**英语试卷**

**考生注意：**

**1.本试卷分选择题和非选择题两部分。满分150分，考试时间120分钟。**

**2.答题前，考生务必用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔将密封线内项目填写清楚。**

**3.考生作答时，请将答案答在答题卡上。选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；非选择题请用直径0.5毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，在试题卷、草稿纸上作答无效。**

**4.本卷命题范围：高考范围。**

**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。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. What will the woman do?

A. Help the man with his work.

B. Cook for the man.

C. Reply to the man later.

2. What has the man never bought online?

A. Clothes. B. Music. C. Books.

3. How did the man celebrate his birthday last year?

A. He had a picnic in a park.

B. He had a group bike ride.

C. He had a party with his friends.

4. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a bookstore. B. In a library. C. In a classroom.

5. What is the woman doing?

A. Organizing a competition.

B. Looking for a partner.

C. Introducing a club.

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. What will the man do on Saturday?

A. Go camping. B. Go skiing. C. Go swimming.

7. What is the woman’s suggestion?

A. To stay close to the lake.

B. To take some warm clothes.

C. To check the weather forecast.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What did the man advise the woman to do?

A. Get relaxed before the exam.

B. Read the books again.

C. Watch related films.

9. How does the woman feel about the exam this time?

A. Worried. B. Confident. C. Tired.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Which color will the woman choose?

A. Brown. B. Blue. C. Black.

11. What does the woman particularly like about the coat?

A. The style. B. The size. C. The price.

12. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?

A. Brother and sister. B. Schoolmates. C. Father and daughter.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the man?

A. A photographer. B. A journalist. C. A host.

14. Where were Ryan’s early pictures shown?

A. In the gallery. B. On the Internet. C. In magazines.

15. How long did Ryan take photos with his sister’s phone?

A. For about 4 years. B. For about 8 years. C. For about 12 years.

16. What does Ryan suggest young photographers do?

A. Trust themselves. B. Set achievable goals. C. Study ordinary people.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What does the man aim to do?

A. Introduce a plan. B. Encourage exercise. C. Show the costs of driving.

18. What can the money be spent on?

A. Taxes. B. Train tickets. C. Safety equipment.

19. How many bikes are allowed to be bought with the money at most?

A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

20. Who are the audience?

A. Athletes. B. Employees. C. Students.

**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

Here are some of the Great Walks in New Zealand, each within easy access of cities and towns. These tracks are well-kept and popular with both locals and visitors.

**Milford Track**

Milford Track is one of the most popular Great Walks in New Zealand, with forested mountains climbing sharply out of snow-covered valleys. This is one of the wettest places on the planet, with an annual average rainfall of 22 feet. The result? Amazing waterfalls, including the 1,903-foot Sutherland Falls.

Length: 33 miles

Duration (耗时): Three days

Open: Late October through early May

**Rakiura Track**

This is one of the more remote Great Walks on Stewart Island which is known for deserted and sandy beaches? huge native forests, and its population of kiwis, the symbol of New Zealand. The flightless birds are easy to spot here, often on the beaches.

Length: 20 miles

Duration: Two days

Open: All year

**Abel Tasman Coast Track**

Abel Tasman Track is New Zealand’s most popular walk. With its mild climate, strangely sculpted stone forests, blue waves and golden beaches, it’s easy to understand why. The track hugs this dramatic coastline, leaving hikers to wander along a 15-foot track, one of the widest in New Zealand.

Length: 37 miles

Duration: Four to five days

Open: All year

**Tongariro Northern Track**

This track is another of the most popular Great Walks, showcasing some of New. Zealand’s most extreme and dramatic landscapes, from active volcanoes, to peaceful beech forests, to what appears to be plains on Mars(火星）.

Length: 27 miles

Duration: Two to three days

Open: Late October through the end of April

21. What is Milford Track best known for?

A. Beautiful waterfalls. B. Flightless birds.

C. Dry sandy beaches. D. Active volcanoes.

22. Which track takes the longest time?

A. Milford Track. B. Abel Tasman Coast Track.

C. Rakiura Track. D. Tongariro Northern Track.

23. When should foreign visitors go if they want to hike all the tracks?

A. In June. B. In July.

C. In August. D. In November.

B

A flash of light, then an explosion — BAM! I sit upright up out of a sound sleep. I’m not thinking clearly, but I know Tm on a mountaintop, in a fire tower, in the middle of the night and a lightning storm in progress and it seems there is a fire outside the house. With my headlamp on, I step out into the night storm to put the fire out...

