

秘密★启用前

英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必用黑色碳素笔将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号、座位号在答题卡上填写清楚。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用2B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。在试题卷上作答无效。
3. 考试结束后,请将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。满分150分,考试用时120分钟。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

注意,听力部分答题时请先将答案标在试卷上,听力部分结束前你将有两分钟的时间将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. What is Neil going to do?
A. To play tennis.
B. To book a court.
C. To work out in the gym.
2. What did Jane do?
A. She watched great news.
B. She gave useful suggestions.
C. She prepared for a presentation.
3. Where are the speakers going?
A. A concert.
B. A fashion show.
C. A wedding.
4. How does Tom usually go to school?
A. By bike.
B. On foot.
C. By car.
5. What does the man think of Helen?
A. Lovely.
B. Funny.
C. Supportive.

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2至4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5秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;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。

听下面一段对话,回答第6和第7题。

6. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a hospital.
B. In a square.
C. In a shop.
7. What kind of glasses will the woman buy?
A. Square-shaped with black frame.
B. Round-shaped with red frame.
C. Square-shaped with blue frame.
8. Where did the two speakers meet last time?
A. In the University of Cambridge.
B. In a company.
C. In the woman's office.

英语·第1页(共8页)

9. What will the man major in for his master's degree?
A. Finance engineering.
B. Physics.
C. Math.
10. How will the man take his courses in Cambridge?
A. Online.
B. Face-to-face.
C. Online and offline.
11. What is the woman doing?
A. Reading a book.
B. Watching TV.
C. Listening to the radio.
12. Who won the 100-meter final?
A. Su Bingtian.
B. Jacob.
C. Kerley.
13. Where did Su run in 2018?
A. In Japan.
B. In America.
C. In Indonesia.

听下面一段对话,回答第14至第17题。

14. Why did Kara go to the Wild Elephant Valley?
A. To see wildlife.
B. To have an interview.
C. To go for training.
15. What are care givers worried about most?
A. Tropical rainforest.
B. Hot weather.
C. Poisonous insects.
16. What do observers mainly do?
A. Set up tracks.
B. Remove roadblocks.
C. Observe wild elephants.
17. Who will help visitors to see wild elephants?
A. Observers.
B. Guides.
C. Care givers.

听下面一段独白,回答第18至第20题。

18. Where can you have a meal?
A. At the Three Broomsticks.
B. At Hogwarts castle.
C. At Honey Dukes.
19. What is recommended to travel between the two islands?
A. On foot.
B. By bike.
C. By express.
20. What did the speaker want to do?
A. To give a promotion.
B. To introduce new books.
C. To visit the writer of *Harry Potter*.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;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。

A

Top Five Youngest Olympics Gold Medal Winners of All-Time

Nadia Comaneci

Nadia Comaneci is from Romania and a five-time Olympic gold medalist. She was merely 14 years old when she secured the Gold at the 1976 Montreal Olympics and was the first gymnast to receive a perfect score of 10. Interestingly, back then, a gymnast had to be 14 to participate but later the age limit went up to 16 years. Therefore, Nadia's record cannot be broken.

Fu Mingxia

Chinese female diver Fu Mingxia is popular for being one of the youngest Olympic diving champions. She won a gold medal at the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games when she was just 13 years and 345 days old. She dominated the sport throughout the 1990s with her extremely difficult dives.

英语·第2页(共8页)

Nishiya Momiji

The event of skateboarding is making its debut at the 2021 Tokyo Olympics. Japan's Nishiya Momiji became the first ever women's Olympic skateboarding champion. The athlete is merely 13 years and 330 days old, one of the youngest individual Olympic gold medal winners.

Klaus Zerta

Klaus Zerta was only 13 years and 283 days old when he won a gold medal at the 1960 Olympics in Rome in the coxed pairs event (赛艇双人有舵手项目). Moreover, he is the youngest confirmed male athlete to win a gold medal in the history of the Summer Olympics.

Marjorie Gestring

Marjorie Gestring of the USA was only 13 years and 268 days old when she won the gold medal at the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games in diving and became the youngest individual Olympic gold medalist. She would have won more gold medals considering her talent if not for the coming of World War II.

21. Why can't Nadia's record be broken?
- A. Her performance was extremely difficult.
B. She was the first gymnast to get a full mark.
C. The age limit of a gymnast was increased to 16.
D. She has won the Olympic gold medal for 5 times.
22. Who is the youngest individual Olympic gold medal winner?
- A. Marjorie Gestring. B. Klaus Zerta.
C. Nishiya Momiji. D. Fu Mingxia.
23. How many kinds of sports do the 5 players cover?
- A. Five. B. Four. C. Three. D. Two.

