

注意事项:

- ### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 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。

- 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. When did the library close today?  
A. At 1 p.m. B. At 3 p.m. C. At 5 p.m.
- ( ) 7. What worried the man?  
A. How to select books.  
B. How to return books.  
C. How to borrow books.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

- ( )8. What will Charlie do after breakfast?
- A. Go running.
- B. Take a Spanish class.
- C. Go to the supermarket.

- ( )9. How long will the Spanish class last?  
A. For an hour.  
B. For two hours.  
C. For two and a half hours.
- ( )10. What will Charlie do together with Tom?  
A. Study for a test.                      B. Go to the theatre.                      C. Watch a football match.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- ( )11. When did the woman go to New Zealand last year?  
A. In August.                      B. In October.                      C. In December.
- ( )12. Which place may be recommended by the woman's friends?  
A. Milford Sound.                      B. Mount Cook.                      C. Lake Tekapo.
- ( )13. What does the woman think of her trip to New Zealand?  
A. Money-saving.                      B. Expensive.                      C. Tiring.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- ( )14. What are the speakers doing?  
A. Cooking a meal.  
B. Buying healthy food.  
C. Making a meal plan.
- ( )15. Why does the woman disagree with the suggestion of bacon?  
A. It's not to her taste.  
B. It's not quick to make.  
C. It's not healthy enough.
- ( )16. What will the speakers have for lunch?  
A. Some potato chips and soda.  
B. Sandwiches and a piece of fruit.  
C. Salad and some chicken with rice.
- ( )17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Fellow workers.                      B. Chef and customer.                      C. Husband and wife.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- ( )18. What is the speaker trying to do?  
A. Introduce Earth Day.  
B. Organize a party.  
C. Promote a volunteer job.
- ( )19. Where can the participants meet?  
A. At West 36th Street & West River Parkway.  
B. At East 44th Street & West River Parkway.  
C. At East 45th Street & West River Parkway.
- ( )20. What are the participants required to do?  
A. Bring their own gloves.  
B. Bring their own lunch.  
C. Go there with a parent.

## 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

China is a country well worth visiting. The following tips may make your trip to China pleasant and satisfactory.

#### **Which cities are preferable for tourists to visit on their first trip to China?**

What you see depends on how long you can stay in China. Generally speaking, tourists should first visit cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Xi'an.

Beijing is a political and cultural centre that offers great scenic attractions like the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace. Besides, foods such as Beijing roast duck and instant-boiled mutton have proved popular with tourists.

Shanghai, a shopping centre for best buys, is the largest city in China. Tourists will be satisfied with what the city supplies, from various snacks and cakes to handicrafts and textiles. Neighbouring Suzhou and Hangzhou are considered by Chinese to be “paradise on Earth”.

Xi'an, the starting point of the ancient Silk Road, was the capital of many dynasties in the Chinese history. The city is rich in tourism resources such as Great Wild Goose Pagoda and the Huaqing Hot Springs.

#### **When is the best time for the trip?**

China is a vast land with great contrasts in landscape and climate. Consequently, tourists may pay a visit anytime. Spring and autumn are supposed to be the best times to tour cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Xi'an.

If you dislike the cold, you can visit Kunming in south China, which is known for its year-round spring weather. A closer look takes you to the Stone Forest and the Dianchi Lake. If you rarely have a chance to see snow, Harbin is a best choice in January and February.

#### **What is well worth purchasing in China?**

China has won a worldwide reputation for handicrafts, silk, porcelain and textiles, all more reasonably priced and of greater variety than elsewhere in the world. Unique local creations are available in their own cities. If tourists are not able to reach these cities, most of these products can be purchased in the Friendship stores in big cities.

If you buy antique objects, be sure to get your receipts and an identification seal before you go through the Chinese customs.

- ( ) 21. Where is the passage most likely taken from?
- A. A textbook. B. A report.  
C. A magazine. D. An advertisement.
- ( ) 22. Compared with the cities in north China, in what aspect is Kunming unique?
- A. Mild climate. B. Delicious food.  
C. Breathtaking scenery. D. Magnificent architecture.
- ( ) 23. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs?
- A. In China tourists can buy silk at a lower price than elsewhere in the world.  
B. Tourists have no alternative but to buy the souvenirs where they are made.  
C. The unique products are bound to be bought in big cities' Friendship stores.  
D. Tourists must prove the purchase of ancient paintings is through legal means.

## B

Miren Behaxeteguy, a 47-year-old from Montpellier, France, is one of the 41 million European adults who suffer from migraine(偏头痛). They can strike several times a week and leave her unable to work normally. Earlier this year, the pain forced her to take prolonged sick leave from her job as a social worker.

