

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时, 必须使用 2B 铅笔将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, 再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时, 必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔, 将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答, 在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后, 只将答题卡交回。

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What is the worst part of Joe's story?
A. The grammar. B. The handwriting. C. The spelling.
2. What do the man's class want to do this Sunday?
A. Go for a swim. B. Do some sunbathing. C. Collect rubbish.
3. Who probably picked the woman's roses?
A. The woman's son. B. The male speaker. C. The woman's neighbour.
4. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. Holiday plans. B. Work problems. C. Family members.
5. How did Cynthia do in her history test?
A. She failed it. B. She barely passed. C. She did very well.

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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Recommend a film. B. Buy some medicine. C. Go to the cinema.
7. How does the woman sound in the end?
A. Annoyed. B. Excited. C. Humorous.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What can we say about the weather on Sunday?
A. It was very fine. B. It was rainy. C. It was changeable.
9. What do the locals think of such weather?
A. It's a common phenomenon.
B. It's caused by climate change.
C. It's unusual and unforgettable.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the man doing?
A. Carrying out a survey. B. Conducting a job interview. C. Selling holiday packages.
11. Where is the woman from?
A. Britain. B. France. C. Germany.
12. What does the man promise the woman?
A. Life insurance. B. Office supplies. C. Fixed payment.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What day is it today?
A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.
14. What does Claire think helped her get the letter from Harvard?
A. Staying up late to study.
B. Attending extra courses.
C. Forming good learning habits.
15. Why did Claire choose Harvard University?
A. Her aunt once studied there.
B. She had won a scholarship to it.
C. She wanted to be Madelyn's schoolmate.
16. What does Claire plan to do before September?
A. Visit her aunt. B. Travel abroad. C. Visit some friends.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker doing?
A. Explaining some climate crises.
B. Talking about first aid for emergencies.
C. Introducing the collapse of the ecosystem.
18. What will cause a flash flood according to the speaker?
A. Tidal waves. B. Damaged dams. C. The rising warm air.
19. What is the fourth crisis mainly about?
A. Wildlife migration. B. Habitat loss. C. Disappearing species.
20. Why is James Elsner mentioned in the end?
A. He aims to protect coral reefs.
B. He does research on polar bears.
C. He proves hurricanes get stronger.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

London can be an expensive city to visit if you go unprepared. If you go sightseeing in London for the first time, it is suggested investing in a London Pass. The London Pass is a digital sightseeing credits package that gives you access to 80+ attractions in the city with a relatively lower cost. For many attractions on the pass, there's no need to pre-book. However, some may have limited capacity, so you'll need to book in advance.

What do you get with The London Pass?

- Incredible savings.
- Access to more than 80 top London attractions.
- Fast entry at selected attractions and sights.
- 90-day money-back guarantee.

Go to The London Pass booking page and choose a duration that suits your trip. The London Pass is available for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven or 10 consecutive days. Download the pass to your phone and plan your sightseeing tours with the app. When you get to the gate of any participating attraction, show your London Pass and head straight inside.

What are our bestsellers?

- 2 Day Pass: Child £65.00, Adult £99.00
- 3 Day Pass: Child £77.00, Adult £116.00
- 5 Day Pass: Child £94.00, Adult £144.00

21. Why is The London Pass recommended to travellers?

- A. It offers money-saving tips.
- B. It helps to visit London on a budget.
- C. It provides access to more attractions.
- D. It promises to return money if unused.

22. What should you do before using The London Pass?

- A. Book your tours.
- B. Download the app.
- C. Sign up on the page.
- D. Update your information.

23. How much should you pay if you want 3 Day Pass for two parents and a kid?

- A. £164.
- B. £263.
- C. £309.
- D. £382.

B

A six-year-old longing to keep a unicorn in her backyard figured she'd get the hard part out of the way first.

Last November, Madeline wrote a letter to the Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control with a straightforward request. "Dear LA County, I would like your approval if I can have a unicorn in my backyard if I can find one. Please send me a letter in response."

Director Mayeda replied two weeks later. The department does in fact license unicorns, she said, under

certain conditions. Those include polishing the unicorn's horn at least once a month with a soft cloth, feeding it watermelon at least once a week, covering it with only nontoxic and biodegradable sparkles and giving it regular access to sunlight, moonbeams, and rainbows. And, because unicorns are indeed very rare to find, the department is also giving Madeline a toy unicorn to keep her company during her search, as a token of appreciation.

"It is always rewarding to hear from young people who thoughtfully consider the requirements of providing a loving home for animals," Mayeda wrote in the letter. "I like your sense of responsible pet ownership to seek permission in advance to keep a unicorn in Los Angeles County."

