



听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. How long did the man stay in London?  
A. For three days.                      B. For a week.                      C. For ten days.
9. How did the man get around the city?  
A. By car.                      B. By bus.                      C. By subway.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Who dislikes eating fish?  
A. Birgit.                      B. Aaron.                      C. Arthur.
11. Where do the speakers decide to go in the end?  
A. The Pizza Age.                      B. The Kingfisher.                      C. The Buffet.
12. What day is it today probably?  
A. Wednesday.                      B. Thursday.                      C. Friday.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman's aunt like painting?  
A. The birds.                      B. The wood house.                      C. The countryside.
14. Who is good at drawing forest?  
A. The woman's aunt.                      B. The woman's dad.                      C. The woman's cousin.
15. What did the woman's brother draw?  
A. The bird.                      B. The shark.                      C. The lion.
16. How many paintings are the speakers talking about?  
A. Three.                      B. Four.                      C. Five.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What does the speaker say about the first flat?  
A. It's noisy.                      B. It's very central.                      C. It has three bedrooms.
18. Which e-mail should Jane send if she needs a flat with a garden?  
A. Mansfield House@hotmail.com.  
B. Fair Flat@hotmail.com.  
C. Chestnuts Flat@hotmail.com.
19. Which flat has the largest number of bedrooms?  
A. Mansfield House.                      B. Fair Flat.                      C. Chestnuts Flat.
20. What is the third flat available?  
A. It has a car park.                      B. It is near school.                      C. It has modern furniture.

## 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

#### SHARK CONSERVATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Take a two-week trip that you will never forget as a volunteer with sharks on a beautiful stretch of South Africa's coastline. Head out to sea to witness one of the world's most powerful (and most misunderstood) creatures on this inspiring project, enjoying watching them from both above and below water.

The DAY-BY-DAY schedule

Day 1: Arrive in Cape Town on a Sunday. You will be collected from the airport and spend your first night in a guest house in the city centre.

Day 2: You will be collected bright and early from the guest house and taken down to the project.

【英语试题 第2页 共8页】

The drive takes about 90 minutes. You will receive a welcome and witness your first sharks!

Day 3: Most days you will be out on the boat with the sharks, depending on weather. Help out with the full range of tasks on the boats, and in conservation initiatives on land too.

Last day: On the final day of your project you will be taken back to Cape Town for your onward travel.

The price is £831, including the voluntary work programme with accommodations, airport transfers, one night in a guest house in Cape Town, breakfasts daily and lunches when on the boats. Your trip can be extended at a cost of £350 per week.

It is an amazing experience! Some volunteers planned to stay for 4 weeks, extended to 6 weeks and still didn't want to come home. If you'd like to chat about this holiday or need help, we're very happy to help.

Call us at 01273 823 700.

Email us at [rosy@responsibletravel.com](mailto:rosy@responsibletravel.com).

21. What is the purpose of the volunteer trip mentioned in the article?
- A. To raise money for local people.  
B. To explore the coastline of South Africa.  
C. To participate in conservation initiatives on land.  
D. To witness the power of sharks in their natural habitat.
22. On which day can you take part in the boat activities if weather permits?
- A. Sunday.                      B. Monday.                      C. Tuesday.                      D. Thursday.
23. How much will you spend on a four-week shark conservation trip?
- A. £700.                      B. £831.                      C. £1,181.                      D. £1,531.

**B**

Rescue workers found a family in their RV (野营车) on Tuesday after 17 days in the mountains near the Oregon Coast.

Peter Stivers, Marlo Hill-Stivers, their two children Sabastyan 9 and Gabrayell 8 and Hill-Stivers's mother and stepfather, Elbert and Becky, were in the vehicle. On their way home from a trip to the coast, the family got lost in the mountains at an elevation of about 3,800 feet. What's worse, they were trapped in four feet of snow.

"We had fuel and food, but we were running short," said Elbert. "We were rationing (定量配给)."

When the family was reported missing, rescue teams from Oregon and California searched likely routes to the coast. But with no leads and no idea where the family was heading, those conducting the unsuccessful search eventually called it off.

In the evenings, Sabastyan and Gabrayell entertained the adults by reading jokes from *Reader's Digest* aloud. The family members survived mostly on dehydrated (脱水的) food.