“I hit a wall and decided I had to manage my pain in a different way,” says Behaxeteguy, a grandmother. “I’m now focused on being comfortable before and during an episode.”

As soon as she feels any pain surfacing, she puts on a hat containing ice packs and, on her neck, a grain-filled heat bag. She applies a variety of other prevention and management techniques, from relaxation to Pilates.

Regular physical activity can prevent and ease aches and pains in multiple ways. It improves your general emotional well-being, triggers the release of pain-relieving chemicals, and boosts blood flow and nutrients to your joints and tissues. “Exercise is important not only because of the ‘use it or lose it’ principle, but also because it increases confidence in your ability to do things,” says Wittink.

If you’re worried about worsening your pain or putting pressure on your joints, try gentle walking or low-impact exercises like tai chi or yoga. And if you’ve had a recent sports injury or are recovering from a surgery, a physiotherapist can often suggest at-home exercises that will help you to heal or improve your mobility.

In addition to doing exercises suggested by her physiotherapist and going to Pilates classes, Behaxeteguy does deep breathing exercises with the help of online videos. “It takes five minutes, and I can do them anywhere on my phone.”

And, she puts great stock in the healing power of keeping pets. “Walking my dog helps me exercise and get some air, and my cat’s purring(呼噜声) is incredibly calming. That’s my personal prescription!”

( )24. What does the underlined words “an episode” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. A medical treatment.
- B. A pain attack.
- C. An unexpected incident.
- D. A movie clip.

( )25. Which of the following words can describe Miren Behaxeteguy?

- A. Outgoing.
- B. Confident.
- C. Thoughtful.
- D. Optimistic.

( )26. What is the main idea of Paragraph 4?

- A. Ways to better one’s mental state.
- B. The principle of “use it or lose it”.
- C. The benefits of regular exercise.
- D. Approaches to handling abrupt pain.

( )27. Why does Miren Behaxeteguy also turn to deep breathing exercises?

- A. Because they are convenient.
- B. Because they are free of charge.
- C. Because they are more effective.
- D. Because they are time-saving.

## C

Back in April, Elon Musk, the world’s richest man, made a dramatic attempt at a hostile takeover of Twitter, for a cool \$44 billion. That’s a lot of money, even for a billionaire tycoon(巨头), and the takeover attempt quickly slid into court battles. But whoever wins (we’re not going to know for some time), I think the most interesting part of the story is the more fundamental question: why would Musk even want to buy Twitter in the first place?

If you look at the size of Twitter, its appeal isn’t obvious. The company makes a relatively small profit each year, and in terms of the number of users, Twitter is a relative minnow among social media networks. It has around 436 million users every month, which isn’t nothing—but is also a long way behind the likes of Facebook (near three billion), Instagram (two billion), and TikTok (one billion). So why does Musk want to spend a considerable slice of his own enormous fortune on a social network that not many people, in the grand scheme of things, actually use?

The answer might be what makes Twitter so interesting: what it lacks in revenue, size or growth potential, it makes up for in a much harder to define way. It carries absolutely enormous cultural power, and has an unrivalled ability to shape the news we read, the content we consume and the culture we live in.

- ( )28. What's the author's initial reaction to Musk's takeover of Twitter?  
A. Approving. B. Confused. C. Indifferent. D. Objective.
- ( )29. How does the author develop Paragraph 2?  
A. By giving reasons. B. By answering questions.  
C. By making comparisons. D. By showing processes.
- ( )30. What can be inferred from the last sentence of Paragraph 3?  
A. Compared with other social media, Twitter has its own value.  
B. Twitter is as interesting and attractive as other social media.  
C. Twitter will be even more successful than other social media.  
D. Twitter's profit will be much easier to measure in the future.
- ( )31. Why does the author write this passage?  
A. To provide some background information about Musk.  
B. To explore the motivation for Musk's takeover of Twitter.  
C. To inform people of Musk's sudden takeover of Twitter.  
D. To express his concern about the coming court battles.

#### D

Spooky(幽灵般的) season is finally upon us! But it looks a little different to how it did 100 years ago...

Halloween has been around for centuries, as a pagan(异教徒的) holiday in ancient Ireland during which people celebrated and “communicated” with visiting spirits. Initially Halloween was all about mischief, which may sound harmless, but used to have far more negative connotations. Before the 1930s, “trick-or-treating” was associated with groups of young men going door to door to play tricks such as throwing cabbages at houses or stealing garden gates.

