

5. Why is the woman using two computers?

- A. She wants to be more efficient.
- B. She is learning about Bill Gates.
- C. She thinks it is more comfortable.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How many people are coming for dinner?

- A. 3.
- B. 4.
- C. 5.

7. Where will they sit?

- A. By the window.
- B. At the gate.
- C. In the middle.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why does Tim want to do some sports?

- A. To lose weight.
- B. To keep fit.
- C. To keep young.

9. What sport does Tim want to try?

- A. Playing basketball.
- B. Running.
- C. Swimming.

10. Who is likely to go to the gym with Tim?

- A. Diana.
- B. Daniel.
- C. Susan.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What do we know about the Pine Room?

- A. It will be used by others.
- B. It is under decoration.
- C. It isn't big enough for the party.

12. Why did the man suggest the White Room?

- A. It was newly decorated.
- B. It was available at 10:00 a.m.
- C. It had many used books.

13. What will the man do next Friday night?

- A. Make a speech.
- B. Take part in a party.
- C. Prepare for a speech.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Who is Jason?
- A. The guide of the trip.
B. The woman's husband.
C. The woman's friend in Bali.
15. What may interest the woman most on the island of Bali?
- A. Good restaurants and shops.
B. Nice hotels and water sports.
C. The weather and the sea view.
16. What does the man need to make a reservation?
- A. The woman's ID card.
B. The woman's credit card.
C. The woman's passport.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did the speaker post an ad in the newspaper?
- A. To look for a job.
B. To look for a new roommate.
C. To look for an apartment.
18. How did Andrew get in touch with the speaker?
- A. By WeChat. B. By e-mail. C. By phone.
19. What can be found in the apartment?
- A. A study. B. A dining room. C. A kitchen.
20. What will Andrew do next?
- A. Move into the apartment. B. See another apartment. C. Talk to strange people.

第二部分 阅读理解 (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

What do you do when you have a few minutes to spare? There are thousands of puzzles to choose from that can be worked on at your convenience. They all have something in common: they test your skills or knowledge. Here are four of the most common.

Word puzzles

One of the most popular word puzzles — the crossword — has been around for nearly 110 years. Crosswords can be done with paper and pencil or online. Sometimes word puzzles involve finding new words within a large group of letters. This type of word puzzle is called a word search. Word puzzles usually test your vocabulary. Knowing the language that the game is designed in is required for success, however.

Math puzzles

Math puzzles involve numbers, words or objects and the use of math. Surprisingly, the ever-popular Candy Crush is classified as a math puzzle. Math skills are required for players to successfully move and match colored candies.

Mechanical puzzles

Mechanical puzzles have pieces that must be arranged in some way. The world's best-selling puzzle, the Rubik's Cube, is a mechanical puzzle. As of 2020, over 450 million Rubik's Cubes had been sold. Jigsaw puzzles also fall into the category of mechanical puzzles. They typically involve putting pieces in the right place to form a picture. Jigsaw puzzles have from two to over 550,000 pieces — the largest one on record.

Logic puzzles

Figuring out the solution to a logic puzzle requires careful thought rather than guessing. Sudoku and Mine Finder are examples of logic puzzles. In Mine Finder players must determine where the mines are hidden in a grid.

21. Which puzzles contribute to word learning?

- A. Word puzzles.
- B. Math puzzles.
- C. Logic puzzles.
- D. Mechanical puzzles.

22. What do Rubik's Cubes and Jigsaw puzzles share in common?

- A. Both are best-selling puzzles.
- B. Both have more than 550,000 pieces.
- C. Both have pieces that must be put in the right place.
- D. Both test mechanical engineering skills or knowledge.

23. In which section of magazine can you probably read this passage?

- A. Life skills.
- B. Pop culture.
- C. Technology.
- D. Games.

B

Gregory Burns, an well-known artist and speaker, has run a marathon, climbed both Mount Kinabalu and Jade Mountain, and much more. He has gained many achievements in his life despite the fact that he had polio(小儿麻痹症) as a child.

When Burns was a year old, he was diagnosed with polio, and he lost the use of his legs. In 1962, his doctor said, “The best thing for a kid with polio would be to swim in a warm-water pool.” So, arrangements were made for the boy to practice swimming. In the water, he felt a freedom that he didn’t experience anywhere else. In 1977, Burns discovered the Paralympic Games. He spent the next 27 years in international swimming competitions, some of which resulted in five world records.

