

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、7 题。

6. When will the speakers go to the banana farm?
A. At 9:00 am. B. At 2:00 pm. C. At 5:00 pm.
7. Where will the speakers be at 6:00 pm?
A. At the butterfly park. B. On an unfamiliar site. C. In the hotel.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the woman's job?
A. An architect. B. A gallery worker. C. A saleswoman.
9. What can we know about the man?
A. He is an architect professor.
B. He has no bachelor's degree.
C. He knew the gallery from a friend.
10. What does the man think of the exhibition?
A. He found the paintings great.
B. He liked the video a lot.
C. He found it disturbing.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What will the woman do on Saturday?
A. See a film. B. Visit her parents. C. Do the housework.
12. When did the man's family move to the US?
A. Before he was born. B. At his early age. C. When he was a teenager.
13. What do we know about boys in Indian families?
A. They must take care of their sisters.
B. They don't help with the housework.
C. They're expected to work at an early age.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where does Dr. Gucci work?
A. In Paris. B. In London. C. In Bergamo.
15. At what time will the man leave for the airport?
A. About 6:30 am. B. About 5:30 am. C. About 4:15 am.
16. Who will the man have lunch with on Monday?
A. Gavin. B. Gianni Riva. C. Mr. Brown.

17. What does the woman probably do?

- A. A secretary. B. A tour guide. C. A manager.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the financial support of the mass media?

- A. The governments. B. Private companies. C. Advertisements.

19. What does the speaker talk about at last?

- A. Means of advertising.
B. People's views on advertising.
C. The popularity of advertisements.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. The origin of advertising.
B. The prosperity of advertising.
C. The significance of advertising.

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

What3words

This free download is one of a growing quantity of smartphone apps that could mean the difference between life and death. What3Words divides the world into 3x3 meter squares, giving each one a unique combination of three words. This allows emergency services — or anyone else you give the location to — to reach you. It is used by the vast majority of emergency services in the UK and has been credited with saving thousands of lives.

WhatsApp

Lots of us use WhatsApp for messaging and calling, but do you know it also has a Live Location feature that can let a loved one know your whereabouts in case you're in danger? You simply press the “+” key in a chat, select “Location”, and then press “Share Live Location”, which enables any participants in the chat to see your location in real time for the duration you choose.

Stay Alive

With mental health problems on the increase, not helped by the pandemic, this suicide (自杀) prevention app could be extremely helpful. Developed by Grassroots Suicide Prevention, it offers a wealth of resources, ranging from strategies (策略) for staying grounded when you feel overwhelmed, to breathing exercises to direct links to national and local crisis (危机) resources.

St. John Ambulance First Aid

An app like this is more useful for saving someone else's life than your own, but arguably it's a must-have on your smartphone. It gives advice in dealing with emergencies, including choking, allergic reactions and performing CPR. You don't have to have an Internet connection in order to use it.

21. Which of the following apps can send your location to others?
- A. What3words & WhatsApp. B. St. Ambulance First Aid & Stay Alive.
C. What3words & Stay Alive. D. St. Ambulance First Aid & WhatsApp.
22. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. What3words is well-received in the UK.
B. Stay Alive is used for messaging and calling.
C. WhatsApp helps those with mental health problems.
D. St John Ambulance First Aid is specially for saving users' life.
23. What do the four apps have in common?
- A. They are free of charge.
B. They need access to the Internet.
C. They help to save people's lives.
D. They deal with healthcare problems.

B

Gladys West knew from a young age that she didn't want to be a farmer. But the mathematician, born in 1930 in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, still had to help harvest crops on her family's small farm. Her parents tried to save some money to send her to college, but unexpected bills kept hitting the fund. She tried to put money aside but became frustrated at how little progress she was making. Then a teacher announced that the state was going to give a college scholarship to the two top students from her year. It was her golden opportunity and West started doing everything to be at the top. Finally, the scholarship allowed West to attend Virginia State College, a historically black university.

West decided to major in mathematics because it was a well-respected subject. It was largely studied by men, but she didn't take much notice of them as she knew deep in her heart that nothing was getting in her way. After graduating, she was offered a job at a naval base in Dahlgren, Virginia. This made her the only second black woman to be hired as a programmer at the base. Despite her intellectual abilities and career success, West had long wrestled with the feeling that she was inferior. It was this feeling, deeply rooted and felt, she thinks, by many African Americans that drove her to work as hard as she could.