B

At first glance, Huaguoshan kindergarten in Zhuzhou, Hunan province, looks much like any other nursery. But on higher floors, the classrooms are more of traditional Chinese architecture with rice-paper lanterns and a row of black roof tiles. Children wear traditional jackets and large portraits of Confucius hang on the bare walls.

The kindergarten opened in September but already has a year-long waiting list. It taps into a growing nationwide demand for guoxue, or "national studies". This usually involves learning classical Chinese thought, texts and morals, especially those associated with Confucius. They are taught how to bow, greet each other politely and sit attentively. Also they recite poems, practise calligraphy, perform tea ceremonies and play Chinese chess. But teachers say mastering skills is secondary to building character. A child learns to "respect her rival and accept defeat" in chess and to "value what is fragile" in the tea room.

Frost & Sullivan, a data firm, estimated that the market for children's guoxue education was worth 466bn yuan (\$73bn) in 2018, almost double its value in 2014. At the heart of the trend is education. The ancient system of thought stresses respect for authority, ancestors and elders. Confucius taught that such values were essential to achieving individual moral excellence (个人道德). Such citizens would form the basis for social harmony and political stability.

Guoxue content has long been part of the state secondary-school curriculum. The number of classical texts to be taught in schools increased from 14 to 72. In 2017 the government put out guidelines for having a comprehensive guoxue syllabus (大纲) in primary and secondary schools by 2025. The education ministry said state-approved guoxue classes would "enhance a sense of belonging to and pride in the Chinese nation".

24. How does the guoxue learning in Huaguoshan kindergarten differ?
- A. It requires children to behave like ancient Chinese.
B. It follows the growing trend of learning diverse cultures.
C. It attaches more significance to teaching and training skills.
D. It provides courses associated with classical Chinese culture.
25. What message does Frost & Sullivan's data convey?
- A. The heart of guoxue trend is to gain economic profit.
B. Guoxue learning has been a must in secondary schools.
C. Guoxue learning promotes social harmony and stability.
D. The market of children's guoxue learning develops quickly.
26. What can be inferred about guoxue in China from the last paragraph?
- A. It helps to build the students' sense of gratitude.
B. Official approval will boost its growth and influence.
C. Classical texts are the only medium in secondary schools.
D. Its content has been taught in primary schools since 2017.
27. What is the text mainly talking about?
- A. China's education reform is in progress.
B. Guoxue learning hits Chinese primary schools.
C. A more Confucian education is forming in China.
D. Chinese schools explore ways to spread national culture.

C

In the foot hills of Chianti Classico in central Italy, Elena Lapini and her husband make their way down neat rows of grapevines and inspect their fruit. The grapes are ripening too fast under the hot sun. Too much bronzing on the vine, they will wither into raisins (葡萄干), turning the wine into a sour, unpleasant blend. Getting the harvest date right is crucial for this reason, but climate change is making it increasingly hard.

An analysis of harvest dates going back to 1354 in France found that air temperatures have increased so much that grapes are now harvested two weeks earlier than in medieval times. Elizabeth Wolkovich, a biologist researching the impact of climate change on vine yards, says rising temperatures are changing the taste of wine itself.

For some cooler regions, warming conditions have allowed winemakers to grow more flavorful berries and enjoy longer growing seasons. Germany, best known for its Riesling white wines, has become more favorable to heat-loving grapes. Parts of Britain where it rains frequently now have the perfect climate to make sparkling wines, giving British bubbly from Kent and Sussex a fair fight against French champagne. But in warmer places like France, Italy and Spain ripening grapes at a higher temperature means more sugar and less acid in the berry, making high-alcohol, honey-like wines.

Climate change is also threatening the world's wine supply. In April producers in Italy and France found themselves lighting thousands of bucket-sized candles to warm the air against a killer frost that threatened to destroy buds emerging with the first warm spells of spring. In some regions the frost wiped out 90% of the crop, resulting in an estimated €2bn loss. French officials described it as "probably the greatest agricultural catastrophe at the beginning of the 21st century".

28. What does the underlined word "it" in paragraph 1 refer to?
- A. Controlling the growing speed. B. Figuring out the exact harvest date.
C. Increasing the output of the grapes. D. Improving the taste of wine for better.

29. What is caused by climate change?
A. Sweeter grapes in Italy.
B. Low-alcohol wines in France.
C. Longer harvesting seasons in Germany.
D. Threatened berry supply over the world.
30. Why do the wine producers in Italy and France light thousands of huge candles?
A. To speed up the ripening course.
B. To produce more tasty and healthy wine.
C. To give out light for producers to watch grapes.
D. To increase the temperature to protect the buds from frost.
31. In which section of a magazine may this text appear?
A. Nature and Environment. B. Science and Technology.
C. Leisure and Entertainment. D. Life and Health.

