

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. What did the doctor suggest the man do?
A. Take more exercise. B. Join a club. C. Take more rest.
9. What does the woman find about going to health club?
A. Tired. B. Useless. C. Useful.
10. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Work out first.
B. Take swim before exercising.
C. Come to the club and see for himself.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. What is the woman?
A. A doctor. B. A teacher. C. A receptionist.
12. What can we learn about the man?
A. He has a sore throat. B. He has no appetite(食欲). C. He has no headache.
13. How long is the man advised to stay indoors?
A. Two or three days. B. Three or four days. C. Four or five days.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What does the man think of things in the box?
A. Clean. B. Valuable. C. Useless.
15. What does the woman like about the match?
A. The patterns on the back. B. The sound of ticking. C. The shape.
16. Who are coming next week?
A. The man's little grandchild.
B. The woman's grandparents.
C. The woman's little brother.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Why do friends look at their watches frequently in the man's house?
A. They can't watch TV. B. They are busy. C. They think him strange.
18. What do the man and his wife like doing together?
A. Cooking, singing, and collecting.
B. Painting, studying and playing chess.
C. Enjoying music, singing and playing chess.
19. Why do friends come to the man when there are power cuts?
A. The man has his own power generator.
B. They don't know what to do at home.
C. They like to talk with the man.
20. What is the main topic of the speech?
A. The value of friendship.
B. The goodness of technology.
C. The importance of hobbies.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 10 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

从每题所给的四个选项(A. B. C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.

A.

The Healthy Habits Survey shows that only about one third of American seniors have correct habits. Here are some findings and expert advice.

1. How many times did you brush your teeth yesterday?

Finding: A full 33% of seniors brush their teeth only once a day.

Step: Remove the 300 types of bacteria in your mouth each morning with a battery-operated toothbrush. Brush gently for 2 minutes, at least twice a day.

2. How many times did you wash your hands or bathe yesterday?

Finding: Seniors, on average, bathe fewer than 3 days a week. And nearly 30% wash their hands only 4 times a day---half of the number which doctors recommend.

Step: We touch our faces around 3,000 times a day---often inviting germs (病菌) to enter our mouth, nose, and eyes. Use toilet paper to avoid touching the door handle. And, most important, wash your hands often with hot running water and soap for 20 seconds.

3. How often do you think about fighting germs?

Finding: Seniors are not fighting germs as well as they should.

Step: (Do you know it is not your toilet but your kitchen sponge (海绵) that can carry more germs than anything else?) To kill these germs, keep your sponge in the microwave for 10 seconds.

21. What is found out about American seniors?
- A. About one third of them brush their teeth only ~~once~~ a day.
 - B. Most of them have good habits.
 - C. Nearly 30% of them bathe three ~~days~~ a week.
 - D. All of them are fighting germs better than expected.
22. Doctors suggest that people should wash their hands _____.
- A. eight times a day
 - B. three times a day
 - C. four times a day
 - D. twice a day
23. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- A. We should keep from touching our faces. ✓
 - B. There are less than 300 types of bacteria in the mouth.
 - C. We should wash our hands before touching a door handle.
 - D. A kitchen sponge can carry more germs than a toilet. ✓

24. The text probably comes from _____

A. a guide book

C. a popular magazine

B. a book review

D. an official document (文件)

B

"How are you?" is a nice question. It's a friendly way that people in the United States greet each other. But "How are you?" is also a very unusual question. It's a question that often doesn't have an answer. The person who asks "How are you?" hopes to hear the answer "Fine.", even if the person's friend isn't fine. The reason is that "How are you?" isn't really a question and "Fine." isn't really an answer. They are simply other ways of saying "Hello!" or "Hi!".

Sometimes, people also don't say exactly what they mean. For example, when someone asks, "Do you agree?", the other person might be thinking, "No. I disagree. I think you're wrong..." But it isn't very polite to disagree strongly, so the other person might say "I'm not sure...". It's a nice way to say that you don't agree with someone.

People also don't say exactly what they are thinking when they finish talking with other people. For example, many talks over the phone finish when one person says "I've to go now." Often, the person who wants to hang up gives an excuse, "Someone is at the door." "Something is burning on the stove." The excuses might be real, or it might not. Perhaps the person who wants to hang up simply doesn't want to talk any more, but it isn't polite to say that. The excuse is more polite, and it doesn't hurt the other person.

When they are greeting each other, talking about an idea, or finishing a talk, people often don't say exactly what they are thinking. It's an important way that people try to be nice to each other, and it's also a part of the game of language.

