



听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why did the woman talk to the man?  
A. To get a phone number.  
B. To look into a matter.  
C. To ask something about Stan.
9. What will the woman do next?  
A. Turn to the man.                      B. Go to meet Stan.                      C. Phone Stan for help.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man go to Singapore mainly for?  
A. Vacation.                              B. Business.                              C. Personal affairs.
11. What will the man do tomorrow afternoon?  
A. Meet with Mr. Wang.                      B. Book a ticket.                      C. Take a flight.
12. What does the woman suggest the man do?  
A. Rearrange his trip.  
B. Travel to the Far East.  
C. Take his vacation early.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In the woman's house.                      B. In a repair centre.                      C. In a store.
14. What's wrong with the woman's iPad?  
A. It is destroyed in the water.  
B. Its screen is not clear.  
C. It does not play songs.
15. What does the man ask the woman to show him?  
A. The receipt.                              B. The package.                              C. Her telephone number.
16. How soon can the woman get her iPad back?  
A. In three weeks.                              B. In two weeks.                              C. In one week.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker?  
A. A guide.                                      B. A teacher.                                      C. An interpreter.
18. What is the main topic of the talk?  
A. The history of Fairhaven.  
B. An introduction to Manjiro's life.  
C. The relationship between Japan and the USA.
19. When did Manjiro leave Japan?  
A. 1841.                                      B. 1827.                                      C. 1851.
20. What is the purpose of the Festival?  
A. To celebrate the achievements of Manjiro.  
B. To represent the official status of sister cities.  
C. To sell Japanese and American food.

## 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。

## A

My parents immigrated to the U.S. from Guangdong, a province in southern China. The jobs they found in hot kitchens and clothing factories came with long hours, leaving them no time to learn English. So I spent most of my childhood, in Brooklyn, speaking Cantonese, the only language my parents understand. But as I continued my education, I gradually, or deliberately avoided using Cantonese. And as a result, Cantonese avoided me. As it slips from my memory, I also lose my ability to communicate with my parents. For years I have to rely on translation apps and online dictionaries for most of our conversations.

Actually, we speak on the phone only once a week and the conversations are much the same: “Have you eaten yet?” my father asks in Cantonese. Long pause. “No, not yet. You?” I reply. “Why not? It’s so late,” my mother cuts in. Long pause. “Remember to drink more water and wear a mask outside,” she continues. “OK. You too.” Longest pause. “We’ll stop bothering you, then.” At age thirty-two, I feel like someone they know instead of their daughter.

On my mom’s sixty-fourth birthday, at the peak of the pandemic, I became increasingly aware of the limited amount of time together. Did I really want to spend the rest of our lives with a language barrier between us? I made it a goal to relearn Cantonese, and, ultimately, rebuild the relationship with my parents. I take Cantonese classes. I watch Wong Kar-wai movies. I repeat Maggie Cheung’s words over and over until I get the tones just right. But, most of all, I call my parents and try to have more meaningful conversations with them, no matter how challenging it gets. Though Cantonese no longer feels natural for me to speak, it will always be my first language—even if it takes a lifetime for us to know each other.

21. How does the author relearn Cantonese?

- A. By asking her parents to teach her.
- B. By using translation apps and dictionaries.
- C. By reading Maggie Cheung’s books.
- D. By taking classes and watching movies.

22. What is the problem with the author and her parents?

- A. They find nothing to communicate.
- B. They speak different languages.
- C. They grew up in different cultures.
- D. They know little about each other.

23. What can we learn from the author’s experience?

- A. Language matters in communication.
- B. Never forget your first language.
- C. It’s never too late to learn a language.
- D. Call your parents before it’s too late.

## B

Would you like to spend a year pretending to live on Mars in a 1,700-square-foot space shared with three other people? If that’s your idea of a dream job, you can thank your lucky stars, because NASA is hiring.

The agency is seeking applicants for what it calls a “one-year mission in a habitat to simulate (模拟) life on a distant world.” NASA plans to observe humans in a Mars-like situation on Earth so it can study the challenges that might occur during a future mission to the red planet.

