

13. What happened to Linda's grandfather two years ago?
- A. He died. B. He retired. C. He had an accident.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the woman say about the boats?
- A. They are safe. B. They are ugly. C. They are small.
15. What will the speakers do today?
- A. Swim in the sea. B. Sail out on the bay. C. Join a sailing club.
16. Why does the woman have to make the boat fall over?
- A. To have an exciting experience.
B. To prepare for a similar emergency.
C. To help her student pass an examination.
17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
- A. Friends. B. Husband and wife. C. Teacher and student.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What was the weather like last week?
- A. Sunny. B. Windy. C. Snowy.
19. How much snow is expected on Mount Clementine by the end of the weekend?
- A. Nine inches. B. Ten inches. C. Four feet.
20. When is Christmas Day?
- A. Next Wednesday. B. Next Thursday. C. Next Friday.

第二部分 阅读(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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Four Environmentalists You Should Know

Throughout history, environmentalists have had a great influence not only on natural spaces, but also on our individual lives. Here are four influential ones.

● John Muir(1838~1914)

His lifelong love for hiking began when he hiked to the Gulf of Mexico in 1867. Muir spent much of his adult life wandering in—and fighting to preserve—the wilderness of the West, especially California. His tireless efforts led to the creation of Yosemite National Park, Sequoia National Park, and millions of other conservation areas.

● Rachel Carson(1907~1964)

Born in rural Pennsylvania, Rachel Carson went on to study biology at Johns Hopkins University. After working for the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Carson published “The Sea Around Us” and other books. Her most famous work, however, was 1962's “Silent Spring”, in which she described the harmful environmental effects of pesticides(杀虫剂). After Carson's observations were proven correct, pesticides like DDT were banned.

● Wangari Maathai(1940~2011)

Wangari Maathai was from Kenya. After studying biology in the US, she returned to her home country to begin a career in environmental activism. Maathai founded the Green Belt Movement, which, by the early 21st century, had already planted some 30 million trees, provided jobs, and secured firewood for rural communities. In 2004, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize while continuing to fight for the planet.

● David Brower(1912~2000)

David Brower was associated with wilderness preservation. He became the Sierra Club's first executive director in 1952, then, over the next 17 years, the club membership grew from 2,000 to 77,000. It won many environmental victories under his leadership. After leaving the club, he went on to found other environmental groups like Friends of the Earth, and the Earth Island Institute.

21. Which environmentalist is a writer?

- A. John Muir. B. Rachel Carson. C. Wangari Maathai. D. David Brower.

22. What did Wangari Maathai do as an environmentalist?

- A. She encouraged green farming. B. She funded rural communities.
C. She advocated growing trees. D. She attempted to protect wild animals.

23. What title is the most suitable one for David Brower?

- A. An environmental activist. B. A great social event planner.
C. A city preservationist. D. An environmental scientist.

B

Rahele Megosha, a high school senior from South Dakota, has been named the 2021 Poetry Out Loud national champion. The competition invites high school students to memorize and recite poetry, both classic and modern. For her win, Megosha recited four poems: “I Am Learning to Abandon the World” by Linda Pastan, “Fairy Tale With Laryngitis” by Jehanne Dubrow, “I, Too” by Langston Hughes and Mary Lamb’s poem “Breakfast”. Her prize comes with a \$ 20,000 award.

In a Poetry Out Loud video, Megosha said that the experience “has really made me understand the poems’ complexity and beauty. It has also helped me understand the variety of perspectives(视角) that exist in this world, and I think that’s a really beautiful thing”.

According to the introduction published at the school’s website, Megosha has taken part in numerous extra activities, including poetry club, Black Student Union, volunteering, debate and oral interpretation. She’s also served as the captain of the speech team for the past two years.

Thousands of students from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa participated(参加) in this year’s competition. The event is organized and funded by the National Poetry Foundation.

The second-place winner is Kendall Grimes, a junior at Battle Ground Academy in Tennessee, who received a \$ 10,000 prize. Third place went to Soojin Park, a senior at Auburn High School in Alabama, who won a \$ 5,000 prize. Six other finalists are receiving a \$ 1,000 prize. The schools of the top nine finalists will receive \$ 500 to buy poetry materials.

