

01.宝山区

(A)

During the Second World War, Dr. William Walsh served on a U.S. Navy ship in the South Pacific. While serving there, Walsh observed the poor health conditions in which the people of the South Pacific lived.

After the war ended in 1945, Walsh founded an organization called Project Hope. Its goal was to bring health education and care to people in poor countries around the world. In 1958, Walsh convinced U.S. President Eisenhower to allow Project Hope to rent a U.S. Navy hospital ship for just one dollar a year. Many companies and ordinary people donated money to Project Hope. The organization used the funds to turn the navy ship into a civilian hospital ship called the *SS Hope*.

During the next 14 years, the *SS Hope* traveled to every region of the world. Wherever it went, it provided health care for needy people and helped poor countries establish their own health care systems. In 1974, the *SS Hope* was retired from service, and Project Hope began to provide health care on land instead.

The story of the *SS Hope* inspired Don and Deyon Stephens to buy a passenger ship in 1978 and transform it into another hospital ship. Since then, their organization, called Mercy Ships, has sent ships equipped with medical supplies and hospital beds around the world. Doctors volunteer to travel on these vessels or ships and perform free surgeries on people who need them. They can correct people's vision, straighten bent limbs, remove facial *tumors* (肿块) and more. Mercy Ships also provides medical equipment for local health clinics and builds medical facilities. In addition, it teaches local people how to farm their land more effectively and more sustainably.

41. What happened to the *SS Hope* in 1974?

- A. It sank unexpectedly.
- B. It was fully repaired.
- C. It launched new services.
- D. It ceased operations.

57. Who gave Walsh permission to use a ship for one dollar?

- A. An entertainer in America.
- B. Two American accountants.
- C. An America's top politician.
- D. Smart American investors.

58. What does the article indicate about surgeries on Mercy Ships' vessels?

- A. They put physicians and nurses at risk.
- B. They're done at no charge to patients.
- C. They mainly benefit wealthy individuals.
- D. They've resulted in serious infections.

59. According to this article, what do local people learn to do with the aid of Mercy Ships?

- A. Make a good living from tourism.
- B. Grow crops with greater success.
- C. Manufacture popular electronics.
- D. Establish education institutions.

答案：56-59 DCBB

02.崇明区

(A)

Most teachers assign novels for students to read not write. But many teachers nationwide are not only asking students to read novels but also giving them a month to write them.

Yes, you read that right: one month.

However, students participating in November's National Novel Writing Month (NaNoWriMo) do not complain about being overworked. Instead, they have been known to ask, "Can we work on our novels today?" That's because, above all, NaNoWriMo is meant to be fun. An exercise in "**seat-of-your-pants**" novel writing, it has almost no rules.

The Office of Letters and Light is the nonprofit behind the event. It believes this carefree approach encourages writers to take imaginative risks and truly enjoy their work. Founded in 1999, the adult version of the event requires only that you commit yourself to making an attempt at novel writing and submitting a novel of 50,000 words, no matter how good or bad they are, by the end of November.

Since 2005, NaNoWriMo has entered many classrooms, including those of National Writing Project teachers, through its Young Writers Program. In addition, teachers receive a classroom kit featuring a progress chart, stickers to mark word counts, and buttons for writers who cross the finish line.

About 1,800 classrooms and 45,000 kids and teens participated last year. The rules for under-18 writers are the same as those for adults. But there is one important exception: young writers can pick their own "reasonable yet challenging" word length. If a student elects to write, say, 18,000 words and achieves this goal in a month, he or she is a winner. Awards include a "handsome winner's certificate" and a promotional code to receive a free bound proof copy of the finished novel.

The Young Writers Program also facilitates Script Frenzy, a similar *scriptwriting* (剧本写作) event that happens each April and challenges participants to write a 100-page script in 30 days.

While young writers work primarily as individuals, teachers are also encouraged to write along with them.

56. It can be inferred that students usually _____ after participating in NaNoWriMo.

- A. enjoy themselves B. overload themselves C. look courageous D. become distracted

57. By "**seat-of-your-pants**" in paragraph 2, the author means _____.

- A. the novel writing activity gives its participants pants as awards
B. the participants have to stick on their seats for long writing novels
C. the participants are free to write whatever novels they can imagine
D. the novel writing activity needs new rules for participants to follow

58. What can be learned about the rules for adolescent writers?

- A. They should cross the finish line before participating.
B. They can lengthen the duration of their writing process.
C. They can decide on their novels' word counts themselves.
D. They should submit novels on their teachers' recommendation.

59. The passage is mainly aimed at _____.

- A. explaining the objectives of an event B. giving a general introduction to an event
C. illustrating the benefits of novel writing D. attracting teachers to join a writing program

答案：56. A 57. C 58. C 59. B

03.虹口区

(A)

¹I was always a reader.

²As a kid, I walked to the library several times a week and checked out so many books and returned them so quickly that the librarian once **snapped**, “Don’t take home so many books if you’re not going to read them all!”

³“But I did read them all,” I said.

⁴But I had stopped reading gradually. I joined book clubs that I never attended. I requested a library book everyone was reading, only to return it a week late, unread, with fines.

⁵Then I met David. When I asked him about his last book, his face lit up and his fingers danced.

⁶David read much more than I did, about a book or two a week. He preferred history and nonfiction, while I loved fiction writers.

⁷On our seventh date, David and I visited the library.

