

# 英语试题

## 【注意事项】

1. 本试卷全卷满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、班级、考号用 0.5 毫米的黑色墨水签字笔填写在答题卡上,并检查条形码粘贴是否正确。
3. 选择题使用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡对应目标号的位置上,填空题和解答题必须用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔书写在答题卡对应框内,超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。

## 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,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the speakers do next?  
A. Rest at home.                      B. Have some coffee.                      C. Do more shopping.
2. Where are the speakers most probably now?  
A. In a car.                              B. On a bus.                              C. On a train.
3. What is the woman most probably?  
A. A tour guide.                      B. A waitress.                      C. A bus conductor.
4. What does John like doing in his spare time?  
A. Listening to music.                      B. Doing exercise.                      C. Watching TV.
5. How will the man go to the movies?  
A. By car.                              B. By bus.                              C. On foot.

### 第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Why did Amy go to the contest?  
A. To have some fun.                      B. To win some money.                      C. To prove her cooking skills.
7. How does Amy most probably feel now?  
A. Regretful.                              B. Upset.                              C. Happy.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When did the old lady begin to play video games?  
A. Thirty years ago.                      B. Forty years ago.                      C. Fifty years ago.
9. What does the grandson do for the old lady?  
A. He takes videos.                      B. He downloads games.                      C. He collects reviews.
10. What does the woman ask Mike to do?  
A. Do his homework.                      B. Make videos himself.                      C. Tell her more about the lady.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did the woman do this morning?  
A. She visited a bookstore.  
B. She read a book to her kid.  
C. She searched for books online.
12. What was Priya Iyer's purpose of building the website?  
A. To sell books.  
B. To help children read more.  
C. To recommend books to people of all ages.
13. What is the woman's attitude toward the website?  
A. Disappointed.                      B. Worried.                      C. Interested.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14. Who are Grigori Lup's regular customers?

- A. Actors.                      B. Housewives.                      C. Businessmen.

15. Why did Grigori Lup make such shoes?

- A. To meet his business partners' need.  
B. To make people keep social distance.  
C. To become a social media influence.

16. What happened after Grigori Lup posted pictures on the social media?

- A. He was laughed at by other shoemakers.  
B. He got some orders around the world.  
C. He was asked to stop making shoes.

17. How long does it take Grigori Lup to make such a pair of shoes?

- A. 1.5 days.                      B. 2 days.                      C. 3 days.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. Why was Farmers' Almanac started?

- A. To record big events in the natural world.  
B. To make language learners learn better.  
C. To help farmers grow crops better.

19. What was Richard Lederer probably good at?

- A. Sailing at the sea.                      B. Predicting the weather.                      C. Explaining expressions.

20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. An old publication.  
B. The origin of an idiom.  
C. Sailors' tough life in the past.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节,满分50分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

While traveling in New York, it's necessary for you to know about its public transport system and its fares.

On our website, you can find out how much it costs to ride the subway, bus, Long Island Rail Road, and Metro-North in the New York area.

**★ Subways and buses**

● Fare for most riders on subways and local, limited, and Select Bus Service buses: \$2.85.

● Express buses cost \$6.85.

More information about subway and bus fares

● Riding the subway costs \$2.85 for most riders. People with disabilities or who are 65 or older are qualified for a reduced fare.

● An unlimited ride MetroCard can save your money. It gives you unlimited rides for a certain length of time.

● MetroCards cost \$1. All cards except for the Single Ride card are refillable (可充值的).

● Up to three children under 44 inches tall ride for free when they are with a fare-paying adult.

● You pay the fare at turnstiles (旋转闸门) before you board the train. You don't have to do anything afterwards.

**★ Railroads: LIRR (Long Island Rail Road) and Metro-North**

● Fares vary based on when and where you are travelling.

● Buying tickets on your phone is the most convenient option.

**★ More information about railroad fares**

● Peak(高峰的) fares are charged during business rush hours on any weekday train scheduled to arrive in New York City terminals between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m. or depart New York City terminals between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. On Metro-North trains, peak fares also apply to travel on any weekday train that leaves Grand Central Station between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m.

● Off-peak fares are charged at all other times on weekdays, all day on Saturday and Sunday, and on holidays.

● Use our trip planner to find fare information. Get schedules and directions and see whether a trip is during peak or off-peak hours.

21. How much might a subway trip cost a 68-year-old man with two children under 44 inches tall?

- A. \$2.85.                      B. \$6.85.                      C. \$2.35.                      D. \$5.70.

22. For what train trip are peak fares charged?

- A. A weekday train leaving Grand Central Station at 10 pm.  
B. A weekday train leaving Grand Central Station at 7 am.  
C. A weekday train departing New York City terminals at 9 pm.  
D. A weekday train departing New York City terminals at 8:30 am.

23. Why should people read the trip planner?

- A. To know special offers.                      B. To leave your advice.  
C. To check fare information.                      D. To book a train ticket.

## B

Without a mobile phone for a day is like getting lost in the big world. Nowadays people tend to check whether their mobile phones receive any information or surf the Internet anywhere and anytime.

Studies estimate that we pick up our smartphones between 58 and 96 times a day. If my phone is by my side, then I'm checking it all the time. Last year, I decided to make a change: I signed up for the Phone Breakup Challenge. The goal isn't to get rid of your phone, but to develop a more intentional (刻意的) way of using it.

The first few days were easy enough. Before unlocking my phone, I must answer three questions first — “What for? Why now? What else?”. I kept the questions on my lock screen. On Day 7, I had lunch without my phone. It was fine. I realized that, by always having my phone on hand, I was preventing myself from sitting still with my thoughts.

One of the biggest lessons of the challenge was that willpower wasn't enough, but having multiple barriers to make it less attractive and accessible did help. Day 20 was the long-awaited 24-hour no-phone period. It was much easier not to check my phone when it was totally off instead of in another room. I noticed that a feeling of calm had spread within me.

It's true that phones are fun and filled with my favorite people. There's nothing wrong with mindless distraction. The problem is when that becomes a habit. Not checking my phone all the time helped reduce that annoying habit of texting and talking at the same time or pulling out my phone when being with someone I love hanging out with.

Now, I am pleased to see I really do use my phone less. When I get home, I leave my phone in my bag by the door instead of bringing it from room to room. I now also enjoy activities that I used to run out of time for, like going for neighborhood walks or trying new recipes.

24. Why did the author take part in the Phone Breakup Challenge?

- A. To lead a life without using a phone.
- B. To improve her phone-using habit.
- C. To do research about the use of phones.
- D. To take her attention away from social media.

25. What can we learn about the author's first few days of the challenge?

- A. She had a hard time ignoring her phone.
- B. She turned her phone off to avoid using it.
- C. She suffered loneliness without her phone.
- D. She enjoyed keeping her phone away.

26. According to the author, what is a better way to separate ourselves from our phone?

- A. Signing up for more similar challenges.
- B. Finding fun from other activities.
- C. Making it hard to access it.
- D. Building strong willpower.

27. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Mindless distraction, a part of our lives
- B. Technology, a barrier to concentration
- C. Reducing screen time can be easy
- D. Spending less time on the phone benefits us

## C

Unlocking the meaning behind a work of art is one of the many joys of viewing and collecting. Looking at and comprehending art is all about taking the time to view, identify and think.

Viewing the art seems like an obvious first step, but it's more than quickly glancing at the art and drawing a conclusion. Before stepping back and taking the artwork in, take a moment to identify the artwork's basic qualities. All of the basic qualities are elements the artist chose when designing the artwork, so they need consideration.

Aside from the visual elements, knowing when or how the artwork was made shows more context. The famous *Guernica* (1937) by Pablo Picasso is a sight to behold (看) on its own, but knowing Picasso created the painting in response to the bombing of the town of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War helps to understand its antiwar symbolism.

Consider what the subjects or symbols meant to the artist when they created the artwork. What do the colors say about the artist, and how do they apply to the subjects in the art? Art like the luminous (明亮的) paintings of Thomas Kinkade is not as difficult to interpret. In the case of more abstract art, there may not be literal descriptions of subjects or ideas, and therefore require a bit more thought.

The idea of applying these techniques to everything in a gallery is like going to a restaurant and eating every dish in one sitting. Doing so will probably leave you feeling overstuffed (过度填塞的). Instead, find what you like and enjoy it, and know that if you want to try something different, it is available to you. For instance, if you love photorealism but dislike abstract art, skip the abstract. Keeping an open mind, however, is always encouraged, so don't be afraid to stop and observe something outside of your tastes.

Next time you are admiring a work of art, keep these techniques in mind, and its meaning may unfold before your eyes.



28. What's important when you're viewing the art?
- A. Considering the artwork's basic qualities.
  - B. Stepping back and taking the artwork in.
  - C. Learning how to draw a conclusion.
  - D. Knowing when or how the artwork was made.
29. What does the author mainly advise us to do in paragraph 3?
- A. Go against wars.
  - B. Stay away from wars.
  - C. Identify the art and the artist.
  - D. Learn the background as well.
30. What does the author think about Thomas Kinkade's paintings?
- A. They are of great value.
  - B. They are too abstract to understand.
  - C. They are beyond people's imagination.
  - D. They can be understood without much difficulty.
31. What is the best title for the text?
- A. How to Appreciate Art
  - B. How to Identify Art
  - C. When to Take Up Art
  - D. When to Accept Art

**D**

Social media can be a powerful communication tool for employees, helping them to collaborate, share ideas and solve problems. Research has shown that 82% of employees think social media can improve work relationships and 60% believe it can support decision-making processes. These beliefs contribute to a majority of workers connecting with colleagues on social media, even during work hours.

Employers typically worry that social media is a productivity killer; more than half of U.S. employers reportedly block access to social media at work. In my research with 277 employees of a healthcare organization I found these concerns to be misguided. Social media doesn't reduce productivity nearly as much as it kills employee retention (保留, 保持).

In the first part of the study I surveyed the employees about why and how they used platforms like Facebook, Twitter, or LinkedIn. Respondents were then asked about their work behaviors, including whether they felt motivated in their jobs and showed initiative at work. I found employees who engage in online social interactions with co-workers through social media blogs tend to be more motivated and come up with innovative ideas. But when employees interact with individuals outside the organization, they are less motivated and show less initiative.

In the second part of the study I found 76% of employees using social media for work took an interest in

other organizations they found on social media. When I examined how respondents expressed openness to new careers and employers, I found that they engaged in some key activities including researching new organizations and making new work connections.

These findings present a dilemma for managers: employees using social media at work are more engaged and more productive, but they are also more likely to leave your company. Managers should implement solutions that neutralize the retention risk caused by social media.

They can create social media groups in which employees will be more likely to collaborate and less likely to share withdrawal intentions or discussions about external job opportunities. Managers can also use social media to directly reduce turnover (跳槽) intentions, by recognizing employees' accomplishments and giving visibility to employees' success stories.

32. What does previous research about social media reveal?
- A. Most employees think positively of it.
  - B. It improves employees' work efficiency.
  - C. It enables employees to form connections.
  - D. Employees spend much of their work time on it.
33. What did the author's own research find about social media?
- A. It influences employees' work negatively.
  - B. It does much harm to employee loyalty.
  - C. It kills employees' motivation for work.
  - D. It affects employers' decision-making.
34. What did the author find in his study about the effect of online social interactions?
- A. It differs from employee to employee.
  - B. It tends to vary with the platform used.
  - C. It has much to do with whom employees interact with.
  - D. It is hard to measure when employees interact with outsiders.
35. What does the author suggest managers do to neutralize the retention risk?
- A. Give promotions to employees for their accomplishments.
  - B. Create opportunities for employees to share success stories.
  - C. Acknowledge employees' achievements through social media.
  - D. Encourage employees to increase their visibility on social media.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,共12.5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。

Everyone is born with the ability to learn. There are normally two types of learning in our daily life and study—active learning and passive learning. 36 This will help you develop a habit of active learning gradually.

37 I bet that no one sits down to read with the purpose of not getting the contents. But I'm sure that some of you have been in a situation, probably more than once, where you read an assignment, closed the book and thought "what the world was about". 38 Active readers, on the other hand, set goals and check their understanding as they read. When they finish, they can explain the main points and know that they've seen what they have read.

Active learners think about information deeply and critically. Being thoughtful is an important part of active learning, because it means that you are analyzing and absorbing the information. 39 For instance, you may make connections between the new information and what you already know, identify concepts that you may not understand very well, or evaluate the importance of what you are reading. An active learner considers constantly in this way. In contrast, passive learners may read the text and listen to lectures and even understand most of what is read and heard. 40

All in all, behavior of an active learner and a passive one varies greatly. Equipping yourself with study strategies of active learners may eventually help you become one of them.

- A. You'd better know how they differ from each other.
- B. Passive learners won't be strict with themselves.
- C. That is to say, you are processing what you read.
- D. However, that important step of reflecting on it is not taken.
- E. When interacting with the text in this way, you are doing passively.
- F. Active learners accept much of the responsibility for learning.
- G. Active learners study with the purpose of grasping and memorizing information.

第三部分:语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

Coffee shops are cool, but in Wilmington, Bitty & Beau's Coffee enjoys a good reputation for its warmth.

At the heart of the shop's popularity is its 41 staff: Almost everyone has an intellectual (智力的) or developmental disability.

The coffee shop was opened in 2016 by Amy Wright and her husband, 42 by two of her four children Beau and Bitty, who have Down syndrome (唐氏症).

When the couple discovered that most people with intellectual and developmental disabilities could never find an employer who would even give them a(n) 43, they resolved to do something about it.

"It 44 me like a flash of lightning: a coffee shop!" Wright said. "It would be the perfect environment for bringing people together. Seeing the staff 45 customers at the door, preparing food, serving orders and cleaning tables, people would realize how 46 they are."

When the shop opened, it 47 had lines out the door. National press attention 48, and six months later, it had to move to a 49 space.

Today, the store employs 40 people with disabilities, who are really good at their jobs.

What makes Amy most proud is the 50 it has built in the community. "Every day, people say, 'You've made my day. Thank you.' That's a feeling of happiness most people don't get elsewhere, and it's what 51 people back here," she said. "This is a place where people can 52 with those with disabilities and realize how much more alike we are than different. It's 53 a cup of coffee. It's a human rights movement. It's given our employees the respect and a sense of being 54 that they deserve. For many employees, it's their first job, and their 55 fills the air."

- 41. A. professional                      B. unique                      C. active                      D. talented
- 42. A. accompanied                      B. controlled                      C. impressed                      D. inspired
- 43. A. interview                      B. appointment                      C. reason                      D. invitation
- 44. A. dawned on                      B. jumped at                      C. occurred to                      D. fell on
- 45. A. greeting                      B. observing                      C. gathering                      D. finding
- 46. A. competent                      B. generous                      C. reliable                      D. considerate
- 47. A. exactly                      B. finally                      C. immediately                      D. obviously
- 48. A. agreed                      B. continued                      C. responded                      D. followed
- 49. A. farther                      B. larger                      C. quieter                      D. nearer
- 50. A. background                      B. balance                      C. bridge                      D. tradition
- 51. A. holds                      B. draws                      C. forces                      D. calls
- 52. A. interact                      B. discuss                      C. play                      D. work
- 53. A. nothing but                      B. far from                      C. above all                      D. more than
- 54. A. admired                      B. valued                      C. separated                      D. protected
- 55. A. ambition                      B. humor                      C. joy                      D. patience

第二节(共10小题;每小题 1.5 分,共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。

Tourists taking a holiday in the Indonesian island of Bali are facing a new \$14-per-person tax when they arrive on the holiday island from next year. But this is a green tax, 56 Bali Governor Wayan Koster has been working on for months, and which 57 (design) to help clean up the island's natural environment, and with good reason, too. Indonesia is drowning in plastics. Recycling is not one of the country's strong points. 58 is not uncommon to be offered many more plastic bags than one could ever need when 59 (visit) supermarkets and shopping malls. However, slowly, things are starting to change for 60 better. Back in 2016, the medium-sized city of Banjarmasin 61 (ban) single-use plastic bags. The city of Bogor followed suit in 2018. A few 62 (month) ago, Koster announced a plan that would not only ban single-use plastic bags from supermarkets and convenience stores, 63 plastic bags and straws across the island. The regulation will come 64 full effect next month. "We received a fast and quick response from the Balinese people. Not only positive responses from the Balinese, we received good responses from the 65 (centre) government, other local governments and even from overseas." Koster told the *Sydney Morning Herald* this week during an interview.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假设你是红星中学高三“传统文化社”社长李华。你校国际部留学生Jim邀请你参加他们组织的“China Day”活动并做展示。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 接受邀请并表示感谢;
2. 你展示的内容及理由。

注意:

1. 词数80左右;
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

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Yours  
Li Hua

第二节(满分25分)

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节和所给段落开头语进行续写,使之构成一个完整的短文。

When I was little, I lived in a house with a beautiful garden full of all kinds of flowers, and roses are the most beautiful of them. There was nothing I enjoyed more than sitting in the garden with my mother as she read stories to me. When I was in primary school and old enough to read, I enjoyed reading stories aloud to her.

I will never forget one day when I was in the third grade. I had been picked to be the princess in the school play, and for weeks my mother had rehearsed(排练) my lines so hard with me. But no matter how easily I acted at home, as soon as I stepped on stage, every word disappeared from my head. Finally, my teacher took me aside. She explained that she had written a narrator's(旁白) part to the play, and asked me to change roles. Her words, kindly expressed, still hurt, especially when I saw my part go to another girl.

I didn't tell my mother what had happened when I went home after school that day. But she sensed my pain. Instead of suggesting we practice my lines, she asked if I wanted to take a walk in the garden.

It was May and roses were blossoming and, under the trees, we could also see yellow dandelions(蒲公英) in the grass, as if a painter had painted our garden with red, yellow and green. I watched my mother casually bend down by one dandelion. "I think I'm going to dig up all these weeds," she said, pulling it up by its roots. "From now on, we'll have only roses in this garden."

"But I like dandelions," I protested. "All flowers are beautiful—even dandelions."

My mother looked at me seriously. "Yes, every flower is beautiful in its own way, isn't it?" She asked thoughtfully. I nodded, pleased that I had won her over. "And that is true of people too," she added. "Not everyone can be a princess, but there is no shame in that." Relieved that she had guessed my pain, I started to cry as I told her what had happened. She listened and smiled reassuringly.

注意:

1. 续写的词数应为150左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

"But you will be a beautiful narrator," she said. \_\_\_\_\_

After the play, I took home the flower. \_\_\_\_\_