

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a store. B. In a hotel. C. In a laundry.
9. When is the suit needed?
A. At 3:00. B. At 4:30. C. At 5:00.
10. What will be sent to the man later?
A. A newspaper. B. A suit. C. His bill.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How does the man feel?
A. Satisfied. B. Proud. C. Frustrated.
12. In what way does the woman help the man?
A. By offering him a new job.
B. By improving his application files.
C. By sending application letters for him.
13. What did the man play in Robin Hood?
A. A silly part. B. The leading actor. C. An unimportant role.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Who are the main target customers of the product?
A. Business people. B. Teachers. C. Foreign students.
15. How many languages does the product totally contain?
A. 6 B. 7 C. 8
16. What is the woman dissatisfied with about the product?
A. Its function. B. Its price. C. Its size.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the purpose of the speaker's talk?
A. To introduce the center to listeners.
B. To tell listeners to enjoy themselves.
C. To arrange a holiday for the listeners.
18. What can you play in the sports hall?
A. Play volleyball. B. Play basketball. C. Play jazz music.
19. What benefits can listeners get if they join now?
A. A free fitness program. B. A free swimming lesson. C. A special price.
20. How can listeners get more information?
A. By clicking the website. B. By sending an email. C. By calling 6188-325.

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,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

A poetry competition has been launched for pupils. It invites young people to reflect on the “many ways we are connected to the universe”. The competition is aimed at pupils aged 4—18.

Winners will receive a range of other prizes, including books and chocolate, plus continued development and coaching opportunities from the Poetry Society. The rules are as follows:

1. The competition is free to enter. Entries will be accepted from anywhere in the UK. Entries from outside the UK are not accepted. If you are aged 4—12, your parents will need to give permission for you to enter.

2. Your entry must be the original work of the creator. Your work is accepted on the basis that this will be its first appearance anywhere in the world.

3. Poems must be written in English or Welsh, but you can include phrases in your mother tongue or another language. Poems must not be longer than 20 lines. You are free to write in any style or form.

4. You may enter either online via website or by post to the Poetry Society, 22 Betterton Street, London. All online entries must be received by 23:59 GMT on 19 December 2022. All poems entered by post must be post-dated on or before 19 December 2022.

If you would like to enter online, please continue through the online system on this website. Email AboutUs@poetrysociety.org if you have problems with your submission.

21. What is the theme of the competition?

A. Reflection on the environment.

B. Connection to the universe.

C. Young people's passion for poetry.

D. National celebration of creativity.

22. What is the age range of the participants?

A. 4—12.

B. 4—18.

C. Over 18.

D. Below 4.

23. What should participants do, according to the rules?

A. Enter their original works.

B. Pay for their entries.

C. Send their poems by email.

D. Ask their parents for permission.

B

Many African people have always dreamed that one day the capitals of all African countries will be linked by high-speed railway lines. Now they have one step closer to realizing that dream.

On October 10, 2016, Africa's first modern electrified railway, the Ethiopia-Djibouti railway, became fully operational. This railway, built by Chinese companies, is the first railway built using a complete set of Chinese standards outside China.

But it has not been easy for Chinese companies to win Ethiopian support for the project. The Ethiopian government once considered Western standards the best ones. But thanks to China's outstanding performance in building and managing railways, Chinese firms ended up getting the project.

"After rounds of talks, the Ethiopian government came to realize that Chinese standards are not **inferior** (次于) to western ones, and more importantly, they best suit the country," Meng Fengchao, board chairman of China Railway Construction Corp, told Xinhua.

This is just another of China's recent achievements in railway building. China has the world's longest railway and they make up a huge 60 percent of the world's total. Besides length, China also does well in speed. China is the only country with trains running at 350 km per hour on lines such as Beijing-Tianjin and Beijing-Shanghai high-speed railways.

Thanks to these achievements, it's easy to forget that China wasn't an early starter in the high-speed rail network game. Japan started 50 years ago, while Germany began 20 years ago. China only launched its high-speed railway 14 years ago.

