

1. 答题前，务必将自己的姓名、考号填写在答题卡规定的位置上。
2. 答选择题时，必须使用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦净后，再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 答非选择题时，必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔，将答案书写在答题卡规定的位置上。
4. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答，在试题卷上答题无效。
5. 考试结束后，只将答题卡交回。

A. It is clever. B. It is loud. C. It is modern.

7. How old was the woman when attending a classical concert?

A. 16. B. 17. C. 18.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. Why does the man turn to the woman?

A. He has to work late. B. He has to get groceries. C. He has a package to come.

9. What is the man getting?

A. A box of fruit. B. Some alcohol. C. Some sports equipment.

10. What do we know about the speakers' kids?

A. They are under the age of 21.

B. They'll return home by 3:00 p.m.

C. They'll practice soccer at 5:00 p.m.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Father and daughter. B. Teacher and student. C. Classmates.

12. What does the woman want to become?

A. A security guard. B. A computer security expert. C. A computer science teacher.

13. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Do well in math. B. Major in math. C. See math as a career.

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At school. B. At the zoo. C. At an amusement park.

15. Why is Lisa surprised?

A. John was busy. B. John arrived late. C. John changed his mind.

16. Why did John lie to Lisa?

A. He wanted to come alone.

B. He was afraid of roller coasters.

C. He wanted to give her a surprise.

17. What does John say about Lisa?

A. Considerate. B. Brave. C. Reliable.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. Why did the speaker buy a new umbrella?

A. His old one was damaged.

B. He really loved that one.

C. He failed to bring one.

19. What is the main advantage of the hotel's location?

A. It is very close to a bakery.

B. It is beside the Eiffel Tower.

C. It is within walking distance to Louvre.

20. Why did the speaker go to Paris?

A. To see some artworks. B. To eat some French food. C. To meet some good friends.

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，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Old and historical cinemas are all around us and yet so unnoticed. A new photobook uncovers their often overlooked beauty.

Loew's Palace Theatre

Originally opened as the Poli's Palace Theatre in 1922 by architect Thomas W. Lamb, it was one of a double theatre complex along with the neighbouring Poli's Majestic Theatre. In 1934, both theatres were taken over by Loew's and operated as film theatres. In the late 1970s, an attempt to turn the building into a Christian Revival Centre never succeeded. The theatre is presently vacant and awaiting restoration.

Metropolitan Opera House

Originally founded as the Philadelphia Opera House in 1908, it was designed by local architect William H. McElfatrick, who was in charge of the design of 40 theatres in his career. The Philadelphia Opera House was designed for opera manager Oscar Hammerstein as his ninth opera house. In 1910, it was sold to the Metropolitan Opera of New York City and was renamed the Met. Through the 1920s, it showed silent films in addition to hosting various opera companies. In the late 1930s, it became a ballroom, and in the 1940s a sports area for basketball, wrestling, and boxing events. It finally closed in 1954 and was turned into a church.

Robin's Theatre

Opened in 1923, it had 1,500 seats, and was designed by architects I. J. Goldston and Detroit-based C. Howard Crane. It was operated by The Robins Theatre Enterprises Co., a local company founded by Daniel Robins, who was an early partner of Albert Warner of Warner Bros. It closed in 1974 and was vacant until 2018, when it was renovated and reopened as a multipurpose venue in 2020.

21. At present, where are you likely to go for a concert?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Loew's Palace Theatre. | B. Christian Revival Centre. |
| C. Robin's Theatre. | D. Metropolitan Opera House. |

22. What do Loew's Palace Theatre and Metropolitan Opera House have in common?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. Both of them were renamed. | B. Both of them used to show silent films. |
| C. Both of them have been restored. | D. Both of them served religious purposes. |

23. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To rank the old and unnoticed theatres.
B. To encourage people to protect the old theatres.
C. To show the development of American theatres.
D. To provide information on overlooked old theatres.

B

In my mind, the effect that experience had on me lasted forever. I was determined to learn swimming at the age of ten. There was a pool, at the K.P.L.B., offering the opportunity. My mother constantly warned against it, and bore fresh in my mind the details of each drowning in the river. But the K.P.L.B. pool was safe.

My fear of water started from childhood. It began when I was four years old and father took me to the beach. There the huge waves knocked me down and swept over me.

