

英 语

本试卷共 8 页,共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚,将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂;非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写,字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
4. 保持卡面整洁,不要折叠,不要弄破、弄皱,不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. How long did it take the man to get to the company today?
A. Fifteen minutes. B. Forty-five minutes. C. An hour.
2. What does the woman want the man to do?
A. To get a haircut. B. To do some shopping. C. To attend a party.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Vegetables. B. Flowers. C. Fruits.
4. What does the man mean?
A. The factory shouldn't be built.
B. The environment here is good.
C. The seaside is polluted.
5. What causes the man's headache in the woman's opinion?
A. Too little sleep. B. Some medicine. C. The sunlight.

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 did the man go to Australia?
A. To visit his brother. B. To escape the summer heat. C. To see the Sydney Opera House.
7. What did the man dressed as Santa Claus do?
A. He went for a walk.
B. He went surfing.
C. He ate Christmas dinner on the beach.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the woman want to go home?
A. She isn't feeling well.
B. She needs to get something to eat.
C. She doesn't want to attend the meeting.
9. What will the man do for the woman?
A. Drive her to hospital.
B. Ask for a sick leave for her.
C. Work on her project for her.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who is Aerosmith?
A. A seller. B. A writer. C. A band.
11. How is the new CD?
A. Good. B. Bad. C. Half-half.
12. How much will the ticket cost at least?
A. 13 dollars. B. 25 dollars. C. 30 dollars.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where are the speakers now?
A. At the graduate school library.
B. At the main library.
C. At a bookstore.
14. What does the man want?
A. Journals. B. Videos. C. Newspapers.
15. What does the woman suggest the man do on the computers?
A. Write out a list of books. B. Search by author. C. Check some pictures.
16. What does the woman say about outside books?
A. They need to be typed.
B. They cannot be checked out.
C. They're all from other universities.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What part of work does the speaker do on his own?
A. Thinking of stories. B. Developing programs. C. Writing dialogues.
18. What did the speaker plan to be?
A. A violinist. B. A basketball player. C. A journalist.
19. When did the speaker decide to work in the video game industry?
A. After hurting his hand. B. After leaving university. C. While studying in a film school.
20. What does the speaker love most about his job?
A. He gets high salary.
B. He and his colleagues work in harmony.
C. His new games have won many prizes.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (15 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Four Popular Science Books

Generations

£20.00

Description

Generations provides a bold new framework for understanding the most divisive issues raging today: from culture wars to climate change and mental health to housing. Including data from all over the globe, and with powerful implications for humanity's future, this big-thinking book will transform how you view the world.

Mustn't Grumble

£14.99

Description

A fascinating book about a great number of small illnesses that humans live with every day of the year, and what we can learn about them from Senior Staff Writer at *New Scientist*, Graham Lawton.

This book is not about what happens when we're ill with something serious to send us to the doctor or lie in bed. Instead, it focuses on many of small, boring illnesses, aches and pains with which we always put up with.

Eureka

£14.99

Description

New Scientist has been a treasure-house of fascinating and surprising questions and answers for over a decade. From how to measure the speed of light using chocolate, to why dogs howl at sirens, *Eureka* brings together 365 amazing questions, fascinating facts and exciting experiments.

Unthinkable

£10.99

Description

Award-winning science writer Helen Thomson has spent years travelling the world tracking down incredibly rare brain disorders. In *Unthinkable* she tells the stories of nine extraordinary people. From the man who thinks he's a tiger to the doctor who feels the pain of others just by looking at them, their experiences prove how the brain can shape our lives in unexpected and, in some cases, brilliant and alarming ways.

21. How does the book *Mustn't Grumble* benefit you?

- A. Improving your studies.
- B. Involving you in science.
- C. Helping you keep healthy.
- D. Teaching you to care parents.

22. What does the book *Unthinkable* mainly deal with?

- A. World travelling.
- B. Rare diseases of the brain.
- C. Sufferings from brain disease.
- D. Achievements of great people.

23. Which book may answer your scientific puzzles?

- A. *Eureka*.
- B. *Generations*.
- C. *Unthinkable*.
- D. *Mustn't Grumble*.

