

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Weather. B. Green energy. C. House decoration.

11. What kind of power does Anna want to use?

- A. Sun. B. Water. C. Wind.

12. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Co-workers. B. Husband and wife. C. Salesman and customer.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is the man?

- A. A host. B. A writer. C. A director.

14. When will the movie begin filming?

- A. In a few years. B. In a few months. C. In a few weeks.

15. What did the woman tell the man about the movie?

- A. The title. B. The type. C. The actors.

16. Where are the speakers now?

- A. In Vancouver. B. In New York. C. In Hong Kong.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many fires have occurred at the Glasgow School of Art?

- A. 2. B. 3. C. 4.

18. In which year did the Glasgow School of Art finish construction?

- A. 1896. B. 1899. C. 1909.

19. Who graduated from the Glasgow School of Art?

- A. Peter Capaldi. B. Steven Holl. C. Charles Mackintosh.

20. What are the architects going to do?

- A. Wait for a structure report.
B. Recreate the original building.
C. Design a new modern building.

第二部分:阅读理解 (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 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

During the latter half of the 20th century, many people connected Belfast, Northern Ireland, with war. Actually, since the peace agreements were signed in 1998, the city Belfast has become a top tourist destination.

Belfast's City Hall

Belfast's City Hall, located in the center of the city, is a good place to begin touring. The splendid building, which opened in 1906, houses exhibits that are related to Belfast's history and government. Outside, the gardens are full of impressive statues and memorials.

Botanic Gardens

Belfast Botanic Gardens started out as a private park in 1828 but opened to the public in 1895. Construction on the garden's famous Palm House, a building of glass and iron, started in the 1830s. A wide variety of plants can be found there, including one that is over 400 years old.

Ulster Museum

The largest museum in Northern Ireland is Belfast's splendid Ulster Museum. It has been called Northern Ireland's treasure house of the past and present. From mummies to moon rocks, the museum possesses impressive art, natural science and history collections.

St. George's Market

Award-winning St. George's Market was built in the 1890s and is Belfast's last remaining market housed in a Victorian building. Visitors will find approximately 200 booths selling food, clothes, antiques, crafts and more. Go early for the market's famous breakfast, and try a unique coffee or tea while listening to live music.

This is just a small taste of what Belfast has to offer. Everyone should take time to explore more in this beautiful city on the Lagan River.

21. Which place is worth visiting for students interested in varieties of plants?
A. Belfast's City Hall B. Ulster Museum C. Botanic Gardens D. St. George's Market
22. What do Belfast City Hall and St. George's Market have in common?
A. A large collection of treasures.
B. The live music and impressive statues.
C. Exhibits related to the history of Belfast.
D. The unique feature of the architecture itself.
23. What is the purpose of the passage?
A. To introduce some splendid buildings to us.
B. To attract us to a fantastic city as the destination.
C. To share the interesting travel experiences with us.
D. To advertise some special food and souvenirs to us.

B

It had been a very busy day with a number of client meetings, so when I parked my car in the city some distance from my last appointment, I was hoping that it would be a quick one so that I could then beat the afternoon city rush hour.

I had a very important family document that needed to be signed by a large government department. As I stepped out of the lift on the third floor, it was a relief to find that there were only two people ahead of me in what I had anticipated would be a long queue, so I was expecting that it would be a simple and quick process.

Within a few minutes, I was in discussion with the customer service attendant as he outlined why he considered that my documentation could not be signed. I was very annoyed with his very unbearable explanation of what needed to be done, so I asked him if there was any way he could help me to have the paperwork signed on the spot and avoid a further delay. His answer was no.

Upset by what I considered to be such a negative and "by the book approach" from the customer service attendant, I asked to speak to the department supervisor(主管) in the hope that I could solve what I believed to be some very minor issues.

After a short wait, the department supervisor came to the counter to speak to me. After hearing my explanation, he responded quickly, "Believe me, I can organize to have the paperwork signed immediately and you can be on your way." Within ten minutes, the documentation had been signed, so with a big smile, I was on my way.

At that very moment, I was reminded of a quote by W. Clement Stone. "There is little difference in people, but that little difference makes a big difference. The little difference is attitude. The big difference is whether it is positive or negative."