Grace Douglas, the lead scientist for NASA’s Advanced Food Technology research effort at NASA’s Johnson Space Center in Houston, says the simulated mission will benefit future missions that actually go to space. “Simulations on Earth will help us understand and counter the physical and mental challenges astronauts will face before they go.” Douglas says.

NASA is looking for four crew members who will live and work for a year in a 3D-printed, 1,700-square-foot module called Mars Dune Alpha, based at NASA’s Johnson Space Center. According to NASA, the crew might perform tasks such as simulated spacewalks, using virtual reality and robotic controls, exchanging communications and conducting other studies.

The posting calls for healthy and motivated U.S. citizens between the ages of 30 and 55 years old, plus a STEM master’s degree or sufficient experience piloting an aircraft.

It won’t necessarily be an easy task, though. NASA warns that the crew will experience simulated problems

like those humans might face on Mars, including resource limitations, equipment failure, communication delays and other environmental stressors.

In exchange, selected crew members will help bring humans one step closer to reaching Mars.

24. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Three more astronauts are needed.
  - B. The one-year mission is far from easy.
  - C. Whoever is crazy about space will get an offer.
  - D. A STEM master's degree is a must for application.
25. Why does NASA hire these crew members?
- A. To test how their aircraft works.
  - B. To work as astronauts on Mars.
  - C. To observe human reactions on Mars.
  - D. To experiment with possible challenges on Mars.
26. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Life of the Four Applicants on Mars
  - B. Applicants Wanted for the Future on Mars
  - C. The Obstacles Candidates Will Face on Mars
  - D. The Great Significance of Space Technology

### C

For many people, working from home, or 'WFH', has also come to mean 'WFB'—working from bed. Getting dressed and going to an office has been replaced by splashing water on your face and switching on a computer as you settle back under your blanket. People may have a desk or a kitchen table to place their computer on—they just choose not to.

But the reality is that turning your bed into your office can set off a large number of health problems, both psychological and physical. And even if you don't notice them now, adverse effects—possibly permanent—could appear later on in life. Young people are particularly likely to fall victim to these bad habits, because they may not feel the consequences right away, which could include simple headaches, and could also extend to permanent stiffness in your back, and severe pain in the bones.

When you work from bed for a year, it doesn't just potentially ruin your body. It's possibly bad for your productivity and sleep habits, too. Rachel Salas, a sleep expert at Johns Hopkins University in Maryland, explained that "the more you watch TV in bed, play video games in bed and not sleep in bed, your brain starts learning, 'oh, OK, we can do any one of these activities in bed'. It starts building connections."

So, when you spread out on your bed your laptop, phone and all the screens your job requires every day, your brain and body eventually stop associating bed with rest. "You're really training your brain to be alert, and telling it this is where your ideas come and this is where the work is done," adds Salas. "When you're trying to go to sleep, your brain is like— 'wait a minute, what are we doing? This is work time'." Doing this for a year, or any extended period of time, could lead to circadian rhythm disorder (昼夜节律紊乱). And disturbed nights, body pain or both mean that you're less likely to be productive, creative or focused, making it likely your work could suffer.

27. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "adverse" in paragraph 2?
- A. Beneficial.
  - B. Harmful.
  - C. Temporary.
  - D. Ever-lasting.
28. What do we know about the health problems caused by working from bed?
- A. Young people are less likely to suffer from them.
  - B. They can be permanent and can be easily noticed.
  - C. Young people might notice them later on in their life.
  - D. They only appear when you work from bed for a year.

29. What does Rachel Salas say about working from bed?
- It trains your brain to be more alert and creative.
  - It makes you sleepy and easily distracted from work.
  - It's better than watching TV or playing games in bed.
  - It makes your brain connect bed with work rather than rest.
30. What is this passage mainly about?
- Beds are not the perfect working sites.
  - Your productivity suffers from working from home.
  - Working from bed could ruin both your health and work.
  - Turning your bed into your office has become a new trend.

