

7. Where is the woman going?
A. To New York. B. To Washington. C. To New York then to Washington.
8. What is the woman probably going to do in Washington?
A. Go to work. B. Go to school. C. Stay with her sister.
听第7段材料,回答第9至11题。
9. What will the woman do at first after class?
A. Pick up her brother. B. Do some housework. C. Do her homework.
10. What does the man want to do?
A. Have a dinner. B. Listen to a concert. C. Watch a movie.
11. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. They will go out for a movie.
B. They might meet each other.
C. They will play computer game together.
听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。
12. What time do you think the plane takes off?
A. Five to ten. B. Five past ten. C. Five to eleven.
13. What is probably Tom?
A. A student. B. A teacher. C. Head teacher.
14. Which month do you think it is now?
A. July. B. November. C. March.
听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。
15. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Tourist and tour guide. B. Tourist and designer. C. Two tourists.
16. What can we know about the hotel?
A. The queen Cleopatra used to live there.
B. It was named after a well-known person.
C. It is the tallest building in the world.
17. What is true about the hotel room?
A. It's far from the beach.
B. It provides a splendid view of the sea.
C. The temperature of the room is comfortable.
听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。
18. What is Enrique Iglesias?
A. A singer. B. An actor. C. A writer.
19. Where is Natalie Portman from?
A. Korea. B. The US. C. Latin America.
20. What will Ahn talk about?
A. His latest music and his wife.
B. His life and his future plans.
C. His past experiences and feelings.

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和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Las Fallas, Spain

Las Fallas is a traditional celebration honoring St. Joseph. It centers around giant paper mache (纸型) puppets called fallas. The main events run from March 15 to March 19. The fallas will take over the city streets for full days to mark the end of winter and the beginning of spring.

Songkran Festival, Thailand

The three-day Songkran Festival is one of the most popular celebrations in Thailand. Traditionally, Thais use this time to clean and reflect, and pay respect to neighbors, family and the elderly. Out on the street, Thais of all ages engage in an intense(激烈的) water war with each other and tourists alike.

Holi Festival, India

The day after the first full moon of March marks the start of Holi, a Hindu festival with many legends behind it. On Holi, friends, neighbors and strangers pour into the streets to celebrate the end of winter by throwing colored water and powder on each other.

Cherry Blossom Festival, Japan

Every spring, when the Cherry Blossom Festival arrives, the Japanese celebrate by heading outside for picnics and parties under the plentiful trees. It is one of the country's most cherished traditions.

21. What do the four festivals have in common?
- A. All the festivals last for 3 days.
B. There are many stories behind the festivals.
C. People usually celebrate the festival outdoors.
D. Family members have a big party to celebrate the festival.
22. If you want to enjoy the beauty of nature, where will you go?
- A. Japan. B. Spain. C. India. D. Thailand.
23. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The history of some festivals. B. The customs of some festivals.
C. The activities of some festivals. D. The introduction of some festivals.

B

Students in Cambodia have designed a prototype manned drone(无人机) from a rather unexpected piece of furniture—a school chair. Inspired at first by a desire to beat their city's notorious(声名狼藉的) traffic, the group designed their prototype drone that they hope can eventually be used to ferry people around Phnom Penh and even fight fires.

With eight propellers(螺旋桨) and using a school chair for the pilot's seat, the drone was developed by students at the National Polytechnic Institute of Cambodia(NPIC) on the outskirts of the capital. "The drone, when we see it flying without a pilot, there is a lot of shaking. But when I sit on it and fly... it becomes more stable and I feel so excited," said LonhVannsith, 21, the pilot of the drone. "We wanted to solve some problems for our society by making a taxi drone and ... inventing drones for firefighters," he said, noting how, for example, they hoped it could reach the upper floors of a building to bring a hose where a fire truck could not reach.

The prototype can carry a pilot weighing up to 60 kg and fly for about 10 minutes for a distance of 1 km. It took three years of research and development and cost around \$20,000 to build. While the team hopes it will eventually fly far higher, when manned the drone currently only rises to as much as four meters.

The project faced delays because of lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic and also as components like the propellers and the frame had to be ordered abroad, said SarinSerevatha, who is NPIC's head of research and development technology.

The team plans to improve the design to allow it to take more weight, as well as fly further and more stably at a higher level. "In principle, if we make one drone, the cost is expensive but if we make them to sell on the market, the cost will go down," said Sarin.

24. What's the original motivation for the design of the prototype drone?
- A. To avoid the busy traffic. B. To fight fires.

- C. Brochures belong to mass market paperback books.
D. They can be returned to the publishers if not damaged.
31. How does the writer develop this text?
A. By offering figures. B. By telling a story.
C. By giving examples. D. By making a comparison.

