



4. What does the woman ask the boy to do?  
A. Make some orange juice.  
B. Have a rest on the bed.  
C. Go to see a doctor now.
5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. At a clothing shop.                      B. At a tailor's shop.                      C. At a barber's shop.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

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

请听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the man think of painting?  
A. Hard.                                      B. Tiring.                                      C. Enjoyable.
7. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. The man's hobby.                      B. An art class.                              C. A painting.

请听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where is the woman now?  
A. In the U.K.                              B. In China.                                      C. In France.
9. What did the woman do in France?  
A. She sold clothes.  
B. She worked as a manager.  
C. She taught children English.
10. What will the man do next week?  
A. Work abroad.                              B. Reply to the woman.                      C. Set up a branch office.

请听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man want to buy?  
A. Beds.                                      B. Chairs.                                      C. Tables.
12. Why doesn't the man like the white one?  
A. Its color is unsuitable.                      B. It's very expensive.                      C. It's uncomfortable.
13. How does the man pay?  
A. In cash.                                      B. By credit card.                              C. By check.

请听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the man think of writing?  
A. It is no longer as exciting as before.  
B. It is less difficult to do these days.  
C. It gives away his personal information.
15. What happens to writers as they get older and famous?  
A. They find it hard to accept criticism.  
B. They are less sure about their works.  
C. Publishers are less likely to criticize them.
16. Why were only two stories of the man filmed?  
A. The other stories are unsuccessful.  
B. He hates making a film.  
C. It needs much teamwork.

请听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did the speaker take the sailing to the North Pole?  
A. He was inspired by some friends.  
B. He was crazy about adventure.  
C. He was encouraged by a book.
18. What is the biggest difference between sailing on the Arctic seas and normal seas?  
A. The temperature is changeable there.  
B. One should have three layers of clothing.  
C. Help can't be expected in case of danger.
19. What happened to the speaker on the way to the North Pole?  
A. He was attacked by a polar bear.  
B. He caught sight of whales.  
C. His boat broke down a few times.
20. What does the speaker think of the trip?  
A. Rewarding.                      B. Unlucky.                      C. Disturbing.

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 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

**What information should I include on a job application form?**

The application form should make the employer want to meet you to find out more and demonstrate your skills. Typical sections of an application form include:

• **Personal information**—give basic details, such as name and email address.

英语试卷 第 3 页 共 11 页

•**Educational background**—provide information on your academic achievements, including the institutions you've attended, courses taken and qualifications gained.

•**Work experience**—list your employment history and describe your main duties and responsibilities in each role, emphasizing those most closely related to the job you're applying for.

•**Competency-based questions**—give specific examples of times when you've demonstrated the skills required for the role. Avoid being general, and don't waste space writing about skills you have that aren't relevant.

•**Personal statement**—write a well-structured, well-argued case that you are the right person for the job, again referring to the person specification (任职要求) set out in the advertisement.

Don't be afraid to sell yourself. Demonstrate your passion for the company or job and any past achievements you can relate to the role. When writing your answers, always consider what skills employers want and how you can show that you have them.

Never lie on your job application form. Not only is this dishonest, but there can be more serious consequences—for example, altering your classification from a 2:2 to a 2:1 is considered degree fraud (欺诈) and could result in a prison sentence.

21. What information is usually included in educational background?  
A. Name.      B. Email address.      C. Qualifications.      D. Working skills.
22. According to the text, what is important when you write the personal statement?  
A. Prove that you are honest.  
B. List your hobbies and interests.  
C. Show that you are a hard-working person.  
D. Write with clear structure and evidence.
23. Which of the following is recommended when filling in an application form?  
A. Include all the skills that you have.  
B. Show your interest in the company.  
C. Be modest about your achievements.  
D. Avoid giving examples to save space.

### B

"So Moyo is a very famous little elephant. She is probably one of the smallest elephants ever to be rescued. She came to us when she was about three to four days old. I slept with her, I was with her 24 hours a day, and I think that's part of the reason why she managed to pull through," said Roxy Danckwerts, the founder of Wild Is Life.

Every year, hundreds of young elephants are orphaned across the African continent. These elephants rarely have a chance of survival in the wild and are, more often than not, left to die. "We rescue babies, and we grow them, rehabilitate (使康复) them and re-wild them." said Danckwerts.

