



英语

(本试卷满分 150 分,建议用时:120 分钟)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案										
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案										

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1.【细磨题】What is the woman making?

- A. A bookcase.
- B. A book bag.
- C. A gift.

2.【细磨题】What did Tom do?

- A. Talked with his workmates.
- B. Looked for some materials.
- C. Talked about something important.

3.【细磨题】Where are the pictures?

- A. On the computer.
- B. On the screen.
- C. On the wall.

4.【研发题】How many pieces of furniture are there in the room?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.

5.【研发题】Where does the conversation possibly take place?

- A. In a hotel.
- B. In a restaurant.
- C. In a supermarket.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6,7 题。

6.【细磨题】What did the boys do probably?

- A. They stole something in the shop.
- B. They played with others outside.
- C. They took an important examination.

7.【细磨题】What would the woman have done if she had been in that situation?

- A. She would have done nothing.
- B. She would have told the shopkeeper.
- C. She would have caught the boys herself.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8,9 题。

8.【研发题】How long will the man be away?

- A. A month.
- B. Nearly a week.
- C. Three days.

9.【研发题】What do we know about the woman?

- A. She is a teacher.
- B. She still works.
- C. She likes children.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10.【研发题】What happened to Mr. Smith?

- A. He went to London.
- B. He died last December.
- C. He got too much money.

11.【研发题】How much has the man's uncle left to him?

- A. About one billion dollars.
- B. Less than two million dollars.
- C. More than two million dollars.

12.【研发题】How long will the money be paid to the man completely?

- A. Ten years.
- B. Nineteen years.
- C. Twenty-nine years.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13.【研发题】What kind of films does the woman like?

- A. Old films.
- B. Horror films.
- C. Amusing films.

14.【研发题】What does the man want to do at first?

- A. Go shopping.
- B. Go out for a meal.
- C. Go to the movies.

15.【研发题】What does the man think of the classics?

- A. They are boring.

B. They are worth seeing again.

C. They are not better than the new films.

16.【研发题】What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Strangers.
- B. Husband and wife.
- C. Teacher and student.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17.【研发题】How old is the speaker?

- A. Forty years old.
- B. Fifty-seven years old.
- C. Forty-seven years old.

18.【研发题】How does the speaker feel when he wakes up every morning?

- A. Tired.
- B. Sleepy.
- C. Energetic.

19.【研发题】When does the speaker go home from work?

- A. Around 5:30 p. m.
- B. Around 8:30 p. m.
- C. Around 9:00 p. m.

20.【研发题】What is the speaker talking about?

- A. His hobby.
- B. His health.
- C. His height.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A【细磨题】

Choose Your One-Day Tours

Tour A—Bath & Stonehenge including entrance fees to the ancient Roman bathrooms and Stonehenge—£ 37 until 26 March and £ 39 thereafter.

Visit the city with over 2 000 years of history and Bath Abbey, the Royal Crescent and the Costute Mtsan. Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous prehistoric monuments dating back over 5 000 years.

Tour B—Oxford & Stratford including entrance fees to the University St Mary's Church. Tower and Anne Hathaway's house—£ 32 until 12 March and £ 36 thereafter.

Oxford: Includes a guided tour of England's oldest university city and colleges. Look over the "city of dreaming spires(尖顶)" from St Mary's Church Tower.

Stratford: Includes a guided tour exploring much of the Shakespeare wonder.

Tour C—Windsor Castle & Hampton Court including entrance fees to Hampton Court Palace—£ 34 until 11 March and £ 36 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Windsor and Hampton Court, Henry Mill's favorite palace. Free time to visit Windsor Castle (entrance fees not included). With 500 years of history, Hampton Court was once the home of four Kings and one Queen. Now this former royal palace is open to the public as a major tourist attraction. Visit the palace and its various historic gardens, which include the famous maze(迷宫) where it is easy to get lost!

Tour D—Cambridge including entrance fees to the Tower of Saint Mary the Great—£ 33 until 18 March and £ 37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Cambridge, the famous university town, and the gardens of the 18th century.

21. Which tour will you choose if you are interested in the Shakespeare?

- A. Tour A. B. Tour B.
C. Tour C. D. Tour D.

22. Why is Hampton Court a major tourist attraction?

- A. It is a world-famous castle.
B. It is the oldest palace in Britain.
C. It used to be a well-known maze.
D. It used to be the home of royal families.

23. Which of the following tours charges the highest fee on 12 March?

- A. Cambridge.
B. Bath & Stonehenge.
C. Oxford & Stratford.
D. Windsor Castle & Hampton Court.

B【研发题】

When my best friend and I were teenagers, we had two favourite past times. Our favourite place to hang out was the Hallmark store. If we had the money, we would choose the perfect card for each other and then share tears or smiles depending on what emotion the words motivated. In those coming of years we developed a friendship built on sincere feelings and we often found comfort in the words of a Hallmark card. I think it is perhaps because of those years that I have become a greeting card collector.

The other day, while cleaning out the storage in our home, I came across the bag in which I have kept greeting cards. They were the lasting messages that spoke the meanings of my life. I pulled out a card to look. It had a stick figure on the front that seemed to be drawn in my picture. I giggled as I realized this was exactly how my oldest daughter saw her mum. Opening it up I saw a hand drawn heart with eyes and a big smile. On the other side were some words "You are the best mum in the world!" This may be one card that Hallmark can't compete with, for it is a treasure more precious than gold. I can't go back to where I've been but, from time to time, I can be taken into a welcomed memory trip.

These are the Hallmark moments of our lives. Words from once upon a time inspire us to appreciate the people in our lives who mean so much. When we sometimes have doubts, or when the world deals us

unfair blows, the encouraging words are there in black and white, sometimes drawn as in a homemade stick figure with a heart shaped smiley face standing out from the rest of the pile.

Life is a Hallmark card when you care enough to send the very best.

24. What influence does the Hallmark card have on the author?

- A. Finding her real hobby.
- B. Becoming a postcard collector.
- C. Getting real friendship and comfort.
- D. Sharing the experience of life with friends.

25. The author uses “a welcomed memory trip” in Paragraph 2 to show that _____.

- A. she often remembers her past
- B. those cards are very meaningful for her
- C. her daughter's words move her deeply
- D. drawing herself on the cards is very meaningful

26. Why does the author think the words on the cards mean a lot?

- A. Because they make her fill with thankfulness.
- B. Because they are written in different colors.
- C. Because they can help her overcome doubts.
- D. Because they always give her opportunities.

27. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

- A. Words on the Cards
- B. Life Is a Hallmark Card
- C. Collecting Greeting Cards
- D. Memory in the Childhood

C【研发题】

All animals—from humans to birds, worms and crocodiles—sleep, however, not all species sleep alike. Scientists have long puzzled over which aspects are truly fundamental. Now a new study on lizards suggests that

sleep states once thought to occur only in mammals and birds have much older evolutionary origins.

Scientists had long doubted that birds and mammals are the only vertebrates(脊椎动物) to experience rapid eye movement (REM), a sleep state in which the body is mostly immobile but the brain is in overdrive. During REM sleep, the brain generates high-frequency waves of electrical activity and the eyes spark; in humans, REM is closely linked to dreaming. Punctuating REM are interval of slow-wave sleep, a state in which brain activity weakens and the waves become more consistent. This slower state is widely thought to be important to memory formation and storage.

But scientists who looked for signs of REM and slow-wave sleep in reptiles(爬行动物) have had “confusing” results, says Gilles Laurent, a neuroscientist at the Max Planck Institute for Brain Research in Frankfurt, Germany. So he and colleagues had planned to examine how the lizards—a common pet in Germany—use visual information to chase treats. Using an infrared camera, the team found that the sleeping lizards' eyelids twitched(抽动) during the REM-like stage, just like other animals. They also found a very familiar pattern within the slower phase of the lizards' brain waves. Some scientists believe these waves help transform new information into memories by replaying past events quickly.

Although more studies are still needed to determine whether the function of these brain wave patterns is the same across species, the results suggest that these REM and slow-wave sleep patterns could date all the way back to the common ancestor of reptiles, birds, and mammals.

28. What puzzles scientists about animal sleep?

- A. The sleep state of animals.
- B. The sleep type of animals.

- C. The sleep position of animals.
- D. The sleep time of animals.

29. How does the author refer to the REM?

- A. By using examples.
- B. By doing comparisons.
- C. By describing processes.
- D. By making explanations.

30. How do the brain waves turn the information into memories?

- A. By replaying the past event quickly.
- B. By increasing their frequency slowly.
- C. By changing their pattern occasionally.
- D. By connecting visual information effectively.

31. What's the main idea of the text?

- A. All the animals have the common ancestor.
- B. The function of the brain waves is the same.
- C. The study about sleep pattern need to be done further.
- D. Most animals in sleep pattern are probably the same.

D【研发题】

Former Google robotics outfit Boston Dynamics, famous for its advanced man-like and canine(犬类的) robot, has announced that it will begin sale of its headless robotic Spot Mini next year. At a robotics conference in California, the company's founder Marc Raibert announced that the slightly horrifying Spot Mini was currently in pre-production and planned for large-scale production and general availability from middle of 2019.

The 30 kg robot can operate up to 90 minutes between charges and is capable of being driven semi-autonomously, but also able to operate fully autonomously using its series of cameras. The robot's main structure has a quick-disconnect battery, stereo

cameras in the front, side cameras and a "butt cam", but it can also be upgraded with a series of attachments on the top, including a connected arm.

Third-parties will be able to develop systems to add to Spot Mini for different applications, but Raibert said Boston Dynamics was working on a few systems itself. "We have an observation package where we have special low-light cameras installed on the back, there's a camera mounted in the arm, and the computer can take user code," said Raibert.

Wheeled robots are already in the wild, with mixed results. Raibert thinks that wheeled platforms can only go so far and that legs are the answer to most human environments. "There are lots of applications for legs, such as going up the stairs in skyscrapers checking for things that should be left there," said Raibert. "We're also looking at construction. Where productivity in other areas has consistently gone up, in construction it's almost flat—no technology has really been brought to our help.

Raibert said it wouldn't be drawn on price, but given that the company is looking at industrial applications first, it might be a while before consumers can readily buy or even afford a headless robotic dog of their own.

32. What can we know about the Spot Mini?

- A. It is on sale.
- B. It has been put into use.
- C. It is generally unavailable.
- D. It is the same body as a dog.

33. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The size of its battery.
- B. The characteristics of the Spot Mini.
- C. The way to operate the Spot Mini.
- D. The advantages of the cameras.

34. What does the underlined word “mounted” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Riding on a horse.
- B. Beginning an important action.
- C. Increasing gradually in amount or degree.
- D. Fixing firmly to a larger thing.

35. What can we infer from the Paragraph 4?

- A. We can't get help from technology.
- B. The productivity in construction is increasing.
- C. The legs play an important part in practical application.
- D. The wheeled robots have advantage over their disadvantage.

第二节 【研发题】(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。

The Things I Wish I Could Tell My Parents Honestly

It is only when you become a parent yourself that you realize what an enormous sacrifice and how much hard work it is to raise a kid. Then you start feeling guilty that you never really appreciated what your parents did for you. 36 Here are some things I wish I could tell my parents honestly.

I am grateful for the examples you set. Strong ethics and hard work marked you as special. You gave me the role models to follow and I will never forget that, and I will teach my kids the same. 37 You did not get too upset when the report cards read, “He should try harder.”

I thank you for the gift of reading. We were encouraged to read from early on. I still have my first Ladybird book, *Dick Whittington Goes to London*.

38 Reading was an eye opener to the real world and I will never forget that wonderful gift you gave us.

39 I was allowed to work at the age of 17 in a

laundry for two months, which was difficult, but taught me many life lessons I will never forget. Then I had an astonishing range of summer jobs such as a person, lab assistant, door to door salesman, and fruit picker.

40

- A. I love the way you helped others.
- B. I love the way you encouraged me to work.
- C. You allowed us to fail and learn some tough life lessons.
- D. Other kids never read anything and they behave badly when grow up.
- E. This taught me the value of money and how to save for emergencies.
- F. You taught me that there were no short cuts and encouraged me to study hard.
- G. If you get a chance before they leave forever, what will you want to tell them?

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 【细磨题】(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。

“Go to get help, quickly!” I ordered my six-year-old brother Nicholas. Nicholas ran away, when I slipped onto the ice.