⁸“I have a game,” he said, pulling two pens and *Post-its* out of his bag. “Let’s find books we’ve read and leave reviews in them for the next person.”

⁹We wandered in the library for an hour. In the end, we sat on the floor among the poetry, and I read him some. He listened, then asked, “What is it you like about that one?”

¹⁰That summer, as we picnicked outside, I said, “If I tell you something, will you not judge me?” David paused and raised his eyebrows.

¹¹“I’ve only read one book this year,” I said.

¹²“But it’s June,” he said.

¹³“I know.”

¹⁴“Well, read a book!”

¹⁵The next time I visited a bookstore, his charge to “read a book” echoed in my head. I picked up a book solely for its poetic title.

¹⁶I had a hard time getting into it. The narrator was an old man. Whenever I was tempted to give up on it, I thought of David. I pushed through the first two chapters and discovered a new narrator in the third. I loved the alternating points of view. I carried the book to work. I read at lunch and on my walk home.

¹⁷“How’s your day?” David texted.

¹⁸“Good. A little tired,” I replied. “I stayed up late and finished my book.”

¹⁹I tried to make it sound casual, but I was proud of myself. It was not a competition, but I felt him pushing me to be more of the person I used to be and more of who I wanted to be.

²⁰I asked David once what he liked about me.

²¹He paused, then said, “I see the world as a more wonder-filled place with you.”

²²By the end of that year, David suggested we visit the library again. He asked if I remembered the game we played on our first visit.

²³“I remember,” I said.

²⁴He pulled a book from the shelf, dropped to one knee, and opened it. Inside, his *Post-it* read: “Karla, it has always been you. Will you marry me?”

²⁵His proposal had rested between the pages of *The Rebel Princess* for over a year.

²⁶“Yes,” I said.

56. The word “**snapped**” (paragraph 2) most probably means “_____”.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. talked to someone voluntarily | B. spoke to someone impatiently |
| C. gave someone a suggestion | D. laughed at someone heartlessly |

57. Which of the following may best illustrate the author’s reading habit when she first met David?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Carrying books around without opening them. | B. Only reading the books everyone recommended. |
| C. Avoiding sharing books when going to book clubs. | D. Often forgetting to return the books already read. |

58. According to paragraph 19, why was the author proud of herself?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. She finished reading a book she didn’t like. | B. She had read more books than David did. |
| C. She did what she thought to be difficult. | D. She had kept to her taste in poetic titles. |

59. What was the main change that David brought into the author’s life?

- | |
|---|
| A. He introduced a new library and a fun game to the author. |
| B. He encouraged the author to read more fiction and poetry. |
| C. He helped the author finish reading an entire book in a day. |
| D. He motivated the author to rediscover her love for reading. |

答案：56-59: BACD

04.黄浦区

(A)

Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman, who together identified a slight chemical change to messenger RNA, were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine this year.

Dr. Karikó, the 13th woman to win the prize, had come to the United States from Hungary two decades earlier when her research program there ran out of money. She was preoccupied by mRNA, which provides instructions to cells to make proteins. **Defying** the decades-old belief that mRNA was clinically unusable, she held the view that it would stimulate medical innovations.

She and Dr. Weissman had their first chance meeting over a copy machine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1998. At the time, Dr. Weissman was desperate for new approaches to a *vaccine*(疫苗) against H.I.V., which had long proved impossible to defend against. A physician who had tried and failed for years to develop a treatment for AIDS, he wondered if he and Dr. Karikó could team up to make an H.I.V. vaccine.

For years, they were at a loss. Mice vaccinated with mRNA became inactive. Countless experiments failed. They wandered down one dead end after another. But eventually, the scientists discovered that cells protect their own mRNA with a specific chemical *modification*(修饰). So they tried making the same change to mRNA manufactured in the lab before vaccinating it into cells. It worked.

At first, other scientists were largely uninterested in taking up that new approach to vaccination. But two biotech companies soon took notice: Moderna, in the United States, and BioNTech, in Germany. Then the coronavirus emerged. Almost instantly, Drs. Karikó and Weissman's work came together with several factors of different research to put vaccine makers ahead of the game in developing shot.

Brian Ferguson, an immunologist at the University of Cambridge, said. "The work of Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman in the years prior to 2020 prevented tens of millions of deaths and helped the world recover from the worst pandemic in a century. They richly deserve this recognition."

56. The underlined word "**defying**" (paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to "_____".
- A. challenging B. confirming C. re-emphasizing D. stating
57. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about Dr. Karikó and Dr. Weissman's research?
- A. They teamed up for the treatment for AIDS in Hungary.
- B. They protected their mRNA with a chemical modification.
- C. They persevered until they made a change to lab-made mRNA.
- D. They manufactured mRNA in mice despite their countless failures.
58. According to Brian Ferguson, Dr. Karikó and Dr. Weissman deserve the recognition because _____.
- A. they took no notice of others' ignorance B. they caught attention of two biotech companies
- C. their work helped avoid the loss of countless lives D. their work prevented the outbreak of the pandemic
59. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Chemical Changes Identified in the Pandemic B. Approaches Adopted to Defend Against H.I.V
- C. Nobel Prize Awarded to Covid Vaccine Pioneers D. mRNA Manufactured in a University Lab in USA

答案：56-59 ACCC

05.金山区

(A)

One summer night in a seaside cottage, a boy felt himself lifted from bed. Then, with the swiftness of a dream, he was held in his father's arms out onto the nearby beach. Overhead the sky blazed with stars. "Watch!" Incredibly, as his father spoke, one of the stars moved. In a line of golden fire it flashed across the astonished heavens. And before the wonder of this could fade, another star leaped from its place, then another, plunging towards the restless sea.