24. Why was the author eager to finish the document?
A. To go and have another client meeting. B. To avoid the rush hour in the afternoon.
C. To hand in the important document on time. D. To get a relief from a whole day's busy work.
25. How did the attendant deal with the author's document?
A. By following rules as they went. B. By signing the paperwork immediately.
C. By helping to solve some minor issues. D. By giving a detailed explanation patiently.

26. Which of the following best describe the department supervisor?
- A. Tough and polite. B. Generous and emotional.
C. Helpful and capable. D. Creative and professional.
27. What does the author stress by quoting Clement?
- A. Attitude matters in solving a problem.
B. Attitude is just as important as ability.
C. People's attitudes differ from person to person.
D. Negative and positive attitudes can be changed.

C

How does it feel inside your head? Maybe you're daydreaming, allowing your mind to wander. Or maybe it feels fresh and sharp. Maybe your thoughts are in the state of "flow". More likely, however, your brain is in a mess.

From the widespread reports of a post-pandemic "brain fog" and the books on "deep work" and "stolen focus" to the problem of ADHD in adults and children, it seems we are increasingly concerned by our ability to get focused. Early last year, the Center for Attention Studies at King's College London found that 49% of 2,000 adults surveyed felt their attention length was shorter than it used to be. Almost as many (47%) agreed that "'deep thinking' has become a thing of the past".

"I've studied hundreds of people over the decades, and many people report feeling distracted and having a loss of control," says Gloria Mark, a professor of informatics at the University of California, over Zoom. "But not everybody," she adds. Mark has been researching human-computer interaction and technology's effects on our day-to-day lives since the mid-1990s. Now, in her first book *Attention Length: Finding Focus for a Fulfilling Life*, Mark brings together her findings, and the results are shocking. It's not as simple as "flow" good, screens bad. Most strikingly, it is not even the case that we should necessarily struggle to focus at all.

Broadly speaking, there are two schools of thought on attention. The first argues that we haven't lost our ability to focus, but it has been "stolen" from us by technology. We may develop strategies to resist its effect, such as blocking software or switching to a "brick phone". Those in the second camp object to this: they insist that most of our struggles with focus are more to do with self-control. Could it be that you're just not that motivated? Mark believes that neither of these views is quite right, holding our digital lives have changed so fast, we have found ourselves struggling to keep up or safeguard ourselves. "That's why I think we've got to this point, where we're having such a hard time controlling our attention, because we haven't figured out yet how we can use this technology wisely in our lives."

28. What is the function of the first paragraph?
- A. To draw a conclusion. B. To compare the striking findings.
C. To introduce the topic. D. To present the background information.
29. Which of the following might replace the underlined word "distracted" in Para 3?
- A. Upset. B. Puzzled. C. Self-centered. D. Absent-minded.
30. According to Mark, why do we have our focus stolen?
- A. Technology weakens our ability to get focused.
B. Technology develops too fast for us to keep up.
C. We lose control of ourselves when using technology.
D. We fail to take advantage of the technology properly.
31. Where is this article most likely to be taken from?
- A. Science magazine. B. Medical report. C. Entertainment weekly. D. Physics textbook.

D

For years, people had been warned that New Orleans was vulnerable(脆弱的). The FEMA had stated that a hurricane hitting the city would be one of the deadliest disasters in the history of U.S. But then, in September 2004, New Orleans had been spared by Hurricane Ivan. However, it had provided the city with a clear warning. It had showed the need to prepare for the next hurricane. But the authorities did not act quickly or decisively enough. Eleven months later, Hurricane Katrina destroyed the city.

In 2003, the Harvard Business Review published an article titled *Predictable Surprises: The Disasters You Should Have Seen Coming*. The authors, Max Bazerman and Michael Watkins, argued that while the world is changeable, unpredictability is often not the problem. The problem is that we still fail to act, even if faced with clear risks. Psychologists describe this inaction as normalcy bias(偏见). In the face of disaster, people have often been slow to recognize the danger and do nothing until it is too late.

