

- A. On the Internet. B. From his friend. C. Through an agency.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

8. How does the woman feel?

- A. Jealous. B. Delighted. C. Disappointed.

9. What is the woman going to do this evening?

- A. Play bowling. B. Stay at home. C. Go to the theater.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

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

- A. Take a bath. B. Wash his clothes. C. Join a football team.

11. Which sport did the man play?

- A. Rugby. B. Football. C. Table tennis.

12. What is the weather like today?

- A. Rainy. B. Windy. C. Snowy.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

13. What makes the film unique to the woman?

- A. It is the woman's first time producing.
B. There is only one man in the movie.
C. It has great special effects

14. What type of film is the woman starring in?

- A. An action film. B. A romantic comedy. C. A science-fiction film.

15. When will the film be out in the UK?

- A. On 21st December. B. On 14th December. C. On 7th December.

16. What is the man probably?

- A. A producer. B. A comedian. C. A host.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。【此处可播放相关音频，请去附件查看】

17. What is Nike launching?

- A. A new bag. B. A new pair of shoes. C. A new line of sportswear.

18. Why does Nike release the new product?

- A. To increase profits. B. To improve quality. C. To be environmentally friendly.

19. How much water can be saved in Nike's manufacturing process?

- A. 10%. B. 50%. C. 100%.

20. What is the speaker's attitude towards Nike?

- A. Cautious. B. Confident. C. Anxious.

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, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Marvelous Scenic Walks Near London

There are plenty of walking routes in London. If you fancy something a bit more rural, then the green and pleasant land has plenty to offer.

Goring Gap and the Thames Path

If you're in the mood for a gentle rural walk, the Thames Path is far from boring. The 5-mile footpath follows the curve of the river, winding past wildflower meadows (草地).

Post-walk pub: Pangbourne's seventeenth-century pub The Swan serves high-end dishes. Bag a table on the riverside or keep toasty by one of its open fires.

Box Hill

To admire this spots rural views, first you've got to jump across 17 stepping stones and climb 272 steps to the top of Box Hill, where the path begins. The total distance is 6.8 miles.

Post-walk pub: The cavernous Tree on Box Hill has an attractive menu and huge beer garden, or sample a glass of Juniper Hill at Denbies Winerie.

A South Downs Ridge (山脊)

If you've already done the classic Seven Sisters clifftop walk or can't face all those hills, this is a long but lovely alternative. The route covering 14.3 miles snakes along a ridge and a river valley.

Post-walk pub: There are always 10 real beers at the old-school pub The Wellington.

Chess Valley in the Chilterns

Chess Valley in the Chiltern Hills isn't home to any chess masters, but it used to produce a kind of water plant. This walk of 4.9 miles follows the river, winding through rolling meadows and woods.

Post-walk pub: The George & Dragon is a simple old coaching pub on the High Street with a log fire, real beers and giant burgers.

21. Which of the following walks covers the shortest distance?

- A. Box Hill.
- B. A South Downs Ridge.
- C. Chess Valley in the Chilterns.
- D. Goring Gap and the Thames Path.

22. What do the listed scenic walks in the text have in common?

- A. The pubs are pretty and old-fashioned.
- B. Visitors can relax at special pubs after walks.
- C. There are rivers winding through the meadows.
- D. The food served there is expensive and of high quality.

23. Where is this text probably taken from?

- A. A geography book.
- B. A travel brochure.

C. A fashion website.

D. A science magazine.

B

“Keep a sharp lookout,” Miller told Olden, a strong German dog, glancing toward the back seat. In the poor light, Miller could just make out the badge (徽章) shining smartly from his partner’s collar. Suddenly the car’s headlights lit up a figure breaking the lock on the building, Miller shouted the order Go! In a flash, Olden jumped through the car’s open window and bit the suspect on the leg.

Over the next few months, Miller kept his relationship with Olden strictly professional. The dog was kept outside, regardless of the weather and the time. Sometimes during storms, Olden would stick his nose out of his doghouse and bark at the back door. Miller pretended not to hear. To test Olden’s discipline, he’d give him the order Stay“ and then he’d leave. When he returned, Olden was still glued to the spot where he had left him. At that moment Miller wanted to give Olden a hug, but instead quietly said, “Good boy.”