In 1979, she programmed an IBM 7030 Stretch computer, which was significantly faster than other machines at the time, to provide calculations for an accurate Earth model. This detailed mathematical model of the shape of the earth was a building block for GPS orbit. While her team laid the groundwork for GPS, West took every opportunity the base gave her. She went to classes in evening and gained a master's degree in public administration. In 1998, aged 68, she intended to focus on her PhD after retirement. But then she had a stroke. She eventually finished her graduation thesis (论文) and gained her PhD in public administration and policy affairs in 2000 at the age of 70.

24. How did West manage to go to the university?

- A. Her teacher aided her.
- B. Her parents paid for the expenses.
- C. She worked part-time to save money.
- D. She won a scholarship from the government.

25. What does the underlined word “wrestled” in Paragraph 2 mean ?

- A. Dealt.
- B. Battled.
- C. Lived.
- D. Met.

26. What can be inferred from the text?

- A. West and her team invented GPS.
- B. West got her degrees after retirement.
- C. Men dominated maths field in West's days.
- D. Black women scientists' talent was fully appreciated.

27. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. A great inventor of GPS system.
- B. A bitter struggle to be a scientist.
- C. A deep affection for science.
- D. A distinguished female scientist.

C

Oasis Legend Noel Gallagher recently admitted that he's started forgetting some of his most famous lyrics (歌词) during live shows, and making up nonsense to cover the gaps. But he's not letting it hold him back — and that's heartening, because most of us know these “brain freeze” moments only too well!

As Noel has discovered, they often happen when we're under pressure. Stress causes emergency responses and suddenly memory is way down the list of priorities (优先). But simply realizing what's going on can be reassuring. And any relaxation should return at least some of your memory power.

I bet Noel isn't the only performer feeling rusty(迟钝的) after lockdown. Even deep knowledge can fade when not used, and we all need to refresh our memories occasionally. A

few minutes summarizing his lyrics should be enough to restore Noel's recall to full capacity (容积) .

Another common part of Noel's experience is "overthinking": when you stop and focus on something you normally do automatically, and find you suddenly can't do it at all! Ever mistyped your PIN, then paused. . . and really struggled to remember it — because you couldn't let "muscle memory" work its magic? Knowing things instinctively is great, most of the time. But it's a good idea to have reminders for the really important things. So change your PIN to a number that has associations for you, or picture an image for that key song lyric.

Maybe Noel has a different setup on stage these days, as places adapt to the "new normal". Any change of context can damage recall — as you'll know if you've struggled to remember someone on a Zoom call, when you'd recognize them instantly in the office. Once again, doing something simple like inventing a funny link between someone's name and their jobs can be invaluable.

If you're concerned about forgetfulness, get some medical advice. But don't worry too much about the occasional brain blockage. Just don't panic and keep a few thinking tricks up your sleeve.

28. Which of the following may affect recall ?

- A. Muscle memory.
- B. Lack of training.
- C. Changed surroundings.
- D. Pressure-related diseases.

29. Which of the following measures is useless in helping beat the brain freeze?

- A. Relaxing oneself.
- B. Establishing connections.
- C. Visualizing certain scenes.
- D. Avoiding automatic behavior.

30. What can we infer from the text?

- A. One can always restore recall to full capacity.
- B. Even celebrities make mistakes from time to time.
- C. Superficial knowledge fades more easily than deep knowledge.
- D. It's common for people to experience brain blockage occasionally.

31. What's the author's attitude towards brain blockage?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Tolerant.
- C. Critical.
- D. Uncaring.

D

Some people can walk into a room and instantly put everyone at ease. Others seem to make teeth clench and eyes roll no matter what they do. A small body of psychology research supports the idea that the way a person tends to make others feel is a consistent and measurable part of his personality. Researchers call it "affective presence."

This concept was first described nearly 10 years ago in a study led by Noah Eisenkraft, a business professor at Washington University. He put business-school students into groups, had them register for all the same classes for a semester, and do every group project together. Then the members of each group rated how much every other member made them feel eight different emotions: stressed, bored, angry, sad, calm, relaxed, happy, and enthusiastic. The researchers found that a significant portion of group members' emotions could be accounted for by the affective presence of their peers.

It seems that “our own way of being has an emotional signature,” says Elfenbein.

It's been known for some time that emotions are infectious. But affective presence is an effect one has regardless of one's own feelings — those with positive affective presence make other people feel good, even if they personally are anxious or sad, and the opposite is true for those with negative affective presence.