D

Did you know that creating a product that fails terribly could get you featured in a museum? Hundreds of failed products and inventions are getting attention and appreciation in the Museum of Failure in Hollywood.

It is the brainchild of Samuel West, a Swedish psychologist who created it to change the way people think about failure. "Failure is necessary for any kind of progress," West said. It had a traveling exhibition in Shanghai in 2019 with over 100 "failed" products from big-name companies such as Nokia, Apple and Coca-Cola. "I really hope you see that these well-known brands that everybody respects screw up too," West told the *New York Times*.

West's opinion isn't new. The famed physicist Albert Einstein once said, "A person who never made a mistake never tried anything new." This idea has even been embraced by big companies in Silicon Valley. A common slogan is "Fail fast, fail often." "The best companies are those that encourage failure, embrace out-of-the-box thinking, and allow employees to make mistakes and see what happens," wrote Simon Custo of *Forbes*.

But some people are skeptical of this so-called "culture of failure". They are worried that if failure becomes "a badge (徽章) of honor", it may even be seen as "uncool" when someone tries to reduce the risk of failure. This may lead to carelessness and lack of effort. "Sometimes people hide behind failure, when they could have prevented," wrote Anna Issac of *The Telegraph*.

So it's important that people set apart the 2 kinds of failure: the kind that shows laziness or incompetence and the kind that takes you forward. The key is whether you've learned something from your mistakes.

32. Why did Samuel West found the Museum of Failure?
A. To get himself famous all over the world.
B. To practice Albert Einstein's view on mistakes.
C. To draw people's attention to the value of failure.
D. To exhibit the failed products from big companies.
33. What does the underlined phrase "screw up" in paragraph 2 probably mean?
A. Make a mess.
B. Bring much damage.
C. Contribute little.
D. Break the rules.

34. What can we learn from paragraph 4?
A. Acknowledgement of failure is glorious.
B. Carelessness and laziness lead to failure.
C. Learning from mistakes is the key to progress.
D. Risk of failure should be reduced with efforts.
35. What does the author think of failure?
A. Failure is a badge of honor.
B. Don't come home as a failure.
C. Face failure and find the reasons.
D. Better to fail early than to fail late.

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Choosing a major is vital for not only your college journey but also your whole life. 36. Here are some typical examples.

● Only based on money

Choosing a major with high-paying career options will not actually guarantee you a high-paying job. 37. If there are limited openings, the job will go to someone who is truly interested in the field. You should choose a major that you are driven to succeed in, even if you won't make as much money.

● 38

When you choose to study your hobby, it can lose its appeal, and then it won't be relaxing anymore. While choosing a major based on your passion means seeking after what you love despite all the hard work. You should think how you might feel about the field when you finish college when evaluating your choices.

● By feeling instead of research

Being interested in a major is a start, but a little research in advance will prepare you better for what's in store. Consider the entire journey: the coursework, the school years, and the job future etc. If you've done your investigation and you're still interested, dip your toes in before you finally decide. 39.

● To follow parents' advice blindly

The opinions of your friends and family aren't something to ignore. 40. You'll only truly enjoy and succeed in the field if you want to be in it. College is an investment of both time and money. The only way to get the best outcome is to shape your own future.

- A. Confusing hobbies with passion
B. Benefiting from keeping an open heart
C. But you're the one doing the work and earning the degree
D. Choosing a suitable major can help you do more with less
E. You can get valuable experience by doing practice in some offices
F. It depends on position openings and your competitors when you graduate
G. However, potential college students often fall into traps when making a choice

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分45分)

第一节 完形填空 (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。

I was sensitive about my living situation. Whenever someone visited our one-bedroom apartment, I made sure to 41 within the first five minutes, "Of course, we'll be 42 soon."

I knew I had 43 a bad habit. Because this is, actually, a(n) 44. Apartments in our neighborhood 45 sell high and beyond our power to buy one.

I was depressed with the fact, 46 it and spent my Sundays going from one open house to another. Whenever I 47 our living situation, I always received murmurs (低语) of 48. What made I felt 49 is that our daughter's room is a small space carved out of our former bedroom.

But I have barely experienced true 50. The problem is not living in a small 51. The problem is the acquaintance who, upon hearing our situation, 52 with a remark like, "Well, you can't 53 children in such a small house!"

My 2-year-old daughter, who had overheard me talking about housing, said 54: "Mommy, I never want to leave this home. We are warm and 55 here."

Her tiny room is her 56 and joy. When a boy recently stepped into her bedroom and said, "Why is this little room so small?" My daughter didn't notice his 57. By the time she is old enough to be 58 of the size of her room, she'll be able to understand that rather than giving her a big house, we spend tons of time with her, and 59 our dreams.