Part of the problem may simply be that we get our clues from others. In a famous experiment conducted in the late 1960s, psychologists filled smoke into a room in which the participants were filling in a questionnaire. When the subject was sitting alone, he or she tended to note the smoke and calmly leave to report it. But when in a group of three, they were much less likely to react: each person remained passive, ensured by the passivity of the others.

Another cognitive(认知的) shortcut is optimism bias. In an experiment, psychologists Neil Weinstein asked more than 250 students to predict pleasant future such as good jobs and clear risks such as an early heart attack. To their surprise, the students felt that good things were likely to happen to themselves, while unpleasant things waited for other students, although they didn't have any evidence to support that idea.

32. What contributed to the destruction of the city when the hurricane came?
- A. Absence of warnings. B. Inaction of the authorities.
C. Shortage of supplies. D. Unpredictability of the disaster.
33. Which of the following action can be described as normalcy bias?
- A. People didn't go to hospital due to the confidence in physical condition.
B. Americans followed others to buy toilet paper crazily during the pandemic.
C. Few people got prepared for the pandemic at first because others didn't do so.
D. Residents in New Orleans worked together to build shelters facing a hurricane.
34. How does the author introduce the two cognitive shortcuts?
- A. By telling stories. B. By listing facts.
C. By making definition. D. By giving examples.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Are Disasters Predictable?
B. Are We Ready for the Next Disaster?
C. Why Do We Fail to Prepare for Disasters?
D. What Is the Common Bias in Face of Disasters?

第二节(共5小题; 每小题2.5分, 满分12.5分)

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

In recent years, cotton bags have risen to popularity as an eco-friendly alternative to single-use bags. Many supermarkets have made the change. 36

As a study by the Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark shows, a cotton bag needs to be used 20,000 times to offset(抵消) its overall impact of production on the environment. 37 According to this measure, for Venetia Berry, an artist in London who found she had at least 25 cotton bags, she would have to live for more than 1,000 years to offset her current bags.

According to the Circular Laboratory, it requires between 10,000 and 20,000 liters of water to produce one kilogram of cotton. And only 15 percent of the 30 million tons of cotton produced every year actually makes its

way to textile(纺织品) warehouses. Even when a cotton bag does make it to a treatment plant, most logos printed on them are not recyclable. 38

That's not to say cotton is worse than plastic. They both have disadvantages. 39 And plastic bags use fossil fuels that produce greenhouse gases, never biodegrade(生物降解) and block the oceans.

Buffy Reid, of the British knitwear label & Daughter, stopped production of her cotton bags in April 2021. 40 For example, British designer Ally Capellino replaced cotton with hemp(麻纤维). In fact, the simplest solution may be the most obvious: Not every product needs a bag.

- A. Cotton has dried up rivers for water use.
- B. Some companies are turning to other textile solutions.
- C. They're extremely difficult to break down chemically.
- D. We are hardly aware of the overuse of plastic in packaging.
- E. That is equal to daily use for 54 years for just one cotton bag.
- F. However, the production process requires using much more water.
- G. But the increase in the use of cotton bags may have created a new problem.

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。

A couple have been reunited with their missing cat more than a decade after he went missing from their northeastern home.

The 45-year-old Fiona Mutter 41 her beloved cat Fergus had been dead after 42 a call from Cats Protection. However, the cat was found 43 in Aberdeen – almost 80 miles away from her home in Moray.

44 a microchip(芯片) put into Fergus, Cats Protection volunteers 45 to find Fiona. Speaking to *Aberdeen Live*, Fiona said, “We are still just completely 46. Fergus went missing 11 years ago and we never thought he would be 47. I had a missed call last Saturday but received a text from the lost and found at Cats Protection regarding my beloved Fergus. At my first 48, they had found his body. But they had 49 found him.”

Since September, Fergus was being 50 and given a place to sleep by staff at Aberdeen's recycling center. A Cats Protection volunteer this month discovered a Facebook 51 from a concerned member of the public in October asking if Fergus 52 anyone.

