

## 英 语

试卷共10页。满分150分。考试时间120分钟。

### 注意事项：

- 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
- 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

★★★友情提示:本次听力测试没有听力试音时间。

#### 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,从试题所给的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。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.                    B. £9.18.                    C. £9.15.

答案是C。

- What does the woman suggest the man do about the computer?  
A. Get a new one.            B. Buy a second-hand one.    C. Save money.
- Where will the performance be played?  
A. In the opera house.      B. In the movie theater.      C. In the concert room.
- When does the man want to arrive in Washington?  
A. Before 7:30 a.m.          B. Before 8:30 a.m.          C. Before 9:00 a.m.
- What happened to the woman?  
A. She had an accident.      B. She was late for class.    C. She made someone unhappy.
- What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Exam results.            B. Change of class hours.    C. Time for the exam.

#### 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。

- What is the man looking for?  
A. A bus station.            B. A business center.      C. A railway station.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. How did Gwen help the woman?

- A. By helping her with her math.
- B. By introducing some friends to her.
- C. By teaching her communication skills.

9. What is the relationship between the woman and Gwen?

- A. Teacher and student
- B. Schoolmates
- C. Workmates

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. When does the woman want to go to Edinburgh?  
A. This morning.      B. This afternoon.      C. Tomorrow morning.

14. How much should the woman pay?  
A. Five pounds.      B. Seven pounds.      C. Nine pounds.

15. Where will the woman catch the bus?  
A. At the library.      B. In Bridge Street.      C. Outside the university.

16. What will the woman visit after the main church?  
A. The shops.      B. The castle.      C. The museum.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. Why does the speaker get excited about the Screen Machine?

- A. It plays films near her home.
- B. The cinema is air-conditioned.
- C. It sometimes shows the latest movies.

18. How long does it take to change the truck into a cinema?

- A. 55 minutes.
- B. 60 minutes.
- C. 80 minutes.

19. What is the truck driver responsible for?

- A. Fixing the motors.
- B. Selling tickets.
- C. Operating the film.

20. How does most people in the speaker's hometown book tickets for films?

- A. By booking online.
- B. By making telephone calls.
- C. By lining up at the ticket office.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

### 第一节(共15小题:每小题2分,满分30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

As you can imagine, there are many types of advertisements in different mediums, on different channels, and with different goals for their business.

##### **Print advertising**

The first print advertisement ran in England in 1472. Since then, this type of advertising has become available in newspapers, magazines, and similar mediums of carrying a brand's message to its ideal users. In this advertisement method, the advertiser pays the publisher to place their advertisements in the publication.

##### **Radio advertising**

Radio advertising dates back to 1920, when the first commercial radio stations were launched in the United States. In this advertisement medium, the advertiser pays the radio station to play their advertisements during selected breaks between music or a radio show.

##### **Television advertising**

Television advertising originated in the 1940s with the promotion of practical items and political campaigns. In this advertisement medium, the advertiser pays the local or national TV network to show their advertisements during selected breaks in the network's regular programming.

##### **Internet advertising**

Internet advertising took root in the middle of the 1990s. In this advertisement method, the advertiser pays the website's owner to place their advertisements in exposed spaces that are minor to the website's own content. Internet advertising includes video, search engine marketing, and more.

However, as you know, the advertising types above have developed dramatically since their respective origins. Some advertisements have been memorable years after they first ran.

So how do you create an advertising strategy that works fine? Please [click here](#) to know more about the advertisements and campaigns we learn from.

21. Which type of advertisement served politics besides goods at the very beginning?

- A. Print advertising.
- B. Radio advertising.
- C. Internet advertising.
- D. Television advertising.

22. Which of the following statements is TRUE for radio advertising and television advertising?

- A. Both served the same functions.
- B. Both are shown during selected breaks.
- C. Neither first appeared in the U.S.
- D. Neither developed much over years.