25. When a person wants to disagree with someone, it is polite to say "_____".

A. You're wrong. I disagree.

B. I'm not sure.

C. I'm sure I disagree.

D. No, I disagree.

26. When a person says "I've to go now. Someone is at the door.", he or she may be _____

A. giving an excuse

B. hurting someone's feeling

C. talking to a person at the door

D. going to another place

27. One of the rules of the game of language is probably "_____".

A. Always say what you mean.

B. Don't disagree with people.

C. Never say exactly what you're thinking.

D. Being polite is the best policy.

C

China is facing a reading crisis (危机), with more than 50% of people surveyed believing they don't spend enough time reading and only 20% satisfied with their reading time, *China Daily* said.

According to Xu Shengguo, head of the Chinese Academy of Press and Publication, the country's reading rate last year was 78.6%, which means that percentage of people read books, periodicals or newspapers or were involved in online reading, while 21.4% read nothing at all.

The Academy launched an annual survey on the reading quantity of Chinese people in 2005 and found that each read 4.5 to 4.7 books on average per year between 2005 and 2014. Last year, Chinese people read only 4.56 books, compared with 12 in France, 11 in South Korea, 9 in Japan and about 7 in the United States. In addition, more than 40% of Chinese people read less than one book throughout the year outside of textbooks.

A training meeting on reading supported by Beijing Municipal Bureau of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television was held in Beijing last week. It was the first meeting for the Leading Reader project, a training series for teachers, officials, college students and bookstore owners to promote(提升) nationwide reading. It will be held on weekends during September and October.

In addition to factors such as the large population base in China and imbalance of regional economic(地方经济) development, the shortage of public libraries is widespread. Reading parties in the community are in need of greater promotion. If we want to promote the nationwide reading rate, we have to encourage more grassroots reading programs.

28. What is the reading rate of China last year?
 A. 20%. B. 21.4% C. 40%. D. ~~78.6%~~.
29. What's the training meeting held on weekends for?
 A. For promoting nationwide reading.
 B. For supporting the Beijing Municipal Bureau.
 C. For training teachers and middle school students.
 D. For advertising related books, films and plays.
30. What does the author want to tell us?
 A. More Chinese like reading now.
 B. China faces a reading crisis at present.
 C. China has to promote the reading rate.
 D. More grassroots should be encouraged to read.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

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。

Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else in between.

31 We dance from Florida to Alaska, from north to south and sea to sea. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties and just to fill the time.

"I adore dancing," says Lester Bridges, the owner of a dance studio in Iowa. "I can't imagine doing anything else with my life." Bridges runs dance classes for all ages. "Teaching dance is wonderful. 32 It's great to watch them. For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life."

33 ~~A~~ can tell you about one young couple," says Bridges. "They're learning to do traditional dances. They arrive at the class in low spirits and they leave with a smile. 34 "

So, do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier? Andrea Hillier says, "Dance, like the pattern of a beating heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. 35 I find it hard to stop! Dancing reminds me I'm alive."

- A. So why do we dance? \
- B. Dance in the U. S. is everywhere.
- C. If you like dancing outdoors, come to America.
- D. My older students say it makes them feel young.
- ~~E.~~ I keep practicing even when I'm extremely tired.
- F. Dancing seems to change their feeling completely. ✓
- G. They stayed up all night long singing and dancing.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共三节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

John was repairing his motorcycle in the yard while his mom was cooking in the kitchen. Suddenly the motorcycle ran 36 the glass door while John was still riding on it. So he was 37 to the floor inside the house.

His mom, hearing the 38, ran out and found John badly 39 lying on the floor, the motorcycle lying next to him and the glass door 40. The mom called an ambulance quickly. After the ambulance arrived and took John to the 41, the mom pushed the motorcycle outside. Seeing the 42 on the floor, the

mom got some paper towels to clean it, and threw the towels in the 43. After John's wound was 44, he left the hospital. After arriving home, he 45 at the broken door and the damage done to his motorcycle and felt very 46. So he went to the bathroom, sat on the toilet and 47 a cigarette. After finishing the cigarette, he threw it into the toilet bowl.

The 48 in the kitchen heard a loud explosion (爆炸声). She ran into the bathroom and found John lying on the floor again and his clothes 49 away. The fire was caused by the towels covered with gas in the toilet bowl. The mom had to call an ambulance again.