How has China's high-speed railway been able to develop so quickly? The driving force behind the fast development has been the country's great need for transportation.

"The high-speed railway not only covers the distance, but also connects people, information and goods, greatly boosting the regional economy, people's lives and tourism," Huang Xin, an official from China Railway Corporation, told China Daily.

The high-speed railway has become the transportation of choice for many Chinese people. According to China Railway Corp, about 4,200 bullet trains run in China each day, meaning that more than 4.5 million passengers can travel.

This is only the beginning of China's high-speed railway development. The National Development and Reform Commission said that China plans to have 38,000 km of high-speed railways by 2025.

24. What can be learned about the Ethiopia-Djibouti railway?
- A. It was still under construction.
 - B. It links capitals of several countries.
 - C. It was the first electrified railway in Africa.
 - D. It was a combination of Chinese and West standards.
25. What is China's recent achievement in railway building?
- A. China helps many other countries build railway.
 - B. Chinese standards suit most of the countries in the world.
 - C. China excels at both the length of railway and speed of trains.
 - D. China is one of the countries whose trains can run at 350km/h.
26. Which statement is true according to the passage?
- A. China was the pioneer of building high-speed rail networks.
 - B. China spent 14 years building a longest railway in the world.
 - C. China's railway accounts for less than 60% of the world's total.
 - D. China's great need for transportation has driven railway development.
27. Which could be the best title for the text?
- A. China's Railways Go to the World.
 - B. The Corporation between China and Africa.
 - C. The Railway Development in Africa.
 - D. The History of High-speed Railway in the world.

C

Involving little rote learning, a new teaching approach is becoming popular where teachers encourage debate and discussion in the classroom. How will students cope with this inspiring style of teaching? One way is through critical thinking, which is a necessary skill.

The easiest way to learn to think critically is to force yourself to question everything, according to Michael Tabachnick, a physics professor at Delaware Valley College. "That does not mean you can't believe, but you must question. Is it true? Is it opinion? Is it justified by the fact?... Students eventually learn to analyze," Tabachnick said.

Young learners constantly ask questions because they are curious about the world that remains unknown to them. But this natural curiosity disappears with time.

However, questioning your teachers should be encouraged. After all, they are the ones who have been educated, and have a lot more experience and knowledge than students.

When I taught in a college in Scotland, I enjoyed answering students' questions. Some of my students posted difficult **queries** (问题). I didn't always know the answers. If I didn't, I'd admit **it** and try to find out later.

I still remember when I was at university, my peers and I were encouraged to challenge each other and our professors. A student would write a paper on a subject, and fellow students would criticize it. It could be very challenging. But it was a way of developing critical thinking and logical thinking. Having a logical mind can help develop critical thinking.

Some people don't have a logical mind, but they do have emotional intelligence, which is also important for critical thinking. People with high emotional intelligence can understand other people's feelings, communicate properly with them, and read their personalities. If you can't at least try to put yourself in someone else's shoes, how can you understand their situations, their problems and their issues?

So, try to develop your power of critical thinking. Start with books, films, music and newspapers. And don't believe everything you read or see. Think for yourself.

28. Which of the following is an example of an inspiring style of teaching?
- A. Students are organized to have some discussion.
 - B. Students are asked to recite some historical facts.
 - C. Students are required to copy some historical facts.
 - D. Students are quizzed on some famous people in history.
29. How can you develop critical thinking as Michael Tabachnick says?
- A. Have a debate on a subject.
 - B. Do not believe anything.
 - C. Discuss a topic with classmates.
 - D. Ask a question and analyze.
30. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refer to?
- A. The fault in the answer I gave.
 - B. The fact that I didn't know the answers.
 - C. The good questions that students asked.
 - D. The answers that I needed to find out later.
31. How can emotional intelligence help critical thinking?
- A. People with high emotional intelligence are open-minded.
 - B. People with high emotional intelligence are good at criticizing.
 - C. High emotional intelligence helps people understand others better.
 - D. High emotional intelligence helps people think in a more logical way.