Mayeda told the *Washington Post* that this is the first time the department has received a request for a license for a unicorn or any mythical creature. They were impressed with the first grader for wanting to ask permission in the first place, and doing her research to work out how to go about that. She and her colleagues deal with a lot of "life-and-death" issues on the job, whether that's seeing cases of animal abuse or animals hurting people or making decisions about having to put down dangerous or sick animals. So Madeline's letter has considerably brightened their spirits, and she is due to visit the department this week to discuss her unicorn license application. Safe to say, she's in for a magical surprise.

24. Why did Madeline write the letter?

- A. To apply to visit a unicorn.
- B. To learn to provide animal care.
- C. To ask permission to keep a pet.
- D. To figure out how to find a unicorn.

25. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

- A. Madeline's application was disapproved.
- B. Guidance was given for Madeline's search.
- C. Madeline was presented with a live unicorn.
- D. Requirements should be met for the license.

26. Which of the following best describes Mayeda?

- A. Strict.
- B. Loving.
- C. Sensitive.
- D. Realistic.

27. Why has the letter cheered up Mayeda and her colleagues?

- A. It is the first application letter for a pet.
- B. Madeline puts great effort into her dream.
- C. Animal protection is a life-and-death issue.
- D. The department often deals with tough issues.

C

Like a tired marriage, the relationship between libraries and publishers has long been dull. E-books, however, are causing heartache. Libraries know they need digital wares if they are to remain relevant, but many publishers are too cautious about piracy (盗版) and lost sales to cooperate. Among the big six, only Random House and Harper Collins license e-books with most libraries.

Publishers are wise to be nervous. Owners of e-readers are exactly the customers they need: book-lovers with money. If these people switch to borrowing e-books instead of buying them, what then? Electronic borrowing is awfully convenient. Unlike printed books, e-book files can be downloaded at home from digital libraries anytime. The files disappear from the device when they are due automatically. Awkwardly for publishers, buying an e-book costs more than renting one but offers little extra value.

E-lending is not simple, however. There are lots of different and often incompatible (不兼容的) e-book formats, devices and licenses. Most libraries use a company called OverDrive, which secures rights

from publishers and provides e-books and audio files in every format. Yet publishers and libraries are worried by OverDrive's global market dominance, as the company can control fees and conditions. Publishers were annoyed when OverDrive teamed up with Amazon, the world's biggest online bookseller, last year. Owners of Amazon's Kindle e-reader who want to borrow e-books from libraries are now redirected to Amazon's website, where Amazon follows up library frequenters directly, letting them know they can "Buy this book" when the loan falls due.

According to Pew, an opinion researcher, library users are a perfect market for Amazon. Late last year Amazon introduced its Kindle Owners' Lending Library, which lets its best customers borrow free one of thousands of popular books each month.

Library supporters argue that book borrowers are also book buyers and that libraries are vital spaces for readers to discover new works. Many were cheered by a recent Pew survey which found that more than half of Americans with library cards say they prefer to buy their e-books. So, publishers keep adjusting their lending arrangements in search of the right balance. Random House raised its licensing prices earlier this year, and Harper Collins limits libraries to lending its titles 26 times.

28. What can be inferred from Paragraph 1?

- A. Many publishers are hesitant to license e-books.
- B. The library-publisher relationship has been unstable.
- C. Libraries and publishers hold the same view towards e-books.
- D. Random House and Harper Collins are the top two publishers.

29. Why are publishers worried about electronic borrowing?

- A. There may be a noticeable drop in profit.
- B. Rights for publishers can't be secured any longer.
- C. E-books can be downloaded again when they are due.
- D. E-books and their audio files are provided in every format.

30. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Amazon is adopting measures to win more customers.
- B. E-books can be lent at libraries as many times as you like.
- C. OverDrive distributes e-books and audio files to publishers.
- D. Over half of Americans are borrowing e-books from libraries.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Reading Online or Offline
- B. A Marriage-like Relationship
- C. A Bright Future for Publishers
- D. A Tense Story Raised by E-books

D

Dreams, according to Carl Jung, reveal a certain amount of reality hidden during waking consciousness. In Jungian philosophy, the conflict and chaos experienced in dreams finally bring order to our lives. While Jung's mystical theories are debatable, he was not mistaken about the importance of dreaming. A growing number of reports show that a continuous lack of dreaming is damaging our waking hours in many ways.

This trend is causing damage to our immune and metabolic (新陈代谢的) systems, let alone the

electronic products that keep us up late at night are ruining our sleep patterns, which has long-term consequences on our memory system. One study showed that not allowing mice to have adequate amounts of REM (Rapid Eye Movement) sleep, the stage in which we dream, the mice couldn't strengthen memories.