D

**Wireless Charging:
Deliver Electricity through the Air**

A wireless charging room has been developed by scientists. It can deliver power through the air to any laptop, tablet or phone without the need for plugs or cables.

The new technology involves generating magnetic fields over longer distances without also producing electrical fields that would prove harmful to any people or animals within the room, according to the team from the University of Tokyo.

The system, which has been tested in a single room but is still in its infancy (在初始阶段), can deliver up to 50 watts of power without exceeding current guidelines for human exposure to magnetic fields, the study authors explained. It could be used to charge any device with a wire coil (电线圈) fitted inside, similar to the system used with wireless charging pads currently in use—but without the pad. As well as removing bundles of charging cables from desks, it could allow for more devices to be fully robotized without the need for ports, plugs or cables.

To demonstrate the new system, they installed the unique wireless charging infrastructure in a purpose-built aluminum “test room” that was 10 feet by 10 feet. They then used it to power lamps, fans and mobile phones that drew current from anywhere in the room, regardless of where furniture or people had been placed.

Researchers didn't say what the technology might cost because it is still very early in development and “years away” from being made available to the public. “This really ups the power of the ubiquitous (无所不在的) computing world—you could put a computer anywhere without ever having to worry about charging or plugging in,” said study coauthor Alanson Sample from the University of Michigan.

There are also clinical applications, according to Sample, who said heart implants currently require a wire from the pump to run through the body and into a socket. “This could eliminate that,” the author said, adding it would act to reduce the risk of infection and improve patients' quality of life by eliminating the wire completely.

32. What's the advantage of the new technology according to the text?
A. It is widely used.
B. It's environmentally friendly.
C. The cable is essential in the new technology.
D. It only could be used to charge some devices.
33. What does the underlined word in Para. 3 mean?
A. Awkward. B. Artificial. C. Controllable. D. Automatic.
34. What can we infer from this text?
A. The technology takes a lot of investment.
B. People can benefit a lot from this technology.
C. Heart plants can be conducted with the new technology.
D. The technology ups the power of the computing world.
35. What's the purpose of the text?
A. To persuade. B. To advertise. C. To inform. D. To educate.

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。

5 Uses for Leftover Fruit Peels

Eating fruit is one of the healthiest eating habits that most of us follow. 36 No, they aren't. The skins and peels of fruit are full of flavor and nutrition, and these waste products actually have a lot to offer.

Clean greasy metal.

Lemon is a citrus fruit(柑橘类水果). It contains acid. You can use lemon to clean metals with grease(油脂). You can use lemon to reduce the effect of the oxidation(氧化) process. Spread salt or baking soda on the affected area and then rub it with lemon. 37

Clean your kettle.

Tea kettles get mineral deposits(沉积) to build up in them. 38 Then, close the heat and let it settle for an hour. After that, rinse(冲洗) it off.

Make fruit zest(水果外皮).

Zest is the outer layer of fruits. Citrus fruits like lemon, orange, lime, etc. can be used to add flavor to other food products or food items. You can also store it in the frost for future use. It gives all your dishes a sweet flavor and taste.

39

You can use fruit peels to make brown sugar soft. You need to cover the sugar with lemon peel. Make sure that it contains some lemon juice and pith(橙子等外皮之下的海绵层,中果皮).

Refresh your skin.

40 They refresh your skin and give it a new look. You can rub orange or grapefruit peel and then rinse in warm water.

- A. Moisturize the skin.
- B. Keep brown sugar soft.
- C. It acts as a natural beauty product.
- D. Fruit peels are beneficial for your skin.
- E. This way, your metals can get rid of rust and oxidation.
- F. You need to fill the kettle with water and lemon peels and bring it to a boil.
- G. But we always eat the fruits and throw their peels as we think they are useless.

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和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Danielle Allore-Taylor always loved her stuffed animals.

"This is Rabbit. My mom used to fix him for me. 41, that's kind of where I started thinking as I got older, I could fix him and fix other stuffed animals," Danielle said.

But a bit of luck, a stuffed dog named Max, and a viral video made it something more. Someone she didn't know 42 her out of the blue(意外地;突然地), asking if she could help fix a stuffed dog. Danielle recorded the restoration(修复) process on TikTok. The video went 43 soon.

"That night was kind of a game-changer for me," Danielle said. "Overnight I went from 'What am I going to do for a 44?' to 'I may need help with all of this 45 opportunity.'"

Danielle has restored around 100 stuffed animals since starting her 46. Her 10-year-old daughter helps out and sometimes gets 47 by the number of stuffed animals they receive.

