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**英语试题**

注意事项：

1．答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。

2．回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

3．考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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。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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15. 答案是C。

1．What did the man buy?

A．Hot chocolate. B．Orange juice. C．Green tea.

2．What does the woman ask the man to do?

A．Make a phone call. B．Move some boxes. C．Drive a car.

3．How does the woman keep in touch with her family?

A．By making phone calls. B．By using the Internet. C．By sending postcards.

4．Who is ill now?

A．The man's wife. B．The woman's mother. C．The man's mother.

5．What does the man think of his job?

A．He enjoys it very much. B．He doesn’t care about it. C．He hates working overtime.

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。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、7题。

6．What is the man interviewed for?

A．A visa. B．School admission. C．Club membership.

7．What may the man visit next?

A．The clubs. B．The campus. C．The town.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8．What course won’t the girl attend?

A．African music. B．Business. C．Basic Spanish.

9．On which days does the girl have advanced piano classes?

A．Mondays. B．Tuesdays. C．Thursdays.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10．Who is the man probably?

A．A travel agent. B．The woman’s friend. C．A hotel receptionist.

11．Where will the woman probably go?

A．France. B．Spain. C．Greece.

12．What do we know about The Hotel Playa?

A．It is a five-star hotel. B．It has its own beach. C．It has a swimming pool.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13．How long has Louise been working at the center?

A．About six months. B．About one year. C．About two years.

14．How did Louise feel when she started working at the center?

A．Excited. B．Nervous. C．Confident.

15．What is the most fruitful part of the job?

A．Seeing children have a lot of fun.

B．Thinking of new things for children to do.

C．Helping the less able children achieve more.

16．What does Louise say about working at night?

A．It’s unfair for her to do it.

B．It’s something that she enjoys.

C．It’s a necessary part of the job.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17．When did Andrea start playing tennis?

A．At the age of 6. B．At the age of 8. C．At the age of 10.

18．What do we know about the foundation?

A．It offers free services. B．It teaches students aged 5 to 18. C．It has a history around 50 years.

19．Who is Audra Bell?

A．A student. B．A worker. C．The president.

20．What can students learn from tennis according to Rebecca?

A．Self-discipline （自律）. B．Mental toughness. C．Independence.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）

第一节 （共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

Autumn is great for European walking: paths are mud-free, temperatures are mild, crowds are few and beautiful colors abound.The following are four European adventures to walk your way through autumn.

The unknown Cilento

South of Italy’s Amalfi Coast hides a much less discovered wonderland.After stopping to view the marvelous Greek temple remains at Paestum, Sherpa’s next destination concentrates on the Cilento National Park — first following its rugged seashore past the occasional myrtle grove (小树林), and sandy beach, then leaving modernity behind and venturing inland to medieval (中世纪的) hilltop towns.Home-cooked dinners conclude exciting days of goat tracks and ghost villages before a scenic path leads back to the seaside.Four nights £630 half board, including transport, luggage transfers and walking notes.Last departure October 31.

Turkish delights

Follow an impressive section of Turkey’s expansive Lycian Way, gradually moving from cliffs to coastline.You’ll begin in pine-filled peaks, typically on shaded paths to sea views, and stop at both a pool-boasting upscale hotel and one of the Yanartas region’s ever-burning flames — possibly fueled by a monster below.A fine fish restaurant comes next, then a mile-long sandy beach ahead of two days on lonely Cape Gelidonya, finishing by its lighthouse.Six nights £790, including ten other meals, transport, luggage transfers and walking notes.Last departure in early November.

Carpathian clambers

Poland and Slovakia are separated by the Carpathian Mountains and their large forest-filled valleys.Starting and ending in Krakow, this trip covers both countries.Some days include the option of climbing to snowy peaks or taking easier, lower-altitude options, and you’ll likely meet the Gorals — a culturally-distinct group known as “highlanders”.Most memorable activity will be walking along the 300m-high Dunajec River to spa town Szczawnica.Seven nights £630, including transport, luggage transfers and walking notes.Last departure October 24.

Flowers and feta

Greece’s Pelion Peninsula is a place known as the “Land of the Centaurs (人首马身的怪物)” for its association with the mythological horse-human hybrids.Between villages of whitewashed, flower-decorated stone houses, walkers can follow old paths onto mountainsides, and wander through olive groves or beside the glittering Aegean Sea.Some days yield swimming opportunities, and others the chance to recharge in a local pub of some bean soup and feta-cheese bread.Seven nights £535, including transport, luggage transfers and walking notes.Last departure October 23.

