

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必用0.5毫米的黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名、学校、班级、准考证号及位号填写在答题卡上规定的位置。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑,如需改动,用橡皮干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上,否则无效。
3. 考试结束,将答题卷交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

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. What will the woman do first?
A. Discuss a project. B. Finish a report. C. Attend a meeting.
2. Where will the woman go?
A. To a cinema. B. To a restaurant. C. To Maggie's house.
3. How does the man feel about the speech?
A. Confident. B. Excited. C. Nervous.
4. Why didn't the woman have breakfast?
A. She is busy with her paper. B. She gets used to skipping it.
C. She doesn't think it's important.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The taste of the cheese. B. A problem with machines. C. The closing of a factory.

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. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a hotel. B. At a museum. C. At a store.

7. What does the man ask for?

A. A phone number.

B. Some photos.

C. The receipt.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What could the man probably be?

A. A customer service representative.

B. A website designer.

C. A shop assistant.

9. What does the woman want to do?

A. Keep track on an order.

B. Change a delivery address.

C. Return a damaged product.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Why will the woman take part in the tennis match?

A. To have fun.

B. To keep fit.

C. To raise money.

11. How will the woman get to the tennis courts?

A. By car.

B. On foot.

C. By subway.

12. When will the speakers meet?

A. At 8:30 a. m.

B. At 9:30 a. m.

C. At 10:30 a. m.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. From whom did the man learn to sail?

A. His grandparents.

B. His cousin.

C. His instructor.

14. How did the man find the training school?

A. On the Internet.

B. In the newspaper.

C. From his friends.

15. What does the man miss most about the course?

A. The skills.

B. Group members.

C. The early mornings.

16. What does the man think of the course?

A. Easy.

B. Fruitful.

C. Reasonable.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

7. Why is the speaker giving the talk?

A. To encourage teenagers to join the center.

B. To introduce the sports in the center.

C. To explain some rules in the center.

8. When did the center reopen?

A. In July.

B. In August.

C. In September.

9. What did the center have before?

A. A volleyball court.

B. An outdoor swimming pool.

C. An indoor swimming pool.

10. Who will get a 50% discount on membership?

A. People under 18.

B. People under 25.

C. People under 50.

第二部分 阅读理解(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

Discover world-class culture on a walking tour of four of the German capital's best museums.

DDR MUSEUM

Begin on the banks of the River Spree at the brilliant DDR Museum, which provides a unique look into everyday life in former East Germany. Visitors are encouraged to get hands-on with the exhibits, many of which have come from private households. Visitors can go for a drive in a model Trabant—the cars were nicknamed 'Trabis'—or explore a detailed reconstruction of a flat in an East Berlin tower block.

HUMBOLDT FORUM

Head over Karl-Liebknecht Bridge to Museum Island and the new Humboldt Forum. Built on the footprint of the 18th-century Royal Palace, badly damaged in the Second World War, the building combines the palace's reconstructed baroque(巴洛克) architecture with contemporary style. As well as an exhibition showing the site's history, the Humboldt Forum houses the Berlin State Museums' collections of global art.

PERGAMON MUSEUM

Walk past the Altes Museum to the Pergamon Museum, which displays ancient Roman, Greek and Middle Eastern art and archaeology. The three-winged complex houses a wealth of treasures and splendid reconstructions of architectural monuments, including the vivid blue, sixth-century Ishtar Gate of Babylon and the 170 BC Pergamon Altar (note that the hall housing the latter is closed for reconstruction until 2025).

GEMÄLDE GALERIE

Walk along Berlin's central avenue, Unter den Linden, all the way to the Brandenburg Gate. From there, head southwest across leafy Tiergarten park and you'll emerge at the modernist Berlin Kulturforum. Here you'll find the Gemälde Galerie—the Gallery of Old Masters—one of the world's most important collections of European paintings. Take time to admire masterpieces by the likes of Caravaggio, Rembrandt and Raphael.

21. What can visitors do in DDR Museum?

- A. Experience royal life.
- B. Drive a real Trabant car.
- C. Explore rebuilding of a tower.
- D. Operate the exhibits with hands.

22. Which museum houses worldwide artworks?

- A. DDR Museum.
- B. Humboldt Forum.
- C. Pergamon Museum.
- D. Gemälde Galerie.

23. What do the four museums have in common?

- A. They were reconstructed.
- B. They display modern art.
- C. They are located in Berlin.
- D. They provide driving tours.