You might think this is just a sleep problem, but dreaming is inseparable from our night-time rest. We sleep in cycles (周期), each lasting about 90 minutes; in a sleep cycle, we go through non-REM sleep before hitting REM. As the night progresses, REM sleep periods increase in length while deep sleep (one of the stages of non-REM sleep) decreases. The longer we sleep, the more time we spend in REM, which is why we are often dreaming when waking up in the morning. If we sleep less than seven hours, however, it becomes harder to achieve this level of REM.

The combination of sleeping and dreaming acts as an emotional stabiliser. We recover from emotional hurt faster when we sleep and dream properly. However, we're not getting enough sleep to cycle through the stages to take advantage of this natural circadian anti-depressant (抗抑郁剂) – dreams. Instead, we get depressed and turn to alcohol or medicines to get to sleep, which only makes things worse because even one drink leads to late REM while anti-depressants promote deep sleep at the expense of REM.

We're paying for this lack of dreaming in many ways. For example, a 2021 study stated that compared with quiet rest and non-REM sleep, REM promoted the formation of associative networks and the integration (整合) of unassociated information. Volunteers that experienced more REM sleep were better equipped for solving problems requiring creative solutions.

Rowan Hooper, the managing editor at New Scientist, writes that dreams that include an “emotional core” appear to be a main function of REM sleep and that we should look at sleep patterns as seriously as we do diet and exercise habits.

32. What's Carl Jung's view about dreams?

- A. They cause chaos.
- B. They mirror reality.
- C. They reveal secrets.
- D. They damage immunity.

33. What does “this trend” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Insufficient sleep.
- B. A constant state of dreamlessness.
- C. Addiction to electronic products.
- D. More research on sleep and dreams.

34. What can we learn about REM?

- A. REM helps people fight depression.
- B. REM can be improved by anti-depressants.
- C. REM sleep occurs before non-REM sleep.
- D. The brain receives new information during REM sleep.

35. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. The importance of sleep lies in dreams.
- B. The absence of dreams is harmful to human beings.
- C. Dreaming patterns are more important than we realise.
- D. Dreaming has mystical power of strengthening memories.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

“Just think positively!”

“It could be worse.”

“You should look at the bright side!”

We’ve all heard (and maybe used) these phrases without much thought. But they could be contributing to a culture of toxic (有毒的) positivity. For those new to this term, it might sound like an oxymoron (矛盾修辞法). How can positivity be toxic? Isn’t it supposed to be helpful, or “positive”, as the name suggests?

36

“Toxic positivity is when somebody avoids all negative thoughts or feelings, pretending everything is going well when it is not,” explains Melissa Dowd, a therapist at PlushCare, a virtual health platform. Whitney Goodman, another licensed psychotherapist, describes toxic positivity as the “endless pressure to be happy and positive, no matter what the circumstances are.” 37 It’s also something we can cause other people to experience.

Toxic positivity causes us to suppress our emotions, which can make them worse. 38 “Although it can be helpful to look on the bright side when facing challenges,” Dowd says, “not coping with negative feelings in a healthy way in the moment can lead to those feelings resurfacing later in different areas of your life or as a form of anxiety.” 39 “If I feel like you’re going to set me aside, I’m going to stop sharing how I’m feeling,” Goodman adds.

40 If you’re using toxic positivity against yourself, Goodman suggests remembering it’s OK if you’re upset about something. It’s valid if something annoys you. “Allow ourselves and other people to share when they’re going through a difficult time,” she says. Dowd adds that it’s essential that “we all learn to cope with and process our emotions in a healthy way as opposed to avoiding how we feel” as life’s stressors continue to rise. For example, instead of simply saying “Just think positively,” we’d better say “Sometimes bad things happen. How can I help?”

- A. Are there ways to avoid toxic positivity?
- B. Toxic positivity also interrupts connection.
- C. It can harm people who are going through difficult times.
- D. Expressing toxic positivity to others may look like offering them a simple solution.
- E. They become more intense and can also cause long-lasting health concerns in the future.
- F. Experts say constant forced positivity can lead to the opposite, and have a negative effect.
- G. This is what we may bring on to ourselves by not allowing negative thoughts and feelings.

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（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四个选项（A、B、C、D）中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

On Christmas of 2017, I was born again. We like to spend our Christmas holidays somewhere warm abroad, and that year we 41 Uganda. Nature, wildlife, and sunny days were a 42 when it was so 43 and dark in Europe. Life was beautiful, and we had a rental car and a busy schedule ahead to explore the country.

This is where this short travel story turns into one of my most 44 travel experiences. At Murchinson Falls National Park, we had a car accident. I lost 45 of the car, and it rolled over, destroying windows, chassis, and the engine. But we were alive! My right arm was 46 injured, but we 47 to walk to our lodge (小屋), not far inside the 48. In the lodge, I was 49 to learn that there was a pretty decent American hospital in Masindi that was just a one-hour drive away. Moreover, one of the lodge's guests was a nurse who 50 the wound while we were waiting for the taxi. The hospital took care of us and after a couple of injections and stitches, I was 51 to head to our new hotel in Masindi; however, my wound required daily 52 and more injections, so we were 53 to stay in town for a few days.