21．What can you do when you are in the unknown Cilento?

A．Swim in a pool. B．Have a spa.

C．Explore medieval towns. D．Walk through olive groves.

22．Which destination is your best choice if you intend to travel to Europe after October?

A．Turkey. B．Cilento. C．Greece D．Krakow.

23．Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A．It is a monster that fuels the fire in Yanartas region.

B．Meals are free when you are taking the first adventure.

C．You can enjoy a spa from Gorals in the town Szczawnica.

D．Bean soup can be served in the pub of Greece’s Pelion Peninsula.

B

The more parents talk to their children, the faster those children’s vocabularies grow and the better their intelligence develops. Dr. Hart and Dr. Risley published their study in 1995.

They found a close relationship between the number of words a child’s parents had spoken to him by the time he was three and his academic success at the age of nine. At three, children born into professional families had heard 30 million more words than those from a poorly performed family. Besides, recent studies show that words should be spoken directly to a child, rather than simply heard in the home. Leaving children in front of the television does not have the same effect. Neither does letting them sit at the feet of academic parents while the grown-ups talk about Plato.

The effects can be seen directly in the brain. Babies are born with about 100 billion neurons more or less, and connections between these neurons form at an exponentially(以指数方式) rising rate in the early years of life. It is the pattern of these connections that determines how well the brain works, and what it learns. By the time a child is three years old, there will be about 1,000 trillion connections in his brain, and that child’ s experiences continuously determine which are strengthened and which decreased. This process—gradual and irreversible, has shaped the path of the child’s life.

Fortunately, there are tools that can help those silent parents. One such is a Language Environment Analysis (LENA) device. It is like a pedometer, but instead of recording users’ walking steps, this device keeps track of words by analyzing the speech children hear. Parents use it to monitor and improve their patterns of words, much as a pedometer-wearing couch potato might try to reach 10,000 steps a day. Plus, parents are taught to make the words they speak to their children more enriching. In this way parents can make sure of an enough input.

24．Which factor influences the children’s intelligence development most according to the text?

A．The wealth of households. B．Parents' academic success.

C．Babies’ inborn language ability. D．Effective vocabulary input by parents.

25．What can we learn from paragraph 3?

A．The number of neurons at birth varies a lot.

B．Neurons connections can be decided by experiences.

C．Individual efforts can also shape the kids' development.

D．School education leads to faster increase of the connections.

26．Why is the "pedometer" mentioned in the last paragraph?

A．To give parents two options. B．To offer two possible solutions.

C．To show the similarity to LENA． D．To tell the difference from LENA．

27．What should parents do for their babies according to the text?

A．Involve in their games. B．Share more quality time with them.

C．Enlarge their vocabulary through media. D．Expose them to being spoken to directly.

**C**

Half decade ago, at the end of my first semester teaching at Wharton, my student Kevin stopped by for office hours. He sat down and burst into tears. My mind started cycling through a list of events that could make a college junior cry: His girlfriend had broken up with him; he had been accused of cheating in exams; he forgot to turn in papers before the deadline. “I just got my first A-minus(减),” he said with his voice shaking.

Year after year, I watch in depression as students are crazy about getting straight A's. Some sacrifice their health; a few have even tried to charge their school after falling short(倒挂). All hold the belief that top marks are a ticket to best graduate schools and rewarding job offers. I was one of them. I started college with the goal of graduating with a 4.0. It would be a reflection of my brainpower and willpower, showing that I had the right stuff to succeed. But I was wrong.

The evidence is clear: Academic excellence is not a strong predictor of career excellence. Across industries, research shows that the connection between grades and job performance is modest in the first year after college and unimportant within a handful of years. Take Microsoft for example, once employees are two or three years out of college, their grades have no bearing on their performance. (Of course, it must be said that if you got D's, you probably didn't end up at Microsoft.)

Academic grades rarely assess qualities like creativity, leadership and teamwork skills, or social, emotional and political intelligence. Yes, straight A students master large amounts of information and reproduce it in exams. But career success is rarely about finding the right solution to a problem—it’s more about finding the right problem to solve. This might explain why Steve Jobs finished high school with a 2.65GPA, and Martin Luther King Jr. got only one A in his four years at Morehouse.

28．Why did the student Kevin feel sad?

A．He was caught cheating in exams. B．His girlfriend abandoned him.

C．He didn’t hand in his papers before headline. D．He failed to get straight A's.

29．What did the author once believe?

A．Marks didn’t reflect willpower and brainpower.