The day before we meet, Juliette Binoche was in the French Alps. Today, she's sitting in her room in Berlin's Hotel Marriott. "We arrived last night at 12," she says, casually brushing off her tight schedule. It's been this way for four decades now, ever since she became a real hit at the Cannes Film Festival as a 21-year-old, starring in 1985's *Rendez-vous*. The film was well received and "La Binoche" as the French call her, was born.

Almost immediately, people were deeply attracted by this charming young lady. "After *Rendez-vous*, when I started, somebody asked me about doing an autobiography of my life... when I was 21!" she reveals, quite shocked at this absurd (荒唐的) idea. "Some people actually thought about it."

Instead, Binoche concentrated on a constant rise through the ranks of world cinema. Rather than addicted to the fame and wealth brought by Hollywood, Binoche simply continued working with celebrated filmmakers from around the globe, developing a reputation as a risk-taker. "For me, the risk is to repeat myself or get into a comfort zone that is not opening my horizons (视野)," she says.

Now 58, there isn't much this extraordinary artist hasn't done. On stage, she starred with Akram Khan at London's National Theatre in dance piece *In-i*. "When you're not a dancer, then you see that you need courage, you need trust and you need magic that is inside you that is going to take place," she says. She also sang in the show *It's Almost Nothing* and would love to film a musical. Which one? "I would never answer that," she smiles. "A film is a connection of different people." In other words, it's about creative magic.

24. What do we know about Juliette Binoche in Paragraph 1?

- A. She stayed busy after gaining fame.
- B. She acted as a film star in *Rendez-vous*.
- C. She went sightseeing in European countries.
- D. She was named "La Binoche" by the German.

25. What did Juliette Binoche do after *Rendez-vous*?

- A. She wrote an autobiography;
- B. She worked in her comfort zone.
- C. She kept climbing the career ladder.
- D. She sought more fame and fortune.

26. What does the author mainly intend to tell us in the text?

- A. Youth time passes in an instant.
- B. Fame and wealth make no sense.
- C. Suffering is the best teacher of life.
- D. Life needs challenge and innovation.

27. Where is the text most probably taken from?

- A. A magazine.
- B. A novel.
- C. A diary.
- D. A guidebook.

C

Picture this: you're switching channels and you come across an advertisement for a popular cigarette brand with doctors promoting its health benefits. Unbelievable? Think again. A century ago, attitudes around smoking were strikingly different, and, shocking though it may now be, it was common to see health professionals give their approval to cigarette makers.

In a jaw-dropping state of affairs, doctors weren't the only ones to promote smoking—in fact, during

the first run of the cartoon show *The Flintstones* in 1960, its official sponsor was Winston cigarettes, and in one advertising session, the characters Fred Flintstone and Barney Rubble are seen smoking a pack together, with the latter remarking: "It tastes good, like a cigarette should."

There was pushback in the media against the overstatements of wealthy tobacco giants (巨头) however, and it was the American issue of *Reader's Digest* which regularly sounded the smoke alarm. The first story on the topic was published in its pages in 1924. "Does Tobacco Injure the Human Body?", focused on a groundbreaking study that concluded smoking was "one of the very significant reasons fewer men than women attain old age." Another story published in 1952 called "Cancer by the Carton" was credited with contributing to the largest drop in cigarette smoking since the Great Depression.

Smoking has lost its cool factor in recent decades, and the number of smokers across the country continues to steadily decline. In 1922 over 65,000 tons of tobacco were sold in the UK, reaching a peak of 125,960 tons sold in 1961. Due to growing public awareness of smoking's harmful health effects, by 2014 that figure had dropped to 43,793 tons.

In the past decade, the rate of smokers has dropped considerably. And it's young people in particular who are turning away from smoking: 25.7 per cent of 18-24 year olds smoked regularly in 2011 while in 2018 16.8 per cent did. Hear that? It's the collective sound of lungs breathing again.

28. What can be inferred from Paragraph 1?

- A. Doctors consider smoking harmful to health.
- B. People's attitudes to smoking remain the same.
- C. Advertisements for tobacco are everywhere on TV.
- D. Cigarette producers disagreed with health professionals.

29. What did the stories in *Reader's Digest* reveal?

- A. Smoking made profits for tobacco giants.
- B. Smoking contributed to the Great Depression.
- C. Smoking led to a shorter life of men than women.
- D. Smoking caused damage to people's mental health.

