	i un	floor.	B. On th	1		C. On the first floor.	
	g	student ke sks.	b k from to	\		C. For one week.	
	13-15						
	A story abo						
	What		Last year, she			urt.	
	Who		14 wrote	e a l		rity.	
	How		She will help	pe	j		
	ell off he	r bike	B. was hit	þ		C. slipped over	
	r teach	er	B. She her			C. Her parents	
	ting 1	money	B. perfo		aons	C. doing voluntary work	
		1	6—20				
16. Wha		loy?					
A. S	Sature		aday			C. Friday.	
17. How	did they g	get to Peopl	e's Park?				
A. I	By bus.		B. On foot.			C. By bike.	
18. What	t were son	ne boys doi:	ng when the writ	er g	<b>∕</b> e?		
	=	climbing th					
	=	planting th					
	•	watering th					
		vriter do in t	•				
		under the ti					
	-	up the rubb					
		he public w	<del>-</del>				
		ter's opinio					
		l help our cl l protect tree					
		-	f the environmer	ıt			
C. (	rre snound	20	1	20	)		
,	A B C		-		,		
			nething	some	one's pla	te.	
	K, I won'			_ ~~	~ F		
	above	B. ur	ıder	C. ovei		D. across	
						they hakerfallen ill.	
•			c me importance	oi neaill	·	uicy namenanen in .	
A. \	when	В					

24.	What is your key	to success?			
	I believe that not	hing difficult will be	if I put all my	effort into it.	
	A. by the way	B. in this way	C. on the way	D. in the way	
25.	Wechat really mak	es a great to per	ople's life. It's easy for u	s to keep in touch with others.	
	A. success	B. surprise	C. prize	D. difference	
26.	Doctor,	_ can you have your new	vaccine( ) ready?		
	I'm not sure. We	are still working on it.			
	A. how long	B. how far	C. how soon	D. how often	
27.	She was	an e-mail from her friend	the whole morning, bu	at it didn't come.	
	A. explaining	B. expressing	C. experiencing	D. expecting	
28.	Beijing 2022 Olymp	ic Winter Games was rea	ally exciting,	_when Gu Ailing won the go	ld
	medal in the Women	n's Freeski Halfpipe .			
	A. mostly	B. especially	C. closely	D. simply	
29.	Have you ever bee	en to Beijing?			
	Of course, Actual	lly, I there for	six years but now I liv	e in Zhenjiang.	
	A. worked	B was working	C would work	D have worked	
30.	The medals for the 20	020 Olympic Games in To	okyo from	100% recycled material.	
	A. are making	B have made	C. were made	D. made	
31.	Amy often went to w	ork by car, but now she_	a bike to her o	office to get slimmer.	
	A. used to ride	B. is used to ride	C. used to riding	D. is used to riding	
32.	It's kind	him to help me with my	study.		
	Yes, he is always	kind everyone.			
	A. for, of	B. of, to	C. of, of	D. for, to	
33.	Which of the following	ng words is pronounced /	s m 1 (r) /?		
	A. simple	B. silver	C. several	D. similar	
34.	With the new smart le	ock, you sear	ch for keys in your bag	g any more. Isn't it cool?	
	A. needn't	B. can't	C. mustn't	D. shouldn't	
35.	I can't believe An	dy wins the first place!			
	Yes, Sounds	to believe.			
	A. too good	B. good enough	C. so good	D. quite good	
36.	What do you thinl	x of the left-behind childr	ren?		
	I think they need	many things, but	, they need love fro	m their parents.	
	A. not at all	B. above all	C. after all	D. in all	
37.	Mum, the flowers	are so beautiful. Let's pie	ck some.		
	Oh, dear. We sho	uldn't pick flowers in the	park. Just leave them	·	
	A. to grow	B. growing	C. grow	D. grown	
38.	- <del>-</del>	ew close friends, so she d		<del>-</del>	
	A. when to talk	B. who to talk to	C. how to talk		
39.		vith your daughter's eyes.			
	A. nothing serious	B. nothing important	t C. anything imp	ortant D. something serior	us

There are many people doing jobs in silence, There are many people giving hands without telling their names. Thanks for your hard work and selflessness. You're the heroes of the times. You're the most beautiful in our hearts. We love you! 51. Who worked in the neighbourhood and helped us buy living things? B. Drivers. D. Patients. 52. The writer describes the heroes of the times as A. the politest people B. the most beautiful people C. the cleverest people D. the most humorous people 53. What's the writer's purpose of writing this poem? A. To show his wishes. B. To show his regrets. C. To show his worries. D. To show his thanks.

B

We all like fresh fruit and vegetables. Very few people are willing to eat food that is thrown away as waste. But that was exactly what some world leaders did at a lunch held by the United Nations.

During the meal, the world leaders enjoyed dishes like salads and burgers made with thrown-away vegetables and fruits. Chef Dan Barber, who helped create the meal, hoped that the experience would make the leaders pay more attention to the problem of food waste.

