

英语试题

本试卷共 150 分 考试用时 120 分钟

注意事项:

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷 (选择题) 和第 II 卷 (非选择题) 两部分。
2. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷相应的位置。
3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成, 答在本试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. How will the man send the parcel?  
A. By airmail. B. By ordinary mail. C. By express mail.
2. Where is the woman living at the moment?  
A. In a hotel. B. In her old flat. C. In her new house.
3. What will the woman do next?  
A. Work on a report. B. Answer a call. C. Take a rest.
4. What is the conversation mainly about?  
A. A poster. B. A concert. C. A musician.
5. Where are the speakers?  
A. In a museum. B. In a shop. C. In a cinema.

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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. Where is the man working?  
A. In a restaurant. B. In a travel agency. C. In a hotel.
7. What did the man do last Saturday?  
A. He took some orders.  
B. He shouted at the staff.  
C. He calmed down his uncle.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Which place does the man need to go to?  
A. A car park. B. A train station. C. A bus stop.
9. What does the man have to do first?  
A. Turn to the right.  
B. Walk towards a river.  
C. Go to a shopping center.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A party. B. A beach. C. A holiday.
11. What happened to the woman the next day?  
A. She got hurt in the waves.  
B. She got her sunglasses back.  
C. She received a present from Roy.
12. How did the woman feel in the end?  
A. Unlucky. B. Surprised. C. Frightened.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When does the conversation take place?  
A. After an interview. B. During an interview. C. Before an interview.
14. How many people does Mr. Welsch need to interview today?  
A. 7. B. 8. C. 9.
15. What will the man do next?  
A. Get a pen.  
B. Fill out some forms.  
C. Work on some teaching materials.
16. What is the most probable relationship between Mr. Welsch and the woman?  
A. Boss and secretary. B. Interviewer and interviewee. C. Fellow workers.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did 70% of the students like doing?  
A. Doing sports. B. Listening to music. C. Going out with friends.
18. What surprised the speaker?  
A. Shopping was considered to be entertainment.  
B. Most students spent 15 hours watching TV a week.  
C. Going to cinema was more popular than watching sports.
19. What was the main reason why the students didn't go to the theater in town?  
A. They didn't like acting or dramas.  
B. Their drama club often put on shows.  
C. There was no transport to town theaters.
20. What percentage of most students' money is spent on entertainment?  
A. About 12%. B. About 25%. C. About 35%.

## 第二部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

### 第一节（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

#### A

The province of Pescara surrounds the city of the same name and lies in the very centre of the region of Abruzzo. This is a part of Italy of remarkable beauty and with cultural riches, yet it has never been a major destination for international visitors, largely because the region is not very well served by international flight routes. However, many Italians make their way to the coast here in the summertime. Here are places to visit around the Pescara province.

#### The city of Pescara

The city of Pescara is the most famous today for being the birthplace of Gabriele D'Annunzio, perhaps the



greatest Italian writer of the modern times. It is a developed coastal resort(胜地) with several miles of popular sandy beaches and a range of summertime activities for all the family to enjoy.

#### **Citta Sant' Angelo**

Lying just a few miles northwest of the city of Pescara in an area famous for the production of Montepulciano d'Abruzzo wine, its main visitor attractions are the churches of San Michele Arcangelo and Santa Chiara.

#### **Loreto Aprutino**

Almost directly west of Pescara, and north of Bolognano, it is worth visiting just to see its wall painting of *The Judgement*, but this small town has many more to offer the visitor including the region's pottery industry and some excellent olive oil.

#### **Castiglione a Casauria**

If you enjoy further southwest from Loreto Aprutino, you will come to Castiglione a Casauria and the remains of the 9th-century Abbey (修道院) of San Clemente.

21. Why did the Pescara province see fewer foreign tourists?

- A. It is a place newly opened to the world.
- B. Its climate is not well appropriate for them.
- C. Most foreign tourists dislike its specific culture.
- D. It is inconvenient for visitors to arrive in Pescara.

22. What do you know about the city of Pescara?

- A. It has remains of the 9th-century Abbey.
- B. It is one of the most attractive coastal cities.
- C. It appeals to writers of the modern times.
- D. It is near the Pescara province.

