

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
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 are the speakers probably doing?

A. Ordering a meal.

B. Planning their meals.

C. Cooking a meal together.

2. What is the man reading about?

A. Space exploration.

B. Scientific methods.

C. Determination training.

3. When will the woman go to watch the art show?

A. Next Sunday.

B. Next Friday.

C. This Saturday.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A wedding.

B. A story.

C. A photographer.

5. What does the man think of the new school food?

sive.

B. It's boring.

C. It's awful.

第

小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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
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 5、7 题。

6. What is the man's concern about the apartment?

A. It is too small.

B. It doesn't accept pets.

C. It isn't in a good location.

7. What does the woman suggest doing next?

A. Putting in an offer right away.

B. Looking for somewhere better.

C. Making a call for more information.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman doing?

A. Cooking dinner.

B. Making an art project.

C. Shopping for groceries.

9. How can Oscar be described?

A. Helpful.

B. Irresponsible.

C. Well-organized.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Strangers.

B. Classmates.

C. Brother and sister

11. What are the speakers trying out for?

A. A movie

B. A theater show.

C. A singing competition.

12. What does the man find challenging?

A. Dancing.

B. Singing.

C. Storytelling.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At an office.

B. At a job center.

C. At a hairdresser's.

14. What was the woman's previous job?

A. A career advisor.

B. A fitness coach.

C. A salesperson.

15. Why did the woman's career advisor suggest a sales job to her?

Her previous job was fun.

The woman was talkative.

It was an exciting career.

16. Why does the woman prefer her current job to her previous one?

A. It allows her to be creative.

B. It doesn't need people skills.

C. It's a less competitive field.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which type of exchange program will the speaker run?

A. A music exchange program.

B. A sports exchange program.

C. A language exchange program.

18. What is the nationality of the speaker's mother?

A. Spanish.

B. American.

C. Venezuelan.

19. What does the speaker say about his international school experience?

A. It improved his playing skills.

B. It helped him make many friends from all over the world.

C. It brought more opportunities for him to improve musical skills.

20. What does the speaker mainly hope students will gain.

A. New friendships.

B. Improved language skills.

C. A deeper understanding of other cultures.

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

Driving has always been my escape. And then I have kids. Kids change the whole freedom of the road experience. They arrive in your backseat one day, like some crying VIPs that you need to carry around, and nothing is ever quite the same again.

These days, with three kids between the ages of 1 and 6 lined up in the backseat, I find that driving my car has become more about predicting what might erupt at any moment. So, for those of you about to become parents, here are some types of kids you'll have in your car.

1. The Complainers

"Are we there yet?"

"Why is it taking so long?"

“I’m so bored that I hate your fat face, Dad!”

When kids are tired or feel a little annoyed, they complain. And nothing can make a car ride a steady stream of complaint coming from the backseat.

With two kids back there who’ve reached the age of 3 or 4, you can be absolutely certain that, if they are within even a long arm stretch of one another, they will hit each other in the face more frequently than most parents ever want to admit.

3. The Hungry Vikings

My kids attack the snack and let it fall anywhere they may. I don’t know why I continue to let my kids eat in the car. Maybe it’s because we’re on the go a lot? Maybe it’s because I’m a complete idiot? Regardless of the real reason, the fact of the matter is that kids under, say 15, seem to eat food in a moving vehicle much the same way that I imagine hungry Vikings used to tear a barely-cooked turkey leg whenever they set foot on shore after a long period at sea.

4. The Conversationalists

Kids are really great traveling companions a lot of the time—especially when they’re fast asleep. But when they’re just sitting back there talking to you, listening to you, and smiling at you in the rearview mirror (后视镜); those are the best times in the world.

21. What has changed the author’s driving experience?

- A. Getting married.
- B. Dealing with VPs.
- C. Carrying kids in the car.
- D. Having naughty kids in the family.

22. Why does the author call little kids boxers?

- A. They usually practice boxing in the car.
- B. They usually fight each other like boxers.
- C. They always pretend to be boxers.
- D. They always watch boxing matches in the car.

23. When the author describes kids in the car as Vikings, he really means _____.

- A. they are always hungry
- B. they have little food to eat in the car
- C. they throw food everywhere
- D. they behave wildly like stealing things

Thirty-four years after graduating from high school, I found myself sitting with some of my former classmates for an all-school reunion.