D

These days, Earth Day is celebrated every year on April 22 in schools and cities across the United States. There are class projects, programs, tree plantings and many other official events. So, it may be hard to realize that when it first started, Earth Day was considered a radical (激进的) protest.

The modern environmental movement began in the 1960s. It was a time of the generation gap. Young people were acting out against their parents' way of life. College campuses were rocked by demonstration against the war in Vietnam and other issues. In the middle of this, in 1970, a US **senator** (参议员) from Wisconsin named Gaylord Nelson came up with the idea for Earth Day. As he later explained it, the idea was to channel "the student antiwar energy" into the environmental cause.

A lot of young people felt that science was the enemy. This was in spite of the fact that a lot of the people who were warning the public about air and water pollution and animals in danger were scientists. After all, wasn't it technology — cars, housing developments and factories — that was causing the problem by spreading pollution and destroying nature? Some adults who had thought Earth Day supporters had gone too far made fun of them. They called them "tree huggers".

Environmentalists were right that technology had to be controlled. Laws and regulations were needed to make sure that both industry and science acted responsibly. Still, science got a bad name. It was as if you had to choose either science or nature. You couldn't have both.

Lately, though, the situation has changed. We have come to see that science and the environment do not have to be enemies. Technology can be used to protect the environment, not destroy it.

Look at all the advances in clean energy that have come from science. Just as Earth Day has evolved, so has our view of science and nature. We know today that we do not have to choose between the two. Instead, we understand that science is one of the main tools we can use to protect the environment. You can be a scientist and a “tree hugger”. That’s big advancement for science and great news for trees.

32. What can people usually do on Earth Day?
- A. Cut down trees. B. Join in a protest.
C. Launch an investigation. D. Complete a class project.
33. Why did Gaylord Nelson suggest celebrating Earth Day?
- A. To encourage young students to protect nature.
B. To direct the public’s attention to environmental changes.
C. To take students’ attention away from antiwar demonstration.
D. To narrow the generation gap between young people and their parents.
34. What did some adults think of “tree huggers”?
- A. Too extreme. B. Quite rational.
C. Very knowledgeable. D. Really considerate.
35. Which statement is supported by the author?
- A. People have to choose either science or nature.
B. Nowadays science can serve to protect the environment.
C. Science has been playing a positive part the whole time.
D. The development of science does harm to the environment.

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。

At times, talking to kids can feel like learning a foreign language. Unfortunately, there’s no handy phrasebook or translation app that can make you sound friendly, encouraging, and firm all at the same time. Don’t worry. 36. Following these, you can have an open and honest chat with any kids in your life.

Sit or kneel at their level

Lowering yourself makes you a lot more approachable. Even if you’re keeping things light and friendly, a child might feel threatened if you’re towering over them. Instead, grab a seat or take a knee near the child, so they don’t have to look up at you. 37.

38.

Kids love talking about their interests and preferences. As far as conversations go, asking about favorites is a pretty safe go-to topic. You might ask about their favorite singer, or what TV shows they like to watch. 39. You could ask if they have a dog or cat at home, and what its name is.

Ask for help or advice

40. Share a light-hearted, not-too-serious problem you’ve run into during your daily routine. Maybe you have trouble heading to bed at a good time, or you can never find your car keys before heading to work. The child will love a chance to figure out a solution to your problem, whether it’s big or small.

- A. Develop common interests.
B. Chat about relatable topics.
C. Children love to solve “adult” problems.
D. This can help take the edge off your conversation.
E. We’ve put together plenty of conversational tips and tricks.
F. Additionally, favorite colors are another safe and comfortable topic.
G. You could even ask about their favorite animals, or compare favorite pets.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

In our town, there was no one else quite like my father. Other people had pictures on their walls, or 41 a calendar. We 42 3,000 books, lining every vertical surface of our home.

Father was the most 43 scholar I ever knew. Every summer he took a month off to attend 44 in another town. In total, he earned seven 45 and attended 11 different colleges and universities.

My sister and I were the immediate **beneficiaries** (受益者) of Father's 46 for learning. Every spring, he would take us 47 through the mountains and search for rocks and wildflowers for his **specimen** (标本) 48. On winter nights, when the skies were especially 49, he would set up a telescope and wake us to 50 the stars, which he then named like a tour 51 for the heavens.