I moved towards the hole where the three boys fell. I 41 my hand in but felt nothing. I put my face in to 42 if there is something in it, but I saw nothing. So I 43 to go in. “Ah!” I screamed as I fell in the cold 44. I saw Conner face down in the water. I 45 him by the arm and pushed him to the 46. He lost his consciousness. I went down again with two sticks this time, I saw Wilson 47 for something to hold. I quickly 48 to him, and he caught hold of my hand. When we 49 came to the surface,

Wilson became 50 too. Morgan was left. I didn't see him. I was about to 51 when I saw him about fifteen feet away. I caught him, but his foot was trapped in some 52 weed. I managed to pull his 53 free. I grabbed the stick, but I was out of breath. I hit the ice with the stick with all my 54. Eventually, it broke. I never 55 I'd see the sun again! I brought Morgan to the surface, where firefighters had already 56 Wilson and Conner.

The next thing I knew was that I was in hospital. "Hi, my boy, you could have died," cried my mom. "Hi, Mom," I said. "They were going to 57 if I didn't help them, and the 58 help was about a mile away. How are the boys?" "Everyone is OK. You are our 59," said my father.

I won the Hero prize from my town for my 60 behavior. Now we are all best friends.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 41.A. took | B. opened |
| C. reached | D. raised |
| 42.A. glare | B. find |
| C. witness | D. see |
| 43.A. offered | B. aimed |
| C. decided | D. pretended |
| 44.A. pool | B. water |
| C. room | D. river |
| 45.A. caught | B. lift |
| C. hit | D. control |
| 46.A. ground | B. surface |
| C. level | D. top |
| 47.A. searching | B. applying |
| C. standing | D. preparing |
| 48.A. turned | B. ran |
| C. walked | D. swam |
| 49.A. completely | B. gradually |
| C. finally | D. peacefully |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 50.A. unconscious | B. independent |
| C. unhealthy | D. inconvenient |
| 51.A. look around | B. set off |
| C. leave for | D. give up |
| 52.A. awful | B. messy |
| C. natural | D. dirty |
| 53.A. arm | B. head |
| C. hand | D. leg |
| 54.A. hope | B. attention |
| C. strength | D. belief |
| 55.A. thought | B. understood |
| C. admitted | D. intended |
| 56.A. discovered | B. observed |
| C. rescued | D. taught |
| 57.A. accuse | B. die |
| C. abuse | D. release |
| 58.A. largest | B. nearest |
| C. fewest | D. richest |
| 59.A. son | B. teacher |
| C. child | D. hero |
| 60.A. brave | B. special |
| C. innocent | D. glorious |

第二节【细磨题】(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。

Life couldn't go on if there were no plants. The reasons 61 plants are very important living things are that plants can make food from air, water and sunlight.

Animals and man can't make food from air, water and sunlight. Animals get their food by 62 (eat) plants and other animals. Therefore, animals and man need plants 63 (live). This is why we find that there are so many plants around us. If you look 64

(careful) at the plants around you, you will find that there are two 65 (kind) of plants: flowering plants and non-flowering plants. Flowering plants can make seeds. The seeds 66 (protect) by the fruits. Some fruits have one seed, some have two, three or four, and some have many seeds. 67 a few fruits have no seeds at all. An example of a fruit without seeds 68 (be) the banana fruit. Most non-flowering plants don't grow from seeds. They grow from spores(胚芽). Spores are very small. Some spores are so small and light that they can float in 69 air. We may say that spores are quite the same 70 seeds. When these spores are all on wet and shady places, they usually grow into new plants.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错【细磨题】(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

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

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),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:在错的词下画一横线,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。

To relax us, our class organized a team mountain-climbing activity last Sunday. As the teacher announced the plan, we was very excited. On Sunday morning, we gathered at the school gate with well preparation. Then we set out for the mountain in high spirits. After two hours' bus ride, we arrived at our

destination. With great excitement, we start our climbing. All the way, we chatted and laughed, breathed the fresh air. Finally, everyone climbed to the top of the mountain. Bathed in sunshine, they enjoyed the splendid view cheerful. The activity benefited us a lot of. Not only did it free us from the heavy school works, but it also promoted friendship among us! How a wonderful day!

第二节 书面表达【研发题】(满分25分)

假定你是李华,面对日益严重的雾霾(haze)现象,你校英语俱乐部在寒假前打算举行以“禁燃鞭炮,从我做起”为主题的英语演讲比赛。请你根据以下提示,用英文写一篇演讲稿。内容包括:

1. 阐述活动的目的;
2. 分析雾霾形成的原因及其造成的影响;
3. 最后发表观点。

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 文章的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Good morning, everyone!

Welcome to our activity. _____

That's all. Thank you!



英语

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第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1.【细磨题】Who does the woman want to call?

- A. George.
- B. Drake.
- C. Daniel.

2.【细磨题】What will the speakers do first?

- A. Wait for Robert.
- B. Call Robert up.
- C. Pick Robert up.

3.【细磨题】What is the weather now?

- A. Sunny.
- B. Warm.
- C. Rainy.

4.【研发题】What is the most important for the woman?

- A. Eating healthy food.
- B. Keeping enough sleep.
- C. Trying different sports.

5.【研发题】Which activity does the woman waste her money on?

- A. Eating out.
- B. Renting movies.
- C. Buying clothes.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6, 7 题。

6.【细磨题】What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Classmates.
- B. Brother and sister.
- C. Mother and son.

7.【细磨题】Why was Cathy upset?

- A. She failed to get a prize.
- B. She received her mom's call.
- C. She missed the teacher's praise.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8,9 题。

8.【细磨题】What happened to Bill?

- A. He lost his job.
- B. He quarreled with Shelly.
- C. He annoyed the boss.

9.【细磨题】What can we learn about Bill?

- A. He has a baby called Shelly.
- B. He often changes his job.
- C. He is probably an engineer.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10.【研发题】What are they talking about?

- A. The soup.
- B. The vegetables.
- C. The price.

11.【研发题】What information can we probably get about Maria?

- A. She is sick.
- B. She likes sugar.
- C. She likes onions most.

12.【研发题】What does the man think of the woman now?

- A. She is stronger than before.
- B. She has the same taste as before.
- C. She likes strong taste.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13.【研发题】What is the man's favourite about China?

- A. Scenery.
- B. Food.
- C. Tradition.

14.【研发题】Where will the woman arrive at last?

- A. New York.
- B. Los Angeles.
- C. Seattle.

15.【研发题】How did the man book a hotel?

- A. Calling the hotel.
- B. Visiting the website.
- C. Visiting the hotel.