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。

“Plastic friendly sentiments” is also known as “plastic friendship”. This term originated from two videos of the interview on March, 2017 of the Singapore’s BY2 band formed by Miko and Yumi. As twin sisters, the two of them make jokes and bitterly attack each other. 31

Plastic flower, though it looks beautiful and never dries up nor dies, and sometimes can almost look real, is after all artificial. 32 “Plastic friendly sentiments” is comparatively common among girls. There are “plastic sisters,” “plastic bosom friends”, etc. They may look very close and thick with each other. However, they may talk one way and think another or say what they do not think. And they do that sometimes just to save face, and sometimes just for their own interest. They appear to keep pace with each other. 33 They may fall out or even turn aggressive all of a sudden. There is a common saying: “Three females are enough to put up a drama.” Some girls seem to tell lies in social interaction. They deal with each other politely but without sincerity.

34 On the surface boys convince the other party that they will even risk their own lives for their friends. But in fact they may give friends a stab(刺) from behind instead. Such affection may look good, but it is a waste of one’s energy dealing with such a friend.

35 For example, someone might joke that between him and me exists only “plastic friendly sentiments”, to show rather the closeness of each other.

- It has no fragrance, let alone soul.
- They last longer than genuine flowers.
- But their real affection may have turned sour.
- “Plastic friendly sentiments” is also used to refer to boys.
- Many people now use the term to show the nature of their friendship.
- Thus, netizens call their friendship “plastic affection between sisters.”
- However, “plastic friendly sentiments” is sometimes used as a kind of joke.

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。

It was 1960. I was twenty. It was suggested that it was time I learned to drive. Driving skills were not considered 36 then as they are now—people, especially young people, didn’t automatically have cars. 37, knowing how to drive could be useful. My father said he would 38 me.

Easier said than done. After I had 39 the gas pedal for the brake and almost crashed his car into a stone wall, this driving learning plan was quietly 40. No tears shed by me.

My next 41 was in 1964. This time, the heroic would-be driving teacher was a very nice boyfriend. After three times— 42 by me with delight and excitement, endured(忍受) by the nice boyfriend with heavy sweat and clenched teeth—he 43. Again, no 44 shed. I didn’t have enough money to 45 a car, so

why worry?

Jump thirteen years, to 1977. I had a life 46 —Graeme—and a baby. We were living on a farm with some animals and birds. The animals 47 Finn the Dog, a friendly Irish wolfhound. One day, Finn the Dog tried to jump a wire fence and got its back legs 48 in the wire. Graeme went out with the wire clippers (剪子) to cut it loose, and Finn, in a 49, grabbed hold of the 50 support item, which was Graeme's head. It did this with its teeth, as dogs have no hands. Graeme finished wire-clipping, 51 Finn, and then drove himself to the hospital—twenty miles away— with blood pouring down.

“That's it,” I said. “I'm learning to drive.” This time, I hired a/an 52 with nerves of steel. When I was 53 those nerves, he chewed gum(口香糖) very fast. When I was doing well, the gum- chewing 54. Finally, I got my license. I was pleased with myself.

For years, I had an accident-free record. And these days, I'm aiming my learning in other 55, such as driving a motorboat and chainsawing.

