

英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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。

- What will the man do at seven o'clock tomorrow evening?
A. Phone the woman.
B. Attend a meeting.
C. Have supper.
- How much should the man pay for a dozen red roses now?
A. 15 dollars.
B. 17 dollars.
C. 20 dollars.
- When did the woman want to be a writer?
A. When she was a kid.
B. When she worked at a bookstore.
C. When she had some books published.
- Where does the smell probably come from?
A. The kitchen.
B. The bedroom.
C. The living room.
- What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Father and daughter.
B. Mother and son.
C. Husband and wife.

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。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. What is the woman going to do on Saturday afternoon?
A. Go to a festival. B. Take a part-time job. C. Meet her friends.
7. Where are the speakers probably?
A. In a factory. B. In a company. C. In a supermarket.
- 听第 7 段对话, 回答第 8 至 10 题。
8. Where does the man come from?
A. Ohio. B. Birmingham. C. Los Angeles.
9. How long will the woman stay there?
A. Two days. B. Three days. C. Two weeks.

10. What are the speakers probably doing?
 A. Waiting for their friends. B. Visiting several places of interest. C. Spending a holiday.
- 听第 8 段对话，回答第 11 至 14 题。
11. Who needs to be nursed in the man's family?
 A. His wife. B. His mom. C. His kid.
12. Why is someone in her forties preferable?
 A. She likes taking care of old people.
 B. She can live with the man's mother.
 C. She is more patient and experienced.
13. How much is a live-in nursing worker's monthly salary at least?
 A. 3,400 dollars . B. 4,300 dollars . C. 5,000 dollars .
14. What will the man probably do next?
 A. Check the workers. B. Fill out a form. C. Meet a nursing worker.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至第 17 题。
15. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
 A. How to learn a language well.
 B. When the course will be finished.
 C. Which course they should take.
16. What might the woman do?
 A. Take an advanced class. B. Get a private tutor. C. Get a part-time job.
17. Who are the speakers probably?
 A. Foreign students in China. B. Overseas Chinese students. C. Experienced Chinese learners.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题。
18. What did the woman's father think of her plan?
 A. It was a fantastic idea. B. It wasn't suitable for her. C. It wasn't an interesting sport.
19. How did the woman feel before the marathon started?
 A. Confident. B. Nervous. C. Painful.
20. What do we know about the woman's father?
 A. He offended her daughter a little.
 B. He knew his daughter very much.
 C. He promised to help his daughter train.

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

We've been helping billions of people worldwide continue to learn, adapt and grow for over a decade. But during the COVID-19 pandemic（流行病），the risks are higher than ever. Every dollar contributed enables us to create up-to-date, authoritative guides on the topics people want to know and keep providing high-quality how-to help for people like you.

Frequency:

There are two options for you to contribute. If you choose one time, the following amounts are offered: \$12, \$24, \$60 and \$100. If you choose to contribute monthly, the following amounts can be determined: \$2, \$5, \$8 and \$15.

Your contributions help us to:

•Recruit（招募）doctors and mental health professionals to offer guidance on how to stay safe and well during the COVID-19 pandemic;

- Cooperate with financial planners to help readers manage economic uncertainty;
- Develop rich content designed to educate people on some social matters;
- Continue the work of developing our resources and platform to provide access to easy-to-follow instructions for people worldwide.

Readers like you can empower wikiHow to create in-depth articles matched with pictures, various videos and share our trusted brand of instructional content with millions of people worldwide. Your contribution does not make up a charitable donation. It'll allow wikiHow to continue bringing useful information in our pursuit of helping anyone to learn how to do anything.

If you have questions about making a contribution, or if you'd like to manage or pause your contributions, please reach out to us at support@wikihow.com.

21. What is the purpose of the contribution?

- A. To employ some financial planners.
- B. To collect some volunteer doctors.
- C. To help those with mental diseases.
- D. To develop the resources and contents.

22. What do we know about the process of making a contribution?

- A. Different approaches of payment are ready.
- B. The contribution is made on a voluntary basis.
- C. Only readers are accessible to the contribution.
- D. The contribution is part of a charitable donation.

23. Which of the following launched the contribution?

- A. A magazine.
- B. A charity.
- C. A website.
- D. A newspaper.

B

Jill stared at the wall sadly. Pedro, her lab mate, hesitated before whispering, "Jill, what's up?" Jill opened her mouth slowly and answered, "Nothing, thanks!" She slowly turned back to her computer, leaving Pedro puzzled.