16.【研发题】What does the man advise the woman to take?

- A. Some thick clothes.
- B. A beautiful umbrella.
- C. A pair of sunglasses.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17.【研发题】What is the speaker?

- A. A teacher.
- B. A doctor.
- C. A scientist.

18.【研发题】What does the speaker do on Monday morning?

- A. Writing.
- B. Working.
- C. Washing.

19.【研发题】When will the first appointment finish on Tuesday?

- A. 6:30.
- B. 8:15.
- C. 9:00.

20.【研发题】How does the man find his schedule?

- A. He hates it.
- B. He has to stand it.
- C. He is fond of it.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A【研发题】

Bruges, Belgium

Those pretty buildings wrapped in vines that go all shades of crimson(深红色) in the autumn—it's a feast for your eyes. And the canals, you have to take a boat ride through the canals when you're there—it's incredible. Plus, they have the most charming open air markets that work all the way until the end of November, and it's also a great opportunity to taste the best chocolate you'll ever have in your life.

Cumbria, England

While London is amazing and definitely a must-go on any traveler's list, Cumbria is a great destination if you want to see English autumn. Cumbria is often called the English Lake District. So apart from copper hills, green and red woodlands and pine trees, you're also guaranteed beautiful mirror reflections of autumnal scenery in the multiple lakes around here.

Bavaria, Germany

What makes Bavaria a great fall travel destination? All the amazing wine and beer festivals that take place here in the autumn months. Speaking of views, did you know that Bavaria is home to not 1, not 2, but 25 historic Castles? It's a fairy-tale land, so enjoy it.

Perthshire, Scotland

Scotland is known for the beauty of its nature. But Perthshire in particular is just incredible. It's often called the Big Trees County. The views of grassy hills, beautiful yellow and red trees, and the golden reflections in the lakes are simply breathtaking. If you want to see autumn in full glory—this is the place to go.

21. Where can you try the best chocolate?

- A. Bruges, Belgium.
- B. Cumbria, England.
- C. Bavaria, Germany.
- D. Perthshire, Scotland.

22. Why is Bavaria called the fairy-tale land?

- A. It has many red woodlands.
- B. It has many grassy hills.
- C. It has many beautiful lakes.
- D. It has many historic castles.

23. When is the best time to visit the four places?

- A. Just in the winter.
- B. In the early spring.

C. In the early summer.

D. Just in the autumn.

B【研发题】

Lincoln High calculus (微积分) teacher Anthony Yom has given his students the desire to learn and the will to succeed. While his classes are challenging, the educator does all he can to keep his students invested, combining real-life situations and his lessons to show them the value of their work. “He challenges us to the max, so we do better on tests,” sophomore student Alexis Pong told the *Los Angeles Times*. One of Yom's other students, 17-year-old Cedrick Argueta, received a perfect score on the Advanced Placement Calculus exam. Only 12 students in the world accomplished this. As for all of Yom's other AP Calculus students, every single one of them passed the challenging exam.

“Most of the credit should go to the kids,” Yom said, though he does go above and beyond for his students. However, when he first started teaching at Lincoln High, it wasn't always smooth sailing. Yom felt nervous by the number of students who were unmotivated and unprepared. Some even attempted to physically threaten the teacher. But he didn't give in. And he gave up his free time to tutor on weekends and during vacations.

At Lincoln High, 80% of the student body is Latino (拉丁裔) and Yom hopes to encourage more of them to take his college-prep classes, which are currently dominated (支配) by Asians. “I don't think the Asian students are any smarter than the Latino students,” the teacher states, mentioning that low Latino participation can be connected to cultural differences and expectations. Fortunately, Cedrick Argueta's AP Calculus success story serves as the perfect

example. “My mother cleans houses,” Argueta reveals. “My father is a factory worker.” The student would one day like to work for NASA or become a teacher.

What is the key to Yom’s success as a teacher? “This may sound dull, but you really have to love them,” the devoted instructor beautifully concludes.

24. What does the underlined word “this” refer to in the first paragraph?

- A. To learn very well.
- B. To pass the APC exam.
- C. To get a full mark on the APC exam.
- D. To study very hard to prepare for a key university.

25. What character can we infer about Anthony Yom according to the text?

- A. Kind and smart.
- B. Nervous but very fierce.
- C. Scared but very brilliant.
- D. Modest and devoted.

26. Why did the author use Cedrick Argueta as an example?

- A. To show the Latino students can be successful.
- B. To show his idea is better than other teachers’.
- C. To praise the student’s great efforts to learn from him.
- D. To encourage parents to send their children to school.

27. In which column of a newspaper can you read the passage?

- A. Advertisement.
- B. Fashion World.
- C. Heroes in Life.
- D. Technology Time.

C【研发题】

Researchers out of Melbourne have discovered an

effective new method to capture the atmospheric carbon dioxide that is damaging our planet and transform it into something solid, making it much easier to store.

Carbon capture isn’t new, but previous methods call for the gas to get into a liquid and then the mixed gas is forced into underground. Widespread usage of that technology has been blocked by economic and environmental concerns due to possible leaks. Instead, in a study published in *Nature Communications*, the group details their lasting and cost-effective plan for transforming CO₂ into coal.

This new process involves a liquid metal catalyst (催化剂) that is useful in conducting electricity. CO₂ gas is then mixed in a container with some liquid and the liquid metal. Once electricity charge is introduced, the CO₂ begins to turn into solid pieces of carbon, which can be collected and stored.

What makes this particularly unique is that the entire process can occur at room temperature. Previous experiments have only shown a gas to solid conversion at extremely high temperatures, which made it impossible on a large scale. Now, the researchers are hoping that their work will be used to create even further when it comes to carbon storage.

In an interesting side benefit, the solid carbon also works as an electrode(电极), which opens up a world of possibilities. “A side benefit of the process is that the carbon can hold electrical charge, becoming a super battery, so it could potentially be used as a part in future vehicles,” explains Dr. Dorna Esrafilzadeh, a Vice-Chancellor’s Research Fellow in RMIT’s School of Engineering. “The process also produces fuel as a by-product, which could also have industrial applications.”

28. What can we know about the previous methods?

- A. The previous methods are not very popular.
- B. The previous methods can be done easily.
- C. People have to inject a liquid to the gas.
- D. People made mistakes by previous methods.

29. What is the special part of the new method?

- A. It can produce much solid carbon.
- B. It can be done in any kind of container.
- C. It doesn't need extreme temperature.
- D. It needs electricity to make the progress.

