

15. Why won't the woman buy the computer?
 A. It probably comes illegally.
 B. It's not worth the money.
 C. It's in poor condition.
16. What does the man advise the woman to do?
 A. Save money. B. Choose a safe source. C. Learn idioms.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What pushed Ralph to start writing?
 A. The discrimination against blacks.
 B. The dream in his childhood.
 C. The heavy pressure from life.
18. When was Ralph's *Invisible Man* published?
 A. In his thirties. B. In his forties. C. In his fifties.
19. What's the intended purpose of the speaker?
 A. To recommend a university course.
 B. To describe a historical event.
 C. To introduce a famous writer.
20. What does the professor think of the novel?
 A. Thrilling. B. Inspiring. C. Interesting.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Nine years ago, Catrina Davies, a Cambridge graduate, was living in a houseshare in Bristol. Constant worrying about paying the rent was making her ill with stress and she longed to get back to the Cornwall's Penwith peninsula (半岛) where she grew up. Priced out of the housing market, she took the final decision to go to live in a shabby, stand-alone shed which her father once used as his office.

"It was full of mice and spiders and there was no electricity, toilet, heating or shower," Catrina remembers. She survived the first year without electricity and still only uses ten pounds-worth a month.

Over the years, Catrina has upgraded her modest shed with second-hand windows and doors and had a wood burner installed. Her oven is a camping stove outdoors and she does without a fridge by keeping easily spoiled food outside in a Tupperware box. She buys milk from a local farm to make yogurt and grows fresh herbs, salad and vegetables.

Having such an outdoor lifestyle, she's painfully aware of climate change. "I've noticed fewer songbirds and owls. Winters are warmer and weather patterns seem to be changed. The fishermen say there are fewer mackerel (鲭鱼) too."

"Plastic pollution in the sea fills me with extreme sadness and anger," she continues. "And the Amazon rainforest is being burned to the ground because of our desire for an endless supply of cheap burgers and cheap leather. Our ecology and housing crises are both symptoms of human greed."

"To save the planet, we all need to fundamentally change the way we live. Although giving up meat, lots of cheap goods, driving and flying may seem like a sacrifice, it could actually make us all a lot happier in the long run. Many studies show that materialistic tendencies are linked to decreased life satisfaction. When I first moved here, it was only meant to be a stopgap. Six years later, I can't imagine living any other way."

21. What mainly leads to Catrina Davies' choice of living in a shed?
 A. The decision to escape high housing rents.
 B. The desire of pursuing materialistic enjoyment.
 C. The attempt to protect the ecological environment.
 D. The longing for unique surroundings in her hometown.
22. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?
 A. Plastic pollution is closely linked to the climate change.
 B. Human desire for wealth helps promote life satisfaction.
 C. It is fundamental to meet people's materialistic needs.
 D. It will pay off to change the way people live.
23. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 A. To convey the public's concern about the climate change.
 B. To advertise the living environment in Catrina's hometown.
 C. To analyze the close relation between human greed and social problems.
 D. To introduce Catrina's experience and her appeal for eco-friendly lifestyle.

B

The central authorities have published the first comprehensive document guiding the governments of various levels to deal with challenges of one of the largest and fastest aging populations in the world.

It is predicted that by 2035, the number of people above 60 years old will account for more than one-fourth of the country's population, which is already the case in some big cities. By 2050, China's aging population will approach its peak, with the percentage of the people aged beyond 60 making up 27.4 percent of the total.

International experience shows that it is the social security and public service system that bears the main pressure from an aging population. However, if policymakers carefully take the trend into consideration to make the social management and national development policies as well as take enough and effective forward-looking measures, the aging population will not necessarily become a problem.

As the experience of many developed economies shows, it is essential that the country transforms its growth model from one driven by production elements to one driven by innovation (创新) before the coming of the aging society, so as to minimize the impact of the loss of labor on the economy. So while increasing the social investment and inputs for the elderly, improving elder care, retirement services and strengthening legal and social protections, the government must also build a high quality work force and introduce advanced and innovative technologies to improve productivity.

The plan therefore provides a guideline for local governments to change their view so that rather than seeing senior citizens as simply a financial burden, they should view them as motivation for providing high-quality services and a better social environment. Treating the elderly well is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation, and building a policy system for pensions, respect for the elderly and a healthy social environment is also a must.

Therefore, the aging of the population itself is not a problem. It is an important trend showing the country's social development.

24. What do we know about aging population from the passage?
- A. It will contribute to the lack of labor force.
B. It has reached its peak in China up to now.
C. It reflects the advantages of public service system.
D. It can be solved completely through technological innovation.
25. What is the author's attitude towards aging population?
- A. Doubtful. B. Objective. C. Disapproving. D. Optimistic.
26. What is this text?
- A. An introduction to a new phenomenon. B. A research paper on a social problem.
C. A news report of an official plan. D. A comment on a current issue.