One afternoon, just after Miller and Olden began their shift, an urgent call came. As Miller rushed to the spot, the suspect Steve’s car sped away. Miller ran after Steve at a full speed. Finally Steve abandoned his car in a side street. Miller jumped out of his car and raced into it too. Turning a corner, he found a gun pointing right at his chest. He braced for the jolt when Steve was about to fire the gun. But suddenly a thundering bark rang out and Olden burst around the corner, tearing straight for Steve. The gunman fired and fled. It took a moment for Miller to react. Doctor told Miller the bullet, meant for him, missed Olden’s heart by an inch. Fortunately, his partner survived. After arriving home, Miller led Olden to his doghouse. Suddenly he stopped and did something he’d been wanting to do since he saw Olden. Bending down, Miller wrapped his arms around Olden, Then the two started rolling around in the soft grass.

24. What was Olden ordered to do in Paragraph 1?

A. Be seated at the back seat.

B. Catch the potential criminal.

C. Break the lock on the building.

D. Find out his partner’s badge.

25. Which of the following best describes Miller as Olden’s trainer?

A. Kind and moderate.

B. Quiet and caring.

C. Strict and professional.

D. Smart and flexible.

26. What do the underlined words “braced for the jolt” mean in Paragraph 3?

A. Turned off the engine.

B. Caught Steve’s attention.

C. Made a narrow escape.

D. Prepared for the worst result.

27. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

A. A Police Dog

B. A Tough Task

C. A Perfect Match

D. A Dog Trainer

C

Reseachers in the US treated healthy mice with a form of gene therapy that refreshed older cells, making the animals more youthful according to biological markers that are used to measure the effects of ageing. Repeating the trick in humans is far from straightforward, but the findings will fuel interest in new therapies that aim to slow or reverse the ageing process as a means of tackling age-related diseases such as cancers and Alzheimer’s.

The scientists drew on previous work by the Japanese Nobel winner Prof Shinya Yamanaka, who showed that

a mixture of four molecules(原子)—known as Yamanaka factors—can turn adult cells into youthful stem cells that are capable of forming almost any tissue (组织) in the body.

Writing in the journal *Nature Aging*, the US team led by Jasper and Prof Juan Carlos Izpisua Belmonte at the Salk Institute in California and the San Diego Altos Institute, found that mice who received Yamanaka factors for several months were similar to younger animals in many ways, with their skin in particular showing signs of rejuvenation(恢复青春).

The experiments showed that rejuvenation was more effective when the therapy was given for a long time—7 to 10 months—starting when the animals were 12 to 15 months old, equal to age 35 to 50 in humans. When older animals, equal to 80 years old in human terms, were treated for one month, the scientists saw little impact.

Rather than using Yamanaka factors to rejuvenate aged humans, many scientists suspect that new drugs will be needed to partially reprogram cells safely and effectively. “In theory, biological age reversal or reduction could be possible. However, we are at very early stages where we need to understand the basic science behind it much better,” said Dr. Tamir Chandra, an expert in the biology of ageing at the University of Edinburgh.

28. Which of the following best describes the findings of the research?

- A. Suspicious.
- B. Tricky.
- C. Amusing.
- D. Inspiring.

29. What can we say about Yamanaka factors?

- A. They are made up of three molecules.
- B. They can probably rejuvenate mice’s skin.
- C. They were first found by a Japanese scientist.
- D. They can become a part of mice’s body tissue.

30. What can be inferred from the findings of the experiments?

- A. The therapy given for a long time works better.
- B. Humans may have better outcomes than animals.
- C. The rejuvenation is more effective for people aged 12 to 15.
- D. Older animals can live longer with the help of the treatment.

31. What do Dr. Tamir Chandra’s words mainly tell us?

- A. The researches are far from complete.
- B. The process of growing old cannot be stopped.
- C. The basic rule behind rejuvenation is fully understood.
- D. The new drug has been put into use safely and effectively.

D

Away from the bright lights of the city, if you look up at the night sky you will see an ocean of bright stars. But in the illuminated concrete jungles we humans have built ourselves, it’s a different story.

This year, Earth Hour was observed on March 26. The annual tradition, started by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in 2007 in Sydney, Australia, was created to raise awareness for climate change. Those celebrating turn off

all their electrical appliances for one hour. It also draws attention to another serious problem that the world is currently facing — the threat of light pollution.

Light pollution happens when too much man-made light harms nature. Scientists have found that it is especially harmful to nocturnal animals. These creatures rely on the natural light cycle provided by the movement of the sun to help coordinate their sleep cycles. When this is disturbed by constant bright lights from man-made structures, it can seriously disorientate the animals and harm their physical health. “Wildlife species have evolved on this planet with biological rhythms — changing that has profound effects,” said Travis Longcore, a biogeographer with the Urban Wildlands Group in Los Angeles, US. A lack of darkness at night can also cause difficulties for animals in other ways.