30. We can predict from the last paragraph that the new method _____.

- A. will be influenced by nature
- B. will influence the future industry
- C. will be used to make new vehicles
- D. will make all the countries powerful

31. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. A new method to increase CO₂
- B. A new carbon capture technology
- C. A new technology to get useful carbon
- D. An Australian advanced carbon battery

D【细磨题】

Amazon, the company associated with tiring work and low wages, is now paying all of its workers at least \$ 15 an hour. It claims after paying benefits, full-time employees were already earning \$ 15 or more. The announcement mainly impacts part-time and contract workers. Amazon is also working on Washington to increase the national minimum wage. It seems the corporation has found high-wage religion. But there are reasons to doubt they are true believers.

Amazon has good business reasons to increase their wage. Employees are threatening to unionize (成立工

会). The labor market is tight and it needs to offer more money to attract workers. In that case \$ 15 an hour for temporary workers is not so impressive. The minimum wage is increasing anyway, including in Washington State, where many Amazon workers are located. If the economy worsens, it is comparatively easier to cut temporary workers' pay or find cheaper replacements, like machines or other temp workers. Increasing the wage of a permanent employee is more meaningful. Some studies also show that higher minimum wages tend to come with cuts to other kinds of compensation (补偿), like benefits or free parking.

Others are skeptical of Amazon's call to increase the federal minimum wage. Economist David Neumark questions if this is a new found social conscience, or a policy to increase the costs their competitors face. Smaller businesses or any retail businesses, struggling to make a small profit and serves economically depressed areas may not be able to afford a \$ 15 wage. Independent retail already is barely surviving in many communities. Burdening them with the higher labor costs, which a profitable company like Amazon can afford, could be another policy to make them go to sticks and stoves completely.

32. What can we know from the first paragraph?

- A. All the workers in Amazon can not earn \$ 15 per hour.
- B. Amazon tries its best to improve its employees' income.
- C. Amazon's decision has influenced the national wage standard.
- D. The Washington government agrees with Amazon's minimum wage.

33. Why does Amazon decide to increase the minimum wage?

- A. To cover more market.
- B. To earn national fame.
- C. To attract more employees.
- D. To get government support.

34. What is David Neumark's attitude to Amazon's minimum wage policy?

- A. He is totally in favour of the policy.
- B. He doesn't show his belief to the policy.
- C. He believes the policy will benefit more companies.
- D. He believes many huge companies will lose some profit.

35. The underlined phrase "go to sticks and stoves" can be replaced by _____.

- A. go further
- B. be destroyed
- C. get supported
- D. live a simple life

第二节 【研发题】(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。

Five Ways to Fight Depression

If you feel depressed, it's best to do something about it. In addition to getting help from a doctor, here are five things you can do to feel better.

Exercise. 36 Or you can dance, jog, or bike if you prefer. People who are depressed may not feel much like being active. But make yourself do it anyway. Once you get in the exercise habit, it won't take long to notice a difference in your mood.

Nurture yourself with good nutrition (营养). One person may not feel like eating at all, but another might

overeat. If depression has affected your eating, you'll need to be extra mindful of getting the right nutrition. Proper nutrition can influence a person's mood and energy. 37

Identify troubles. Try to identify any situations that have contributed to your depression. 38 Talking is a way to release the feelings and to receive some understanding.

Express yourself. With depression, a person's creativity and sense of fun may seem blocked. Exercise your imagination and you not only get those creative juices flowing, you also loosen up some positive emotions. Take time to play with a friend or a pet, or do something fun for yourself. Find something to laugh about—a funny movie, perhaps. 39

40 Depression affects a person's thoughts, making everything seem negative, and hopeless. If depression has you noticing only the negative, make an effort to notice the good things in life. Try to notice one thing, then try to think of one more. Consider your strengths, gifts, or blessings. Most of all, don't forget to be patient with yourself. Depression takes time to heal (治愈).

- A. Laugh at it anyway.
- B. Try to notice good things.
- C. Laughter helps lighten your mood.
- D. Take a 15 to 30 minute walk every day.
- E. So eat plenty of fruits and vegetables and get regular meals.
- F. As we know, depression has a bad and lasting influence on us.
- G. When you know what's got you feeling blue and why, talk about it with a caring friend.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 【细磨题】(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。

One day, I was so angry that I left home, deciding not to return. Parents, who couldn't buy me a bike, had no **41** to make me an engineer. However, I didn't **42** that I was wearing my father's shoes.

I even **43** his wallet. While I was rushing **44** towards the bus station, I realized some **45** in my foot. I also felt dampness(潮湿) inside the **46**. Then I realized the shoe had a hole underneath.

There were no buses around. Then I started to look in the **47**. I found a loan receipt of \$ 4 000, which he used to have bought a laptop for me. After that, I also found a letter from his manager, asking him to wear **48** shoes which would not seem dirty at least. I remembered my mother advised him to buy a pair of new shoes, but he would **49** her that his shoes would **50** another six months at least.

Also, I found an old motorbike for a new **51** exchange offer(物物交换) letter. I instantly remembered, that when I **52** my home, my Dad's motorbike was not there. I started feeling like showing a **53** uncontrollably! I ran back home with my **54** foot, only to find him not there. I finally **55** him at the exchange offer place. Looking at him, my sorrow **56** me. I hugged him with all my **57** and started crying **58**, saying "Dad, I don't need the bike." On that day, I realized, the pain, hardship our parents **59**, and the unconditional love that they **60** us.

41.A. rights

B. abilities

C. ideas

D. ways

42.A. care

B. remember

C. realize

D. confirm

43.A. stopped

B. stole

C. broke

D. cut

44.A. in time

B. by bike

C. in relief

D. on foot

45.A. stones

B. money

C. hurt

D. needles

46.A. hat

B. coat

C. sock

D. shoe

47.A. wallet

B. diary

C. letter

D. loan

48.A. expensive

B. neat

C. leather

D. fine

49.A. order

B. beg

C. blame

D. convince

50.A. hold

B. continue

C. last

D. promise

51.A. bike

B. bill

C. cheque

D. boot

52.A. abandoned

B. headed

C. left

D. passed

53.A. sigh

B. jump

C. cough

D. cry

54.A. thin

B. painful

C. bare

D. strong

55.A. found

B. forgave

C. lost

D. arrested

56.A. killed

B. caught

C. taught

D. fought

57.A. strength

B. hands

C. tears

D. power

58.A. violently

B. curiously

C. strangely

D. loudly

59.A. cared about

B. went through

C. adjusted to

D. fought for

60.A. showed

B. handed

C. gave

D. paid

第二节 【细磨题】(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。

Every dog owner knows how much their beloved pets miss them when they're gone, even if it's just a quick walk to the post office. But this 6-year-old Murray is not really an ordinary example. This dog has 61 (he) own creative way to show how happy he is when his owner finally arrives home. Instead of 62 (shake) his tail up and down and preparing for hugs, Murray climbs to the 63 (high) point of his owner AJ Allee's house to proudly greet him in a unique way.