24. Which poem is written by Langston Hughes?

- A. *I, Too*. B. *Fairy Tale With Laryngitis*.
C. *Breakfast*. D. *I Am Learning to Abandon the World*.

25. Paragraph 3 mainly focuses on Megosha’s _____.

- A. talents B. achievements C. future plans D. after-school activities

26. How much were Soojin Park and her school awarded in total?

- A. \$ 20,000. B. \$ 10,000. C. \$ 5,500. D. \$ 4,500.

27. What can be learned about the 2021 Poetry Out Loud?

- A. All the participants are high school seniors. B. The students are all from the 50 states in the US.
C. Participants are required to recite modern poetry. D. The event is hosted by the National Poetry Foundation.

C

Gitanjali Rao, a 15-year-old teenager who used artificial intelligence(AI) and created apps to track lead(鉛) in drinking water, cyberbullying and other social problems, has been named *Time Magazine's* Kid of the Year for 2020. The magazine announced the award Thursday, praising Rao's ability to deal with daily-life problems and her desire to inspire other kids for their own dreams.

It's just the latest recognition for Rao. Last year, she was named to the Forbes 30 Under 30 List. She won praise in 2017 after she responded to the water crisis in Flint, Michigan, by creating a tool named Tehys, to detect lead in water and send those results to a mobile phone. She was named America's Top Young Scientist when she was in the seventh grade.

More recently, Rao has developed an app named Kindly, which uses artificial intelligence technology to detect possible early signs of cyberbullying.

“You type in a word or phrase, and it’s able to check if it’s bullying, and it gives you the chance to correct it or send it the way it is,” Rao tells *Time*. “The goal is not to punish. Instead, it gives you the time to rethink what you’re saying so that you know what to do next time around.”

Rao has partnered with countryside schools, museums and other organizations to run workshops for other students.

“I don’t look like a typical scientist. Everything I see on TV is that it’s an older man as a scientist,” she told *Time*. “So I really want to put out that message: If I can do it, you can do it, and anyone can do it.”

For 92 years, *Time* has presented a “Person of the Year”, and the youngest ever was Swedish climate activist Greta Thunberg, who was 16 when she was on the magazine’s cover last year.

28. How old was Rao when she was named to the Forbes 30 Under 30 List?

- A. 13.
- B. 14.
- C. 15.
- D. 16.

29. Tehys can be used to _____.

- A. track lead in drinking water
B. communicate with other students
C. inspire and encourage other kids
D. detect possible cyberbullying messages

30. What does Rao mean in her message to the children?

- A. She isn't satisfied with her achievements.
- B. She thinks it is easy to become a scientist.
- C. She doesn't think she is a typical scientist.
- D. She wants other children to do the same.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Gitanjali Rao: the Youngest Social Activist
B. Gitanjali Rao: a Very Talented AI Scientist
C. *Time* Names Gitanjali Rao Kid of the Year
D. *Time* Presents Gitanjali Rao in a Cover Story

D

Hundreds of millions of people watched on television on July 20, 1969, when American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to land on the moon. Back then, businesses sold many products connected to the event and many such products are now on sale again—in celebration of the moon landing's 50th anniversary(周年纪念).

A limited number of Omega's gold Speedmaster watches—the same kind that Buzz Aldrin wore on the moon—will be sold at \$ 34,600. Omega Speedmaster watches have been an important part of space travel since NASA chose them for its moon landing in 1965. Other watches had failed required tests. Omega gave its gold Speedmasters to the astronauts at a dinner in 1969 before the landing. Another less costly type of silver Speedmasters will be sold at \$ 9,650. It carries a picture of Aldrin stepping down from the moon lander.

Something for children—as well as adults—is the NASA Apollo 11 moon lander set. Made by Lego, it is a group of small pieces to put together to make a model of the moon lander.