"What's this?" the child whispered.

"Shooting stars. They come every year on a certain August night. I thought you'd like to see the show."

That was all: just an unexpected glimpse of something mysterious and beautiful. **But, back in bed, the child stared for a long time into the dark, knowing that all around the quiet house, the night was full of the silent music of the falling stars.**

Decades have passed, but I remember that night still, because I was the fortunate boy whose father believed that a new experience was more important for a small boy than an unbroken night's sleep. No doubt I had all the usual childhood entertainment, but those are forgotten now. What I remember is the night of the shooting stars, and the day we rode in a *caboose* (列车末尾的职工车厢), the telegraph we made that really worked, and the 'trophy table' in the dining room where we children were encouraged to exhibit things we had found — anything unusual or beautiful — snake skins, seashells, flowers, arrowheads... I remember the *thought-provoking* (引人深思的) books left by my bedside that pushed back my horizons and sometimes actually changed my life.

My father had, to a marvellous degree, the gift of opening doors for his children, of leading them into areas of splendid newness. This subtle art of adding dimensions to a child's world doesn't necessarily require a great deal of time. It simply involves doing things more often *with* our children instead of *for* them or *to* them.

56. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 4 mean?

- A. The child was still immersed in the beautiful scenery just now.
- B. The child was too frightened to fall asleep because of darkness.
- C. The child wanted to listen more to the music about falling stars.
- D. The child felt grateful to his father for what he showed him.

57. All the things the author remember from his childhood are _____.

- A. unusual and novel
- B. dangerous and demanding
- C. strange and uncommon
- D. educational and thought-provoking

58. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Parents should interfere more with their children's learning.
- B. Parents should push their children to try to do everything on their own.
- C. Parents should devote energy to exploring new things for their children.
- D. Parents should encourage children to be curious and explore new things in life.

59. What's the best title for this passage?

- A. Limitless knowledge
- B. Father, the hero of my life
- C. Curiosity aroused that night
- D. The unusual things in my life

答案：AADC

06.静安区

(A)

Montessori was born in Italy in 1870 with progressive parents, who frequently communicated with the country's leading thinkers and scholars. This enlightened family environment provided Montessori with many advantages over other young girls of the time.

Her mother's support was vital for some important decisions, such as her enrolment in a technical school after her elementary education. Her parents' support also proved to be essential for her decision to study medicine, a field that was dominated by men.

Soon after graduating, in 1896, Montessori began work as a voluntary assistant in a clinic at the University of Rome, where she cared for children with learning difficulties. The rooms were bare, with just a few pieces of furniture. One day, she found that the children were enthusiastically playing with *breadcrumbs* (面包屑) that had dropped on the floor. It then occurred to her that the origin of some intellectual disabilities could be related with poverty. With the right learning materials, these and other young minds could be nurtured, Montessori concluded.

The observation would lead Montessori to develop a new method of education that focused on providing optimal stimulation during the sensitive periods of childhood.

At its centre was the principle that all the learning materials should be child-sized and designed to appeal to all the senses. In addition, each child should also be allowed to move and act freely, and use their creativity and problem-solving skills. Teachers took the role of guides, supporting the children without press or control.

Montessori opened her first Children's House in 1907. When the *Fascists* (法西斯主义者) first came into power in Italy in 1922, they initially embraced her movement. But they soon came to oppose the emphasis on the children's freedom of expression. Montessori's values had always been about human respect, and the rights of children and women, but the Fascists wanted to use her work and her fame.

Things reached a breaking point when the Fascist tried to influence the schools' educational content, and in 1934 Montessori and her son decided to leave Italy. She didn't return to her homeland until 1947, and she continued to write about and develop her method until her death in 1952, at the age of 81.

56. The primary reason for Montessori to develop a new educational method was _____ .

- A. her family's supportive influence on her education
- B. her experience as a voluntary assistant in a clinic
- C. her observation of children playing with breadcrumbs happily
- D. her decision to study medicine, a field dominated by men

57. What was a central principle of Montessori's educational method as described in the passage?

- A. Providing standardized, one-size-fits-all learning materials.
- B. Encouraging strict discipline and control over children's actions.
- C. Focusing on rote memorization and competition.
- D. Creating a free and children-centered learning environment.

58. Montessori decided to leave Italy in 1934 because _____ .

- A. she wanted to explore other countries and cultures
- B. she wanted to avoid the Fascist's influence on her work
- C. she was offered a better job in a different country
- D. she wanted to retire and enjoy a peaceful life in another country

59. Which of the following words can best describe Montessori in this passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Observant and innovative. | B. Traditional and emotional. |
| C. Progressive and dependent. | D. Open-minded and indifferent. |

答案：56-59 CDBA

07.闵行区

(A)



Canada geese are a common and plentiful North American bird found in many urban parks, golf courses, airports, or areas with large lawns near water. They are a large waterbird with a fairly brown body, pale breast, and long black neck with white cheeks.