C

Ecotourism has become increasingly popular in recent years. Travelers visit natural environments funding conservation efforts or promoting local economies. In many cases, ecotourism involves close interaction with wildlife.

Now, scientists have analyzed more than 100 research studies on how ecotourism affects wild animals. They find the presence of humans changes the way animals behave, and those changes may put them at risk. Therefore, they have concluded that such trips can be harmful to the animals.

When animals interact in seemingly kind ways with humans, they may let down their guard. As animals learn to relax in the presence of humans, they may become **bolder** in other situations. If this transfers to their interactions with predators (捕食者), they are more likely to be injured or killed.

The presence of humans can also discourage natural predators. It creates a kind of safe place for smaller animals that may make them bolder. For example, in Grand Teton National Park, elk and pronghorns in areas with more tourists are less watchful and spend more time eating.

Interacting with people can cause great changes in the characteristics of various species over time. "If animals become accustomed to tourists, we might create unintended consequences — affecting the behavior or population of a species and influencing the species' function in its community," the researchers write.

Ecotourism has effects similar to those of animal domestication (驯养) and urbanization. Research has shown that domesticated silver foxes become more obedient and less fearful. Fox squirrels and birds that live in urbanized areas are slower to flee from danger. The phenomena result from evolutionary changes, but also from regular interactions with humans.

Scientists hope the new analysis will encourage more research into the interactions between people and wildlife. It is essential to develop further understanding of how various species in various situations respond to human interaction and under what conditions human exposure may place them at risk.

27. We can learn from the passage that ▲.
- A. ecotourism causes damage to the natural homes of wildlife
B. it is easy for eco-tourists to build up trust with wild animals
C. the effects brought by ecotourism may be harmful to the animals
D. wildlife interactions with humans strengthen their function in community
28. What does the underlined word "bolder" in paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. shyer B. braver C. wiser D. swifter
29. The author mentions pronghorns in paragraph 4 as an example to show that ▲.
- A. wild animals become more relaxed due to evolution
B. animals' reactions to humans vary from species to species
C. smaller animals tend to be in harmony with natural predators
D. the presence of humans reduces their awareness of potential danger
30. What might be the best title for the text?
- A. Ecotourism Can Put Wild Animals at Risk
B. Ecotourism Has Become A Popular Trend
C. Wildlife's Reactions to Human Activities
D. Latest Research Findings on Ecotourism

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Every year, students across the U.K. engage in the annual ritual (仪式) of telling college and university admissions officers why they deserve a seat at the school of their choice. However, this task is filled with anxiety and fear. 31 This, of course, leads many to ask the question: How should I write an essay about myself for college? Here are tips to keep in mind.

32 For example, if all your friends are writing application essays about covid-19, that may be a good reason why you should avoid it. Unless, of course, you've had a vivid, life-changing experience that you are burning to share. Admissions counselors say that the best essays help them learn something about the candidate that they would never know from reading the rest of the application.

Keep your individuality in the spotlight. 33 What sets you apart from others? Tell your extraordinary story but remember not to oversell yourself. Your reader wants to see something personal about you, something that makes you stand out among others. Imagine how many applications the admissions committee reads per day, and think twice before writing some general information that doesn't show your individuality.

Committees value authenticity. They want to hear your voice. This essay may give you the time and space to explain why a particular achievement means too much to you. But resist the urge to exaggerate: admission counselors read thousands of essays each year. 34

Sound like yourself. Don't use words you wouldn't normally use. Don't use fancy language you wouldn't use in real life. Imagine yourself reading this essay out loud to a classroom full of people who have never met you. 35 Be on the lookout for words and phrases like 'maybe' 'sort of' 'I think' or anything else.

- A. They can spot something unreal.
- B. This rule works in all the aspects of your life.
- C. Writing about oneself can be highly stressful.
- D. Keep a confident tone even if you're not feeling that way.
- E. Remember, it's all about you rather than a fashionable subject.
- F. An informative and powerful essay focuses on the readers' needs.
- G. Experts often recommend looking for something unique of your life story.

第三部分: 语言运用 (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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The roles we often expect our fathers to play, protector or provider, can make them seem unapproachable. That's how it was with my dad. He was a 36 person, who was never much

of a talker. I didn't want to 37 his hard shell and had gotten used to it. That brought both him and me the sense of 38.

But when my life took a hit a year ago, things had to 39. I needed to know how he had found his way, because I felt like I had 40 mine. In a moment of desperation, it occurred to me that sending an email might be the 41. I could speak at a comfortable distance and give him room to 42.

So I wrote to him, telling him about my regrets and fears, and asking him to 43 the similar experience he had undergone.

Two weeks later, it 44 in my inbox with the title handwritten: "GIRLS I LIKED, BY LUIGIC." Dad had carefully 45 my message, reached back into his memory and made a 46. I closed the email and started to cry. I cried because I wished I had 47 my heart earlier but was grateful it wasn't too late. I cried because I hadn't been able to ask him anything about his life in all this time; 48, I had focused on not sharing anything about myself with him. I cried because at 33, in the middle of my own struggles, his letter instantly put me 49. And I cried because in the end, it was so 50: I just had to hit "send".