So here is my 60: The next time someone comes over, I'll open the door and say, "Come on in, make yourself at home."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. argue | B. broadcast | C. command | D. declare |
| 42. A. moving | B. decorating | C. advancing | D. starting |
| 43. A. given up | B. gotten into | C. relied on | D. set down |
| 44. A. headache | B. example | C. lie | D. opportunity |
| 45. A. normally | B. privately | C. originally | D. accidentally |
| 46. A. discussed | B. disbelieved | C. discovered | D. disobeyed |
| 47. A. questioned | B. researched | C. described | D. predicted |
| 48. A. praise | B. indifference | C. criticism | D. sympathy |
| 49. A. excited | B. confused | C. refreshed | D. ashamed |
| 50. A. embarrassment | B. enjoyment | C. amazement | D. improvement |
| 51. A. building | B. space | C. community | D. town |
| 52. A. settles down | B. bursts out | C. turns around | D. breaks in |
| 53. A. teach | B. train | C. raise | D. reward |
| 54. A. unexpectedly | B. unwillingly | C. unhappily | D. uncertainly |
| 55. A. healthy | B. intelligent | C. popular | D. comfortable |
| 56. A. secret | B. ambition | C. topic | D. pride |
| 57. A. decision | B. definition | C. comment | D. commitment |
| 58. A. convinced | B. tired | C. aware | D. fond |
| 59. A. compare | B. pursue | C. distinguish | D. treasure |
| 60. A. promise | B. evaluation | C. chance | D. understanding |

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。

Recently, 185 new cultural practices and expressions 61 (list) as the national intangible cultural heritage practices (非物质文化遗产) by the State Council, including the preparation of luosifen. The total number of national intangible cultural heritage practices 62 (reach) 1,557 in June this year.

Liuzhou luosifen is a soup dish which you may dislike at first 63 after a try you may quickly be addicted to it. The dish originates in Liuzhou, a city in South China's Guangxi province. 64

attracts people most is the strong smell of the soup, which is beyond 65 (describe). It features rice vermicelli (米粉) in a spicy soup 66 (flavor) by river snails and other ingredients including pickled bamboo shoots (腌笋), beans, peanuts and tofu skin. Despite having the word "snail" in 67 (it) Chinese name, actual snails don't commonly appear in the dish, but are used 68 (form) the basic taste of the soup.

Liuzhou luosifen is now undoubtedly among one of the Chinese local 69 (dish) that seize the stomach of the world. Xinhua reports that the annual sales of river snail rice noodles in more than 20 countries was more than 10 billion yuan in 2020, while 70 (provide) over 250,000 jobs across the industrial chain.

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)

假如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 (∧), 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: 在错的词下面画一横线, 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。

Once upon a time, there lived an old man and his family with two high mountains in the front of their house, making it very inconvenient for him to get around. The old man thought they could break and carry the earth remove the mountains. Determined, they kept working day after day. At the end, the old man and his family make it.

There is no doubt that the story are quite different today. We have good solutions such as building a road or tunnel than move away the mountains. But the story tells us: however difficulty we meet, we should never easy give up, otherwise nothing will be accomplished.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 是校学生会主席。你校 10 名同学将与加拿大某学校进行线上交流活动。加方学校 Eric 老师来信询问相关活动事宜, 请你给 Eric 老师回复一封电子邮件。内容包括:

1. 表达期待;
2. 交流议题;
3. 活动意义。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Eric,

I'm Li Hua, chairman of the Students' Union.

Yours,
Li Hua

英语参考答案

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

1-5 ABABC 6-10 CACAB 11-15 BBCBC 16-20 CBACA

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

21-25 CABDD 26-30 BCBAD 31-35 ACADC

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

36-40 GFAEC

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

41-45 DABCA 46-50 BCDDA 51-55 BBCAD 56-60 DCCBA

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

61. have been listed 62. reached 63. but 64. What 65. description

66. flavored 67. its 68. to form 69. dishes 70. providing

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)

Once upon a time, there lived an old man and his family with two high mountains in the front
of their house, making it very inconvenient for him to get around. The old man thought they
could break and carry the earth ^① remove the mountains. Determined, they kept working day
after day. At the end, the old man and his family make it.
There is no doubt that the story are quite different today. We have good solutions such as
building a road or tunnel than move away the mountains. But the story tells us: however difficulty
we meet, we should never easy give up, otherwise nothing will be accomplished.

英语参考答案·第 1 页 (共 11 页)

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

【参考范文】

Dear Eric,

I'm Li Hua, chairman of the Students' Union. As for the coming exchange between the two schools, I can't help expressing our humble but heartfelt expectations.