Canada geese are particularly attracted to urban areas for the many grassy lawns near small bodies of water. They can often be seen feeding on lawns or playing in shallow water by tipping forward and extending their necks underwater to reach for plants. Canada geese prefer to gathering in large *flocks* (群) and can be seen flying over in the classic V formation.

In Chicago, Canada geese may remain in the city throughout the year, although some geese get used to moving long distances to more southern sections for the winter or northward in spring to breed. Each breeding season, pairs build large open cup ground nests and lay 2 to 8 eggs which are raised in a single *brood* (窝). Urban habitats are also attractive to this species as neatly-maintained lawns make it easy when grazing with young to keep watch for approaching enemies. It is, however, their use of these urban areas that often leads to conflicts with humans.

As Canada geese numbers rise, so do their conflicts with humans. Canada geese's daily activities may damage gardens and landscaping. Geese may also cross roads when searching for food or walking between nesting sites and bodies of water, slowing movement or posing a potential risk on the roadway. Although direct injuries by fierce geese are uncommon, people sometimes fall and pick up injuries when surprised by a charging goose. Additionally, people often feed the birds. Not only are the types of food people typically provide, such as bread, unhealthy for the birds, but this encourages high concentrations of geese leading to more harmful behavior and higher risk of diseases. Lastly, plane-bird conflicts are estimated to be rising, likely due to increasing numbers of planes, but also increases in populations of certain bird species, including Canada geese. Although crashes rarely result in an accident, they often cause costly damage to planes.

56. What do we know about Canada geese from the first and second paragraph?

- A. They are a valued and rare species. B. They like to spend time near water.
C. They always live quietly and separately. D. Their appearance is in a uniform and single color.

57. Which of the following words from the passage is similar in meaning to “grazing” (paragraph 3)?

- A. feeding (paragraph 2) B. playing (paragraph 2)
C. gathering (paragraph 2) D. moving (paragraph 3)

58. From the sentence “Although direct injuries...” (in the last paragraph), we know that Canada geese are likely to _____.

- A. adore humans B. threaten humans C. frustrate humans D. safeguard humans

59. According to the last paragraph, which of the following is not the trouble caused by an increasing number of geese?

- A. Frequent air crashes. B. Damage to city view.
C. Traffic jam and danger. D. Indirect human injuries.

答案：56. B 57. A 58. B 59. A

08.青浦区

(A)

I write this on a spring morning, in the van I have called home for two years now.

From one small window, I have a view of joggers pounding the sunny path by the Oxford Canal, and the other looks onto the busy railway line along which trains travel from Southampton Docks to Birmingham.

The woods where I've parked my van have grown up between them. This ancient van, a vehicle designed for freedom and the open road, has proved a stable solution for surviving the current housing crisis.

I became a travel writer after my studies ended, committing to brief "residencies" with museums and art centres—where temporary accommodation is often provided in exchange for producing new work about a community. Over the years that followed, living and working on location in the polar regions or Scandinavia or the Alps, not settling down for very long, meant wherever I landed was always "home".

During the pandemic it was necessary to adopt a more permanent engagement with locality. Oxford had often drawn me back. It's a crossroads of reality and the imagination, the perfect city for a writer.

It takes a surprising amount of work to keep a tiny home in order: buying a used van online; ensuring the smooth running of a gas cooker and car batteries; fetching water and emptying the mobile toilet. I began to enjoy taking care of my **immediate surroundings**. Over the summer, I worked to turn waste-ground into a wild garden, replacing weeds with wild plants.

I made friends with the self-sufficient boaters living nearby, always ready to share knowledge on the low-carbon simplicity of life without electricity. I've learnt that comfort can be found away from the bright infrastructure of urban life: in watching the birds that nest in the tree and the foxes playing in the woods at dawn, in making a cup of coffee on a spring morning.

My step away from conventional housing has been a necessary act of personal economy, but the benefits include taking nothing for granted, and unexpected delight.

56. Why did the writer make the van his home?

- A. Because the feature of the van and that of his occupation are matching.
- B. Because the van is equivalent to a crossroads of reality and the imagination.
- C. Because the views of joggers and trains outside the van can relieve his pressure.
- D. Because living and working on location in the polar regions are appealing to him.

57. What does "**immediate surroundings**" in Paragraph 6 refer to?

- A. a used van
- B. a gas cooker
- C. a wild garden
- D. a mobile toilet

58. Which of the following is the benefit of unconventional housing?

- A. Joining joggers to do exercise.
- B. Keeping a tiny home in order easily.
- C. Improving the economy of Oxford.
- D. Embracing delightful surprises.

59. What's the writer's attitude towards living in the van?

- A. Cautious.
- B. Ironical.
- C. Favorable.
- D. Neutral.

答案：56-59 ACDC

09.松江区

(A)

Every summer, as a child, I spent with my parents the annual family holiday, flying away from our home in the West Midlands to their birthplace in Ireland.

I enjoyed it, but once, I behaved differently and left home. Package tours and long-distance flights became my idea of a holiday. I then went and ran into an Englishman who also came of Irish stock, and we both felt the urge to renew our knowledge of Ireland.

It was important for us to discover something different from our childhood visits. So that's how we came to drive along the winding St John's Point *Peninsula* (半岛) in Donegal, part of Ireland's Wild Atlantic Way, to visit a unique part of the 20th-century history — the Donegal Corridor.