Originally from Argentina, Pedro spent the first 2 years of his Ph.D. in Germany before his adviser moved the lab to the United States. Jill is new in the lab. Until now, she seemed like the most easygoing person he could imagine. And then Pedro decided to invite her to have tea together outside. Sitting in a quiet corner of their busy campus, Pedro realized what had happened to Jill.

Jill had been busy writing an application for her first research grant. She wanted to get some feedback from her adviser. She was happy when she got the draft back, but she didn't like what she saw — 15 pages full of pure criticism.

Pedro fell silent and wondered how to approach the situation. Finally, he turned to Jill and said, "When I worked in his lab at first, I secretly called him Mr. Ice Age. But now I consider him to be kind-hearted. His character is upright and he cares about his lab members. When he gives feedback, he's direct, which is a cultural thing. He grew up in Germany, where the cultural standards around criticism are different."

Pedro went on to talk about how he felt after moving here. The Americans and Germans approached work discussions similarly by using a direct approach. However, things sometimes began to diverge when it came to negative feedback. For him, the biggest challenge at the beginning of graduate school was the lack of personal connection. "When I first met the boss, he just told me about the project and wished me good luck. That was it."

"I did my Ph.D. in Spain. On the first day, we had a huge brunch together to celebrate my arrival." Jill told him. Pedro smiled. "That is what we would do in my home country as well." "They do it different everywhere, don't they?" "Yes, they do," answered Pedro.

24. Why did Jill feel sad according to the text?

- A. Her application was refused.
- B. She made mistakes in her research.
- C. She was criticized for her application.
- D. She lacked confidence in her research.

25. What can we learn about Jill's adviser from the text?
- A. He likes to find fault with his students. B. He is good at correcting others' mistakes.
C. He is an upright but mean professor. D. He is direct about his lab members' problems.
26. What does the underlined word "diverged" in Paragraph 5 mean?
- A. Extend. B. Differ. C. Improve. D. Pause.
27. What might Jill come to realize at last?
- A. The cultural differences can lead to misunderstandings.
B. Everyone should work to understand one another better.
C. Communication is always influenced by people's attitude.
D. Culture shock is beneficial to the development in science.

C

The Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Forum marked China's new commitment to Africa for the next three years on the theme of strengthening partnership and sustainable development for a Chinese-African community. In this program, agriculture, food security, and sustainable rural transformation have a role in the development of African countries.

One of the examples which benefit Africa a lot is the "Great Green Wall" initiative, a tree-planting program aimed to prevent the expansion of the Gobi Desert. Now it has produced various benefits, like reducing the impact of dust storms, protecting China's grasslands, and helping absorb millions of tons of greenhouse gas emissions (排放). A similar initiative is being carried out in Africa to fight against desertification in the Sahel region and restore 250 million hectares of degraded land, mainly for agricultural use.

Africa can also get some experience in terms of land reform. China's second land reform in 1978 is recognized as one of the key factors that led to China's rapid economic growth and rural transformation. The reform, also known as household responsibility system, replaced collective farming by contracting land to all village households. This had positive effects on farmers, and eventually on agricultural productivity and food security.

Finally, China-Africa cooperation doesn't have to be limited to technologies and policies; it can also include "approaches". A well-noted approach in China that favored the integration (整合) of small producers in profitable value chains, for example, foresaw the establishment of a contractual business relationship between farmers and dragonhead enterprises, subject to meeting quality standards.

The public sector (国营经济) could support farmers to develop the required quality to enter into these types of contracts with the agro-enterprises. This type of "contract farming" between farmers and large agro-enterprises is also promising in Africa, as proved during the past decades in the cotton, cocoa and market gardening sectors. But despite African agricultural growth averaging 2% a year over the past three decades, it has failed to catch up with population growth.

28. Why is the Great Green Wall initiative carried out in Africa?
- A. To limit greenhouse gas emissions. B. To save land for agricultural use.
C. To create more jobs for the locals. D. To fight for food security.
29. What does China's contractual business relationship mean to Africa?
- A. Policies should be made to improve production. B. Agricultural productivity should be taken seriously.
C. Technologies are bound to help improve farming land. D. Approaches are needed to improve business cooperation.
30. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. It's still a challenge to increase the output of cotton.
B. Food shortage remains an urgent problem in Africa.
C. Government is trying to get farmers to work in the fields.
D. Many facts have proved that contract farming is limited.
31. What might be a suitable title for the text?
- A. The Solutions to Some Problems in China B. The Methods of Developing Economy in Africa
C. Different Effects of China's Policies on Africa D. Agriculture-cooperation Benefits China and Africa

D

Creating meat out of thin air sounds like technology you'd only expect to see in sci-fi movies, but according to Air Protein, it's very real and available.