Our conversation centered around funny things and what our classmates were up to now. Eventually, the conversation came to a classmate, Janelle. Jill said, “Has anyone been in

touch with Janelle?” Diana said, “I tried to contact her for our last reunion. She never
ll said, “I’ve always felt bad about how she was treated.” There was a general
eement around the table.

ted in elementary school when Danny, a popular kid who was always looking to
be the center of attention, caught a glimpse of Janelle picking her nose. Unaware that she was
being watched, she slipped her finger into her mouth. Immediately, Danny pointed at Janelle
and exclaimed, “She ate her boogers (鼻屎)! THAT is SO disgusting.” The boys had a
“grossed out”(恶心的) look on their faces and the taunt(嘲弄) was repeated by every boy. By
the end of the next day, everyone in our class had known Janelle’s new nickname—“booger
eater” and called it at least once. Reluctant to join in, somehow we did it anyway.

“Janelle never did anything. She just looked sad. Unfortunately, no one else did anything
either. I wish any one of us had stood up for her,” said Jill. Everyone around the table
agreed.

Each of us shared a time when we were reminded of Janelle over the years. Jill shared
how her own daughter was bullied in school. Diana shared how her son came home from
school and told her about his classmate being bullied, and they talked about how he could stand
up for the child being bullied. I shared how we taught acceptance and kindness in my school.
Several of us had tears in our eyes as we talked. We all regretted the part we played in the
bullying.

When it was time to leave, Diana said, “I want to believe that, even though we cannot
make amends(补偿) directly to Janelle, we can at least forgive ourselves. Let’s make an
agreement going forward to do small acts of kindness in Janelle’s honor.” We hugged each
other tightly with damp eyes and agreed. I said, “I’m glad something good came out of that
negative experience that happened so long ago. Although forgiveness didn’t occur the way we
wanted it to—with Janelle—forgiving ourselves feels good. We can’t change the past, but we
can forgive and move forward.”

24. Why did Jill feel bad about how Janelle was treated?

- A. Jill was a close friend of Janelle’s.
- B. Jill unwillingly called Janelle “booger eater”.
- C. Jill regretted not standing up for Janelle.
- D. Jill was the one who started the nickname.

25. What was the outcome of the reunion for the classmates?

- A. They vowed to change the past.
- B. They decided to contact Janelle again.
- C. They determined to be kind to others.
- D. They apologized to Janelle for their behavior.

26. What life lesson did the author learn?

others is forgiving ourselves.

ating regret is of great importance.

with classmates helps reflect ourselves.

D. We should learn from the past and strive to be better.

27. What is the best title for the text?

A. No Bullying

B. Behaving Ourselves

C. Seeking Forgiveness

D. Bidding Farewell to the Past

C

Vast stretches of America are dominated by corn, nearly 100m acres of it, stretching from Ohio to the Dakotas. What once was forest or open prairie(大草原) today produces the corn that feeds people, cattle and, when made into ethanol(乙醇), cars.

Now, the nation's airlines want to power their planes with corn, too. Their ambitious goal would likely require nearly doubling ethanol production, which airlines say would slash their greenhouse gas emissions. If they succeed it could transform America's Corn Belt yet again, boosting farmers and ethanol producers alike, but also potentially further damaging one of the nation's most important resources: groundwater.

Corn is a water-intensive crop and it can take hundreds of gallons to produce a single gallon of ethanol. But as airlines embrace the idea of ethanol, prompting lobbyists(游说者) for ethanol makers and corn growers alike to push for clean-energy tax credits in Washington, vital aquifers(地下水层) face serious risks. "We're on track to massively increase water usage without any real sense of how sensitive our aquifers are," said Jeffrey Broberg, who is concerned about groundwater in Minnesota, a major corn state, where he is a water-use consultant and founder of the Minnesota Well Owners Organization.

United Airlines this year signed a deal with a Nebraska ethanol company to buy enough sustainable aviation fuel, as the biofuel is known, to power 50,000 flights a year. In August, Delta announced a plan to create a sustainable fuel hub(中心) in Minnesota. The Biden administration could decide on its tax incentives(激励) for the industry as soon as December. "Mark my words, the next 20 years, farmers are going to provide 95% of all the sustainable airline fuel," President Biden said in July.

This year a *New York Times* data investigation found that groundwater is being dangerously exhausted nationwide, largely by agricultural overuse. As climate change makes rainfall less reliable and intensifies droughts, rising demand for ethanol could put even more pressure on America's fragile aquifers to be used for irrigation.

28. What does the underlined word "slash" mean in paragraph 2?

A. Increase.

B. Decrease.

C. Maintain.

D. Transform.

29. What is the potential risk of the increased use of ethanol in aviation fuel?

ased water usage.

sed reliance on aquifers.

st in clean-energy tax credits.