23. Where will you probably read this article?

A. In a textbook.      B. In a newspaper.      C. On a Website.      D. In a magazine.

**B**

When I first heard about Summit Learning, I admitted I was not a bit happy and excited at all. I thought it would require interactions with others. But later, I was astonished when I got to experience it firsthand.

Recently, we did a poetry project, and one of the activities was a peer (同伴) review. I would never have taken part if it was up to me, as I preferred to work independently. But when I got involved, I found in the experience, I had done something that I thought was nearly impossible — it made my poetry better. My partner informed me of my mistakes and told me where I could give more detail.

One of our final products of the project was to present our poetry to the class. I've always loved public speaking, but I thought with Summit Learning, I would have fewer chances to speak. I was wrong. The peer activities we did with a partner gave me more belief in my ability and inspired me to do more to make my presentation the best it could possibly be.

Interactions like these are what Summit Learning is all about. This style of learning brings a positive and hard-working culture that allows us to push our boundaries and keep going. It creates a sense of community since we are all working towards a similar goal.

As an active boy, I have always been ahead and advanced, but in a normal classroom, there are restrictions on what I can do. With Summit Learning, I can go beyond expectations in projects or move ahead in learning new content when I'm ready. I have ownership of my work and pursue my goals.

Summit Learning has showed me how much people can grow and change. It has helped me see people and myself differently. It has been one of the greatest experiences of my life, and I cannot see myself going back to a normal classroom.

24. What was the author's initial response to Summit Learning?

A. He was astonished to hear about it.      B. He was a bit excited about it.  
C. He was unwilling to attend it.      D. He was curious about how it worked.

25. How did the author benefit from the poetry project?

A. It reminded him to be independent.      B. It improved his poem and confidence.  
C. It raised him a sense of responsibility.      D. It allowed him to deliver a public speech.

26. What can be inferred about Summit Learning?

A. It has restrictions on what one can do.      B. It shows boundaries of one's abilities.  
C. It teaches poetry in a normal classroom.      D. It transforms the traditional way of learning.

27. What does the author think of Summit Learning now?

A. Inspiring.      B. Enjoyable.      C. Challenging.      D. Conservative.

**C**

In late 2020, a post on Tweet spread quickly: "Another day of staring at the big screen while scrolling through my little screen so as to reward myself for staring at the media screen all week." It seems right on. We are glued to our screens. And it's not only about watching movies and scrolling through TikTok (抖音). As remote work has set in, we're relying entirely on digital tools to keep in touch with each other and get our work done.

This has led to a worrisome spike in "digital intensity (强度)". A new survey from Microsoft tracked the habits of more than 30,000 users in 31 countries over 2021, and the results are alarming.

The good news is that something as simple as a 10-minute break, if used correctly, can help reduce the effects of digital intensity. "If you give yourself a break, and do something like mediation, reading, drawing — anything that turns your brain to something more relaxing," says Dr Michael Bohan, the director of Microsoft's Human Factors Engineering Lab, "the brain will begin to produce alpha waves." After the break, "you'll be more engaged and focused," he adds. "Taking breaks lets you refresh, and maintain better brain health across the day."

Finding new ways to connect with our colleagues, and reducing the number of daily online meetings, emails and virtual check-ins will do more than "reduce the digital load". It will also pave (铺设) the way for a reinvented workplace, which most expect to be the combination of old and new. "We need to look at every process", says Bohan, "and ask: Why are we doing this? Is there a way to do this more effectively? Let's not repeat what we've always done. Let's figure out how to do it better."

28. What does the first paragraph mainly talk about?

A. The popularity of digital products.  
B. The reason for the rise of remote work.  
C. Our deep dependence on digital tools.  
D. The influence of social software on our life.

29. What does the underlined word "spike" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

A. A sharp increase.      B. A sudden problem.  
C. An abrupt drop.      D. An unexpected result.

30. What can we infer about the function of alpha waves mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. It makes us sleep better.      B. It helps improve concentration.  
C. It causes tension and anxiety.      D. It helps find new communication ways.