My father was 52 drilling me on proper speech. Before I was 3, he was 53 aloud to me from the Bible, Shakespeare and Mark Twain. 54, I read aloud to him so he could work on my **diction** (遣词造句). By the time I was 10, I could recite from a whole range of 55 literature and poetry.

Of course, there were times when I was 56 of studying. But Father would always 57 me of my duty by quoting Shakespeare: "If all the year were playing holidays, to play would be as **tedious** (单调乏味的) as to 58."

Obviously, his efforts 59 off, for my 60 has enabled me to earn a good living.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. at least | B. at most | C. at times | D. at first |
| 42. A. sold | B. borrowed | C. lent | D. had |
| 43. A. persistent | B. controversial | C. contradictory | D. deliberate |
| 44. A. parties | B. meetings | C. classes | D. shows |
| 45. A. scholarships | B. degrees | C. rewards | D. occupations |
| 46. A. dream | B. ambition | C. hunger | D. purpose |
| 47. A. hiking | B. driving | C. flying | D. crawling |
| 48. A. causes | B. collections | C. adjustments | D. trades |
| 49. A. dark | B. clear | C. empty | D. innocent |
| 50. A. hear | B. feel | C. taste | D. view |
| 51. A. teacher | B. coach | C. journalist | D. guide |
| 52. A. impatiently | B. mistakenly | C. casually | D. constantly |
| 53. A. writing | B. listening | C. reading | D. singing |
| 54. A. However | B. Later | C. Therefore | D. Somehow |
| 55. A. classical | B. sterile | C. stubborn | D. unique |
| 56. A. tired | B. proud | C. fond | D. aware |
| 57. A. suspect | B. remind | C. warn | D. accuse |
| 58. A. play | B. sleep | C. diet | D. work |
| 59. A. gave | B. put | C. paid | D. showed |
| 60. A. contribution | B. fortune | C. speech | D. recipe |

第 II 卷

注意: 将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言知识运用

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

While mothers in most families decide what the family has to eat, fathers' words are often seen as more important when it comes 61 major family issues, such as investment. All these details are sending 62 signal: Men are still in a dominant position in society, according to the ninth Global Gender Gap Report.

The report, 63 (release) by the nonprofit organization the World Economic Forum on Oct 28th, found that although the gender gap 64 (narrow) in the past years, men still get more opportunities in education, the economic and political worlds, and even healthcare.

It tracked the gender gaps in 142 countries and found that in most cases, boys get more chances to go to school than girls. When they grow up, women are more 65 (like) to be full-time moms with no pay and have less say in family decisions.

66 men dominate the adult world, many countries have witnessed a turning point in boys — they are losing 67 (they) edge. In 2010, about 64 percent of outstanding high school students in the US were girls. About 45 developing 68 (country) have more girls attending middle school than boys. Especially in China, female students account for 51.35 percent of the students in higher educational institutions.

US author Richard Whitmire once wrote that boys are more 69 (easy) distracted by video games and have fewer male teachers 70 (follow) at school.

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)

下面短文中有 10 处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧),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.每句不超过两个错误;2.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

My dear clas smates, it's our honor to introduce the Imperial Palace, a Chinese cultural heritage what enjoys a high reputation in the world. The magnificent and well-preserved architecture, also known for the Forbidden City, represent the highest architectural level in ancient China. With a history of about 600 years, it was lies in the center of Beijing, see great changes of this city. Nowadays, it has become a must-see scenic spots that attracts an enormously number of visitors every year.

If we have a chance visit the Imperial Palace one day, please keep in mind that in any case should we leave any marks on the cultural relics.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校下周即将举行成人礼仪式,你有幸被选为学生代表发言,请用英语写一篇发言稿,主要内容如下:1. 成人礼的意义;2. 感恩老师;3. 告别同学并祝福。

注意:字数 100 左右。 参考词汇:the coming-of-age ceremony 成人礼仪式