Unsurprisingly, people who consistently make others feel good are more central to their social networks — in Elfenbein's study, more of their classmates considered them to be friends. Hector Madrid, an organizational-behavior professor, has found that leaders with positive affective presence have teams that are better at sharing information, which leads to creativity. Inferiors are more likely to voice their ideas, too.

However, Elfenbein notes that positive affective presence isn't naturally good. Psychopaths(精神变态者) are infamously charming, and may well use their positive affective presence for calculating ends. Neither is negative affective presence necessarily always a bad thing in a leader — think of a football coach yelling at the team at halftime, motivating them to make a comeback. She suspects that affective presence is closely related to emotional intelligence which one can use to cure cancer or to be a criminal mastermind.

32. What does the underlined phrase “make teeth clench” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Make people upset or angry. B. Make people glad or refreshed.
C. Make people comfortable or relaxed. D. Make people frightened or threatened.

33. Why does the author mention Elfenbein's study in Paragraph 5?

- A. To suggest leaders are better at sharing information.
B. To prove leaders also have negative affective presence.
C. To indicate positive affective presence has a greater influence.
D. To show positive affective presence can promote social interaction.

34. What do you know about affective presence according to the text?

- A. It is for calculating ends. B. It is a double-edged sword.
C. It is affected by one's own emotion. D. It is the positive emotional influence on others.

35. Which could be the best title for the text?

- A. Affective Presence: How You Make People Feel
- B. Emotional Signature: Why Emotions are Infectious
- C. Affective Presence: Secret Part of Your Personalities
- D. Emotional Intelligence: Big Part of Affective Presence

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。

Beginning in the 1500s, the slave trade saw millions seized and taken away from their homes. 36 Mainly targeting Africa, people were transported across the Atlantic to America, where they would be auctioned (拍卖) .

37 Life at sea involved cruel physical and emotional abuse, with around 15 percent dying on the journey. Some feared losing their lives on board, while others feared the lives they were sailing towards. 38 They were sold in a foreign land in exchange for goods such as cotton, sugar, tobacco and ginger. But how could such an unjust and profit-driven operation continue for centuries? And how was this uncivilized system eventually banned?

When Britain explored other countries, encountering diverse and unfamiliar civilizations, Britons were much more interested in the available land and the people they could make use of for economic gain, instead of embracing these new cultures. 39 Because the slave trade was legal, those who protested against it needed to find a way to reach those in power to bring about change. It took a combination of enslaved activists and distant onlookers to battle to bring these centuries of suffering to a close. As those in parliament (国会) began to acknowledge the rough practices involved, the laws on the trading of people were revisited. When slavery was first abolished, no more slave ships were allowed to set sail. 40 It was not until 1838 that all slaves in the British Empire were granted freedom.

- A. None of them were given any form of compensation.
- B. They were force fed by crew as they tried to starve themselves.
- C. But this didn't include freeing those who were already held as slaves.
- D. Having been split from their families, people were forced aboard for months.
- E. But the law provided permission for Britain to import an unlimited number of slaves.
- F. They were shipped against their will to endure a life of manual labour and mistreatment.
- G. The attitudes to race at the time meant that the government allowed this unjust treatment of innocent people.

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。

I dreamed of being a scientist at 6. However, I decided at 10 that I was going to be a teacher because I had a 41 desire for superpowers. As a boy, I could clearly see some of my teachers had extraordinary powers.

There was an English teacher who could magically transport us to different worlds by telling us stories and reading to us from books we would otherwise never pick up. It was even shocking that my teacher could see the 42. I was lacked insight. Yet my teacher would notice me and the 43 message in her eyes suggested that she could see me 44. She had another superpower and even now, I could still remember her lessons about the great masters of art, expanding our 45. She did this 46 her major was not art. Her lessons went beyond the textbook. I wanted to be one of those all-seeing ones with superpowers that made children feel safe and valued.

Being a teacher isn't the easiest or the most financially rewarding of jobs. And there are occupational risks—your knees can become 47 from years of carrying piles of notebooks up and down the school staircase, your 48 can give in from too much talking. But 49 all that, there are those choosing this 50. To them, teaching is not just a job — it is a science, an art and it 51 emotional labour and investment.

