

绝密★启用前

英语

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. What is the woman suggesting?

A. Contacting Mary.

B. Getting Sally's address.

C. Sending mail to Sally.

2. How long will it take the woman to arrive in Beijing by train?

A. 5 hours.

B. 7 hours.

C. 10 hours.

3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A new dress.

B. The weather.

C. A recent event.

4. What can be learned about the man's new roommate?

A. He really loves potatoes.

B. He always visits his parents.

C. He is keen on watching TV.

5. What is the man searching for?

A. Gloves.

B. A pen.

C. Bus tickets.

第二节 (共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

英语试题 第 1 页 (共 12 页)

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. When will the speakers go to the banana farm?
A. At 9:00 am. B. At 2:00 pm. C. At 5:00 pm.
7. Where will the speakers be at 6:00 pm?
A. At the butterfly park. B. On an unfamiliar site. C. In the hotel.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the woman's job?
A. An architect. B. A gallery worker. C. A saleswoman.
9. What can we know about the man?
A. He is an architect professor.
B. He has no bachelor's degree.
C. He knew the gallery from a friend.
10. What does the man think of the exhibition?
A. He found the paintings great.
B. He liked the video a lot.
C. He found it disturbing.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What will the woman do on Saturday?
A. See a film. B. Visit her parents. C. Do the housework.
12. When did the man's family move to the US?
A. Before he was born. B. At his early age. C. When he was a teenager.
13. What do we know about boys in Indian families?
A. They must take care of their sisters.
B. They don't help with the housework.
C. They're expected to work at an early age.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where does Dr. Gucci work?
A. In Paris. B. In London. C. In Bergamo.
15. At what time will the man leave for the airport?
A. About 6:30 am. B. About 5:30 am. C. About 4:15 am.
16. Who will the man have lunch with on Monday?
A. Gavin. B. Gianni Riva. C. Mr. Brown.

英语试题 第 2 页 (共 12 页)



17. What does the woman probably do?

- A. A secretary. B. A tour guide. C. A manager.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the financial support of the mass media?

- A. The governments. B. Private companies. C. Advertisements.

19. What does the speaker talk about at last?

- A. Means of advertising.
B. People's views on advertising.
C. The popularity of advertisements.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. The origin of advertising.
B. The prosperity of advertising.
C. The significance of advertising.

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

What3words

This free download is one of a growing quantity of smartphone apps that could mean the difference between life and death. What3Words divides the world into 3x3 meter squares, giving each one a unique combination of three words. This allows emergency services — or anyone else you give the location to — to reach you. It is used by the vast majority of emergency services in the UK and has been credited with saving thousands of lives.

WhatsApp

Lots of us use WhatsApp for messaging and calling, but do you know it also has a Live Location feature that can let a loved one know your whereabouts in case you're in danger? You simply press the “+” key in a chat, select “Location”, and then press “Share Live Location”, which enables any participants in the chat to see your location in real time for the duration you choose.

Stay Alive

With mental health problems on the increase, not helped by the pandemic, this suicide (自杀) prevention app could be extremely helpful. Developed by Grassroots Suicide Prevention, it offers a wealth of resources, ranging from strategies (策略) for staying grounded when you feel overwhelmed, to breathing exercises to direct links to national and local crisis (危机) resources.

英语试题 第 3 页 (共 12 页)

St. John Ambulance First Aid

An app like this is more useful for saving someone else's life than your own, but arguably it's a must-have on your smartphone. It gives advice in dealing with emergencies, including choking, allergic reactions and performing CPR. You don't have to have an Internet connection in order to use it.

21. Which of the following apps can send your location to others?

- A. What3words & WhatsApp. B. St. Ambulance First Aid & Stay Alive.
C. What3words & Stay Alive. D. St. Ambulance First Aid & WhatsApp.

22. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. What3words is well-received in the UK.
B. Stay Alive is used for messaging and calling.
C. WhatsApp helps those with mental health problems.
D. St John Ambulance First Aid is specially for saving users' life.

23. What do the four apps have in common?

- A. They are free of charge.
B. They need access to the Internet.
C. They help to save people's lives.
D. They deal with healthcare problems.

B

Gladys West knew from a young age that she didn't want to be a farmer. But the mathematician, born in 1930 in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, still had to help harvest crops on her family's small farm. Her parents tried to save some money to send her to college, but unexpected bills kept hitting the fund. She tried to put money aside but became frustrated at how little progress she was making. Then a teacher announced that the state was going to give a college scholarship to the two top students from her year. It was her golden opportunity and West started doing everything to be at the top. Finally, the scholarship allowed West to attend Virginia State College, a historically black university.

