

英 语

考生注意：

1. 本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前，考生务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。
3. 考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。
4. 本卷命题范围：高考范围。

第一部分 听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

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。

1. What is the man going to do?
A. Stay inside. B. Work outside. C. Look for his umbrella.
2. Why is the man calling?
A. To make a reservation. B. To change an appointment. C. To have an emergency meeting.
3. How long might the woman be away?
A. For one week. B. For two weeks. C. For three weeks.
4. When will the speakers meet?
A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On Wednesday.
5. How will the woman go home?
A. On foot. B. By car. C. By bus.

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 are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A computer. B. An e-mail. C. A mobile phone.
7. What does the woman decide to do?
A. Look for her manager. B. Ask someone else for help. C. Go to another repair shop.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the woman do?
A. She sent an e-mail to the man.
B. She deleted one of the man's files.
C. She damaged the man's computer.

9. How might the man feel at last?

A. Relieved.

B. Impatient.

C. Angry.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man ask the woman to do?

A. Have lunch together.

B. Send him a message.

C. Give him a phone number.

11. Where does the conversation take place?

A. On the phone.

B. In an office.

C. In a restaurant.

12. What's the probable relationship between the woman and Mr. Smith?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Boss and secretary.

C. Doctor and patient.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where are the woman's hotels?

A. In Italy.

B. In Germany.

C. In Switzerland.

14. What do the customers think of the fitness equipment in the woman's hotels?

A. Disappointing.

B. Satisfying.

C. Up-to-date.

15. How many hotels are mentioned?

A. Three.

B. Eight.

C. Eleven.

16. What will the speakers talk about next?

A. A budget.

B. A meeting schedule.

C. Equipment choice.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where is the speaker?

A. In a school hall.

B. At a health center.

C. In a classroom.

18. How can the listeners get the information about the procedures?

A. From the speaker.

B. From a doctor.

C. From a handbook.

19. What does the speaker suggest the listeners do in the end?

A. Get some travel medicine.

B. Offer their medical records to the doctor.

C. Make an early appointment with the specialist.

20. Who are the listeners?

A. Parents.

B. Students.

C. Teachers.

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

Blue waves, yellow beaches and green mountains make the Mediterranean coast the best destination in the world.

Kayak Kornati

Rowing boats along Croatia's unimaginably blue waters leads wanderers through a delightful network of more than 1,200 islands. A wilder side can be found in Kornati National Park, where campers can bed down on islands used by herders(游牧者) for 2,000 years.

Hike Atlas

For Europeans and North Americans, hiking in Morocco's Atlas Mountains offers astonishing scenery paired with cultural adventure on the Mediterranean's northern shores. The dramatic mountains are home to the rich culture of the Berbers, an independent-minded native people who took to the hills during ancient Arab invasions(入侵). Today the Berbers welcome tired walkers with their famous mint tea.

Windsurf Alacati

Turkey's beautiful coastlines and clear waters draw millions of visitors each year. But those looking for reliable winds tend to go to a sleepy fishing village called Alacati. Between May and October north winds blow reliably here across the Cesme Bay, which is one of the best windsurfing resorts in the world.

Ski Abruzzo

Fun in the Mediterranean sun needn't always include sand and surf. Snow sports are also available not far from the lapping waves. Italy's Abruzzo region offers surprisingly reliable snow and picturesque villages. Visitors to Abruzzo will share slopes like Roccaraso and Campo Felice with far more Italians than tourists, who are typically drawn to the more famous Alpine resorts to the north. In addition, visitors can enjoy the quieter corner of Italy at very low prices.

21. What are visitors recommended to do in Kornati National Park?

- A. Ski with local people.
- B. Camp on wild islands.
- C. Ride with Arab herders.
- D. Windsurf along coastlines.

22. Which place is known for a kind of special tea?

- A. Atlas.
- B. Kornati.
- C. Alacati.
- D. Abruzzo.

23. What do the last two attractions have in common?

- A. The high prices.
- B. The same sports activities.
- C. The cold weather.
- D. The quiet environments.

B

Like a lot of science fiction fans, I read William Gibson's novel *Neuromancer* not long after it came out in 1984 and, for decades, I had been wondering how he was able to imagine the future when the technologies he wrote about had barely been invented, until I eventually had an opportunity to interview him in the fall of 2020.

During the interview, I asked how he could see the future of the Internet in 1984, when no one other than a few geeks(极客) had heard of it and whether he had been to scientific talks.

