

**Listening part is not included**

**第三部分 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。

**Part 2 Reading**

**Section 1 (30 points)**

Tick one best option from A B C D

**A**

**The Biggest Stadiums in the World**

People have been pouring into stadiums since the days of ancient Greece. In around 8 A.D., the Romans built the Colosseum, which remains the world's best known stadium and continues to inform contemporary design. Rome's Colosseum was 157 feet tall and had 80 entrances, seating 50,000 people. However, that was small fry compared with the city's Circus Maximus, which accommodated around 250,000 people.

These days, safety regulations—not to mention the modern sports fan's desire for a good view and a comfortable seat—tend to keep stadium capacities slightly lower. Even soccer fans tend to have a seat each; gone are the days of thousands standing to watch the match.

For the biggest stadiums in the world, we have used data supplied by the World Atlas list so far, which ranks them by their stated permanent capacity, as well as updated information from official stadium websites.

All these stadiums are still functional, still open and still hosting the biggest events in world sport.

- Rungrado 1st of May Stadium**, Pyongyang, D.P.R.Korea. Capacity: 150,000. Opened: May 1, 1989.
- Michigan Stadium**, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S. Capacity: 107,601. Opened: October 1, 1927.
- Beaver Stadium**, State College, Pennsylvania, U.S. Capacity: 106,572. Opened: September 17, 1960.
- Ohio Stadium**, Columbus, Ohio, U.S. Capacity: 104,944. Opened: October 7, 1922.
- Kyle Field**, College Station, Texas, U.S. Capacity: 102,512. Opened: September 24, 1927.

**21. How many people could the Circus Maximus hold?**

- A. 104,944.                      B. 107,601.                      C. About 150,000.                      D. About 250,000.

**22. Of the following stadiums, which is the oldest?**

- A. Michigan Stadium.                      B. Beaver Stadium.  
C. Ohio Stadium.                      D. Kyle Field.

**23. What do the listed stadiums have in common?**

- A. They host big games.                      B. They have become tourist attractions.  
C. They were built by Americans.                      D. They are favored by architects.

**B**

When almost everyone has a mobile phone, why are more than half of Australian homes still paying for a landline ?

These days you'd be hard pressed to find anyone in Australia over the age of 15 who doesn't own a mobile phone. In fact plenty of younger kids have one in their pocket. Practically everyone can make and receive calls anywhere, anytime.

Still, 55 percent of Australians have a landline phone at home and only just over a quarter (29%) rely only on their smartphones, according to a survey . Of those Australians who still have a landline, a third concede that it's not really necessary and they're keeping it as a security blanket—19 percent say they never use it while a further 13 percent keep it in case of emergencies. I think my home falls into that category.

More than half of Australian homes are still choosing to stick with their home phone. Age is naturally a factor —only 58 percent of Generation Ys still use landlines now and then, compared to 84 percent of Baby Boomers who've perhaps had the same home number for 50 years. Age isn't the only factor; I'd say it's also to do with the makeup of your household.

Generation Xers with young families, like my wife and I, can still find it convenient to have a home phone rather than providing a mobile phone for every family member. That said, to be honest the only people who ever ring our home phone are our Baby Boomers parents, to the point where we play a game and guess who is calling before we pick up the phone (using Caller ID would take the fun out of it).

How attached are you to your landline? How long until they go the way of gas street lamps and morning milk deliveries?

**24. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell us about mobile phones?**

- A. Their target users.
- B. Their wide popularity.
- C. Their major functions.
- D. Their complex design.

**25. What does the underlined word “concede” in paragraph 3 mean?**

- A. Admit.
- B. Argue.
- C. Remember.
- D. Remark.

**26. What can we say about Baby Boomers?**

- A. They like smartphone games.
- B. They enjoy guessing callers' identity.
- C. They keep using landline phones.
- D. They are attached to their family.

**27. What can be inferred about the landline from the last paragraph?**

- A. It remains a family necessity.
- B. It will fall out of use some day.
- C. It may increase daily expenses.
- D. It is as important as the gas light.