B

On November 14, I met an author and civil rights hero who changed the world at the age of six. Ruby Bridges became the first Black student to attend an all-White school in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1960.

The civil rights hero's courage is now recognized yearly on Ruby Bridges Walk to School Day. We spoke at a school in Alameda, California, where students participated in the event and also got a chance to meet Bridges. I asked her about the spirit behind the day, which included more than 325,000 schoolchildren nationwide this year.

"There was a fifth-grade class," Bridges explained, "and a very special student who was so connected to my story, she said, 'Ruby Bridges should have her own holiday.'"

That was in 2018. The students wrote to their state government. After three years of effort, Ruby Bridges Walk to School was established in their home state of California. Bridges hopes that it will become nationwide. "If it does," she added, "I want it to really mean something."

Bridges imagines "a day of dialogue, where students can sit down and really talk about how they can make a difference in the world." Just one small act, like cleaning up a park or helping feed people, she added, would be meaningful.

We also talked about *I Am Ruby Bridges*, her latest book. I asked Bridges how it differs from other stories she has written.

"What a lot of people don't know is that I have a sense of humor," Bridges said. "So I thought, 'I'm going to write this particular version of my story, when I was six, and how funny my thoughts were.'"

More than 60 years ago, Bridges changed the world with her walk into an all-White school. Her quest for social justice continues. "I will bridge the gap between Black and White," she said, "and hopefully between all people." Students today are hoping to follow in her footsteps.

24. Why did Bridges' attending school change the world?

- A. It was a milestone.
- B. It was difficult to do.
- C. It improved education.
- D. It was her first time to school.

25. What do we know about the special student?

- A. She was laughed at by others.
- B. She enjoyed spending holidays
- C. She fought for free education.
- D. She suggested creating a festival.

26. Which word best describes Bridges' new book?

- A. Moving.
- B. Exciting.
- C. Attractive.
- D. Amusing.

27. What can be inferred from Bridges' words in the last paragraph?

- A. She changed the world by her novels.
- B. She helped more black children attend school.
- C. She wants help people understand each other.
- D. She encourages students to continue her cause.

C

More investors are supporting a biotechnology company working on ways to bring back animals that have died off. Some scientists, however, are doubtful such research efforts are possible—or even a good idea.

Colossal Biosciences first proclaimed its plan to bring back a hairy ancestor of today's elephants, known as the woolly mammoth, two years ago. Recently, the company said it wanted to bring back the dodo bird: a large, flightless bird.

The dodo is a symbol of man-made extinction. The last dodo was killed in 1681 on the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius.

The possibility of bringing the dodo back is not expected to directly make money. But the genetic tools and equipment that the company develops to try to do it may have other uses, including for human health care.

The dodo's closest living relative is the Nicobar pigeon, said Beth Shapiro, a scientific advisor with the bioscience company. She has been studying the dodo for 20 years. She is a professor at the University of California.

Shapiro's team plans to study DNA differences between the Nicobar pigeon and the dodo to understand "what are the genes that really make a dodo a dodo," she said. The team may then attempt to change Nicobar pigeon cells to make them seem like dodo cells. It may be possible to put the changed cells into developing eggs of other birds, such as pigeons or chickens. Then the birds might create young that could naturally produce dodo eggs, said Shapiro. The idea is not yet fully developed.

Shapiro said animals are a product of both their genetics and their environment—which has changed a lot since the 1600s. She added, "it's not possible to recreate a 100% identical copy of something that's gone."

Other scientists wonder if it is even a good idea to attempt to recreate species that have died off. They question whether such efforts take attention and money away from attempts to save living species.

28. What does the underlined word "proclaimed" mean in paragraph 2?
A. Praised. B. Ignored. C. Suspected. D. Announced.
29. What may bring fortune to the company?
A. Reborn dodo birds. B. Inventions in the study.
C. Donations from the public. D. Research in extinct animals.
30. What is paragraph 6 mainly about?
A. The theory of recreating the dodo. B. The closest living relative of the dodo.
C. The difficulty of bringing back the dodo. D. The possibility of the rebirth of the dodo.
31. What is the attitude of other scientists towards recreating the dodo?
A. Critical. B. Favorable. C. Doubtful. D. Cautious.
- D

Scientists said this week that they used a high-powered laser(激光)to change the direction of lightning strikes for the first time. The laser was aimed at the sky atop Mount Santis in northeastern Switzerland.

