

本试卷共 7 页, 100 分。客观题部分考试时长 40 分钟, 主观题部分考试时长 20 分钟。

考生务必将答案答在答题纸上, 在试卷上作答无效。

涂卡提示: E 涂 AB; F 涂 ABC; G 涂 ABCD

第一部分: 知识运用 (共两节, 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 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, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Miss Baugh was the kind of teacher that everyone had at least once: scary. She ___1___ no nonsense. She drilled us and grilled us and taught us to take school seriously.

But I had my own life outside of school and had just discovered a prop (道具) for tricks: an ink bottle painted to look as though it had overturned.

Of all the people I could have tricked, ___2___ I chose Miss Baugh. Before class, I opened her book and placed the bottle on one of the pages, proudly ___3___ that it truly did look like spilled ink!

Then I waited for the fun. I wasn't ___4___. When Miss Baugh saw the overturned bottle, she let out a little cry.

But immediately Miss Baugh discovered the ___5___. She picked up the bottle and ___6___ it. She looked up. Her eyes ___7___ the classroom with a deadly look. Some of my classmates carefully avoid looking at me, so as not to give me away.

"Who did this?" asked she.

I quietly raised my hand. All of my life I've been educated to be honest. I couldn't help ___8___. Besides, I wanted my bottle back.

Miss Baugh fixed me with a stare that struck ___9___ in my heart. And then, most unexpectedly, she laughed.

"Well, it certainly fooled me!" she said, and returned the bottle to me.

But something had changed for me, anyway. I came to understand that, if even the likes of Miss Baugh had a ___10___ human being beneath that strict look, then other strict people probably do, too. And I've happily proved that theory many times in my life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. expected | B. tolerated | C. believed | D. understood |
| 2. A. normally | B. quickly | C. strangely | D. extremely |
| 3. A. proving | B. reporting | C. noting | D. imagining |
| 4. A. amused | B. disappointed | C. discouraged | D. annoyed |
| 5. A. secret | B. cause | C. truth | D. result |
| 6. A. opened | B. protected | C. adopted | D. examined |
| 7. A. swept | B. warned | C. reminded | D. forced |
| 8. A. showing up | B. owning up | C. breaking up | D. coming up |
| 9. A. terror | B. surprise | C. silence | D. hope |
| 10. A. passionate | B. tough | C. warm | D. humorous |



第二节 词汇运用(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分) 请根据提示, 选择合适的单词补全句子。

A. handle B. host C. manner D. emotional E. grateful F. drag G. practical

- I'm extremely _____ to my friend Michael who helped me with my studies when I had to spend several months in the hospital.
- It was so _____ to read a series of letters written by my grandma when I graduated.
- My friends try to _____ me away from my phone, but as soon as i'm alone again, I'm desperate to get back.
- Students may _____ their teacher's same feedback very differently due to their personal preference.
- When teachers have to give negative feedback, they should do it in a less direct _____.

(二)

A. clarifies B. obsesses C. distracted D. willing E. specific F. stimulation G. scrolls

- I think teachers' feedback should be _____ as it lets students easily see where their strengths and weaknesses are.
- Although he had had no formal engineering training, he was a natural and _____ learner.
- The need to produce the most exciting newspaper story _____ most journalists.
- The _____ is in chasing after the next song rather than truly enjoying it.
- When working, one should concentrate and not allow oneself to be _____.

(三)

A. greedy B. optimistic C. sceptical D. thrill E. acquired F. rejected G. exposed

- The report revealed that workers had been _____ to high levels of radiation.
- Sarah _____ her brother's offer of help as she wanted to do it alone.
- Even though I've been acting for years, I still get a _____ out of going on stage.
- He was always _____, even when things were at their worst.
- Although Jack has made good preparations for the match, he is still _____ about his chance of winning.

第二部分: 阅读理解 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 11 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 22 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, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

Growing up, I understood one thing about my dad: He knew everything. This was our relationship, in sum: I asked him questions and he told me the answers. When I moved out on my own, I called him at least once a week, usually when something broke in my apartment and I needed to know how to fix it: the toilet, the air-conditioning...

But then, eventually, I needed him less. I got married, and my husband had most of the knowledge I lacked about water heaters and nondestructive insect removal. For everything else, we had the Internet. I don't know when it happened, but our conversations when I called declined to six words. Me: "Hi, Dad." Him: "Hi.



sweets. Here's Mom." I loved my dad, of course, but I wondered at times if maybe he had already shared everything I needed to know.

Then, this past summer, my husband, our four kids, and I moved in with my parents for three weeks while our house was being repaired. They own a lake house, and Dad asked me to help him rebuild the bulkhead at their dock (码头的舱壁). It was hard labor. But as we put the new bulkhead together piece by piece, my dad knowing exactly what went where, I looked at him. "How do you know how to build a bulkhead?"

The heavy mallet (木槌) he was swinging paused in midair. "I spent a summer in college building them on the Jersey Shore." "You did?" I thought I knew everything about my dad—all his random jobs. I knew about the apple farm, the summer at the hot sauce manufacturing plant, and even the diner line-cook position, where he learned how to make the best omelet in the world. But I never knew this.

"Yep. Now let me teach you how to use this saw."

As he explained the importance of not bending too low, I realized that maybe it's not that there's nothing left to say.

Maybe it's just that I've spent my life asking him the wrong questions.

A few weeks later, after my family and I moved back into our renovated house, I called my parents. Dad answered.

"Hi, sweets," he said. "Here's Mom." "Wait, Dad," I said. "How are you?" We ended up talking about the consulting job he was working on, a new battery he'd bought for his sailboat, a refinance my husband and I were looking into to relieve our home loan. Nothing life-changing. To anyone else, it would sound like a normal conversation between a dad and his daughter.

But to me, it was novel. A new beginning. I spent the first part of my life needing to talk to my dad. Now I talk to him because I want to.

26. Why did the author's conversations with her dad become shorter over time?

- A. She got married and didn't have time to talk.
- B. Her dad became less talkative as he got older.
- C. She realized that her dad didn't know everything.
- D. She felt that she needed less help from her father.

27. What did the author realize while living with her parents this past summer?

- A. Her father majored in building in college.
- B. Her father was keen on making things himself.
- C. She didn't know as much about her father as she had thought.
- D. She didn't notice her father was aged and needed her assistance.

28. Why did the author call her dad after she moved back into her renovated house?

- A. To learn more about her father's past experiences.
- B. To catch up and try to have a normal conversation.
- C. To ask for help with more household repairing tips.
- D. To thank him for letting her and her family stay with him.

29. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A. DIY with My Dad
- B. A Journey of Fatherhood
- C. Internet vs. Fatherly Wisdom
- D. A New Beginning with Dad



On March 7, 1907, the English statistician Francis Galton published a paper which illustrated what has come to be known as the "wisdom of crowds" effect. The experiment of estimation he conducted showed that in some cases, the average of a ~~large number~~ of independent estimates could be quite accurate.

This effect capitalizes on the fact that when people make errors, those errors aren't always the same. Some people will tend to overestimate, and some to underestimate. When enough of these errors are averaged together, they cancel each other out, resulting in a more accurate estimate. If people ~~are similar~~ and tend to make the same errors, then their errors won't cancel each other out. In more technical terms, the wisdom of crowds requires that people's estimates be independent. If for whatever reasons, people's errors become correlated or dependent, the accuracy of the estimate will go down.

But a new study led by Joaquin Navajas offered an interesting twist (转折) on this classic phenomenon. The key finding of the study was that when crowds were further divided into smaller groups that were allowed to have a discussion, the averages from these groups were more accurate than those from an equal number of independent individuals. For instance, the average obtained from the estimates of four discussion groups of five was significantly more accurate than the average obtained from 20 independent individuals.

In a follow-up study with 100 university students, the researchers tried to get a better sense of what the group members actually did in their discussion. Did they tend to go with those most confident about their estimates? Did they follow those least willing to change their minds? This happened some of the time, but it wasn't the dominant response. Most frequently, the groups reported that they "shared arguments and reasoned together". Somehow, these arguments and reasoning resulted in a global reduction in error. Although the studies led by Navajas have limitations and many questions remain, the potential implications for group discussion and decision-making are enormous.

30. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The methods of estimation.
- B. The underlying logic of the effect.
- C. The causes of people's errors.
- D. The design of Galton's experiment.

31. Navajas' study found that the average accuracy could increase even if _____.

- A. the crowds were relatively small
- B. there were occasional underestimates
- C. individuals did not communicate
- D. estimates were not fully independent

32. What did the follow-up study focus on?

- A. The size of the groups.
- B. The dominant members.
- C. The discussion process.
- D. The individual estimates.

33. What is the author's attitude toward Navajas' studies?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Dismissive.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Approving.



C

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is the latest episode in a string of environment-

home human tragedies, disastrous in its weight, reach, and results. We believe that the current pandemic, the following lockdown, and the post lockdown hustle to return to normalcy will have vital positive and negative consequences for biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, we believe that these results present an opportunity to learn important lessons for how to deal with future crises.

Conservation development projects requiring a mandatory (强制的) human presence, such as 6 / 9 inspection of protected areas, treatments of diseases of wild plants and animals, and destruction of invasive alien species, may take a backseat. Without protection and with added pressures produced by humans owing to the mass migration and unemployment in the biodiversity-rich developing world, the species and habitats of concern may be in danger of hunting, mining, logging, and diseases. For example, centuries-old coral reefs in the Caribbean are irreversibly damaged as a result of the lack of treatment against fungal diseases.

In contrast, a reduction in tourism and human presence may help species sensitive to pressure from humans to thrive. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the lockdown has resulted in increased pregnancies in zoo animals, reintroduction programs of vulnerable species, and increased sightings of wildlife close to human inhabitation from around the world.

There has also been a significant decrease in noise pollution since the lockdown. Noise pollution is also known to reduce diversity, changing the community structure and interspecific interactions. Studies before the lockdown have shown that noise pollution is not just an urban problem but also pervades more remote locations, including protected areas, where anthropogenic sound levels are often double the natural background noise levels. The problem can be more acute in aquatic environments because noise travels faster and farther in water.

The rapid and visible changes in environment within a few weeks of the lockdown were surprising even for experts, which should create an optimistic attitude toward biodiversity conservation. The pandemic has shown us that seemingly extreme solutions and their implementation (执行), such as a mandatory lockdown of human activities for a specific duration every year, may restore the planetary environment, even if for the time being. If nothing else, such temporary solutions will delay the tipping point of future environmental crises. The scientific community will need to lead from the front, in creating solutions and in steering the sociopolitical will required to carry out these solutions for a more long-lasting process of environmental conservation. In the absence of such realization, the environment and biodiversity conservation may take an even further backseat in national and international agenda in the post COVID-19 world.

34. The coronavirus disease pandemic threatens biodiversity conservation because

- A. the lockdown has resulted in new births of species
- B. people are busy hunting and mining during pandemic
- C. the pandemic changes the ways of communication among species
- D. people are in dilemma for protection of biodiversity during the lockdown

35. What does the underlined word in paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. obsess over
- B. spread through
- C. associate with
- D. wipe out

36. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author

- A. hopes to have long-lasting lockdown of human activities
- B. is challenging the extreme solutions in biodiversity protection
- C. has a concern about international agenda in the post COVID-19 world



D believes that temporary lockdown will slow the pace of environmental crises

第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 共10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个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。

The Importance of Listening

Good communicators know the value of listening. They will tell you that in communication listening is more important than even speaking. You learn it early in your education. If you do not listen to your teacher in the classroom and follow his lecture, you may make mistakes in your responses or will have to spend more time studying and understanding the same. 37

Effective listening has several advantages. Speaking exhausts you, whereas listening enriches you. A speaker betrays both his knowledge and ignorance, while a listener remains mysterious and eludes others' judgment. When you listen attentively, you increase your knowledge of people and situations and your chances of becoming likable, friendly, and agreeable. People prefer being in the company of sympathetic listeners rather than garrulous speakers. 38 Hence, they readily open their minds and hearts to those who are willing to listen to them.

Thus, active listening is the foundation of any good conversation. If you want to be friendly with others and increase your zone of influence, you must listen to them most of the time and speak only when necessary. Those who always speak run the risk of attracting unwanted public attention and even ridicule, whereas good listeners quietly mingle with strangers and find new friends. 39 It helps you in teamwork, leadership, conflict resolution, negotiations, team building, and problem solving.

40 It only means you have to pay attention, show respect and listen with concentration. By listening actively and paying attention, you can change the tone and tenor of any conversation. When you listen attentively, others feel comfortable in your presence and open their hearts and minds.

Good listeners are enablers. They empower people. 41 When you listen attentively, you can observe and understand others and develop a better insight into their behavior. When you speak your mind will be preoccupied with what you want to say next, whereas when you listen you have a better opportunity to relax, observe and stay with the moment.

- A. They want to be heard and understood, rather than lectured and dominated.
- B. Listening helps you to know others, gather information and build relationships.
- C. They facilitate conversation, promote understanding and diffuse tense situations.
- D. Active listening can greatly improve the quality of their relationships.
- E. Listening does not mean you have to agree with everything or submit to everyone's opinion.
- F. Your listening habits are a part of your personality and a reflection of your beliefs and attitude.
- G. Unfortunately, most of us do not remember this simple virtue later in life and are carried away by the charms of speech.



一、语法填空 (共 12 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 18 分)

阅读下列短文, 根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。答案写在答题纸上。

A group of spirited seniors in Tianjin, a city in northern China, recently found themselves in the spotlight. 1 (know) as the "Tianjin diving grandpas," they have been donning swim trunks, turning a local bridge into a theatrical stage captivating locals as well tourists visiting the area with their impressive water aerobatics.

2 (video) of these daring dives have gone viral on Douyin, the Chinese version of Tik Tok, and Twitter-like Sina Weibo. Standing on the Shizilin Bridge, these seniors showcase an array of diving poses, performing solo, duo and trio dives. Some even incorporate synchronized moves, making a very small splash upon entry.

The bridge is about 7.5 meters from the Haihe River's surface. While the water depth 3 (be) about 7 meters, one of the participating divers told the Beijing Youth Daily. He 4 (add) that most of the diving performers are over 60 years old.

A surge of out-of-town visitors, including foreign tourists, have come to Tianjin to witness the spectacle firsthand. The 24-year-old Huang is one of the visitors attracted by these diving grandpas.

5 (travel) from Beijing to witness the grandpas' diving in action, Huang 6 (share) her experience with the Global Times. "By around 3 pm last night, a large number of grandpas 7 (form) queues, preparing for their dives. Some of the grandpas would greet everyone before their dives, welcoming visitors to Tianjin." Huang added that she was captivated by the energy of the scene.

In response to the 8 (popular) of these bridge-diving grandpas, the local cultural and tourism authorities responded to the media that they 9 (notice) the phenomenon, adding that they would explore ways to incorporate this vibrant activity into their promotional efforts of local tourism.

Many netizens believe that the diving grandpas are simply pursuing a daily hobby 10 conveys a positive and uplifting attitude toward life. Watching these spirited dives has brought joy to many, with a Weibo user saying, "Watching Tianjin's grandpas dive 11 (include) into my bucket list."

The local police station overseeing the Haihe River's northern bank has taken action to ensure safety. Patrols 12 (organize), utilizing both riverside and watercraft-based checks and advising those attempting bridge dives and swimming to go ashore.

"Our primary approach to diving grandpas and grandmas is persuasion. For those who repeatedly disregard our advice, appropriate action will be taken. If we receive public reports of people swimming in the Haihe River, we will respond and intervene," a staff member from the police station told the Beijing Youth Daily.

二、句子翻译表达 (共 20 分, 每句 4 分) 答案写在答题纸上。

- 他早晨一睁眼就看一遍所有社交软件和回消息。
- 当老师的妙处就在于你可以在孩子们的头脑开放和渴望学习的时候走进去。(access)
The thing about being a teacher is _____
- 我真希望她可以少一些严厉, 多一些鼓励。
- 我来信想问您是否愿意帮助我们作比赛评委。
- 9月22日下午4点您是否有空到学生会会议室(the Student Union Room)参加一个短会?