英语试卷 第 4 页 共 11 页



Today, Moyo is healthy, playful, and has become some kind of ambassador to the nursery. “You’ll see that Moyo is having to take on a lot of responsibility for such a young animal... almost becoming a ‘parent’ at the very young age,” said Danckwerts.

But unfortunately, they’re not much more than objects of money in the eyes of ivory dealers. Zimbabwe has a serious poaching (偷猎) problem. Some regions are losing as much as 75 percent of the elephant population over the past 10 years.

The UK’s decision to ban ivory sales could become a turning point. The British Prime Minister once came to visit Wild Is Life, and he was really excited to meet Moyo. He was also concerned about the elephants. Banning the domestic ivory trade in Britain was a huge step for the world that Britain is making this move.

The nursery is developing a protected area where their big elephants can be trained to go back into the wild. That’s where Moyo will hopefully end up one day. To all the people at the nursery, it will be an emotional and difficult send-off.

24. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?

- A. Moyo was the smallest elephant in the world.
- B. Moyo was the tiniest elephant to be rescued.
- C. Moyo was not that easy to rescue at that time.
- D. Moyo was seriously hurt when rescued.

25. Why does Wild in Life try to save the baby elephants?

- A. They are concerned about the poaching problem.
- B. They want to give a hand to these orphaned elephants.
- C. They intend to raise some fund for the organization.
- D. They hope young elephants can take on more responsibility.

26. What could have caused the decline in elephant numbers?

- A. The natural disasters in Zimbabwe
- B. The sales of elephants in UK.
- C. The illegal hunting of the ivory.
- D. The loss of natural habitat.

27. How might the trainers feel when Moyo is ready to go back to the wild?

- A. Heartbroken and disappointed.
- B. Upset and exhausted.
- C. Comfortable and relieved.
- D. Happy and unwilling.

### C

Oh, things sure took a bad turn. Embarrassing—that’s what it was. Such a big party—friends, co-workers—and you dropped that drink! How can you live with being such an idiot? Who will ever forget it?

Take a deep breath. Stop worrying. It probably wasn’t as bad as you think. Not nearly.

A growing body of research shows that far fewer people notice our gaffes (出丑) than we believe as we pace the floor in private, going over and over the gaffes. And those who do notice judge us less cruelly than we imagine. In a series of groundbreaking studies,

psychologists have shown that the “spotlight effect,” as they call it, is a universal experience. It distorts (扭曲) our self-centered perception (想法) about the degree to which people in groups, like parties and work gatherings, pay attention to us.

The spotlight effect blinds us in several ways. A few years ago, researchers at Cornell University conducted an experiment with 109 college students in which young men and women entered a roomful of their peers, alone, while wearing a Barry Manilow T-shirt. The pop singer, known for his overly sweet love songs, wasn’t exactly a favorite at the time. The students felt self-conscious about the shirt. After spending only moments in the room, they met individually with researchers and guessed that at least half of their peers had noticed and might have said something about the Manilow shirt. Not so, the researchers found. On average, less than a quarter of the people in the room had paid any attention at all.

A pioneer in this field, Tom Gilovich, has demonstrated the exaggerated misperceptions in several situations. Gilovich and colleagues reported that students badly overestimated how well their own gaffes and clever arguments were noticed by others in group discussions. “Contrary to every instinct, our nervousness, our sadness, even our lies, are largely lost on most observers,” Gilovich said.

28. According to psychologists, what may cause people to feel embarrassed in groups?

- A. People’s critical judgments.                      B. People’s attention to you.  
C. The spotlight effect.                              D. Their self-centered personality.

29. How did the peers most likely behave in the experiment?

- A. They felt self-conscious about the shirt.  
B. They might have said something about the Manilow shirt.  
C. 15% of them had paid attention to the Manilow shirt.  
D. Most of them didn’t notice the Manilow shirt.

30. What does the underlined word “exaggerated” in the fifth paragraph probably mean?

- A. Realistic.                      B. Overstated.                      C. Private.                      D. Slight.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. It is not all about you.  
B. Too much attention is embarrassing.  
C. Don’t care about people’s judgement.  
D. Be careful about observers!

#### D

Archaeologists in Scotland wept “genuine tears” upon discovering a stone covered with geometric carvings that the Picts, the native people of the region, designed about 1,500 years ago.