Other things for sale include the anti-gravity Fisher Space Pens, developed just for the Apollo 11 mission(任务). They work even when writing upside down. Now Fisher Space Pen Company has a limited-edition pen for sale at an out-of-this-world price: \$ 700, with real materials from the Apollo 11 spacecraft.

Back in 1969, companies were quick to show their Apollo 11 connections with media and advertisements. The food company Stouffer's made sure consumers knew it provided food for Apollo 11 astronauts once they returned to Earth. It started the ad campaign "Everybody who's been to the moon is eating Stouffer's". Fifty years later, the company is celebrating with a media campaign to share some recipes from 1969.

Marketing expert David Meerman Scott says, "Since 1972, we've gone around and around the earth many times, and it is not interesting to people any more. I'm not sure whether they can accept such crazy prices. Now NASA has had plans to go to Mars in the 2030s and marketing efforts for a NASA Mars mission should be in development."

32. What can we learn about the gold Speedmaster watch?

- A. It will be sold at \$34,600.
- B. NASA bought it at \$9,650.
- C. It has Aldrin's picture inside.
- D. It was chosen by NASA in 1969.

33. What does the underlined word "out-of-this-world" in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Extremely fair.
- B. Surprisingly high.
- C. Really low.
- D. Truly worthwhile.

34. What does David Meerman Scott mean?

- A. It is a waste of money to go around and around the moon.
- B. People will be interested in the products connected to Apollo.
- C. Since 1972, governments have lost interest in moon explorations.
- D. The event of going to Mars will be another good chance to advertise.

35. What is the author's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To show how to design the best advertisement.
- B. To forecast the sales of the products in the text.
- C. To introduce some of the products connected to Apollo 11.
- D. To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the first moon landing.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Effective apologies are those that can be accepted by the offended(被冒犯的) party and help both parties to move on with no unpleasantness. Here are a few key tips on apologizing.

Don't hurry to apologize

36 But if the other party is still angry at your wrong doing, it may be more effective to wait because their anger may prevent them from accepting your apology. Therefore, the best time to apologize is when one feels ready to accept your apology.

Don't make any excuses

Admitting to being wrong is painful and can make people worried that they're a bad person. 37 For example, "I certainly apologize if I offended anyone" and "I'm very sorry, but in my defense, you started it".

That sort of apology has a special name—nonapology. It uses the form of an apology "I'm sorry" but follows it up by blaming the offended person, implying(暗示) he or she is too sensitive. 38

Let your body do the talking

Face-to-face apologies beat phoned-in, emailed or handwritten ones. Facial expressions, body language, and the tone of voice have all been shown to be important channels that show sincerity when you express regret. Anyone can type "I feel really ashamed". 39

A phone call is the second best. You'll show your feelings with your voice and get quick responses.

E-mailed apologies aren't perfect. They lack warm feelings. 40 This might do harm to the apologizer.

- A. Sometimes an immediate apology is called for.
- B. So they often water down their apology with excuses.
- C. But if you say it live, it's obvious whether or not you mean it.

- D. Don't imply that the other person is wrong to feel upset or angry.
- E. There is nothing worse in these situations than sincere apologies.
- F. Even worse, the receivers can forward the written apologies to anyone.
- G. Being a victim does not automatically change a person into a good person.

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)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Rachel lived outside Seattle and always wanted to help others when young. At age 5, she learned about an organization named Locks of Love which 41 hair donations to make wigs(假发) for children who have 42 their own hair because of cancer or other diseases. Rachel then asked to have her long hair 43 and sent to it.

Then when she was 8, her school began 44 money to build wells in Africa. When she learned that other children had no clean 45, Rachel was shocked. So she asked her parents to 46 holding her birthday party. In place of 47, she asked her friends to 48 \$ 9 each to the project in Africa.

Rachel's ninth birthday was on June 12, and she had 49 a birthday page on the Internet with a goal of \$ 300. 50, Rachel was able to raise only \$ 220—which had left her just a bit 51.

On July 20, Rachel was 52 injured in a traffic accident. That was a terrible shock to her friends, who wanted to find some way of showing 53. They began donating on Rachel's birthday page. Donations 54 her \$ 300 goal quickly, and kept rising.

