



9. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Classmates.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听下面一段对话,回答第 10 至 12 三个小题。

10. What is the woman doing?

- A. Cleaning the house.
- B. Washing clothes.
- C. Looking for a pen.

11. Who is to blame for the mess?

- A. Jacob.
- B. The woman.
- C. The man.

12. What might the man do next?

- A. Meet some friends.
- B. Make a phone call.
- C. Find some remover.

听下面一段对话,回答第 13 至 16 四个小题。

13. When did Brittany enjoy acting?

- A. When she took part in a school play.
- B. When she attended some acting classes.
- C. When she played at being an actress at home.

14. What did Brittany worry about before her first theatre performance?

- A. Forgetting her lines.
- B. Using the wrong accent.
- C. Appearing in front of the audience.

15. Why did Brittany go into TV acting?

- A. She needed to earn more.
- B. She lost interest in theatre work.
- C. She wanted to try something new.

16. What brings excitement to Brittany?

- A. Being offered a new part.
- B. Watching her new works on screen.
- C. Sharing her performance with her family.

听下面一段独白,回答第 17 至 20 四个小题。

17. What is illegal in Los Cabos?

- A. Renting cars.
- B. Drinking alcohol.
- C. Being drunk in public.

18. Where are the listeners recommended to exchange their money?

- A. At a bank.
- B. At the hotel.
- C. At a scenery spot.

19. What advice does the speaker give about getting around the city?

- A. Carrying some change.
- B. Using public transport.
- C. Avoiding traveling at night.

20. Who will probably talk about the special discounts?

- A. Luca.
- B. Havier.
- C. Diego.



Liu and her two friends, who are also members of the band needed to find sponsorship, set up the venue and contact bands of high schools in Beijing to perform within two weeks. "Negotiating with sponsors was tricky sometimes as we needed to figure out what they wanted and trade with resources we had," Liu recalled. They managed to cooperate with companies such as a study abroad agency to cover the expense as much as possible. Many parents also "sponsored" them with their homemade food.

The weather forecast had said that the day of the music festival, Aug 6, was going to be rainy. "We were so worried at first. But then a miracle happened: It only rained a little toward the end, helping us to sell the umbrellas we had prepared," Liu said.

Audiences were mainly friends, parents and students. "Because of the pandemic, the audiences were limited to no more than 200 people, which also pushed us to come up with ways of earning money other than tickets," Liu explained. Eventually, they managed to raise 50,000 yuan from rain gear(雨具), food, and accessories(装饰品) they had designed.

Having been looked down upon many times by professional bands in Beijing, Liu also sees this festival as a way of telling the world that high school bands are just as good. "I want to run our own music channel on Bilibili. Our love for music will never stop," Liu said.

24. What can we learn from Liu Wa?

- A. Being frank and tricky.
- B. Being creative and energetic.
- C. Being caring and determined.
- D. Being low-carbon and positive.

25. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. Sponsor feedback on the music festival.
- B. The preparations for the music festival.
- C. Resources needed for the music festival.
- D. The negotiations with sponsor companies.

26. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. The weather forecast was not a bit accurate.
- B. Many parents also donated money to the music festival.
- C. People from all walks of life attended the music festival.
- D. Selling tickets for the festival wasn't Liu's only way to raise money.

27. What does the music festival mean to Liu?

- A. A battle with professional bands.
- B. A showcase for high school bands.
- C. A chance to learn from other bands.
- D. A channel for presenting the beauty of music.

C

Clothes were once used until they fell apart. Not today. In high-income countries in particular, clothing and footwear are increasingly frequently bought, thrown away and replaced with new fashions, which are themselves soon thrown away and replaced.

The so-called 'Fast fashion' is having a surprising environmental impact. The first one is water. The fashion industry consumes anywhere from 20 trillion(万亿) to 200 trillion litres every year. Then there are micro-plastics. Plastic fibres are released when we wash polyester(聚酯纤维) textiles, which make up between 20% and 35% of the micro-plastics choking the oceans. Added to this are specific chemicals, such as those used to make fabrics stain resistant and the pesticides required to protect crops such as cotton.