When anyone drives to the point where the land runs out, he sees giant white stones fixed firmly in green grass spelling out "EIRE" and "70", while the Atlantic wind fiercely blows across the headland and the ice-white waves smash into the rocks below. The meaning behind the stones? They date back to the Second World War when St John's Point was number 70 in a total of 83 Look Out Points (LOPs), observation stations set up and maintained by Ireland all around its coast.

There lies a bit of curious UK-Ireland history. Although Ireland was officially neutral during the war, the Battle of the Atlantic was being fought close to Irish shores, and these LOPs, staffed by local volunteers known as Coastwatchers, passed on information on activities connected with the sea and weather fronts to London.

At St John's Point, we were standing right under the Donegal Corridor, a long narrow area of airspace in which Ireland ensured safe passage during World War II to planes in the RAF (Royal Air Force) from bases in the UK-governed North of Ireland. The stone markings acted as reference points to aircrews.

Standing on this rough area of land surrounded by the wild and windy ocean brought home to us the conditions in which the Coastwatchers and aircrews in the RAF cooperated in a shared history.

I **revolted against** my family tradition that summer, and I fulfilled my aim of discovering something new and absorbed all Donegal has to offer: empty golden beaches, mysterious ancient stone circles, folk music and crafts, and tasty food. I had fallen in love with Ireland all over again.

56. What can we learn about the author from paragraphs 1 to 3?
- A. She met a childhood friend from Ireland that year.
 - B. She and that Englishman both had Irish ancestors.
 - C. She took package tours and long-distance flights every year.
 - D. She explored the Wild Atlantic Way with her family members.
57. The giant white stones were important during WWII because _____.
 A. the Battle of the Atlantic took place right close to them
 B. weather information from the UK was sent through them
 C. they functioned as reference points to aircrews in the RAF
 D. they ranked at the top in the 83 LOPs around the Irish coast
58. The expression "**revolted against**" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. worried about B. passed on C. celebrated D. disobeyed
59. Which might be the best title of the passage?
 A. A Global Journey B. Discovering Undiscovered Donegal
 C. Happy Holidays D. Escaping from the West Midlands

答案：56-59 BCDB

10.徐汇区

A

Han Guorui, a folk artist specializing in making Dongming grain pictures, is generally busy in autumn as he needs to collect materials for his work. This year, he has been even busier, as he has attended fairs to demonstrate his skills and promote grain art.

The grain pictures, which take their name from Dongming county in Heze, Shandong province, are a traditional folk craft with a history of more than 200 years. The practice was listed as a provincial *intangible cultural heritage* (非物质文化遗产) in 2016 by the Shandong Provincial Department of Culture and Tourism.

After being treated to prevent decay and insect infestation, grains, grass and vegetable seeds are glued together to form a picture.

"We use the different shapes and colors of grains and seeds, which are all collected from the field," says Han.

Born in Dongming, a county along the banks of the Yellow River, he attended a regional fair in mid-October. His pictures attracted many children who asked questions, such as, "will these seeds sprout", and "can these grains be eaten?"

Han answered the children's questions while showing them how to use grains and seeds to make a picture.

"Only now, when food is sufficient, can people make a picture with surplus grain," he says.

To make pictures that more people like, Han works in the style of Chinese ink and Western oil paintings. Now his grain pictures are not only sold in cities across China, but also to overseas markets, including some European countries, South Korea and Japan, he says.

"Grain pictures have become a cultural product that is helping to enrich farmers living on the Yellow River plain," says Han.

The Yellow River, the country's second longest, is considered the cradle of Chinese civilization. For thousands of years, the people living along its banks have nurtured rich and vibrant cultures that have endured to this day.

To give people the opportunity to familiarize themselves with its rich culture and plentiful products, Shandong province has organized fairs named after the river throughout the year, with some events held in communities to involve more people.

At the fairs, intangible cultural heritage items, handicrafts, local delicacies, performances, and agricultural products are available.

At one fair in a community in Jinan, the capital city of Shandong, in late October, more than 10 types of handicrafts were on show, including gourd-carving, paper-cutting, textiles and hemp rope weaving.

"The fair builds a bridge between intangible cultural heritage producers and consumers. Using items that are embodied with traditional culture is a good way to pass on culture," says Sun Xicai, deputy director of Jinan Folk Literature and Art Association.

At the fair, 60-something Yu Shaoqing, who was selling animal-shaped textile products, attracted a lot of buyers.

"Many young people show an interest in my products. They buy them to decorate their rooms and cars," says Yu.

Yu, who worked in embroidery design before retiring, designs her products, which take the shape of animals like tigers, rabbits and ducks. Currently, she is working on a dragon design for next year to welcome the Year of the Dragon.

56. What do the grains undergo before being used in the artwork?

- A. Grains are carefully selected, painted in various colors and air-dried.
- B. Grains and seeds are bonded following certain preservative treatment.
- C. Grains and seeds are well preserved so that they will sprout.
- D. Grains are carved and then assembled into a picture.

57. People make grain pictures _____.

- A. due to advancements in technology
- B. because of nurtured rich and vibrant cultures along the Yellow River
- C. in situations where there is a sufficient and excessive supply of grains
- D. as a result of government's financial supports for local artists

58. What types of products and cultural elements were available at the fairs organized by Shandong province throughout the year?