“The volunteer tracked down the cat.” 53 Fiona, “Cats Protection thought he maybe had a family in the local area. But when they scanned him, my 54 came up.” With the help of the microchip, Fergus was handed over to his surprised family last Saturday. Fiona says Fergus' 55 proves how important a microchip is for pets. “Never in a million years did I imagine we would be reunited with him!”

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|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. believed | B. announced | C. proposed | D. confirmed |
| 42. A. answering | B. missing | C. refusing | D. returning |
| 43. A. alive | B. relieved | C. anxious | D. energetic |
| 44. A. Instead of | B. Rather than | C. Apart from | D. Thanks to |
| 45. A. requested | B. intended | C. managed | D. applied |
| 46. A. confused | B. shocked | C. concerned | D. disappointed |
| 47. A. caught | B. found | C. raised | D. injured |
| 48. A. attempt | B. sight | C. thought | D. opportunity |
| 49. A. actually | B. particularly | C. gradually | D. basically |
| 50. A. trained | B. cured | C. examined | D. fed |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 51. A. article | B. post | C. comment | D. notice |
| 52. A. made out | B. ran across | C. turned down | D. belonged to |
| 53. A. added | B. assumed | C. argued | D. alarmed |
| 54. A. personality | B. privacy | C. details | D. demands |
| 55. A. revival | B. loss | C. return | D. track |

第II卷（非选择题）

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。

Rescuers free elephant from a dangerous pit(深坑)

A wild Asian elephant accidentally fell into a deep mud hole in the ground on March 13 while playing with other members of a herd in a forest in Mengla county, Southwest China's Yunnan province.

The police 56 arrived at the scene saw the elephant struggling to get out, with another elephant 57 (try) to pull it out using its trunk(象鼻) and legs. 58, as the pit was deep and the surface was smooth and wet, the trapped elephant 59 (stick). After observing the surroundings and considering all of the 60 (possibility), rescuers determined the best chance of freeing the animal 61 (be) through the use of an excavator(挖掘机).

The driver of the excavator 62 (careful) operated the machine so as not to annoy the herd. After 10 minutes, 63 exit to get out was formed for the elephant to finally make 64 (it) escape. While walking away, the animal waved its trunk 65 the excavator as if to give thanks.

The 2.5-ton elephant then returned to the nature reserve with the rest of its herd.

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）

上周五下午，学校组织高一学生参观了孔庙，请你就此次活动给校报写一篇英文新闻报道。内容包括：

1. 时间、地点；
2. 活动内容；
3. 活动意义。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右（标题已给，不计入词数）；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：孔庙 the Confucius Temple

A visit to the Confucius Temple

第二节 读后续写（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。

Willie's aunt sent him a little writing book as a birthday present. There was a place in the book for a pencil. Willie thought a great deal of this little book, and always kept it in his pocket.

One day, his mother was very busy. He called his dog and said, "Come, Caper, let's have a play."

When Willie's mother missed him, she went to the door and looked out, but could not see him anywhere. Knowing that Caper was with him, she thought they would come back before long.

She waited an hour, but they still did not come. When she came to the gate by the road, she met Mr. Lee, Willie's father, and told him how long their son had been gone. Mr. Lee thought he must have gone to sleep under the trees. So they went to all the trees under which Willie was in the habit of playing, but he was nowhere to be found.

As a matter of fact, Willie and Caper went to the pasture field. It was peaceful and quiet. Deep green grass looked like a beautiful woven blanket spreading out upon the ground. Attracted by the beauty, they ran around. All too soon, Willie came to an edge of a shaft(坑) before he knew it. He sat down and bent over to see how deep it was. Suddenly, he lost his balance and fell in. He tried very hard to get out, but could not.

When the good little dog saw that his master was in the shaft, he would not leave him but ran round and round, reaching down and trying to pull him out. While Caper was biting Willie by the coat sleeves, a piece of soil gave way under his feet. He fell in too. Willie called for his father and mother as loud as he could. However, he was so far away from the house that no one could hear him.

He cried and called till it was dark, and then he lay down on the ground, Caper close behind him. It was not long before Willie cried himself to sleep.

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。

When he woke up, it was morning, and he began to think of a way to get out. _____

Caper came home with a bit of paper tied to the string around his neck. _____