West decided to major in mathematics because it was a well-respected subject. It was largely studied by men, but she didn't take much notice of them as she knew deep in her heart that nothing was getting in her way. After graduating, she was offered a job at a naval base in Dahlgren, Virginia. This made her the only second black woman to be hired as a programmer at the base. Despite her intellectual abilities and career success, West had long wrestled with the feeling that she was inferior. It was this feeling, deeply rooted and felt, she thinks, by many African Americans that drove her to work as hard as she could.

英语试题 第4页 (共12页)

In 1979, she programmed an IBM 7030 Stretch computer, which was significantly faster than other machines at the time, to provide calculations for an accurate Earth model. This detailed mathematical model of the shape of the earth was a building block for GPS orbit. While her team laid the groundwork for GPS, West took every opportunity the base gave her. She went to classes in evening and gained a master's degree in public administration. In 1998, aged 68, she intended to focus on her PhD after retirement. But then she had a stroke. She eventually finished her graduation thesis (论文) and gained her PhD in public administration and policy affairs in 2000 at the age of 70.

24. How did West manage to go to the university?
- A. Her teacher aided her.
 - B. Her parents paid for the expenses.
 - C. She worked part-time to save money.
 - D. She won a scholarship from the government.
25. What does the underlined word “wrestled” in Paragraph 2 mean ?
- A. Dealt.
 - B. Battled.
 - C. Lived.
 - D. Met.
26. What can be inferred from the text?
- A. West and her team invented GPS.
 - B. West got her degrees after retirement.
 - C. Men dominated maths field in West's days.
 - D. Black women scientists' talent was fully appreciated.
27. What does the text mainly talk about?
- A. A great inventor of GPS system.
 - B. A bitter struggle to be a scientist.
 - C. A deep affection for science.
 - D. A distinguished female scientist.

C

Oasis Legend Noel Gallagher recently admitted that he's started forgetting some of his most famous lyrics (歌词) during live shows, and making up nonsense to cover the gaps. But he's not letting it hold him back — and that's heartening, because most of us know these “brain freeze” moments only too well!

As Noel has discovered, they often happen when we're under pressure. Stress causes emergency responses and suddenly memory is way down the list of priorities (优先). But simply realizing what's going on can be reassuring. And any relaxation should return at least some of your memory power.

I bet Noel isn't the only performer feeling rusty(迟钝的) after lockdown. Even deep knowledge can fade when not used, and we all need to refresh our memories occasionally. A

英语试题 第5页(共12页)

few minutes summarizing his lyrics should be enough to restore Noel's recall to full capacity (容积) .

Another common part of Noel's experience is "overthinking": when you stop and focus on something you normally do automatically, and find you suddenly can't do it at all! Ever mistyped your PIN, then paused. . . and really struggled to remember it — because you couldn't let "muscle memory" work its magic? Knowing things instinctively is great, most of the time. But it's a good idea to have reminders for the really important things. So change your PIN to a number that has associations for you, or picture an image for that key song lyric.

Maybe Noel has a different setup on stage these days, as places adapt to the "new normal". Any change of context can damage recall — as you'll know if you've struggled to remember someone on a Zoom call, when you'd recognize them instantly in the office. Once again, doing something simple like inventing a funny link between someone's name and their jobs can be invaluable.

If you're concerned about forgetfulness, get some medical advice. But don't worry too much about the occasional brain blockage. Just don't panic and keep a few thinking tricks up your sleeve.

28. Which of the following may affect recall ?

- A. Muscle memory.
- B. Lack of training.
- C. Changed surroundings.
- D. Pressure-related diseases.

29. Which of the following measures is useless in helping beat the brain freeze?

- A. Relaxing oneself.
- B. Establishing connections.
- C. Visualizing certain scenes.
- D. Avoiding automatic behavior.

30. What can we infer from the text?

- A. One can always restore recall to full capacity.
- B. Even celebrities make mistakes from time to time.
- C. Superficial knowledge fades more easily than deep knowledge.
- D. It's common for people to experience brain blockage occasionally.

31. What's the author's attitude towards brain blockage?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Tolerant.
- C. Critical.
- D. Uncaring.

D

Some people can walk into a room and instantly put everyone at ease. Others seem to make teeth clench and eyes roll no matter what they do. A small body of psychology research supports the idea that the way a person tends to make others feel is a consistent and measurable part of his personality. Researchers call it "affective presence."