That was in mid-August, 2018.

There are thousands of such fire spotters like me across the US national parks. Some of them are paid, and some are volunteers. My fire tower in Montana’s Glacier National Park was built in 1934.

Everything about the towers are designed to look out. My tiny home has 19 large windows and one windowed door. All the furniture sits no higher than two feet, so none of the windows are blocked.

Even in bad fire years, there’s a rhythm to the days. I usually wake up to early morning light, make a steamy cup of coffee on my stove and drink it outside on a chair, while listening to the birds and insects. Without a doubt, this is my favorite part of the day.

After the drink, I use my powerful telescope to scan miles of the edges where mountains meet the sky in case something wrong has escaped my eyes. At 10 am, I report to the Forest Service Center in Kalispell the weather at my location.

My official working day ends at 4:30 pm. It means I’m free to take a walk before I return to my tower to enjoy the beautiful sunset! This is a long-drawn-out process with breath-taking color and light changes. If I don’t think it’s a show worth watching, I should probably find another job.

Despite living in such a quiet house with killer views, fire spotters’ life is definitely not for everyone. The first summer that I was hired in the 1970s, I was the third fire spotter of the season—the first two decided in a matter of days that it wasn’t what they imagined, or perhaps they never imagined how the loneliness would affect them.

24. What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?

A. To describe fire spotters’ dangerous work.

B. To report an accident in mid-August, 2018.

C. To introduce the author himself or herself.

D. To show the hardships faced by a firefighter.

25. What does the author say about the fire towers?

A. Some of them are designed for tourists.

B. Most of them are built in Montana.

C. They are uncomfortably small and old.

D. All of them have broad and unblocked views.

26. What appeals to the author most as a fire spotter?

A. The beautiful scenery. B. The high income.

C. The short working hours. D. The adventurous trips.

27. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. Fire spotters’ life is very exciting.

B. Fire spotters have to get used to loneliness.

C. Applicants understand fire spotters’ job well.

D. Applicants have to ignore the effects of loneliness.

C

With nations preparing to spend billions to redesign their cities with a new focus on cycling, it’s worth remembering how the invention of the bicycle changed societies all over the world.

The person generally credited with inventing the modern bicycle was an Englishman named John Kemp Starley. In 1885, the 30-year-old inventor began experimenting in his workshop with a chain-driven bicycle featuring two much smaller wheels. When it first appeared at a bicycle show in 1886, his invention was regarded as a curiosity. But two years later, when the next model was paired with the newly invented rubber tire—which not only cushioned the ride but also made the new bicycle about 30 percent faster— the result was magic.

For a few years in the 1890s, almost anyone wanted to learn to ride, and almost everyone did. The king of Zanzibar took up cycling. So did the emperor of Russia. But it was the middle and working classes around the globe that truly made the bicycle their own. For the first time in history, the masses were able to come and go as they pleased. No more need for expensive horses and carriages.

The rocketing demand led hundreds of new companies around the world to offer their own versions. At the Stanley Bicycle Show in London in 1895, about 200 bicycle makers exhibited 3,000 models. One of the biggest makers was Columbia Bicycles, whose factory in Hartford, Connecticut, could turn out a bicycle a minute thanks to its automated assembly line (流水线)— a pioneering technology that one day would become the backbone of the automobile industry. By 1898, a third of all patent applications in the US were bicycle-related.

The bicycle even improved the human gene (基因) pool. Newly liberated young people rode around the countryside at will, meeting up in distant villages. Women were especially enthusiastic. They abandoned their troublesome skirts and took to the road in groups. Marriage records in England show a marked rise in inter-village marriages during the bicycle craze of the 1890s.

28. What can we know about John Kemp Starley’s first model?

A. It was invented in 1888. B. It had two bigger wheels.

C. It did not have rubber tires. D. It was accepted immediately.

29. When were bicycles widely adopted by the public?

A. In the 1860s. B. In the 1870s. C. In the 1880s. D. In the 1890s.

30. What are the statistics in paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. The fast growing demand for bicycles.