### C

You've heard that plastic is polluting the oceans—between 4.8 and 12.7 million tonnes enter ocean ecosystems every year. But does one plastic straw or cup really make a difference? Artist Benjamin Von Wong wants you to know that it does. He builds massive sculptures out of plastic garbage, forcing viewers to re-examine their relationship to single-use plastic products.

At the beginning of the year, the artist built a piece called “Strawpocalypse,” a pair of 10-foot-tall plastic waves, frozen mid-crash. Made of 168,000 plastic straws collected from several volunteer beach cleanups, the sculpture made its first appearance at the Estella Place shopping center in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Just 9% of global plastic waste is recycled. Plastic straws are by no means the biggest source of plastic pollution, but they've recently come under fire because most people don't need them to drink with and, because of their small size and weight, they cannot be recycled. Every straw that's part of Von Wong's artwork likely came from a drink that someone used for only a few minutes. Once the drink is gone, the straw will take centuries to disappear.

In a piece from 2018, Von Wong wanted to illustrate a specific statistic: Every 60 seconds, a truckload's worth of plastic enters the ocean. For this work, titled “Truckload of Plastic,” Von Wong and a group of volunteers collected more than 10,000 pieces of plastic, which were then tied together to look like they'd been dumped from a truck all at once.

Von Wong hopes that his work will also help pressure big companies to reduce their plastic footprint.

**28. What are Von Wong’s artworks intended for?**

- A. Beautifying the city he lives in.
- B. Introducing eco-friendly products.
- C. Drawing public attention to plastic waste.
- D. Reducing garbage on the beach.

**29. Why does the author discuss plastic straws in paragraph 3?**

- A. To show the difficulty of their recycling.
- B. To explain why they are useful.
- C. To voice his views on modern art.
- D. To find a substitute for them.

**30. What effect would “Truckload of Plastic” have on viewers?**

- A. Calming.
- B. Disturbing.
- C. Refreshing.
- D. Challenging.

**31. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?**

- A. Artists’ Opinions on Plastic Safety
- B. Media Interest in Contemporary Art
- C. Responsibility Demanded of Big Companies
- D. Ocean Plastics Transformed into Sculptures

**D**

During an interview for one of my books, my interviewer said something I still think about often. Annoyed by the level of distraction (干扰) in his open office, he said, “That’s why I have a membership at the coworking space across the street—so I can focus.” His comment struck me as strange. After all, coworking spaces also typically use an open office layout . But I recently came across a study that shows why his approach works.

The researchers examined various levels of noise on participants as they completed tests of creative thinking. They were randomly divided into four groups and exposed to various noise levels in the background, from total silence to 50 decibels (分贝), 70 decibels, and 85 decibels. The differences between most of the groups were statistically insignificant; however, the participants in the 70 decibels group—those exposed to a level of noise similar to background

chatter in a coffee shop—significantly outperformed the other groups. Since the effects were small, this may suggest that our creative thinking does not differ that much in response to total silence and 85 decibels of background noise.

But since the results at 70 decibels were significant, the study also suggests that the right level of background noise—not too loud and not total silence—may actually improve one’s creative thinking ability. The right level of background noise may interrupt our normal patterns of thinking just enough to allow our imaginations to wander, without making it impossible to focus. This kind of “distracted focus” appears to be the best state for working on creative tasks.

So why do so many of us hate our open offices? The problem may be that, in our offices, we can’t stop ourselves from getting drawn into others’ conversations while we’re trying to focus. Indeed, the researchers found that face-to-face interactions and conversations affect the creative process, and yet a

coworking space or a coffee shop provides a certain level of noise while also providing freedom from interruptions.

**32. Why does the interviewer prefer a coworking space?**

- A. It helps him concentrate.
- B. It blocks out background noise.
- C. It has a pleasant atmosphere.
- D. It encourages face-to-face interactions.

**33. Which level of background noise may promote creative thinking ability?**

- A. Total silence.
- B. 50 decibels.
- C. 70 decibels.
- D. 85 decibels.

