

## 注意事项:

1. 本试卷满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,务必将自己的学校、姓名、考试号等相关信息写在答题卡上规定的地方。
3. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。

## 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。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. Where does this conversation probably take place?  
A. At a bus stop.                                  B. At school.    C. At home.
2. What will the speakers do next?  
A. Order food.                                        B. Ask for the menu.                                  C. Leave the restaurant.
3. Why does the man make the phone call?  
A. To cancel a visit.                                B. To make an appointment.                        C. To give some information.
4. What did the speakers do last week?  
A. They stayed at a hotel.                         B. They moved their house.                        C. They made a special meal.
5. What is probably the woman?  
A. A student.                                         B. A teacher.                                         C. A stay-at-home mother.

## 第二节(共 15 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 秒钟的做答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the girl hope to do at first?  
A. Have a talk with the man.  
B. Find an actress for the school play.  
C. Receive an invitation from the man.
7. When is the school play?  
A. This Monday.                                    B. Next week.                                         C. Next month.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why has Pauline brought the children some paints?  
A. To paint their school uniforms.  
B. To paint their dads' old shirts.  
C. To paint a long picture.

9. What is John's concern about children?  
 A. They may get hurt.  
 B. They may dirty their clothes.  
 C. They may perform badly.
10. What will happen in the school tomorrow evening?  
 A. Parents will visit.                      B. Work will be marked.                      C. Pictures will be drawn.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where did the fourth year students go today?  
 A. A castle.                                      B. A farm.                                      C. A factory.
12. What does Philip want to do?  
 A. Travel abroad.                              B. Pay another visit.                              C. Read about history.
13. What does the woman suggest Philip do?  
 A. Watch a series online.                      B. Read a history book.                              C. See a series on TV.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does John think about the City Theatre?  
 A. It's close.                                      B. It's small.                                      C. It's crowded.
15. What is Liz's purpose of making the phone call?  
 A. To share some information.                      B. To give an invitation.                              C. To ask a favour.
16. Who had Liz planned to go with?  
 A. Alice.    B. John.    C. John's wife.
17. What is the probable relationship between John and Liz?  
 A. Husband and wife.                              B. Fellow workers.                              C. Friends.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?  
 A. Buying a ticket.                              B. Sharing an experience.                              C. Visiting a building.
19. What is the price of the ticket for an adult?  
 A. £ 68.    B. £ 24.95.    C. £ 18.95.
20. Where is the speaker now?  
 A. On the top floor.                              B. On the ground floor.                              C. On the seventy-second floor.

## 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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### A

#### Featured August Programs in the National Portrait Gallery

##### Kinship: An Artist Talk with Sedrick Huckaby

Join us for an artist talk with Sedrick Huckaby, whose life-size paintings and sculptures refer to universal human connections and memorialize figures central to his life—his family members and those close to him. The artist will discuss the centrality of community and kin (亲属) to his practice. This event will take place in Sedrick Huckaby's Kinship gallery space from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m. on Aug. 5.

##### Weekend Workshop: Mindfulness in the Museum

Join Art Educator Sean Murphy for an interactive workshop in mindfulness and art. Inspired by the exhibition, Kinship, participants will be guided through breathing exercises, and a mindfulness activity before visiting the galleries and creating their own mindfulness books. This workshop will take place in G Street Lobby from 10 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. on Aug. 12.

### Expressive Arts Workshop: Family Memory Box

Family memories can connect us to those important in our lives. Join us in this interactive art making workshop to create “family memory boxes” to hold special photos, items, and memories of loved ones. No previous art making experience is required. This workshop will take place in G Street Lobby from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. on Aug. 19.

### Virtual Portrait Signs: A Tour in ASL

Join us for a virtual tour of 1898: Imperial Vision and Revisions, which is the first major Smithsonian museum exhibition to examine the War of 1898 and the legacy (遗留) of this controversial chapter in history. This deaf-led presentation will include voice interpretation.

