back view (11 m ²)
Triple(三人的) Room	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,125	Back view (30 m ²)
Quadruplet(四人的) Room	\$ 2,450	\$ 1,225	Front view (32 m ²)
Quadruple Room	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,050	Back view (30 m ²)

The room fee includes accommodation, electricity, heating and water, WiFi, cleaning services and laundry.

Room charges and meal plans are for 9 months (one academic year) or 1 semester during the study period at the university. Once students register for the dorm or meal plan, it cannot be refunded(退款) in case of canceling the stay or the meal service.

● FACILITIES

Meal Plan:

Students can choose a meal plan including three courses in a day during their stay. For one semester it costs \$ 810, for two semesters \$ 1,620.

Cleaning Service:

The cleaning of dorm rooms and common spaces is provided by professional cleaners.

Cooking:

Residents can either dine at the in-house restaurant or cook their own meals at the common kitchen area.

Leisure Time Activities and Relaxation:

Music room and gym are available for the use of students, free of charge.

Safety:

Alt University Dormitory offers students a safe accommodation with its 24/7 security and 24/7 available staff.

● HOW TO APPLY?

Students can prefer to stay at the dormitory for the first semester only or two semesters both (the whole academic year). In order to make a room reservation, you should fill in the online application form.

Due to limited space, applications will be processed on a first-come-first-served basis. Overseas students, students living in distance in the city and students with disability will be given priority(优先权) over the others.

21. How much should Tom pay if he chooses a triple room and a meal plan for the whole academic year?

- A. \$ 3,060. B. \$ 3,720. C. \$ 3,870. D. \$ 4,070.

22. Who will be taken into consideration first?

- A. Applicants who are from abroad.
B. Applicants who are weak in their studies.
C. Applicants whose families are relatively poor.
D. Applicants whose parents work in other cities.

23. What can be learned about the students living in the dorms?

- A. They may use the gym at a lower price.
B. They can get their meal fees back at any time.
C. They will be charged for using the music room.
D. They needn't pay any extra money to have their clothes washed.

B

Austrian-American actress Hedy Lamarr, who was born in Vienna, Austria in 1914, was the type of woman people love to comment on. She was strikingly beautiful, with green eyes, black hair and full lips, which attracted the attention of Hollywood producers in the 1930s and 1940s. However, as Lamarr once said, "The brains of people are more interesting than the looks." This rang true with her. She was one of the most productive inventors of the 20th century, who invented various things in her life. Despite the fame as a

distinguished actress. Lamarr died with little money to her name, although she invented the technology that powers so much of our world today.

Lamarr was born into a relatively rich family. Her father, a bank director and curious man, inspired her to look at the world with open eyes. He would discuss with her the inner workings of different machines. These conversations guided Lamarr's thinking. Meanwhile, Lamarr's mother introduced her to the arts, placing her in both ballet and piano lessons.

Lamarr's beauty took center stage in Hollywood at age 16. Later, Lamarr was introduced to businessman and pilot Howard Hughes, who helped to fuel the innovator in Lamarr, giving her a small set of equipment to use in her trailer(活动房屋). While she had an inventing table in her house, the small set allowed Lamarr to work on inventions between takes(镜头). She was indeed a genius. "Improving things comes naturally to me," she once said. Her mind was full of possibilities. She created an upgraded stoplight and a tablet that made a soda similar to Coca Cola, and in 1941 proposed the concept of spread spectrum(扩频) technology that makes Wi-Fi today possible. In 1953, she became an American citizen in the end.

The moment finally came. The Electronic Frontier Foundation awarded Lamarr with Pioneer Award in 1997. She also became the first woman to receive the Invention Convention's Bulbic Gnass Spirit of Achievement Award. Although she died in 2000, Lamarr was listed into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 2014. Such achievement has led Lamarr to be named the mother of Wi-Fi and other wireless communications like GPS and Bluetooth.

24. What does the underlined word "This" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. One's appearance and intelligence are equally meaningful.
- B. One's intelligence is more significant than his or her looks.
- C. One's appearance is more important than his or her intelligence.
- D. One's acting skills are closely related to one's looks and intelligence.