23. Which of the following will you choose to go to if you love art?

- A. The city of Pescara.
- B. Citta Sant' Angelo.
- C. Loreto Aprutino.
- D. Castiglione a Casauria.

#### **B**

The 33-year-old Australian, Bradley, is actually a student in international relations completing his PhD through Griffith University. He came to Beijing for a cooperative research at Peking University less than two years ago. Such an academic life was just added color with a chance offered by the cultural exchanges project, *"I'm in China"*.

Bradley was lucky to win the most "likes" for his photo story about his life in China and became one of 20 winners to visit locations after a global recruitment(招募) by the project this summer. All the winners' experiences were filmed to produce a reality show, *My Chinese Working Day*, which will be broadcast by mid-September. The film crew took them to many "amazing sites" and the staff taught them a lot about how to incorporate modern Chinese characteristics while still keeping traditional customs. "I would have to say two things stick out as the most memorable: the helicopter ride and talking with the staff at the hotel about how they organize weddings here in China," he said. That was Bradley's first time to be in a helicopter, and he was too absorbed with the awesome view of the beautiful coastline. "I think it is so important to show other Australians the different landscapes China has to offer. I think so many Australians, when they think about China, imagine the historical sites of Beijing and the exciting things to see in Shanghai but have no idea about other beautiful places, like Sanya or the many other places people have been taken to in this TV series," Bradley said.

*"I'm in China"* is a project sponsored by China Intercontinental Communication Centre and other institutions under the guidance of China's State Council Information Office. It invites foreign natives worldwide to experience unique jobs and participate in activities that one can find nowhere else except in China.

24. What does the underlined word "incorporate" in paragraph 2 mean?



A. Distinguish.

B. Clarify.

C. Receive.

D. Include.

25. According to this passage, what impresses Bradley most in his experience in China?

A. The historical sites and the exciting things to see.

B. The thrilling ride and the unique wedding arrangements.

C. The different landscapes and traditional customs.

D. The unique jobs and kind-hearted Chinese people.

26. What's the author's purpose of writing the passage?

A. To introduce the cultural exchange project.

B. To invite the Australians to visit China.

C. To inform us of the reality show.

D. To tell an experience in China.

27. In which column are we likely to read this passage?

A. Education.

B. Environment.

C. Culture.

D. History.

C

Just as regulation has helped increase fuel efficiency, cut exhaust smokes and introduce anti-slip equipment, so government involvement is needed to get the connected car on the road. It is beginning to happen. Earlier this year, Europe's standards-setting agencies agreed a common set of agreements for cars and traffic infrastructure (基建) to communicate. Others should follow. Governments should then set firm deadlines for all new cars to be fully connected and capable of matching, and a date for existing cars to be re-improved with a basic locator beacon (定位器) and the ability to receive risky warnings.

If cars are to connect, new infrastructure will have to be built. Roads and parking spaces will need sensors to monitor them; motorways will need specific lanes for matching. But this will not necessarily be expensive. Upgrading traffic signals so they can be controlled remotely by a central traffic management system is a lot cheaper than building new roads.

The sooner these changes are made, and cars are plugged into a smart traffic section, the quicker Singaporean variable pricing—for parking as well as road use—can become the criterion. Motorists will then have the motive, as well as the ability, to avoid the busiest places at the busiest times, and the horrible death that roads take in human lives should start falling.

In the past, more people driving meant more roads, more jams, more death and more smokes. In the future, the connected car could offer mankind the pleasures of the road with rather less of the pain.

28. What do governments truly expect of the connected car?

A. It'll be standard-friendly.

B. It'll get fully prepared soon.

C. It'll be under command.

D. It'll promote infrastructure.

29. What will happen if traffic signals are to upgrade?

A. More sensors are offered by the companies.

B. More special roads are needed by motorists.

C. The whole project is more economical to operate.

D. The whole society is crazier about the new cars.

30. Which is most UNLIKELY to benefit from such changes?

A. Motorists.

B. Singaporeans' pricing.

C. Road death.

D. Traditional traffic sections.

31. Which best describes the author's attitude in the text?

A. Positive.

B. Critical.

C. Objective.

D. Doubtful.

D

The year 2020 marks the beginning of the decade of the yold, or the "young old", as the Japanese call people aged between 65 and 75. One might therefore expect peak retirement for baby-boomers born in 1955-60 in the



coming years, but they are not retiring quietly into the background. By continuing to work, and staying socially involved, the yold will change the world, as they have done several times before at different stages of their lives.