Air Protein, the startup behind the air-based meat project, was founded by Dr. Lisa Dyson, a research physicist, with the goal of producing meat alternatives. These days, plant-based meat alternatives are all the fashion and are referred to as the future of the meat industry, but Air Protein is taking it to a new level with its air-sourced proteins. They are basically relying on a bunch of microbes (微生物) capable of changing CO₂ into amino-acids (氨基酸), with the final product being a protein-based flour that can be used to make a bunch of meatless products.

Air Protein is the only startup currently involved in making proteins out of the air, but their technology was inspired by research that NASA carried out in the 1960s. They were trying to come up with ways that astronauts could grow their own food on space voyages and discovered these microbes, which fed on CO₂ and produced amino-acids under the right circumstances.

The behind-the-scenes process is even more complicated than what Air Protein has so far revealed. The 'magic' happens in these giant tanks that take up much less land than both cattle which eat grass and plant-growing, and the energy comes from renewable sources. Thus, it's both cheaper and more sustainable than other meat alternatives. Another key advantage that air-sourced protein has is production time. The protein-rich flour can be produced in days, compared to the years necessary to raise cattle and the months and resources needed to grow crops.

But is the world ready for protein produced by CO₂-munching microbes? Air Protein certainly believes so, and if the current trends in the food industry are any indication, they are right to be confident. Meat alternatives are attracting important funding, and the demand from eco-conscious consumers is certainly there, so it's just a matter of creating a good enough product.

32. Which of the following is true about the meat created out of air?

- A. Its main nutrient is carbon dioxide.
- B. It is a result of sci-fi movies.
- C. It must be created in a closed lab.
- D. Microbes play a key role in the process.

33. What made Dyson get his idea of making meat out of air?

- A. A report made by NASA in the past.
- B. The research on food grown in space.
- C. The discovery made on space voyages.
- D. The description made by the astronauts.

34. Why might the air-sourced meat be popular in the future?

- A. It's cheap and time-saving.
- B. It's eco-friendly and beneficial.
- C. It's healthy and delicious.
- D. It's magical and healthy.

35. What is really implied in the last paragraph?

- A. The world is really tired of the current meat.
- B. The future of the air-sourced meat is promising.
- C. Making the air-sourced meat is quite a ridiculous idea.
- D. Consumers are conscious of the bad effect of current meat.

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。

Falling snow is beautiful to behold as it covers everything with a layer of white. When watching from the inside of your warm home, it can be a magical experience. However, leaving your home to go to work or school is a very different experience. 36 People traditionally treat highways and streets with road salt. But salt can pollute waterways and rust cars. That's why some cities are turning to using beets (糖甜菜).

37 But some cities are using the beet brine, which is made from sugar beets, to clear the roads. It is more effective than using salt alone. The recipe for the beet brine combination is 23 percent salt, 62 percent water, and 15 percent beet juice. The qualities of sugar beets were discovered by a Hungarian scientist in the 1990s who worked at a sugar beet processing plant. 38

Winnipeg, Manitoba in Canada started a pilot program using beet in 2015. 39 In the US, Michigan started a pilot program to mix road salt with agricultural additives in 2020. Since sugar beets are grown locally, it was a natural fit. Now cities are mixing beets with road salt as well as other agricultural bi-products.

40 Or you can DIY your own using dishwashing soap mixed with rubbing alcohol. While most people agree that roads have to be cleared from ice, there is still a long way to go to convince the government to make the change to safer methods. Beet juice may be a big part of the solution.

- A. Using road salt comes with major issues.
- B. Beets and roads do not usually go together.
- C. Roads can become very slippery after it snows.
- D. And soon it turned into a city-wide program in 2018.
- E. This has led to the creation of safer de-icing alternatives.
- F. For home use, there are eco-friendly choices to using road salt.
- G. He found that runoff from the factory kept the ponds from freezing.

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。

Italian shepherds are taking the lead in forest fire prevention, by leading their animals to eat the bush. Laws once 41 such practices are being changed, as rural communities begin taking a 42 in forest management.

In thinner forested areas, larger animals feeding on plants were found to be 43 in reducing forest fire risk. Smaller animals like goats and sheep are 44 for areas that lack natural predators (天敌). In Italy, the eating habits of smaller animals make them perfect for 45 woody bushes.

Although a forest seems fascinating, 46 it's no longer a natural ecosystem. When climate change regulations limited the shepherd's 47 to work in woodlands, it was part of a continent-wide 48 to fight against deforestation. The effort worked well, with total forest 49 in Italy increasing by 75% since the 1960s. Red deer and other native animals have disappeared. Therefore, the 50 of sheep and goats meant that nothing prevented woody bushes from dominating the land, turning small fires into 51 ones.