英语试题 第6页(共12页)

This concept was first described nearly 10 years ago in a study led by Noah Eisenkraft, a business professor at Washington University. He put business-school students into groups, had them register for all the same classes for a semester, and do every group project together. Then the members of each group rated how much every other member made them feel eight different emotions: stressed, bored, angry, sad, calm, relaxed, happy, and enthusiastic. The researchers found that a significant portion of group members' emotions could be accounted for by the affective presence of their peers.

It seems that “our own way of being has an emotional signature,” says Elfenbein.

It's been known for some time that emotions are infectious. But affective presence is an effect one has regardless of one's own feelings — those with positive affective presence make other people feel good, even if they personally are anxious or sad, and the opposite is true for those with negative affective presence.

Unsurprisingly, people who consistently make others feel good are more central to their social networks — in Elfenbein's study, more of their classmates considered them to be friends. Hector Madrid, an organizational-behavior professor, has found that leaders with positive affective presence have teams that are better at sharing information, which leads to creativity. Inferiors are more likely to voice their ideas, too.

However, Elfenbein notes that positive affective presence isn't naturally good. Psychopaths(精神变态者) are infamously charming, and may well use their positive affective presence for calculating ends. Neither is negative affective presence necessarily always a bad thing in a leader — think of a football coach yelling at the team at halftime, motivating them to make a comeback. She suspects that affective presence is closely related to emotional intelligence which one can use to cure cancer or to be a criminal mastermind.

32. What does the underlined phrase “make teeth clench” in Paragraph 1 mean?
- A. Make people upset or angry. B. Make people glad or refreshed.
C. Make people comfortable or relaxed. D. Make people frightened or threatened.
33. Why does the author mention Elfenbein's study in Paragraph 5?
- A. To suggest leaders are better at sharing information.
B. To prove leaders also have negative affective presence.
C. To indicate positive affective presence has a greater influence.
D. To show positive affective presence can promote social interaction.
34. What do you know about affective presence according to the text?
- A. It is for calculating ends. B. It is a double-edged sword.
C. It is affected by one's own emotion. D. It is the positive emotional influence on others.

35. Which could be the best title for the text?

- A. Affective Presence: How You Make People Feel
- B. Emotional Signature: Why Emotions are Infectious
- C. Affective Presence: Secret Part of Your Personalities
- D. Emotional Intelligence: Big Part of Affective Presence

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。

Beginning in the 1500s, the slave trade saw millions seized and taken away from their homes. 36 Mainly targeting Africa, people were transported across the Atlantic to America, where they would be auctioned (拍卖).

37 Life at sea involved cruel physical and emotional abuse, with around 15 percent dying on the journey. Some feared losing their lives on board, while others feared the lives they were sailing towards. 38 They were sold in a foreign land in exchange for goods such as cotton, sugar, tobacco and ginger. But how could such an unjust and profit-driven operation continue for centuries? And how was this uncivilized system eventually banned?

When Britain explored other countries, encountering diverse and unfamiliar civilizations, Britons were much more interested in the available land and the people they could make use of for economic gain, instead of embracing these new cultures. 39 Because the slave trade was legal, those who protested against it needed to find a way to reach those in power to bring about change. It took a combination of enslaved activists and distant onlookers to battle to bring these centuries of suffering to a close. As those in parliament (国会) began to acknowledge the rough practices involved, the laws on the trading of people were revisited. When slavery was first abolished, no more slave ships were allowed to set sail. 40 It was not until 1838 that all slaves in the British Empire were granted freedom.

- A. None of them were given any form of compensation.
- B. They were force fed by crew as they tried to starve themselves.
- C. But this didn't include freeing those who were already held as slaves.
- D. Having been split from their families, people were forced aboard for months.
- E. But the law provided permission for Britain to import an unlimited number of slaves.
- F. They were shipped against their will to endure a life of manual labour and mistreatment.
- G. The attitudes to race at the time meant that the government allowed this unjust treatment of innocent people.

英语试题 第8页(共12页)

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。

I dreamed of being a scientist at 6. However, I decided at 10 that I was going to be a teacher because I had a 41 desire for superpowers. As a boy, I could clearly see some of my teachers had extraordinary powers.

There was an English teacher who could magically transport us to different worlds by telling us stories and reading to us from books we would otherwise never pick up. It was even shocking that my teacher could see the 42. I was lacked insight. Yet my teacher would notice me and the 43 message in her eyes suggested that she could see me 44. She had another superpower and even now, I could still remember her lessons about the great masters of art, expanding our 45. She did this 46 her major was not art. Her lessons went beyond the textbook. I wanted to be one of those all-seeing ones with superpowers that made children feel safe and valued.