D. Expansion of corn production.

30. What can we learn from paragraph 4?

A. Farmers will double their ethanol production.

B. The sustainable aviation fuel will not gain popularity in the future.

C. Farmers will play a major part in the sustainable aviation fuel industry.

D. The Biden administration opposes the new aviation fuel to protect the aquifers.

31. What is the main idea of the text?

A. The Biden administration's attitude to the corn and ethanol industry.

B. Using corn-based ethanol can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

C. Groundwater resources are being dangerously exhausted due to agricultural overuse.

D. Using corn-based ethanol in aviation may lead to increased groundwater exhaustion.

D

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an intense need to resolve uncertainty, according to a recent study in *Psychological Science*. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will seek to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will hurt.

In a series of experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin school of Business tested students' willingness to expose themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one trial, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would deliver an electric shock when clicked. Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified (带电), another half were told only that some were electrified. When left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and suffered more shocks than the students who knew that would occur.

Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other irritants, such as the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

"The drive to discover is deeply rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for food or shelter," says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago. "Curiosity is often considered a good instinct—it can lead to new scientific advances, for instance—but sometimes such inquiry can backfire." The insight that unhealthy curiosity can drive you to do self-destructive things is a profound one.

In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to predict how they would feel

after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to choose to see such an image. These results suggest that imagining the outcome of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine whether it is worth the endeavor. "Thinking about long-term consequences may help to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity," Hsee says. In other words, don't read online comments.

32. What can we learn about the experiment by behavioral scientists in paragraph 2?

- A. The total of the subjects is 27.
- B. All the pens were not electrified.
- C. Equally many shocks happened to all the subjects.
- D. No subjects were exposed to the pens previously.

33. What does the underlined word "irritants" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Stimulants.
- B. Solutions.
- C. Criteria.
- D. Purposes.

34. What is the attitude of Christopher Hsee towards curiosity?

- A. Approving.
- B. Dismissive.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Objective.

35. What is paragraph 5 of the text mainly about?

- A. The cause of unhealthy curiosity.
- B. The negative impact of unhealthy curiosity.
- C. The underlying feature of unhealthy curiosity.
- D. The practical measure to resist unhealthy curiosity.

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。

You know the feeling—your ears start to warm up, your tongue goes numb(麻木的), and you start sweating and taking deep breaths. You've just eaten something spicy, knowing it would be painful, and yet you chose to do it anyway. Are humans just masochistic(自讨苦吃的), or is there something else going on? 36.

Spicy isn't actually a taste like salty, sweet, sour and bitter—it's a sensation. 37. When we eat foods containing capsaicin(辣椒素), our bodies are tricked into thinking the temperature is actually rising. In trying to temper the burning sensation, our bodies release endorphins(内啡肽) which control pain and, at the same time, give a feeling of pleasure—like painkillers.

This is what is happening chemically, but there is also a conscious side to choosing spicy food. Dr Tamara Rosenbaum, Cognitive Neuroscientist at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, explains in an interview with the BBC that this is 38. Furthermore,

we obtain pleasure from the other ingredients chilli is generally cooked and eaten with—sugar and salt. So—like skydiving—eating chilli is a form of thrill-seeking,

chistic relationship with capsaicin started in the Andes of South America, where chilli peppers originate. Humans were one of the few mammals on Earth that developed a taste for capsaicin. As archaeological evidence suggests, they started cultivating chilli peppers about six thousand years ago. Human intervention changed the chilli pepper to suit human tastes and needs—including the pepper's colour, size and capsaicin content—helping to explain the many different types of chilli peppers now available. 40. We eat around 57.3 million tons of peppers globally each year, and chilli is a key ingredient in traditional dishes from Mexico to Korea. Maybe we are masochistic after all.

- A. It lies in both science and history
- B. This is caused by a chemical compound called 'capsaicin'
- C. where we get pleasure from a seemingly negative sensation
- D. It has something to do with human nature and body composition
- E. why *Chop Bell Pepper Fish Head* enjoys great popularity among Hunanese
- F. Fast-forward to today, and our love affair with the chilli pepper is going strong
- G. because we know that the burning sensation of chilli does not physically harm us

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。

One night I decided to spend some time building a happier and closer relationship with my daughter. For several weeks she had been 41 me to play chess with her, so I suggested a game and she eagerly 42. It was a school night, however, and at nine o'clock my daughter asked if I could 43 my moves, because she 44 to go to bed; she had to get up at six in the morning. I knew she had strict bedtime, but I thought she ought to be able to 45 some of this strictness. I said to her, "Come on, you can 46 late for once. We're having fun." We played on for another fifteen minutes, during which time she 47 her fingers on the chessboard. Finally she said, "Please, Daddy, do it quickly." "No," I replied. "If you're going to play it well, you're going to play it 48." And so we continued for another ten minutes, 49 suddenly my daughter burst into tears, and 50.