We've since had many 51. Better yet, he offers up stories 52 without me asking. My problems haven't been magically 53, but getting to know my dad better and learning to 54 him more has made the tough stuff more manageable and life sweeter.

It's hard to talk to dads sometimes. I'm glad that I have found a 55 to talk to mine.

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|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. private | B. reasonable | C. confident | D. sensitive |
| 37. A. question | B. clarify | C. break | D. withdraw |
| 38. A. responsibility | B. security | C. shame | D. guilt |
| 39. A. relieve | B. confirm | C. accomplish | D. change |
| 40. A. ignored | B. lost | C. sought | D. discovered |
| 41. A. key | B. target | C. routine | D. stage |
| 42. A. assume | B. avoid | C. adjust | D. admit |
| 43. A. obtain | B. deliver | C. broaden | D. share |
| 44. A. remained | B. displayed | C. appeared | D. approached |
| 45. A. checked | B. considered | C. conveyed | D. consulted |
| 46. A. judgment | B. promise | C. comment | D. response |
| 47. A. reflected on | B. appealed to | C. opened up | D. settled down |
| 48. A. meanwhile | B. instead | C. therefore | D. however |
| 49. A. at ease | B. in peace | C. under pressure | D. in dilemma |
| 50. A. obvious | B. appropriate | C. important | D. simple |
| 51. A. debates | B. exchanges | C. secrets | D. memories |
| 52. A. occasionally | B. instantly | C. eventually | D. rarely |
| 53. A. explored | B. concluded | C. solved | D. recognized |
| 54. A. love | B. convince | C. forgive | D. comfort |
| 55. A. connection | B. reason | C. benefit | D. way |

第 II 卷

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（10 个小题；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。

Chinese calligraphy (书法) is a traditional form of writing characters from the Chinese language through the use of ink and a brush. It 56 (root) in China all the way through centuries of practice.

Chinese calligraphy is an art of 57 (turn) Chinese characters into images through pressure and speed variations of the pointed Chinese brush. It 58 (stress) the expression of emotions while being a mental exercise to an artist 59 coordinates the body and the mind to select the best styling for the presentation of the passage content.

In English, “calligraphy” literally means “beautiful writing.” It is a 60 (write) form that unites the languages spoken in China. It is seen 61 the walls of offices, shops, hotels, and houses everywhere.

Chinese calligraphy is one of the many art 62 (form) that cross borders and cultures. Picasso, the world-famous master of art, once 63 (express), “Had I been born in China, I would have been a calligrapher, not a painter.”

Today, this powerfully graphic art is still celebrated as 64 outward expression of the artist’s inner psychology. Its rhythm, movement and flow is 65 (access) to anyone who views it, not only to those of us who can read Chinese characters.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，你的美国朋友 Chris 来信询问你校的校园特色活动。请你用英文写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 询问近况；
2. 介绍活动；
3. 表达祝愿。

注意：

1. 词数 80 词左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

此题请答在答题纸上

第二节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Several years ago, as I was on a business trip from San Francisco to New Orleans, I noticed I would have some time at the airport in Dallas before catching my connecting flight. So I called my friend Luke who lived in Dallas “Luke, I’ve got an hour-and-a-half stop at the airport. If you’ll come out and meet my plane, I’ll treat you to dinner.” Luke enthusiastically agreed.

When the pilot announced that our flight would be delayed an extra few minutes in San Francisco, I became upset. Every minute that passed was one minute less that I would be able to spend with my friend. The plane arrived in Dallas an hour late. That left me only half an hour to stay with Luke and I still needed time to catch my connecting flight. At this point, I knew our having dinner together was totally out of the question.

When I stepped off the plane, Luke was there, waiting for me. “Hey, Luke,” I said apologetically, “Thanks for coming out to meet me. I hope you didn’t have to wait here too long.”

“Oh, no problem,” he replied easily. “I called ahead and found out your plane was going to be late.”

“Oh, good,” I replied. “Look, I’m really sorry about dinner, but I’ll owe you one next time. Come on, we’ll find out what gate my next plane is leaving from. We can head over there together and talk a bit.”

“I am very interested in having dinner with you,” he said to me.

“The only way you’re going to have dinner with me tonight is if you buy a plane ticket to New Orleans!”

“We’re having dinner,” replied Luke with determination. “Believe me, I have this whole thing arranged. Just follow me.”

He picked up one of my bags and carried it out through the security check. The two of us hurried down a short flight of stairs in the parking garage and walked rapidly along several rows of cars until we came to the place where Luke’s car was parked.

Paragraph 1:

I immediately noticed, in the parking space next to his car, a folding table.

Paragraph 2:

With seven and one-half minutes to go, we put everything back in the car and ran for my plane.