Being a teacher isn't the easiest or the most financially rewarding of jobs. And there are occupational risks—your knees can become 47 from years of carrying piles of notebooks up and down the school staircase, your 48 can give in from too much talking. But 49 all that, there are those choosing this 50. To them, teaching is not just a job — it is a science, an art and it 51 emotional labour and investment.

For three decades now, I've gone to work early everyday with a spring in my step. Occasionally, I meet my former students. Their obvious love for me and fond 52 of our time together are my rewards. When I meet others who 53 for superpowers, like the brand new teacher 54 to perfect her skills with a brave face on, I feel 55 to belong to the same group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. challenging | B. burning | C. convincing | D. rewarding |
| 42. A. invaluable | B. incredible | C. impossible | D. invisible |
| 43. A. unspoken | B. unforgotten | C. unwritten | D. uncertain |
| 44. A. in | B. across | C. out | D. through |
| 45. A. interviews | B. visions | C. groups | D. effects |
| 46. A. as if | B. only if | C. even if | D. if only |
| 47. A. faded out | B. stressed out | C. worn out | D. stuck out |
| 48. A. hearing | B. voice | C. sense | D. mood |
| 49. A. among | B. except | C. besides | D. despite |
| 50. A. cause | B. assignment | C. arrangement | D. contract |
| 51. A. demands | B. creates | C. expresses | D. determines |

英语试题 第 9 页 (共 12 页)

52. A. wonders B. memories C. dreams D. opportunities
53. A. provide B. account C. stand D. thirst
54. A. struggling B. promising C. claiming D. managing
55. A. thrilled B. relieved C. proud D. secure

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 digital age has arrived. The China Foundation for Cultural Heritage Conservation 56 (launch) a project to create digital versions of ancient grotto (石窟) temples along the Silk Road recently. The project will choose grotto temples from different ages and regions and make digital replicas(复制品) of them for display, and some Grotto temples will be 57 (virtual) repaired.

The project is long-term, aiming 58 (create) a model for the digital preservation of cave temples far into the future and using 59 (advance) technology to preserve precious cultural heritage. The first temples to be included in the project 60 (be) the Yungang Grottoes, Longmen Grottoes, and Maijishan Grottoes, according to the foundation.

Also, China plans to lay down a red line on carrying capacities to deal 61 potential over tourism at its grotto relics.

Heritage and tourism authorities across 62 country are asked to conduct careful studies and determine cautious capacities for these sites, according to a notice 63 (issue) by the National Cultural Heritage Administration and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

The notice called for strict assessments to be set for grotto sites, 64 include core areas, individual caves, and cliff paths.

The notice listed a series of 65 (measure) to help control visitor levels, including online reservations and digital ticketing.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

你校将举办一次关于生态保护的英语演讲比赛, 你代表你班去参赛, 请你以“Clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver”为题, 写一篇演讲稿, 内容包括:

1. 题目含义;
2. 生态保护的意义;
3. 具体措施。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。
3. 开头已给出。

英语试题 第 10 页 (共 12 页)

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honored to stand here to deliver a speech called“Clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver”.

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，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was a beautiful, sunny day when Jennifer’s family decided to go fishing on their boat. Her father Thomas loved fishing very much and he had also planted in Jennifer a love of the outdoors, teaching her how to cast a line and fish.

The family boarded their boat that morning for a carefree day trip. They spent the day fishing, and then left the island in the early evening. Jennifer fell asleep beside her younger sister at a table on the boat’s lower deck. Their father’s sharp orders woke her up: “Get out of the boat. The boat is sinking!” Jennifer pushed her sister into the cold, dark water. Both girls wore life jackets. Within seconds, the boat turned over and sank, leaving just the tip of its bow in the air. Unfortunately, her family members died off.

Late that afternoon, Pisano set off on the return voyage to his destination. About seven miles away from Catalina Island, Pisano noticed something white flashing in the water. Pisano radioed the Coast Guard and he sped up his boat toward it. As he approached, Pisano jumped into the water and swam toward the figure and grabbed the life jacket. Then Jennifer was saved. From her near-unconscious state, Jennifer was frightened. Pisano swam her back to the boat, where a medical member covered her in warm water bottles on her cold skin. The little girl was sent to hospital and she walked out of the hospital the next day after being treated for exhaustion.

Jennifer was adopted by her aunt and uncle. She attended therapy for a while, but mostly she coped by herself and tried to be a good person. Jennifer got married in 2013 and had a son six years ago. In her late 20s, Jennifer began to wonder about her rescuer. She sent Oprah Winfrey a message to try to get help finding him, but nothing came of it. Pisano sometimes thought of her, too. So he decided to talk about the rescue story on a TV show which features stories from fishermen.