31. Which can help reduce digital load?

- A. Following daily online check-in system.
- B. Holding fewer everyday video meetings.
- C. Contacting workmates through social media apps.
- D. Using emails to communicate as much as possible.

## D

Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are quickening could one day leave us with forests that send out more carbon than they absorb.

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap — but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests thrive as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their ability to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

The state’s proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying ability. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture (水分), so they grow and thrive, fixing the forest’s ability to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to be spared from insects. The landscape is less easily burnable. The need for such planning is increasingly urgent. Already, since 2010, drought and insects have killed over 100 million trees in California, most of them in 2016 alone, and wildfires have burned hundreds of thousands of acres.

California plans to treat 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030 — financed from the profit of the state’s emissions (排放)-permit auctions (拍卖). That’s only a small share of the total land area that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize (优先考虑) areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they’ve focused on wildlife and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. California’s plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor next year, should serve as a model.

32. What does the author imply in Paragraph 1?

- A. Forests may become a potential threat.
- B. Extreme weather conditions may arise.
- C. People may misunderstand global warming.
- D. Global climate change may get out of control.

33. What does the California's Forest Carbon Plan intend to do?

- A. To expand the forest planting area.
- B. To recover its forests quickly after wildfires.
- C. To reduce the young trees and brush in some forests.
- D. To find more effective ways to kill insects in the forests.

34. What is essential to California's plan according to Paragraph 4?

- A. To obtain enough financial support.
- B. To carry it out before the year of 2020.
- C. To handle the areas in serious danger first.
- D. To improve emissions-permit auctions procedures.

35. What is the author's attitude towards California's Forest Carbon Plan?

- A. Worried.
- B. Uncaring.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Favorable.

## 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。

Some of us are better at helping others than we are at looking after ourselves. Maybe you are like this. Maybe you know someone who is. These are people who are easy to have Super-Helper Syndrome (综合征) where you feel it is a must to help others but don't look after your own needs. 3, so that you can take action before you reach a state of breakdown.

37. Many helpers are keen on helping others despite extreme tiredness and take this for granted. Are you tired all the time? Do you have no time for yourself? Do you suffer muscle tension or headache? Do you feel weight down?

It may bring hate. It's easy to say you don't want anything in return, but the reality is that it's hard going indefinitely if you get little reward. At least you deserve thanks and recognition. 18.

It may bring exploitation (剥削). If you never express any needs, then it's easy and convenient for other people to act as if you don't have any. 4. If you give the impression that you want nothing in return, you get nothing in return. That's why it's important to take a hard look at whether some of the people you are helping are exploiting you.

It may bring self-criticism. 40. Do you criticize yourself for not helping enough? Do you criticize yourself for experiencing the other three negative impacts of the Super-Helper Syndrome: for feeling tired, hateful, or exploited?

- A. It may bring burnout
- B. It's vital to spot the signs early
- C. It may result in serious diseases
- D. Helpers' guilt typically operates on two levels
- E. You will feel angry about others if you receive none
- F. And it's also convenient for other people to take advantage of your help
- G. It's important to take care of your own mental health as well as helping others

### 第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分30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,选出可以填入的空白处的最佳选项。

Some years ago, Dr. Paul Ruskin introduced an article to his students when teaching a class in a medical school. He gave a detailed description of the 41 under his care as follows:

"This person is neither able to speak nor understand the spoken words. She is 42 about people, places, and time, but she does 43 to her name. I have worked with her for the past six 44, and she must be fed, bathed, and clothed by others, but she makes no effort to 45 her caretaker for his hard work.

"Since she is 46, her diet must be something liquid, for instance, milk. She does not walk. Her sleep time is 47. Frequently she awakes in the middle of the night and her 48 annoys others. Most of the time she is quiet and adorable, 49, several times a day she gets quite nervous without 50 cause. Then she shouts until someone comes to 51 her."