B. The huge success of the bicycle industry.

C. The great convenience offered by bicycles.

D. The popularity of the newly invented bicycles.

31. Which of the following is a suitable title for the text?

A. How Have Bicycles Changed Our World?

B. Which Country Invented the First Bicycle?

C. Who Is the Inventor of the First Bicycle?

D. What Led to the Genetic Improvement?

D

Joy Harjo’s *Poet Warrior* is a wonderful book that mixes memoir (回忆录), poetry, songs, and dreams into something that opens a window into the most important events of Harjo’s life and invites readers to reconnect with themselves.

*Poet Warrior* is a spiritual companion to Crazy Brave, Harjo’s first memoir, but it operates alone and reading the first memoir isn’t a requirement in order to enjoy Poet Warrior. Rather than a memoir following a strict time order and detailing all major events, this book focuses on the role of poetry, art, and music in Harjo’s life and her development as an artist. This is also a book about pain and growth. Harjo talks about the significance of our ancestors’ stories and lessons, discusses the music that shaped her childhood in a broken home, and shares her understanding —and conversations—with other artists, her family, snakes, birds and plants. But the simplicity with which Harjo writes about deep things makes this a beautiful book.

*Poet Warrior* is also a guide to life for those willing to listen. She writes, “We are all here to serve each other. At some point we have to understand that we do not need to carry a story that is unbearable. We can observe the story, feel the story, let the story go and forgive the story. Then we can use the materials of it to build a house of wisdom.”

Joy Harjo is more than a poet, painter and musician; she is a spiritual being aware of the meaning of everything we can see as well as the things around us that are usually **invisible**. And *Poet Warrior* is an invitation to open our eyes and see it all with hers.

32. Which of the following best describes *Poet Warrior*?

A. It is too difficult to be enjoyed by readers.

B. It has to be read together with Crazy Brave.

C. It describes Harjo’s life in a strict time order.

D. It is closely related to Harjo’s first memoir.

33. What does Harjo suggest we do with our painful past?

A. Learn from it. B. Ignore it.

C. Cover it up. D. Bear it silently.

34. What does the word “invisible” underlined in the last paragraph mean?

A. Ordinary. B. Rare. C. Hidden. D. Important.

35. From which is the text probably taken?

A. A biography. B. A book review. C. A short story. D. A writing guide.

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。

Sure, it isn’t easy to be a creative musician or artist. 36 Here are tips that can help you to access that creative voice in your head.

The first thing to remember is that all people are creative and how you use that creativity is up to you. You can even use your creativity to manage your schedule or add an ingredient to a familiar recipe. 37 , you will show your creativity everywhere.

Once you’ve reminded yourself that you’re a creative person, the next step is to learn how creativity works in your brain. Many studies show that brain needs time to relax and wander to set off the creative spark (火花). It is especially true for those who have hit a roadblock. According to the American Psychology Association, creativity happens when you start doing or thinking about things unrelated to the task at hand. 38

Once you know what creativity is and how it works, you may wonder how you can move forward. One suggestion is to take intentional breaks. 39 , No phones, no TV, no music. These 15 minutes on any busy day can make a huge difference in your creativity.

40 . I’m sure most of us can think of a time when a quickly approaching deadline touched off your creativity and allowed you to push through. But using stress and pressure to get things done can’t be a long-term solution. Actually, relying too heavily on them can lead to burnouts in the future.

A. Don’t force yourself to keep going

B. Whether you can trust yourself or not

C. When you feel well-rested, start by doing something

D. This includes drawing silly pictures during a boring meeting

E. But it doesn’t mean that you cannot be creative in your daily life

F. If you keep trying to handle such daily activities in different ways

G. For example, you can stare at a wall for 15 minutes every now and then

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）**

第一节（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。

I believe I have a personal responsibility to have a positive influence on society and I’ve tried to achieve this goal by choosing to be a doctor and a scientist. I have 41 principles that guide my life. I think about them every day and have 42 them all my professional life.

First, I am always hungry for 43 I seek and learn every day: from an experiment in the lab, from reading a(n) 44 journal, from taking care of a 45 . Because of this, I 46 get bored. I have accepted that I will never know or understand as much as I want.