注意：

英语试题 第 11 页（共 12 页）

1. 写作词数应为 150 左右；
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

That day, Pablo Peña, Jennifer's former friend, happened to watch the show.

Pisano patted the table in an instant of recognition.



英语参考答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 ACACB

6-10 BCBCA

11-15 CBBAC

16-20 AACBB

第二部分 阅读

第一节

A 篇: AAC

B 篇: DBCD

C 篇: CDDB

D 篇: ADBA

A

【文章导读】本文介绍了四种 APP，它们可以拯救人们的生命。

21. A

【解析】细节理解题。第一个和第二个 App 提及了可以把 location 发给其他人，其他的 App 没有提及。

22. A

【解析】细节理解题。可以在第一个 App 里面最后一句找到答案。其他都可以通过细节阅读排除。

23. C

【解析】推理判断题。通过阅读全文可知这四个 App 是能够在关键时刻拯救生命的，所以选 C。

B

【文章导读】本文介绍了美国非裔数学家格拉迪斯·韦斯特的生平故事，第一段概述了她的上学经历，第二、三段分别讲述了韦斯特的工作经历、取得的成就和终身学习的优秀品质。

24. D

【解析】细节理解题。由第一段中的“Then a teacher announced that the state ...the scholarship allowed West to attend Virginia State College, a historically black university.”可判断出答案为 D 选项。

25. B

【解析】词义猜测题。结合前后句来看，韦斯特在内心长期与自己低人一等的思想作斗争，故答案选 B。

26. C

【解析】推理判断题。由第二段第二句“ It was largely studied by men, but she didn't take much notice of them as she knew deep in her heart that nothing was getting in her way. ”可知答案选 C。

27. D

【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了美国数学家格拉迪斯·韦斯特的生平故事，包括其

英语参考答案 第 1 页 (共 11 页)



早期求学经历、工作经历和所取得的成就，故答案选 D。

C

【文章导读】本文以知名歌手 Noel Gallagher 为切入点，探讨大脑突然一片空白的原因和应对策略。

28. C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Maybe Noel has a different setup on stage these days, as venues adapt to the “new normal”. Any change of context can damage recall”可知，周围环境的改变会阻碍回忆。

29. D

【解析】细节理解题。第二段中的“ And any relaxation should return at least some of your memory power”表明放松有助于缓解大脑空白，第四段中的“ So change your PIN to a number that has associations for you”以及第五段中的“doing something simple like inventing a funny link between someone’s name and their job can be invaluable”表明建立事物之间的联系是有效的，第四段中的“or picture an image for that key song lyric”说明构想画面有帮助，因此 D 无效。

30. D

【解析】推理判断题。由第一段中的“ But he’s not letting it hold him back-and that’s heartening, because most of us know these “brain freeze” moments only too well! ”可知，很多人都受到这一问题的困扰。

31. B

【解析】观点态度题。由最后一段中的“ But don’t worry too much about the occasional brain blockage. Just don’t panic and keep a few thinking tricks up your sleeve.”可知，作者认为这一现象可以理解，持宽容谅解的态度。

D

【文章导读】本文是一篇说明文。整篇文章行文思路如下：提出新概念 affective presence 《--解释新概念的发现背景（本文是实验）--》；分析两种对立的 affective presence (positive and negative) 的影响 --》；总结：无论哪种都有其优点和缺点，譬如 positive affective 也会有潜在的危害。

32. A

【解析】猜测词义，推理判断题。根据第一段中的“Some people can walk into a room and instantly put everyone at ease. Others seem to make teeth clench and eyes roll no matter what they do”可得出，make teeth clench 和前面一句中 put everyone at ease 是相反，和 eyes roll 是相近的感情，故答案选 A。

33. D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Unsurprisingly, people who consistently make others feel good are more central to their social networks”得出。

34. B

英语参考答案 第 2 页 (共 11 页)

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“However, Elfenbein notes that positive affective presence isn't naturally good. Psychopaths(精神变态者) are infamously charming, and may well use their positive affective presence for calculating ends. Neither is negative affective presence necessarily always a bad thing in a leader”以及上文可知，故答案选 B。

35. A

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“A small body of psychology research supports the idea that the way a person tends to make others feel is a consistent and measurable part of his personality. Researchers call it “affective presence.”可得出本文话题是 affective presence。下文围绕这个概念，解释了概念发现的背景，分析对立的两种 affective presence 的影响和优缺点。