- |                     |              |                |                 |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. eager        | B. simple    | C. essential   | D. usual        |
| 37. A. Besides      | B. Therefore | C. Instead     | D. Still        |
| 38. A. help         | B. teach     | C. assist      | D. guide        |
| 39. A. replaced     | B. mistaken  | C. used        | D. blamed       |
| 40. A. dropped      | B. finished  | C. done        | D. banned       |
| 41. A. plan         | B. crash     | C. attempt     | D. mistake      |
| 42. A. suffered     | B. insisted  | C. encouraged  | D. enjoyed      |
| 43. A. carried on   | B. gave out  | C. carried out | D. gave up      |
| 44. A. tears        | B. frowns    | C. smiles      | D. sweats       |
| 45. A. drive        | B. own       | C. start       | D. provide      |
| 46. A. friend       | B. partner   | C. lesson      | D. experience   |
| 47. A. attacked     | B. bit       | C. included    | D. fed          |
| 48. A. caught       | B. connected | C. fixed       | D. broken       |
| 49. A. hurry        | B. flash     | C. rush        | D. panic        |
| 50. A. greatest     | B. strongest | C. nearest     | D. easiest      |
| 51. A. recreated    | B. reached   | C. replaced    | D. released     |
| 52. A. professional | B. professor | C. driver      | D. assistant    |
| 53. A. examining    | B. testing   | C. checking    | D. settling     |
| 54. A. slowed       | B. fastened  | C. quickened   | D. began        |
| 55. A. attitudes    | B. ways      | C. directions  | D. developments |

## 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。

Last year, through my certified organic skin-care line, KORA Organic, I was lucky enough to work with Ms. Viya, the 56 (wide) beloved businesswoman and influencer 57 is helping to shape the future of e-commerce in China. Her live broadcasts—in which she recommends 58 (product) from noodles 59 clothes to electric cars to her tens of millions of followers across platforms—generate more taxes than many actual companies.

But my admiration for Viya goes just 60 business. She is a mother and charity advocate, perfectly balancing all of these 61 (vary) roles throughout her life. What's more, Viya maximizes her abilities and influence to help more people, 62 (donate) over \$300,000 to the local Red Cross in the aftermath of the floods this summer in China, and contributing to the construction of 18 primary schools in China's rural areas, the first of which 63 (open) last year.

Viya once said, “The 64 (great) commercial value is to create for value for others.” I am deeply 65

(inspire) by both her impact and her down-to-earth spirit.

#### 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，上学期你向外教 Alex 借了一本书，没有及时归还。现在 Alex 已经回到美国，请你给他写一封邮件表达歉意并告知归还事宜。邮件内容包括：

1. 表达歉意；
2. 说明原因；
3. 告知归还事宜。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

##### 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。

“OK, everybody. It’s that time of year,” said my science teacher, Mr. Beal. “This Friday we’ll have the annual Egg Drop Challenge. Bring your best containers to class. You can work alone or work together.”

Mr. Beal’s fifth-grade Egg Drop Challenge was an institution at my school. The goal of the Challenge was simple—you had to build a protective container to keep an egg from breaking when dropped over the stadium wall.

My best friend, Cassie, and I grinned at each other. We always worked on projects together. She’s brainy; I’m creative. We’re the perfect combination, like peanut butter and marshmallow cream (棉花糖霜). which happens to be my favorite kind of sandwich.

I made my favorite sandwich that afternoon while waiting for Cassie to come over and work on the container. Spreading the fluffy marshmallow cream gave me an idea.

“I have a brilliant design for our egg container!” I said when Cassie arrived. She looked at me eagerly. “We can cushion it with some marshmallow cream. You know, to absorb the shock of the impact,” I explained. “You’ve got to be kidding, Laura.” Cassie exclaimed. “You have a better idea?” Cassie pointed to a sketch(草图) in her notebook. “Actually, I do. We put the egg in a basket with parachute (降落伞) attached. It will simply float to safety.” “It’s too easy for something to go wrong. It will never work!” I said. Cassie rolled her eyes, “The parachute is better than that stupid idea.”

I couldn’t believe it. Of course we’d had our little fights in the past, but this was different. She’d never called any of my ideas “stupid” before. “Then I’ll build mine and you build yours, and we’ll just see whose is better.” “Fine!” Cassie threw her notebook into her backpack and stormed out. And just like that, our friendship was broken. Like an egg dropped from the top of a stadium without marshmallow cream to protect it.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

##### Paragraph 1:

*When Friday finally came, I had to admit that Cassie’s Egg Force One looked pretty good.* \_\_\_\_\_

##### Paragraph 2:

*By the fourth round, only Cassie and I were left.* \_\_\_\_\_