"I have never read or listened to the tech leaders' talks about new technologies," he replied. "I would rather sit in a room full of either artists or criminals. Their talks would be more helpful with my writing."

As a journalist who has reported on Silicon Valley(硅谷) for 15 years, I found his comment really convincing. I've sat through press conferences and interviews with many famous tech leaders—Mark Zuckerberg, Steve Jobs, Marissa Mayer and many others. I never heard Zuckerberg predict fake(假的) news or Steve Jobs worry about iPhone addiction.

"These men are driven by an ideal of how much their technology will change people's lives or by promises of a lot of money, or both. But one thing is clear: They usually avoid talking about what might happen when their inventions hit the real world," Gibson explained. "On the other hand, artists are more about holding a mirror up to society and showing us how we behave with the new tools we are given, while criminals are in effect businessmen without brakes, who will look at whatever the latest technology is and think what they can do with it. Neither of them is bound by social conventions at all."

Since the interview, I have decided to take a page out of William Gibson's playbook and will go and find some artists or criminals and see what they are going to do with any new technology as soon as it appears in the news.

24. What is *Neuromancer*?

- A. A good handbook for geeks.
- B. An investigating report.
- C. An amazing science fiction.
- D. A collection of interviews.

25. What did William Gibson say about the tech leaders?

- A. They are usually narrow-minded.
- B. They just want to make more money.

- C. They are always blinded by their success.
- D. They tend to be too optimistic about their inventions.

26. What does the underlined word “brakes” in paragraph 5 most probably refer to?

- A. Rules.
- B. Abilities.
- C. Hopes.
- D. Profits.

27. What message does the author seem to convey in the text?

- A. Don't trust famous tech leaders at all.
- B. Artists and criminals can be more reliable.
- C. Take a balanced view toward new technologies.
- D. We should let others try the latest technologies first.

C

Claude Monet spent the winters of 1899, 1900 and 1901 freezing on a balcony of London's Savoy Hotel, painting a series of famous images of Waterloo Bridge and Charing Cross Bridge.

Now, scientists at Birmingham University have used solar geometry and historical weather data to figure out exactly which balcony Monet was standing on, and what time of day he was likely working.

“We know that Monet, in the mornings, used to work on the sun rising over Waterloo Bridge,” John Thornes says. “By midday, the sun would be shining directly along the Thames, and Monet usually moved on to Charing Cross Bridge, before finishing the day watching the sun set over the Houses of Parliament.”

The sun occupies the same position in the sky today as it did in 1900 and 1901, which helped Thornes figure out the time of day. Monet also included another London landmark, the obelisk (方尖纪念碑) known as Cleopatra's Needle, in some of his paintings of Charing Cross Bridge. Thornes says that examining the position of the needle relative to the bridge helped him determine that Monet stayed in rooms 610 and 611 at the Savoy during the winter of 1899, and one floor down at 510 and 511 a year later.

“The Savoy Hotel actually advertises the Monet Suite, which they sell to the public,” Thornes says. “And they in fact use the suite farther down from where Monet actually was.”

But the hotel is upgrading, and when it reopens, it will have the correct rooms as the Monet Suite—thanks in part to his research.

Monet's images of London aren't just great art. Thornes says they also provide an accurate record of the city's fogs, which were common in the days before clean-air law was passed in the 1950s.

“That's one of the things we're very interested in,” he says, “Maybe, the visibility (能见度) in Monet's painting will help me to study how the air quality has improved since those days.”

28. What has helped the researchers to determine Monet's rooms?

- A. The hotel's historical documents.
- B. The weather records about London.
- C. The signatures in some of the paintings.
- D. The visibility in Claude Monet's paintings.

29. Which building is most probably in the image painted in the morning?

- A. Waterloo Bridge.
- B. Cleopatra's Needle.
- C. Charing Cross Bridge.
- D. the Houses of Parliament.

30. What can be inferred about the new Monet Suite?

- A. It is open for the public now.
- B. Claude Monet didn't stay in it.
- C. It consists of more than four rooms.
- D. It should be on the sixth or fifth floor.

31. What was the purpose of the research?

- A. To help the Savoy Hotel redesign the Monet Suite.
- B. To study the effects of the clean-air law passed in the 1950s.
- C. To find out when and where Claude Monet worked on some of his paintings.
- D. To analyze if Claude Monet honestly recorded the air quality in London.

World leaders and climate negotiators will gather at the climate meeting in Glasgow, Scotland for two weeks starting on October 31. Their goal is to be carbon neutral(碳中和) by 2050, which means if a country is still emitting(排放) greenhouse gases, they are being absorbed by forests or other means to keep them from entering the atmosphere. But negotiations are expected to be tough. Here are the reasons why.

Developing countries argue that although they hold the top spot for highest emissions currently, but history matters. Once emitted, carbon dioxide can last in the atmosphere for hundreds of years, trapping heat that raises global temperatures. That means emissions from burning fossil(化石) fuels over the past 150 years are responsible for the current global warming. Over that period, developing countries contributed just a small percentage of the emissions. But they're suffering more from extreme climate change events like rising seas, heavy rain, wildfires, hurricanes, plant and animal extinction.

Another dark reality is that developing nations will not be able to adapt to all the climate-caused disasters without help. For example, sea level rise already threatens to overtake some island nations entirely. Such loss and damage, developing countries say, is not their fault. So they need financial support to help them adjust.

To help them switch from fossil fuels to greener energies and adapt to the effects of climate change, the developed world has promised to provide \$100 billion every year. The amount is identified as a floor, not a ceiling. So that financial aid will keep going up over time. But only a few rich countries, including France, Japan, Norway, Germany and Sweden, provided a fair share. The United States, Australia and Canada fell far short. A new solution proposed this week is for the payments to average \$100 billion per year from 2021 to 2025, with the shortfall in earlier years made up for by higher payments later on.

Developing countries also insist that half of the money go to projects aimed at helping them adapt to climate change. At the moment, most of the funding goes toward reducing emissions.

32. What does carbon neutral most probably mean?

- A. Net zero greenhouse gas emission.
- B. No greenhouse gases to be produced.
- C. Greenhouse gases absorbed by forests.
- D. Zero greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

33. What can be learned about the financial aid?

- A. All rich countries have paid their share on time.
- B. \$100 billion is payment for island nations' losses.
- C. It is promised that it will keep increasing over time.
- D. Most of it will be used on climate-adapting projects.

34. Why are the negotiations in Glasgow expected to be tough?

- A. Developed countries ignore their historical responsibilities.
- B. Developed countries refused to help developing countries.
- C. Developed and developing countries have very different interests.
- D. Developed and developing countries disagree on all the climate goals.

35. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

- A. Different Climate Challenges Faced by Developed and Developing Nations
- B. Global Cooperation Needed Between Developed and Developing Countries
- C. Developed Nations' Failure to Keep Their Promises on Emission Reduction
- D. Tensions Between the Developed and Developing Worlds Over Climate Change

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。

No one can be free from the sickening stress and anxiety from time to time. Not even that happy-go-lucky guy you see walking down the street whistling “Always Look on the Bright Side of Life”, since they are a part of the life. 36. Listed here are proven ways to control stress and anxiety.

Breathe

Taking a long and deep breath to calm yourself in stressful situations isn't just one of those old wives' tales. 37. Doctors say that slow, deep breathing can effectively cool down the angry blood that's running around your body, allowing your brain and body to return to their normal functions.

Walk

Many hearsay techniques for dealing with stress often raise a few eyebrows. But a whole host of scientific evidence exists to suggest that walking is one of the best methods available. If you're ever feeling the tension building up in your brain and body, drop everything and simply go for a walk. 38. Such a nice walk provides your body with an ideal outlet for the build-up of energy that stress can create.

Laugh

39. But if you are able to squeeze out even the smallest laugh during your day, you'll soon begin to find that the effects of stress slowly slip away. When you laugh, the body releases happy hormones that ease tension brought on by stress.

Friends

Surrounding yourself with the people you love can be half the battle to defeating stress. When you are stressed, even sitting at home with a cup of tea with a friend can really help to relieve high levels of stress as it focuses your mind onto something you love. Don't hesitate to reach for the phone and ring your friends whenever you feel stressed. 40.

- A. After all, that's what friends are for
- B. So your friends will feel relieved soon
- C. It's a medically proven stress-relief technique
- D. What can be done is to find ways to deal with them
- E. Remind yourself to walk slowly and breathe normally
- F. Hearty laughs allow you to feel happy and healthy again
- G. If you're stressed, the last thing you probably feel like doing is laughing

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。

It was still spring. But it was very 41 outside that day when I headed to the store to buy a shirt for my son. Once I got there, the cool air was a 42 from the heat.

After I made my 43 and walked back out into the street, I had to 44 because of the red traffic light. I looked around and saw a butterfly 45 moving its wings up and down to get off the 46 in front of a truck. Without thinking, I held my 47 up so the truck driver wouldn't move forward, and then I 48 down to look at the butterfly. One of its legs was 49 in what looked like chewing gum(口香糖). I tried to pull out its leg as 50 as I could. Eventually, it was 51. When I let it go and saw it flew happily in the sunshine, my own heart was filled with 52.

When I was helping the 53 creature, the truck driver curiously asked me why I would bother to 54 a butterfly in a busy street. I told him that I was just following the 55 of my heart.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. hot | B. dark | C. cold | D. early |
| 42. A. recovery | B. relief | C. reflection | D. problem |
| 43. A. decision | B. arrangement | C. purchase | D. comment |
| 44. A. pack | B. check | C. pay | D. wait |
| 45. A. madly | B. calmly | C. happily | D. wisely |
| 46. A. flower | B. cage | C. nest | D. ground |
| 47. A. foot | B. wing | C. hand | D. ticket |
| 48. A. climbed | B. fell | C. slowed | D. bent |
| 49. A. injured | B. stuck | C. cut | D. surrounded |
| 50. A. violently | B. gently | C. carelessly | D. quietly |
| 51. A. free | B. dead | C. angry | D. anxious |
| 52. A. regret | B. hope | C. joy | D. panic |
| 53. A. dangerous | B. little | C. shy | D. terrible |
| 54. A. catch | B. rescue | C. study | D. watch |
| 55. A. call | B. beat | C. strength | D. emptiness |

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。

Wang Yaping and her fellow astronaut Zhai Zhigang 56 (leave) China's space station on Sunday evening and spent more than six hours installing(安装) equipment and 57 (carry) out tests outside the space station. The spacewalk lasted until early Monday. The third member of the crew, Ye Guangfu, stayed inside the station to provide 58 (assist).

The three 59 (be) the second crew on the permanent station 60 they will stay there for the next six months. The mission that began with their arrival on October 16 61 (schedule) to be the longest stretch of time in space yet for Chinese astronauts.

The Tianhe module(核心舱) of the station will be connected next year to two more sections named Mengtian and Wentian. Three spacewalks are planned to make preparations for the station's expansion, while the crew will also assess living conditions in the Tianhe module and conduct 62 (experiment) in space medicine and other fields. China plans to send multiple crews to the station over the next two years to make it 63 (full) functional.

Wang Yaping, 64 had traveled to China's now-retired experimental space station, has become the first Chinese woman to conduct 65 spacewalk, while Zhai conducted China's first spacewalk 13 years ago.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

为迎接北京 2022 年冬奥会,你校英文报开设了“我最喜欢的运动员”专栏。请给该报投稿,介绍一位你最喜欢的运动员。内容包括:

1. 该运动员的基本信息;
2. 你喜欢的理由。

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。

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。

In gift shops, it is likely that many tourists would pass by what may be a symbol of Portugal: swallows made of glass. In Portugal, people gift the birds for weddings, anniversaries, housewarmings and going-away gatherings.

Farewells were on my mind when I met Apolinario in February 2020. At the time I was well aware of my oldest child's upcoming graduation and departure for university in a city far from home.

Ethan, my oldest child, has been away from me before. There have been camps and school trips, but each time I have rested easy in the knowledge that he would come home. He always comes home.

But this time I feel less certain.

The feeling was at its peak when I entered Apolinario's gift shop that specialized in Portuguese souvenirs. I was aimlessly walking among the shelves when I noticed the abundance of glass swallows.

"The swallow is connected to a lot of things that are dear to us," explained Apolinario who stood behind me. The birds' qualities—they mate for life and raise their babies together—make it a nostalgic(怀旧的) symbol. "They don't leave the nest until all of the babies do and they always return."

Apolinario also told me that the swallow also marked an important time in the country's history when the Portuguese sailed around the world. A lot of people missed their homeland and wanted to come back. The swallow represented that there was a nest somewhere in Portugal, although people were living all over the world.

"The concept is best described as the feeling of connection you get when you taste your grandmother's cooking or a familiar smell that takes you back to your childhood. The swallow is thought to be the embodiment(体现) of that feeling. When you have one in or on your home, it carries those good memories with it," he added. "When you're giving this as a gift, you're basically giving a part of yourself that stays there. You're creating a connection."

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。

When Apolinario told me about the bird, I knew I needed one. _____

This past September, my husband and I accompanied our son to his university. _____