Newly hatched (孵化) baby sea turtles rely on the brighter horizon over the ocean to guide them from the beach to the sea. However, with artificial lights next to the oceans, the small animals are easily led away from the right path. “Hatchlings are attracted to lights and crawl inland, or crawl aimlessly down the beach, sometimes until dawn, when predators or birds get them,” said Michael Salmon, a biologist at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, Florida.

Artificial light has caused a “drastic change” to the natural environment of animals, research scientist Christopher Kyba told the International Dark-Sky Association. “Predators use light to hunt, and prey (猎物) species use darkness as cover,” Kyba explained. If a predator has such an extra advantage in hunting its prey, this can lead to an imbalance in the ecosystem as the hunted species are no longer able to maintain their population when they become over-hunted.

32. Why was Earth Hour created?

- A. To raise awareness of air pollution.
- B. To call on people to get closer to nature.
- C. To draw public attention to environmental issues.
- D. To reconsider the necessity of electrical devices.

33. How does light pollution affect nocturnal animals?

- A. It slows their growth.
- B. It changes their sleep cycles.
- C. It lessens their dependence on the sun.
- D. It reduces their difficulties caused by darkness.

34. What trouble does artificial lighting cause baby sea turtles?

- A. It can prevent them from reaching the ocean.
- B. It can affect their biological rhythms.
- C. It makes them lose their way to the beach.
- D. It exposes them to predators in the sea.

35. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. The argument over artificial lights.
- B. Animals that benefit from artificial lights.
- C. The impact of artificial lights on environment.
- D. The dangers of an imbalance in the ecosystem.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 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。

How to Organize Your Digital Files

Searching for a file on your computer is a whole lot easier than digging through a pile of papers, yet it’s far from being a perfect system. Lately, it’s been hit-or-miss for me. 36 I hope some of these tips will help

you.

Use “resources”, “in progress”, “final”, and “scrap” folders for projects.

There are plenty of ways to title your subfolders for projects, but one of the most intuitive(使用简便的) is to have folders for stages of your project. 37

The “resources” folder is for things like images, documents, and other items that are needed to complete your project. 38 “Final,” as you might imagine, is for the project files once the project has been approved and is done. “Scrap” is for anything you want to save from the project that doesn’t belong in the “final” folder.

39

It’s near impossible to find a photo quickly when you have thousands of photos all named something like “20211108_0978234.jpg.” So for photos, I like to have a date structure and folders for key events or categories, such as: 2021 >01 (for the month)>2021-01 Mom and Dad 50 Anniversary LA. This way, you can either browse your photos by year and month or search for folders that include “Mom”, “Dad”, “Anniversary”, or “LA.”

Use tags.

In addition to creating a folder structure that works for you, consider tagging files. 40 Say, for example, you want to see all of your photos for all of your holiday celebrations. You can set up a tag for “holidays.” And then to narrow down the results, you can search using the tag.

- A. With tags, you can connect multiple files across folders.
- B. For photos, use a date structure and keywords for your folders.
- C. This way, you can always know which is the final project file to grab.
- D. The standards will keep files organized and make them easier on the eye.
- E. “In progress” is for the current working version or versions of the project.
- F. To find files more efficiently, I’ve been rearranging my digital filing system.
- G. Move your photos to a more specific folder or back them up on an external storage device.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Misty Copeland spends most days twisting, spinning and 41. She practices and 42 the graceful movements of her art. When she isn’t performing she is practicing. When she isn’t practicing, she is stretching. She takes classes almost every day. She takes care of her body so she doesn’t 43 it when she goes to work in a ballet theatre.

“I treat my body with the respect that any musician would to their 44.” says Misty. “I love my body,” she adds.

Was she 45 confident? Actually, she was a 46 girl and avoided the spotlight. But Misty loved music and movement. When she was thirteen, Misty’s teacher suggested she 47 a free ballet class at the Boys&Girls Club. For two weeks, Misty sat on the gym bench watching the class, afraid to 48. Finally, she gave it a 49. At first, she felt 50 in the class. She didn’t know anything about ballet, and she was 51 than most of the students. Over time, 52, she began to enjoy the lessons. She discovered that

her body — especially her long legs and flexible muscles — was just 53 for ballet. After the class season ended, Misty received a scholarship to a nearby dance studio. Most ballerinas (女舞者) start their training much younger than thirteen. But Misty’s natural abilities and hard work made her improve quickly.