Clearly I had made a(n) 51. I had started the evening wanting to have a(n) 52 time with my daughter but had allowed my desire to win to become more 53 than my relationship with my daughter. When I was a child, my desire to win 54 me much. As a parent, I 55 that it got in my way. So I had to change.

41. A. training B. asking C. driving D. advising
 42. B. apologized C. responded D. accepted
 43. B. repeat C. accelerate D. check
 44. B. managed C. desired D. pretended
 45. A. treasure B. ensure C. adjust D. expand
 46. A. warm up B. stay up C. wake up D. turn up
 47. A. put B. burned C. drummed D. crossed
 48. A. cautiously B. frequently C. randomly D. rapidly
 49. A. until B. as C. now that D. for fear that
 50. A. stepped into my shoes B. threw in the towel
 C. made ends meet D. took the upper hand
 51. A. appointment B. attempt C. difference D. mistake
 52. A. subsequent B. awkward C. brief D. awesome
 53. A. crucial B. casual C. practical D. reliable
 54. A. depressed B. benefited C. dominated D. annoyed
 55. A. recognized B. added C. denied D. explained

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。

Wei Chunrong has built a reputation as a leading actress of Kunqu Opera, 56 oldest traditional Chinese opera with a history of about 600 years, which, performed in the Suzhou dialect, 57 (know) for graceful body movements, rhythmic singing and exquisite costumes.

She started learning at 10 and 58 (perform) with the Northern Kunqu Opera Theatre since she was 16. Wei performed at UNESCO headquarters in Paris in 2001 59 the organization listed it as one of the masterpieces of *the oral and intangible heritage of humanity* (人类口头和非物质文化遗产). Now in her 50s, Wei has found a new role. In the 60 (origin) Kunqu Opera production, titled *Guo Feng*, Wei plays the role of Lady Xu Mu, who was the first female poet 61 (record) in Chinese history.

"I played different roles during the past four decades. For Lady Xu Mu, I have to put aside all my experiences and start afresh 62 (comprehend) and perform the role," said Wei, 63 (sit) in the dressing room of Tianmiao Theatre a day before the show started on June 19.

"The role, Lady Xu Mu, was written for Wei Chunrong 64 particular. Though she has played many classic roles, she needs one which could represent her 65 (specific) and take her career to the next level," says Luo, the playwright(剧作家).

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

李华, 刚从新西兰的 University of Canterbury 游学归来。请你代表中国交换生给 John Wood 写封信。内容包括:

1. 感谢接待;
2. 谈谈收获;
3. 邀请来访。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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。

Green Thumb

All I did was show my little sister how to grow plants. Dig a hole. Put in a seed. Cover it with dirt. Water it. Wait. “See, Laynie,” I explained, “a whole plant will grow from this tiny seed. All we have to do is water it.”

Laynie had her own watering can so she could “help” me in the garden. One day, after everything was watered, she ran to the fence and started sprinkling water on another spot. I walked over and saw a fresh patch of dirt near the fence.

“Did you plant something there?” I asked.

“Yes,” she said. “I’m growing a pencil. My purple pencil got too small, so I planted it.” “What? But, Laynie—”

I should have explained things right then, but I just muttered, “Uh... I never grew one before.”

Later I got what seemed like a great idea. I dug up Laynie’s pencil and “planted” a brand-new purple pencil. Laynie was really excited when she saw it. “My pencil grew!” she shouted.

A few days later, Laynie was watering on the same spot. Two days later, new crayons
sti nty little heads out, thanks to me. Laynie jumped up and down and yelled,
“I flowers!” She “picked” them and ran into the house.

e grew an adult bear doll from a tiny one, a soup spoon from a teaspoon, and
a hand mirror from a piece of glass. When she claimed that she had grown these things, I just
kept my mouth shut! Actually, it was fun trying to think of what should grow from Laynie’s
seeds. And it was cool to see her get excited.

One day I saw her patting down some dirt near the fence again, so I knew she’d just
planted something. My heart dropped to my feet when she asked, “How long does it take to
grow a goldfish, Brad?” I couldn’t speak.

Not long, I bet!” said Laynie. She knelt down to whisper “Grow, Molly. Grow!”
before she skipped back to the house.

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。

I sat down with my back to the fence and thought for a long time.

Later I found Laynie sitting by the spot where Molly was buried.