Nowadays, trick-or-treaters tend to be children on the hunt for sweets. Going door to door for treats in Ireland was accompanied by the phrase, “Help the Halloween party”. It was only in the 1980s that it became standard to hear choruses of “trick or treat”, thanks to the classic 1982 film *ET*. As with many American cultural imports, not everyone was pleased about this development—in fact in 2009, *The Telegraph* ran the headline, “Halloween: Trick, Treat And A Total Travesty?”.

In the 20th century, typical treats included candy apples, jelly beans and candy corn. These days, you are more likely to be met with Haribo Starmix and fun-sized Mars Bars (although if you are old enough to be reading *Reader's Digest*, you can probably expect to be turned away at the door should you attempt to go trick-or-treating this year).

The most popular Halloween costumes have also changed in the last hundred years, shifting from cowboys and witches to Marvel superheroes. This year, after a Halloween night spent braving horror films and turning away children desperate for free sweets, you can at least sleep easy at night knowing that things have changed since the 1920s—and you'll probably wake up with your garden gate where you left it!

- ( )32. What can be learned from Paragraph 2?  
A. In ancient Ireland it was a national tradition to celebrate Halloween.  
B. At Halloween ancient people could possess the power of visiting spirits.  
C. Generally a century ago the mischief at Halloween did no harm to others.  
D. At Halloween the mischief once left some people disturbed and annoyed.

- ( )33. Why did the author mention the headline in *The Telegraph*?
- A. To show the rapid development of the festival.  
B. To indicate the growing popularity of the phrase.  
C. To prove existing dissatisfaction with Halloween.  
D. To discuss the proper behaviour at Halloween.
- ( )34. What tone does the author conclude the passage with?
- A. Humorous.                      B. Critical.                      C. Aggressive.                      D. Serious.
- ( )35. What might be the title of the passage?
- A. The Development of Halloween in America  
B. Halloween: An Unsuccessful Cultural Import  
C. Fun But Harmless Mischief at Halloween  
D. Changes to Halloween in the Past Century

**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。

Before you go on your next two-wheeled adventure, make sure you're familiar with the ins and outs of bicycle safety. This holds true whether you're riding a traditional bike or an e-bike—one powered by an electric motor in addition to your pedaling.

Many of the safety recommendations are the same for both types of bikes. Wear a helmet. 36 Make sure you're visible to motorists (some e-bikes now come with lights). Know how to use your arm to signal turns (left: extend your left arm out to the side; right: extend your right arm or bend your left arm up at a right angle). Don't talk on the phone, text, or listen to music. 37

Be sure your e-bike is ready to ride. That starts with checking that the tires are inflated and the brakes are working properly. If the bicycle hasn't been used for a while, take it for a tune-up before you take it for a ride. 38 And before and after every ride, inspect your bicycle for damage.

39 This is also important for e-bike riders. "With the ability to go faster comes the responsibility to know when you should slow down," says Ash Lovell, electric bicycle policy director at People for Bikes, a cyclist advocacy organization.

Know the rules of the road. "When you're riding in the street, even in a protected bike lane, read the signals, pay attention to the lane markings, and check the signage to see where e-bikes are allowed," Lovell says. 40 Signs in those states may specify which types of bikes are allowed on which roads and paths. Check the People for Bikes website (*peopleforbikes.org*) for more information.

- A. Do not ride on the left.  
B. Be aware of your speed.  
C. And if you're an e-bike rider, take notice of the following tips.  
D. Remember to replace batteries on a regular basis.  
E. Ride with the flow of traffic rather than against it.  
F. For an e-bike, also make sure your battery is charged.  
G. Thirty-six states have adopted a classification system for e-bikes.

36. \_\_\_\_\_ 37. \_\_\_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_\_\_ 39. \_\_\_\_\_ 40. \_\_\_\_\_

**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。

Dr Max is a thoughtful and devoted expert. I couldn't agree more with Dr Max's 41 that the empathy

(移情) shown by a doctor is the key in a patient's evaluation of the 42 received.

While having a colonoscopy(结肠镜检查) without sedation(镇静剂), I was working hard to keep myself 43 by using techniques learned to 44 panic attacks. As the camera 45 the twists and turns of my bowel, the specialist 46 I was quietly humming a tune to myself. He asked what the 47 was and I replied, "*Puff the Magic Dragon.*" However, I 48 that I only knew two 49 of the song.

The specialist then started 50 along with my humming and agreed that he also only knew two lines. He asked the student observing to google the lyrics. When the student 51, he explained that anything they can do to help a patient through a difficult 52 was worth doing. 53 with the words we then sang along for the rest of the process!