In 1984, Burns moved to Taiwan Province where he studied Chinese art. From 1989 to 1990, he worked as a teacher at Studio Classroom. Over the years, Burns had many interesting jobs. But it wasn’t until he returned to art that he truly felt fulfilled. He went back to school and completed a Master of Fine Arts (MFA) in 1999. Then, working as a full-time artist, Burns uses his art to inspire people of all ages. He has a special interest in disadvantaged children. He employs art classes and other methods to help them to look within and make the most of the skills they do have and not to let the disabilities stand in their way when achieving their goals.

Today Burns is recognized as a world-class athlete, a motivational speaker and a notable artist. He has always aspired to excellence and encourages others to do the same. He suggests everyone should “embrace and celebrate those things that challenge” them.

24. Which statement is true about Gregory Burns according to the text?

- A. He is a famous climber.
- B. He is a man of great achievements.
- C. He lost his legs when he was a child.
- D. He practiced swimming for 27 years.

25. According to paragraph 3, what made Burns feel really fulfilled in his life?

- A. That he studied art again and worked as an artist.
- B. That he worked as a teacher at Studio Classroom.
- C. That he helped and inspired some disabled children.
- D. That he moved to Taiwan Province to study Chinese art.

26. Which of the following words can best describe Burns?

- A. Determined.
- B. Ambitious.
- C. Intelligent.
- D. Creative.

27. What can we learn from Gregory Burns?
- A. A person's attitude determines his height.
 - B. Failure is just not enough for your efforts.
 - C. Actions speak louder than words.
 - D. The world will give way to those who have goals.

C

It happens all the time. You set something down and then for the life of you, you can't remember where you left it. To assist absent-minded people, Apple came out with a handy device last year called an AirTag.

This small circular tag can be attached to your keys, your wallet or just about anything. The tag can then be tracked using Bluetooth in the Find My app. In the app, the AirTag displays its location on a map. If you have misplaced something in your house with an AirTag attached, the tag's built-in speakers will play a sound. Follow the sound to locate it. You can also set up a separation alert in the Find My app. Using that, you can make sure your phone is always with you or you don't leave your keys or wallet behind. You can track multiple items, too.

As is true of many technologies, this one too, can be used for good or evil. Its purpose is to help you keep track of things — or people. Parents have put AirTags on their children's cars to track their whereabouts. However, people are posting on social media about finding unknown AirTags on their cars or among their belongings. It's scary to know someone is tracking you, and you don't know who it is. Because of stories like these, concern is growing that AirTags are making a new kind of **stalking** or stealing possible. Police in Canada have investigated cases in which car thieves put AirTags on high-end vehicles. The thieves then found the cars later and stole them.

Apple is fighting back. If an AirTag that is not registered to you starts moving with you, you will be notified. An alert will appear on your iPhone when you get home. If you find a foreign AirTag among your belongings, you can easily disable it by taking out the battery.

AirTags can be extremely helpful, but perhaps they should be used with care as well.

28. Who are the Airtags probably designed for?
- A. People who easily get lost.
 - B. People who tend to forget things.
 - C. People who are often absent from work.
 - D. People who are interested in handy devices.

29. What's the main idea of paragraph 2?

A. Why people use Airtags.

B. How Airtags can be used.

C. The advantages of Airtags.

D. The applications of Airtags.

30. What does the underlined word "stalking" mean in Paragraph 3?

A. Tracking.

B. Driving.

C. Robbing.

D. Cheating.

31. What's the writer's attitude towards AirTags?

A. Doubtful.

B. Supportive.

C. Cautious.

D. Indifferent.

D

As temperatures soar, electric bills often go through the roof. That's because people tend to turn on their air conditioners during the long, hot summer months.

It's been predicted that by 2050 about 75 percent of the world's homes could have air conditioners. If that's true, the energy required to cool buildings will double. For that reason, researchers continue to look for solutions to keep air-conditioner usage to a minimum. Some innovations are being used already or are in the process of being developed. Certain building materials can feel cooler because of their ability to absorb heat and release it slowly. Other buildings use water cooling systems to cool them. However, these aren't the only methods. Science has a few more tricks up its sleeve.