25. Which might not have anything to do with the technology invented by Lamarr?

- A. Wi-Fi.
- B. Bluetooth.
- C. Engines.
- D. GPS.

26. What do we know about Hedy Lamarr in the 1950s?

- A. She won Pioneer Award presented by the Electronic Frontier Foundation.
- B. She started to catch the attention of Hollywood producers.
- C. She was listed into the National Inventors Hall of Fame.
- D. She took American nationality at last.

27. How can we best describe Hedy Lamarr?

- A. Stubborn and selfish.
- B. Brave and generous.
- C. Cautious and shy.
- D. Creative and devoted.

C

Scholars from the Max Planck Institute in Germany have created a new global language database—the Lexibank. The Lexibank project's goal is to provide new insights into the evolution(演变) of words and sounds in today's languages spoken around the world. The Lexibank database contains standardized data on the words for over 2,000 languages.

"When our department of Linguistic(语言的) and Cultural Evolution was founded in 2014, I presented my colleagues with an ambitious goal: there are more than 7,000 languages in the world. We will create databases with the most extensive recording of the linguistic diversity as possible," says Max Planck Director Russel Gary.

"Our inspiration came from Genbank, a large database where biologists all over the world have deposited genomic(基因组的) data. Genbank's abundance of freely available data has transformed how people can analyze biological diversity. We hope that Lexibank, the first of our global linguistic databases, will help to revolutionize our understanding of linguistic diversity in a similar way," Gray continues.

The team designed new computer assisted workflows that allow existing language datasets to be made comparable. And they have significantly improved the efficiency of data standardization and data management with these workflows.

In addition to the standardized sharing of standardized language data, the author also designed how to support researchers' view about the evolution of human diversity. They also have their method, which could be broken up into how languages differ or agree with respect to some different features.

"Thanks to our standardized representation of language data, it is now simple to see how many languages use words like 'mama' and 'papa' for 'mother' and 'father'. It turns out that this pattern can be found in many languages around the world and in very different regions," says Simon E. Grice, one of the Lexibank project's members. "Because all of the languages with this pattern are not closely related to one another, it reflects independent parallel evolution, as the great linguist Roman Jakobson proposed in 1968."

28. Why have the scholars set up the Lexibank?

- A. To show how words and sounds have developed.
- B. To help people to learn foreign languages quickly.
- C. To prevent some languages from disappearing.
- D. To prove the diversity of languages.

29. What is the purpose of the author's mentioning Gary's words in paragraph 3?

- A. To indicate what contributed to the establishment of the Lexibank.
- B. To show how the Lexibank can be accessible to researchers.
- C. To emphasize how important Genbank is to biology.
- D. To reveal the process of the creation of Genbank.

30. How are the Lexibank and Genbank similar in some aspects?

- A. Both of them mainly concentrate on languages.
- B. They have the same sources of data.
- C. They were created by linguists.
- D. Both of them are databases.

31. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Jakobson didn't support independent parallel evolution.
- B. Different regions may have the same language patterns.
- C. "Mama" and "papa" are used in only a few languages.
- D. Most languages are closely related to one another.

Germany's last major department store chain intends to shut 40 percent of its remaining branches only months after it applied for insolvency (破产) for the second time in three years amid worsening customer numbers as a result of inflation (通胀). The Galeria Karstadt Kaufhof chain, which currently employs around 15,000 people across 97 German towns and cities, plans to close 52 of its current 129 stores, causing more than 15,000 jobs to be lost, a statement from the company's employee council said on Monday.

It said the company is planning the closures in two phases, with the first at the end of June and the rest at the end of January, and described the plans as an "unpleasant day" for staff. Rental prices, the condition of buildings, a lack of investment, and a fall in consumer spending were among reasons for the proposed closures, according to the council. It is not known which stores will be affected, though the council said about 1,000 store employees will lose their jobs, and that another 300 will work at the company's headquarters in Essen and in other areas such as IT and facility management.

The long-troubled company, one of Europe's largest and oldest department store chains, first filed for insolvency during the first lockdown of the COVID-19 pandemic in April 2020, reported the Deutsche Welle news service.

