



8. Who has the timetable?

- A. The Miss.                      B. The young fellow.                      C. The woman's workmate.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 题至第 11 题。

9. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a classroom.                      B. In a theater.                      C. In an office.

10. Why does the man plan to leave early?

- A. He is going on vacation.  
B. He is going to a performance.  
C. He is going to the post office.

11. What does the woman offer to do?

- A. Clean the office.  
B. Pick up the man's son.  
C. Finish the man's work.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 题至第 14 题。

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Teacher and student.  
B. Interviewer and interviewee.  
C. Husband and wife.

13. What does the woman do in the play?

- A. She acts as a young lady.  
B. She directs the play.  
C. She writes the play.

14. What does the woman want to be after this play?

- A. A singer.                      B. A director.                      C. A film actor.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 题至第 17 题。

15. Why did the woman not go to college?

- A. She didn't pass the exam.  
B. She wasn't interested in college.  
C. She couldn't afford college education.

16. What job does the woman say she did?

- A. She was a bus conductor.

B. She was a shop assistant.

C. She was a housekeeper.

17. What did the woman think of her friend's college life?

A. It was busy.

B. It was wonderful.

C. It was dull.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 题至第 20 题。

18. How old was Tim Berners-Lee probably when he went to Queen's College?

A. 16.

B. 18.

C. 20.

19. What did Tim Berners-Lee like doing as a boy?

A. Watching TV at home.

B. Collecting old TV sets.

C. Making toy computers.

20. When did Tim Berners-Lee get the idea of creating the World Wide Web?

A. In 1989.

B. In 1990.

C. In 1991.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

听下面一段独白，根据题目要求在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下第 21 题至第 25 题的关键信息。此段对话你将听两遍。

### How to Decorate Your New Apartment

Determine the

21

• Simple: less color design • Industrial: cool color tones

Break down the plan

• Prioritize what rooms are most 22 • Start with the 23 or the living room

Choose the furniture

• 24 for the size you want beforehand • Go to the 25 physical store

二、完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The problems had started before the trip even began.

It was my first time traveling to Asia. I had 26 distances and timing. I had planned to visit Lombok first but booked the flights to Bali, not 27 there was an airport in Lombok. Arriving in Bali at 1 p. m. I was a bit 28. I had read online the last ferry (轮渡) left at 4 p. m. and I 29 had to take a 1.5-hour

taxi journey to the port and catch the ferry to Lombok.

Upon getting in the taxi, I told the driver the situation and he 30 called his friend at the port. He told us the seas were 31 so the last ferry was leaving at 2: 30 p. m. , earlier than usual. I started to panic, but my driver was 32 to try. His phone rang many times with talks between him and his friend. It was 33 to see him put so much effort in for a 34 .

When we were about 10 minutes away, his friend 35 him that they would hold the boat for us-but we had to 36 ! From there on, it was 37 . It was pouring with rain and there was no road to the port. So, we 38 . The driver 39 my suitcase and started running, his shoes and uniform all wet.

I arrived just in time to jump onto the boat. I've never been more thankful for someone's 40 the whole way through.

- |                    |                  |                |                |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 26. A. recorded    | B. expanded      | C. misjudged   | D. changed     |
| 27. A. knowing     | B. estimating    | C. caring      | D. arguing     |
| 28. A. surprised   | B. disappointed  | C. worried     | D. embarrassed |
| 29. A. just        | B. still         | C. always      | D. almost      |
| 30. A. cheerfully  | B. finally       | C. hesitantly  | D. immediately |
| 31. A. stormy      | B. deep          | C. cold        | D. broad       |
| 32. A. honored     | B. delighted     | C. determined  | D. inspired    |
| 33. A. satisfying  | B. touching      | C. stressful   | D. awful       |
| 34. A. companion   | B. customer      | C. driver      | D. stranger    |
| 35. A. informed    | B. reminded      | C. warned      | D. convinced   |
| 36. A. turn        | B. quit          | C. wait        | D. rush        |
| 37. A. magic       | B. madness       | C. horror      | D. calmness    |
| 38. A. looked back | B. turned around | C. pulled over | D. helped out  |
| 39. A. packed      | B. placed        | C. removed     | D. grabbed     |
| 40. A. kindness    | B. trust         | C. comfort     | D. admiration  |

三、阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共16小题；每小题2分，共32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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

They give us paper and fuel, as well as vital ecological services-like cleaning the air, storing carbon and providing habitat. We're talking about trees, of course. But human changes to the environment largely appear to be causing profound transformations in trees around the world.