The K.P.L.B. pool was quiet. I was afraid of going in all alone, so I sat on the side of the pool to wait for others. Then came a big boy. He yelled, "Hi, Skinny! How'd you like to be ducked?" With that he picked me up and threw me into the deep end. I landed in a sitting position, and swallowed water. But I was not frightened out of my wits – when my feet hit the bottom, I would make a big jump, come out of the surface. It seemed a long way down. I gathered all my strength when I landed and made what I thought was a great spring upwards. Then I opened my eyes and saw nothing but water. I tried to yell but no sound came out. I went down, down, endlessly.

When I came to consciousness, I found myself on the bed in the hospital.

I never went back to the pool. I avoided water whenever I could. This misadventure stayed with me as the years rolled by. It deprived me of the joy of boating and swimming. Finally, I decided to get an instructor. Piece by piece, I practiced hard and finally he built a swimmer. Several months later, the instruction was finished, but I was not. Sometimes the terror would return.

This went on till July. I swam across the Lake Wentworth. Only once did the terror return. When I was in the middle of the lake, I put my face under and saw nothing but bottomless water. I laughed and said, "Well, Mr. Terror, what do you think you can do to me?"

I had conquered my fear of water.

24. Why was the author frightened of water originally?

- A. His swimming skill was very poor.
- B. An experience at the beach affected him.
- C. He had an unpleasant memory of the pool at the age of four.
- D. His mother warned him about the danger of being drowned.

25. Which of the following is right about the author's experience in the K.P.L.B. pool?

- A. The experience made him aware that the pool was safe.
- B. The big boy eagerly helped him conquer the fear of water.
- C. When thrown into water, he knew someone would save him.
- D. While he had no skill in swimming, he struggled to go upwards.

26. Which of the following can be used to describe the author?

- A. Diligent and cautious.
- B. Determined and grateful.
- C. Dependable and adaptable.
- D. Humorous and courageous.

27. What does the author try to tell us?

- A. A fall into a pit, a gain in your wit.
- B. Do one thing at a time, and do well.
- C. Deed divides beings into lower and higher ones.
- D. Success always comes from daring to challenge.

C

Like many other five-year-olds, Jeanie Low of Houston, Texas, would use a stool (凳子) to help her reach the bathroom sink. However, the plastic step-stool she had at home was unstable and cluttered up the small bathroom shared by her whole family. After learning of an invention contest held by her school that year, Jeanie resolved to enter the contest by creating a stool that would be a permanent fixture in the bathroom, and yet could be kept out of the way when not in use.

Jeanie decided to make a stool attached to the bathroom cabinet door under the sink. She cut a board of wood into two pieces, each about two feet wide and one foot long. Using metal hinges (铰链), Jeanie attached one piece of the wood to the front of the cabinet door, and the second piece to the first. The first piece was set just high enough so that when it swung out horizontally from the cabinet door, the second piece would swing down from the first, just touching the ground, and so serving as a support for the first piece of the wood. This created a convenient, strong platform for any person too short to reach the sink. When not in use, the hinges allowed the two pieces of wood to fold back up tightly against the cabinet, where they were held in place by magnets (磁铁). Jeanie called her invention “the Kiddie Stool”.

Jeanie’s Kiddie Stool won first place in her school’s contest. Two years later, it was awarded first prize again at Houston’s first annual Invention Fair. As a result, Jeanie was invited to make a number of public appearances with her Kiddie Stool, and was featured on local TV as well as in newspapers. Many people found the story of the Kiddie Stool inspiring because it showed that with a pair of observant eyes, anyone can be an inventor.

28. According to the passage, why did Jeanie Low invent the Kiddie Stool?

- A. The old stool wasn’t tall enough for her.
- B. She was invited to enter an invention contest.
- C. Other five-year-olds had problems reaching the sink.
- D. The plastic stool was not firm and often got in the way.

29. What is the design of Jeanie’s Kiddie Stool like?

- A. The platform is supported by two metal hinges.
- B. The two wooden pieces swing from left to right.
- C. The wooden pieces are kept in place by hinges and magnets.
- D. The Kiddie Stool will swing out only when the cabinet door opens.

30. What are the characteristics of Jeanie’s Kiddie Stool?

- A. Steady and convenient.
- B. Fragile and single-use.
- C. Conventional and portable.
- D. Foldable and recyclable.