The town's highlights were the market and our 54 visit to the hospital, so we 55 looking for the small things, 56 with the medical staff and the people in the market, and learning more about their customs.

We learned to slow down. When we were allowed to 57, we took a road trip through the country to see something else. We did not care about our travel 58 anymore – we were 59, and we wanted to enjoy Uganda's unique nature and its people. In the end, our Uganda trip was not about the places that we saw, but the people that we met. It was travel for 60 more than sightseeing.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. recommended | B. chose | C. predicted | D. finished |
| 42. A. blessing | B. barrier | C. limitation | D. balance |
| 43. A. old | B. crowded | C. cold | D. mysterious |
| 44. A. doubtful | B. wonderful | C. scary | D. inspiring |
| 45. A. sense | B. sight | C. control | D. direction |
| 46. A. severely | B. permanently | C. partly | D. deliberately |
| 47. A. discovered | B. failed | C. continued | D. managed |
| 48. A. spot | B. valley | C. country | D. park |
| 49. A. curious | B. nervous | C. surprised | D. happy |
| 50. A. cleaned | B. cured | C. swept | D. observed |
| 51. A. fortunate | B. grateful | C. ready | D. relieved |
| 52. A. operation | B. dressing | C. pressure | D. recovery |
| 53. A. permitted | B. asked | C. forbidden | D. taught |
| 54. A. occasional | B. daily | C. risky | D. awful |
| 55. A. put off | B. carried on | C. insisted on | D. ended up |
| 56. A. meeting | B. arguing | C. bargaining | D. chatting |
| 57. A. exercise | B. wander | C. escape | D. leave |
| 58. A. guide | B. type | C. schedule | D. budget |
| 59. A. awake | B. alone | C. allergic | D. alive |
| 60. A. experiment | B. explanation | C. experience | D. reflection |

第三部分 英语知识运用

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 astronauts of China's Shenzhou-15 crew 61 (complete) three spacewalks since their journey into space four months ago, according to the China Manned Space Agency (CMSA).

The third spacewalk was conducted 62 Thursday by astronauts Fei Junlong and Zhang Lu, in collaboration with the astronaut Deng Qingming, 63 was inside the space station. The pair accomplished all their 64 (former) scheduled tasks before safely returning to the lab module (舱) Wentian, the CMSA said.

Based on CMSA's account, four crew have carried out 65 total of 10 spacewalks since the Shenzhou-12 manned mission in 2021, mastering a series of key 66 (technology). Follow-up activities will continue to be conducted regularly 67 planned.

In the past month, the Shenzhou-15 crew has completed various tasks, the in-orbit maintenance of the space station 68 (include). The Stirling thermoelectric convertor (斯特林热电转换器) has also completed its in-orbit test. Capable of converting thermal energy into electricity with relatively high efficiency 69 power density (密度), the convertor is expected 70 (use) in future manned lunar missions and deep-space exploration, the CMSA said.

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 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。

My favourite inventor is Alexander Graham Bell. At a young age, Bell started to show much interest helping deaf people communicate, which led to their invention of the microphone. Beside, he also invented the telephone in 1876. However, at the beginning, what he actually tried to design was not a telephone but a multiple telegraph. During his search to improve the telegraph, Bell invents the first telephone. One of his most famous saying is: "Leave the beaten track occasional and dive into the woods. Every time you do so you will be certain to find something which is completely new in your life." Indeed, what it was his acute curiosity that made his success. Bell was a honourable inventor all his life. He made his first invention at 11 but his last invention at 75.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华。近期,你所在的城市向中学生发起了“最美汉字”投票活动。请阅读下面一则新闻报道,以“The Most Beautiful Chinese Character”为题,向学校 New Babel 英文杂志投稿。内容包括:

1. 简要概括这则新闻;
2. 简述你最想推荐的汉字及理由;
3. 谈谈你对该活动的感想。

注意:

1. 词数 100 词左右。
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

High school students recommend *ren* as message to the world

The Chinese character *ren*, a word that generally means “benevolence (仁)”, has been selected by high school students in a poll (民意调查) to highlight Chinese culture around the world. The character *ren* was selected by 8.33 percent of the 3,000 respondents who took part in the poll, according to one of the organisers, a student from a high school. It was followed by the characters *ai*, *yi*, *meng* and *xiao*, which mean “love”, “one”, “dream” and “filial piety (孝)”. Those characters ranked in the “top-20 most beautiful Chinese characters”.

(China Daily, March 6, 2022. Page 4)

The Most Beautiful Chinese Character
