

itself is composed of seven small islands, separated by 15 canals and joined by more than 40 bridges—plus, five lakes surround the town itself. Tongli is more than 1,000 years old, and the oldest bridge in the town dates back to the Song Dynasty, which began in the year 960. Visitors here should check out the wedding museum, which has antique Chinese wedding clothes and items on display.

Zhouzhuang

This is the most famous and most commercialized ancient water town in China. The architecture here dates back more than 900 years, with about 60 original brick archways and 100 original courtyards. More recently, a tower called Quanfu Temple was built in 1987. Climb to the top to get the best view of the ancient town. Or for a more authentic experience, visit Chengxu Taoist Temple, which was built between 1086 and 1093. It's one of the most famous Taoist temples in the area.

Xitang

Xitang separates itself from other water towns with sheltered waterside streets, allowing locals and guests to comfortably walk alongside the canals even during the rainy season. Thanks to a less commercial atmosphere, visitors will be rewarded with opportunities that aren't likely to be found in other water towns—like fishing with locals on the canals and having dinner on a boat. Xitang is truly ancient, dating back to the Warring States Period of 476 BC to 221 BC.

21. Which town will an ancient Chinese wedding culture lover most probably prefer?
A. Nanxun. B. Xitang. C. Tongli. D. Zhouzhuang.
22. When was Quanfu Temple built?
A. In 900. B. In 1086. C. In 1093. D. In 1987.
23. What is unique about Xitang?
A. Its famous Taoist temples. B. Its sheltered waterside streets.
C. Its various ancient bridges. D. Its commercial atmosphere.

B

Jamil Jan Kochai, the author of *99 Nights in Logar*, searched for more than a decade for Susan Lung—the second-grade teacher who had changed his life over 20 years earlier. On Saturday night, the two were finally reunited at one of his book-reading events.

The writer was born in a refugee camp(难民营) for Afghans in Peshawar, Pakistan, and his family moved to California when he was just a year old. At home, they spoke mostly Pashto and some Farsi, so by the time he reached first grade, he was at a total loss because he could hardly speak English. Then came Mrs. Lung, who quickly realized that Kochai was deeply struggling at Alyce Norman Elementary School.

The two got to work, meeting for one-on-one lessons nearly every day after school. At the end of the school year, Kochai won reading-comprehension competitions.

Lung and Kochai lost touch when Kochai's father got a job in another city and the boy moved on, with a new love of reading and writing. When he grew older, Kochai's parents encouraged him to find his former teacher to thank her. But despite his efforts, he failed to track her down.

"I didn't know her first name. She was always just Mrs. Lung to me, so when I called places to ask about her, they couldn't find any records of her," Kochai said.

Then, while promoting his first novel, he wrote an essay for *Literary Hub* magazine touching on the transformative impact that Lung had on his life. Lung's doctor happened to read it, and told the now-retired educator about that.

Lung's husband saw a Facebook post about Kochai's reading event on Saturday in Davis, California and suggested he drive his wife there.

"I had no idea they were going to be there," Kochai said. "It was just like a sweet dream. Mrs. Lung was sitting in the front row. She was just the same Mrs. Lung. Just as sweet, kind and warm as ever."

Kochai and Lung hugged, and Kochai finally got the chance to express to her how much he still thought of her and how much she meant to him.

24. How did Mrs. Lung help Kochai?

A. By dropping by his house regularly.

B. By asking him to read more in class.

C. By spending extra time tutoring him.

D. By saving him out of a refugee camp.

25. Why did Kochai have difficulty finding Mrs. Lung?

A. There were few records about her.

B. His parents provided little support.

C. He was too young to remember her.

D. He had limited information about her.

26. How did Kochai feel when seeing Mrs. Lung at his reading event?

A. Surprised and delighted.

B. Shocked and angry.

C. Ashamed and regretful.

D. Proud and grateful.

27. What is the best title for the text?

A. A Distinguished Guest Showed Up at a Reading Event

B. A Writer Was Finally Reunited With His Former Teacher

C. A Famous Teacher Saved a Poor Student's Whole Life

D. A Book Changed a Celebrity and a Retired Teacher

C

Learning doesn't have to end when people age. In fact, today's seniors want to remain socially engaged, intellectually stimulated (智力上活跃的), and an active part of their communities according to The American University Beirut (AUB) in Lebanon. That's why AUB opened The University for Seniors that gives older adults—50 and up—an opportunity for lifelong learning.

"The goal of the program is to establish a community for seniors to learn for life, most of whom are retirees," Mira Zaatari, the program assistant manager told *Al-Fanar Media*. "They can stay engaged physically and mentally here."

The university includes two three-month semesters and students can take any class they want regardless of their educational level. There are no exams or graduation certificates. This school is all about lifelong learning. The available classes include political science, public health, agriculture, sciences, women's affairs as well as creative classes about drawing, painting and music. Language classes include English, French and Spanish. The classes are taught by volunteers, including AUB professors, students, and doctors from the university's hospital.