Not only do I remember this years later, but when 54 by the student afterwards my advice was to learn from the specialist's bedside manner as it was so 55.

- |                        |               |                |               |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| ( ) 41. A. devotion    | B. warning    | C. belief      | D. mission    |
| ( ) 42. A. treatment   | B. operation  | C. condition   | D. recovery   |
| ( ) 43. A. quiet       | B. alarmed    | C. sensible    | D. calm       |
| ( ) 44. A. generate    | B. maintain   | C. rid         | D. control    |
| ( ) 45. A. witnessed   | B. measured   | C. explored    | D. outlined   |
| ( ) 46. A. concluded   | B. noticed    | C. justified   | D. assessed   |
| ( ) 47. A. matter      | B. tune       | C. singer      | D. poet       |
| ( ) 48. A. explained   | B. whispered  | C. implied     | D. revealed   |
| ( ) 49. A. editions    | B. composers  | C. lines       | D. titles     |
| ( ) 50. A. surfing     | B. dancing    | C. working     | D. whistling  |
| ( ) 51. A. hesitated   | B. protested  | C. complained  | D. threatened |
| ( ) 52. A. infection   | B. process    | C. dilemma     | D. event      |
| ( ) 53. A. Linked      | B. Confronted | C. Armed       | D. Flooded    |
| ( ) 54. A. interviewed | B. followed   | C. accompanied | D. remarked   |
| ( ) 55. A. demanding   | B. lacking    | C. wonderful   | D. important  |

## 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。

Independence is such a beautiful word. It is the growth from dependence to independence 56 leads us to maturity. Independence is another word for freedom, 57 is a universal value 58 (cherish) by all people. Freedom is 59 the drifting of white clouds in the open sky and the happy blooming of a flower in the woods. When we do not depend on anything to feel good and happy, we can truly be free. But how can we achieve independence? We must first of all have 60 (confident) in 61 (we). We should trust life and trust our own abilities to understand 62 is right and wrong, what decision to make 63 how to solve problems. We must also be brave enough 64 (take) responsibility for our decision and action. When we become independent, we 65 (be) truly mature.

- |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 56. _____ | 57. _____ | 58. _____ | 59. _____ | 60. _____ |
| 61. _____ | 62. _____ | 63. _____ | 64. _____ | 65. _____ |

## 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的笔友 Tom 给你来信说他下学期将到北京的一所高中做交换生,向你请教如何提升汉语口语水平。请你给他回信,内容包括:

1. 表示关注;

2. 提出建议；

3. 期待进步。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

Yours,

Li Hua

## 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。续写词数应为 150 左右。

Thirty years has passed, I still remember Miss Benson, my second-grade teacher. At that time, she was in her early 20s and just graduated from a university. She was the kindest, sweetest, most beautiful creature that ever walked the earth. I could not bear to miss one precious moment of her presence by leaving the room.

I was among the most hard-working students in the class. My hand was always the first to be raised when Miss Benson called for volunteers to clean the blackboards or to gather papers and bring them to her desk. That was the best chore of all. It made possible getting near enough to her to close out the others in the classroom. I would arrange and rearrange the papers. They had to be in perfect order before I made my reluctant way back to my seat. It was obvious that all I did was to leave a good impression on her. I would always wonder whether I was her favourite student.

Early in the term, I started asking my mother to put an extra apple or peach in my lunch. I never quite worked up the courage to say it was for my teacher, as I never quite worked up the courage to hand my offering to Miss Benson directly. Each day the delicacy found its way unobserved to the corner of her desk. And each day after Miss Benson came in and sat down, she would pick up the offering of the day, look around the room and ask, “What thoughtful little boy or girl brought me this?”

No one claimed the honour, least of all me. I kept my head down, looking at my desk.

“Can it be that I have a secret admirer?” She would then add.

Thinking everyone was looking at me, I would feel the red rising in my face. When Miss Benson put the fruit away and started the lesson, I would at last sigh with relief.

One fall morning, the class got very excited. Someone had discovered the next day, Friday, was Miss Benson’s birthday. Everyone wanted to get her a present. My heart gave a leap, for after about one month I could give her something openly. After school, I combed the field for wild flowers. Not many were in bloom at that time of year, but luckily I came upon a patch of pretty red leaves.

### Paragraph 1:

In the morning I hung back as others presented their gifts. \_\_\_\_\_

### Paragraph 2:

The next Monday, however, we were told Miss Benson was in hospital probably because she touched some red leaves. \_\_\_\_\_