Second, I believe in working for excellence. I am 47 about the big and small things! I do not 48 for this. This is not anxiety without a 49 . This anxiety creates a 50 tension that drives me to reach my limited potential. This has made me a 51 doctor and scientist. Without this tension, I wouldn’t be as focused. This is what keeps the search for knowledge 52 !

Third, I believe that as a doctor my goal is to reduce the 53 of humankind. When I chose to 54 AIDS in the 1980s, many of my colleagues thought I was misguided to focus all of my attention on what was 55 considered “just a gay man’s disease”. But I knew deep down that this was going to become a public health 56 . Therefore, I have spent all of my professional 57 in AIDS research, care of AIDS patients and public health policy.

I believe that I must 58 seek and learn, accept 59 short of excellence if I want to put this terrible disease under 60 .

41. A. two B. three C. four D. five

42. A. appealed to B. argued with C. worried about D. stuck to

43. A. food B. knowledge C. praise D. profit

44. A. scientific B. entertaining C. ordinary D. private

45. A. friend B. colleague C. patient D. student

46. A. easily B. frequently C. rarely D. unnecessarily

47. A. anxious B. curious C. sorry D. careless

48.A. search B. wait C. apologize D. pay

49. A. cost B. disadvantage C. guideline D. purpose

50. A. terrible B. worsening C. healthy D. harmful

51. A. better B. colder C. prouder D. kinder

52. A. annoying B. exciting C. boring D. confusing

53. A. suffering B. waste C. happiness D. hunger

54. A. spread B. study C. get D. invent

55. A. occasionally B. then C. finally D. late

56. A. agreement B. proof C. policy D. disaster

57. A. life B. income C. connection D. development

58. A. successfully B. half-heartedly C. continually D. unwillingly

59. A. something B. nothing C. anything D. everything

60. A. pressure B. attack C. guarantee D. control

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。

Many people may ask why we spend so much time and money on space technologies that will send us into space and help us explore planets in the 61 (distant) while, at home on Earth, we already have so many challenges in need of solutions.

Actually, the development of space technologies has already benefited Earth in 62 (many) ways than one. For example, the GPS system has helped us to reduce energy use on sea, land and in the air by up to 35%. Other technologies 63 (adapt) from space use have also helped us to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (排放), 64 affect environments across the globe. One of the best examples is solar power. It 65 (create) by NASA in the 1950s for its space labs. Nowadays, it has been widely used in the world 66 (replace) coal and oil in order to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

Not only can space technologies protect society 67 climate change, but they can also help 68 extremely wide range of Earth-based services and industries. And in the next 5 to 20 years, we will see more advanced space technologies make 69 (they) marks in our daily lives.

In short, space technologies are a very important part of our society. As we further explore the space, the new technologies needed to do so will 70 (great) benefit our lives down on Earth and help us to improve our society and safeguard our planet, too.

**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（∧），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。

Last week, I had stayed at the Hyatt Hotel in Chicago for business, and I loved so much that I extended my stay through the weekend!

The hotel was huge, with two building and over 2,000 rooms. My room was big enough or well kept. My bed was very comfortable. The shower was very relaxed. I had a great meal in the hotel and the coffee was such delicious that I went there twice. The fitness center was clean and inspiring. Like the typical Hyatt hotel, accommodations there were far beyond that I thought possible. I will recommend that hotel with those who happens to be in the city.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分）

假定你是李华，你的外国朋友John对由一百多片代表各参赛国的小雪花组成的北京冬奥会雪花状火炬台(snowflake-shaped torch platform)很感兴趣，希望进一步了解它所要表达的含义。请你给他回一封电子邮件，内容包括：

1.介绍火炬的形状及构成；

2.说明其含义。

注意：1.词数100左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**英语试卷参考答案、提示及评分细则**

**听力部分录音稿**

(Text 1)

M: A group of us are going out for a meal tonight after work. Would you like to come with us?

W: I’m not sure what I’m doing, but thank you, I’ll text you later.

(Text 2)

M: Where did you get that shirt? It’s great and seems to be of great quality.

W: Thanks! I bought it online. And it’s only $ 15!

M: Really? I buy books and music online, but I’ve never bought clothes online. I like to try things on before I buy them.

(Text 3)

W: What were you doing for your birthday?