- A. Electronics and fashion items; performances showcasing modern technology
- B. Handicrafts, local delicacies, performances, and items embodied with traditional culture
- C. Industrial machinery and tools; demonstrations of manufacturing processes
- D. Luxury goods and designer fashion; fashion shows featuring international designers



答案：56-58 BCB

11. 杨浦区

(A)

Homing pigeons combine precise internal compasses and memorized landmarks to re-trace a path back to their lofts — even four years after the previous time they made the trip, a new study shows.

Testing nonhuman memory *retention* (保持) is challenging; in research studies, “it’s rare that there is a gap of several years between when an animal stores the information and when it is next required to **retrieve** it,” says University of Oxford zoologist Dora Biro. For a recent study *in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, Biro and her colleagues compared domestic homing pigeons’ paths three or four years after the birds established routes back to their loft from a farm 8.6 kilometers away. The study built on data from a 2016 experiment in which pigeons learned routes in different social contexts during several flights — on their own or with peers that did or did not know the way.

Using data from GPS devices temporarily attached to the birds’ backs, the researchers compared the flight paths a pack of pigeons took in 2019 or 2020, without the birds visiting the release site in between. Some birds missed a handful of landmarks along the way, but many others took “strikingly similar” routes to those they used in 2016, says Oxford zoologist and study co-author Julien Collet: “It was...as if the last time they flew there was just the day before, not four years ago.”

The team found that the pigeons remembered a route just as well if they first flew it alone or with others and fared much better than those that had not made the journey in 2016.

The result is not surprising, says Verner Bing-man, who studies animal navigation at Bowling Green State University and was not involved with the study. But it provides new confirmation of homing pigeons’ remarkable memory, he says: “It closes the distance a little bit between our self-centered sense of human intellectual abilities and what animals can do.”

56. The underlined word “retrieve” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. reserve B. return C. recover D. record

57. Which of the following conclusions may be found in the recent study *in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B*?

- A. Pigeons remember specific routes home after years away.
B. Pigeons remember routes better when flying with others.
C. Pigeons can find their way back though taking different routes.
D. Pigeons can retrace the path home through an attached GPS device.

58. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the 2016 experiment?

- A. Oxford zoologist Julien Collet designed the experiment procedure.
B. GPS devices were attached permanently to collect data about flight routes.
C. The experiment was designed to eliminate pigeons that missed key landmarks.
D. Pigeons were made to fly from the release site to their lofts several times.

59. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Humans need to adopt a more rigid approach to pigeons’ memory.
B. Humans are blinded by superiority when it comes to animal intelligence.
C. Riddles about animals are too complex to be solved in the foreseeable future.
D. There have been mixed responses to the findings about pigeons’ memory.

答案：56-59 C A D B

12.长宁区

(A)

As Dr. Pedro Jose grows older, he keeps setting his goals higher. He believes people in every walk of life need to constantly stretch for new challenges. His daily juggling act is extremely demanding. He's a doctor, professor, and volunteer medical director of Saint John Clinic for undocumented immigrants. He still pushes on continuing to publicize his agenda in the media and serving on numerous boards and foundations.

In 2002, Jose was named chairman of the board of the Hispanic Heritage Awards Foundation. The awards recognize Hispanics who make important contributions to life in America.

Jose believes the stories of Hispanic accomplishments can inspire all Americans. He adds, most important, the scholarships are offered by the foundation. Only two-thirds of Hispanics graduate from high school. To help others, you must be able to help yourself, and that begins with education.

Jose has received no shortage of honors of his own, including the prestigious MacArthur Fellowship and the Presidential Service Award. In 1994, *Time* magazine named him one of the nation's 50 top leaders under the age of 40. And Hispanic magazine named him Hispanic of the Year in 2002. Jose's autobiography, *Waking Up in America*, is now being made into a TV movie, starring Andy Garcia.

Jose's fervent hope is that the movie will help change people's attitudes about the homeless. He hopes it will show that beyond the hard label are human beings---people who did not choose to be poor. Homeless people have needs and feelings that are no different from anyone else's. They need help, not judgment.

Most of all, though, Jose hopes that people will begin to realize the power they have to change things. There should never be another man in Bed 9, who died without anyone even knowing his name. There should never be another Giles Woodson, the man who was burned to death on the streets of Miami.

"As a nation, what makes us great is our individuality. But what makes us truly powerful is when we work together," says Jose. "If people put their minds to it, this kind of suffering can be solved."

56. How did Jose help the homeless?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Appeal to the public to pay attention to this issue. | B. Provided good education for them. |
| C. Set higher goals to face the coming challenges. | D. Conducted medical research on them. |

57. Why was Jose named the head of the Hispanic Heritage Awards Foundation?

- A. His success in the medical field inspired Americans.
- B. He contributed a lot to helping people in need.
- C. He developed good relationships with Hispanics.
- D. He found few Hispanics graduated from high school.

58. That fact that Jose's autobiography was made into a TV movie indicates that _____.

- A. his foundation provided scholarships for Hispanics
- B. he changed his attitude towards the homeless
- C. his accomplishments were widely acknowledged
- D. he had a significant influence on the homeless

59. What do Jose's words in the last paragraph imply?

- A. Be united and we will make the world a better place to live.
- B. Governments are responsible for the problem of the homeless.
- C. Do bear in mind that the homeless have suffered quite a lot.
- D. With rights and power, the homeless can solve their problems.