Since then, 10 stores have been closed, with around 1,000 staff losing their jobs, despite the company twice receiving state support totaling 600 million euros from the government's Economic Stabilization Fund. In January last year, the company, the result of a 2018 merger (合并) between then rival stores Kaufhof and Karstadt, applied for and received 220 million euros of government financial aid, reported German retail news website WWF. This was in addition to the 400 million euro loan the business had already received from the German

government, due to difficulties during the pandemic.

WWF reported that in October, managers started to campaign for more help from politicians, citing a downturn in consumer confidence, high inflation and rising energy prices. After a board meeting at the end of October, the company said it would file for insolvency soon.

In a letter to employees in November, the group's chief executive Miguel Mullenbach explained that the company needed to rid itself of branches that, due to rising inflation and energy costs, "would no longer be able to operate profitably in the near future". He said this was the only way to avoid the group's total financial collapse.

32. What can we learn about the Galeria Karstadt Kaufhof chain?

- A. In January, 2022, it received 460 million euros of financial aid.
- B. The company employs around 17,400 people at present.
- C. It covers about 52 percent of German towns and cities.
- D. Since April 2020, 129 stores have been closed.

33. What is the meaning of the underlined word "phases" in paragraph 2?

- A. Manners.
- B. Stages.
- C. Districts.
- D. Cases.

34. Which is one reason why the company turned to politicians for help?

- A. For a lack of staff workers.
- B. For problems with product quality.
- C. For higher energy costs.
- D. For complaints from customers.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the news report?

- A. Major German department chain to shut down more stores
- B. Major German department chain struggles to operate profitably
- C. Major German department chain to change its business pattern
- D. Major German department chain attempts to avoid financial collapse

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。

Survey finds Europe's bad driving habits

Ninety-seven percent of Europeans say they are good drivers. _____.

This is according to French road management company, Vinci Autoroutes' *Responsible Driving Barometer*. The report is based on a survey of 12,400 people across 11 countries, including France, Germany, Greece, the UK, Slovakia and Sweden.

_____ It also asks them about their own bad driving habits.

It finds that 82% of Europeans sometimes take their eyes off the road for more than two seconds. That may not seem like much, _____, if you're driving at the maximum French speed limit of 130 kilometers per hour. It is about three-quarters of a soccer field.

Fifty-three percent of survey participants also say they pay less attention to the road while driving than they should. And 14% say they had or almost had an accident because they were driving while tired. _____.

Three-quarters of Europeans use their smartphones for any reason while driving, including things like GPS directions, 74%. But 66% say they use a Bluetooth speaker system for calls, which is less dangerous. However, 25% say they send and read text messages on their phones when they're driving. Also, 15% say they take part in work meetings over the phone while driving, and 9% watch videos on their phones.

- A. You will cover seventy-two meters during that time
- B. 13% say sometimes they even fell asleep while driving
- C. Sixty-six percent say they talk on the phone while driving
- D. People should pay attention to the road signs while driving
- E. The survey asks participants how they feel about other drivers
- F. But 73% have a negative opinion of other drivers they share the road with
- G. Bad driving habits are not only a disaster for the society, but for other people

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

What is a creepy-crawly(爬虫)? Well, it isn't easy to give you a clear 41 so I will tell you a couple of stories.

A few years ago, I was on holiday in the Netherlands. I was on a bicycle trip and at the very first sign of a hill, I got off my bike for a rest. I sat down by the side of the road on the grass. A few seconds later, I was 42 ants. I quickly got up and 43 them off. It was a 44 experience but I soon forgot about it.

A couple of years later, I was living in Jordan. I had just moved into a modern flat and was unpacking plates when I saw something moving out of the corner of my 45. I looked over at the kitchen drawer, and there was a cockroach(蟑螂) crawling out of it. I 46. I grabbed a can of insecticide(杀虫剂) and 47 one third of it on the cockroach. He ran at me but I jumped out of the way and he rushed out of the 48 and under the nearby toilet door. It took me three days before I found the 49 to open the toilet door to see if he was still 50. He wasn't.