Lightning is a powerful electrical discharge between a cloud and the ground, within a cloud or between clouds. It kills thousands of people and causes billions of dollars of damage to communication systems, power lines, and equipment each year.

American inventor Benjamin Franklin first invented the lightning rod(避雷针)in the 1750s. That technology is still used today but can protect only a small area.

Scientists say the new device, called Laser Lightning Rod (LLR), could increase protection by extending the height of rods hundreds of meters. With further development, LLR could improve protection for important places such as power stations and airports.

Workers brought the equipment to the top of Mount Santis at 2,500 meters by helicopter. The laser is the size of a large car and weighs more than 2,700 kilograms. It was aimed at the sky above a 124-meter Swisscom telecommunications tower, one of Europe's structures most affected by lightning.

The laser works by creating a beam of electrically charged particles called ions(离子). The ions attract lightning, just as a metal lightning rod does.

In experiments during the summer of 2021, the LLR sent strong laser pulses 1000 times per second. The laser redirected all four lightning strikes that happened during the laser's operation.

Scientists said that 10 to 15 years more work would be needed before the Laser Lightning Rod can enter common use. One worry is avoiding airplanes in flight. In fact, air traffic in the area was stopped when the researchers used the laser.

"Indeed, there is a potential problem using the system with air traffic in the area because the laser could harm the eyes of the pilot if he crosses the laser beam and looks down," scientists said.

32. What do we know about the lightning rod?
A. It is not safe enough. B. It is behind the times.
C. It cannot move around. D. It works on a small zone.
33. What did the author tell us in paragraph 5?
A. The value of LLR in the future. B. The difficulty in transporting LLR.
C. The position where LLR was fixed. D. The successful experiment of LLR.
34. What's the problem with the Laser Lightning Rod?
A. It is inconvenient to fix. B. It affects aircraft flight.
C. It's hard to put into practice. D. It costs too much time to study.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
A. Using Laser to Redirect Lightning Strikes
B. Ridding Lightning Threat in Important Areas
C. Realizing Great Harm Caused by Lightning
D. Improving Traditional Lightning Prevention

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。

When to Start Growing Seeds(种子)Indoors for Your Garden

February marks the halfway point of winter in the northern part of the world. With spring arriving soon, many people are dreaming of working in their gardens on warm, sunny days. Some gardeners like to start the growing season early. 36

It is important to know when to start growing your seeds indoors. The answer depends on where you live. Gardeners use the average last cold date in their area to help them know when to begin growing seeds.

After finding your start date, it is important to respect it. If you start too soon, plants likely will grow weak and struggle to do well. If you start too late, your harvest will be put off.

37 You can use things like recycled yogurt(酸奶)or egg containers. Each container should have a hole in the bottom for water to flow through.

Fill each container with a clean, wet, soilless seed-starting mix. 38 It depends on the seed kind and size. Water the seeds as needed to keep the mix from drying out. Cover the seed containers tightly. Put them in a warm place out of direct sunlight.

When seedlings first appear, remove the covering and put containers by a sunny window. You can also put them under special lighting devices called grow lamps for 14 hours a day. 39 Costly lamps are not necessary.

If several seedlings come up in each container, cut the weakest at the soil line using small scissors(剪子). 40 If you let more than one seedling remain, the roots may become mixed together. The young plants might not survive.

- A. Ordinary lights will work.
B. Place one to four seeds in each container.
C. Put them in a warm place out of direct sunlight.
D. The aim is to keep only one strong-looking plant.
E. Leave them there for an hour and then bring them back inside.
F. They can do this by growing plants from seed inside their home.
G. While you are waiting, find and prepare your growing containers.