31. What message does the passage convey?

- A. What is suitable is the best.
- B. Success comes from failure.
- C. Necessity is the mother of invention.
- D. Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration.

D

Albert Einstein's 1915 masterpiece *The Foundation of the General Theory of Relativity* is the first and still the best introduction to the subject, but it probably wouldn't be publishable in a scientific journal today.

Why not? After all, it undoubtedly would pass the tests of correctness and significance. And while it's believed that the paper was incomprehensible to its first readers, in fact many papers in theoretical physics are much more difficult. As the physicist Richard Feynman wrote, "There was a time when the newspapers said that only 1.2 men understood the theory of relativity, which is not true. After reading the paper, a lot of people understood the theory of relativity in some way or other, certainly more than 1.2."

No, the problem is its style. It starts with a leisurely philosophical discussion of space and time and then continues with an explanation of known mathematics. Those two sections, which would be considered extraneous today, take up half the paper. Worse, there are zero citations of previous scientists' work, nor are there any graphs. Those features might make a paper not even get past the first editors.

A similar process of professionalisation has transformed other parts of the scientific landscape. Requests for research time at major laboratories are more strictly structured. And anything involving work with human objects, or putting instruments in space, involves piles of paperwork.

We see it also in the Regeneron Science Talent Search, the Nobel Prize of high school science competitions. In the early decades of its history, the winning projects were usually the sort of clever but naive, amateurish efforts one might expect of talented beginners working on their own. Today, polished work coming out of internships at established laboratories is the norm.

These professionalising tendencies are a natural consequence of the explosive growth of modern science. Standardisation and system make it easier to manage the rapid flow of papers, applications and people. But there are serious downsides. A lot of unproductive effort goes into jumping through bureaucratic hoops (繁文缛节).

Of course, Einstein would have found his way to meeting modern standards and publishing his results. Its scientific core wouldn't have changed, but the paper might not be the same taste to read.

32. According to Richard Feynman, which statement about Einstein's 1915 paper is true?

- A. It attracted few professionals.
- B. It turned out to be comprehensible.
- C. It needed further improvement.
- D. It was a classic in theoretical physics.

33. What does the underlined word "extraneous" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Unrealistic.
- B. Imprecise.
- C. Unattractive.
- D. Irrelevant.

34. According to the author, what is affected as modern science develops?

- A. The selection of young talents.
- B. The evaluation of laboratories.
- C. The principle of scientific research.
- D. The application of research findings.

35. Which would be the best title for this passage?

- A. How to write quality papers?
- B. Will science be professionalised?
- C. Could Einstein get published today?
- D. How will modern science make advances?

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Fitness Magazine recently ran an article titled *Five Reasons to Thank Your Workout Partner*. One reason was: “You’ll actually show up if you know someone is waiting for you at the gym,” While another read: “36” With a workout partner, you will increase your training effort as there is a subtle competition. So, how do you find a workout partner?

First of all, decide what you want from that person. 37 Or do you just want to be physically fit, able to move with strength and flexibility? Think about the exercises you would like to do with your workout partner.

You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but it probably won’t result in a useful response. 38 If you plan on working out in a gym, that person must belong to the same gym.

My partner posted her request on the notice board of a local park. Her notice included what kind of training she wanted to do, how many days a week and how many hours she wanted to spend on each session, and her age. It also listed her favourite sports and activities, and provided her phone number.

39

You and your partner will probably have different skills. 40 Over time, both of you will benefit – your partner will be able to lift more weights and you will become more physically fit. The core of your relationship is that you will always be there to help each other.

- A. Your first meeting may be a little awkward.
- B. A workout partner usually needs to live close by.
- C. You’ll work harder if you train with someone else.
- D. Do you want to be a better athlete in your favourite sport?
- E. How can you write a good “seeking training partner” notice?
- F. Just accept your differences and learn to work with each other.
- G. Any notice for a training partner should include such information.

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）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、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。

While Sam Bloom was on a vacation in Thailand, a balcony railing (栏杆) collapsed, sending her falling 20 feet to the ground. The 41 left her with numerous injuries, including a broken spine. Her life was 42 changed.

In the many months that followed, she fell into a deep 43. Before her accident, she spent her time 44 her family, surfing, exploring the outdoors, and traveling the world. Her 45 sense of self disappeared overnight – as she 46 it in her piece in a *Time* article, “I was no longer a(n) 47 woman, and I no longer 48 myself as a wife and mother.”

A few months after returning home, her son Noah 49 an injured baby magpie that had fallen from high in a tall pine tree. After no veterinarian (兽医) would rather 50 her in, the family decided to try and 51 her back to health themselves.

Due to its wobbly (摇晃的) walk and black and white 52, Bloom’s three boys decided to 53 the baby bird Penguin. And so, this 54 new creature became a member of the Bloom family. This new addition required constant 55, needing to be fed every two hours and kept warm constantly. This new 56 fell on Sam, and soon, Penguin became a form of 57 in soul to Sam.

“I didn’t feel as 58 anymore; my instincts as a nurse and mother came to life when I was 59 to this tiny, feathered soul. I didn’t 60 it at that time but, in a way, we were keeping each other alive.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. railing | B. travel | C. fall | D. country |
| 42. A. gradually | B. completely | C. recently | D. hardly |
| 43. A. sleep | B. passion | C. hole | D. depression |
| 44. A. caring for | B. talking about | C. complaining of | D. figuring out |
| 45. A. acute | B. weak | C. former | D. false |
| 46. A. read | B. put | C. noted | D. got |
| 47. A. beautiful | B. independent | C. excellent | D. healthy |
| 48. A. watched over | B. turned to | C. gave up | D. thought of |
| 49. A. hunted | B. discovered | C. tricked | D. trapped |
| 50. A. hand | B. take | C. engage | D. result |
| 51. A. hope | B. show | C. send | D. nurse |
| 52. A. eyes | B. photos | C. feathers | D. dots |
| 53. A. name | B. consider | C. keep | D. accept |
| 54. A. greedy | B. needy | C. proud | D. energetic |
| 55. A. change | B. attention | C. practice | D. motivation |
| 56. A. pressure | B. challenge | C. responsibility | D. chance |
| 57. A. treatment | B. escape | C. exit | D. excuse |
| 58. A. careless | B. useless | C. quiet | D. anxious |
| 59. A. objecting | B. adjusting | C. tending | D. sticking |
| 60. A. answer | B. care | C. believe | D. realise |

第三部分 英语知识运用

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。

With exotic Silk-Road themed music 61 (perform) by musicians from the China National Traditional Orchestra, a grand art exhibition titled *Silk Road: Artists' Rendezvous* kicked off on the afternoon of Aug. 15 at the National Art Museum of China.

Attracting about 40 foreign diplomats and 62 (representative) from several international organisations, the exhibit presents over 190 works by artists from 112 countries in the Belt and Road Initiative. The exhibit also includes an interactive, immersive unit 63 visitors may click a mouse or use their fingers on a touch screen 64 (change) digital versions of the artwork.

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism 65 (invite) influential artists from Europe, Africa, America, Oceania and Asia for field trips, residency programmes and workshops across China over the last decade. Drawing inspiration 66 their China experiences, these artists have created a wide variety of works, including oil paintings, traditional Chinese ink paintings, sculptures and mixed media.

The Silk Road is 67 invaluable world heritage to be celebrated for reminding the world of the importance of cultural 68 (diverse) and cross-cultural communication, Khan said, 69 (add) “cultural and artistic creations, no matter their specific forms, are all conducive to innovation and sustainable development in a country”.

Khan suggested that the exhibit 70 (bring) to countries in the Belt and Road Initiative.

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 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。

As we all know, such scientists as Tu Youyou has made great contributions to our country and set a good example to them.

Tu Youyou, awarded Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, made the discovery of *qinghaosu*. It is one of the world's most effective malaria-fighting drug, therefore greatly improved the health of numerous people. Besides, she shows many good qualities. For instance, despite of failure, she still worked hardly to overcome the difficulties, and she remains modest after gaining worldwide recognise. All these are how we can learn from her.

In conclusion, she is an admirable scientist and I hope we will be inspiring.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以“To Travel is to Learn”为题写一篇演讲稿参赛，分享自己的旅行经历，并说明你的感悟。

注意：

- 1. 词数 100 左右；
- 2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

To Travel is to Learn

Good morning, everyone. _____

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