

# 英语试卷

## 注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2. 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。

3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

## 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。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15.                                      B. £9.18.                                      C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. How much will the man pay?

- A. \$25.    B. \$60.    C. \$90.

2. What will the weather be like in the afternoon?

- A. Rainy.    B. Cloudy.    C. Foggy.

3. Why does the woman look anxious?

- A. She can't see a movie.  
B. She'll have a test next Monday.  
C. She has trouble with her paper.

4. Where are probably the speakers?

- A. In a pet shop.                                      B. In a restaurant.                                      C. In a grocery store.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Where to go.                                      B. What movie to see.                                      C. When to meet.

### 第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6. What did Lisa do on Saturday afternoon?

- A. She went to the gym.                                      B. She did a part-time job.                                      C. She did some shopping.

7. What will the man probably do next?

- A. Clean his room.                                      B. Take some exercise.                                      C. Prepare for the exam.

听第 7 段对话，回答第 8、9 题。

8. How does the woman feel about math now?

- A. Interested.                                      B. Anxious.                                      C. Unconcerned.

9. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A subject.                                      B. A student.                                      C. A teacher.

听第 8 段对话，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man tell the woman?

- A. Check-out time.                      B. The bill.                                  C. His bad dream.

11. What time is it now?

- A. 11:30 a.m.                              B. 2:00 p.m.                                  C. 6:00 p.m.

12. How does the man sound?

- A. Tired.                                      B. Grateful.                                  C. Understanding.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至第 16 题。

13. What probably is the woman?

- A. A bank clerk.                              B. A salesperson.                              C. A consultant.

14. Why does the man need an account?

- A. To save more money.                      B. To prepare for a tour.                      C. To exchange some cash.

15. What is the spending limit of the man's last credit card?

- A. \$2,000.                                      B. \$2,500.                                      C. \$5,000.

16. What will the man do within one week?

- A. Start a business.                              B. Go on a trip.                                  C. Receive a credit card.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. Who does the speaker probably speak to?

- A. Students.                                      B. Teachers.                                      C. Parents.

18. What kind of bags does the speaker suggest using?

- A. Paper bags.                                      B. Plastic bags.                                      C. Reusable bags.

19. What is the speaker's second suggestion?

- A. Unplugging the devices.                      B. Using energy-saving devices.                      C. Standing beside the devices.

20. Why does the speaker make the speech?

- A. To call for people to take action.                      B. To correct some wrong ideas.                      C. To discuss different habits in life.

## 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

Our reading club is devoted to bringing readers free online events, including access to talks on culture & travel, art & therapy, geography & science and travel & writing completely for free! The topic of this month's event is making art through the seasons.

#### Event description

Our focus is bringing light into these dark days and will include breathing techniques, art making and sharing. Rather than developing technical art skills, this course will support you to connect to yourself and the seasons. Our session will be focusing on the wisdom and healing power of nature. You can use whatever art materials you already have and a quiet space will help.

**Duration:** 50 minutes

**Online Zoom event:** Join from your computer, phone or tablet (no replay available unless you register with a Mirthy account)

#### Meet the Host, Sarah

Sarah is an art therapist and artist living in the North York Moors. She has a passion for nature, comforting activities and finding ways to feel connected. She reconnected with art-making 20 years ago after becoming ill and

found that art-making and comforting activities made a huge difference to her emotional and physical health. This led her to train as an art therapist, graduating her MA in 2011. Bringing a sense of comforting and feeling connected has remained her primary focus in her work and life.

### Preparing for the Event

You'll need to have Zoom downloaded onto your computer and register a Mirthy account in advance. Please ensure you're connected to broadband/wifi rather than using your mobile phone connection (4G). We also recommend that pets are either calmly sitting on your lap or in another room, and any refreshments you may require are within your reach!

21. What does the main topic of this month's talk belong to?  
A. Culture & travel.      B. Art & therapy.      C. Geography & science.      D. Travel & writing.
22. What do we know about Sarah from the text?  
A. She is rather sensitive to emotional and physical health.  
B. She is an expert in teaching how to draw wonderful pictures.  
C. She has lived in the North York Moors for more than twenty years.  
D. She does well in connecting others to nature through comforting activities.
23. What should readers do to prepare for the talk?  
A. Register an account to have access to replay.      B. Encage their pets to have quiet surroundings.  
C. Connect their computers to a phone signal.      D. Buy a new computer to get the best experience.

### B

José Andrés is a famous Spanish-American chef with many restaurants in the United States. He has also helped provide food to people after natural disasters with his World Central Kitchen.