This exhibition will take place from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Aug. 19. The Zoom link will be emailed on the morning of the program. Questions? Please email Jonesve@si.edu.

21. Which programs share the same theme?

- A. An Artist Talk with Sedrick Huckaby and Mindfulness in the Museum.
- B. An Artist Talk with Sedrick Huckaby and Family Memory Box.
- C. Mindfulness in the Museum and Family Memory Box.
- D. Family Memory Box and A Tour in ASL.

22. What do you know about the exhibition A Tour in ASL?

- A. It is an in-gallery tour led by the deaf.
- B. Its presentation will be emailed to visitors.
- C. It is friendly to hearing challenged people.
- D. It is the first major Smithsonian museum exhibition.

23. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To invite more people to visit the gallery.
- B. To involve more people in the programs.
- C. To train more people to become artists.
- D. To introduce the gallery to visitors.

### B

The Vjosa River, one of the last wild rivers in Europe, has been declared a national park by the Albanian government, making it the first wild river park on the continent.

Home to more than 1,000 animal and plant species, the river flows for 270 kilometers, from Greece, through Albania and into the Adriatic Sea. Giving the credit to no dams or other artificial barriers, it is rich in aquatic (水栖的) species and supports a large number of wildlife species, including some endangered ones.

The wild river national park will include almost 13,000 acres of land, crossing most of the body of the country, with thousands of people living in its surroundings. The decision to establish the park is more important than people may realize. For years, the Vjosa's fragile ecosystem has been under threat; at one point as many as 45 hydropower plants (水电站) were planned to build across the region. But thanks to the campaigning by environmental NGOs, the tiny Balkan nation was placed at the forefront of river protection.

Albania's prime minister, Edi Rama, described the creation of the national park as a “truly historic moment” for nature as well as social and economic development. “Today we protect the only wild river in Europe once and for all,” he said. “This is to change a mindset. Protecting an area does not mean that you make it in isolation from the economy.” He said national parks attract 20% more tourists compared with non-protected areas.

The park will cover the 118 miles of the Vjosa in Albania, three main tributaries (支流), and some land, including areas at risk of flooding. Other tributaries will be added afterwards. Unlike the IUCN's Wilderness Protected Areas, which limit the number of visitors, it will allow recreational tourism and some other activities such as local fishing, particularly for 60,000 residents in the catchment.

“We hope it will inspire others to come together to protect the wild places in a meaningful way,” said Ryan Gellert, Patagonia's CEO, and added that the park was proof that the destruction of nature did not have to be the price of progress.

24. Which of the following contributes to the Vjosa River's biodiversity?
- A. The existence of natural construction.      B. The emergence of artificial barriers.  
 C. The absence of human disturbance.      D. The effect of governmental policies.
25. What is the purpose of the campaign launched by environmental NGOs?
- A. To maintain Vjosa's ecosystem.      B. To establish hydro-power plants.  
 C. To create jobs for local residents.      D. To protect the tiny Balkan nation.
26. How is the park different from IUCN's Wilderness Protected Areas?
- A. It covers more tributaries.      B. It attracts tourists to fishing.  
 C. It limits the number of visitors.      D. It allows economic development.
27. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Social progress results in destruction of nature.  
 B. Protection of nature conflicts with social progress.  
 C. Social progress doesn't necessarily mean destroying nature.  
 D. Protection of nature doesn't have to cost society much money.

### C

No one likes interruption. We are born to seek balance and order. No matter what it is that you are doing, being interrupted involves a forceful stop midway and then having to re-enter your previous state, sometimes with great difficulty.

Popular belief has it that interruption breaks the flow of your thinking and affects productivity negatively, and so it is advisable that you have an uninterrupted session of intensive work before your next break.

However, a Russian psychologist, Bluma Zeigarnik, might tell you otherwise.

The connection between interruption and memory came to her attention when she was dining in a restaurant. She noticed how the waitresses had an amazing memory of the detailed orders yet to be paid for, but scarce memory of the orders that were already completed.