For three decades now, I've gone to work early everyday with a spring in my step. Occasionally, I meet my former students. Their obvious love for me and fond 52 of our time together are my rewards. When I meet others who 53 for superpowers, like the brand new teacher 54 to perfect her skills with a brave face on, I feel 55 to belong to the same group.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. challenging | B. burning | C. convincing | D. rewarding |
| 42. A. invaluable | B. incredible | C. impossible | D. invisible |
| 43. A. unspoken | B. unforgotten | C. unwritten | D. uncertain |
| 44. A. in | B. across | C. out | D. through |
| 45. A. interviews | B. visions | C. groups | D. effects |
| 46. A. as if | B. only if | C. even if | D. if only |
| 47. A. faded out | B. stressed out | C. worn out | D. stuck out |
| 48. A. hearing | B. voice | C. sense | D. mood |
| 49. A. among | B. except | C. besides | D. despite |
| 50. A. cause | B. assignment | C. arrangement | D. contract |
| 51. A. demands | B. creates | C. expresses | D. determines |

52. A. wonders B. memories C. dreams D. opportunities
 53. A. provide B. account C. stand D. thirst
 54. A. struggling B. promising C. claiming D. managing
 55. A. thrilled B. relieved C. proud D. secure

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 digital age has arrived. The China Foundation for Cultural Heritage Conservation 56 (launch) a project to create digital versions of ancient grotto (石窟) temples along the Silk Road recently. The project will choose grotto temples from different ages and regions and make digital replicas(复制品) of them for display, and some Grotto temples will be 57 (virtual) repaired.

The project is long-term, aiming 58 (create) a model for the digital preservation of cave temples far into the future and using 59 (advance) technology to preserve precious cultural heritage. The first temples to be included in the project 60 (be) the Yungang Grotoes, Longmen Grotoes, and Maijishan Grotoes, according to the foundation.

Also, China plans to lay down a red line on carrying capacities to deal 61 potential over tourism at its grotto relics.

Heritage and tourism authorities across 62 country are asked to conduct careful studies and determine cautious capacities for these sites, according to a notice 63 (issue) by the National Cultural Heritage Administration and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

The notice called for strict assessments to be set for grotto sites, 64 include core areas, individual caves, and cliff paths.

The notice listed a series of 65 (measure) to help control visitor levels, including online reservations and digital ticketing.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

你校将举办一次关于生态保护的英语演讲比赛, 你代表你班去参赛, 请你以“Clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver”为题, 写一篇演讲稿, 内容包括:

1. 题目含义;
2. 生态保护的意义;
3. 具体措施。

注意: 1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。
3. 开头已给出。

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am honored to stand here to deliver a speech called“Clear waters and green mountains are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver”.

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，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was a beautiful, sunny day when Jennifer’s family decided to go fishing on their boat. Her father Thomas loved fishing very much and he had also planted in Jennifer a love of the outdoors, teaching her how to cast a line and fish.

The family boarded their boat that morning for a carefree day trip. They spent the day fishing, and then left the island in the early evening. Jennifer fell asleep beside her younger sister at a table on the boat’s lower deck. Their father’s sharp orders woke her up: “Get out of the boat. The boat is sinking!” Jennifer pushed her sister into the cold, dark water. Both girls wore life jackets. Within seconds, the boat turned over and sank, leaving just the tip of its bow in the air. Unfortunately, her family members died off.

Late that afternoon, Pisano set off on the return voyage to his destination. About seven miles away from Catalina Island, Pisano noticed something white flashing in the water. Pisano radioed the Coast Guard and he sped up his boat toward it. As he approached, Pisano jumped into the water and swam toward the figure and grabbed the life jacket. Then Jennifer was saved. From her near-unconscious state, Jennifer was frightened. Pisano swam her back to the boat, where a medical member covered her in warm water bottles on her cold skin. The little girl was sent to hospital and she walked out of the hospital the next day after being treated for exhaustion.

Jennifer was adopted by her aunt and uncle. She attended therapy for a while, but mostly she coped by herself and tried to be a good person. Jennifer got married in 2013 and had a son six years ago. In her late 20s, Jennifer began to wonder about her rescuer. She sent Oprah Winfrey a message to try to get help finding him, but nothing came of it. Pisano sometimes thought of her, too. So he decided to talk about the rescue story on a TV show which features stories from fishermen.

注意：

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

That day, Pablo Peña, Jennifer's former friend, happened to watch the show.

Pisano patted the table in an instant of recognition.