He has a new television series called "José Andrés and Family in Spain." In the show, he travels with his three America-raised daughters through Spain. Andrés always goes into a restaurant kitchen in Spain and sees a large eel (鳗鱼). Andrés watches as cooks prepare the eel.

Andrés' daughters, Carlota, Inés and Lucia Andrés, join their dad as they visit places like Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia and Asturias. The chef was born in Asturias, and the food there made him who he is. The new program is a travel show, a cooking show and a parenting show, all at once.

José Andrés has a deep love for food and for where it comes from. He includes both respected restaurants and street food in the new show. Tapas, which are small plates of food often served in Spanish restaurants, are a good representation of Andrés' philosophy on eating. Eating tapas, he goes from place to place eating many things, cold and hot, fish and meat and vegetables. During it all, José Andrés supports Spanish cuisine, and he thinks it is really the pride of his life. In Valencia, the travelers ate paella, a traditional Spanish rice dish. "You think you've tasted the real thing — think again," the chef says.

The family hopes that the series will inspire other families to go out and explore, especially after almost three years of the COVID-19. "Everybody thinks that we have to travel to the remote parts of the world, have some thrilling memories or take some wonderful photos. However, the excitement is not in places but these things. The excitement is within ourselves," said José.

24. What can José Andrés' new television show be classified as?  
A. A culture interview.      B. A science report.  
C. An education visit.      D. A food tour.
25. Why does José Andrés introduce tapas in the new show?  
A. To doubt his insight into eating.      B. To show his love for Spanish cuisine.  
C. To report a special eating style.      D. To remind viewers of various local food.

26. What is the best way to get excitement according to José Andrés?
- A. Visiting the remote parts of the world.                      B. Taking some photos in some places.  
C. Exploring various things with your heart.                      D. Having some unforgettable experiences.
27. What does the text mainly tell us about José and his daughters?
- A. The stories on their way eating through Spain.                      B. The food they made for Spanish people.  
C. The restaurants they visited in Spain.                      D. The foods they tried in Spanish restaurants.

C

Animal and plant species are disappearing at frightening rates. The problem has led to efforts to “rewild” places where such life existed before human development, pollution and climate change forced it out. The American city of Detroit is an example of how human actions can increase rewilding, which generally means helping natural systems in damaged locations, removing dams or building tunnels to reconnect animal pathways cut by roads.

Detroit’s population reached a high of 1.8 million in the 1950s. Then the population began dropping. By 2000, there were fewer than one million people living in the city. Thousands of houses and other buildings were left empty over the years. Some structures were destroyed, leaving empty areas that plants and animals regained as habitats. Nonprofit groups have also planted trees and community gardens in these areas. Bald eagles found their way back as bans on DDT and some other insect poisons were put in place nationwide. Anti-pollution laws and government-supported cleanups made nearby rivers better for fish and native plants.

Now, Detroit is home to 300 bird species and is a busy visiting place for ducks and others during migration. Additionally, this city offers a special way to study plants and animals in urban settings. Unlike most big cities, its population is decreasing but its streets and buildings remain in place. And there are many kinds of habitats, including large lakes, rivers and human neighborhoods. Detroit’s parklands are so quiet that people don’t even know they’re in the city.

“It used to be that you had to go to some remote location to get exposure to nature,” said John Hartig, a professor of University of Windsor. “Now that’s not the case. Like it or not, rewilding will occur. The question is how we can prepare communities and environments to anticipate the presence of more and more wildlife. After all, many city people have lost their tolerance to live with wildlife. To really make a difference in dealing with the biodiversity crisis, you’re going to have to have people on board.”

28. What might have happened in Detroit at the beginning of 21st century?
- A. The city was overpopulated.                      B. More community gardens were built.  
C. Many buildings were deserted.                      D. The environment was badly damaged.
29. What does the example of Detroit mainly tell us?
- A. It’s government-supported efforts that really matter.  
B. Humans’ efforts can make a difference in rewilding.  
C. Humans are to blame for the worsening environment.  
D. It’s hard to humans and wildlife to live in harmony.
30. What can we infer about current Detroit from the text?
- A. It is a big city crowded with tourists and bird species.  
B. Tourists don’t show any interest in the quiet surroundings.  
C. It’s turned into a place where people can get close to nature.  
D. It’s become a center for those who study animals and plants.
31. What does the underlined word “anticipate” in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Protect.                      B. Expect.                      C. Imagine.                      D. Delay.