M: I invited my friends and had a party. I know it’s the same as what we did last year but I don’t think that matters. I was going to have a group bike ride and then a picnic in the park this year, but it was canceled because of bad weather.

(Text 4)

M: Where are the books on American art?

W: You’ll find them on the fifth floor.

M: Oh, can I take one out?

W: Yes, just bring it back to the desk to check it out.

(Text 5)

W: You know there’s a table tennis competition at the youth club. Do you want to be my partner?

M: I’m not sure. You’re much better than me.

W: Oh, come on We might have a chance to do well. Anyway, it’s not about winning. We’ll play a few games. Everyone from the club will be there.

(Text 6)

W: So what are you going to do this weekend?

M: I’m going camping in the mountains on Saturday.

W: That’ll be great fun, especially with the hot weather we, re having now, but the temperatures there can really drop at night. You’d better put a jacket and a thick sweater in your backpack. Where exactly will you be going?

M: Up by the lake.

W: It’s beautiful there, isn’t it? But perhaps it’d be best to put your tent up somewhere else. At this time of year the mosquitoes there are awful. They never stop biting!

(Text 7)

M: You’ve got that literature exam next week, haven’t you?

W: Yeah. On the morning of next Monday.

M: So how’s the revision going?

W: I thought I’d be getting tired of it by now, but your suggestion that I should watch films of the books we have to study has made it more interesting and I understand the stories better.

M: That’s great to hear.

W: And usually just before an important exam just like this one I fell really worried about what could go wrong on the day. This time’s quite different, though.

M: I’m sure you’ll do really well on Monday morning. Good luck!

(Text 8)

W: I have to get my brother a graduation present. He loves clothes. What do you think about this coat? It’s exactly his size.

M: Hmm, I would choose blue or black, but I guess brown is OK for him.

W: That’s what I thought. It’s the same color as our school uniform. And the price is right.

M: How much is it?

W: It’s only $ 30.

M: Well, that’s a great price, and the size is good, but what about the style?

W: Hmm, you don’t like the style?

M: No, the sleeves are wrong. I don’t like that style at all.

W: Yeah, I agree, but I’m going to get it anyway because the price is so good.

M: OK, he’s your brother!

(Text 9)

M: I’m talking to journalist Amy Ortega about the teenage photographer Ryan Parrilla. Welcome to our program. Why, Amy, did Ryan post his early pictures on the Internet?

W: He knew other photographers usually have theirs published in magazines or exhibited in the gallery, but he hoped that with the Internet he could receive comments from the world.

M: What does he most like to photograph?

W: He recently took an amazing photo of birds following a ferry he was on while in Mexico, but Ryan grew up in New York and what he really loves is getting pictures of his city , its sights and those who live there. He considers photography an art form because it lets him catch life and ordinary people through his own eyes.

M: What kind of camera did he begin with?

W: He began to take photos when he was eight with the camera on his sister’s phone. By the age of twelve, though, he began with an old camera belonging to his dad. At that time, photography was changing his life. Nowadays he always chooses from the latest models.

M: What advice does Ryan have for other young photographers?

W: He believes that thinking you can’t achieve what you want while you’re young is a mistake. And Ryan’s amazing career shows just how true that is.

M: Well, thank you for talking to us, Amy.

(Text 10)

M: Good morning, everyone. I’ve come here to talk to you about the company’s new plan to encourage employees to come to work by bike instead of by car. First of all, let’s look at the benefits to employees. One of the obvious benefits is financial. Obviously, it costs a lot to buy and run a car. And bicycles are much cheaper. Cyclists don’t have to pay road tax or insurance. And cycling will also reduce the amount of time it takes them to get to and from work. The health benefits of the plan are probably well known. Studies have shown that cycling four miles a day halves the risk of heart disease. Another health benefit is that cycling can reduce stress, so it helps you to arrive at work or at home feeling good. Well, let me just tell you a bit more about the plan itself. The company will lend you up to a thousand dollars to buy a bike and all the necessary safety equipment and you won’t have to pay any interest or any tax on that amount.

You’ll just repay it over three years. You are allowed to buy two bikes—but no more —with your loan, and that’s if you live a long way from work. This allows you to cycle to your nearest station, leave one bike there, get a train, pick up the second bicycle at your arrival station, and then cycle from there to work.