第二节

36-40 FDBGC

【文章导读】本文介绍了历史上奴隶制度的开始与结束。

36. F

【解析】由上下文中的三个动作 seized; taken away from their homes 和 transported 可知选项 F 中的 shipped 是最恰当的。

37. D

【解析】D 选项中的 aboard 正好与下文介绍奴隶在船上的非人待遇相吻合。

38. B

【解析】B 选项中的 by crew 表明是与海运有关系，另外 to starve themselves 也可以与上文的恐惧相对应。

39. G

【解析】G 选项中的“the government allowed this unjust treatment of innocent people”与上文中的提到的“the people they could make use of for economic gain”以及下文中提到的“Because the slave trade was legal”皆相符。

40. C

【解析】此空需与前后句信息一致，故而只有 C 项符合。

第三部分 语言运用

第一节

【篇章导读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章，主要讲述了作者在 10 岁的时候决定成为一名教师。通过观察自己的任课教师和自己成人后的从教经历，作者对教师这一职业有了更深的感悟。

41-45 BDADB

46-50 CCBDA

51-55 ABDAC

41. B

英语参考答案 第 3 页 (共 11 页)



【解析】考查语境推断。根据上文提到的作者在 10 岁的时候决定成为教师，可知其对教师的这种超能力是一种热切的渴望。challenging 有挑战的；convincing 令人信服的；rewarding 令人有所收获的。

42. D

【解析】考查语境推断。根据下文信息可知，作者不善于观察，但是他的老师却注意到了作者没有关注到的事情，这让作者觉得震惊。invaluable 极宝贵的；incredible 不可思议的；impossible 不可能的；invisible 被忽视的，不为人注意的。

43. A

【解析】考查语境推断和常识。根据第二段开头的内容可知，作者非常惊叹于老师的洞察力，可以看到别人看不到的。作者是一个缺乏洞察力的孩子，但是老师可以注意到作者，即便不通过言语表达，她的目光也表明可以看懂作者。

44. D

【解析】考查语境推断和动词短语。参见上题解析，see sb. through 识破，看穿。

45. B

【解析】考查语境推断。根据上文中提到的信息可知，作者的老师知识储备很丰富，即便过了很多年，作者依然记得老师所讲述的有关艺术大师的课程，这些课程开阔了学生们的视野。interviews 采访；visions 视野、视力、远见卓识；groups 团体；effects 影响。

46. C

【解析】考查语境推断和逻辑关系。根据下文信息可知，即便老师不是艺术专业出身，依然做到了这些。

47. C

【解析】考查语境推断和动词短语。根据下文中的“up and down the school staircase”可知，膝盖会因常年上下楼梯而磨损。fade out 淡出，减弱；be stressed out 紧张，饱受压力；stick out 突出，坚持，醒目。

48. B

【解析】考查语境推断。根据下文中的“from too much talking”可知，教师的声会因说话太多而受损嘶哑，就如做出屈服和让步。hearing 听觉；voice 声音；sense 感觉；mood 情绪。

49. D

【解析】考查语境推断。根据上下文和语境可知，即便有上文中提到的如此多的职业风险，依然有很多人选择这份事业。

50. A

【解析】考查语境推断和名词。参见上题解析，cause 事业；assignment 作业，任务；arrangement 安排；contract 合同，契约。

51. A

【解析】考查语境推断。根据上文信息可知，教育不仅仅是一份工作，更是一门科学，

英语参考答案 第 4 页 (共 11 页)

艺术和技艺,对情感的劳动和投入有着很高的要求。

52. B

【解析】考查语境推断。根据上文“*Their obvious love for me*”可知,对我的爱和我们美好的回忆,使我收获颇多。*wonders* 奇迹; *dreams* 梦想; *expressions* 表达; *opportunities* 机会。

53. D

【解析】考查语境推断和常识。根据上文的信息可知,当我碰到其它渴求超能力人的时候, *provide for* 供养, 抚养; *account for* 解释; *stand for* 支持; *thirst for* 渴求。

54. A

【解析】考查语境推断。参见上题解析,这些新入职教师初生牛犊不怕虎,非常努力地提升自己的职业技能。

55. C

【解析】考查上下文联系。结合上下文信息和作者对于教师职业的深深热爱,可以看出作者很自豪自己属于这个群体。*thrilled* 非常兴奋的; *relieved* 放心的, 宽慰的; *secure* 安全的, 稳妥的。