Back in her laboratory, she conducted studies in which subjects were required to complete various puzzles. Some of the subjects were interrupted during the tasks. All the subjects were then asked to describe what tasks they had done. It turns out that adults remembered the interrupted tasks 90% better than the completed tasks, and that children were even more likely to recall the uncompleted tasks. In other words, uncompleted tasks will stay on your mind until you finish them!

In comparison to tasks that were already finished and ones that we haven't even started, half-done projects are given the priority in the mental to-do list our brains sketch out for us. Zeigarnik described this finding in her doctoral thesis (论文) in the late 1920s, which was later called Zeigarnik effect.

One possible explanation is that with interrupted tasks, we are desperate for their closure to reclaim a sense of balance. Finishing them also means that we can finally clear up the mental backlog (积压的工作) and give the space to more upcoming tasks.

Zeigarnik's effect can be found everywhere, especially used in media and advertising. Have you ever wondered why cliffhangers work so well or why you just can't get yourself to stop watching that series on Netflix?

Ernest Hemingway once said about writing a novel, "It is the wait until the next day that is hard to get through." So next time, when you are interrupted, appreciate it and take advantage of it to promote your productivity.

28. What is a common practice to finish a task?
- A. Working in a focused period.      B. Working with occasional breaks.  
 C. Working with a stop midway.      D. Working in an interrupted session.
29. What is the finding of the Zeigarnik's experiment?
- A. Interruption recalls details.      B. Interruption betters memory.  
 C. Interruption disturbs balance.      D. Interruption reduces productivity.
30. Which of the following is an example of the application of Zeigarnik's effect?
- A. Fashion shows.      B. Online news.      C. Talk shows.      D. TV series.

31. What is the possible reason behind Zeigarnik's effect?

- A. The desire for balance.
- B. The physical backlog.
- C. The outside pressure.
- D. The upcoming tasks.

**D**

Mosquitoes carry malaria (疟疾), which kills thousands of people each year. Now some researchers are trying to use genetic engineering to make the annoying insects into partners in the fight against the disease.

For years, public health officials have tried to limit the disease by controlling mosquito populations. "But that approach is temporary," says Anthony James, a professor of biology and genetics at the University of California, Irvine, "Because mosquitoes are extremely tough little insects, and their populations can quickly rebound."

Therefore, James and his colleagues want to try a different approach: making mosquitoes themselves into malaria-fighting warriors, which is a complete departure from traditional ways of controlling malaria.

To understand how it works, it helps to understand the life cycle of malaria. The malaria pathogen (病原体) is a parasite (寄生虫) that grows inside humans. It's passed via mosquitoes that move from person to person, sucking blood. "If we can make the mosquitoes difficult for the pathogens to survive, we can wipe out the disease," he says. But making mosquitoes uninviting to malaria is a tough job.

To solve the problem, the team used a gene-editing technique called CRISPR. They started with genes from mice, whose immune systems do fight human malaria, engineered those genes, and then gave them to the mosquitoes.

It turned out the malaria-fighting antibodies which gene-edited mosquitoes produced worked very well. They reduced the number of parasites in the mosquito before they were passed to a human host.

James' team are now working on planning a field trial, which he hopes could be conducted on an island or in another isolated location.

But genetically changing wild animals does not sit well with environmentalists. "There's no need to engineer a mosquito," says Dana Perls, senior program manager for the emerging technology program at the non-profit Friends of the Earth. Perls points out that naturally occurring methods for reducing malaria appear to be showing promise, as does a new vaccine (疫苗) against the disease. "Why take unnecessary risks and release a species that can't be recalled once it's released into the wild?" she asks.

32. What can we know from the second and third paragraphs?

- A. Mosquitoes reproduce quickly.
- B. Mosquitoes depart from malaria.
- C. Mosquitoes are malaria-fighting warriors.
- D. Mosquitoes' populations are under control.