## D

In the digital age, it has become easy for students to find and copy published material. Copying another person's writing without giving them credit is called plagiarism. Universities in the U.S. have rules for avoiding plagiarism. But learning to correctly follow these rules can be difficult for some international students.

Copyright law protects original works of authorship including books, movies, images and artworks. However, the law permits the unlicensed use for activities including comment, education and research. Therefore, students can include a small part of copyrighted works in their writing and research if they provide credit, or citation (引文), to the creators of the works. Many universities even urge students to give credit to what they get from conversations with professors or other students. Harvard even warns students about copying themselves. That is, they cannot hand in the same work for more than one class without the permission of their instructors.

It is easy for professors to know whether a student has plagiarized. First, there are computer programs that compare students' papers to large databases of published writing. The programs can identify whether students have copied published writing. Second, if English is not a student's first language, a professor might recognize a change in vocabulary and writing style. The punishment for plagiarism can vary. Professors could simply warn a student not to do it again, lower their grade, or they may fail the student in that class. In more extreme cases, a student may be temporarily banned from school.

There are free tools students can use. Zotero is a free, open-source program that helps organize all the research a student may use. For example, it can automatically create citations and combine them into a list. The Purdue OWL is another free resource. Many universities also have writing centers where students can learn the citation rules. And another way is to read published papers and pay attention to how information is presented. Students should observe when and how citations are used, which can help them learn the rules of citations.

32. What must students do when using a small part of copyrighted works?

- A. Have a conversation with professors.
- B. Ask for permission from the authors.
- C. Offer credit to the original creators.
- D. Explain the purpose of using them.

33. How can professors know if their students are plagiarizing?

- A. By making a specific comparison.
- B. By recording the students' learning experience.
- C. By learning the students' first language.
- D. By researching into the database of writing.

34. What does the author want to stress in the last paragraph?

- A. The tips on when citations are used.
- B. The ways of making a citation safe.
- C. The rules of using free resource.
- D. The free resources on the website.

35. What is the best title of this text?

- A. Learning Plagiarism in the Digital Age
- B. Commenting on Students' Plagiarism
- C. Realizing the Influence of Plagiarism
- D. Following Rules to Avoid Plagiarism

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。

Your blood pressure is usually one of the first things that are measured when you go to see a doctor. Not only high blood pressure, but also low blood pressure can lead to health problems. How do you recognize low blood pressure?

## Normal values

First of all, it is important to know what a normal blood pressure looks like. 36. In general, the diastolic pressure (舒张压) doesn't exceed 95 mmHg and the systolic pressure (收缩压) doesn't exceed 140 mmHg. When both of them are much lower, your blood pressure might be too low. For women, this translates to a blood pressure lower than 100 over 60. For men this is slightly higher: 110 over 70.

37

If your blood pressure is probably normal, you'll feel comfortable. Even if your values are very low, this doesn't mean that you experience any complaints. Do you experience the following problems: dizziness, seeing black spots, light-headedness or fainting? If so, your blood pressure might be too low.

## Possible causes

38, but it is not a sign of a potential disease. Women are more likely to suffer from low blood pressure. Besides, certain medicines can lower blood pressure. If you have been very sick and have thrown up, your blood pressure may also have dropped. 39. If you experience any symptoms, please visit your doctor to find out what the cause is.

## Treatment and tips

The treatment depends on what its cause is. If your blood pressure is too low, there are many things to consider. Drink enough water, especially in warm weather. 40. In this way you can prevent dizziness and blurred vision.

- A. Symptoms of low blood pressure
- B. The comfort and normal blood pressure
- C. Try to reduce the time spent in taking a bath
- D. Low blood pressure is troublesome in most cases
- E. Stand up slowly after lying or sitting down for a long time
- F. Your blood pressure mainly depends on your gender and age
- G. Finally, a low blood pressure can indicate blood loss or infections

## 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。

More than anything, this is a book about unconditional love — a bond between a caring woman and a loyal dog. *Harley's Harlequin Heart* written by Christy Jaeger and 41 through the narration (叙述) of Harley, shows why the power of love can overcome the 42 that is part of every life journey.

Harley takes us along on all his 43 with his owner Jaeger — from growing up, being trained, to going to dog shows. Then one day, Harley is diagnosed with bone cancer. Fortunately, there's enough time to explore 44. "Jaeger told me everyone has a sixth sense, which 45 them when something's not right. Looking back, I'm glad she paid attention to her 46 warning."

Through surgery, this smart dog 47. It isn't easy and he tells us about his pain and fears. But chances of 48 look promising. After this experience, Harley 49 realizes that when someone has cancer, the entire family will 50. However, all the people playing a part in the process form an unbreakable connection.