When it was 55 that Rachel would never recover, her parents donated her hair a final time to Locks of Love, and her organs(器官) to other children. Word spread about Rachel's story. More money was being raised and used to help more people.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. uses | B. sells | C. buys | D. borrows |
| 42. A. washed | B. lost | C. worn | D. pulled |
| 43. A. brushed | B. tied | C. cut | D. dried |
| 44. A. earning | B. spending | C. wasting | D. raising |
| 45. A. water | B. paper | C. room | D. air |
| 46. A. enjoy | B. stop | C. practise | D. start |
| 47. A. time | B. hair | C. presents | D. games |
| 48. A. award | B. owe | C. serve | D. give |
| 49. A. set up | B. put up | C. picked up | D. backed up |
| 50. A. Besides | B. However | C. Meanwhile | D. Therefore |
| 51. A. excited | B. relaxed | C. disappointed | D. tired |
| 52. A. unfairly | B. uncertainly | C. impossibly | D. unluckily |
| 53. A. support | B. courage | C. interest | D. power |
| 54. A. established | B. passed | C. found | D. allowed |
| 55. A. necessary | B. possible | C. clear | D. proper |

选择题答题栏

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案																				
题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
答案																				
题号	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
答案																				

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。

Baobabs, also called upside-down trees and monkey bread trees, are deciduous (落叶性的) trees 56 (range) in height from 5 to 20 meters. Baobabs are strange-looking ones that grow in low-lying areas in Africa and Australia. It 57 (say) that they may live to be 3,000 years old.

One ancient Baobab in Zimbabwe is so large 58 up to 40 people can shelter inside its trunk. 59 (variety) Baobabs have been used as a shop, a prison, a house, and a bus shelter. When their 60 (leaf) fall, the spreading branches of the Baobab trees look like roots sticking up into the air, as if they are planted upside-down.

Baobabs are very difficult 61 (kill). When they are stripped of their bark, they will form new bark and carry on growing. When they do die, they 62 (simple) rot(腐烂) from the inside and suddenly fall apart, leaving a pile of fibers (纤维), 63 makes many people think that they don't die at all, but disappear.

The Baobab trees have large white flowers that open at night. Their fruit rich 64 vitamin C can grow up to a foot in 65 (long) and can also be ground up to make a coffee-like drink.

56. 57. 58. 59. 60.

61. 62. 63. 64. 65.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请你以 My Summer Travel 为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 旅行路线；
2. 旅行见闻或遇到的问题。

注意: 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;

2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

My Summer Travel

[illegible]

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Grandfather’s Coins

Every month, Julia and her cousins would go for the big family meal at their grandparents’ house. They would always wait excitedly for the moment when their grandfather would give them a few coins. Then all the children would run off to buy sweets. The grandparents said that behaving like this, the children would never learn to manage their money. So they prepared a special test, in which the children would have to show, over the course of a year, just what they could manage to get with those few coins.

Some of the children thought that they would save their money, but Ruben and Nico, two smallest kids, paid no attention and continued spending all of their money on sweets. Every time, they would show off their sweets in front of the other children, laughing and making fun of their cousins. They made Clara and Joe so angry that these two could no longer keep saving their money. They joined Ruben and Nico in spending whatever they had on sweets as soon as possible.

Monty decided to start managing his money by exchanging: buying and selling things, or betting it with other children in card games. Soon he surprised the whole family. He had accumulated(积累) a lot of money. However, Monty was not being very careful and got involved in more and more risky deals. A few months later, he didn’t have a single penny left after placing a losing bet on a horse race.

Alex, on the other hand, had a will of iron. He saved all the money and at the end of the year, he had collected more money than anyone. With so much money, he managed to buy sweets at a reduced price. And he still had enough money left for a toy. He was the winner and the rest of his cousins learned from him the advantages of knowing how to save and how to wait.

- 注意:1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在相应位置作答。

Julia had a wonderful secret plan. _____

Everyone knew that Julia loved the violin. _____