On Monday, Hill-Stivers and her husband decided to go for help. They packed a tent, wool blankets, tuna, honey, and hand warmers to take into the wilderness with them. The children stayed safe in the RV with their grandparents.

The couple was found the following day by a US Bureau of Land Management worker. A rescue team in a helicopter located the rest of the family. The family was driven out of the snowbound area on snow machines. Parents and children were happily reunited.

"They enjoyed it," Peter said of his children's experience. "They didn't know we were in trouble." For the adults, it was quite an ordeal (严酷的考验). They had to worry about survival and rescue, and about keeping everyone calm. "I'm so proud of my family," said Elbert. "They stuck together; they didn't lose it."



24. What is the worst situation for this family?  
A. The family got lost in the mountains.  
B. The family were stuck in four feet of snow.  
C. The family didn't have enough fuel and food.  
D. The family would spend 17 days in the snow.
25. What did the family do for recreation?  
A. They ate dehydrated food.  
B. They stayed together in the RV.  
C. They search the route.  
D. They read the book called *Reader's Digest*.
26. What message does the text seem to convey?  
A. When facing problem, individuals should know how to save themselves.  
B. When going to climb mountains, people should contact with rescue teams.  
C. Kids can make much trouble when traveling.  
D. People should avoid traveling in the mountains on the snowy days.
27. Where is this text probably taken from?  
A. Geography textbook.  
B. Travel guidebook.  
C. Newspaper.  
D. Official report.

C

More people live in urban settings than ever before. Fifty-four percent of the world's population now live in cities, suburbs and towns, and this number is expected to continue rising. The global population shift from the rural to the urban makes new human relationships as different individuals are brought together. But it also puts us in close contact with a lot of new faces—strangers. And they are everywhere.

Most of us have been taught from an early age to be wary of these strangers. It has become the norm to turn our eyes away when we are passing them in hallways; we play with our phones or read books when we commute; and in most social settings, we actively ignore people we don't know or recognize.

Researchers Epley and Schroeder conducted a series of studies to see whether making small talk with strangers was good or bad for people's travel experiences. They asked research participants to interact with strangers when using public transport. The result showed talking to strangers was more pleasant than sitting alone. The participants also said they found their commute just as productive and fulfilling as the days when they did something alone. The researchers also found chatting with strangers gave people the same boost that being helpful does.

Epley also surveyed people to find out if they spoke to the driver when they took a cab ride. Some participants said they regularly did, while others preferred to sit in silence. The data collected showed that those people who talked to drivers not only enjoyed the ride more, but they also felt that time went faster. What was even more interesting was that people who were already in the habit of chatting with their drivers had anticipated this positive experience.

It doesn't matter if you're shy. Talking with strangers may be the key to unlocking the best in ourselves, to experiencing better moods, and to having more pleasant experiences!

28. What is the function of the first paragraph?  
A. To attract the readers' interest.  
B. To express the author's perspective.  
C. To draw out the subject of the passage.  
D. To introduce people's living conditions.
29. What do the studies on small talk in the third paragraph show?  
A. It improves working efficiency.  
B. It enables people to feel more enjoyable.  
C. It makes the commute shorter.  
D. It helps build new relationships.

30. What did Epley's survey on cab rides reveal?  
A. People prefer to sit in silence during cab rides.  
B. People who talk to drivers love sports more.  
C. People who talk to drivers feel that time flies faster.  
D. People who talk to drivers have a negative experience.
31. What is the author's attitude towards small talk?  
A. Worried.                      B. Approval.                      C. Neutral.                      D. Doubtful.

**D**

For using silk design to extend the shelf-lives (保质期) of main foods like leafy greens and meat, and to improve crop seeding and growth, Benedetto Marelli is the winner of the first BioInnovation Institute & Science Prize for Innovation. Marelli's lab has produced a food security — enhancing technology from his silk-based materials.

Sustainably feeding the world is an increasing challenge given factors like a rising population and climate change; novel technologies will be crucial to maintaining food security.

Even though the development of biomaterials like silk could do much to settle related crises in food availability, their applications in agricultural products have been largely overlooked. "The research focus of my lab aims to expand the current perception and scope of biomaterials by demonstrating how they can be engineered to combine with food and plants, to ultimately boost food security," said Marelli, associate professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In his early research, Marelli had considered the need to apply sustainable biomaterials technology to address decreasing food resources.