Seniors can gain a host of benefits by continuing to learn new things. According to *Aging Well*, that's because lifelong learning keeps the brain stimulated, challenged and fully engaged. "This helps seniors remain mentally alert while they age. In fact, when people learn new things, the brain—even an older brain—can form new connections and pathways," it adds.

Keeping physically active is important and so is keeping social connections. That's why the university provides more than just education.

Former banker Youssef Bakri, 84, has been a student for over 10 years. He pointed out that before the pandemic the university garden was used as a meeting place for socialization and that there were organized field trips.

With the percentage of over 65s in Lebanon's population growing and the fact that many of these seniors live alone without family members in the country, The University for Seniors is playing a very important role in the lives of its students.

28. Why does AUB launch the program?

- A. To do some scientific research on seniors.
- B. To promote learning among young people.
- C. To encourage seniors to do volunteer work.
- D. To offer a lifelong learning place for seniors.

29. What can the students do at The University for Seniors?

- A. Get free medical treatment.
- B. Pass final exams as a group.
- C. Choose their classes at will.
- D. Obtain graduation certificates.

30. *Aging Well* is mentioned in paragraph 4 to _____.

- A. explain why learning can benefit seniors
- B. show the working principle of the brain
- C. offer advice on how to learn new things
- D. analyze the advantages of accepting aging

31. What is the author's opinion on The University for Seniors?

- A. It is far from suitable for seniors.
- B. It has trouble in attracting students.
- C. It is of great value for its students.
- D. It cares little about its students' health.

D

While the idea of warmer and shorter winters might sound appealing to farmers eager to see longer growing seasons, those engaged in Georgia's huge peach industry are finding the trend alarming.

Since 1960, the average winter temperature in Georgia has risen by 5°F and is predicted to climb even higher by mid-century. For farmers who depend on cold weather to help crops like peaches grow, the state's diminishing winters are a warning to adapt or else.

One of the keys to growing the perfect Georgia peach is something called "chill(寒冷) hours". Nut and fruit trees require a certain number of chill hours below 45°F to regulate their growth. Without the demanded amount, flowering may be delayed in spring and fruit set and fruit quality will be poor. In Georgia, home to nearly 12,000 acres of peach orchards, an average peach tree requires anywhere from 650 to 850 chill hours each season.

The impact from a loss of chill hours was felt most recently in 2017, when the chill period of the farms across the state averaged less than 400 hours and 85% of the peach crop was lost. "It was so bad that we thought they were not going to bloom(开花)," said Dario Chavez, an associate professor at the University of Georgia. "Farmers even didn't care about the blooms anymore; they wondered if the plants would survive."

While planting new varieties of peaches that require fewer chill hours is part of the solution, it's not the only characteristic that's necessary. Despite warmer and shorter winters, Georgia still experiences a consistent frost in early March. Peach varieties requiring fewer chill hours often bloom earlier, making them particularly affected by the freezing spring temperatures.

In response to the situation, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) is experimenting with hybrid(杂交的) varieties that achieve the delicate balance of low chill and normal bloom. The hope is that continued research into global warming-tolerant varieties may keep the state's official fruit firmly in the sweet spot of American produce.

32. What does the word "diminishing" underlined in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Freezing.
- B. Decreasing.
- C. Appealing.
- D. Booming.

33. What does paragraph 3 mainly stress?

- A. The necessity of lengthening growing seasons.
- B. The destructive impact from a loss of chill hours.

- C. The reason for Georgia's promising peach industry.
 D. The importance of chill hours for peaches' growth.
34. What is USDA doing to handle the current situation?
 A. Trying to develop special peach varieties.
 B. Delaying peaches' blooming time artificially.
 C. Replacing the peaches with sweeter produce.
 D. Urging farmers to plant new kinds of peaches.
35. From which is the text most probably taken?
 A. A travel website. B. An agriculture magazine.
 C. A daily report on politics. D. An environmental guidebook.

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。

Tips to Learn Any Foreign Language

Know your motivation

It might sound obvious. But if you don't have a good reason to learn a language, you are less likely to stay motivated in the long run. But wanting to impress Chinese-speakers with your English isn't the best reason. 36. No matter what your motivation is, once you've decided on a language, it's vital to commit.

37

The key to learning as quickly as a child may be simply to take on certain childlike attitudes: a desire to play in the language and a willingness to make mistakes. It means being ready to put yourself in potentially embarrassing situations. 38. But it's the only way to develop and improve your foreign language.

Have fun with it

Think of some fun ways to practise your new language: make a radio play with a friend, draw a comic picture, write a poem or simply practise by listening and copying songs. 39, chances are that you are going to give up eventually!