B．Top marks meant well-paid job offers.

C．It was wrong to care too much about marks.

D．Straight A's don't bring creative performances.

30．Why are the employees at Microsoft mentioned?

A．To stress the company values employees with top marks.

B．To indicate academic performance is important.

C．To show academic excellence isn’t a strong predictor of career performance.

D．To introduce successful example in the technology industry.

31．What should people focus more on to succeed according to the passage?

A．How to be a creative leader. B．What to do with detailed information.

C．How to solve a problem. D．What problems to be solved.

**D**

Airports will soon add a new layer to their security procedures. Several airports in Europe will start giving lie detector tests to passengers. Special lie detector machines will use artificial intelligence to test travellers.

The lie detector machines are backed by a European Union project called iBorderCtrl. The first machines will be at border checkpoints in Hungary, Greece and Latvia. Airports in these countries will carry out tests on the lie detector machines this month.

Travelers from outside the EU countries will have to take the test. They will look into a webcam and answer questions from a computer-animated immigration official. The computer- produced animation will change to match the race and language of the traveler.

A European Union spokesperson said the virtual border guard will scan passengers' faces and analyze their micro expressions. They will use these expressions to find out if the passenger might be lying.

A human security guard will take over if the lie-detecting software detects a security risk. The procedure will firstly divide passengers into two types. Low-risk travelers will be asked basic information in the lie-detection process while high-risk passengers will get more detailed questions. A psychology expert doubted if the system would work. He said, “If you ask people to lie, they will do it differently and show very different behavioral cues than if they truly lie...This is a known problem in psychology.”

32．Where will you see this special lie detector machine?

A．At a border checkpoint in Italy B．At Greece airports

C．In iBorderCtrl offices. D．In Hungary security department

33．What does the underlined word “backed” mean in Paragraph 2.

A．supported B．produced C．Tested D．sold

34．How does the lie detector machine work?

A．By scanning passengers’ brain. B．By looking into a webcam

C．By analyzing facial expressions. D．By distinguishing abnormal mood.

35．Which word below can best describe the psychology expert’s attitude towards the lie detecting?

A．indifferent B．supportive C．opposed D．skeptical

第二节 （共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Every year, students across the U.K.engage in the annual ritual (仪式) of telling college and university admissions officers why they deserve a seat at the school of their choice.However, this task is filled with anxiety and fear.36． This, of course, leads many to ask the question: How should I write an essay about myself for college? Here are tips to keep in mind.

37． For example, if all your friends are writing application essays about covid-19, that may be a good reason why you should avoid it.Unless, of course, you’ve had a vivid, life-changing experience that you are burning to share.Admissions counselors say that the best essays help them learn something about the candidate that they would never know from reading the rest of the application.

Keep your individuality in the spotlight.38． What sets you apart from others? Tell your extraordinary story but remember not to oversell yourself.Your reader wants to see something personal about you, something that makes you stand out among others.Imagine how many applications the admissions committee reads per day, and think twice before writing some general information that doesn’t show your individuality.

Committees value authenticity.They want to hear your voice.This essay may give you the time and space to explain why a particular achievement means too much to you.But resist the urge to exaggerate: admission counselors read thousands of essays each year.39．

Sound like yourself.Don’t use words you wouldn’t normally use.Don’t use fancy language you wouldn’t use in real life.Imagine yourself reading this essay out loud to a classroom full of people who have never met you.40． Be on the lookout for words and phrases like ‘maybe’ ‘sort of’ ‘I think’ or anything else.

A．They can spot something unreal.

B．This rule works in all the aspects of your life.

C．Writing about oneself can be highly stressful.

D．Keep a confident tone even if you’re not feeling that way.

E.Remember, it’s all about you rather than a fashionable subject.

F.An informative and powerful essay focuses on the readers’ needs.

G.Experts often recommend looking for something unique of your life story.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 （共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

It was mid-October when I spotted them. They were the first 41 decorations of the year. It was the 42 of the 10-week period when the stores do all they can to get us to 43 all we can. It was the great Christmas shopping 44 and the bigger the gifts the better. I shook my head 45 and walked on, but then a 46 memory came back into my mind.