The yold are healthier, wealthier and more numerous(众多) than previous generations of seniors. 134million 65-to-74-year-olds account for 11% of the population in rich countries in 2020, up from 99million (8%) in 2000. Health worsens with age, but the yold are resisting the decline better than most: of the 3.7 years of increased life expectancy in rich countries between 2000 and 2015. The yold are also better off: between 1989 and 2013, the median(中位的) wealth of families headed by someone over 62 in America rose by 40% , while the wealth of all other age groups declined.

The yold are not just any group of old people. The over-60s are one of the fastest-growing groups of customers of the airline business. They are also changing education. They are challenging the traditional expectations of the retired as people who wear slippers and look after the grandchildren. That will affect consumer, service and financial markets.

The rise of the yold will be a blessing to themselves, to economies and to societies. But for all this to happen, three big things will have to change. The most important is public attitudes towards older people, and in particular the expectation that 60-somethings ought to be putting their feet up and quietly retiring into the background. Government policies will have to change, too. The retirement age in many rich countries is still below the age to which many people want to work. Public policy makes retirement a cliff edge instead of a ramp (斜坡). Third, higher numbers of healthy yold people will require great changes in health spending although the yold will still be comparative healthy and active over the next decade.

32. Why will the yold not retire quietly into the background?

- A. They have a longer life expectancy.
- B. They are richer than the other age groups.
- C. They have an increasing population.
- D. They can still play a vital role in society.

33. What are the yold usually expected to do after retirement?

- A. To stay at home babysitting grandchildren.
- B. To get further education in universities.
- C. To travel all over the world by plane.
- D. To stay socially engaged in the company.

34. What can be done to ensure the position of the yold?

- A. Bringing forward their retirement age.
- B. Being age-friendly towards them.
- C. Reducing their cost in health care.
- D. Taking good care of them at home.

35. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Three effective measures should be taken for the yold.
- B. People hold different opinions over the yold's retirement.
- C. The yold continue to make a big difference to society.
- D. The baby-boomers are changing our society nowadays.

## 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。

### Mountains of smoke and fire

Deep under the Earth's surface, it's so hot that even rock melts. Sometimes this molten rock, called "magma", is pushed up to the surface. 36 And the opening or vent that lets the lava out is a volcano.

A volcano may explode violently, throwing out rocks for miles around. 37 Some volcanoes release



clouds of poisonous gas or huge clouds of ash. Volcanoes can even do all these things underwater.

Most volcanoes have been around for a very long time. Many haven't erupted for years and have cooled off. Volcanoes that are not going to erupt again are called "dead volcanoes". Some volcanoes still give off smoke. These "sleeping volcanoes" may "wake up" one day and erupt again. 38 But one day in AD 79 it suddenly woke up. Its eruption threw out hot ash and rocky fragments (碎片) that buried the city of Pompeii. A hot mud-flow buried nearby Herculaneum. Because the remains are so well preserved, the area has been named a World Heritage site.

But not all volcanoes are destructive. When a volcano throws out vast amounts of lava and debris (岩屑), it piles up into a mountain. 39

Other volcanoes help provide heat and energy. Many Icelandic homes get their hot water from springs heated by volcanic steam. 40 Plants grow very well in the rich soil left by volcanoes. And valuable gems, such as diamonds, can sometimes be found in the rocks that are thrown out by volcanoes.

- A. At this point it is referred to as "lava".
- B. The molten rock is formed inside the Earth.
- C. This steam can also be used to produce electricity.
- D. Mount Vesuvius in Italy slept for a thousand years.
- E. Or it may push lava out so that it flows away, cools and hardens.
- F. Japan has many active volcanoes within its narrow national territory.
- G. The Hawaiian Islands and the island of Iceland were created in this way.

### 第三部分：英语知识运用（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）

阅读下面的短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）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。

Yesterday, my kids and I were in the costume store, getting ready for Halloween, and they saw a Donald Trump mask. "Is he a good guy or a bad guy?" they asked.