33. According to the text, which of the following are attractive to the malaria pathogen?

- A. Mice.
- B. Parasites.
- C. Mosquitoes.
- D. Gene-edited mosquitoes.

34. What is environmentalists' attitude toward this new approach?

- A. Tolerant.
- B. Favorable.
- C. Objective.
- D. Disapproving.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Limiting Malaria by Controlling Mosquito Populations
- B. Controlling Malaria by editing Mosquitoes' genes
- C. Curing Malaria with Gene-edited Mosquitoes
- D. Preventing Malaria with a new vaccine

## 第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Minimalism, born out of a 20th-Century art movement, now refers to a lifestyle that helps people to get rid of life's excess in favor of focusing on what's really important in life. 36 Why is minimalism so popular? Here are a few of the top reasons people are choosing to live a minimalist lifestyle.

### Minimalism gives people more meaning

One of the main reasons people choose to become minimalists is that they want to achieve more meaning in their life. 37 Through practicing minimalism, people reduce their possessions to ones that make them truly happy and make more time for the experiences they really value.

The lifestyle has helped people to be inspired to pursue their passions and craft their life in a way that brings them the most joy.

### Minimalism gives people more space

38 A minimalist design is usually black and white colored rooms with smaller framed furniture. People enjoy the cleanness of the look as well as the fact that it allows for more space in the house.

There's a sense of peace and relaxation with not having space that's cluttered (杂乱的) and messy. 39

### Minimalism gives people more offline time

A spin-off (派生物) that's risen out of the movement is digital minimalism. This concept is probably particularly appealing to millennials who've grown tired of social media and being addicted to their technology. 40 They're choosing to limit their cell phone use and focus on more productive and meaningful pursuits.

It's the popularity of this concept that's helped to draw others to living more minimalist.

Would you like to build a minimalist lifestyle? And what is your reason for it?

- A. Minimalists have enjoyed clearing up their spaces.
- B. It has become something of a trend all over the world.
- C. Minimalism is popular with many people because of its simple design.
- D. They feel they've lost sight of the things that are most important to them.
- E. They are choosing to abandon video games in favor of the minimalism style.
- F. Minimalism has helped people to really appreciate their home and be more organized.
- G. They are choosing to quit social media to spend time in person with family and friends.

## 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、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

This story happened when I was in Saint Lucia for a holiday.

My sister, Diana, who kept 41 with me for the holiday, went blind in one eye about 9 years ago. Diana sometimes is 42 about the way her eye looks. The pupil (瞳孔) is no longer black; it's sort of "flaming" in photos. Diana recently 43 a special contact lens (隐形眼镜片) that makes her 44 look normal, but she doesn't wear it often because it becomes quite painful after about an hour.

One night, a photographer 45 by the hotel to take pictures of the guests as they entered the dinner area was snapping us. Diana 46 said if she had known there were pictures taken to save this special 47, she would have worn her contact lens so her eye wouldn't be so 48 in the picture.

The next day, while I was sitting with Diana talking, the same photographer handed her a photo, and quietly said, "I 49 the color of your eyes in the picture." As he walked away, my sister happily said to me, "Look! He fixed my eye!" Hearing this, the photographer 50, walked back and said, "Just to be clear: I didn't 51 your eye. There isn't anything wrong with your eye. I 52 had the color of your eyes go well with each other."

Her eyes filled up with tears. It was very 53 for her heart to hear these beautiful words. It helped her change the 54 she feels about herself, and the picture, or rather, the 55 of human kindness has stuck in her memory ever since.