Over the next five years, ballet was Misty’s 54. She practiced, performed, competed and attended ballet programs. “Performing was my favourite part because I felt 55 and open onstage,” she says. “For the first time in my life, I felt like I belonged.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. wandering | B. leaping | C. exercising | D. dancing |
| 42. A. perfects | B. conquers | C. examines | D. describes |
| 43. A. hurt | B. injure | C. spoil | D. abuse |
| 44. A. appearance | B. voice | C. techniques | D. instruments |
| 45. A. found | B. made | C. born | D. trained |
| 46. A. humble | B. quiet | C. cautious | D. shy |
| 47. A. attend | B. register | C. learn | D. watch |
| 48. A. stand up | B. catch up | C. cut in | D. join in |
| 49. A. rest | B. chance | C. try | D. thought |
| 50. A. out of place | B. out of order | C. out of mind | D. out of control |
| 51. A. younger | B. older | C. taller | D. shorter |
| 52. A. meanwhile | B. however | C. moreover | D. thus |
| 53. A. ready | B. good | C. right | D. qualified |
| 54. A. life | B. major | C. prospect | D. stage |
| 55. A. improved | B. calm | C. free | D. secure |

第II卷(满分55分)

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)

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。

Hot pot, as a traditional Chinese folk dish, 56 (become) a favorite dish throughout China since at least the Han Dynasty, 57 is particularly true during winter months. There are different 58 (style) of hot pot with differently flavored thick soup in China, from spicy hot pot in Sichuan, seafood-based hot pot in Guangdong to mutton hot pot in Hong Kong. No matter what your 59 (prefer) is, Chinese hot pot has something to interest you.

The spicy hot pot featured in Sichuan is probably the most famous among the native Chinese. When 60 (visit) Chongqing, you will have 61 opportunity to taste authentic (真正的) Chinese hot pot. Chongqing hot pot is known as má là (“numb and spicy”) due 62 the inclusion of Sichuan peppers and is unique in the types of meat and the types of sauce 63 (use) for its base.

Though the flavor of Chinese hot pot varies from region to region, the dining customs are similar. Hot pot is 64 (typical) served in a metal bowl at the center of the dining table. As the soup in the pot is cooked at

almost boiling point, the ingredients (原料) 65 (add) into the boiling thick soup. The ingredients can vary from thinly-sliced meat, vegetables, mushrooms, potatoes, and cabbage, to seafood, fish balls and tofu.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

66. 假定你是李华, 酷爱自行车旅行。你校交换生 Terry 打算周末进行环湖自行车旅行, 向你征求意见。请你给他写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 你的建议;
2. 你的祝愿。

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。

Dear Terry,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

67. 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。

Alan and the other campers sat around the fire chewing meat chops. It would be Alan's first night in a tent, and he was excited but a little nervous.

As they ate, the conservation officer spoke. "Much of the wildlife in this area comes out only at night. So after supper, let's start a night watch. Volunteers will take turns to stay down here by the fire, away from the tents. Those who take part will get a chance to see a world that many of you never knew existed."

Alan's stomach tightened. Then he heard the officer continue, "There are no dangerous animals this close to Cape Town. Any volunteers?"

A tough-looking kid with red hair muttered something about needing a good night's sleep. Another boy spoke up. "I'll take a shift." The kid who'd sat next to Alan on the bus volunteered. Alan sat tight. Then one of the girls raised her hand with a giggle. Alan frowned. If a girl could do it, he could, too. He volunteered.

A few more kids raised their hands, and then the officer explained, "This is how it works. When the rest of you go to bed in a tent, the first watcher takes his or her place by the fire. The duty of watcher is to keep the fire going gently. After thirty minutes, he or she wakes the next person."

Alan heard his voice asking, "Are you sure it's absolutely safe?"

The officer looked at him. "The danger is minimal. We wouldn't have taken you here otherwise. Do you still

want to volunteer?" Alan nodded but felt uneasy.

Earlier that day, the officer had challenged the campers to spot animal tracks along the river. That was fun. But being alone in the dark was not. Alan's flashlight was already fading to a dim glow because he had used it too often. Looking around, Alan thought he saw a large bird swooping (俯冲) and wondered if it was an owl. He had seen small paw prints in the sand by the river. Was the owl hunting for the creature that had made them?

注意:

- 1.所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
- 2.续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph1:

Hearing a noise, Alan froze, feeling something was there in the darkness.

Paragraph2:

The next morning, the officer asked for reports.