答案：56-59 A B C A

13. 嘉定区

(A)

To us, the kitchen was a mysterious place. Our kitchen at home was so simple: an old Sparks oven, a refrigerator, a sink, and a table. At the New Eastern, it was a busy factory. Almost an entire wall was taken up by a line of huge black *woks* (锅). This was my father's stage. He *strode* (大步走) the length of the four *woks*, each one fired up by gas flames underneath. Beneath him, blocks of wood, raised off the ground an inch or two, served to give his legs and feet some spring.

The sink was the size of a *bathtub* (浴缸); the refrigerator had glass doors and stretched three times as wide as the one at home. Every appliance was bigger, and there were things we never saw anywhere else, like the big metal oven in which my father hung long poles holding large pieces of pork. We could hear the fire roaring from the bottom of it. My dad would go about his business, and then, always at exactly the right time, he'd wander over, lift off the top, and take out several poles of barbecued pork—bright red, with black at the tips. If I happened by at that magical moment, I'd stop. "Yeet-gow!" I'd say. And he'd skillfully chop off a piece of the juicy, sweet meat. "One dollar!" he'd shout, and then hand it over.

My father made the best food in town. There was nothing he wouldn't try. He was once proud of a rock candy he invented and determined to sell at the front counter of the New Eastern. We, of course, served as his guinea pigs—we couldn't bring ourselves to tell him the sad truth: The candy was so hard that it was uneatable. I rolled a piece around my mouth. "Tastes good, Ba-Ba," I said. Then, when he looked away, I spat it out.

Sometimes, he liked to invent stories to us. Watching my little sister Shirley biting on an apple, he'd lean over. "Don't eat the seed," he said, "or an apple tree will grow inside you."

"What?"

"Yes. Right inside your stomach, an apple tree!"

56. It can be learned from paragraph 1 and 2 that _____.
 A. the author's father can repair springs B. the author enjoys observing in the kitchen
 C. the author helps to cook difficult dishes D. the author's family lives in a busy factory
57. How does the author develop the idea that "the kitchen is a mysterious place"?
 A. By describing how his father manages various tasks in the kitchen.
 B. By classifying the kitchen appliances into different categories.
 C. By contrasting the restaurant kitchen with the kitchen at home.
 D. By explaining why large pieces of pork were placed in the oven.
58. The author mentions the incident of a rock candy in paragraph 3 _____.
 A. to highlight how he disliked the food his father made
 B. to illustrate why they often kept secrets from his father
 C. to emphasize the troubled relationship with his father
 D. to show the family's support for his father's experiments
59. Which of the following words can best describe the author's father?
 A. dynamic and playful B. strict and innovative
 C. talented and greedy D. hardworking and outdated

答案：56-59 BCDA

14. 浦东新区

(A)

As mountains go, 1,642-foot Squaw Peak isn't particularly imposing. But its inviting views of western Massachusetts have tricked hikers into becoming less cautious among its steep, slippery cliffs, resulting in countless injuries and even deaths.

Henry Grant, a week before starting his freshman year, respected Squaw Peak's record. As such, he stayed a good ten feet from the edge while waiting for his mother to catch up to him one day in August 2019. He watched 15 or so other hikers enjoy the view; one hiker, around 60 and dressed in pink, was peeking over the lip of the cliff with her husband.

Suddenly he heard something frightening: "Paula! Paula!" a man yelled frantically. Grant turned around. The woman in pink was nowhere to be seen. Several hikers immediately started looking for her. Uncertain they could help, Grant and his mother headed down the trail. But when he saw hikers still searching, he decided to lend a hand. "My young dumb brain was like, 'I can do it,'" he says.

After 15 minutes of scrambling over rocks, Grant spotted a figure in pink. The woman had fallen about 75 feet. Miraculously, she was alive.

"Paula!" Grant shouted. "Paula. Is that you?"

The woman barely responded. She was clearly hurt and delirious. Grant called 911 and waited, but she kept trying to move, and every time she moved, she slipped a little more. Afraid that in her disorderly state of mind she might fall off the rock to her death, Grant crawled on all fours up a tight, narrow path, gaining friction by digging into the dirt with his fingers and feet until he reached Paula.

Securing himself against a tree, Grant tried to keep her mind off the pain by intervening with questions: "Where are you from? What do you do for a living? Do you have kids?" About 45 minutes later, first responders arrived. To reach them, a rescuer lowered down and lifted Paula up.

Paula, who has fully recovered, is Paula Kaplan-Reiss, a New Jersey psychologist who had traveled to the Berkshire mountains of Massachusetts for some relief following her mother's death. Instead, she met a young man who, as she stated in a letter to *the Boston Globe*, was her new hero.

56. Paula's accident on Squaw Peak is most likely the result of _____.
- A. the heavy blow caused by her mother's death
 - B. the slippery cliffs that resulted in many injuries and deaths
 - C. her being less safety-conscious at the breathtaking views
 - D. her husband's neglect of care while accompanying her
57. What does the underlined word "delirious" in Paragraph 6 mean according to the context?
- A. Unable to move.
 - B. Unable to stay conscious.
 - C. Unable to talk.
 - D. Unable to think clearly.
58. Why did Grant keep asking Paula questions?
- A. To distract her attention from the pain.
 - B. To find out her condition.
 - C. To encourage her to hold on.
 - D. To get to know her better.
59. What kind of person is Henry Grant according to the article?
- A. Dumb and brave.
 - B. Decisive and sensible.
 - C. Respectful and caring.
 - D. Reserved and calm.