第三部分 英语知识运用(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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It was a rainy,December day 30 years ago. A cold hung in the air that 41 you to the bones. But I was even 42 the temperature would drop a few more degrees so at least it would snow. My wife and I were 43 in a line at a volunteer fire department building with our two-year-old daughter,Beth. It was going to be her first-time 44 Santa and my wife had brought her 45 along to catch the moment.

When Santa 46 appeared with his bag of gifts,most of the other younger children 47 in fear at this strange man with a big white 48 and red suit. My daughter didn't,however. She wasn't 49 at all.

I think it was because her grandpa had a beard even 50 than Santa's. Instead,she jumped up and down with 51 in a little circle almost coming out of her snow boots in the process.

Seeing her happiness,Santa 52 her first. "Ho Ho Ho! What do you want for Christmas, little girl?" he asked. Beth didn't say anything. She just 53 and gave Santa the biggest hug in the world.

My wife laughed and I smiled seeing this 54 moment of Christmas love. And all of the sudden that cold,damp firehouse seemed 55 and bright. Or perhaps it was just all of us being filled with the 56 of Christmas by watching my little girl 57 her love and delight.

These days my little girl is 32 but I 58 enjoy every warm,loving,hug she gives me and I still carry that Christmas moment in my 59 and mind to warm me any time this world seems too 60 or unwelcoming.

- 41. A. hurt B. froze C. pushed D. comforted
- 42. A. wondering B. realizing C. wishing D. feared
- 43. A. standing B. hesitating C. searching D. talking
- 44. A. admitting B. thanking C. praising D. meeting
- 45. A. bag B. camera C. photo D. gift
- 46. A. finally B. personally C. obviously D. especially
- 47. A. set off B. watched out C. came along D. backed away
- 48. A. hat B. hair C. beard D. head
- 49. A. moved B. scared C. puzzled D. excited
- 50. A. thicker B. wilder C. prettier D. funnier
- 51. A. eager B. horror C. shock D. joy
- 52. A. approached B. congratulated C. kissed D. encouraged
- 53. A. calmed down B. gave in C. reached up D. turned around
- 54. A. simple B. unique C. common D. beautiful
- 55. A. lonely B. warm C. bright D. peaceful
- 56. A. taste B. style C. spirit D. change
- 57. A. create B. share C. consider D. ignore
- 58. A. still B. never C. even D. ever
- 59. A. memory B. brain C. hand D. heart
- 60. A. good B. large C. cold D. strange

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

I went shopping with my partner, 61 needed a pair of trousers. After 2 hours of looking, trying, etc, we decided to sit at a Cafe for a break, as we both dislike shopping. While 62 (wait) for the coffee he noticed a homeless man outside and told me that he'd found a pound coin in the changing room and he was going to give it 63 the man.

On his return he told me that the man was talking 'nonsense' without even looking at him. He had tried to have a conversation with the man without 64 (succeed). Eventually he just put the money in one of his bags. The man had lots of bags and was also checking the rubbish bin taking 65 (many) things. One of the things he repeated a few times 66 (be) 'I have a million pounds in my bank account'.

I 67 (touch) by my partner's gesture. Not long before this, he found a penny coin on the street. I suggested he should do what my grandmother always told me 68 (do) and pass it on to someone else, no matter how small. He'd made fun of me 69 (kind) as I'd also suggested adding a pound to it as it was such 70 small amount.

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。

My grandparents live in the countryside or grow older and older. Several times, my parents asked them to move on to the city to live with us. But they didn't agree. They used to the free life of the country. They have dogs, cats, chickens, ducks, geese and another animals at home. They are busily in growing crops and vegetable. So I suggested open broadband Internet in my grandparents' home. My dad also changed my grandparents' phones into smartphones. After everything was done, my task was to download apps for my grandparents' mobile phones and taught them how to chat on mobile phones. Now my all family can chat with my grandparents anytime we like.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校外语教学中心将举办以“改进你的书写”为主题的英语演讲比赛。请你写一篇演讲稿,内容包括:

- 1. 好的书写的意义;
- 2. 练好汉语和英语书写;
- 3. 改进书写的方法。

注意:1. 词数:100 左右;2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇 书法 calligraphy