For the exchange topics, why not make school life the top list since what interests us students most is interesting courses, future plans, etc. Also, I heard many Canadian middle school students are keen on traditional Chinese culture. So if necessary, we can prepare some related items. What's more, hardly could there be a better choice than discussing our life changes after the outbreak of COVID-19.

We really look forward to the coming exchange. Not only will it practise our language and open our eyes, but also it will promote friendship and mutual understanding.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

体裁: 应用文 主题语境: 人与社会——体育

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了全球最年轻的五位奥运冠军。

21. C 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别和理解具体信息的能力。根据文章首段最后两句可知, 在 Nadia 之后参加奥运会的体操运动员的最小年龄从 14 岁提到了 16 岁, 因而她 14 岁获得奥运冠军的记录不可能被打破。故选 C。
22. A 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别和理解具体信息的能力。根据文章最后一段可知, Marjorie Gestring 在 13 岁 268 天的时候赢得奥运金牌, 是史上最年轻的个人项目金牌获得者。故选 A。
23. B 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别和理解具体信息的能力。根据文章内容可知, Nadia Comaneci 是体操项目冠军, Nishiya Momiji 是滑板项目冠军, Klaus Zerta 是双人赛艇有舵手项目冠军, 伏明霞和 Marjorie Gestring 是跳水项目冠军。故选 B。

英语参考答案·第 2 页 (共 11 页)

B

体裁：夹叙夹议文 主题语境：人与社会——历史、社会与文化

【语篇导读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。中国各级学校推行国学（儒学）教育，政府希望国学教育能激发爱国精神、增强学生的归属感和民族自豪感。

24. D 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别和理解具体信息的能力。根据文章第二段可知花果山幼儿园设置了诸多与中国古典文化相关的课程和活动，旨在涵养幼儿的中国文化品格。故选 D。
25. D 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别和理解具体信息的能力。根据第三段可知国学教育在中国发展迅速。故选 D。
26. B 推理判断题。本题考查考生根据段落相关信息进行推断的能力。根据本段最后两句可知，政府已经颁布了综合性的国学课程大纲，官方认可的国学课程必将推进国学教育的发展。故选 B。
27. C 主旨大意题。本题考查考生理解文章主旨要义的能力。根据文章内容可知，中国各级学校推行国学（儒学）教育，政府希望国学教育能激发爱国精神、增强学生的归属感和民族自豪感，花果山幼儿园就是一个典型的例子。故选 C。

C

体裁：说明文 主题语境：人与自然——人类生存、社会发展与环境的关系

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。气候变化使得葡萄种植业面临新的挑战，欧洲红酒味道产生变化。

28. B 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别、判断和理解具体信息的能力。根据文章首段最后两句可知，因为气候变化，确定葡萄收获的具体日期变得日益艰难。故选 B。
29. A 推理判断题。本题考查考生根据段落相关信息进行推断的能力。根据第三段末句可知，在更高的温度环境下意大利成熟的葡萄果实甜度更高。故选 A。
30. D 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别和理解具体信息的能力。根据末段可知，意大利和法国的农民点上上千只巨大的蜡烛是为了帮助葡萄抗霜防冻。故选 D。
31. A 推理判断题。本题考查考生根据段落相关信息进行推断的能力。根据文章话题内容和文体，可判断该文通常出现在杂志的自然和环境栏目中。故选 A。

英语参考答案·第3页（共11页）

D

体裁：夹叙夹议文 主题语境：人与自我——完善自我

【语篇导读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。瑞典人 Samuel West 深信失败是成功之母，创立了一所“失败博物馆”，专门收藏被市场淘汰的“失败产品”；但这种失败文化并不为所有人认同。

32. C 细节理解题。本题考查考生识别和理解具体信息的能力。根据文章第二段前两句可知，Samuel West 创立失败博物馆是为了改变人们看待失败的方式，希望人们能从失败中学习。故选 C。
33. A 词意猜测题。本题考查考生根据上下文信息辨析词义指代的能力。根据文章第二段可知，失败博物馆在上海的展览收录了很多知名大公司的失败作品，旨在告诉大众这些大牌公司也会有失手把事情搞糟的时候。故选 A。
34. D 推理判断题。本题考查考生根据段落相关信息进行推断的能力。根据文章倒数第二段可知，所谓的失败文化会导致粗心 and 懒散，触发一些本可以通过努力预防和规避的风险并导致失败。故选 D。
35. C 态度判断题。本题考查考生根据文章相关信息洞悉观点态度的能力。根据文章末段可知，作者认为我们应该学会区分两种失败：懒惰和不作为导致的失败、使人前进的失败。关键是要学会从错误中学习。故选 C。