It was late-December from several years earlier. I was 47 alone trying to pick up some thick winter 48 to warm my frozen feet. As I rounded the corner in the 49 I saw a Christmas tree full of paper angels. On each angel was the 50 of a needy child whose family couldn’t 51 to buy them a gift that year. Shoppers who picked a(an) 52 could buy a simple toy or gift and the store would wrap it and send it to the 53 on Christmas. Around the tree I saw a teenage boy and girl 54 several angels apiece. Their mother was watching them with 55 , who told me that her children started this several years ago when she first explained to them what the Charity Angel tree was for. Each offered to 56 one of their toys so that a needy child could have one. Each year 57 the kids had saved money and bought more and more children the gifts they wouldn’t have 58 . It had become a family 59 . I smiled when she finished, walked over to the 60 , and picked out a few angels too. I left the store feeling in touch with Christmas and life once again.

41．A．Halloween B．Christmas C．Easter D．New Year

42．A．peak B．middle C．beginning D．end

43．A．purchase B．exchange C．fetch D．produce

44．A．mall B．rush C．experience D．cart

45．A．painfully B．fiercely C．happily D．sadly

46．A．bitter B．recent C．dim D．wonderful

47．A．wandering B．working C．shopping D．thinking

48．A．clothes B．socks C．gloves D．trousers

49．A．store B．street C．square D．church

50．A．picture B．age C．hobby D．address

51．A．afford B．intend C．wait D．agree

52．A．angel B．leaf C．card D．number

53．A．shopper B．customer C．homeless D．child

54．A．making B．drawing C．picking D．tearing

55．A．curiosity B．surprise C．smile D．tears

56．A．buy B．give up C．donate D．take away

57．A．eventually B．since C．initially D．before

58．A．otherwise B．immediately C．generally D．yet

59．A．affair B．plan C．business D．tradition

60．A．counter B．door C．tree D．cashier

第二节 （共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Brazil, the61．(large)country in South America, is famous for the Amazon rainforest and soccer. But on the hottest days, people travel there for another reason – the Carnival. Full of excitement and fun, the Carnival is held62．(annual) in February or March.

The word “Carnival” comes from the Portuguese “Carne Vale”, 63．means “farewell to meat”. In the early 1600s, the Portuguese64．(bring)Europe traditions to Brazil. 65．(inspire) by black people brought there by the slave trade, they started66．(they)own carnival with dances and music.

With its beautiful floats (花车), 67．(attract)clothes and happy people, the Samba Parade is the most fantastic event of the Carnival. Samba is said68．(be)the soul of Rio. “This is69．the passion for samba lies – the atmosphere is electric as even the oldest men and women sing and dance70．the music,” travel guidebook Lonely Planet noted.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分35分）

第一节 短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：

1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2．只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

Senior Three student will face the question after they pass by the college entrance examination. "Should I choose a good major and a good university?" Some students prefer to consider majors first so that they can learn which they are interested in. It will also make it possible for them take their favorite jobs in the future. However, those who think differently believes that the environment is important to one’s development. They also believe that students graduate from leading universities are often more likely to find good jobs. In my opinion, a best choice is to choose a good major at a good university. But if they can’t obtain both, the first thing to consider was a good major. Because no matter where they study, we can still achieve a lot in a certain field if they try their best.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假定你是李华，为节约资源和保护环境，请代表学生会向全校写一封将垃圾分类的倡议书。内容包括：

1. 垃圾分类的必要性；

2. 垃圾分类的做法；

3. 提出倡议。

注意：1.词数100左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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**英语试题参考答案**

一．听力

1-5:CBBCA 6-10:BABAA 11-15:BCCBC 16-20:CAABC

二阅读理解

21-23:CAD 24-27:DBCD 28-31:DBCD 32-35:BACD 36-40:CEGAD

三．完形填空

41-45:BCABD 46-50:DCBAD 51-55:AADCC 56-60:BBADC

四．语法填空

61．largest 62．annually 63．which 64．brought 65．inspired

66．their 67．attractive 68．to be 69．where 70．to

五．短文改错

1.student→students 2.by去掉 3.and→ or 4 .which→what 5.take 前加to

6.believes→believe 7.graduate→graduating 8. best前a→the 9.was→is 10.we→they

六．书面表达

One possible version:

Dear fellow students,

First of all, in order to save resources and protect the environment, we are calling on every one of our school to form the habit of sorting out garbage before we throw it. By doing so, we can make waste recycling more easier and reduce pollution.

Secondly, garbage should be divided into four groups: recyclable waste, harmful waste, leftovers and other waste. It is necessary for us to collect and reduce leftovers. What’s more, we are supposed to recycle electronic waste responsibly, such as batteries, mobile phones and so on.

Every effort makes a difference. Finally, let’s take action to deal with garbage properly and make our world cleaner!

Students’Union