**34. What makes an open office unwelcome to many people?**

- A. Personal privacy unprotected.
- B. Limited working space.
- C. Restrictions on group discussion.
- D. Constant interruptions.

**35. What can we infer about the author from the text?**

- A. He's a news reporter.
- B. He's an office manager.
- C. He's a professional designer.
- D. He's a published writer.

第三节 (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。

Section 2 (10 points)

Tick one best options from A B C D E F G to fill the gap (only five needed)

According to Jessica Hagy, author of *How to Be Interesting*, it's not difficult to make yourself interesting at a dinner party.

\_\_\_\_\_, if you're out of your comfort zone or if you're wandering into somebody's house for the first time. So the main thing is just to show up and be adventurous, trying different foods and talking to strangers.

People love to talk about themselves. If you can start the conversation with a question other than "What do you do for a living?", you'll be able to get a lot more interesting conversation out of whomever it is you're talking to. \_\_\_\_\_, it can bring in "I have this old, broken-down vehicle" or "I rode the bus with these crazy people who were laughing at silly jokes in the back." It just opens up conversation.

\_\_\_\_\_? If you can't take their wine away, you should certainly try to take away their soapbox. If you're the host, you can ask them to help you in the kitchen with something and just remove them from the situation. \_\_\_\_\_.

And what about that other dinner-party killer: awkward silence? If you're faced with an awkward silence at a dinner party, the only thing that always gets everyone talking again is to give the host a compliment. \_\_\_\_\_. Just quickly turn around and say, "This cake is extremely delicious and you have to tell me all about it."

So being interesting at a dinner party isn't that hard.

- A. How do you know the host
- B. The first step is to go exploring
- C. If you ask the question "How did you get here?"
- D. Be prepared to have awkward conversations with strangers
- E. Or turn the conversation into a topic where they have little to say
- F. What about that person who has had too much to drink or won't stop talking
- G. He or she is the person who is feeling the weight of that awkwardness the most

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)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Part 3 Using Language

Section 1 (30 points)

Pick the best options from ABCD to fill the gap

Simply saying thank you doesn't seem enough in certain situations. I was considering this while working as a (41)\_\_\_ just a few weeks ago. And it came to me then how much easier it would be if we had a range of words that express different (42)\_\_\_ of gratitude .

My thoughts were soon (43)\_\_\_. We had a woman patient who was (44)\_\_\_ from a knee replacement operation. One afternoon, while (45)\_\_\_ to get into bed she collapsed from what was (46)\_\_\_ discovered to be a heart attack. The collapse was disastrous, (47)\_\_\_ the emergency medical team and good teamwork. But she recovered, though (48)\_\_\_, and was ready for discharge after four weeks.

She was (49)\_\_\_ for everything that the medical and nursing team had done for her. On her day of discharge, we shared in her (50)\_\_\_ at her recovery. As she was (51)\_\_\_ she was eager to say(52)\_\_\_ to each of us in the nursing team. When she (53)\_\_\_ one nurse, she tried to press a five-pound note into her hand. My colleague (54)\_\_\_ to accept it, saying that we were all just (55)\_\_\_ our job. The patient looked puzzled, and then (56)\_\_\_: "Oh this isn't for the (57)\_\_\_ I had. I take that as a (58)\_\_\_. No, this is for setting my hair yesterday."

And there you have it. To many people, (59)\_\_\_ lives is part of the job but styling hair is an (60)\_\_\_ and should be rewarded.