答案：56-59 CDAB

15. 普陀区

(A)

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer changed the course of children's literature in the United States as well as of American literature generally, presenting the first deeply-felt description of boyhood. Mark Twain published the novel in 1876, which centered on a smart naughty young boy living in a town along the Mississippi River. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* marked the further development of Mark Twain realism.

An orphan, Tom Sawyer lived with his Aunt Polly and half brother, Sid, in St. Petersburg, Missouri; the fictional town was based on Hannibal, Missouri. The first few chapters highlighted Tom's troubled tendencies. **He angered his aunt by eating jam, and then he got in a fight with another boy.** As punishment for his various misdeeds, Aunt Polly ordered him to whitewash the fence. However, Tom managed to convince other children that whitewashing was fun, and they ended up giving him various items for a turn at the fence. Later in the book Tom went to the cemetery with Huckleberry Finn, a wanderer whose father was a heavy drinker. They came across three grave robbers, including Injun Joe and Dr. Robinson. The two men got into a fight, and Injun Joe murdered the doctor. Although Tom and Huckleberry promised never to tell anyone what they had seen, Tom eventually charged the escaped Indian Joe.

At one point, Tom, Huckleberry, and a third boy decided to run away from home and became pirates(海盜). While on an island in the Mississippi River, they discovered that people thought they had died. The three dramatically reappeared during their funeral services. Tom and Huckleberry then decided to look for buried treasure in an abandoned house. The boys were forced to hide when Injun Joe and a partner arrived to bury their own treasure there. However, the two men then came across a gold storage in the house and decided to hide it elsewhere. One night Huck followed them, hoping to find the gold. When he overheard their plan to attack the Widow Douglas, Huck got help, and the crime was prevented. Tom later went on a picnic with his classmates. While exploring a cave, they became lost, and Tom later realized that the gold was likely to be in the cave, and he and Huckleberry discovered it.

56. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. The story outlines the Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
- B. The story describes Mark Twain's childhood.
- C. The story tells the story of Huckleberry.
- D. This passage comments on Mark Twain's novels.

57. What is the underlined part of the second paragraph trying to illustrate?

- A. Tom's helpfulness.
- B. Tom's honesty.
- C. Tom's friendliness.
- D. Tom's naughtiness.

58. What's the correct order of the happenings in the third story?

- a. Huck followed those two.
- b. Then Tom and Huckleberry found gold.
- c. Tom and Huckleberry decided to search for buried treasure.
- d. Tom, Huckleberry and another boy ran away from home.

- A. a-c-b-d
- B. d-c-a-b
- C. b-a-d-c
- D. c-b-a-d

59. In the author's eyes, what kind of novel is the Adventures of Tom Sawyer?

- A. An interesting adventure novel.
- B. The most humorous story of children.
- C. The greatest works of children's literature.
- D. The most popular historical novel.

答案：56-59 A D B C

16. 奉贤区

(A)

When Steven Spielberg was a kid growing up in the 1950s in Arizona, watching westerns on his family's 20-inch black-and-white TV, he would climb right up to the screen, as if to surround himself with the image. He also wished he could see these moving pictures in color. So he searched through his family's collection of slides quickly, having learned that by holding one film or another up to the television screen he could turn grayed-out western skies blue, or the ground to a realistic-looking green. Sometimes his mom walked in, and she saw him holding these slides up to both of his eyes, right next to the TV set. Often, she would say, "You're going to burn your eyes out!"

Spielberg's mom, like all the other 50s moms who said the same thing, was wrong about that. But we all know what she must have been thinking: Who is this child?

If you've seen even just one Steven Spielberg movie in the past 50 years or so—*Jaws*, *Schindler's List*, *E.T.*—you have some sense of who this child grew up to be. And when you see his new film, *The Fabelmans*, a work of astonishing vividness that's drawn from his own family's story, you'll know even more. Movies have been around for roughly 130 years; Spielberg's career has covered more than a third of that. Yet *The Fabelmans* hardly feels like a late-career movie. It's a jetway for a new beginning.

Not every 75-year-old filmmaker makes a movie like this. Of the ambitious young guys who remade Hollywood in the early 1970s, Spielberg is one of the few still making vital pictures at a consistent clip. Yet his career is extraordinary in any context. He's made some box-office disappointments, but naming a badly made Spielberg film is hard, probably because there isn't one. No living filmmaker can match his devotion to craftsmanship, to finding new ways of showing us things we think we've seen a million times before.

56. How did Spielberg's mom feel when she saw her son's behavior in front of the TV set?
- A. Proud but upset. B. Surprised but supportive.
C. Annoyed and desperate. D. Worried and confused.
57. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason why Spielberg's career is regarded as extraordinary?
- A. He showed great interest in filming at a very young age.
B. His career covers more than a third of the movie history.
C. He is committed to filming ordinary things from new perspectives.
D. His films are all well-made despite some box-office disappointments.
58. What can be inferred about Spielberg's new film *The Fabelmans*?
- A. It's the most outstanding film he has ever made in his career.
B. It has been integrated with part of his growing experience.
C. It represents a totally brand new type of film theme.
D. It established Spielberg as the most influential filmmaker.
59. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Curiosity makes success. B. Daring to be different.
C. A giant in filmmaking. D. A ground-making new film.

答案：56-59 DABC