Change is badly needed, but will require the fashion industry to work harder to embrace more of what is known as the circular economy. That will involve at least two things: refocusing on making things that last, and so encouraging reuse; and more rapidly expanding the technologies for sustainable manufacturing processes, especially recycling. There's a big role for research—both academic and industrial—in achieving these and other ambitions.

Researchers could begin by helping to provide more accurate estimates of water use. There is also work to be done on improving and expanding textiles recycling. Undoubtedly,



32. Why are high mountains and deep oceans mentioned in Paragraph 3?
- A. To display the range of plastic pollution.  
B. To show the widespread use of plastic.  
C. To present a reason of wide use of plastic.  
D. To stress the increasing demand for plastic.
33. What is one advantage of bio-plastics over fossil fuel-based plastics?
- A. Producing electricity.                      B. Being eco-friendly.  
C. Driving climate change.                  D. Biodegrading other plastic.
34. What does the underlined word “feasible” mean in Paragraph 6?
- A. Possible.                      B. Troublesome.                  C. Original.                      D. Costly.
35. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Plastics are necessary in daily life.  
B. Oil is the source of the world’s plastic.  
C. Bioplastic making is a promising industry.  
D. Scientists are researching bioplastic making.

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。

As a student, you have a lot of freedom when it comes to how you spend your time. But with that freedom comes the responsibility to make the most of your studying hours. Here are some tips to help you do just that.

- Create a schedule

This means setting aside specific times for studying each day and then sticking to that schedule as closely as possible. Of course, there will be days when things come up, and you have to deviate(偏离) from your plan. 36.

- Break up your study sessions into smaller periods

Our brain can’t focus effectively for a long time. If you try to study for several hours once, chances are much higher that you won’t remember all of the information you’re trying to learn. 37.

- Find a study place that works for you

38. Some people prefer to study in complete silence, while others find that some background noise helps them focus better. There is no right or wrong answer here—it’s all about finding a place to study that allows you to work as efficiently as possible.

- 39

This will not only help you check your understanding of the concepts but also identify any area that may need more review. And once you know what specific topics or ideas you need to work on, it will be much easier for you to direct your study sessions accordingly and make better use of your time overall.

- Don’t be afraid to ask for help

If you find that you’re struggling to understand the material or just not making progress as quickly as you’d like, seek assistance in time. 40. In fact, it can save lots of time in the long run by getting you the support you need.

- A. Take relevant tests  
B. Learn to accept failure  
C. There is no shame in admitting that you need assistance  
D. Make sure that every minute you spend studying counts  
E. However, try not to go off-track too often or for too long  
F. Where you study can also affect how effectively you use your time  
G. Instead, divide your study sessions up into shorter periods to help you relax and recharge

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。

On Aug. 5, Favorin worked in the yard and watched his granddaughter. In the afternoon, he took a break and went downstairs to do his each-day 41, a high intensity interval(间歇) routine. One minute on and one minute off, he had been 42 each day for a few months and felt fairly good doing it. But that day, when he did exercise 43, he began feeling dangerous. He couldn't carry his arms above his shoulders and felt ache in his chest. He 44 he was having a heart attack.

Without his phone on him, Favorin slowly walked to his neighbors' door, rang their doorbell and 45 in opposition to the porch railing(门廊的栏杆). Then, he misplaced his grasp on the railing and 46.

Inside the home, Chris and Rachel, a firefighter and a nurse, had been having fun 47 with an uncommon day without work. Chris checked out the 48 from the doorbell and noticed it was their neighbor, Favorin, and he seemed to be in 49. They went to the door and 50 Favorin on the floor. Chris and Rachel are professionals and started CPR(心肺复苏), making use of their professional 51 and talent to save his life. They referred to 911 and took turns doing 52 chest compression(压紧)and checking his pulse.

EMS arrived in six minutes. Now Favorin appears to have 53 nicely. Talking to him, you'll by no means guess that, just some days earlier, he was close to 54. The medical doctors informed him that the fast 55 by Chris and Rachel saved his life.