- |                                 |                    |                             |                   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. cleaner                  | B. chemist         | C. nurse                    | D. doctor         |
| 42. A. grades                   | B. meanings        | C. needs                    | D. expectations   |
| 43. A. brushed aside<br>account | B. put to the test | C. brought under discussion | D. taken into     |
| 44. A. departing                | B. escaping        | C. retiring                 | D. recovering     |
| 45. A. attempting               | B. choosing        | C. pausing                  | D. promising      |
| 46. A. eventually               | B. fortunately     | C. casually                 | D. secretly       |
| 47. A. assessing                | B. requiring       | C. forming                  | D. proving        |
| 48. A. slightly                 | B. accidentally    | C. slowly                   | D. happily        |
| 49. A. grateful                 | B. thoughtful      | C. sorrowful                | D. fearful        |
| 50. A. surprise                 | B. delight         | C. curiosity                | D. disappointment |
| 51. A. operating                | B. thinking        | C. hesitating               | D. leaving        |
| 52. A. sorry                    | B. hello           | C. goodbye                  | D. yes            |
| 53. A. reached                  | B. consulted       | C. introduced               | D. persuaded      |
| 54. A. wished                   | B. pretended       | C. failed                   | D. refused        |
| 55. A. enjoying                 | B. doing           | C. securing                 | D. starting       |
| 56. A. repeated                 | B. recited         | C. replied                  | D. reported       |
| 57. A. courage                  | B. patience        | C. duty                     | D. care           |
| 58. A. goal                     | B. given           | C. push                     | D. greeting       |
| 59. A. risking                  | B. changing        | C. saving                   | D. building       |
| 60. A. honour                   | B. ability         | C. opening                  | D. extra          |



第三节(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。

Section 2 (15 points)

Fill the gap using a right word , or the right form of the word in brackets

Ecotourism is commonly regarded as low impact travel to undisturbed places. It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveler to become (61)\_\_\_ (educate) about the areas—both in terms of geographical conditions and cultural characteristics, and often provides money for conservation and benefits the (62)\_\_\_ (develop) of the local areas.

Ecotourism has (63)\_\_\_ (it) origin with the environmental movement of the 1970s. It was not widely accepted as a travel concept (64)\_\_\_ the late 1980s. During that time, increasing environmental awareness made it desirable.

Due to (65)\_\_\_ growing popularity of environmentally-related and adventure travel, various types (66)\_\_\_ trips are now being classified as ecotourism. Actually, a true eco-friendly trip must meet the following principles:

- Minimize the impact of (67)\_\_\_ (visit) the place.
- Build respect for and awareness of the environment and cultural practices.
- Provide (68)\_\_\_ (finance) aid and other benefits for local peoples.
- Make sure that the tourism provides positive experiences for both the visitors and the hosts.

Komodo National Park, officially recognized in 1980, is popular for ecotourism because of its unique biodiversity. (69)\_\_\_ (activity) there range from whale watching to hiking and accommodations aim (70)\_\_\_ (have) a low impact on the natural environment.

#### 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)

#### Part 4 Writing

##### Section 1 correction (10 points)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换作文, 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。

##### Find 10 errors in the paragraph and fix them

I love doing housework. I always assist my parents in doing the dish after meals. I also water the flowers in the yard and tidying up my own bedroom whatever necessary. In my opinion, students can benefit a lot doing some housework. Firstly, doing housework was helpful for us to be a responsible person. Also, it gives our parents more time to do what they are like and it improves the family relationship. What's most, doing housework can be a form of mentally relaxation from study. That's our view on housework. And hopes this can inspire more thinking on the topic!

### 第三节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以 **Be smart online learners** 为题写一篇发言稿参赛，内容包括：

1. 分析优势与不足；

2. 提出学习建议。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 题目和首句已为你写好。

### Section 2 writing (25 points)

Write a speech with the topic of  
**Be smart online learners**  
(around 100 words)

(Below is a sample wrote by a student)

Online learning is an important way to study recently. It has rapidly gained popularity among us students due to its convenience and flexibility. Not only does it allow us to learn whenever and wherever it works best for us, but also offers a variety of learning materials tailored to us.

However, it sometimes can be boring and ineffective, for lack of face-to-face interaction and self-discipline. How can we be a smart online learner? It is acknowledged that active participation is of great help. We should take advantage of every opportunity to interact with classmates and teachers and don't be afraid of sharing our opinions. Besides, turn off our cell phones and close irrelevant web browser windows to avoid distractions and increase productivity.

All in all, develop a good habit of online learning, and chances are that we will be smart online learners. Thank you for listening.