Researchers at Purdue University have developed the world's whitest paint. This paint can keep a building's exterior surface cooler than the surrounding temperature. On hot days, walls absorb heat and often become 10 to 20 degrees Celsius hotter than the air around them. But walls painted with Purdue's white paint reflect 98.1 percent of the heat and send it back into space. This creates a cooling effect.

Purdue professor Xiulin Ruan believes that the super-white paint could have a more powerful cooling effect than many home air conditioners. Researchers hope to have the paint on the market in five to 10 years.

Yi Zheng of Northeastern University has created a "cooling paper". This material reflects the sun's rays while pulling heat out of a building's interior, and the paper can be recycled. He and his team discovered that the paper helps bring down a room's temperature by about 6 degrees Celsius. Zheng hopes that the cooling paper will someday be used on roofs and within building materials.

Now and in the future, perhaps some of these energy-efficient methods will make it easier to beat the heat.

32. Why does the author mention the air conditioners at the beginning of the passage?
- A. To describe a fact. B. To support an idea.
C. To provide examples. D. To introduce the topic.
33. What do we know about Purdue's white paint?
- A. It has been on the market.
B. It is the world's coolest paint.
C. Walls painted with it reflect most of the heat.
D. It can keep the whole building's surface cooler.
34. What can we infer according to Yi Zheng?
- A. The surface of a buildings is better covered with paper.
B. Buildings will be built mostly with cooling paper someday.
C. The cooling paper will be practical and eco-friendly building materials.
D. The cooling paper can bring down a room's temperature more than air conditioners.
35. Which of the following would be the best title?
- A. Purdue's White Paint: A New Material to Cool Buildings
B. Cool Buildings: Innovative Ways to Keep Buildings Cool
C. Cool Building Materials: Solutions to Fight against Climate Change
D. Future Air Conditioners: New Energy-efficient Methods to Beat the Heat

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。

If you're determined to rise with the sun — or simply catch more of the morning — know that transitioning to a new schedule requires time and effort. Sleep experts suggest these strategies:

Seek out as much natural light as possible

36. _____, Martin stresses. That's because light suppresses (抑制) melatonin (褪黑素), a hormone that plays an important role in circadian rhythm. "The sun is the driver of our internal clock," she says. "I want the light coming in and helping them wake up."

37. _____

For some people — like those who need to drive long distances — those first few days of exhaustion from switching to a new schedule aren't safe. In that case, Martin recommends gradually easing into the early-bird life. "What I'll suggest to people is to shift half an

hour, wait a few days, shift another half an hour, wait a few days, and then shift another half an hour," she says. "That's a little easier for people to tolerate."

Be consistent — even on weekends

Becoming a morning person is a seven-day-a-week job. Decide what time you're going to wake up every day, and stick to it, without exception. "If someone says, 'I want to be more of a morning person during the week, but I want to sleep in on the weekends,' 38. _____." Gehrman says.

Wind down in the evenings

A consistent bedtime isn't as crucial as sticking to the same wake up time every day, Gehrman says, 39. _____. Most people should aim for at least seven hours a night — so you'll probably need to inch your bedtime forward as you transition to a new schedule.

At last, if you want to ensure you fall asleep quickly, 40. _____. A 300-microgram dose (剂量) about three to four hours before you plan to go to bed will help you start to feel sleepy, she says.

- A. Ease in gradually
- B. Do not give up easily
- C. you should think twice
- D. that's not going to work
- E. Blair suggests trying small amounts of melatonin
- F. but it's still important to make sure you're getting enough sleep
- G. The secret to becoming a morning person is exposure to bright light

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。

One windy spring day, I observed young people having fun using the wind to fly their kites. Colorful 41 of various shapes and sizes filled the sky like beautiful birds. As the strong winds blew against the kites, a string kept them 42.

43 blowing away with the wind, the kites arose against it to fly higher. They shook and pulled, but the string 44 them facing upward and against the wind. As the kites struggled and trembled against the string, they seemed to say, "Let me go! Let me go! I want to be 45!". They soared beautifully even as they fought the restriction of

the string. Finally, one of the kites 46 to break loose. "Free at last," it seemed to say. "Free to fly with the wind."

Yet freedom from being 47 simply put it at the mercy of an unfriendly breeze. It fell 48 to the ground and landed in a mass of weeds.

How much like 49 we sometimes are. The heaven gives us rules to 50. We can grow and gain 51 from them. Some of us go against the rules so 52 that we never succeeded reaching the heights. We keep part of the rules and never rise high enough to get our tails off the ground.