We have one more language-learning tip before we go. Remember that the best possible outcome of speaking a language is communicating with others. Being able to have a simple conversation is a huge reward in itself. Reaching milestones like that early on will make it easier to stay motivated and keep practising. And don't worry about your current speaking ability! 40, if you begin any interaction with "I have just started to learn this language and I'd like to practise with you."

- A. Act like a kid
 B. This can be scary
 C. Leave your comfort zone
 D. Trying to know English culture is a better one
 E. If you can't find a way to have fun with a new language
 F. Most people will be patient, encouraging and happy to help
 G. You're learning a language to be able to use when you go abroad

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (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。

It was at a lively coming-back-to-school celebration in Rockwall, Texas. Cheerleader Tyra Winters was 41 waving at the crowds from one of the floats(花车) as it slowly 42 its way down the street. All of a sudden, a 43 came from the crowds. Looking

down, Winters saw a two-year-old boy on the sidewalk struggling for air, while his 44 mother was begging for help.

“I 45 a little bright red face,” Winters later told KTVT. “There was no coughing. There was no 46.”

The boy had been licking a piece of candy when it slid down his throat and 47 his windpipe. No one seemed to know how to 48, except for Winters, a senior with dreams of 49 a doctor. She had learned the 50 related to first aid.

Knowing that 51 was running out, she jumped off the float and ran to the 52. By the time she got to him, his face had turned purple. She took the boy from his mother, held him face down on her knee and gave him three hard pushes on the 53.

Soon, the boy coughed up the piece of candy, and began breathing again. Without another 54, Winters handed him back to his mother and ran back to her float. It all happened so 55 that the mother never had time to thank the teenager.

“She didn’t 56 to,” says Winters. “I knew what she was 57. I saw her tears. I saw her face.”

“I don’t really have any words. I just stood there 58,” says the boy’s mother. “The words that you would say to anyone who does something for you are ‘59’. But they don’t seem 60 enough.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. sleepily | B. angrily | C. impatiently | D. enthusiastically |
| 42. A. built | B. made | C. chose | D. lost |
| 43. A. fire | B. ball | C. scream | D. flower |
| 44. A. frightened | B. excited | C. annoyed | D. satisfied |
| 45. A. missed | B. drew | C. saw | D. imagined |
| 46. A. laughing | B. breathing | C. dancing | D. praising |
| 47. A. blocked | B. blew | C. washed | D. dried |
| 48. A. operate | B. read | C. play | D. help |
| 49. A. becoming | B. calling | C. finding | D. meeting |
| 50. A. consequences | B. courses | C. benefits | D. difficulties |
| 51. A. money | B. water | C. time | D. blood |
| 52. A. hospital | B. doctor | C. school | D. child |
| 53. A. face | B. back | C. stomach | D. chest |
| 54. A. word | B. wave | C. argument | D. apology |
| 55. A. early | B. rudely | C. fast | D. professionally |
| 56. A. want | B. try | C. hope | D. need |
| 57. A. feeling | B. saying | C. waiting | D. cooking |
| 58. A. heartbroken | B. speechless | C. awake | D. stressed |
| 59. A. excuse me | B. one more | C. my pleasure | D. thank you |
| 60. A. cold | B. happy | C. good | D. formal |

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 course of human history has been shaped by many 61 (force), from kings and wars to science and technology. Frequently, however, the world has been changed—or, better yet, improved—by a single simple idea. Over the past 150 years alone, the invention of toilets was credited 62 saving more than a billion lives, while countless other innovations have saved tens of millions more.

In most cases, these breakthroughs have been the results of single-minded efforts 63 (solve) specific problems. But many of 64 most important life-saving inventions have been made by accident. The safety glass most commonly 65 (use) in car windows, for example,

was invented when French scientist Edouard Benedictus 66 (careless) dropped a glass bottle containing a liquid plastic 67 not only stopped the glass from breaking but enabled it to keep its 68 (origin) shape. Penicillin, meanwhile, was discovered when Scottish researcher Alexander Fleming accidentally 69 (pollute) a dish of bacteria he was working on. And X-rays were the byproduct of a German physics 70 (professor) experiments with cathode ray(阴极射线) tubes.

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)

假定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:在错的词下划一横线,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。

When I started learning Chinese, I was telling that it would take me 10 years to become fluent. However, I'm still working at it 27 years late.

Due to our work on television, some Chinese language learners may think my Chinese is very good. But every day I'm reminded of why I don't know and how much more there is to learn about.

Gaining fluency in Chinese is marathon and a lot of things may effect how long it will take, from the classes you take, to find a good teacher. And different people have different ideas on fluency. I consider fluency as the ability to read or understand newspapers, magazines and to engage in daily conversations. Who care how long it takes? Just do it and you'll love it!

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

某英语报社现面向中学生征文,主题是“我帮父母做家务”。请你写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 你做家务的经历;
2. 你的感受和收获。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