30. What is the author's attitude to the reduction of smoking?

- A. Objective.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Negative.
- D. Favorable.

31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. The harmful effects of smoking
- B. The ups and downs of tobacco industry
- C. The change of attitudes towards tobacco
- D. The increasing awareness of quitting smoking

D

Wheat and corn are used to make bread, pizza and other delicious foods, but in a few years they could also power your car. Renewable biofuels could soon replace the harmful fossil fuels that we're used to using. It's now well established that fossil fuels are incredibly harmful to our health and the environment and they're not renewable, either. When so many people rely on petrol and diesel (柴油) to

power vehicles, it makes sense to develop a renewable alternative that's easy to use.

That's where biofuel comes in. The most common biofuel produced globally is ethanol(乙醇), and it's used frequently in Brazil and the US, while biodiesel is more popular in Europe. However, first-generation biofuels like ethanol have got issues that need fixing before they can go mainstream. It currently takes more ethanol than gasoline to produce the same amount of energy, for instance. Production is expensive, and several parts of the process sometimes use fossil fuels, which means that some biofuels aren't actually carbon-free.

Some environmental campaigners also say that it would be more useful to grow crops for food rather than biofuel, and that growing crops for biofuel can cause problems with soil loss and deforestation. Using land for fuel rather than food can lead to an increase in food prices, too, and can affect natural habitats.

(Crop and fat-based biofuels may not be perfect, but those aren't the only biofuels available. Some organisations are creating biofuels with algae(海藻) instead. This process uses water and land that often isn't suitable for many other situations, so it doesn't take up space that's useful for food production, and it often has better yields(产量) than other types of biofuel components.

There's plenty of development beyond algae, too. Some companies even use seaweed. Scientists are also working on plans that will be able to abstract biofuels from household waste, wood chips and other junk—a move that could massively increase the material that's viable for biofuel production. These second-generation biofuels could make biofuel far cheaper and more accessible, and help cut emissions down.

32. Why are biofuels supposed to replace fossil fuels?

- A. Fossil fuels are difficult to produce. B. Fossil fuels are harmful to vehicles.
C. Biofuels are economical and attainable. D. Biofuels are eco-friendly and sustainable.

33. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The potential of gasoline. B. The advantages of biofuels.
C. The popularity of ethanol in Europe. D. The problems with first-generation biofuels.

34. Why is algae used to create biofuels by some organisations?

- A. It can reduce soil loss. B. It is often more productive.
C. It occupies no land to grow. D. It helps to lower food prices.

35. What does the underlined word "viable" in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Stable. B. Durable. C. Workable. D. Flexible

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。

Be yourself

"Be yourself." Perhaps you've heard people say this to you before, but you're not really sure what it means. _____ But being yourself really means being true to yourself. To be yourself, though, you have to learn about yourself.

Get to know your inner self

Write down things that are important to you, such as being honest, playing fair or being a good

friend. It's not about whether you prefer peanut butter to marmalade on your toast, it's about what makes you feel happy and comfortable with yourself. It's about knowing what makes you feel awkward or sad.

37

Don't always do things to please others.

If you do what others want all the time, it's easy to forget about yourself and what you want. 38

Don't always go along with the crowd, but stop and take a breath first. Ask yourself if this is right for you.

Learn what your limits are.

39 It's about understanding what is OK with you and what isn't. Without boundaries, it's easy for people to walk all over you and take advantage of you. If you set boundaries, you will recognise when people are trying to cross them.

40

Learn to love all your little odd habits and the things that are unique to you. This may be something about your appearance, or it could be the way you speak or the type of music you like. You don't have to be the same as everyone else to be loved or liked.

A. Behave differently.

B. Appreciate yourself.

C. This is called setting boundaries.

D. Who else would you be, after all?

E. It's the things that matter to you, deep down.

F. If you find yourself doing this, ask yourself why.

G. You should, instead, put yourself into others' shoes.

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节 完形填空(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 love the feeling of exchanging goods with my parents. When we visit them, we often end up 41 home more things than we brought with us. After packing up at the end of our most 42 visit, and after the last hugs and sounding of the car horn(喇叭), I took a 43 look at the back seat of our car. At the top of the pile, folded neatly and 44, were, a 50-year-old baby blanket, several doilies(小桌巾) passed down from generations of women in my family, and two small quilts.