In an experiment, Marelli left the strawberries in the lab for days. Upon returning a week later, he was surprised to find that the non-silk treated strawberries had spoiled while the coated, silk-treated ones had not. It gave him the vision to explore other links between sustainable materials and creating new technologies to extend the food life cycle.

Marelli subsequently co-founded the company Mori, which has developed a silk-based food preservation technology. Mori's silk-based solution for foods creates an all-natural protective layer that doubles a product's shelf life and reduces plastic use when shipping. "Mori's technology may provide an important step in reducing the carbon footprint (碳足迹) of our food system by reducing both food and packaging waste, ultimately translating to lower greenhouse gas emissions and a lower impact on natural resources," Marelli explained.

32. What do we know about Marelli from paragraph 1?  
A. He built a plant to make silk.                      B. He taught others to grow food.  
C. He advocated eating green food.                      D. He won a prize for his invention.
33. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?  
A. The worries of some scientists.                      B. The analysis of previous studies.  
C. The applications of new materials.                      D. The necessity of studying biomaterials.
34. What inspired Marelli to explore the silk-based technology?  
A. A food waste survey.                      B. An academic conference.  
C. A plant observation diary.                      D. An unexpected experimental discovery.
35. What is a major advantage of Mori's silk-based solution for foods?  
A. Time-saving.                      B. Convenient.                      C. Eco-friendly.                      D. Affordable.

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。

Almost all of us are guilty of spending too much time on our devices so we don't have enough time to enjoy the world around us. We know that little bit of truth might be hard to take in and you might be



thinking of shutting off your device now out of guilt. But wait and don't turn off your device yet! 36

• Set time out to physically lock your phone. One of the keys to cutting down your screen time is to be disciplined. 37 Most devices today have a "Do Not Disturb" setting. Of course, this won't prevent you from picking up your phone to scroll through social media or play games. You may also turn your phone off and place it in another room for the amount of time you'd like to stay off of it.

• 38 On iPhones and other Apple devices, you may have noticed that a Weekly Screen Time Report is provided, which gives you the average hours you spend per day on your screen. It even shows you which apps you are using and how frequently you use them. Monitoring this will help you be aware of the amount of time you spend on your device. It will help you better plan for spending less time on it as well.

• 39 The apps like Meta, Instagram and YouTube will send you a reminder when it's time to log off. This feature is easy to set up and definitely holds you accountable for managing your time. Start managing your screen time more efficiently. 40

- A. We've got some tips on limiting your screen time so you can improve your quality of life.
- B. If so, you're sure to be on the right track for success in your academic and personal life!
- C. Discipline is a better key for you to lock your phone, which can cut down your screen time.
- D. Picking out a period of time each day to step away from your device is a great way to limit screen time.
- E. Set a time limit for browsing through social media apps.
- F. Reducing screen time will help you stay in a good mood.
- G. Monitor screen time reports on Apple devices.

### 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。

In my 20s, my left arm became 41 paralyzed (瘫痪的) in a traffic accident. Going from two fully functional arms to one meant I had to 42 everything I used to do with two hands. And as a person who'd sooner get lost than ask for directions, asking for 43 was difficult for me. I just wanted to swim; in the water I felt 44 because it removed gravity's limitations. It was the only place I couldn't feel the 45 of my arm.

After college, I met Coach Alan through the Challenged Athletes Foundation. He was the reason why I 46 to train for the Paralympics. I took part in my first Paralympic Games just two months after we met.

In swimming, a racing suit is called a tech suit, or a second skin. For tech suits, I aimed to go two or three sizes smaller than my 47 size. It had taken me 15 minutes to put a tech suit on that day, but after the swimming event, with only one hand, I couldn't take it off. I was 48. I was prepared to reach for the knife in my bag and cut my way out of this expensive new 49. A girl sitting on the bench near me, her prosthetic (假体的) legs beside her, saw me 50. "Come here!" she said, grabbing me with her knees to pull me closer. We both pulled the hopeless suit for a while. Then she called for 51. A visually-impaired (视力受损的) swimmer rushed over and managed to free me with her in 52 a minute.

That locker room 53 became the new normal for me. And finally, I got to be on the helping end as well. Asking for help is quite normal for anyone who lives with a 54. "Can you pass me my leg?" "Could you tie my shoe laces?" Helping others and accepting help is a way of life in the Paralympics.