The team unexpectedly found the 5.5-foot-long (1.7 meters) carved stone while doing a geophysical survey in Aberlemno, a village with Pictish roots. The stone has several geometric shapes showing abstract Pictish symbols. Some of the carved symbols overlap (重

造), suggesting that they were carved in different time periods, the researchers said.

It's unclear what all of the symbols mean, but the "best guess is that they are a naming system representing Pictish names," Gordon Noble, excavation leader and a professor of archaeology at the University of Aberdeen, told Live Science in an email.

The new finding is one of only about 200 such stones known to archaeologists. Other stones with Pictish symbols are also from Aberlemno, which is known for its unique standing stones, including a thick piece that may describe scenes from the Battle of Nechtansmere, a Pictish victory over the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria in 685 A.D. that is tied to the creation of what would become Scotland.

The discovery happened in early 2020, when archaeologists were surveying the area as a part of the Comparative Kingship project, a five-year investigation into the early medieval kingdoms of northern Britain and Ireland. While moving imaging equipment across the grass, the team noticed something unusual suggesting that the remains of a settlement lay underground. To learn more, the archaeologists dug a small hole to see what was hidden beneath their feet. To their astonishment, they found the carved Pictish stone. "I just brushed my hand, and there was a symbol," Zack Hinckley, an archaeologist at the University of Aberdeen who took part in the excavation, said in the video. "And we were wild with joy."

The team hoped to immediately dig up and study the stone, but COVID-19 lockdowns meant they had to put their plans on hold. Finally, after months of waiting, they were able to remove and examine the stone, dating the carvings to the fifth or sixth century A.D.

32. How did archaeologists feel upon the finding?

- A. Moved.                      B. Excited.                      C. Sorrowful.                      D. Hopeful.

33. What is paragraph 5 mainly about?

- A. How the Pictish stone was discovered.  
B. What Comparative Kingship project is.  
C. Who took part in the excavation.  
D. How the find changed Scotland's history.

34. What can be inferred from Zack's words?

- A. They were very careful when taking out the stone.  
B. They were tired out in discovering the stone.  
C. They finally dug out the stone.  
D. They made the discovery accidentally.

35. What can be inferred about the new finding?

- A. The symbols on the stone represent Pictish names.  
B. It took archaeologists five years to investigate the stone.  
C. The finding throws light on the history of Scotland.  
D. The finding is part of the Comparative Kingship project.

## 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。

Anger is not a nice feeling, but it's one that most of us will experience at some point in our lives. \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ We can get angry over a conflict with a colleague, by the slow-moving traffic, or often just by thinking about personal problems. Memories of unpleasant events can also trigger anger. But we can't go around being angry at every person or situation that annoys us. We all have to learn how to manage anger and express it appropriately.

Recently there have been a number of reports around the world of a new kind of business that has been designed to help people manage their anger. \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ They are designed to help people blow off steam.

The basic idea is that you visit one of these centres where you will find a room filled with all kinds of things - usually old things: old cups, computers and telephones that no longer work, glass, paintings and printers. \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_

You pay your money and are then given a certain amount of time to go around the room smashing (打碎) as much as you can with your weapon of preference. \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ Doubtless that music will be loud and lively — just the kind of music to help you settle your anger.

These new Rage Room businesses are proving to be quite successful in Europe, America and Japan. However, there have been plenty of unfavourable comments about them. Experts say that we should be able to learn to control our anger and manage ourselves. \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ It's far better to talk to a friend or a professional advisor about your feelings. From there, you can work out how to control your anger.

- A. It is not right to smash things up.
- B. Our anger can be aroused by things both external and internal to us.
- C. At the same time, you can play music that is suitable for such an activity.
- D. "Anger Rooms" are popping up all over to offer an outlet for frustration.
- E. Unexpressed anger or not knowing how to manage anger can lead to other problems.
- F. Then, attached to the wall in the room are several weapons: hammers, baseball bats and so on.
- G. These businesses usually have a name like "Anger Rooms" or "Anger Management Centres".



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。

I was raised around wrestling. So it was natural for me to wrestle. Except for one thing: I'm a girl. I 41 have a girly name—Daisy. My dad always says, "Pound for pound, no one's as 42 as Daisy."

I'm the only girl at the Wrestling Tournament's sign-up desk. Some of the boys point at me and 43. Back in Ohio, people got used to seeing me 44. I kept showing up. I kept winning. Then we moved to California. Now I'm 45 again.