"We didn't realize it 64 neighbors came and rang our doorbell," AJ Allee said. "It was terrifying because we 65 (be) afraid he would jump or fall. He moved so 66 (rapid) on the roof and ran to the edge, then stopped."

AJ Allee first tried to block the entrance to prevent it 67 happening again.

"That lasted 3 68 (day)," says AJ Allee. "He found another high place so we accepted it. Then it became funny."

AJ Allee says that Murray always goes up to talk to anyone 69 is walking their dog in the neighborhood or driving by their house. "Then they would come to our door and tell us about it, we have to act 70 (shock)," laughs AJ Allee.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错【细磨题】(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

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

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),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:在错的词下面画一横线,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。

I had been out of works. One day, I went to the supermarket and met the lady. She is a little woman. Only her head or the top of her uniform were seen over the counter. Soon I heard she would fired. I decided to do something for him. I wrote to a newspaper expressing how I felt about the lady who real needed a job. A few days late, my article appeared in a newspaper and the lady was allowed to stay. Later, I received a letter, that said, "An editor of a local magazine wants to you to call her next time you're looking for a job..."

第二节 书面表达【细磨题】(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的美国朋友 Lucy 想提高中文水平,进一步了解中国文化。请你给她写一封建议信。内容包括:

1. 学习资源:报纸、杂志等;
2. 推荐理由;
3. 表达祝愿。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。



英语

(本试卷满分 150 分,建议用时:120 分钟)

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案										
题号	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案										

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1.【研发题】What will Mary do tomorrow?

- A. Have a job interview.
- B. Stay in the library.
- C. Read something interesting.

2.【研发题】What are the speakers probably doing now?

- A. Having a swim.
- B. Climbing a mountain.
- C. Having a rest.

3.【研发题】When did the woman begin to wait?

- A. At 1:30.
- B. At 5:00.
- C. At 6:30.

4.【研发题】How does the man find the woman probably?

- A. She's helpful.
- B. She's grateful.
- C. She's confident.

5.【研发题】How will they go to the man's parents' home?

- A. By bus.
- B. By car.
- C. By taxi.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6,7 题。

6.【研发题】Where is Bob now?

- A. He is in a hospital.
- B. He is in the office.
- C. He is in a meeting room.

7.【研发题】Why is Fiona calling?

- A. To take a message.
- B. To arrange the schedule.
- C. To repeat the phone number.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8,9 题。

8.【研发题】What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Shopkeeper and customer.
- B. Operator and customer.
- C. Waitress and customer.

9.【研发题】How much can the woman keep?

- A. \$ 3.05.
- B. \$ 16.95.
- C. \$ 20.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10.【研发题】Why does the woman call the man?

- A. To look for kids.
- B. To ask for some help.
- C. To look at an apartment.

11.【研发题】What is the evidence for the woman's case?

- A. A baseball nearby.
- B. The broken glass.
- C. Her apartment windows.

12.【研发题】Who is going to pay for the damage?

- A. A worker.
- B. The woman.
- C. The manager.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13.【研发题】How does the woman do the gardening?

- A. By buying seeds.
- B. By harvesting vegetables.
- C. By taking care of them regularly.

14.【研发题】What did the man think of the woman's hobby?

- A. Boring but important.
- B. Tiring but a lot of fun.
- C. Expensive but satisfying.

15.【研发题】Why does the man play tennis?

- A. To make much money.
- B. To find some pleasure with friends.
- C. To benefit himself physically and mentally.

16.【研发题】What does the conversation mainly deal with?

- A. Speakers' interests.
- B. Speakers' garden.
- C. Speakers' tennis.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17.【研发题】Who is the speaker probably talking to?

- A. Activity organizers.
- B. University students.
- C. International students.

18.【研发题】Which of the groups can probably join the camp?

- A. A group with winter holiday.
- B. A group having 10 days' holiday.
- C. A group of 15 international students.

19.【研发题】What activity can a group experience?

- A. Indoor sports.
- B. Language learning.
- C. Environment protection.

20.【研发题】What may make children safe in the camp?

- A. Personalized needs.
- B. Professionals' care.
- C. Friendly environment.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个

选项中,选出最佳选项。

A【细磨题】

Monthly Talks at London Canal Museum

Our monthly talks start at 19:30 on the first Thursday of each month except August. Admission is at normal charges and you don't need to book. They end around 21:00.

November 7th

The Canal Pioneers, by Chris Lewis. James Brindley is recognized as one of the leading early canal engineers. He was also a major player in training others in the art of canal planning and building. Chris Lewis will explain how Brindley made such a positive contribution to the education of that group of early "civil engineers".

December 5th

Ice for the Metropolis, by Malcolm Tucker. Well before the arrival of freezers, there was a demand for ice for food preservation and catering. Malcolm will explain the history of importing natural ice and the technology of building ice wells, and how London's ice trade grew.

February 6th

An Update on the Cotswold Canals, by Liz Payne. The Smoudwater Canal is moving towards reopening. The Thames and Severn Canal will take a little longer. We will have a report on the present state of play.

March 6th

Eyots and Aits—Thames Islands, by Miranda Vickers. The Thames had many islands. Miranda has undertaken a review of all of them. She will tell us about those of greatest interest.

Online bookings: www.canalmuseum.org.uk/book

More into: www.canalmuseum.org.uk/whatson

London Canal Museum

12-13 New Wharf Road, London N1 9RT

www.canalmuseum.org.uk www.canalmuseum.mobi

Tel: 020 77130836

21. When can the talk on James Brindley take place?

- A. At 19:00 on the first Tuesday of September.
- B. At 20:30 on the first Thursday of August.
- C. At 19:30 on the third Tuesday of November.
- D. At 20:30 on the first Thursday of November.