The 50 ambulance crew (工作人员) came again. They were 51 to see John was seriously hurt again. When they carried John to the ambulance, one of them 52 the mom how John had burned himself. So she told them what 53 to John after he was taken to the hospital last time. One of them couldn't help laughing so 54 that John fell to the ground. Then John got a(an) 55 arm.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 36. A. around | B. outside | C. behind | D. through |
| 37. A. moved | B. thrown | C. hit | D. invited |
| 38. A. sound | B. story | C. news | D. word |
| 39. A. affected | B. stuck | C. beaten | D. hurt |
| 40. A. painted | B. damaged | C. repaired | D. closed |
| 41. A. hospital | B. company | C. yard | D. school |
| 42. A. water | B. gas | C. paper | D. glass |
| 43. A. street | B. kitchen | C. toilet | D. bedroom |
| 44. A. discovered | B. received | C. changed | D. covered |
| 45. A. looked | B. shouted | C. knocked | D. laughed |
| 46. A. excited | B. sad | C. interested | D. safe |
| 47. A. lit | B. bought | C. dropped | D. expected |
| 48. A. doctor | B. mom | C. nurse | D. son |
| 49. A. washed | B. put | C. taken | D. burned |
| 50. A. honest | B. different | C. careless | D. same |
| 51. A. unwilling | B. surprised | C. ready | D. sure |
| 52. A. asked | B. showed | C. taught | D. advised |
| 53. A. happened | B. belonged | C. devoted | D. turned |
| 54. A. hard | B. easily | C. freely | D. politely |
| 55. A. long | B. open | C. strong | D. broken |

第 II 卷

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共三节, 满分 55 分)

第二节 课内知识填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

56. The football team, (组成) 22 players and three coaches, was set up about 3 years ago.
57. (分开) into three groups, the students began cleaning the classroom.
58. These gates are always open for the (方便) of visitors.
59. His first speech as president made a deep (印象) on his audience.
60. We (看不见) the boat in the dense fog.
61. He (不断地) reminded himself of the timetable.
62. He (要求) that a medical team be sent to the flooded area at once.
63. Only if you (集中) your study can you get good grades.
64. I (赞成) of your trying to earn some more money.
65. I am a (公民) of the People's Republic of China.

第三节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Mrs. Wilson, the wife of a rich man, 66. (invite) some of her friends to lunch. She was trying a new way to cook fish and she was very pleased with 67. (she), when the fish was ready. As the fish was very hot, she put it near the open window 68. (cool) for a few minutes. Five minutes 69. (late), when she came back 70. it, she was surprised to find the neighbor's cat at the fish. She was in time to stop the cat before it was too late. That afternoon every one enjoyed the fish. They talked and laughed 71. four o'clock.

After the guests left, Mrs. Wilson felt tired but happy. She was sitting down in a chair near the window 72. she saw the neighbor's cat dead in her garden. She was sure the fish was bad. What 73. happen to her friends? She at once telephoned the family doctor for help. The doctor wanted each guest 74. him. Once again Mrs. Wilson was alone in her chair still tired but no longer happy. Just then the telephone rang. 75. was her neighbor, "Oh, Mrs. Wilson," he cried. "My cat is dead. She was killed by someone in a car and put it in your garden...."

第四部分写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。(增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^), 并在其下面写出该加的单词。删除: 把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉。修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。)

注意: 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词; 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

When ~~talked~~ about sports, I ~~feel~~ very excited. I like sports very much, and I love playing ~~the~~ tennis in particular. I remember one day when I got home after school. I turned ~~off~~ the TV and a tennis game was going ~~on~~. I started to watch it, and I ~~attracted~~ by ~~the~~ wonderful game ~~gradual~~ / I became a big fan of tennis. ~~from~~ now ~~on~~. I usually stay up late to watch ~~tennis~~ games. Li Na is my favorite ~~player~~s. I ~~think~~ she is one of the ~~greater~~ athletes in China. I sign ~~up~~ for a tennis training course several months ago, ~~and~~ my skills have improved ~~a~~ lot. In addition, I ~~have~~ some friends which also love tennis, and I often practice with them when I am ~~free~~.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是张明, 你的朋友于涛写信告诉你他因不善于交友而苦恼。根据以下提示给他回信, 提出建议。

内容要点:

1. 友善、乐于助人; 2. 多与他人交流; 3. 多参加活动.....

注意: 词数 100 左右; 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数; 可适当发挥, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 交流 communicate (v.); 活动 activity (n.)

Dear Yu Tao,

I'm sorry to hear that you're feeling worried about not being able to make friends. Below are some tips that may be helpful to you.

Your sincerely

Zhang Ming