第二节

【篇章导读】本文主要讲述关于使用数字技术来促进石窟遗址的修复、保护、展览的一项长期项目,以及应对客流量较多采取的有效措施。

56. has launched

【解析】考查通过观察时间状语 *recently* 及前后句意,可确定为现在完成时态。

57. virtually

【解析】考查形容词变副词。

58. to create

【解析】考查 *aim* 用法。*aim to do sth.* 目的是。

59. advanced

【解析】考查 *advance* 变成形容词作定语。

60. are

【解析】考查主谓一致。

61. with

【解析】考查 *deal* 与介词 *with* 的固定搭配。

62. the

【解析】考查 *across the country* 定冠词的用法。

63. issued

【解析】考查过去分词短语作后置定语。

64. which

【解析】考查非限定性定从关系代词 which 的用法。

65. measures

【解析】考查 measure 的词义“方法，措施”及单复数辨析。

第四部分 写作

第一节

One possible version

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honored to stand here to deliver a speech called “Clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver”.

What this quotation conveys is that protecting the environment is protecting productivity, and improving the environment is boosting productivity. But how can we protect and improve our environment? To begin with, planting more trees rather than cutting them down surely contributes to green hills and mountains. Furthermore, purify the polluted gas and water produced by factories and vehicles before they are released into the sky and river. Only if we achieve this can we keep our mountains green, the water clean, and the sky blue and eventually enjoy fresh air and live a healthy life.

Therefore, I advocate that everyone should take the responsibility to protect the ecological environment. After all, a good ecological environment will certainly enhance the booming of economy and raise the living standards of people.

That is all. Thank you all!

评分细则	
档次	描述
第五档 (13-15分)	(1) 覆盖所有内容要点 (2) 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇 (3) 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致，具备较强的语言运用能力 (4) 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑完全达到了预期的写作目的
第四档 (10-12分)	(1) 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容 (2) 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求 (3) 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致 (4) 应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑达到了预期的写作目的

英语参考答案 第 6 页 (共 11 页)

第三档 (7-9分)	(1) 虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容 (2) 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求 (3) 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解 (4) 应用简单的语句间的连接成分, 使全文内容连贯整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的
第二档 (4-6分)	(1) 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容 (2) 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限 (3) 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解 (4) 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容缺少连贯性信息未能清楚地传达给读者
第一档 (1-3分)	(1) 明显遗漏主要内容, 写了一些无关内容, 原因可能是未理解试题要求 (2) 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限 (3) 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响对写作内容的理解 (4) 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯信息未能传达给读者

第二节

One possible version

That day, Pablo Peña, Jennifer's former friend, happened to watch the show. The incredible story he heard on the air caused a memory. Peña remembered a conversation he'd had years earlier with Jennifer. He was excited and contacted her. He reached out to Jennifer to ensure she wanted to meet her rescuers. Jennifer agreed to show up at the studio a few days later. "I'm Jennifer," she said, her voice trembling.

Pisano patted the table in an instant of recognition. Among hugs and tears, the story that decades earlier had united the strangers came true. Now that she's met him, she says she hopes to stay connected forever. On May 18, 2021, the 35th anniversary of the accident, Pisano took Jennifer and her family on his fishing boat to Catalina Island, following the same course they took all those years ago. They stopped the boat, and the family threw some bunches of lilies into the water. Teary Jennifer said that her mother had loved lilies best.

评分细则	
档次	描述
第五档 (21—25分)	1. 与所给短文融洽度高, 与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理 2. 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确, 可能有些许错误, 但完全不影

英语参考答案 第 7 页 (共 11 页)

	响意义表达 3. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使所续写短文结构紧凑
第四档 (16—20分)	1. 与所给短文融洽度较高, 与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理 2. 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确, 可能有些许错误, 但不影响意义表达 3. 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分, 使所续写的短文结构紧凑
第三档 (11—15分)	1. 与所给短文关系较为密切, 与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接 2. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求, 虽有一些错误, 但不影响意义表达 3. 应用简单的语句间连接成分, 使全文内容连贯
第二档 (6—10分)	1. 与所给短文有一定的关系, 与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接 2. 语法结构单调, 词汇项目有限, 有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误, 影响了意义的表达 3. 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 全文内容缺少连贯性
第一档 (1—5分)	1. 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差 2. 语法结构单调, 词汇项目很有限, 有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误, 严重影响了意义的表达 3. 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 全文内容不连贯

听力录音文本

Text 1

M: Do you know Sally's new address? She's got some mail here and I'd like to send it to her.

W: Well, we've not been in touch for quite a while. Mary might know it.

Text 2

M: How are you getting to Beijing, by air or by train?

W: By train. It leaves at 7:00 pm and arrives in Beijing at 5:00 tomorrow morning.