- |                      |                |                   |                    |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. pace          | B. security    | C. company        | D. faith           |
| 42. A. sensitive     | B. guilty      | C. cautious       | D. critical        |
| 43. A. fetched       | B. invented    | C. detected       | D. purchased       |
| 44. A. expression    | B. eye         | C. outline        | D. face            |
| 45. A. assigned      | B. applied     | C. guided         | D. inquired        |
| 46. A. desperately   | B. regretfully | C. apologetically | D. sympathetically |
| 47. A. impression    | B. memory      | C. hotel          | D. guest           |
| 48. A. ugly          | B. funny       | C. shiny          | D. misty           |
| 49. A. printed       | B. matched     | C. painted        | D. mixed           |
| 50. A. turned around | B. turned away | C. got around     | D. got away        |
| 51. A. focus         | B. cover       | C. protect        | D. change          |
| 52. A. extremely     | B. simply      | C. really         | D. definitely      |
| 53. A. appealing     | B. amusing     | C. healing        | D. inviting        |
| 54. A. perspective   | B. insight     | C. opinion        | D. way             |
| 55. A. display       | B. exchange    | C. secret         | D. account         |

**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 an epic (史诗) 56 brings back to life some of the most famous poets from the Tang Dynasty (618-907), the highly 57 (expect) animated movie Chang'an held its premiere (首映) in 58 was once its namesake city, now known as Xi'an, the provincial capital of Shaanxi province on July 2.

Produced by Light Chaser Animation, 59 Beijing-based animated studio known for its focus on tales inspired by traditional culture and mythology, the film 60 (schedule) for a nationwide release on Saturday.

61 a runtime of 168 minutes, the longest of any Chinese animated movie to date, Chang'an describes the decades-long friendship of Li Bai, arguably the country's most beloved poet, and Gao Shi, his close friend and a noted poet as well, and also 62 (reveal) the dynasty's transition from peak prosperity to decline due to the unrest caused by An Lushan, who was once one of Emperor Xuanzong's most favored 63 (general).

Xie Junwei, who co-directs the movie with Zou Jing, says that he made multiple trips to Xi'an in search of inspiration during the production, 64 (add) that the small statues and ancient paintings exhibited at the Shaanxi History Museum provided them with 65 (value) ideas for the film.

**第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

今年八月,首都北京遭受特大水灾,人民受灾严重。假设你是校学生会主席,请你代表学生会写一封倡议书,呼吁同学们向灾区献爱心。内容包括:

1. 倡议原因;
2. 号召捐助。

注意:

1. 词数80左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear fellow students,



The Students' Union

## 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。

It was a chilly Friday night, and I had just returned from climbing one of the red rocks of Sedona. My father telephoned me as I walked through the arches to my dorm room and told me that my mother had been in a terrible car crash and had been taken to the intensive care unit (重症监护病房) of a nearby hospital.

When I got to the hospital, my father led me down a wide hallway with machines all around. A strong smell of medicine brought a sick feeling to my already turning stomach. As I turned into my mother's ward, the cadaverous (形容枯槁的) condition of her body shocked me. Her face had swollen, her eyes had huge dark bruise, and she had tubes down her throat and in her arms. Gently holding her cold swollen hands, I said "hi" in a calm voice, controlling my urge to cry out.

She kept looking at me as she pounded her hand against the bed, looking painful. I turned my face away from her, trying to hide the tears that were rolling down my face. That was when it struck me that I really might lose my mother.

From that night on, my life completely changed. Up to that point, I'd had the luxury of just being a kid, having to deal with only the exaggerated melodramas of teenage life. As my mother struggled first to stay alive and then to relearn to walk, my sense of priorities changed sharply. My mother needed me. The trials and trouble of my daily life at school, which had seemed so important before, now appeared insignificant. My mother and I had faced death together, and life took on a new meaning for both of us.

After a week of treatment in intensive care, my mother's condition improved enough to be moved to a regular hospital ward. She was finally out of danger but, because her legs had been crushed, there was doubt whether she would be able to walk again. I was just grateful that she was alive. Two months later, a sort of hospital suite was set up in our family room, and she was allowed to come home.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

*My mother's return home was a blessing for us all, but it meant some unaccustomed responsibilities for me.*



*My mother's reliance on me changed our relationship.*