Why did I react so 51 to one insect when a closer encounter with hundreds of ants hardly 52 me? The answer is easy because cockroaches are creepy-crawlies and ants aren't. Psychologists have offered many 53. Some say it is a(n) 54 a possible threat, the idea being that these insects were 55 to us many generations back. Others explain it by saying that we relate them to dirt and 56. Scientists would like us to 57 insects for the benefits, which include pest 58 and waste decomposition(分解) to 59 a couple. So the next time you feel the urge to stamp on or spray something onto a creepy crawly, give a thought to the planet and 60 doing so.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. evidence | (B) concept | C. policy | D. request |
| 42. A. covered in | B. devoted to | C. concerned about | D. absorbed in |
| 43. A. cut | B. put | S brushed | U sent |
| 44. A. thrilling | B. memorable | S predicable | D. strange |
| 45. A. nose | B. cheek | C. eye | D. mouth |
| 46. A. joked | B. admitted | C. sobbed | D. screamed |
| 47. A. sprayed | B. discovered | C. removed | D. painted |
| 48. A. bedroom | B. toilet | C. closet | D. kitchen |
| 49. A. proof | B. courage | C. pride | D. right |
| 50. A. alive | B. weak | C. ready | D. sick |
| 51. A. hesitantly | B. rudely | C. violently | S calmly |
| 52. A. opposed | B. affected | C. inspired | D. embarrassed |
| 53. A. schedules | B. secrets | C. explanations | D. principles |
| 54. A. reaction to | B. adjustment | C. application for | D. requirement for |
| 55. A. familiar | B. friendly | significant | D. harmful |
| 56. A. ash | B. disease | medicine | D. power |
| 57. A. reject | B. analyse | C. appreciate | D. raise |
| 58. A. control | B. habit | C. food | D. observation |
| 59. A. decide | B. examine | C. name | D. adapt |
| 60. A. imagine | B. suggest | C. consider | D. resist |

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。

Horses, dragons, the Monkey King from Chinese legend and, even SpongeBob SquarePants are flying together in the sky, but this scene happens in Wenzhou, a city where the kite festival is held. Kites, which were invented over 2,000 years ago in China, are believed to be the earliest flying objects created by humans. After centuries of gradual development, kites have become one of the country's representative traditional handicrafts.

The city of Weifang, widely regarded as the birthplace of these popular flying toys, is known as a "hometown" (故乡) of kite culture. The themes of Weifang kites are incredibly various, including birds, fish, insects and cultural relics.

Today in Weifang, there are virtually no limitations on the shapes or sizes of kites, which can be made to represent people's ideals and aspirations. The most (ity) kinds of kites can be observed at the Weifang International Kite Festival. More than 10,000 participants from over 30 countries and regions around the world compete in the festival every year.

Unlike the wide variety of forms that are likely to be seen in Weifang, Nantong kites are mostly rectangular (长方形的). However, there are some differences in their designs, extending to hexagonal (六边形), pentagonal (五角形) and even octagonal (八角形) shapes. Each of these relates to the traditional Chinese idea of "heaven, earth, humans living in harmony" as well as the theory of the five elements (fire, water, wood, gold, and earth) in feng shui. For example, hexagons are associated with "water" whereas octagons belong to the "wood" element.

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(Λ), 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。

With the college entrance examination draw near, we senior three students are under great pressure. It is acknowledged, a certain degree of stress is also so benefit to us. However, too much stress is certainly harmful.

As for me, there was a period when I had great pressure, which badly influenced on my life and study. I couldn't fall asleep at night but I often woke up suddenly at midnight. As the result, it disturbed me a lot.

Pressure can't be avoiding in our daily life. If dealt with properly, the problem can be settled. We can tell our pressure to others. When talking with others, we may get a number of practical solution. We are supposed believe in us so that we can handle any problem.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华, 正在澳大利亚求学, 你发现你所居住的小区有问题。请你用英语给相关人员写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 垃圾问题;

2. 车辆停放问题;

3. 解决方法。

注意: 1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Sir or Madam,

Li

Li Hua

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua