

第二部分阅读

A



LeapPad Explorer 2, £68

Aimed at children between three and seven, it comes in pink or blue and with five built-in education games. Besides, the LeapPad does not allow access to the Internet — so it is impossible for your child to meet with anything improper.

Pros: The education games are well-designed.

Cons: Some of the games are shockingly expensive.



iPad 4th generation, £399 — £659

The iPad is still the market leader. If the teenager in your house enjoys playing computer games, the latest offering from Apple is the one to choose.

Pros: No other tablet can compete with the near one million “apps” available for the iPad. Simple to use, even for those who usually struggle with technology.

Cons: Considerably more expensive than most competitors.



Microsoft Surface, £399 — £559

Tablets are brilliant for Leisure — but what if you want to do a bit of work? No tablet can yet compete with a full-size laptop computer, but this is the only tablet that allows you to use Microsoft Word, Excel and Powerpoint, which are all pre-installed (事先安装好的) and included in the price, and you can buy a pretty lovely mini-keyboard for typing letters and emails, which also doubles up as the cover.

Pros: The Surface is good for watching movies — a bonus when stuck in the airport on a business trip — and surfing the Internet.

Cons: The keyboard is an expensive add-on — costing up to £109. It might be cheaper to buy a laptop.



Amazon Kindle Paperwhite, £109

Nearly all tablets let you download books. It's a great way to take a mountainous pile of hardbacks on holiday without stuffing (塞满) your suitcase.

But most tablets have a shiny screen — which can be harmful to your eyes when you're trying to read. The Paperwhite is different: its matt screen and crisp black lettering (脆黑字体) imitate the look of words on paper brilliantly. And yet you can still read the words in the dark.

Pros: Easy on the eye, excellent battery life, 180,000 free books plus hundreds of thousands more to buy.

Cons: No TV, films, games, Internet or camera.

- Which tablet computer is friendly to kindergarten kids? A. LeapPad Explorer 2. B. iPad 4th generation.
C. Microsoft Surface. D. Amazon Kindle Paperwhite.
- Who will be interested in the iPad 4th generation?
A. Hot e-book lovers. B. Big fans of computer games.
C. Crazy movie goers. D. Great developers of Teenage apps.
- What is probably the major concern of a Microsoft Surface lover?
A. Security. B. Convenience. C. Size. D. Price.
- Which of the following attracts customers to buy Amazon Kindle Paperwhite?
A. Excellent battery life. B. Countless free books.
C. Eye-friendly screen. D. Easy access to the Internet.
- What is the purpose of the text?
A. To introduce four tablet computers to readers.
B. To compare the prices of the four computer tablets.

- C. To draw readers' attention to the development of technology.
- D. To make readers aware of the differences of the four tablet computers.

B

After winning the gold medal in the women's 10-meter platform diving competition in the Tokyo Olympics on Aug 5, 14-year-old Quan Hongchan has caught the attention of the nation. Not only because of her perfect performance, but also for the innocence (天真) she displayed while speaking with the media. Quan said her dream is to save enough money to treat her sick mother, buy snacks, and go to an entertainment park and a zoo.

Were it not for the delay of the Tokyo Olympics due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Quan would not have participated in the Games as she only joined the national team last year. Quan is the third child of her parents who lives in a village in Zhanjiang, Guangdong province. The city of Zhanjiang has been a home to elite (精英) Chinese divers through the years, producing the likes of Lao Lishi, who won gold at the 2004 Athens Games, and He Chong, who ranked first at the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

During a visit to Maihe Primary School, Chen Huaming, the diving coach at Zhanjiang Sports School, noticed Quan was more agile (敏捷的) and jumped much higher than other kids. After giving her a try on a diving board, he immediately knew he had discovered a true talent. Quan was not the only youngster to impress Chen, but he admitted she was the one that always practiced the hardest.

Now Quan has become a sporting sensation. Her previously quiet rural home has become a must-see place for not only locals, but also livestreaming hosts and business people, who come for various purposes, all of which are aimed at trying to draw on the national attention her success story has attracted.

These uninvited guests have seriously disturbed (打扰) the Quan family's daily life, and their worldly-wise sophistication (精明) is in sharp contrast with the innocence of Quan. The government is duty-bound to extend a helping hand to protect the family from being disturbed, so that the young diving genius can focus more on her training and studies.

6. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. Quan is the only child in her family.
- B. Quan was inspired by the former champions of the Olympics.
- C. The city of Zhanjiang has produced many famous Chinese divers.
- D. The delay of the Tokyo Olympics was the only reason for Quan's success.

7. What does the underlined part "a sporting sensation" mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Someone who shows great interest in sports.
- B. Someone who realizes the importance of doing sports.
- C. Someone who brings great benefits to the sporting world.
- D. Someone who causes great excitement in the sporting world.

8. Why are livestreaming hosts crowding into Quan's home?

- A. To have a sightseeing.
- B. To extend a helping hand.
- C. To enjoy the quiet atmosphere.
- D. To take advantage of Quan's popularity.

9. According to the author, what is the government supposed to do?

- A. To donate money to help the family.
- B. To make full use of Quan's popularity.
- C. To help Quan focus more on her family.
- D. To protect the family from being disturbed.

10. Which of the following best describes Quan?

- A. Talented and hardworking.
- B. Honest and reliable.
- C. Intelligent and innocent.
- D. Independent and helpful.

C

Do you get nervous thinking about geometry, equations (方程式) or a coming math test? If your answer is "yes", you are far from alone. Math anxiety has become a common psychological (心理的) condition among students around the world. Students in countries with higher levels of math anxiety tend to achieve lower math grades, according to a study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* on Feb. 15.

Math anxiety—a negative emotional reaction to the core subject — causes fear, physical suffering and behavior problems among young pupils, according to a University of Cambridge study. In ordinary life, many people experience some degree of discomfort when meeting with a math problem, ranging from mild tension to strong fear.

Some people also experience physical symptoms such as sweaty palms or a racing heart. They may then try to avoid every situation involving numbers, meaning they are held back from pursuing careers related to this subject, such as science, technology or engineering, according to The Guardian.

Reassurance (慰藉) comes from the fact that those with math anxiety aren't destined (注定的) to be bad at math. "If a child has math anxiety, don't assume that they're not good at math. They may have had a really bad experience with math and there are ways to improve math achievement," Daniel Ansari, the senior author of the study told The London Free Press. "Students with math anxiety are not cognitively (认知地) disadvantaged."

Also, there are ways to manage your stress related to math. If you're feeling stressed before a math exam, it may help to spend a few minutes exploring those feelings before the exam begins. "It's about making sure you're interpreting your feelings correctly," Sian Beilock, a cognitive scientist in the US told the BBC. "Just because you have a fast heartbeat and sweaty palms, that does not necessarily mean you will fail."

A little math anxiety could be taken as a positive challenge to overcome. Just like many people get stage fright before delivering a speech, this nervous energy can help to motivate, according to Ian Lyons, a psychologist at Georgetown University in the US.

11. Why does the author begin the passage with a question?

- A. To expect answers from the readers. B. To introduce the topic "math anxiety".
C. To identify problems with math learning. D. To emphasize the difficulty of a math test.

12. What does the author focus on in Paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. Analyzing causes. B. Proving examples.
C. Explaining influences. D. Drawing comparisons.

13. What message do Daniel Ansari's words convey in Paragraph 4?

- A. Math anxiety is what leads to students' failure.
B. Math anxiety is what nearly everyone will face.
C. Math anxiety doesn't necessarily mean poor math.
D. Math anxiety doesn't necessarily allow improvement space.

14. How should you deal with the stress related to math according to the article?

- A. Learn to understand your feelings. B. Turn to cognitive experts for help.
C. Take all nervous energy as a challenge. D. Practice more before taking math exams.

15. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. What is anxiety? B. Worried by numbers
C. How to avoid studying math? D. Math test — a nightmare for all

第二节 七选五阅读 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

U.N. Report Warns Nature Crisis

A new U.N. report focuses on the negative effects of human activity on nature. It says one million plant and animal species on land, in the seas and in the sky are now in danger of extinction.

The 1,800-page report took three years to finish. 16 The Earth has always suffered from human activity, it says. However, these scratches (划伤) have become deep scars (伤疤) over the past 50 years. Species are going to extinct several hundred times faster than the average rate during the past ten million years. It's something that has never happened before in human history.

17 Since 1970, the human population has doubled. The global economy has grown by four times. To feed, clothe and give energy to this fast-changing world, lots of forests have been cut down. 18 Furthermore, hunting, overfishing and pollution have also been killing species in great numbers.

The problem can be fixed, the report says. 19 The amount of land and sea that is under protection needs to increase rapidly. The report suggests governments move away from using GDP as a key measure of development. Long-term effects must be considered, too.

Professor Eduardo Brondizio of Indiana University is an author of the report. He says, "We all know what needs to be done. The knowledge is there. 20"

- A. However, this requires many changes.
B. Over 120 wildlife species are facing extinction.

- C. Only experts know how to address the problem.
- D. The report listed several causes for the situation.
- E. There just needs to be a greater will to take action.
- F. It draws on the work of 450 scientists from dozens of countries.
- G. Between 1980 and 2000, one million square kilometers of tropical (热带的) forest were lost.

第三部分语言运用（共四节，满分 50 分）

What was the best moment I've ever had in a class? I've had many great moments, but perhaps the best moment 21 in my English class about a month ago.

I had a 15-minute presentation, and I felt pretty confident. Thirty minutes before my presentation, I decided to use a(n) 22 for my presentation. I felt even more confident that I would 23 the audience. When my presentation 24, I gave a signal to my actor that 25 me to drop my eight notecards all over the floor. I quickly grabbed all the notecards off the floor. I became 26, listening to the laughter of the audience as I tried to rearrange the cards. My anxiety levels rose, and the 27 cards just added stress. At that moment, I decided to place the cards down and suddenly I felt a great sense of relief. My words, my explanations and my connections all flowed out of my 28, and I felt more natural and free as I presented my topic.

My presentation was about a character with schizophrenia (精神分裂症). I explained the symptoms and 29 to understand the condition. The 30 of my hands along with my visual aids (直观教具) kept the audience entertained. I felt like a(n) 31 different person. By the end of the presentation, I was covered with sweat. I realized that the key to presenting to people was not just getting their 32 by visual aids. You need to let your heart pour out so that you can 33 their hearts and minds. You can't just be the center of attention; you need to give the audience attention, and talk to them. First and foremost, you can't present without 34.

Anything you present should be built off of passion. 35 you can be passionate and find a connection between yourself and the topic, you will keep the audience entertained.

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|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. broke out | B. built up | C. took place | D. dug up |
| 22. A. idea | B. notecard | C. device | D. actor |
| 23. A. entertain | B. instruct | C. appreciate | D. guide |
| 24. A. started | B. paused | C. ended | D. continued |
| 25. A. stimulated | B. led | C. advised | D. helped |
| 26. A. relieved | B. relaxed | C. embarrassed | D. frozen |
| 27. A. disappeared | B. damaged | C. destroyed | D. disorganized |
| 28. A. mouth | B. tongue | C. body | D. heart |
| 29. A. what | B. when | C. whether | D. how |
| 30. A. movement | B. arrangement | C. agreement | D. experiment |
| 31. A. essentially | B. consequently | C. completely | D. mostly |
| 32. A. answer | B. attention | C. solution | D. secret |
| 33. A. realize | B. warm | C. reach | D. soften |
| 34. A. words | B. emotions | C. aids | D. smiles |
| 35. A. Now that | B. As far as | C. In case | D. As long as |

第二节短文语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

Though the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics ended on Feb. 20, it has left a deep 36 (impress) on people across the globe.

At the Beijing Olympics, 37 total of 2,877 athletes from 91 countries and regions competed 38 109 gold medals. More than 45 percent of those athletes were women, an all-time high in the history of the Winter Olympics.

"Athletes competed courageously to exceed (超越) limits, 39 (set) a number of new world records and Olympic records. This is a vivid representation of the Olympic motto: Faster, Higher, 40 (strong) , Together,"

said Cai Qi, president of the Beijing Organizing Committee.

Besides the competitions, the unique charm of Beijing, the first city 41 (host) both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games, and the thoughtful services 42 the city provided to all participants were also 43 (value).

Themed “Together for a shared future”, the Beijing Games 44 (leave) the city with rich legacies (遗产), 45 (include) engaging 346 million people in ice and snow sports as well as hosting the Games in a more sustainable (可持续的) way.

第三节用所给词的适当形式填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

46. Though rescuers spare no efforts to look for signs of lives, no _____ (survive) has been found so far. (所给词的适当形式填空)
47. If not dealt with properly, the pandemic of COVID-19 will cause serious _____ (destroy) to the international city. (所给词的适当形式填空)
48. Nobody knew who was _____ (blame) for the outbreak of the war between the two countries. (所给词的适当形式填空)
49. He is an _____ (ambition) young manager and is expected to have a bright future in this field. (所给词的适当形式填空)
50. The speed of 6G will exceed 125 GB/s, _____ (allow) for a new generation of virtual reality. (所给词的适当形式填空)
51. It is reported that the Scottish are less open-minded, more traditional and less _____ (tolerate) of differences. (所给词的适当形式填空)
52. The old man went to the hospital alone, without _____ (accompany) by anyone else. (所给词的适当形式填空)
53. Pip didn't have to wait long to satisfy his _____ (curious) about Mr Jaggers' housekeeper. (所给词的适当形式填空)
54. Only through _____ (try) and error can you learn the best way to express your thoughts. (所给词的适当形式填空)
55. The trapped citizens expressed their great thanks to those who finished _____ (deliver) daily goods in such a difficult time. (所给词的适当形式填空)

第四节根据要求翻译句子（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

56. Pip 想当然地认为既然他有钱了，他就有机会赢得 Estella 的爱。(take it for granted that...) (汉译英)
57. 应鼓励学生在课堂上表达自己的观点，而不是光听老师讲。(as opposed to) (汉译英)
58. 担心未来是没有用的。你要对生活有积极的态度。(It's no use...) (汉译英)
59. Will Liu 没想到，这么多粉丝追随他锻炼健身。(never occurred to) (汉译英)
60. 在第一部小说获得成功，这位作家继续投身于写作。(throw oneself into) (汉译英)

第四部分写作（满分 20 分）

61. 假设你是李华，你的英国笔友 Jack 来信说他正在学习唐诗（Tang poetry），想深入了解相关信息。请你给他写一封邮件。

内容包括：

1. 唐诗的地位及影响；2. 列举唐朝代表诗人；3. 唐诗的学习建议。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 信的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；4. 请将书面表达撰写在答题纸/卡上。

Dear Jack,

I'm glad to know that you are now learning Tang poetry and would like to know more about it. It's my great honour to share some useful information with you.

Yours,

Li Hua

1. A2. B3. D4. C5. A

【导语】

这是一篇应用文。文章主要向读者介绍了四款平板电脑。

1.

细节理解题。根据文章 LeapPad Explorer 2, £68 部分“Aimed at children between three and seven, it comes in pink or blue and with five built-in education games. Besides, the LeapPad does not allow access to the Internet—so it is impossible for your child to meet with anything improper.(针对 3 到 7 岁的儿童, 它有粉色或蓝色两种颜色, 并有 5 款内置的教育游戏。此外, the LeapPad 不允许上网——所以你的孩子不可能遇到任何不合适的东西。)”可知 LeapPad Explorer 2 不能上网, 它的配置对于幼儿园的孩子是合适的。故选 A 项。

2.

细节理解题。根据 iPad 4th generation, £399-£659 部分的“The iPad is still the market leader. If the teenager in your house enjoys playing computer games, the latest offering from Apple is the one to choose.(iPad 仍然是市场的领导者。如果你家的孩子喜欢玩电脑游戏, 苹果公司的最新产品是一个不错的选择。)”可知超级喜欢电脑游戏的人会对 iPad 4th generation 感兴趣。故选 B 项。

3.

推理判断题。根据 Microsoft Surface, £399-£559 部分的“Cons: The keyboard is an expensive add-on—costing up to £109. It might be cheaper to buy a laptop.(缺点: 键盘是一种昂贵的附加产品——高达 109 英镑。买一台笔记本电脑可能更便宜。)”可知一名 Microsoft Surface 爱好者主要关心的是价格。故选 D 项。

4.

推理判断题。根据 Amazon Kindle Paperwhite, £109 部分的“‘But most tablets have a shiny screen—which can be harmful to your eyes when you’re trying to read. The Paperwhite is different: its matt screen and crisp black lettering(脆黑字体)imitate the look of words on paper brilliantly. And yet you can still read the words in the dark.(但大多数平板电脑都有一个闪亮的屏幕——当你努力阅读时这可能会对你的眼睛有害。The Paperwhite 是不同的: 它的哑光屏幕和清晰的黑色字母出色地模仿了纸上文字的外观。但你仍然可以在黑暗中阅读这些文字。)”可知吸引顾客购买 Amazon Kindle Paperwhite 的原因是它的屏幕对眼睛没有伤害。故选 C 项。

5.

推理判断题。根据 LeapPad Explorer 2, £68、iPad 4th generation, £399-£659、Microsoft Surface, £399-£559 和 Amazon Kindle Paperwhite, £109 以及全文内容可知, 文章主要介绍了四款平板电脑的价格, 优缺点, 因此推断作者写这篇文章的目的是向读者介绍四款平板电脑。故选 A 项。

6. C7. D8. D9. D10. A

【导语】

这是一篇应用文。主要报道了 8 月 5 日, 在东京奥运会女子 10 米跳台比赛中获得金牌后, 14 岁的全红婵引起了全国的关注。

6.

推理判断题。根据第二段“Were it not for the delay of the Tokyo Olympics due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Quan would not have participated in the Games as she only joined the national team last year. Quan is the third child of her parents who lives in a village in Zhanjiang, Guangdong province. The city of Zhanjiang has been a home to elite Chinese divers through the years, producing the likes of Lao Lishi, who won gold at the 2004 Athens Games, and He Chong, who ranked first at the 2008 Beijing Olympics.”(如果不是因为新冠肺炎疫情, 东京奥运会推迟举行, 去年才进入国家队的全红婵是不会参加奥运会的。她的父母住在广东湛江的一个村庄, 她是家里的第三个孩子。多年来, 湛江市一直是中国优秀跳水运动员的故乡, 培养出了 2004 年雅典奥运会跳水冠军劳丽诗和 2008 年北京奥运会跳水冠军何冲这样的运动员)故可推知, 湛江市培养了许多著名的中国跳水运动员。故选 C 项。

7.

词句猜测题。根据第四段中“Her previously quiet rural home has become a must-see place for not only locals, but also livestreaming hosts and business people, who come for various purpose”(她以前安静的乡村住宅现在不仅是当地人的必去之地, 也是为了各种目的而来的直播主持人和商人的必去之地)可知, 全红婵已经名声大噪, 变得很出名了, 故可

猜测 a sporting sensation 意为“已经成为体育界的轰动人物”结合选项 Someone who causes great excitement in the sporting world.“在体育界引起极大轰动的人”意思一致。故选 D 项。

8.

细节理解题。根据第四段中“all of which are aimed at trying to draw on the national attention her success story has attracted.”(所有人的都在试图利用她的成功故事吸引了全国的关注)可知,直播主持人要挤进全红婵的家是为了利用全红婵的人气。故选 D 项。

9.

细节理解题。根据最后一段“The government is duty-bound to extend a helping hand to protect the family from being disturbed, so that the young diving genius can focus more on her training and studies.”(政府有责任伸出援助之手,保护家人不受打扰,让这位年轻的跳水天才能更专注于训练和学习)可知,根据作者的观点,政府应该保护其家人不被打扰。故选 D 项。

10.

推理判断题。根据第三段“During a visit to Maihe Primary School, Chen Huaming, the diving coach at Zhanjiang Sports School, noticed Quan was more agile and jumped much higher than other kids. After giving her a try on a diving board, he immediately knew he had discovered a true talent. Quan was not the only youngster to impress Chen, but he admitted she was the one that always practiced the hardest.”(湛江体校跳水教练陈华明在参观麦河小学时注意到,全红婵比其他孩子更敏捷,跳得更高。在试过她跳跳板后,他立刻意识到他发现了一个真正的天才。全红婵并不是唯一一个给陈华明留下深刻印象的年轻人,但陈华明承认她是练习最刻苦的一个)故可推知,全红婵是有天赋的且很努力。故选 A 项。

11. B12. C13. C14. A15. B

【导语】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了数学焦虑症对人们的影响以及应对数学焦虑症的方法。

11.

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“If your answer is “yes”, you are far from alone. Math anxiety has become a common psychological(心理的)condition among students around the world. (如果你的答案是“是”,那么你并不孤单。数学焦虑在世界各地的学生中已经成为一种常见的心理疾病。)可知作者是通过提问的形式来引出话题——数学焦虑症。故选 B 项。

12.

主旨大意题。根据文章第二段“Math anxiety-a negative emotional reaction to the core subject—causes fear, physical suffering and behavior problems among young pupils, according to a University of Cambridge study. In ordinary life, many people experience some degree of discomfort when meeting with a math problem, ranging from mild tension to strong fear.(根据剑桥大学的一项研究,数学焦虑——一种对核心学科的负面情绪反应——会在年轻学生中引起恐惧、身体痛苦和行为问题。在日常生活中,许多人在遇到数学问题时 would 感到某种程度的不适,从轻微的紧张到强烈的恐惧。)以及第三段“Some people also experience physical symptoms such as sweaty palms or a racing heart. They may then try to avoid every situation involving numbers, meaning they are held back from pursuing careers related to this subject, such as science, technology or engineering, according to The Guardian.(有些人还会出现身体症状,如手掌出汗或心跳加速。据《卫报》报道,他们可能会试图避免每一种涉及数字的情况,这意味着他们无法从事与这一学科相关的职业,比如科学、技术或工程。)可知文章二三段主要解释数学焦虑症对于人们的影响。故选 C 项。

13.

推理判断题。根据文章第四段“If a child has math anxiety, don’t assume that they’re not good at math. They may have had a really bad experience with math and there are ways to improve math achievement,” Daniel Ansari, the senior author of the study told The London Free Press. “Students with math anxiety are not cognitively (认知地) disadvantaged.(如果一个孩子患有数学焦虑症,不要认为他们不擅长数学。他们可能在数学方面有过非常糟糕的经历,而且有可能提高数学成就, ”该研究的资深作者 Daniel Ansari 告诉《伦敦新闻自由报》。有数学焦虑的学生并没有认知劣势。)”可知 Daniel Ansari 的话表明患有数学焦虑症的孩子数学能力并不一定差。故选 C 项。

14.

细节理解题。根据文章第五段“Also, there are ways to manage your stress related to math. If you’re feeling stressed before

a math exam, it may help to spend a few minutes exploring those feelings before the exam begins. “It’s about making sure you’re interpreting your feelings correctly,”(此外, 还有一些方法可以应对与数学有关的压力。如果你在数学考试前感到有压力, 在考试开始前花几分钟探究这些感觉可能会有帮助。“是要确保你正确地解读自己的感受。”)”可知根据这篇文章, 要处理与数学相关的压力就要正确解读自己的感受。故选 A 项。

15.

主旨大意题。文章第一段引出数学焦虑症的话题, 二三段集中论述数学焦虑症的影响, 第四段引用专家的话说明患有数学焦虑症的孩子并不一定数学能力欠缺, 第五段告诉我们要如何正确应对数学焦虑症, 最后一段讲数学焦虑症积极的一面——可以是一个积极的挑战。纵观全文可以看出文章一直在围绕着数学焦虑症展开。B 项“数字焦虑”符合文意, 最适合作为本文标题。故选 B 项。

16. F17. D18. G19. A20. E

【导语】

本文为一篇说明文。主要介绍了一份新的聚焦于人类活动对自然的负面影响的联合国报告: 海陆空的 100 万种植物和动物因为人类活动而正面临灭绝的危险, 问题可以解决, 但是要真正付诸于行动。

16.

上文“The 1, 800-page report took three years to finish.(这份 1800 页的报告花了三年时间才完成)”说明联合国报告花费了很长时间, F 项中 It 指代上文中的报告, F 项“它借鉴了来自数十个国家的 450 名科学家的成果。”进一步说明这份报告借鉴了很多人的工作成果, 承接上文, 符合题意。故选 F。

17.

下文“Since 1970, the human population has doubled. The global economy has grown by four times. To feed, clothe and give energy to this fast-changing world, lots of forests have been cut down.(自 1970 年以来, 人口增加了一倍。全球经济增长了四倍。为了给这个快速变化的世界提供食物、衣服和能量, 许多森林被砍伐了)”说明造成物种灭绝速度增长的原因, D 项“报告列出了造成这种情况的几个原因。”引出下文, 符合题意。故选 D。

18.

上文“To feed, clothe and give energy to this fast-changing world, lots of forests have been cut down.(为了给这个快速变化的世界提供食物、衣服和能量, 许多森林被砍伐了)”说明许多森林被砍伐, G 项“1980 年至 2000 年间, 100 万平方公里的热带森林消失。”说明了森林砍伐的结果, 承接上文, 符合题意。故选 G。

19.

上文“The problem can be fixed, the report says.(报告称, 这个问题是可以解决的)”说明这一问题可以解决, 以及下文“The amount of land and sea that is under protection needs to increase rapidly.(受保护的陆地和海洋数量需要迅速增加)”说明解决问题需要做出的改变, A 项“然而, 这需要许多改变。”承上启下, 符合题意, 其中“this”代指上文“The problem can be fixed”。故选 A。

20.

上文“We all know what needs to be done. The knowledge is there.(我们都知道需要做什么。知识就在那里)”说明大家都知道应该采取什么行动, E 项“只需要有更大的意愿来采取行动。”说明 Eduardo Brondizio 希望大家更愿意采取行动, 承接上文, 符合题意。故选 E。

21. C22. D23. A24. A25. B26. C27. D28. A29. D30. A31. C32. B33. C34. B35. D

【导语】

这是一篇夹叙夹议文。作者通过讲述自己在英语课上演讲的经历, 说明向人们展示的关键不只是通过视觉辅助来吸引他们的注意力, 关键是要倾吐心声, 用激情打动观众。

21. 考查动词短语辨析。句意: 我有过许多美好的时刻, 但也许最好的时刻发生在一个月前的英语课上。A. broke out 突发; B. built up 确立; C. took place 发生; D. dug up 挖出。根据前文“I’ve had many great moments, but perhaps the best moment”可知, 我有过许多美好的时刻, 但是最美好的时刻发生在我的英语课上。故选 C 项。

22. 考查名词词义辨析。句意: 在我演讲前 30 分钟, 我决定请一个演员来做我的演讲。A. idea 主意; B. notecard 便笺卡; C. device 装置; D. actor 男演员。根据后文“I gave a signal to my actor”可知我请了一名演员来帮助演讲。故选 D 项。

23. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我更有信心，我能娱乐观众。A. entertain 娱乐；B. instruct 指导；C. appreciate 欣赏；D. guide 指引。根据后文“The 10 of my hands along with my visual aids kept the audience entertained.”可知，我请演员的目的是为了娱乐听众。故选 A 项。
24. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我的演讲开始时，我给了我的演员一个信号，导致我把 8 张笔记卡摔得满地都是。A. started 开始；B. paused 暂停；C. ended 结束；D. continued 继续。根据前文“I had a 15-minute presentation, and I felt pretty confident.”可知我要做 15 分钟的演讲，所以这里是演讲开始。故选 A 项。
25. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我的演讲开始时，我给了我的演员一个信号，导致我把 8 张笔记卡摔得满地都是。A. stimulated 激发；B. led 引领；C. advised 建议；D. helped 帮助。根据后文“I quickly grabbed all the notecards off the floor”可知我把便笺卡捡起来，所以是给演员信号的时候，导致我便笺卡掉了。故选 B 项。
26. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当我试图重新排列卡片时，听着观众的笑声，我感到很尴尬。A. relieved 释然的；B. relaxed 放松的；C. embarrassed 尴尬的；D. frozen 冻结的。根据后文“listening to the laughter of the audience as I tried to rearrange the cards”可知，听到观众的笑声，我很尴尬。故选 C 项。
27. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我的焦虑水平上升了，杂乱的卡片只是增加了压力。A. disappeared 消失的；B. damaged 损坏的；C. destroyed 破坏的；D. disorganized 杂乱无章的。根据前文“I tried to rearrange the cards”可知，我尽力试图重新排列卡片，所以卡片是杂乱的。故选 D 项。
28. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的话语、我的解释和我的联系都从我嘴里流出来了，我在陈述我的主题时感到更加自然和自由。A. mouth 嘴；B. tongue 舌头；C. body 身体；D. heart 心脏。根据后文“I felt more natural and free as I presented my topic.”可知我开始演讲了，所以我的话是从嘴里流出。故选 A 项。
29. 考查特殊疑问词词义辨析。句意：我解释了症状以及如何理解这种情况。A. what 什么；B. when 什么时候；C. whether 是否；D. how 怎么。根据前文“My presentation was about a character with schizophrenia. I explained the symptoms”可知，我的演讲主题是精神分裂症，我解释了症状，然后怎么样去理解这种情况。故选 D 项。
30. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的手和我的视觉教具的运动使观众感到愉快。A. movement 运动；B. arrangement 安排；C. agreement 协定；D. experiment 实验。根据后文“By the end of the presentation, I was covered with sweat.”可知，演讲结束时，我浑身是汗，所以是我的手和我的视觉教具的运动使观众感到愉快。故选 A 项。
31. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：我感觉像变了一个人。A. essentially 本质上；B. consequently 因此；C. completely 完全地；D. mostly 主要地。根据前文“At that moment, I decided to place the cards down and suddenly I felt a great sense of relief”可知我决定把牌放下，突然间我感到一种巨大的解脱感，所以我感觉完全不同了。故选 C 项。
32. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我意识到向人们展示的关键不仅仅是通过视觉辅助来吸引他们的注意力。A. answer 答案；B. attention 注意力；C. solution 解决方案；D. secret 秘密。根据后文“You can’t just be the center of attention; you need to give the audience attention, and talk to them.”可知，你不能只是成为关注的焦点，所以不单单是引起观众的注意。故选 B 项。
33. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：你需要倾吐自己的心声，这样你才能触及他们的心灵和思想。A. realize 理解；B. warm(使)温暖；C. reach 达到；D. soften(使)变软。根据下文“you need to give the audience attention, and you need to talk to them”可知你需要引起观众的注意，你需要和他们交谈，说明你要到达他们的内心。选 C。
34. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：首先也是最重要的是，你不能没有情感的呈现。A. words 话语；B. emotions 情感；C. aids 接济；D. smiles 微笑。根据下文“15 you can be passionate and find a connection between yourself and the topic, you will keep the audience entertained.”可知只要你能充满激情，找到自己和话题之间的联系，你就会让观众保持娱乐。说明没有情感，你无法呈现。故选 B 项。
35. 考查连词词义辨析。句意：只要你能充满激情，找到自己和主题之间的联系，你就能让观众开心。A. Now that 既然；B. As far as 直到...为止；C. In case 万一；D. As long as 只要。根据后文“you can be passionate and find a connection between yourself and the topic, you will keep the audience entertained.”可推知，只要你能充满激情，你就能让观众开心。故选 D 项。

36. impression37. a38. for39. setting40. Stronger41. to host42. that##which43. valued44. have left45. including

【导语】

这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了北京 2022 年冬奥会的一些特点。

36.

考查名词。句意：虽然北京 2022 年冬奥会于 2 月 20 日结束，但它给全世界人民留下了深刻的印象。分析句子结构，空处应用名词 impression，表示“印象”，作动词 leave 的宾语，leave a deep impression on sb.，表示“给某人留下深刻印象”。故填 impression。

37.

考查冠词。句意：在北京奥运会上，来自 91 个国家和地区的总数为 2877 名运动员争夺 109 枚金牌。a total of 表示“总数为”，其中 total 是辅音音素开头的单词，前边应用 a。故填 a。

38.

考查介词。句意：在北京奥运会上，来自 91 个国家和地区的总计 2877 名运动员争夺 109 枚金牌。compete for 表示“为……竞争”，符合句意。故填 for。

39.

考查非谓语动词。句意：运动员们勇敢地超越极限，创造了多项新的世界纪录和奥运会纪录。分析句子结构，空处作非谓语动词，set 与逻辑主语 athletes 之间是主动关系，应用现在分词形式作状语。故填 setting。

40.

考查形容词。句意：这生动地体现了奥林匹克口号：更快、更高、更强、更团结。空处与 Faster, Higher 并列，应用形容词的比较级形式，且表示口号，首字母需大写。故填 Stronger。

41.

考查非谓语动词。句意：除了比赛之外，北京作为第一个举办夏季和冬季奥运会的城市的独特魅力，以及该城市为所有参与者提供的周到服务也受到了重视。分析句子结构，空处作非谓语动词，被修饰词 city 前有序数词 the first，所以空处应用不定式形式作后置定语。故填 to host。

42.

考查定语从句。句意：除了比赛之外，北京作为第一个举办夏季和冬季奥运会的城市的独特魅力，以及该城市为所有参与者提供的周到服务也受到了重视。分析句子结构，空处引导限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 services，先行词指物，关系词在从句中作宾语，应用 that/which 引导从句。故填 that/which。

43.

考查语态。句意：除了比赛之外，北京作为第一个举办夏季和冬季奥运会的城市的独特魅力，以及该城市为所有参与者提供的周到服务也受到了重视。value 与主语 the thoughtful services 之间是被动关系，应用被动语态，所以空处应用动词的过去分词形式，与空前的 were 构成一般过去时的被动语态。故填 valued。

44.

考查时态。句意：以“一起向未来”为主题的北京奥运会为北京留下了丰富的遗产，包括让 3.46 亿人参与冰雪运动，以及以更可持续的方式举办奥运会。结合语意，北京奥运会已经为北京留下了丰富的遗产，表示过去的动作对现在有影响，句子应用现在完成时，主语 the Beijing Games 为复数，谓语动词应用 have left。故填 have left。

45.

考查介词。句意：以“一起向未来”为主题的北京奥运会为北京留下了丰富的遗产，包括让 3.46 亿人参与冰雪运动，以及以更可持续的方式举办奥运会。结合语意，空处应用介词 including，表示“包括”，符合句意。故填 including。

46. survivor

【详解】

考查名词。句意：尽管救援人员不遗余力地寻找生命迹象，但目前尚未找到幸存者。结合语意，目前还没有找到幸存者，空处应用名词 survivor，表示“幸存者”，作主句主语。故填 survivor。

47. destruction

【详解】

考查名词。句意：如果处理不当，新冠肺炎疫情将对这个国际都市造成严重破坏。分析句子结构可知，空前是形容词 serious，所以空处应该填名词，作宾语，destroy 的名词是 destruction，不可数，故填 destruction。

48. to blame

【详解】

考查固定搭配。句意：没有人知道两国之间爆发战争的责任在谁。be to blame for 为固定用法，意为“对……应负责任”。故填 to blame。

49. ambitious

【详解】

考查形容词。句意：他是一个有抱负的年轻经理，在这一领域有一个光明的未来。分析句子结构可知，空前是冠词 an，空后是名词 manager，所以空处应该填形容词，作定语，ambition 的形容词是 ambitious。故填 ambitious。

50. allowing

【详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：6G 的速度将超过 125gb /s，允许新一代虚拟现实。句中已有谓语动词，所以用非谓语动词形式。逻辑主语 The speed of 6G 与 allow for 之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作状语。结合句意，故填 allowing。

51. tolerant

【详解】

考查形容词。句意：据报道，苏格兰人不太开放，更传统，对差异不太宽容。根据 and 前是比较级可知，空处应该用形容词，作表语，和 less 构成比较级。故填 tolerant。

52. being accompanied

【详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：老人独自去了医院，没有任何人陪同。空处作介词 without 的宾语，应用动名词形式，且结合语意，老人没有被任何人陪同，应用动名词的被动式表示被动意义。故填 being accompanied。

53. curiosity

【详解】

考查名词。句意：皮普没等多久就满足了他对贾格斯先生管家的好奇心。分析句子结构，空处应用名词 curiosity，表示“好奇心”，作动词 satisfy 的宾语，satisfy one's curiosity 表示“满足某人的好奇心”。故填 curiosity。

54. trial

【详解】

考查名词。句意：只有经过反复试验，你才能学会表达自己想法的最佳方式。固定短语，trial and error 反复试验，符合题意，故填 trial。

55. delivering

【详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：被困居民对在如此困难的时刻完成日常物资运送的人们表示了极大的感谢。finish doing sth. 表示“完成做某事”，空处应用动名词形式作宾语。故填 delivering。

56. Pip takes it for granted that now that he is rich, he has a chance of winning/ has a chance to win Estella's love.

【详解】

考查宾语从句、原因状语从句、动词、形容词、名词、短语。表示“想当然地认为”应用 take it for granted that 引导宾语从句，时态应用一般现在时，主语是 Pip 且为单数，应用 takes it for granted that。表示“既然”应用 now that 引导的原因状语从句；表示“有钱了”应用形容词 rich 作表语修饰主语“he”；表示“有机会做某事”应用 have a chance of doing sth. 或 have a chance to do sth.，时态同样用一般现在时，主语是 he，应用第三人称单数；表示“赢得”应用动词 win；表示“某人的爱”短文为 sb.'s love。故整句翻译为：Pip takes it for granted that now that he is rich, he has a chance of winning/ has a chance to win Estella's love.

57. Students should be encouraged to express their own ideas in class, as opposed to just listening to the teachers.

【详解】

考查时态语态和非谓语动词。句子描述现在的一般性情况，应用一般现在时，主语“学生”译为 student，使用名词的复数形式表示泛指，“鼓励某人做某事”使用短语 encourage sb. to do sth.，其中谓语动词 encourage 与主语 students 之间是被动关系，且位于情态动词 should 后，应用 be encouraged，“表达自己的观点”译为 express their own ideas，“在课堂上”译为 in class，作状语置于句末，“而不是做某事”使用短语 as opposed to doing sth.，“光听老师讲”译为 just listen to the teachers，其中动词 listen 使用动名词形式作介词 to 的宾语。故翻译为 Students should be encouraged to express their own ideas in class, as opposed to just listening to the teachers.

58. It's no use worrying about the future. You have to have a positive attitude towards life.

【详解】

考查固定句型。分析可知，“是没有用的”根据所给提示词，应用 It's no use... 固定句型，“担心未来”应译为 worry about the future，分析可知，本句中 it 做形式主语，is 是谓语动词，worry 应该用非谓语动词，分析可知在 It's no use... 后

应用动名词形式，所以翻译为：It's no use worrying about the future. “你要对生活有积极的态度”中，主语是“你”you，谓语动词“要”have to，“有积极的态度”翻译为 have a positive attitude，“对生活”翻译为 towards life。所以翻译为 You have to have a positive attitude towards life. 所以本句翻译为：It's no use worrying about the future. You have to have a positive attitude towards life.

59. It never occurred to Will Liu that so many fans followed him to work out.

【详解】

考查 it 作形式主语。句子描述过去的情况，应用一般过去时，“某人没想到某事”译为 sth. never occurred to sb.，根据句意，句子使用 it 置于句首，作形式主语，that 引导从句作真正的主语，从句主语“这么多粉丝”译为 so many fans，“追随”译为 follow，follow sb. to do sth. 表示“追随某人做某事”，动词使用过去式形式 followed 作谓语，“健身”译为 work out，即 follow him to work out，其中 follow 用过去式形式。故翻译为 It never occurred to Will Liu that so many fans followed him to work out.

60. After the success of the first novel, the writer continued to throw himself into writing.

【详解】

考查时态。句子描述过去的情况，应用一般过去时，“在第一部小说获得成功后”译为 after the success of the first novel，介词短语作状语，置于句首，after 首字母大写，主语“这位作家”译为 the writer，“继续做某事”使用短语 continue to do sth.，其中动词使用过去式形式 continued 作谓语，“投身于”使用短语 throw oneself into，“他自己”使用反身代词 himself，“写作”译为 writing，作介词 into 的宾语。故翻译为 After the success of the first novel, the writer continued to throw himself into writing.

61. Dear Jack,

I'm glad to know that you are now learning Tang poetry and would like to know more about it. It's my great honour to share some useful information with you.

As you know, Tang poetry is a very important literary form which enjoys great popularity in China. Tang poetry represents the traditional Chinese culture and is popular all over the world. As the golden age of poems, the Tang Dynasty produced many outstanding poets, among whom Li Bai, Du Fu, and Bai Juyi were the most well-known in history. When it comes to poems, you'd better grasp the meaning firstly, then try to recite the whole poem. If you choose the right method and work hard, your learning ability can be improved.

Welcome to China and I'm looking forward to your view about the Tang poems.

Yours, Li Hua

【导语】

本文是一篇应用文写作。要求考生根据所提供的材料信息，写一封邮件，向英国笔友 Jack 提出关于中国唐诗学习的建议并表达祝愿。

【详解】

1. 词汇积累

高兴的：glad→delighted 想要：would like→want 选择：choose→select 提高：improved→enhanced

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句 原句：Tang poetry represents the traditional Chinese culture and is popular all over the world.

拓展句：Tang poetry which is popular all over the world represents the traditional Chinese culture .

【点睛】

[高分句型 1] As you know, Tang poetry is a very important literary form which enjoys great popularity in China. （运用了 as 和 which 引导定语从句）

[高分句型 2] As the golden age of poems, the Tang Dynasty produced many outstanding poets, among whom Li Bai, Du Fu, and Bai Juyi were the most well-known in history. （运用了 whom 引导非限制性定语从句）