Let us each try our best to reach the 53. We should recognize some of the rules that we may be 54 at are actually a steady force. It helps us achieve a higher 55.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. creations | B. ideas | C. memories | D. discoveries |
| 42. A. attended | B. cycled | C. contributed | D. controlled |
| 43. A. Rather than | B. Due to | C. Apart from | D. As for |
| 44. A. found | B. left | C. stopped | D. interrupted |
| 45. A. fortunate | B. comfortable | C. independent | D. safe |
| 46. A. failed | B. managed | C. arranged | D. recorded |
| 47. A. signed up | B. calmed down | C. turned down | D. tied up |
| 48. A. helplessly | B. doubtfully | C. tirelessly | D. patiently |
| 49. A. weeds | B. rules | C. kites | D. wind |
| 50. A. drive | B. change | C. keep | D. work |
| 51. A. strength | B. relief | C. pride | D. excitement |
| 52. A. right | B. straight | C. firmly | D. deep |
| 53. A. adventure | B. performance | C. conflict | D. destination |
| 54. A. worried | B. annoyed | C. surprised | D. disappointed |
| 55. A. duty | B. speed | C. signal | D. goal |

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 个适当的单词或所给单词的正确形式。将答案填写在答题卡的相应位置。

World Soil Day 56 (hold) every year on 5 December as a means to focus attention on the importance of soil health and to advocate for the sustainable management of soil resources. The UN General Assembly declared 57 first World Soil Day in 2014.

As we all know, the 58 (result) of climate change are increasingly unpredictable. Knowing the land, therefore, becomes essential in order to prevent damage 59 can do harm to soil health.

World Soil Day 2022 and its campaign, “Soils: Where food begins”, aims 60 (raise) awareness of the importance of maintaining ecosystems and human well-being by 61 (address) the growing challenges in soil management, increasing soil awareness and encouraging societies to improve soil health.

Soil nutrient loss is a major soil degradation (退化) process threatening nutrition. 62 is recognized as being among the most critical problems at a global level for food security and sustainability all around the globe. Agricultural production will have to increase by 60% to meet the global food demand in 2050 63 up to 58% more food could be produced through sustainable soil management.

Our lives depend 64 soils—the mix of mineral and organic matter combined with air, water, and microbes. Without 65 (health) soils, every living creature on Earth is at risk.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 为助力郴州旅发会(Chenzhou Tourism Exposition), 你校成立了网上旅游俱乐部(Online Travel Club), 请给外教 Caroline 写一封邮件邀请她加入。内容包括:

1. 俱乐部的主题;
2. 俱乐部的活动;
3. 表达期待。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Caroline,

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写 (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。

On the plains of northwest Oklahoma, you can see for miles: nothing but grass, masses of evergreen trees and steep red-rock canyons (峡谷). But with my telescope, I could see the helicopters, one after another clearly, dumping water on a wildfire in the far distance. I wasn't concerned by the small cloud of smoke snaking skyward. It had to be at least 50 miles away, even across the South Canadian River.

That afternoon, my uncle Larry, my cousin Tony and I had driven to this 4,000-acre farm for a three-day hunt. I took a few pictures of bushy trees and grand canyons. Then I sent some of them with my cellphone to my wife, Ande, who was 60 miles away. "There's nothing to worry about. Just have a nice day." I typed. She had seen the fire on the news and called a few minutes earlier to warn me. Anyway, I didn't want her to be worried.

The wind had picked up, blowing hard from the southwest. We climbed into the vehicle, with Larry driving, to look for places to hunt the turkeys the next day. We headed north along a small road and stopped here and there to look for signs of turkeys.

We drove for about a mile before Larry turned to head back south, toward the farmhouse. As we did, my eyes went wide. A wall of flames was racing toward us, maybe three quarters of a mile away. "Get us out of here!" I screamed. Larry speeded up the vehicle, bouncing hard along the small road. How had the fire jumped over the river? The flames would be on us in no time. With a fence blocking the way, we jumped out of the vehicle. Then I made a phone call to Ande. "We're surrounded by fire," I shouted over the howling wind. "Call 911! We need a helicopter to get us out of here." The connection went dead.

Paragraph 1:

I looked around, but I couldn't see Larry and Tony.

Paragraph 2:

When I woke up, I found myself in a helicopter.