Danielle isn't doing this just for a paycheck. "Some people tell me, 'Oh, you're not 48 enough,' but I think it's not about that," Danielle said. "For me, it's about giving 49. There are

memories 50 to these stuffed animals, blankets, dolls, whatever it may be, and these people want to 51 that memory. That's why I do it."

Danielle realized it was not just about fixing and mending fabric; it was about mending 52 too. She started a trauma (创伤) relief fund for people who had gone through a traumatic event.

"If there are people who have a stuffed animal they went through a traumatic event with, that's when I come in and use 53 that were given to me to do that restoration for them for 54. It makes me happy that I can be a part of that 55," Danielle said.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Besides | D. Also |
| 42. A. contented | B. contracted | C. contacted | D. contrasted |
| 43. A. potential | B. widespread | C. optional | D. formal |
| 44. A. fun | B. life | C. turning | D. living |
| 45. A. unique | B. amazing | C. necessary | D. terrible |
| 46. A. affair | B. condition | C. business | D. research |
| 47. A. annoyed | B. frustrated | C. interested | D. overwhelmed |
| 48. A. charging | B. offering | C. paying | D. checking |
| 49. A. back | B. up | C. in | D. off |
| 50. A. addicted | B. associated | C. concerned | D. attached |
| 51. A. observe | B. preserve | C. deserve | D. receive |
| 52. A. looks | B. souls | C. hearts | D. bodies |
| 53. A. donations | B. devotions | C. money | D. salary |
| 54. A. fun | B. good | C. free | D. sure |
| 55. A. changing | B. healing | C. storing | D. sparing |

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。

As winter settles in, seasonal affective disorder (SAD) has taken hold of many of us. SAD—sometimes also 56 (call) "the winter blues"—is a type of recurrent depressive disorder that occurs during the fall and winter months.

SAD 57 (cause) by lowered levels of serotonin, the mood-affecting brain chemical that is triggered by seasonal changes in daylight. Shorter days may also disrupt the body's biological clock, 58 upsets the balance of melatonin, the hormone which regulates mood and sleep patterns.

"While very depressed people may need 59 (see) a physician or therapist, many cases of seasonal depression can be self-treated," says Dr. Rosenthal, a pioneer in 60 field of SAD research.

There are two tried-and-true methods to treat if you have seasonal affective disorder.

Get more light. A daily dose of bright light, 61 (especial) in the morning, has been shown in multiple studies to be an effective, mood-elevating therapy. It's one of the main 62 (treat) for people with SAD and is thought to help make up for the lack of 63 (nature) light people get during colder, darker months.

Exercise. A regular workout routine is great for body and mind. Heart-pumping exercise reduces symptoms of depression in general 64 also benefits people with SAD. "That could be a brisk walk 65 a sunny day or the exercycle in front of a light box," Dr. Rosenthal says.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

一模考试刚刚结束,为了更好地备战高考,你班举行了学习经验交流会。作为英语课代表,你需要为同学们分享如何提高英语成绩的有效经验。

内容要求:

1. 分享一条有效经验;
2. 该经验的具体做法与好处。

注意: 1. 词数80个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Good morning, my classmates. _____

That's all. Thank you.

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。续写的词数应为150左右。

George's Feast

George's mother was very poor. Instead of having bright, blazing(熊熊燃烧的) fires in winter, she had nothing to burn but dry sticks, which George picked up from under the trees and hedges.

One fine day in July, she sent George to the woods, which were about two miles from the village in which she lived. He was to stay there all day, to get as much wood as he could collect.

It was a bright, sunny day, and George worked very hard; so that by the time the sun was high, he was hot, and wished for a cool place where he might rest for a while and eat his dinner.

While he hunted around the bank of the stream, he saw among the moss(苔藓) some fine wild strawberries, which were a bright red with ripeness(成熟).

"How good these will be with my bread and butter!" thought George. Lining(垫在……里) his little cap with leaves, he set to work eagerly(急切地) to gather all he could find, and then seated himself by the brook.

It was a pleasant place, and George felt happy and contented. He thought how much his mother would like to see him there, and to be there herself instead of in her dark, close room in the village. George thought of all this and just as he was lifting the first strawberry to his mouth, he said to himself, "How much Mom would like these!" He stopped and put the strawberry back again.

"Shall I save them for her?" said George, thinking how much they would refresh his sick mother, yet still looking at them with a longing eye. "I will eat half and take the other half to her," said he at last and he divided them into two piles. But each pile looked so small that he put them together again.

"I will only taste one," thought he; but, as he again lifted it to his mouth, he saw that he had taken the finest, and he put it back. "I will keep them all for her," said he, and he covered them up nicely till he should go home.

Paragraph 1:

When the sun was beginning to sink, George set out for home. _____

Paragraph 2:

George ran in to Mom and joyfully offered his wild strawberries. _____

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