Learning to ask for what I needed was the win I hadn't initially set my sights on, but 55 wanting the most.

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|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. completely    | B. temporarily  | C. roughly      | D. highly      |
| 42. A. return        | B. relearn      | C. recollect    | D. recycle     |
| 43. A. insurance     | B. attendance   | C. assistance   | D. avoidance   |
| 44. A. grateful      | B. forgetful    | C. rueful       | D. powerful    |
| 45. A. sensibility   | B. possibility  | C. essence      | D. weight      |
| 46. A. forced        | B. accomplished | C. started      | D. abandoned   |
| 47. A. extraordinary | B. usual        | C. plain        | D. similar     |
| 48. A. stuck         | B. beat         | C. confused     | D. hurt        |
| 49. A. substitute    | B. suit         | C. jewelry      | D. invention   |
| 50. A. abusing       | B. using        | C. recording    | D. struggling  |
| 51. A. help          | B. sorrow       | C. strategies   | D. actions     |
| 52. A. more than     | B. other than   | C. less than    | D. rather than |
| 53. A. incident      | B. tradition    | C. attraction   | D. difference  |
| 54. A. disorder      | B. disbelief    | C. disadvantage | D. disability  |
| 55. A. sent up       | B. ended up     | C. tore up      | D. looked up   |

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。

Guo Shoujing, a Chinese astronomer and mathematician in the Yuan Dynasty, 56 (born) in Xingtai, Hebei Province in 1231. He lived in a poor family with his grandfather, who was knowledgeable throughout China in a wide 57 (various) of fields. As a young boy, probably influenced by his grandfather, Guo became interested in 58 (construct) water clocks. At age 14, Guo designed such 59 advanced water clock, which had a bowl shaped like a lotus flower (莲花) on the top into which water fell in drops. He 60 (begin) to study mathematics and astronomy at 16.

Guo Shoujing constructed astronomical observation devices. He invented the gnomon (指时针), which is used to measure the angle of the sun and determine the seasons. It is the basis of the sundial (日晷). He revised this device to become much more accurate and improved the ability 61 tell time more precisely. In 1280, Guo completed an 62 (extreme) accurate calendar, calculating a year to be 365.2425 days, just 26 seconds off the year's 63 (currency) measurement.

Guo Shoujing had a vital influence on scientific development in China. He is considered 64 one of the 65 (great) scientists in Chinese history. The tools he invented for astronomy allowed him to calculate an accurate length for a year, and it allowed Chinese culture to set up a whole new system of exact dates and times.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是某国际学校的学生李华, 你市将于下周举办第十四届中国国际园林博览会。请写封邮件邀请你的英国好友Mark一起参加, 内容包括:

1. 活动时间、地点;
2. 活动内容、意义;
3. 期待回复。

注意: 1. 词数应为80左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 第十四届中国国际园林博览会 the 14th China International Garden Expo

Dear Mark,

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Yours,  
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。

Once in a toy shop, there was a little checkered (有方格的) toy rabbit. It had a soft, yellow and white body, a pretty pink nose and big eyes.

No one knew just how long the checkered toy rabbit had been sitting there alone on the old shelf. But it must have been there for months, because by the time the little girl came into the shop to buy a toy rabbit, the checkered toy rabbit had gotten creased (有折痕的) and very dusty.

The little girl walked up and down the shelves of the shop, looking for just the "right" toy rabbit for her baby sister. It was very important because it was for her baby sister's birthday. So the little girl looked very carefully at every single toy rabbit.

She picked out the one that she thought was very cute, but put it right back on the shelf because it was too expensive. All she had was a few dollars, which had taken her a whole year to save up. Even though it added up to only \$5.00, that was a lot of money for a little girl. And all she wanted to do with the money was to buy a present for her baby sister.

However, \$5.00 was still not enough to buy any toy rabbit in the shop. So she went over to the store owner and said, "Sir, could you please help me find a toy rabbit for my baby sister? I only have \$ 5.00, but all toy rabbits in your store are much more than that!"

The shop owner looked down at the little girl with the big sad eyes and said, "Well, we really don't have any bunnies that cost \$5.00." The little girl cried, wiping her eyes with her handkerchief, and walked out of the shop sadly.

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

"But wait," said the store owner. \_\_\_\_\_

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The little girl walked home happily with the toy rabbit in her arms. \_\_\_\_\_

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