22. What do Liz Payne's and Miranda Vickers' talks have in common?

- A. Their talks take place on the same date.
- B. They will give the same topic.
- C. They will both talk about something related to Thames.
- D. They need to be booked ahead of time.

23. Who will give the talk on food conservation?

- A. Chris Lewis.
- B. Malcolm Tucker.
- C. Liz Payne.
- D. Miranda Vickers.

B【细磨题】

At thirteen, I was diagnosed (诊断) with kind of attention disorder. It made school difficult for me. When everyone else in the class was focusing on tasks, I could not.

In my first literature class, Mrs. Smith asked us to read a story and then write on it, all within 45 minutes. I raised my hand right away and said, "Mrs. Smith, you see, the doctor said I have attention problems. I might not be able to do it."

She glanced down at me through her glasses, "you are no different from your classmates, young man."

I tried, but I didn't finish the reading when the bell rang. I had to take it home.

In the quietness of my bedroom, the story suddenly all became clear to me. It was about a blind person, Louis Braille. He lived in a time when the blind

couldn't get much education. But Louis didn't give up. Instead, he invented a reading system of raised dots, which opened up a whole new world of knowledge to the blind.

Wasn't I the "blind" in my class, being made to learn like the "sighted" students? My thoughts spilled out and my pen started to dance. I completed the task within 40 minutes. Indeed, I was no different from others; I just needed a quieter place. If Louis could find his way out of his problems, why should I ever give up?

I didn't expect anything when I handed in my paper to Mrs. Smith, so it was quite a surprise when it came back to me the next day—with an "A" on it. At the bottom of the paper were these words: "See what you can do when you keep trying?"

24. Why did the author think he couldn't finish the reading in class?

- A. Because he couldn't concentrate well.
- B. Because the reading time is so limited.
- C. Because he disliked the literature class.
- D. Because the reading task was too difficult.

25. What's the effect Louis Braille probably had on the author?

- A. He invented a reading system.
- B. He didn't give in to his disability.
- C. He opened a new world to the blind.
- D. He couldn't get much education but succeeded.

26. How does the author probably find his teacher?

- A. Inspiring.
- B. Hardworking.
- C. Generous.
- D. Optimistic.

27. What can we know from the author's experience?

- A. One should learn from the disabled.
- B. A teacher must treat the students equally.
- C. One can't give up easily despite any difficulty.

D. Any student should hand in homework on time.

C【细磨题】

No one is sure how the ancient Egyptians built the pyramids. But a new study suggests they used a little rock "n" roll. Long-ago builders could have attached wooden poles to the stones and rolled them across the sand, the scientists say.

People have long puzzled over how the Egyptians moved such huge rocks. And there's no obvious answer. On average, each of the two million big stones weighed about as much as a large pickup truck. The Egyptians somehow moved the stone blocks to the pyramid site from about one kilometer away.

The most popular view is that Egyptian workers slid the blocks along smooth paths. Many scientists suspect workers first would have put the blocks on sleds (滑板). Then they would have dragged them along paths. To make the work easier, workers may have made the path slippery (滑的), either with wet clay or with the fat from cattle. Evidence from the sand supports this idea. Researchers found small amounts of fat, as well as a large amount of stone and the remains of paths.

However, physicist Joseph West thinks there might have been a simpler way, who led the new study. West said, "I was inspired while watching a television program showing how sleds might have helped with pyramid construction. I thought, 'Why don't they just try rolling the things?'" A square could be turned into a rough sort of wheel by attaching wooden poles to its sides, he realized. That, he notes, should make a block of stone "a lot easier to roll than a square".

So he tried it. He and his students tied some poles to each of four sides of a 30-kilogram stone block. That action turned the block into somewhat a wheel. Then they placed the block on the ground. They wrapped one end of a rope around the block and pulled. The

researchers found they could easily roll the block along different kinds of paths. They calculated that rolling the block required about as much force as moving it along a slippery path.

West hasn't tested his idea on larger blocks, but he thinks rolling has clear advantages over sliding. At least, workers wouldn't have needed to carry cattle fat or water to smooth the paths.

28. What caused the difficulty of moving the blocks?

- A. Their size.
- B. Their weight.
- C. Their shape.
- D. Their length.

29. What is the possible way of building the pyramids according to the new study?

- A. Moving the blocks with wet clay.
- B. Pulling the blocks with many hands.
- C. Sliding the blocks along smooth paths.
- D. Rolling the blocks with poles attached.

30. What's the advantage of rolling according to Joseph West?

- A. Being done easily on various types of paths.
- B. Requiring as much force as sliding.
- C. Being done with some fat from cattle.
- D. Placing the blocks on the ground.

31. What is the purpose of writing the passage?

- A. To provide experiments of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- B. To analyze the methods of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- C. To introduce some scientists of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- D. To present some opinions about methods of moving blocks to the pyramid site.

D【细磨题】

Food serves as a form of communication in two

fundamental ways. Sharing bread or other foods is a common human tradition that can promote unity and trust. Food can also have a specific meaning, and play a significant role in a family or culture's celebrations or traditions. The foods we eat—and when and how we eat them—are often unique to a particular culture or may even differ between rural(农村的) and urban areas within one country.

Sharing bread, whether during a special occasion (时刻) or at the family dinner table, is a common symbol of togetherness. Many cultures also celebrate birthdays and marriages with cakes that are cut and shared among the guests. Early forms of cake were simply a kind of bread, so this tradition hits its roots in the custom of sharing bread.

Food also plays an important role in many New Year celebrations. In the southern United States, pieces of corn bread represent blocks of gold for prosperity in the New Year. In Greece, people share a special cake called vasilopita. A coin is put into the cake, which signifies(预示) success in the New Year for the person who receives it.

Many cultures have ceremonies to celebrate the birth of a child, and food can play a significant role. In China, when a baby is one month old, families name and welcome their child in a celebration that includes giving red-colored eggs to guests. In many cultures, round foods such as grapes, bread, and moon cakes are eaten at welcome celebrations to represent family unity.

Nutrition is necessary for life, so it is not surprising that food is such an important part of different cultures around the world.

32. According to the text, cutting and sharing cakes in many cultures _____.

- A. suggests equality
- B. can build trust
- C. stands for food preference

D. celebrates some special events

33. What does the underlined word “prosperity” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Wealth.
B. Fame.
C. Health.
D. Opportunity.