**参考答案**

1〜5 CACBB 6〜10 ABCBA 11〜15 CBCBA 16〜20 AACAB

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了新西兰的几个徒步旅行路线。

21. A 细节理解题。根据 Milford Track一节中“This is one of the wettest places on the planet... The result? Amazing waterfalls，”可知答案。

22. B细节理解题。对比四条线路的耗时建议可知，Abel Tasman Coast Track需要花最长的时间。

23 D推理判断题。根据这些路线的开放时间可推断，如果想一次玩遍这些地方，外国游客可以在十一月份去新西兰。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要记述了美国国家公园的火警观察员日常的一天。

24. C 推理判断题。根据第三段“There are thousands of such fire spotters like me across the US national parks.”可推断，第一段主要是为介绍本文的主人公(即作者本人)作铺垫。

25. D 细节理解题。根据第四段“Everything about the towers are designed to lookout... so none of the windows are blocked. ”可知答案。

26. A 细节理解题。根据第七段“This is a long-drawn-out process with breath-taking color and light changes. If I don’t think it’s a show worth watching, I should probably find another job. ”可知，能让作者忍受寂寞留下来的主要因素是那山间的美景。

27. B 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Despite living in such a quiet house with killer views, fire spotters’ life is definitely not for everyone... they never imagined how the loneliness would affect them. ”可推断，要想留下来，火警观察员必须要能忍受寂寞。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了自行车的发明给世界带来的巨大影响。

28. C 推理判断题。根据第二段“But two years later, when the next model was paired with the newly invented rubber tire”可反推，他的第一代自行车是没有塑料轮胎的。

29. D 细节理解题。根据第三段“For a few years in the 1890s, almost anyone wanted to learn to ride, and almost everyone did.”及最后一段“Marriage records in England show a marked rise in inter-village marriages during the bicycle craze of the 1890s.”可知答案。

30. B 推理判断题。根据第四段“The rocketing demand led hundreds of new companies around the world to offer their own versions.”及“By 1898，a third of all patent applications in the US were bicycle-related.”可推断，本段主要是用数据说明该行业的空前繁荣。

31. A 标题判断题。通读全文，特别是第一段“... it’s worth remembering how the invention of the bicycle changed societies all over the world. ”可知，本文主要介绍了自行车的发明给世界带来的巨大影响。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇议论文。文章主要评介了 Joy Harjo的第二部自传体诗集。

32. D 细节理解题。根据第二段“*Poet Warrior* is a spiritual companion to Crazy Brave , Harjo’s first memoir, but it operates alone and reading the first memoir isn’t a requirement in order to enjoy *Poet Warrior*.”可知答案。

33. A 推理判断题。根据第三段“‘Then we can use the materials of it to build a house of wisdom.’”可推断，作者鼓励我们以这样的心态去对待不堪的往事：冷静分析它，用心感受它，然后原谅它，忘却它。但应该从中吸取教训。

34. C 词义猜测题。根据画线词前“she is a spiritual being aware of the meaning of everything we can see... ”可推断，invisible与Hidden为同义词。

35. B文章出处题。根据全文，尤其是第一段“Joy Harjo’s *Poet Warrior* is a wonderful book that.”及最后一段“And *Poet Warrior* is an invitation to open our eyes and see it all with hers. ”可推断，本文是一篇书评。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了几个能帮助我们在日常生活中表现得更有创意的方法。

36. E空前谈到要成为非常有创意的音乐家及画家确实不容易。而下文则介绍了几个能帮助我们在日常生活中更有创意的方法，故E项“但是，这并不是说我们在日常生活中就不能表现出创造力”符合。

37. F根据空前提到的有创意的日常活动安排、改进菜谱及空后“你就能处处出创意”可知，F项“如果你能坚持在这些日常活动中试试不同的方法”符合。

38. D空前提到，创意经常发生在我们做无关的事情的时候，故D项“比如我们在开会无聊时随手乱涂乱画”正好提供了一个很合适的例子。

39. G 根据空前“One suggestion is to take intentional breaks.”及空后“These 15 minutes on any busy day can make a huge difference in your creativity. ”可知，G项“比如，你可以时不时地对着墙发愣15分钟”符合。

