

12. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Make coffee at home. B. Go out to lunch. C. Buy more clothes.
13. Where is the woman advised to eat lunch?
A. In a park. B. In the office. C. In a restaurant.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What trip did the speakers take?
A. An ocean sailing.
B. A visit to an island.
C. A hike up a mountain.
15. What did the woman think of Pa at first?
A. He was very cool.
B. He seemed very strange.
C. He was like everyone else.
16. Who might Pa be?
A. A local guide. B. A foreign traveler. C. An English teacher.
17. How will this experience change the woman?
A. It'll make her decide to go back to work.
B. It'll help her think about important things.
C. It'll make her want to protect nature more.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. How is LocalEnglish.com different from other sites?
A. Teachers give all lessons for free.
B. Lessons are taught by one native speaker.
C. Students can get trained in different Englishes.
19. What will help students sound like native speakers?
A. Joining other people's chats.
B. Taking country-specific lessons.
C. Learning slang from different countries.
20. How long is the free trial period?
A. One day. B. One week. C. One month.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

In my hometown, Oklahoma, the dirt goes everywhere. When my sister, Faye, and I walk to school, we cover our mouths so we don't breathe in the dirt. Mama says all the dust is due to the drought.

Last Sunday, there was no dirt in the air, only bright spring sunshine and a clear blue sky. After church, Papa went to the field to check on the cattle while Mama started dinner. Faye and I played in the yard. Then the temperature suddenly dropped, and Mama shouted from the house, "Iris, you and Faye get inside, real quick now!"

I looked to the west and saw a huge black cloud of dust. "Faye, go with Mama!" I shouted. "I will warn Papa." Faye ran toward the house. The storm hit so fast that the day turned into night in an instant. Covering my face with one hand, I struggled my way toward our family car and got in. Papa was still out there! I needed to help him find the car. I turned on the front lights, but would Papa see them in the thick darkness? I pushed the horn (喇叭) again and again, hoping Papa would hear it.

Suddenly, to my great surprise and relief, Papa's face appeared at the window. He opened the door and climbed onto the seat next to me. After Papa shut off the car's lights, we huddled together in the darkness for hours. I worried the dirt would bury us.

Finally, the wind subsided and the dust began to settle. We got out and reached the front porch just as Mama and Faye came out from the house.

"I'm safe thanks to Iris," Papa said. "The car's horn led me to shelter."

"I'm so proud of you," Mama said to me.

Tears of joy streamed down my dirty cheeks because our family had survived the horrible storm.

21. When the storm struck, Iris went to the car to _____.

- A. direct her papa to shelter
- B. turn to her papa for help
- C. warn her papa of the storm
- D. pick up her papa in the field

22. The underlined word "subsided" in paragraph 5 probably means _____.

- A. got up
- B. died down
- C. went on
- D. came along

23. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Love for Papa
- B. Rescue on black Sunday
- C. Drought in Oklahoma
- D. Papa trapped in the storm

B

At work, Morgan Philpott cares for sick children. In his off-hours, the Australian nurse turns his attention to an equally unprotected group — unwell koalas. “They really run the risk of becoming extinct inside our lifetime,” Philpott said at an animal hospital on Sydney’s outskirts while helping treat a rescued koala affected with a disease (疾病) .

Disease among the koalas, bushfires, drought, cutting down of forest, and loss of urban habitat are some of the many destructive forces that continue to threaten their survival. These forces, a government report warned in June, could make Australia’s symbolic animal extinct in New South Wales—the nation’s most populous state—by 2050.

The country’s worst summer of bushfires in a generation destroyed more than 11.2 million hectares, nearly half the area of the United Kingdom, putting the gray, tree-hugging animals into the center of national conservation (保护) and a hot political issue. In New South Wales, at least 5,000 koalas were killed in the fires that burned 80 percent of the Blue Mountains World Heritage Area and 24 percent of koala habitat on public land, the government’s June report said.

New state laws have sought to limit the ability of farmers to clear land considered important for koala habitat, setting off a political debate between urban conservationists and people in the bush who wanted to manage their land. “The rate of tree-clearing and loss of habitats are behind all of the other factors that threaten them in those developed areas which include dog attacks and vehicle accidents,” said Kellie Leigh, head of Science for Wildlife, a nonprofit conservation organization.

24. Morgan Philpott is mentioned in paragraph 1 to _____.

- A. introduce the topic
- B. describe his job duties
- C. stress the importance of koala rescue
- D. excite readers’ interest in his work

25. New state laws have been made to _____.

- A. free koalas from disease
- B. allow farmers to clear land
- C. protect habitats for koalas
- D. prevent bushfires from happening

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Koalas affected with disease are well protected.
- B. New measures to protect koalas have won nationwide support.
- C. Bushfires are the most destructive force threatening koalas’ survival.
- D. Many causes could lead to the extinction of koalas in New South Wales.

C

So many things can keep you from seeing your loved ones in person, from busy schedules to long distances (距离) to a rather unexpected pandemic. Fortunately, thanks to modern technology, the people we miss are often only a phone call or text message away. But if you're someone who prefers typed out messages, you may want to reconsider.

A new study, published in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, found that communication that included voice, like a phone call or video chat, created stronger social connections than communication through typing, like text messaging or email.

In the study, researchers used experiments to judge connectedness. In one, they asked 200 people to make predictions about what it would be like to reconnect with an old friend by email or by phone and then ask people at random to do one or the other. Although people expected that a phone call would be more awkward, hearing someone's voice actually made the experience better. In another experiment, the researchers had strangers connect by either texting, talking over video chat, or talking using only audio. They found that both forms of voice communication—whether video or audio only—made the strangers feel more connected than when they communicated through texting.

Sabrina Romanoff, a Harvard trained clinical psychologist based in New York City, says people prefer texting or email instead of calling because of convenience (方便), as they see it as a controlled form of communication where they can “communicate exactly in the way they intend without unexpected additions by the other person.”

Romanoff says that in reality, texting can make it hard to determine the true meaning behind a conversation. “A phone call is actually more convenient when considering the net effects of the message,” she explains. “Each party is more present, and therefore, able to make sense of the meaning behind the content without thinking over the endless possible meanings behind words.”

27. What is the finding of the new study?

- A. Phone calls make people more awkward than emails.
- B. Modern technology leads to stronger social connections.
- C. Communication through typing shortens the distance between people.
- D. Voice messages can make people more connected than typed out messages.

28. According to the study, if you are to contact your foreign teacher for the first time, you'd better _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A. send an email | B. write a letter |
| C. have a video chat | D. text a message |

29. The study was carried out mainly by _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. doing experiments | B. making observations |
| C. conducting interviews | D. referring to other studies |

30. It can be inferred from Romanoff's words that _____.

- A. voice communication can be better controlled
- B. voice communication can better carry the message
- C. texting makes communication much more convenient
- D. texting makes it impossible to get the expected message

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。

There's no such thing as being born "good at languages." However, there are people who learn languages well. _____ 31 _____ Here is some of what good language learners do.

Don't be afraid to take risks. A Dutch friend of mine speaks English, Spanish, German, and, of course, Dutch. I asked her what she thought was most important in learning a language. She answered immediately: "Courage." _____ 32 _____ For example, trying out different ways of learning vocabulary until finding a way that suits them best. They know that with every mistake, they gain a small victory toward improving their language.

Find a learning style that suits them. Everyone has a learning style that suits them best. Figure out how you learn most easily and apply your preferred learning styles to your language learning. When learning something new, do you like to talk about it or think about it? Or do you get new information in pictures or words? Do you find it easier to learn facts or concepts? _____ 33 _____

Be actively involved in learning. _____ 34 _____ They know practice is very important and are willing to take risks and appear foolish if necessary. They don't expect to learn English only by sitting in the classroom but look for creative ways both inside and outside the classroom to try out what they have learned.

_____ 35 _____ Learning a language means learning the culture where it is spoken as well. Good language learners learn the customs of nonverbal behavior and the important values of the culture. They learn how to behave in society. For example, they learn that "How are you?" is a greeting formula in English, not a real question.

- A. Be good cultural learners.
- B. Act as locals do when in different cultures.
- C. Learn to ask questions in language learning.

- D. It has to do with their attitude and their way of learning.
- E. Good language learners create more chances to use the language.
- F. Good language learners experiment and face the fear of making mistakes.
- G. These are just a few of the questions that help you discover how you best learn.

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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Charlie Villanueva, once an NBA player, is known for his ability to shoot hoops（篮筐）. He says his success is largely due to what he has 36 since childhood.

Today Villanueva's career may look successful, but life wasn't always 37 for him. At 10, Villanueva got a skin disease alopecia. It caused his 38 loss, which was not life threatening but difficult for a kid to 39. Other kids called him 40 names. In middle school, he was suspended（停学）for 41 a no-hats rule. 42 a note from his doctor allowed him to wear hats, they only 43 more unfriendly attention.

Through it all, Villanueva's mother was 44 for him in good times and bad times. With his mother's help and 45, Villanueva turned his frustration（挫败）into 46 to play basketball well on the court. 47 he improved as an athlete, basketball helped him deal with his alopecia.

48, over six million Americans have alopecia like Villanueva. They have gifts, abilities and a need to feel 49. Villanueva established the Charlie Villanueva Foundation to help families of kids with alopecia. Villanueva 50 kids to feel good about who they are, work hard toward their goals and 51 to others. Here's his 52 for them.

“We're all 53 in our own different ways. Embrace it and enjoy life 54. Many didn't think I'd make it. Thankfully they were 55 about me. Believe in yourself, and all dreams are possible.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. suffered | B. learned | C. contributed | D. attempted |
| 37. A. hard | B. different | C. plain | D. easy |
| 38. A. memory | B. weight | C. hair | D. hearing |
| 39. A. give up | B. go through | C. give way to | D. take care of |
| 40. A. hurtful | B. harmful | C. unreal | D. unusual |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. breaking | B. setting | C. observing | D. avoiding |
| 42. A. Ever since | B. Even if | C. As long as | D. As soon as |
| 43. A. fixed | B. turned | C. drew | D. paid |
| 44. A. only | B. hardly | C. then | D. there |
| 45. A. support | B. proposal | C. struggle | D. lecture |
| 46. A. decision | B. determination | C. pressure | D. movement |
| 47. A. Before | B. Unless | C. Until | D. As |
| 48. A. In addition | B. In fact | C. In general | D. In short |
| 49. A. attracted | B. admired | C. aided | D. accepted |
| 50. A. persuades | B. requests | C. encourages | D. allows |
| 51. A. make out | B. give out | C. reach out | D. work out |
| 52. A. notice | B. information | C. strategy | D. message |
| 53. A. special | B. specific | C. similar | D. same |
| 54. A. comfortably | B. positively | C. quietly | D. peacefully |
| 55. A. curious | B. confident | C. wrong | D. worried |

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题纸上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（共 10 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。

It is 56 (challenge) to keep the balance between the progress of society and the protection of cultural sites with the 57 (develop) of economy. However, the Aswan Dam project has set an example of finding solutions 58 such problems.

In the 1950s, the Egyptian government wanted to build a new dam across the Nile. 59 the proposal met with protests from people, 60 were concerned about the destruction of cultural relics. 61 (prevent) their loss, the government turned to the United Nations for help.

Later, 62 (country) around the world worked together with the Egyptian government. Cultural sites 63 (remove) piece by piece and then put back together in another place. The project ended 64 (success) in 1980. It can be learned that with the joint efforts of the global community, we can build 65 better tomorrow.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 单句翻译（共 7 小题；66-71 每小题 2 分，72 题 3 分，满分 15 分）

66. 这次文化交流旨在促进两校之间的友谊。（intend; promote）

67. 这个援助项目将对贫困地区的儿童教育产生巨大影响。（aid; make a difference）

68. 我们正采取措施以防止新冠（COVID-19）传播。（进行时被动语态；prevent...from）

69. 青少年应该认识到体育锻炼对身体健康有积极的影响。（aware; effect）

70. 尽管困难重重，我们依然在保护野生动植物方面取得了进步。（despite; make progress）

71. 为了探索中国传统文化，杰克打算今年寒假飞往北京。（进行时态表将来）

72. 大量志愿者涌入了这座受地震严重破坏的城镇。（定语从句；flood into）

第二节 应用文写作（满分 25 分）

假定你是学生李华，下个月你将参加某英文报社举办的英语配音大赛（English Dubbing Contest），在备赛过程中你遇到了一些困难。请你给学校外教 David 写封邮件，请他帮忙指导。内容包括：

1. 写信目的；
2. 求助内容；
3. 期待回复。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：配音 dub