I win the first two 46 easily. I'm in the finals. My dad rubs my arms and says, "Just do your best, honey." I 47 the mat. There's a huge crowd watching us. I can't 48 if they want me to win or lose. Whatever!

I shake hands with my 49. The whistle blows. He shoots, and I'm on my knees 50 I can blink (眨眼). Wow, he's fast. I feel 51. Easy, Daisy! We are locked up tight. With ten seconds left, his arms 52. Just what I was waiting for. I push down and turn behind him for the win. Yes!

I hear the cheering and 53 it's for me. My dad wraps my 54 body in a big bear hug. He says, "Pound for pound, nobody can beat our Daisy."

I guess today he's 55.

- |                 |              |              |               |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. always   | B. rarely    | C. even      | D. nearly     |
| 42. A. brave    | B. tough     | C. smart     | D. naughty    |
| 43. A. laugh    | B. sigh      | C. criticize | D. warn       |
| 44. A. cry      | B. wrestle   | C. panic     | D. fight      |
| 45. A. fragile  | B. angry     | C. happy     | D. funny      |
| 46. A. trials   | B. bets      | C. races     | D. matches    |
| 47. A. focus on | B. seek for  | C. head for  | D. pick up    |
| 48. A. tell     | B. remember  | C. stand     | D. predict    |
| 49. A. dad      | B. coach     | C. companion | D. opponent   |
| 50. A. after    | B. before    | C. until     | D. when       |
| 51. A. amused   | B. delighted | C. nervous   | D. secure     |
| 52. A. signal   | B. hurt      | C. wave      | D. relax      |
| 53. A. realize  | B. dream     | C. imagine   | D. hope       |
| 54. A. cold     | B. sweaty    | C. skinny    | D. clumsy     |
| 55. A. crazy    | B. exhausted | C. right     | D. optimistic |

## 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。

According to a report released Monday by five United Nations agencies, world hunger increased greatly in 2020, outpacing population growth. The 56 (sharp) rise in hunger was in Africa, where the situation is much worse than any other region. The problem of child malnutrition (营养不良) is 57 (particular) serious, with 149 million children under the age of 5 below their 58 (expect) height. Besides, more than 2.3 billion people 59 (lack) year-round access to adequate food last year, 60 (rise) in one year as much as the previous five combined. Currently, 3 billion adults and children lack healthy diets, largely due 61 food costs. The Covid-19 pandemic, which causes economic downturn, has had 62 major impact on hunger and made poor people have no access to enough food. The report predicts the UN's goal of "zero hunger" by 2030 will be missed by nearly 660 million people, some 30 million of 63 may be linked to the pandemic's lasting effects. Therefore, the UN called on policymakers to develop a set of 64 (policy) and investment plans to reduce the impact of global warming on the food systems, intervene (干预) along supply chains 65 (lower) the cost of nutritious food, tackle poverty, and ultimately alleviate the rise in global hunger.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

## 第一节(满分 15 分)

你校英语报举行 "Music and Me" 征文活动。请以你的亲身经历写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 自己的经历;
2. 喜爱的原因。

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

Music and Me

## 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。

Christmas was my father's favorite holiday. He would fully decorate the outside of our house, including a giant tree shape made from strands (股) of colored lights that he ran from the peak of the rooftop to the ground below. I'd watch him patiently separate those lights for hours from the mess they always seemed to become in the storage box. Although no one touched the box all year long, the strands of lights somehow managed to come out all messy. My parents would joke that a gremlin (精灵) had secretly got in and messed them up!

Inside, our family Christmas tree stood proudly in the living room. My mother would separate the branches of the artificial tree with effort and tie them together with black thread for the perfect look! The tree would then sit, dark and waiting, as the excitement around it grew each day while we counted down to Christmas. On Christmas Eve, I could place one little toy on the tree before going to bed. While I was sleeping, Santa would come and decorate the rest of the tree before leaving presents under it. On Christmas morning, I would run downstairs to find the tree in all its beautiful, twinkling glory! Oh, how magical Christmas was!

Only a few years later, my father passed away quite suddenly, leaving my mother a suffering widow (寡妇) and me a very sad and confused teen. That year, Mom's joy for Christmas was nonexistent. As Christmas Eve approached, there was no talk of putting up a tree. With moving, we no longer had the old artificial tree.

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。

For me, the best gift that year was seeing the expression on my mother's face when she saw the tree twinkling in the dark.

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