- |                     |                 |                  |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. housework    | B. exercise     | C. research      | D. shopping      |
| 42. A. showing off  | B. staying in   | C. figuring out  | D. hanging out   |
| 43. A. cleverly     | B. halfway      | C. blindly       | D. bitterly      |
| 44. A. supposed     | B. promised     | C. hesitated     | D. pretended     |
| 45. A. skipped      | B. returned     | C. escaped       | D. leaned        |
| 46. A. disappeared  | B. advanced     | C. collapsed     | D. survived      |
| 47. A. collectively | B. curiously    | C. secretly      | D. roughly       |
| 48. A. switch       | B. clue         | C. sign          | D. video         |
| 49. A. surprise     | B. pain         | C. consideration | D. confidence    |
| 50. A. located      | B. exposed      | C. ignored       | D. covered       |
| 51. A. memories     | B. notices      | C. skills        | D. opportunities |
| 52. A. additional   | B. conventional | C. occasional    | D. optional      |
| 53. A. prepared     | B. adapted      | C. responded     | D. recovered     |
| 54. A. death        | B. hope         | C. courage       | D. chance        |
| 55. A. nutrition    | B. prevention   | C. action        | D. income        |

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。

The Chinese pancake, or jianbing, is one of the most common breakfast 56 (food) in northern China. Usually 57 (fill) with ingredients like crispy fritters, chili paste, vegetables and eggs, this dish rarely creates a storm on social media.

French chef Corentin Delcroix's public presentation of this snack, 58, has been doing exactly that. Since it 59 (upload) on social media platform Sina Weibo on Aug 9, the video of 60 (he) creating a unique version of jianbing has been viewed about 250,000 times.

But just how does his version differ? It is packed 61 cheese, ham, pickle(泡菜,腌菜) and black truffle mayonnaise(黑松露蛋黄酱)—ingredients 62 (typical) found in French crepes(法式薄饼), 63 Delcroix says aren't that different from Chinese pancakes.

The Frenchman is no 64 (strange) to many local foodies. His other posts on Sina Weibo that document his attempts at whipping up local dishes have been also well-received.

Born in Douai, 65 city in northern France, Delcroix wears more than just a chef's hat. He is also the founder of a company that helps create new and original dishes for restaurants and food companies.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是振华国际学校学生李华,你校校报正在为将于 12 月举办的科技节征集英文口号(slogan),要求主题积极向上,不超过 10 个英文单词。请你根据该要求投稿,内容包括:1. 介绍你的口号;2. 预祝活动成功。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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。

Heiss, 61, and his wife lost their only child, a son. They had no grandchildren. Being around children at Christmas had been absent in their lives.

On December 12, Heiss was hiking the remote expanse of land behind his farm in Patagonia, Arizona, a town near the US-Mexico border, when he spotted a balloon on the grass. Heiss walked towards it with his dog, thinking he should pick up the plastic and throw it away. That's when he noticed the balloon's string was attached to a piece of paper.

"Dayami", it read on one side, in a child's writing, and a hand-drawn bow accompanied the word. Heiss turned over the paper. It was a numbered list, all in Spanish. Though he wasn't good at Spanish, Heiss could see it was Christmas list. Heiss was attracted and suspected that a child named Dayami had tried to sent Santa Claus a Christmas wish list by balloon, which he used to do himself when he was a kid. Unfortunately, nobody had ever returned the letters he had sent.

Heiss wondered whether he could find the girl who had sent this paper. It would be difficult, but he had a few clues. About 32 kilometres to the southwest, just across the border, was the city of Nogales, Mexico, with a population of about a quarter million. With the help of wind, Heiss was pretty sure the balloon came from the southwest city, Nogales.

Heiss brought the note home to his wife who was fluent in Spanish and helped him translate the list. They determined that Dayami, probably a girl, had asked for dolls, clothes and art supplies, among other things. Heiss then post on Facebook about his search, attracting photos, hoping people in Nogales might know the girl's family. A few days passed with no leads. Heiss worried that time was running out before Christmas.

On December 19, Heiss sent a private Facebook message to Radio XENY, an AM radio station based in Nogales. The next morning, Heiss awoke to a message from Radio XENY. They had located Dayami, an eight-year-old girl, and her family, who indeed lived in Nogales. Best of all, they were willing to meet at the radio station.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
  2. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好。
- "It just changed my entire day," Heiss said.

On December 24, the Heisses were decorating the Christmas tree when they heard a knock on the door.



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