34. In Paragraph 4, giving red-colored eggs to guests _____.
- A. means a baby's age
B. represents family reunion
C. observes the birth of a kid
D. symbolizes a child's success

35. What's the main idea of the text?
- A. Food counts in various cultures.
B. Food means unity and trust.
C. Food marks prosperity and success.
D. Food has a long human tradition.

第二节 【研发题】(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。

How to Become Famous on YouTube

Today we would like to discuss how you can be famous on YouTube. Here are a few simple ways to do that:

Search for YouTube media on Google or any other social media, and connect with other YouTubers with interests similar to yours. 36

Comment often on other YouTube videos. 37 However, just be sure not to leave useless or meaningless comments on other people's videos, encouraging them to check out your content. That's just annoying.

Make more friends as well as followers on social media by connecting with other users or even normal audiences. This is especially effective, if you put out your efforts towards people who either upload YouTube videos of

their own, or watch a lot of YouTube videos. 38

Don't be afraid or ashamed to ask your friends and family to watch some of your videos and help you share them, allowing your channel to grow. 39 Or even post the link of your video on their walls.

40 It is accessible to you through YouTube and social media, with a little help from outside support. Keep on working hard, because this is still work and be consistent until you have the fame you want. No one ever became hugely famous on YouTube in the blink of an eye.

- A. Comments are very important.
B. Becoming famous on YouTube is achievable.
C. Leave interesting, funny and positive comments.
D. Being famous is what everyone likes to have for their whole life.
E. Perhaps they could forward or share the video in their social media accounts.
F. And always be friendly towards them and keep a healthy level of communication.
G. Mainly connect with them through YouTube, and build your own community or circle.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 【细磨题】(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。

Everyone loves getting cards on their birthday. But a Tennessee woman got a card from her father that she'll

41 forever.

Bailey Sellers' father, Mike, died of cancer in 2013, just a few months before her 17th birthday. But her dad made sure he could still 42 her special day, even in 43. Before his death he 44 a local flower shop to 45 flowers and a card to her every year on her birthday. The last of those came last week, for her 21st birthday.

“When I opened this card, I **46** felt him with me. It’s a cold feeling, then a happy feeling at the same time,” Sellers said. In the card, Mike told his daughter this would be his last letter to her “ **47** we meet again” and that she shouldn’t be in anymore **48** for him. “I am in a better place. You are and will always be the most **49** jewel I was given,” he wrote.

50 completely by her late father’s **51**, Sellers tweeted(推送) a photo of the flowers, the card and an old photo of her dad lifting her up on his **52** a long ago. The post **53** up Twitter, with thousands of people not only **54** it but also telling their own stories of how they dealt with the pain of losing a **55**. Sellers understands that pain; she said she became **56** after her father’s death. So now she’s studying psychology, hoping to one day help people with the kind of sorrow that once surrounded her.

She thinks her dad would be **57** of himself for having **58** such a beautiful gesture, which offers an important **59** for all of us. She said, “He made people happy. He made people realize that they shouldn’t **60** the people they care about for granted.”

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. prove | B. value |
| C. avoid | D. protect |
| 42. A. obey | B. interest |
| C. celebrate | D. remember |
| 43. A. death | B. birthday |
| C. decade | D. dream |
| 44. A. applied | B. prepared |
| C. supported | D. prepaid |
| 45. A. donate | B. deliver |
| C. lend | D. sell |
| 46. A. especially | B. surprisingly |
| C. probably | D. simply |
| 47. A. unless | B. until |

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| C. if | D. when |
| 48. A. need | B. preparation |
| C. tears | D. store |
| 49. A. surprising | B. attractive |
| C. expensive | D. precious |
| 50. A. Touched | B. Persuaded |
| C. Impressed | D. Inspired |
| 51. A. creature | B. feature |
| C. gesture | D. lecture |
| 52. A. chest | B. cheek |
| C. shoulder | D. wrist |
| 53. A. cheered | B. lit |
| C. sped | D. built |
| 54. A. asking | B. seeing |
| C. viewing | D. sharing |
| 55. A. parent | B. twin |
| C. couple | D. child |
| 56. A. disappointed | B. depressed |
| C. relaxed | D. embarrassed |
| 57. A. hopeful | B. afraid |
| C. confident | D. proud |
| 58. A. pulled off | B. came off |
| C. got off | D. take off |
| 59. A. meaning | B. benefit |
| C. lesson | D. effect |
| 60. A. treat | B. make |
| C. hate | D. take |

第二节 【研发题】(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。

Those working on behalf of **61** poor and the disabled might be inspired by a 73-year-old British woman, Rachel Pinniger, who has devoted years to **62** (train) doctors in the countryside around Asia. It was in 2011 that she came to Chengdu. Rachel first

started writing a book for rural 63 (physician) and then started her business by collecting handmade products, 64 can reduce local families' financial burdens. To expand the market for her products, Rachel organized her overseas friends to buy the products as home decorations or gifts. She would also offer suggestions to local craftsmen (工匠) and help them find training to become 65 (professional) than before.

To further her efforts in China, Rachel, in 2013, opened a handicraft shop in Chengdu. Called "Blue Sheep", it offers a wide 66 (various) of handmade ethnic (民族的) items. Although small, the store 67 (benefit) more than 600 poor families living in mountain areas so far. Rachel said that all the craft items 68 (display) at her store were made by the hands of those ethnic minority families and by the 69 (physical) disabled.

Unfortunately, she got cancer last year, but after a short period of treatment, she still insisted on opening the shop, and went into remote areas to help those 70 need.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错【研发题】(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

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

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 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: 在错的词下画一横线, 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。

Not long ago, our school organized a charity walk raise money for children in a few poor area. Before the walk, we grouped ourselves into a team of four and planning everything well. On that day, the air was fresh, which we enjoyed it. We walked from the school to the central of the city. It was really tough work, and during the walk, we supported and helped each other. Under the help of many people, we raised over 5 000 *yuan* in the end. We all felt tiring, but we were very happy. In my opinion, which we had done was a meaningful experience and it was a excellent chance to learn team spirit.

第二节 书面表达【研发题】(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 计划和同学去当地博物馆参观中国瓷器 (Chinese porcelain) 展, 请给喜欢中国文化的外教 Josie 写封邮件, 邀请她一同前往, 内容包括:

1. 出发及返回时间;

2. 活动安排。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。