I knew they were 41 of the most negative character — Will Ferrell in the film "Batman", who starts good but becomes 42 over the course of the plot, so I said something about how all people have a little good and a little bad in them. Of course, I wanted to say: "Son, that man is not 43 a bad guy, but one of the worst men our species has ever 44. He had every privilege, every 45 to do good, but he chose 46."

We have the opportunity to make this 47, every day.

Maybe Grandpa Milt was really such a 48. Decades ago, his mother, on her way home from a late-night meeting of her Jewish charity organization, disappeared. She was 49 by workmen in an abandoned lot the following morning, her clothes 50, her skull (头骨) broken. Alive but 51, she was brought to Lincoln Hospital and 52 six hours later. This tragedy left him an orphan (孤儿).

53, grandpa didn't seek revenge (复仇). It's not his 54. He was the kind of guy who found a way to make a(n) 55 for himself — through excellence. Milt was hardworking, handsome, kind, and all of this made him known. He 56 from New York University with a degree and became a teacher, finally a billionaire.

Most likely, he 57 the heartbreak but toughed his way through it, charged forward, 58 a life worth living, and found peace. There is a superpower worth remembering — 59 a wrong can create positive changes in our world today.

Sometimes, 60 is the best revenge.

- |                 |                |              |             |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 41. A. thinking | B. complaining | C. approving | D. hearing  |
| 42. A. cool     | B. bad         | C. ill       | D. poor     |
| 43. A. truly    | B. normally    | C. naturally | D. merely   |
| 44. A. produced | B. accepted    | C. required  | D. expected |



45. A. desire	B. guidance	C. opportunity	D. route
46. A. pity	B. evil	C. kindness	D. freedom
47. A. mistake	B. change	C. choice	D. effort
48. A. case	B. trouble	C. scene	D. point
49. A. left	B. buried	C. protected	D. discovered
50. A. returned	B. cleaned	C. torn	D. burned
51. A. unconscious	B. unhappy	C. unsatisfied	D. unharmed
52. A. escaped	B. cried	C. calmed	D. died
53. A. Instead	B. Therefore	C. However	D. Besides
54. A. day	B. way	C. pay	D. say
55. A. name	B. fortune	C. decision	D. agreement
56. A. resigned	B. graduated	C. retired	D. fled
57. A. made use of	B. took pride in	C. dealt with	D. gave away
58. A. created	B. changed	C. tested	D. saved
59. A. learning	B. righting	C. sharing	D. favoring
60. A. politeness	B. brightness	C. friendliness	D. happiness

## 第 II 卷(满分 50 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或括号内单词的正确形式。

The 2020 national college entrance examination will be postponed for a month to July 7 and 8 due to the novel coronavirus outbreak. The authorities in Hubei province and Beijing can come up 61 their own suggestions on gaokao dates, 62 will be published after consulting with the ministry. Gaokao 63 (concern) tens of millions of students, and the ministry must adopt the most cautious plan with the 64 (little) amount of risk to protect their safety as well as 65 of the teachers. As senior high school students have been taking online 66 (course) during the epidemic(疫情), many rural students 67 (lack) internet access might feel disadvantaged, so the delay is 68 (ensure) they will have more time to prepare for the exam at school. Chinese people often compare the highly 69 (compete) exam to “crossing a narrow bridge”, because for many students, especially those from rural areas, 70 (admit) to a good university is a difficult but worthwhile challenge that could shape their future.

## 第四部分写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题: 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处, 每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均限一词。

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Last week I went to visit Atlantic College, a excellent college in Wales. Usually, it gave young people much experience of life outside the classroom, as well as the chance to study for our exams. The students spend the morning listen to lectures. In the afternoon they go out and do really useful activity. One of the good things about the college is the students come from many different social backgrounds and countries. As most can't afford the fees, money from the government are available. Two thirds of the students are British, many of which can only attend with the help of the government. "I real admire the college for trying to encourage international understanding among young people," said one student, "We learn to live with people and respect for them."

第二节:书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你的笔友 Bob 准备参加“外国人讲中国成语（idiom）故事”比赛，他发邮件请你给予辅导。请你给他写回复邮件。内容包括：

- 1. 答应帮助;
- 2. 询问时间与地点;
- 3. 提出建议。

注意：

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯;
- 3. 开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Dear Bob,

Yours,  
Li Hua