第二节

体裁：说明文 主题语境：人与自我——个人职业倾向

【语篇导读】专业选择对于大学生的终身学习和职业选择至关重要，本文给出了准大学生们在专业选择的过程中应该避免的几个陷阱。

36. G 考查过渡句。根据本空上下文可知，专业选择对于大学生的终身学习和职业选择至关重要，然而准大学生们在专业选择的过程中却容易掉入以下 5 个陷阱。故选 G。
37. F 考查过渡句。根据本空前句和空后句可知，选择所谓的高薪专业并不一定保证你拥有高薪工作。这取决于你毕业时的就业岗位和竞争对手的状况。如果职位有限，那些真正对所领域感兴趣的人才会得到机会。故选 F。
38. A 考查主旨句。根据本段内容可知，如果选择爱好作为专业，爱好就不再具有使人放松的属性；而基于热爱的选择则意味着无论困难多大也会坚持追求所爱，因此人们经常混淆了爱好和热爱。故选 A。

英语参考答案·第4页（共11页）

39. E 考查细节句。根据本空前句可知,在专业选择过程中,如果你在你对专业做过调查研究后发现自己依然对该专业感兴趣,那么你可以在最终做决定之前稍作尝试,去相关的公司实习可以帮助你积累经验并最终做出决定。故选E。
40. C 考查过渡句。根据本空前句和空后句可知,专业选择过程中,我们不应该忽略家人和朋友的建议,但你自己才是专业学习并最终获得学位的人。只有真正的投入其中才会享受这个专业并最终获得成功。C项承接上下文,符合语境。故选C。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节 完形填空

体裁:记叙文 主题语境:人与自我——积极的生活态度

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,身在大城市,蜗居是再正常不过的事情。人生最大的幸福莫过于有家人的陪伴和胸怀梦想,而这些,都与空间的大小无关。

41. D 考查语境中动词的辨析。根据语境可知,最近无论何时别人参观我们的小房子,不出五分钟,我就会宣称我们马上就要搬家了。故选D。A. argue 争论; B. broadcast 广播; C. command 命令; D. declare 宣告、声明。
42. A 考查语境中动词的辨析。根据上题解析,这里意为“搬走、搬家”,故选A。A. moving 搬家; B. decorating 装饰; C. advancing 前进; D. starting 开始。
43. B 考查语境中短语动词的辨析。根据语境可知,我知道自己染上了一个坏习惯,因为说搬家其实是一个谎言。故选B。A. give up a bad habit 放弃坏习惯; B. get into a bad habit 染上坏习惯; C. rely on a bad habit 依赖坏习惯; D. set down a bad habit 写下坏习惯。
44. C 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据上题解析可知,这里指“谎言”,故选C。A. headache 头疼的事; B. example 例子; C. lie 谎言; D. opportunity 机会。
45. A 考查语境中副词的辨析。根据语境句意可知,在我们这个社区,房子的价格通常比较高。故选A。A. normally 通常; B. privately 私自地; C. originally 本来; D. accidentally 凑巧。
46. B 考查语境中动词的辨析。根据上题解析,这里指“不相信”,故选B。A. discuss 讨论; B. disbelieve 不相信; C. discover 发现; D. disobey 违背,不服从。
47. C 考查语境中动词的辨析。根据语境可知,每次我向别人描述我们的居住情况,我总是会听到大家充满同情的低语。故选C。A. question 质疑; B. research 研究;

英语参考答案·第5页(共11页)

C. describe 描述; D. predict 预测。

48. D 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据上题解析,这里指“同情”,故选D。A. praise 赞美; B. indifference 冷漠; C. criticism 批评; D. sympathy 同情。
49. D 考查语境中形容词的辨析。根据语境可知,我女儿的房间是从我们以前的卧室分割出来的,这让我很惭愧。故选D。A. excited 兴奋的; B. confused 困惑的; C. refreshed 神清气爽的; D. ashamed 惭愧的。
50. A 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据语境可知,但是我几乎没有体会过真正的尴尬,故选A。A. embarrassment 尴尬; B. enjoyment 快乐; C. amazement 惊奇; D. improvement 改善,提高。
51. B 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据语境可知,问题并不在于我们所居住的空间很小;而是我们熟识的人每次见到我们,都会突然发出这样的评论“喂,你们不可能在这么小的空间里养孩子!”故选B。A. building 建筑; B. space 空间; C. community 社区; D. town 城镇。
52. B 考查语境中短语动词的辨析。根据上题解析可知,这里指“突然说出”,故选B。A. settle down 定居; B. burst out 突然发出; C. turn around 转头; D. break in 突然闯入。
53. C 考查语境中动词的辨析。根据51题解释,这里指“养育”,故选C。A. teach 教; B. train 训练; C. raise 养育; D. reward 奖励。
54. A 考查语境中副词的辨析。根据语境可知,我的女儿对我说“妈妈,我从未想过离开这个家,这里既温暖又舒服”,这很出乎意料,故选A。A. unexpectedly 出乎意料地; B. unwillingly 不情愿地; C. unhappily 不高兴地; D. uncertainly 不确定地。
55. D 考查语境中形容词的辨析。根据上题解析可知,这里指“舒适”,故选D。A. healthy 健康的; B. intelligent 聪明的; C. popular 流行的; D. comfortable 舒服的。
56. D 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据语境可知,她的小小房间是她的骄傲和快乐所在,故选D。A. secret 秘密; B. ambition 野心; C. topic 话题; D. pride 骄傲。
57. C 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据语境句意可知,我的女儿并不理会小男孩说她的房间太小的评论,故选C。A. decision 决定; B. definition 定义; C. comment 评论; D. commitment 承诺。
58. C 考查语境中形容词的辨析。根据语境可知,等她长到足够大并且能够意识到她房间的大小,她就会理解,与其给她一个大房子,我们给她的是大量的陪伴并一起