Harley's 51 with cancer might concern adults considering reading this book with their children. But Jaeger provides such a positive perspective that there is so much more reason to 52 this book. Besides, it helps greatly that the book has a 53 ending.

As Jaeger notes, "The book spreads love to us. This small element can be 54 in the human and animal worlds." Love can defeat all. That 55 couldn't be any clearer than in this wonderful book.

- |                      |                  |                  |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41.A. explained      | B. presented     | C. designed      | D. included     |
| 42.A. misfortune     | B. unease        | C. inconvenience | D. discomfort   |
| 43.A. packages       | B. dreams        | C. burdens       | D. adventures   |
| 44.A. mysteries      | B. problems      | C. cures         | D. challenges   |
| 45.A. forbids        | B. hits          | C. informs       | D. warns        |
| 46.A. active         | B. inner         | C. useful        | D. sudden       |
| 47.A. pushes through | B. bends down    | C. cheers up     | D. gets off     |
| 48.A. success        | B. recovery      | C. victory       | D. survival     |
| 49.A. innocently     | B. automatically | C. gradually     | D. accidentally |
| 50.A. suffer         | B. behave        | C. perform       | D. delay        |
| 51.A. competing      | B. battling      | C. continuing    | D. mixing       |
| 52.A. possess        | B. close         | C. share         | D. print        |
| 53.A. sad            | B. happy         | C. ridiculous    | D. unusual      |
| 54.A. decisive       | B. logical       | C. attractive    | D. influential  |
| 55.A. meaning        | B. principle     | C. message       | D. expression   |

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。

China's first deep-sea floating wind power platform, invested in and built by the China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), 56 (complete) its floating body assembly (组装) so far. It marks 57 important step in the construction of the world's first offshore wind power project 58 a water depth of over 100 meters and an offshore distance of over 100 kilometers.

The platform will be fixed in an offshore oil field 136 kilometers from Wenchang, in China's southern island province of Hainan, 59 strong winds and big ocean waves caused a huge challenge to the design of the wind power platform.

After the project 60 (put) into operation, the electricity generated by the turbine will be 61 (direct) connected to the power grid of the offshore oilfield group for oil and gas production. It will generate an annual power capacity of 22 million kilowatt hours, 62 (reduce) carbon dioxide emissions by 22,000 tons.

Li Nan, a senior researcher with the CNOOC, said that floating wind power has 63 (broad) application prospects than expected. It can be used not only for local 64 (consume) and power supply for offshore facilities, but also 65 (develop) marine pastures, seawater hydrogen production, marine tourism and marine mineral resources.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 是校广播站英语节目的负责人。请给你校交换生 Isabella 写一封邮件, 邀请她参加主题为 "My Surprise in China" 的节目访谈。内容包括:

1. 访谈的时间和内容;
2. 访谈的注意事项。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Isabella,

Yours,  
Li Hua

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。

Often, the moment we reach out, we can produce a change to others' fate. That's what happened to James Fox when he was in need. James has partially-disabled arms and legs, and he always gets around on a skateboard.

One day, he was heading to his mother's house. Suddenly, a man stopped his truck and asked James if he'd like a ride. The driver's name is Dan Creighton, and he was acting out of kindness. However, he had no clue about all that James had gone through.

James had dealt with anxiety and depression since his early teens. He'd been on every medication under the sun, and had spoken with doctors, but nothing helped. Even so, James managed to get back on track and started work as a software developer. But he couldn't keep it up.

That was before he met Dan Creighton. Dan had seen James around for a few years. Concerned about James' safety, Dan decided that he should try and help. However, besides a free ride, James also kindly refused Dan's offer to purchase him an electric wheelchair. He simply told Dan that he was on his way to his mom's house.

Dan nodded, telling James to reach out if he needed anything, but James didn't call and Dan didn't think he'd see the young man again. Dan, however, was unable to stop thinking about him. He went out in search of James two weeks later, but couldn't find him. He thought James must have moved on.

Amazingly, a couple of years later, Dan spotted James at a bus stop. He didn't hesitate to pull over and ask if James wanted a ride. James remembered Dan, and admitted that he was on his way to the Social Security office for help. James was currently unable to pay his rent. What Dan didn't know at the time was that James had no family support anymore. Both his parents passed away after they first met. Even though Dan didn't know much about James, he took him to his office and gave him a \$10,000 check.

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。

So Dan decided to do something for James.

One never knows what simple act will make a difference to others.