These creative quilts, looking 45 but quite lovingly worn, became a 46 of my great-grandmothers who were always working hard. I think of the pieces of cloth 47 over the floors of their living rooms. I think of their 48 hands and the regular pattern of sounds from their sewing machines. I think of their laughter, their smiles and the 49 found in the corners of their eyes.

I wish I could go back in time, and watch them make these quilts, and I value the quilts my great-grandmothers 50. I love knowing that the women who made the way for my own path through life have offered me 51 expressions of themselves. When I 52 the worn cloth of each creation, I will always

remember the women whose hands brought them into 53. I will be ever 54 to the strong women in my family who have lived before me and with me, who have left behind 55 examples to follow and lovely quilts to pass on.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. leaving | B. buying | C. going | D. taking |
| 42. A. frequent | B. formal | C. recent | D. distant |
| 43. A. strange | B. quick | C. cautious | D. fresh |
| 44. A. randomly | B. smartly | C. loosely | D. normally |
| 45. A. delicate | B. expensive | C. thick | D. plain |
| 46. A. reminder | B. symbol | C. reward | D. prize |
| 47. A. flying | B. falling | C. spread | D. broken |
| 48. A. bare | B. clean | C. gloved | D. wrinkled |
| 49. A. confusion | B. sorrow | C. curiosity | D. wisdom |
| 50. A. turned in | B. left behind | C. took out | D. threw away |
| 51. A. touchable | B. predictable | C. original | D. verbal |
| 52. A. sell | B. hide | C. approach | D. wash |
| 53. A. research | B. existence | C. reputation | D. expectation |
| 54. A. patient | B. generous | C. grateful | D. sympathetic |
| 55. A. familiar | B. obvious | C. generous | D. shining |

第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Every year, universities rank by different organizations. On Sept. 2, Times Higher Education brought out the World University Rankings 2022, in which Chinese mainland universities wrote a new page in the rankings history.

This year, a record 10 Chinese mainland universities ranked in the world's top 200 universities. Tsinghua University and Peking University tied for 16th place, marking the first time that two Chinese mainland universities have made it into the top 20.

The Chinese mainland has the fourth highest number of universities in the rankings, behind the United States with 183, Japan with 118 and the UK with 101.

The COVID-19 pandemic (大流行) has had an influence on the rankings. Universities that did research on understanding and managing the pandemic saw a clear rise on the rankings table. 11 Chinese mainland universities, including Huazhong University of Science and Technology in Wuhan and Capital Medical University in Beijing, all moved up at least two ranking places (hand).

"There is a clear change happening across higher education around the world, and perhaps most rapidly in the Chinese mainland." said Phil Baty, chief knowledge officer at Times Higher Education. "It is interesting to see whether the Chinese mainland can challenge the US and UK's long-running advantage in the global top 10," he added.

第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,下周日你校将举办一个机器人展览,请你给交换生 Chris 写封邮件邀请他参观展览。内容包括:

1. 提出邀请;
2. 给出理由。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右,开头结尾已给出,不计入总词数;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Chris,

Yours sincerely,

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。

For years, I posted pictures of my grandson, cute animals and delicious dishes, and video clips of people's funny behaviour and the like on Facebook. Moreover, I played a farm game or two on this popular social media site. I thought Facebook was for fun, but I never expected a post I saw on Facebook could have a significant impact on my life.

On November 12th, 2010, I was on my way to a conference by plane. Suddenly, I suffered a heart attack. Luckily, there were three doctors on board. In less than a minute, I was given first aid. I survived, but months later, I was still trying to come to terms with what had happened. So I began to record how I survived this incident as well as my ideas about life on Facebook daily, and started to care about Facebook posts that had nothing to do with fun.

One morning in March, 2011, I looked through my Facebook feed and saw a friend's post. She wrote, "Let go of anything unrealistic and all activities that do not mirror your brightest intentions for yourself." The words touched me greatly. That night, I copied them onto a clean piece of paper and taped it to my laptop.

Actually, I was crazy about farm games then. I, along with many of my friends, played FarmVille. But

one little farm game was not enough for me. I thought I needed more farms, more crops, and more livestock. All were in virtual form, of course. I had five different farms in five different games. And I spent hours on my farms every day. While attending to my virtual farms one day I looked out of the window and noticed the empty land in our backyard.

注意:

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

Then I looked at the words on the piece of paper taped to my laptop, lost in thought. _____

Farming the real land was only the beginning, and I started to do more to enrich my real life. _____