Dr. Ruskin then asked his students if any of them would like to volunteer to 52 this person after 53 this challenging case. 54 responded. Then Dr. Ruskin said, "I'm 55 that none of you offer to help, because actually she is my favorite patient. I get great 56 from caring about her and I am learning so much from her. She has taught me a depth of gratitude, the spirit of complete trust, and the power of 57 love I never knew before." Then Dr. Ruskin took out her 58 and passed it around. It was his half-year-old daughter.

I'm not sure exactly what the doctor's point was when he 59 that lecture, but it reminds me that our parents do things for us that we would never dream of doing in 60.

41. A. colleague	B. caretaker	C. volunteer	D. case
42. A. angry	B. confused	C. mad	D. worried
43. A. respond	B. admit	C. refer	D. stick
44. A. terms	B. weeks	C. months	D. years
45. A. admire	B. greet	C. encourage	D. thank
46. A. senseless	B. breathless	C. toothless	D. homeless
47. A. fixed	B. irregular	C. limited	D. adequate
48. A. chatting	B. laughing	C. talking	D. crying
49. A. however	B. therefore	C. otherwise	D. besides
50. A. natural	B. unbelievable	C. common	D. specific
51. A. blame	B. complain to	C. comfort	D. question
52. A. care for	B. operate on	C. give treatment to	D. research into

53. A. discussing	B. presenting	C. discovering	D solving
54. A. Anyone	B. Someone	C. No one	D. Everyone
55. A angry	B. strange	C. curious	D. surprised
56. A. regret	<del>B. knowledge</del>	C. pleasure	D. sorrow
57. A. selfish	B. unconditional	C. unreasonable	D. unbearable
58. A. picture	B. medical report	C. diary	D. thank-you letter
59. A. polished	B. wrote	C. published	D. delivered
60. A. case	B. return	C. time	D. advance

## 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。

The Chinese lunar calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms (节气), which were created thousands of years ago 61 (guide) agricultural production and people's lives.

Xiaoman, or Grain Buds, the 62 (eight) of the 24 solar terms in Chinese calendar, is the transition (过渡) period of time 63 the grains are about to ripen, with subtle changes in nature, such as rising water levels and temperatures.

Xiaoman is a season for eating the herb of sow thistles, which have the function of cooling the blood and 64 (get) rid of the toxicity (毒) in the body. It is the best time to raise silkworms, cook cocoons and prepare the spinning wheels for reeling silk. Silkworms should be taken good care of 65 they are delicate. And the mulberry leaves should 66 (choose) strictly as silkworms prefer fresh ones.

Xiaoman is also a philosophical solar term, which emphasizes the importance of the 67 (tradition) Chinese value of modesty and humility. Ancient Chinese people 68 (believe) that, among all the virtues, only humility could bring them good fortune. It reflects the emotional bond, the 69 (wise) and creativity of the Chinese, who respect and live in harmony 70 nature.

## 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。作文中共有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仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Good evening, Class! I often help with my parents do housework, such as doing the dish after dinner. I also water the flowers in a garden and wash my clothes whenever possible. I think, students can benefit a lot from doing some housework. Firstly, it is beneficial for us to become a responsible person. Also, it gives our parents more time to do what they like but it improves the family atmosphere. Besides, doing housework can be a form of mental relaxation from study. That's our view on housework. I hope better ideas on the topic can be inspiring by my words!

## 第二节 书面表达(共1题,满分25分)

假定你是攀枝花中学高三学生李华。上周你参加了学校举办的“*Stories of China Told in English*”的英语演讲比赛。请你在兴奋之余,根据以下要点写封邮件给你的英国笔友John,介绍本次活动的情况:

1. 演讲比赛基本情况(主题,时间,地点等);
2. 你的参赛情况;
3. 你的收获。

注意： 1. 词数100词左右；

2. 可适当增加细节,使行文连贯。