In a new study, scientists reviewed global research on trends in tree seedlings (籽苗), growth and death. They combined those data with an analysis of deforestation. And they found that worldwide, older trees are dying at a higher rate than in the past due to factors like rising air temperature, wildfires, drought and pathogens (病原菌).

“And most of the drivers of that decrease in large, old trees are increasing themselves, such as temperature is going up, droughts are more severe, wildfires, windstorms and deforestation are all on the increase—although variable across the globe — they’re generally increasing. And so for both the loss has already occurred, but we expect more continued loss of big, old trees,” said Nate McDowell, an earth scientist at Pacific Northwest National Lab, who was one of the study’s authors.

“So if we have an increasing rate of death, particularly of the larger, older trees, what’s left are the younger trees. So that’s why, on average, through the loss of bigger, older trees, our forests are becoming naturally younger and shorter.”

This is a problem, because old trees are vitally (至关重要) important.

“For sure, the increase in death does limit the carbon storage (储存) of an ecosystem and can force the system to become a carbon source to the atmosphere. The second reason we care is from a biodiversity (生物多样性) perspective (角度): Old trees tend to house a higher biodiversity than young forests do. And another reason is beauty: As a society, we care about these trees. We have national parks named after these big trees. So there’s a personal reason for people to care about this as well.”

41. What’s the result of the new study?

- A. Trees are disappearing in a rapid way.
- B. The global climate is becoming warmer and warmer.
- C. Older trees are dying at a higher rate than before.
- D. Wildfires, drought and pathogens happen more often than before.

42. What’s the probable meaning of the underlined word “drivers” in paragraph 3?

- A. Operators.
- B. Factors.
- C. Researchers.
- D. Participants.

43. What can we know from what McDowell said?

- A. Forests are dying out.
- B. It’s hard to prevent the death of forests.
- C. Younger trees are growing faster than older trees.
- D. The forests are becoming younger and younger.

44. How many reasons are mentioned about the effects of the death of older trees?

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.

B

Many people, some even at a very young age, set the goal of graduating from college. One American woman in Texas waited a long time for her chance to reach that goal. The woman, 85-year-old Janet Fein, received her bachelor's degree from the University of Texas at Dallas in December, 2018.

Fein has had a full life. She has raised five children and then had a career as a secretary until she retired at age 77. But even then, she was not ready to take it easy and rest during a well-earned retirement.

"I didn't have anything to do in retirement and I didn't think that playing bingo was up to my speed," Fein told the Associated Press. She said she decided to major in sociology because she felt it was "substantial".

Fein grew up in New York City. She said that in high school, she just wanted to finish and get a job. After graduating early, at the age of 16, she went to work as a secretary at a dress manufacturer.

After getting married, she spent 18 years staying home with her children. She held several jobs throughout her life, including 20 years as a secretary at a Dallas hospital. That is the job she retired from. She also worked for 20 years on earning an associate degree, which she received in 1995. But Fein told the AP she also wanted to earn a bachelor's degree "with all of my heart".

Fein took part in a state program that lets people who are 65 and older take free classes at public universities in Texas. Estimates show that nationwide, people 65 and older make up less than one percent of U. S. college students.

45. When did Janet Fein retire?

- A. In 2008.            B. In 2010.            C. In 2015.            D. In 2020.

46. What can we know from the first three paragraphs?

- A. Fein still works as a secretary currently.    B. Fein always lives a full and busy life.  
C. The old woman is crazy about playing bingo. D. Fein wanted to live an easy life after retirement.

47. Which of the following is the correct order?

- a. She earned an associate degree.  
b. She retired from a Dallas hospital.  
c. She worked at a dress manufacturer.  
d. She received her bachelor's degree.

- A. a→b→c→d            B. a→d→c→b            C. c→a→b→d            D. c→b→a→d

48. What's the best title of the text?

- A. Different Ways of Realizing Goals  
B. The Retirement Life of the Old Is Colorful.

C. The Process of Receiving a Bachelor's Degree.

D. Woman Reaches Lifelong Goal of College Degree

C

Ever been hungry enough to eat a house? Now, you actually could.

Food waste is a big problem in Japan and globally. Japan produced around 5.7 million tons of food waste in 2019. The government plans to reduce that by around 2.7 million tons by 2030. Tokyo University researchers Kota Machida and Yuya Sakai have developed a way to transform food waste into cement(水泥) for construction use and more. This is the first-ever process created for making cement entirely from food waste. The researchers say their product is four times as strong as traditional concrete. This particular cement can be used to make things like tea cups or chairs as well. However, there's one additional feature — it's also edible(可食的).

Kota and Yuya are the intelligence behind the formation of Fabula Inc., a company with purposes of reducing food waste, and helping fight global warming.

As expected, something this unique took years to develop. It took a few attempts to find just the right process. Kota and Yuya created the unique technology while researching possible environmentally-friendly materials to replace cement-based concrete. Cement production accounts for 8% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions.

After a few failures, they realized they could get the cement to bind(黏合) by adjusting the temperatures. "The most challenging part was that each type of food waste requires different temperatures," Yuya said. So the researchers had to observe them and respond in time. In the experiments, Kota and Yuya have successfully made cement using tea leaves, coffee grounds, cabbage and even lunchbox leftovers.

Fabula Inc. is currently working to make tea cups and furniture, but Yuya is thinking a little bit bigger. Their product could provide relief in the form of edible emergency shelters in disaster ones. "For example, if food cannot be delivered to the people, they could eat makeshift beds made out of food cement," he said. To eat the material, a person needs to break it apart and boil it.

49. Which is one of Kota and Yuya's purposes in making use of food waste?

- A. To handle climate change.                      B. To offer Fabula Inc. more cement.  
C. To warn how serious food waste is.              D. To extend concrete's service life.

50. What did Kota and Yuya assess previously about making edible cement?

- A. Its damage to the environment.              B. Its cost of recycling the cement.  
C. Its difficulties they would face.              D. Its popularity among the public.

51. What made the experiment of making cement out of food waste harder?

- A. Making sure to make cement tasty.              B. Selecting correct food waste timely.

C. Getting cement broken apart easily.                      D. Regulating the temperatures constantly.

52. What does the underlined word “**makeshift**” in the last paragraph mean?

A. Bendable.                      B. Strong.                      C. Temporary.                      D. Commercial.

D

In a tiny, lab-grown garden, the first seeds ever sown in lunar dirt have come up. This small crop, planted in samples (样本) returned by Apollo tasks, offers hope that astronauts could someday grow their own food on the moon.

But plants planted in lunar dirt grew more slowly and were thinner than others grown in volcanic(火山的) material from Earth, researchers report 12 May in *Communications Biology*. That finding suggests that farming on the moon would take a lot more than a gardening skills.

“Ah! It’s so cool!” says a botanist (植物学家) Richard Barker. “Ever since these samples came, back, there’s been botanists that wanted to know what would happen if you grew plants in them,” says Barker, who wasn’t involved in the study. “But everyone knows those precious samples are priceless, and so you can understand why NASA was unwilling to publish them.”

The team planted seeds in tiny pots that each held about a gram of dirt. Four pots were filled with samples returned by Apollo 11, another four with Apollo 12 samples and a final four with dirt from Apollo 17. Another 16 pots were filled with earthly volcanic material used in past experiments to copy moon dirt. All were grown under LED lights in the lab and watered with nutrients.

“Nothing really compared to when we first saw the seedlings as they were coming up in the lunar dirt,” says Anna-Lisa Paul, a plant biologist. “That was a moving experience. We could not speak when we watched the very first plants growing in unique materials.”

Plants grew in all the pots of lunar dirt, but none grew as well as those planted in earthly material. “The healthiest ones were just smaller,” Paul says. The moon-grown plants were tiny. Faced with that, explorers need to do more research to let plants grow strongly on the moon. I believe we will succeed in time.

53. What does the research on plants grown in the lunar dirt show?

A. Growing foods on the moon is necessary.  
B. Skills are the key to farming on the moon.  
C. Farming’ on the moon needs many factors.  
D. Astronauts want to grow food on their own.

54. What can we learn from what Barker said?

A. Some plants need planting in special soils.



- B. Botanists are interested in studying new things.
- C. It is a selfish action for NASA to keep the secret.
- D. The samples brought from the moon are valuable.

55. What does the author think of planting on the moon?

- A. It is practical.
- B. It is hopeful.
- C. It only attracts astronauts.
- D. It challenges most experts.

56. What is the best title for this text?

- A. The First Plant Has Been Grown in Moon Dirt
- B. Astronauts Have Brought Things Worth Spreading
- C. Botanists Have Found a New Kind of Plant Lately
- D. Farming on the Moon Has Been Accepted by People

第二节（共 4 小题；每小题 2 分，共 8 分）

阅读下面短文和问题，根据短文内容和每小题后的具体要求，在答题卡相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息，完成对该问题的回答。答语要意思清楚，结构正确，书写工整。

Lillian Hanson, a college junior, expects to graduate in about two years. Mrs. Hanson, a rather unusual student, plans to go on to take more courses after she gets her degree. What makes Mrs. Hanson different from most of her classmates?

What sets Lillian Hanson apart from the college crowd is her age-73 years. She has been going to college, a few courses at a time, for 27 years.

When Mrs. Hanson graduated from high school, she went to her local bank and asked for a loan for college tuition and fees. The banker gave her no encouragement. He didn't think that a country girl should be borrowing money to go to college. He thought she should be home doing work in the house or around the farm. So Mrs. Hanson went home and raised a family of nine children instead of going to college. She still lives with her husband on the farm that has been in the family for five generations.

Mrs. Hanson never forgot her dream of getting a higher education. When her children were grown up, she tried again.

She finds the hardest part of going back to school at her age to be sitting in class for long periods of time. Because she is not able to move as quickly and easily as she used to be, Mrs. Hanson often gets up and walks around between classes to keep from getting rigid. At the beginning of a course in using the computer, the other students all stood up to give Mrs. Hanson big applause when she introduced herself and explained why she was there and what her goals were.

57. What makes Lillian Hanson different from most of her classmates? (不多于 2 个单词)

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58. Why did the banker refuse to provide a loan for Lillian Hanson? (不多于 16 个单词)

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59. What is Mrs. Hanson's dream? (不多于 4 个单词)

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60. What does she find the hardest part of going back to school? (不多于 8 个单词)

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四、书面表达（共1小题，20分）

3月5日是“雷锋日”，你校组织活动，请根据图片写一篇英语短文，内容包括：

1. 简要描述图片内容；
2. 谈谈你对学雷锋的感想。



注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右；
2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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## 答案

一、听力理解（共25小题；每小题1分，共25分）

第一节（共20小题；每小题1分，共20分）

1. A

【原文】W: What do you think of my boss?

M: He certainly towered over me. I felt like a child next to him.

W: Yes, he's a big guy, but gentle and kind with it.

2. C

【原文】W: Peter, how many times do I have to ask you to put the milk back in the fridge?

M: I'm sorry, Wendy. I'm so forgetful lately. It's all the study I'm doing. I'll go to buy more for you.

3. A

【原文】M: Excuse me, could you move along one, so I can get a seat?

W: I'm afraid there are no more seats in this row. Try further back.

4. C

【原文】M: Where did you say we were getting your mom, Erica? At the restaurant?

W: No, she wanted to meet us ahead of time to discuss selling the farm. We're meeting for a drink first at her hotel.

5. A    6. C

【原文】M: So, Anna, if you answer this question correctly, we'll put \$1 million in your bank account today. Are you ready?

W: Yes. Please go ahead.

M: Well, here's the question. Who was the first woman to go into space?

W: The answer is American astronaut Sally K. Ride.

M: Oh, Anna, I'm afraid that's incorrect.

W: I'm sorry, I just remembered Valentina Tereshkova.

M: Yes, the Russian. I'm afraid I need to take your first answer. But you still walk away with \$250,000.

W: I guess that's something.

M: Indeed. Ladies and gentlemen, a round of applause for Anna Edison.

W: Thank you.

7. B    8. C

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