英语参考答案·第6页(共11页)

追求我们的梦想，故选 C。A. be convinced of 相信；B. be tired of 厌倦；C. be aware of 意识到；D. be fond of 喜欢。

59. B 考查语境中动词的辨析。根据上题解析可知，这里指“追求梦想”，故选 B。
A. compare 比较；B. pursue 追求；C. distinguish 区分；D. treasure 珍惜。
60. A 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据语境可知，这是我的承诺，下次有人来的话我会大大方方地对他们说，“进来吧，不要客气，就像在自己家一样。”故选 A。
A. promise 承诺；B. evaluation 评估；C. chance 机会；D. understanding 理解。

第二节

体裁：新闻报道 主题语境：人与社会——饮食文化

【语篇导读】本文是一篇新闻报道，报道了柳州螺蛳粉的历史和发展。

61. have been listed 考查动词的时态和语态。此句意为“最近 185 个新的文化遗产和风俗被列入国家级非物质文化遗产。”
62. reached 考查动词的时态。此句意为“今年 6 月国家级非物质文化遗产实践项目达 1557 项。”
63. but 考查连词的用法。此句意为“一开始你可能不喜欢柳州螺蛳粉，但是一旦尝试，你一定会上瘾的。”
64. What 考查名词性从句。此句意为“最吸引人的是螺蛳粉的汤，难以用语言描述的味道。”
65. description 考查词形转换。beyond description “难以用语言描述”。
66. flavored 考查非谓语动词的用法。过去分词做后置定语，此句意为“螺蛳粉是浸在辣汤里的米粉，并用螺蛳、腌笋、豆和豆腐皮来调味的。”
67. its 考查代词的用法。名词前用形容词性物主代词。此句意为“尽管螺蛳粉的中文名字里有螺蛳，但是实际上汤里并没有螺蛳，而是被用来调味的。”
68. to form 考查非谓语动词的用法。动词不定式作目的状语，解析同上。
69. dishes 考查名词的数的用法。此句意为“柳州螺蛳粉是众多抓住世界人民的胃的中国地方美食之一。”
70. providing 考查非谓语动词的用法。现在分词做伴随状语，此句意为“2020 年螺蛳粉的年销售额逾 100 亿元，同时提供了逾 25 万个工作岗位。”

听力原文

Text 1

W: Hi, Neil, you look very sporty today! Going to the gym?

英语参考答案·第 7 页 (共 11 页)

M: Not exactly, but I'm dying for a game of tennis after work. (1) I've booked the court, but my friend has something important to do.

Text 2

M: Jane, I'm calling to tell you my presentation was a success. Your advice made all the difference. (2)

W: That's great news, Karl. Always happy to help.

Text 3

W: Mike, are you ready to go to the concert with me? (3)

M: I am wearing my blue jeans with a white shirt, tie and a sport coat.

W: Do you think jeans would be appropriate for the occasion?

M: Why not? If those designers of men's clothes can wear them at fashion shows and on TV, I'm sure I'll fit right in. It's not like I'm going to attend somebody's wedding.

Text 4

M: Mum, I am going to school now. Should I bring my umbrella with me?

W: Tom, the weatherman warns there will be a storm soon.

M: Oh, no. I have to walk at least 15 minutes. (4)

W: Don't worry. Let's drive to school today.

Text 5

W: Dear, what makes you proud about me?

M: Helen, you are not cute or funny. But you are the person that would always be by my side. (5)

W: I am proud of you for knowing that.

Text 6

M: Hello. Are you looking for glasses? (6)

W: Yes. My eyes have been quite bad lately. (6)

M: Okay. Do you like square lenses?

W: Well, I've been wearing square-shaped glasses for a long time, so I'd like to try something else.

M: Sure. I recommend these round ones.

W: Hmm, I don't think it suits me like I expected. I'll take the same shape as my current

英语参考答案·第 8 页 (共 11 页)

glasses. (7) Do you have any other color? I don't like the red frame.
M: Certainly. How about this blue pair or that black pair?
W: **I'll take the latter.** (7)

Text 7
W: I guess we haven't seen each other for a long time.
M: Yes, Miss Smith. It's been two years ago since I finished my junior year. **I went to your office when there was no virus and we were still allowed to visit our old school.** (8)
W: So what were you doing in the past year?
M: I worked in a small company and at the same time applied to a school to further my study. And I'm lucky enough to be admitted by the University of Cambridge.
W: Wow, congratulations! What will you major in? I remember you were interested in Physics.
M: Yes, but I took Math for my bachelor degree. **And I will earn my master's degree in finance engineering.** (9)
W: Then when are you leaving? I guess the pandemic in London is still a bit serious.
M: I am waiting for my visa. Probably next Friday. The situation is better in schools. **The students now all return to the classroom to learn instead of online.** (10)
W: That's good. You're always the one that organizes things well. But bear in mind that safety and health is the most important since you are alone there.
M: OK.

Text 8
W: Hi, Jack.
M: Hi, Alice. You look excited. What's up?
W: **I am watching the Tokyo Olympic games on air.** (11) Sprinter Su Bingtian won in the Olympic men's 100m final in 9.98 seconds.
M: Wow, I saw him lying on the track, excitedly. But the winner is **Jacob from Italy who clocked 9.80 seconds** (12) and Kerley from the U.S.A. clocked 9.84 seconds.
W: I believe the result is quite satisfactory. Su has become a legend among the Asian people.
M: I totally agree.
W: Believe it or not, Su clocked 9.83 seconds in the men's 100-meter semi-final.
M: That's great!
W: Su is disciplined, and professional. He is 32 years old, and he dipped under the 10-second barrier once again. **You know, he clocked 9.92s to claim the gold medal at the Asian**

英语参考答案·第9页(共11页)

Games in Jakarta, Indonesia in 2018. (13)
M: Wow! He pushed himself beyond his limits.
W: You're right! As athletes, we should learn from him.

Text 9
W: Good morning, this is Kara Schroeder.
M: Welcome to the Wild Elephant Valley.
W: **I am a journalist from China Daily. May I ask you some questions?** (14)
M: Of course.
W: Brave care givers, how do you feel when you go out for wild elephants training?
M: Every time we go out for training, we feel bittersweet. There are a lot of mosquitoes in the tropical rainforest, especially in summer. **And the most terrifying one is the tick, the bug, which is harmful. If it bites you, you will become sick immediately.** (15)
W: That is dangerous. Observers, what will you do during the day time?
M: We work around the clock to set up roadblocks if the elephants need to cross. **Our major job is to observe the wild elephants around the Wild Elephant Valley.** (16) There are a total of eight spots on G213, which we call the elephant tracks. The elephant track is where elephants are most likely to cross the road. The safety of the visitors and passers-by is something that we should deal with first.
W: Where can visitors see the wild elephants?
M: **Our guides will help visitors to safely observe the wild elephants from a distance.** (17)
W: What should visitors pay attention to if they are lucky enough to see wild elephants?
M: They can't get near to the wild elephants. They should keep at a safe distance of at least 50 meters.
W: Thank you so much.

Text 10
W: Through seven books and eight movies, the adventures of Harry Potter have attracted both young and old. Now you can enter the magic and excitement for yourself right here in the two uniquely different lands of the Wizarding World of Harry Potter.
At Universal's Island of Adventure, you will find the Wizarding World of Harry Potter — Hogsmeade, **where you can eat at the Three Broomsticks.** (18) You can shop for sweets at Honey Dukes. And in this land, you will find exciting rides like Dragon Challenge and Flight of the Hippogriff. Then you can explore the classrooms of Hogwarts castle. Go experience the amazing adventure!
At Harry Potter and the Forbidden Journey, you can dine on authentic British food at the

英语参考答案·第10页(共11页)

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自主选拔在线平台一直秉承“专业、专注、有态度”的创办公念，不断探索“K12 教育+互联网+ 大数据”的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供中学拔尖人才培养咨询服务，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供“衔接和桥梁纽带”作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和全国数百所重点中学达成深度战略合作，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座千余场，直接或间接帮助数百万考生顺利通过强基计划（自主招生）、综合评价和高考，进入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力，2019 年荣获央广网“年度口碑影响力在线教育品牌”。

未来，自主选拔在线将立足于全国新高考改革，全面整合高校、中学及教育机构等资源，依托在线教育模式，致力于打造更加全面、专业的新高考拔尖人才培养服务平台。