Text 3

M: The dress fits you perfectly. Is it something you bought recently?

W: Actually, I've had it for a while. I've just been waiting for the weather to get warmer.

Text 4

W: How is your new roommate?

英语参考答案 第 8 页 (共 11 页)



M: Well, all I could say is that he's a real couch potato. Last weekend he invited me over to his parents' house to watch TV. I bet watching TV is his only hobby.

W: He is so boring.

Text 5

W: What are you looking for?

M: Gloves...bus tickets...change...Everything's here except what I need.

W: And what's that?

M: My favorite pen! I had it a few minutes ago, but it seems to have disappeared!

Text 6

W: Today will be an exciting day. At 9 o'clock in the morning, we will have the tour of the butterfly park and then later at 2 o'clock we are going to the banana farm.

M: It does sound wonderful! But we must remember that Mr. Miller will be waiting to pick us up at 5 o'clock.

W: Is he going to drive us to a different site that I didn't know about?

M: No, he isn't. He's going to drive us to the hotel by 6 o'clock so that we can get dressed for dinner. Tonight we will be dining with the director.

W: Oh, I see.

Text 7

W: Hello, sir. Do you have a moment?

M: Sorry, but who are you? Are you selling something?

W: No. I work for the art gallery you just visited. I was wondering if you have time to answer a quick survey about the exhibition.

M: OK. I can spare a few minutes.

W: Great. First, what's your name and occupation?

M: My name is Raymond Wade. I work as an architect.

W: So you have a university education?

M: Yes, I attended the University of Toronto Architecture School.

W: And how did you hear about the gallery? Did you see our website, or our ad in an art magazine? Or was it by word of mouth?

M: My friend Barry told me about your gallery.

W: I see. Finally, do you have any comments about the show?

M: Yes, I liked the paintings very much. But I found the video recorder a bit disturbing.

Text 8

M: Tammy, do you want to go to the movies with us on Saturday?

W: Hey, Raj! I'd love to, but I have to help my mom clean the house.



M: Too bad for you!

W: What do you mean? You never have to help around the house?

M: That's right! Only my sisters have to do housework.

W: How do you get away with that?

M: Well, my family is a little more traditional, and my parents lived in India for most of their lives. In fact, we didn't move from there to the US until I was about four. In many Indian families, girls do the housework, and boys, well...

W: Get treated like kings?

M: Exactly. In fact, that's what my name means: "king".

W: So, basically, your parents spoil you.

M: I guess they do, in many ways. But being a son means I'll have more responsibility toward my parents when I get older.

Text 9

M: Linda, I've finished with Mr. White now. Please take a seat. Could you tell me the detailed information about the date arrangements for the French trip? When is my first meeting?

W: Certainly, Mr. Wilkinson. Everything is here with me. Your first meeting is on Monday the 21st at 9:00 am with Dr. Gucci of Bancos en Piedra in Paris.

M: OK. So I can fly out early Monday morning.

W: Well, there is a flight which leaves at 6:30 London time and gets in at 8:30 French time.

M: So it means I have to check in by 5:30, which means leaving home at about 4:15.

W: I'm afraid so. You should start early. And the program for the rest of that day is quite full, I'm afraid. At 11:00, you're seeing Gianni Riva at Megastar and then you'll have a lunch engagement with Gavin from the Chamber of Commerce at 1:00.

M: Chamber of Commerce? Where's that?

W: You're meeting him at his office and then he's taking you somewhere.

M: Good, that sounds fine. What about the afternoon?

W: Well, at 3:00, you're seeing our sales representative there and then you're free till the evening.

M: I see. I seem to remember that I'm having dinner with someone from Bergamo.

W: That's right. And Mr. Brown from SAP Industries at 8 o'clock.

Text 10

When you turn on the radio, you hear an advertisement. When you watch television, you hear and see an advertisement. If you turn the pages of a newspaper or magazine, again you find an advertisement. If you walk down the street, you see one advertising board after another. All day, every day, people who want to sell you something compete to catch your attention. As

a result, advertisements are almost everywhere. In the West, advertisements are the fuel that makes mass media work. The government does not give money to mass media such as TV stations, newspapers, magazines and radio stations. They are all owned privately. So where does the money come from? From advertisements. Without advertisements, there would not be these private businesses.

Have you ever asked yourself what advertising is? Through the years, people have given different answers to the question. For some time it was felt that advertising was a means of “keeping your name before the public.” And some people thought that advertising was “truth well told.” Now more and more people describe it in this way: Advertising is the paid, non-personal, and usually persuasive description of goods, services and ideas through various media.



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