It is reported that one out of nine people on Earth does not get enough food. Yet every year over one third of the food produced worldwide goes to waste! Why is so much food wasted? Firstly, food is often thrown away before it goes to the market because too much of it is produced, or because it is not kept properly on farms. Secondly, shops and supermarkets usually throw away unsold food. Finally, customers often buy more food than they need, so a lot of uneaten food is wasted.

How can you waste less food? When eating out, you may ask for less food and take home what is left. Visit fast food restaurants less often, since they are usually more wasteful. Encourage your favorite restaurants to give unsold food to food banks. You can also waste less food at home. Use smaller rice bowls so that you eat less rice. Encourage family members to use unfinished rice to make rice puddings. Tell family members to make a shopping list and buy only what is on the list when shopping for food.

Food waste is a growing problem and we, either farmers or food sellers or customers, must take this problem more seriously and do what we can to help.

- 54. Which of the following is NOT the reason for food waste?
  - A. Everyone can have enough food to eat.
  - B. People often buy more than enough.
  - C. The food isn't kept properly on farms.
  - D. Supermarkets haven't sold out all the food.
- 55. What kind of information can we get from the whole passage?
  - A. Using smaller bowls at home can't avoid wasting food.
  - B. Chef Dan Barber cares a lot about the problem of food waste.
  - C. We can just throw away unfinished food to keep healthy.
  - D. The world leaders usually enjoy thrown-away vegetables and fruits.
- 56. The main purpose of this passage is to
  - A. encourage people to eat thrown-away vegetables and fruits
  - B. tell us food waste is a very serious problem
  - C. ask everyone to help solve the problem of food waste
  - D. stop people from eating in the restaurant

C

Tao Zhe, a 14-year-old girl from Nanjing, is feeling down these days. "From the war between Russia and Ukraine to the crash of flight MU5735 to another rise in COVID-19 cases, pieces of bad news come one after another." Tao said, "I feel worried, sad and afraid." Tao's reaction ( ) shows

10 1 10

The QR code( ) is of great importance to our lives. But have you ever wondered who i $\underline{\phantom{0}}$ 76 the OR code?

In the 1960s, supermarkets began to appear in Japan. Cashiers( ) had to put the price of each product in the computer by h\_\_77\_\_. It was really hard work.

Later, the barcode( ) came out and worked out the problem. Users can do their work much more e\_78 , but there was a new problem it could just hold a little i\_79 .

So many developers started to i 80 the barcode. Masahiro Hara was one of them. He thought, "With the barcode, information is coded( ) in one direction o 81 . With 2D codes, information can be coded in two directions: across and up/down." So Hara set out to develop a new 2D code holding a large amount of information. To make it be read as f 82 as possible, he made the code black and white, and square.

In 1994, Hara's QR code came out. The QR means quick response ( ). It was soon used by a car company and later in the food industry. It was such a s83 that Hara could use it to get enough money, but he didn't. He made it p84 so that everyone could use it for free. "The more people use it, the more new ways of using it there will be. I think this is w85 the OR code was born." Hara said. He also hoped that it could be useful in more fields.

( 10 1 10 ) A

Would you like to live in a city where you can go to places like hospitals, museums, cinemas without taking any form of cards or money and self-driving cars will find the nearest parking space themselves? Although it might sound a little far from you at present, living in a "smart" city like this could happen sooner than you think.

Great changes have taken place in towns where we have lived for centuries, at the same time completely new cities are being built. One such place is the city of Songdo in Korea. Every home there will have a "telepresence system", allowing users to control the temperature and humidity ( ) in their houses, take part in video meetings, receive online education, health care and government services. All offices and schools will all be connected to the system as well.

The great mind behind Songdo is from the company *Cisco*. In fact, technology companies around the world such as IBM, Siemens and Microsoft are already in the business.

About 75% of the world's population will live in cities by 2050, so cities will need to be more modern to deal with the coming problems. "Making cities smarter is one way out, and I think this will in turn make cities greener." said Dan Hill, head of a research company.

If people live in a "smart city", it's not  $\underline{86}$  for them to take money or any card when they go out to different places. A "smart city" is a city where all  $\underline{87}$ , offices and schools are connected to the "telepresence system", so users are  $\underline{88}$  to do things like attending video meetings and receiving online education. The city of Songdo is such an  $\underline{89}$ . The company *Cisco* comes up with the idea. Many other technology companies are in this business as well. As more people will live in the city by 2050, the city governments should take  $\underline{90}$  to make the city smarter and greener.

R

Nowadays, Job interviews are playing an important part in deciding whether a person can get a job finally. But Job interviews aren't the same all over the world, An interviewer's "body language" and questions, and the forms of an interview can be very different from country to country.

If you're at a job interview in Japan, don't look directly into the eyes of the interviewer. It is considered impolite and make the interviewer unhappy. But if you're at an interview in the US, you should make eye contact( ) with the interviewer. If you don't, the interviewer may think you are not sure about your ability and move your name away from the final list.

In Canada, interviewers usually don't ask questions about personal information like family members and their jobs. In China, however, personal questions are often asked during job interviews.

In Germany, y