Meanwhile, shepherds decided to write letters asking the permission to graze in the woods again. They hoped to carry out a 52 project of rural areas, where Italy's worst wildfire within 40 years 53 its way from the mountain tops to the sea. They hoped to bring in more shepherds to control the fires and 54 eco-tourism in the area. It makes sense that those most invested in the forests' 55 would be worthwhile to save them, which goes for both the shepherds and the animals.

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|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 41. A. monitoring | B. advising | C. banning | D. introducing |
| 42. A. role | B. message | C. chance | D. break |
| 43. A. decisive | B. effective | C. proper | D. relevant |
| 44. A. ready | B. responsible | C. hopeful | D. suitable |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 45. A. cutting off | B. helping out | C. clearing away | D. putting down |
| 46. A. clearly | B. gradually | C. luckily | D. actually |
| 47. A. ability | B. imagination | C. desire | D. risk |
| 48. A. wish | B. success | C. victory | D. effort |
| 49. A. growth | B. cover | C. thickness | D. quality |
| 50. A. loss | B. arrival | C. choice | D. disadvantage |
| 51. A. uncomfortable | B. unbelievable | C. unforgettable | D. uncontrollable |
| 52. A. production | B. creation | C. restoration | D. competition |
| 53. A. burned | B. picked | C. blocked | D. forced |
| 54. A. vary | B. reduce | C. encourage | D. spread |
| 55. A. exploration | B. location | C. health | D. survival |

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 Chinese Longtaitou Festival, or Dragon-Head-Raising Festival falls on the second day of the second lunar month every year. Chinese people believe that rainfall 56 (increase) after this day because the rain-bringing Dragon King has awakened from his winter sleep.

The festival celebrates ancient agricultural Chinese culture, and while some of 57 (tradition) ways to celebrate it are no longer practiced, others persist. The most famous tradition is getting 58 haircut. Some believe that going to the barber's on this day gets rid 59 bad luck, while others believe doing that during the first month of the lunar calendar brings bad luck. Another saying warns that 60 (cut) your hair in the first month will cause your uncle to die in several months. Although today few pay attention to it, it was once a tradition 61 (line) up outside barber shops on the day of Longtaitou, having avoided haircuts for the previous month.

People eat toufu balls in Fujian province during the festival, and 62 (frequent) make tofu and vegetable balls to pray for family and business. Eating chengyao cakes, 63 are made of sticky rice, is a tradition in Suzhou in memory of the saying, "If he eats chengyao this day, 64 (he) waist won't hurt all year." Meanwhile other foods, like noodles, dumplings, and spring rolls, 65 (name) after dragon body parts to mark the day. Noodles are dragon's beard, dumplings are dragon's ears, and spring rolls are dragon's scales.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 前不久, 你校英国交换生 Bob 给你推荐了一本英文小说, 读后你的收获很大。请给他写封邮件, 包括以下内容:

1. 表达感激之情;
2. 介绍你的收获;
3. 恳求指导。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Bob,

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，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I'd just returned from a beautiful autumn early-morning walk with my dog. At the front door, I dug around in my pockets for the keys. When I discovered I didn't have them, I decided to return to the paths we'd taken. I would surely spot them in plain sight.

My little dog ran in circles of excitement that we would do a repeat of our just-finished outing. I spent an hour looking, brushing aside tall grasses, but the keys remained lost. I was beginning to get upset as I thought of the consequences of losing them, so I continued to retrace our steps, but without luck.

At home again, I pulled the backup key from its hiding place, let myself in the house, and fell on the couch tired. At my age, one hiking is usually plenty! I began to make a list of the keys. The house key wasn't that important as I had an extra. The mail key was a big deal because getting a new one takes a lot of time. I had a spare car key, but it was sensitive, and the key chain would be expensive to replace. But the iron heart made by my grandfather was precious beyond measure. For some reason, thinking of it being gone forever made tears come to my eyes. I blamed myself for losing the keys and not being more careful. In my head, I retraced my steps again and again but finally gave up.

That night, it turned colder and we had a snow storm. I enjoyed a comfort-food dinner, played soft music, and settled into a peaceful evening. It was peaceful until I heard my car alarm coming from the garage. I rushed to the car, inserted the key in the door and finally opened it, and then moved it in the ignition (引擎) until the alarm stopped. I felt red-faced as I imagined my next door neighbors being annoyed. I went back in the house but it started again. I turned it off, went back inside, and the alarm sounded again. I repeated the process.

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。

Back in the house, I waited, but the next sound was the front doorbell.

By keeping pressing the alarm button, they found my home.