40. A因为该空处于主题句位置，所以它应该能概括本段的大意：尽管压力有时能让我们急中生智，但经常这样会导致创造力枯竭。故A项“不要给自己过大的压力”符合。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇演讲词。美国流行病专家福奇是一位传奇式人物：他淡泊名利、追求真知与卓越。他最早意识到艾滋病迟早会成为公共卫生灾难，并顶着压力一生致力于该病的防治。

41. B根据下文的渴求真知、追求卓越及救死扶伤可知，福奇一生坚持(suck to)三(three)大原则。

42. D见上题解析。

43. B他的第一条原则就是对知识(knowledge)孜孜以求。

44. A他坚持阅读科学(scientific)杂志。

45. C他从病例(patient)中学习。

46. C正因为如此，他很少(rarely)感到疲倦。

47. A他的第二个原则是追求卓越。事无巨细他都会感到忧心忡忡(anxious)。

48. C他没感到有什么必要为此而道歉(apologue)。

49. D因为这种忧虑是有目的(purpose)的。

50. C这种健康的(healthy)忧虑是他前进的动力，让他成为一名更优秀的(better)医生及科学家。

51. A见上题解析。

52. B这种忧虑让他能全神贯注地从事研究，让他感受到追求知识的乐趣(exciting)。

53. A他的第三个原则是:医生的天职在于减轻人类的痛苦(suffering)。

54. B早在二十世纪八十年代，他就决心研究(study)艾滋病。

55. B那时(then)许多人都认为那只是在同性恋者之间传播的疾病。

56. D但他意识到这终将导致公共卫生灾难(disaster)。

57. A于是，他毕其一生(life)从事艾滋病研究、防治及推动公共卫生政策的制定。

58. C他坚信，他必须不停地(continually)学习，绝不接受任何不卓越的东西(nothing)。

59. B见上题解析。

60. D否则，就无法控制(control)这可怕的疾病。

【答案与解析】

本文是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了太空技术的发展能够极大地推动人类社会的进步。

61. distance考查词形转换。根据空前的冠词the可知，所填词为名词，作介词in的宾语。

62. more考查形容词的比较级。根据空后的than可知，此处应用many的比较级。

63. adapted考查非谓语动词。分析该句成分可知，所填词在此处作后置定语，修饰technologies。而且adapt 与technologies之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系，故用过去分词adapted。

64. which考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知，所填词引导的是一个非限制性定语从句；引导词在定语从句中作主语，且先行词为emissions，故填关系代词which。

65. was created考查动词的时态和语态。该句陈述的是过去发生的事，故用所给动词的一般过去时。且It与create在语义及逻辑上存在动宾关系，故此处用所给动词的被动语态。

66. to replace考查非谓语动词。分析该句成分可知，此处用所给动词的不定式作目的状语。

67. from/against考查介词。“protect sth from/against...”意为“保护某物免于……”，为固定搭配。

68. an考查冠词。a wide range of意为“范围广泛的”，为固定短语。又因为空后的extremely为元音音素开头的单词，故用冠词an。

69. their考查代词。此处用形容词性物主代词修饰后面的名词marks。

70. greatly考查词形转换。分析该句成分可知，所填词在此处修饰动词benefit，作状语，故用所给形容词的副词形式greatly。

短文改错

Last week, I had stayed at the Hyatt Hotel in Chicago for business, and I loved ∧ so much that I extended

it

my stay through the weekend!

The hotel was huge, with two building and over 2,000 rooms. My room was big enough or well kept.

buildings and

My bed was very comfortable. The shower was very relaxed. I had a great meal in the hotel and the coffee was

relaxing

such delicious that I went there twice. The fitness center was clean and inspiring. Like the typical Hyatt

so a/any

hotel, accommodations there were far beyond that I thought possible. I will recommend that hotel with those

what to

who happens to be in the city.

happen

书面表达

One possible version：

Dear John,

I am glad that you are interested in the torch platform for the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics. Obviously, it seems like a big snowflake. But it is composed of about two hundred different small snowflakes, each of which stands for a different country. Actually, it is intended to convey one of the themes of the Olympics: Although every country is different, they make a beautiful world together. It has expressed our hope that we can get united in facing the challenges and creating a better world together.

Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua