

英语(一)

时间:120 分钟

满分:150 分

本试卷分为第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共150分,考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What has the man got for his mother?
A. A watch. B. A book. C. A fishing pole.
2. What did the woman's father think of the car?
A. It was quite good. B. It was a bit noisy. C. It was too old.
3. Why doesn't the man like the hat?
A. It doesn't match the shoes. B. He thinks it out of fashion. C. It isn't suitable for her age.
4. What will the woman do today?
A. Study. B. Take a rest. C. Go to the theater.
5. What probably is the man's major?
A. Elementary education. B. Literature. C. Psychology.

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,并标在试卷的相应位置,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至7题。

6. What did the woman do tonight in the restaurant?
A. She embarrassed the man. B. She yelled at the man. C. She spilled soup.
7. Why does the man make the call?
A. To apologize. B. To complain. C. To criticize.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. Where is the man going next?
A. China. B. Singapore. C. Thailand.
9. How will the man go across the English Channel on his way back?
A. By boat. B. By bicycle. C. By train.

10. What can we learn about the man's characteristics?
A. He is pessimistic. B. He is strong-willed. C. He is selfless.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the man think of the bedroom?
A. A little small. B. Big enough. C. Very large.
12. How much is the rent?
A. MYM300. B. MYM200. C. MYM100.
13. What do you know about the apartment?
A. It has no kitchen. B. It has two bedrooms. C. It's unfurnished.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the girl want to do on Wednesday evening?
A. Practice the piano. B. Go to the movie. C. Take care of children.
15. When should the girl hand in her paper?
A. On Tuesday. B. On Monday. C. On Wednesday.
16. What should the girl do after 5:30 on Tuesday?
A. Practice soccer. B. Do her homework. C. Practice trumpet.
17. What event is there at school on Friday?
A. A science fair. B. A soccer game. C. A music show.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What probably is the speech?
A. A commercial. B. A college lecture. C. A collecting speech.
19. What goods does Harry sell?
A. Kitchen furniture. B. Electrical goods. C. Digital products.
20. What does Harry guarantee?
A. All goods are the best.
B. The sales are open six days.
C. It offers the lowest prices.

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

There is a trend in travelling that is sweeping the nation—it's being called voluntourism. Foreign destinations are attracting American citizens who want to sightsee, while at the same time engage in community service.

Photos on a wall are of recent visits to an orphanage(孤儿院) in India. It's a trip Jim Inners first made after looking a more meaningful way to see the world. Through the Austin-based Miracle Foundation, Inners has traveled to India three times as part of a growing trend called voluntourism, which combines foreign travel with charity work.

"You're living. You're not just sending a check to help somebody but you have a little girl, a little boy. You're their life line to a new life." said Inners

Silicon Labs co-founder Nav Sooch recently raised money to build a village for orphans in India and has traveled there several times. He says it's possible to sightsee and serve the needy.

"I think it would be a shame to go to India and not see the Taj Mahal. It's a wonderful place and I

think you can have that as well as the real interaction with real people.” said Sooch.

“We’ve had all ages. We’ve had from 21/2 with a family all the way up to an 82-year-old and that’s the beauty of these trips.” says Barbara Joubert. She plans the 9-day journeys on behalf of the Miracle Foundation. She says it appeals to those who want to give back. “So the most basic work or what you’re doing there is loving the kids and it’s not hard.” said Joubert.

“Spending time with all these kids has been wonderful.” says Inners. Voluntourism will take Jim Inners back to “Pinky”, the girl who calls him Papa Jim.

21. According to the text, voluntourism _____.
A. is a kind of travel organized by travel companies
B. is a way of earning money by traveling
C. is a certain travel while offering community service
D. is a kind of travel to enjoy the local cultures
22. According to the text, the Miracle Fountain _____.
A. is intended to help the poor areas
B. mainly helps plan voluntourism
C. belongs to a large travel company
D. is organized to offer service in India
23. What does Inners mean by saying “You’re their life line to a new life.” in paragraph 3?
A. You’ll have to look after their future life.
B. You need to send money to help the poor.
C. You will allow them to be your family members.
D. You have a great effect on their future life.
24. What’s the purpose of the text?
A. To make voluntourism more popular.
B. To persuade readers to help the poor.
C. To give you advice on voluntourism.
D. To introduce readers voluntourism.

B

Lagoon Bar, Iceland

Blue Lagoon in Iceland is truly the place where you can get rid of all troubles. Here the warmth of hot springs gets you close to nature. A wonderful bar is opened among the hot springs. While you’re sitting in the hot water, waitresses bring you a range of cocktails.

What to order: cocktail “Blue Lagoon” and white wine.

Baobab Tree Bar Wine Cellar, South Africa

In the hollow (洞) of a huge 6,000-year-old baobab tree you can not only drink a cocktail, but also rest from the heat of Limpopo Province. Once this safe heaven was known only to the Bushmen, but now this ancient tree is the tourist destination for all kinds of tourists.

What to order: anything in a glass.

The Birdsville Hotel and Pub, Australia

At the edge of the Simpson Desert, among the sand dunes (沙丘), which are the favorite spot for the mice, there is a hotel and a pub. The walls of this bar are decorated with old hats and posters of beer, the oldest of which dates from 1884. Most visitors of this building are the amateurs of racing. They come to this village for the September competition. However, the pub is not empty also on other months: the air-strip (飞机跑道) is located nearby, so those who get off the plane are going to have a glass or two of beer first.

What to order: a pint of beer.

Floyd’s Pelican Bar, Jamaica

It appears that these huge palm leaves and trunks fell into the ocean long time ago. They floated on the waves and then piled up year by year, sticking out of the ocean. That's probably how the Pelican Bar, located about a mile from the southwest coast of Jamaica, is built on. Some of its visitors have no room to be fitted inside the bar, and they just drink standing in waist-deep water.

What to order: cocktail “Pelican Perfection”.

25. What can a visitor order in Lagoon Bar?

- A. Red wine. B. Anything. C. Beer. D. White wine.

26. What can we infer about the Birdsville Hotel and Pub?

- A. It was opened in 1884.
B. It is the favorite spot for the mice.
C. It is busy in September every year.
D. It is located in the center of the Simpson Desert.

27. What is Floyd's Pelican Bar built on?

- A. Old hats. B. Sand dunes.
C. An ancient baobab tree. D. Palm leaves and trunks.

C

The year 2117 will be an eventful one for art. In May of that year in Berlin, the philosopher—artist Jonathon Keats' “century cameras”— cameras with a 100-year-long exposure (曝光) time——will be brought back from hiding places around the city to have their results developed and exhibited. Six months after that, the Future Library in Oslo, Norway, will open its doors for the first time, presenting 100 books printed on the wood of trees planted in the distant past of 2017.

As Katie Paterson, the creator of the Future Library, puts it: “Future Library is an artwork for future generations.” These projects, more than a century in the making, are part of a new wave of slow art intended to push viewers and participants to think beyond their own lifetimes. They aim to challenge today's short-term thinking and the brief attention spans of modern consumers, forcing people into considering works more deliberately. In their way, too, they are fighting against modern culture—not just regarding money, but also the way in which artistic worth is measured by attention.

In a similar fashion, every April on Slow Art Day, visitors are encouraged to stare at five works of art for 10 minutes at a time—a tough task for the average museum visitor, who typically spends less than 30 seconds on each piece of art.

Like the Future Library, the century cameras are very much a project for cities, since it's in cities that time runs fastest and the pace of life is fastest. “Since I started living in a city, I've somehow been quite disconnected,” Anne Beate Hovind, the Future Library project manager, who described how working on the library drew her back to the pace of life she knew when she was growing up on a farm in her youth, told the Atlantic magazine.

28. According to the first paragraph, what will NOT happen in 2117?

- A. A camera which was produced 100 years ago will be exhibited.
B. The Future Library will be open to the public for the first time.
C. Photos with a 100-year exposure time will be developed and exhibited.
D. Books printed on the wood of trees planted in 2017 will be displayed.

29. What can we learn about today's people's attitude toward works of art?

- A. They consider works deliberately. B. They spend little time on Works.
C. They spend much money on works. D. They stare at works for 10 minutes at a time.

30. What is the purpose of the wave of slow art?
- A. To advocate creating works of art slowly.
B. To protect works of art from being damaged.
C. To promote works of art for modern culture.
D. To encourage people to pay more attention to works of art.
31. How would Anne Beate Hovind feel about the city life?
- A. It's discouraging B. It's dull C. Its developed. D. It's busy

D

Do you know how it is when you see someone yawn and you start yawning too? Or how hard it is to be among people laughing and not laugh yourself? Well, apparently it's because we have mirror neurons (神经元) in our brains.

Put simply, the existence of mirror neurons suggests that every time we see someone else do something, our brains imitate it, whether or not we actually perform the same action. This explains a great deal about how we learn to smile, talk, walk, dance or play sports. But the idea goes further: mirror neurons not only appear to explain physical actions, they also tell us that there is a biological basis for the way we understand other people.

Mirror neurons can undoubtedly be found all over our brains, but especially in the area which relate to our ability to use languages, and to understand how other people feel. Researchers have found that mirror neurons relate strongly to language. A group of researchers discovered that if they gave people sentences to listen to (for example: "The hand took hold of the ball"), the same mirror neurons were triggered as when the action was actually performed (in this example, actually taking hold of a ball).

Any problems with mirror neurons may well result in problems with behavior. Much research suggests that people with social and behavioral problems have mirror neurons which are not fully functioning. However, it is not yet known exactly how these discoveries might help find treatments for social disorders.

Research into mirror neurons seems to provide us with ever more information concerning how humans behave and interact. Indeed, it may turn out to be the equivalent for neuroscience of what Einstein's theory of relativity was for physics. And the next time you feel the urge to cough in the cinema when someone else does—well, perhaps you'll understand why.

32. Mirror neurons can explain _____.
A. why we cry when we are hurt
B. why we cough when we suffer from a cold
C. why we smile when we see someone else smile
D. why we yawn when we see someone else stay up late
33. The underlined word "triggered" in the third paragraph probably means "_____".
A. set off B. cut off C. built up D. broken up
34. We can learn from the passage that mirror neurons _____.
A. relate to human behavior and interaction
B. control human physical actions and feelings
C. result in bad behavior and social disorders
D. determine our knowledge and language abilities
35. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Ways to find mirror neurons. B. Problems of mirror neurons.
C. Existence of mirror neurons. D. Functions of mirror neurons.

第二节(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。

Chinese culture is considered as one of the oldest cultures in the world. 36 The culture of China also affects the nearby countries in Asia. The culture is varied depending on the towns, cities and provinces in China. Here are some interesting facts about the Chinese Culture.

37

China's a civilized ancient country with a history of more than 5000 years. The traditional culture is a collection of many elements, which are not only the soul of our nation, but also the representation of China's long-standing history. Religion, philosophy, visual arts, martial arts, architecture, and literature are included as some elements of Chinese culture.

The features in the Chinese architecture

The Chinese architecture is very important. It could be traced back around 2,000 years ago. One of the famous architectural designs is the Forbidden City. 38 Besides emphasizing on the width, the Chinese architecture also focuses on the symmetry(对称). It was applied to design many types of building from farmhouses into the palaces.

The tea culture

Originally tea was used as a medicine instead of a drink. 39 It was tea that helped him get rid of the poisoning effect. As the ancient Chinese knew more about tea, it became a drink. Before the Tang Dynasty, Chinese tea was exported first to Japan and Korea, and in the Ming and Qing dynasties, to the Arabian Peninsula. The tea culture in China is not similar to the tea culture in Japan or even Britain. 40

- A. The elements of Chinese culture.
- B. The fashion in that era was seen based on the social classes.
- C. It was said that Shen Nong once tasted a lot of plants and was poisoned many times.
- D. There are various popular games in China.
- E. The design focuses on the width.
- F. It was originated thousands of years ago.
- G. It has different occasion, taste and preparation.

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45)

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。

Double Trouble

When I was eight, I wanted a toy and needed MYM10 to buy it. But, as usual, I was broke. I decided to ask my 11-year-old sister, Kathleen, for a loan. I went to her room, 41 her for the cash. Laughing, she agreed to 42 me the money, but added, "I will charge you 10 percent compound interest every 43 until you pay me back."

"Compound interest—what's that?" I asked.

"Well, interest is what you call the 44 money borrowers have to pay back on a loan," she explained. "Compound interest means that the interest payments get bigger and bigger the 45 you take to pay back the loan. To repay the loan, you will need to give me MYM11 after one month. If you wait two months to pay me back, your 46 will grow from MYM10 to MYM11. So I'll be charging you interest on MYM11. Then I will add that interest to the MYM11 you already owe me, for a 47 of MYM12.10. That's what you'll owe after two months."

“Sure. I get it,” I said. Though truthfully, I was getting 48.

Kathleen lent me the money, and I bought the toy. My birthday came a month later, and my mom gave me MYM10. 49, that was just the amount I needed to buy another toy I wanted 50. I put off paying my sister for a month. After another month, I 51 about the loan.

Several months later, on Christmas morning, my sister and I each found a MYM20 bill in our stockings. I was just putting it into my pocket 52 Kathleen tapped me on the shoulder.

“Sorry, kiddo. That’s mine. I’m 53 on your debt.”

“Huh?” Then I remembered the loan. “Hey! How can it be that much? I 54 borrowed MYM10.”

“True,” she said, “but interest has been compounding for eight months. Now you 55 me MYM21.43.” She paused, then added. “You can pay me the MYM1.43.”

I 56 to believe that a MYM10 loan could more than double so quickly. Much to my 57, my sister got her pencil and tablet and showed me exactly how it all added up.

My head 58 as I tried to keep track of Kathleen’s 59, but this time, I got the basic idea of compound interest. I 60 the hard way that borrowing money can be “double trouble” in no time.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. blaming | B. begging | C. searching | D. preparing |
| 42. A. pay | B. give | C. lend | D. hand |
| 43. A. month | B. year | C. week | D. day |
| 44. A. little | B. same | C. enough | D. extra |
| 45. A. less | B. longer | C. more | D. shorter |
| 46. A. cash | B. saving | C. note | D. debt |
| 47. A. total | B. cost | C. number | D. bill |
| 48. A. encouraged | B. shocked | C. confused | D. satisfied |
| 49. A. Gradually | B. Obviously | C. Unfortunately | D. Hopefully |
| 50. A. seriously | B. anxiously | C. secretly | D. desperately |
| 51. A. forgot | B. knew | C. talked | D. cared |
| 52. A. after | B. until | C. while | D. when |
| 53. A. carrying | B. collecting | C. relying | D. focusing |
| 54. A. normally | B. nearly | C. only | D. really |
| 55. A. owe | B. offer | C. take | D. give |
| 56. A. decided | B. refused | C. pretended | D. managed |
| 57. A. relief | B. delight | C. annoyance | D. regret |
| 58. A. turned | B. nodded | C. stuck | D. hurt |
| 59. A. calculations | B. excuses | C. directions | D. discoveries |
| 60. A. explored | B. learned | C. explained | D. questioned |

第 II 卷

注意事项:

用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷无效。

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45)

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

In England Boxing Day 61 (celebrate) on December 26th, is traditionally a time to give gifts to tradesmen, servants, and friends.

It originated in medieval times, when every priest 62 (suppose) to empty the alms box(布施箱) of his church and distribute gifts to the poor. 63 (wealth) people enjoyed huge Christmas feasts, and when they were finished, they packed up the 64 (remain) of feasts in boxes and gave them out to their servants. It didn't become 65 (wide)celebrated though until Victorian England.

In Ireland there is 66 Irish custom called “feeding the wren(鹪鹩)”. The custom is based 67 a legend of St. Stephen. Once he was forced 68 (hide) in a bush, but a chattering wren gave him away. In the past children 69 (cage)the wren to help it do penance(告解) for this misdeed. Nowadays children carry a long pole with a holly bush at the top — which is supposed to hide a captured wren.

In the UK Boxing Day is still a public holiday; some shops and supermarkets open nowadays, 70 banks and most offices remain closed.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,共 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。作文中共有 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:在缺词处加一个漏子符号(Λ)并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:在错的词下划一横线,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。

Today I'm sending some letters to people who are to receive love from the ones who are registered at a project calling “love it forward list”. This is what it works: The volunteers receive weekly requests send letters to at least two people who are facing rough situation (e. g. loss of a close person, a severe disease, etc.). The envelopes can be filled with whatever the volunteer thinks are going to cheer that person up. It could be an inspired message, a beautiful drawing... It has been about two months since I join it and it feels so good to realize that it doesn't take much to be kind and helpful to others. I feel blessed by the fact that I'm able to participate in week after week. Now I believe that being kind means we're also receiving kind from life. Life is kind when it gives us opportunities to express unconditionally love towards others.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的美国朋友 Daniel 写信给你,想了解你最近对高考准备的情况,并询问你高考之后的打算,问你是否有意在暑假间去美国旅行。请你给他回信,并对他的问题一一作答。

注意:1. 总词数 100 左右;

2. 信中不能透露任何个人信息;

3. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

4. 信的开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Daniel,

I am so delighted to have received your letter. _____

Yours,

Li Hua

英语(二)

时间:120 分钟

满分:150 分

本试卷分为第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共150分,考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷

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1. How much will the man's rent be?
A. MYM 150. B. MYM 240. C. MYM 600.
2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Guest and hostess. B. Customer and waitress. C. Boss and clerk.
3. What does the man think of the movie?
A. Terrible. B. Amazing. C. Boring.
4. What does the man want the woman to do?
A. Buy him a mobile phone.
B. Tell him her phone number.
C. Go to Hong Kong with him.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A family party. B. New friends. C. The man's host family.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

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听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

6. Why does the man come to the company?
A. To make an appointment with the woman.
B. To discuss the company's investment.
C. To attend an important meeting.
7. Who possibly forgot the appointment?
A. Daniel Jones. B. The secretary. C. Carol.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who did the woman go to Egypt with?
A. Her cousin. B. Her friends. C. Her husband.
9. What kind of weather did the woman have during the holiday?
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Windy.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does Amazon Tree houses refer to?
A. The name of a newspaper. B. The name of a hotel. C. The name of a company.
11. Why is the woman interested in the article?
A. She wants to travel in Amazon.
B. She wants to run a tree house hotel.
C. She wants to live in a tree house.
12. What is the man's opinion of the woman's plan?
A. Good. B. Realistic. C. Impractical

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the Big Game?
A. An important basketball game between schools.
B. An important basketball game between cities.
C. An important basketball game between states.
14. Why does the boy invite the girl to watch the game?
A. The game is exciting.
B. The boy has a ticket available.
C. The girl wants to join them.
15. When will probably the girl arrive at the gate?
A. At 2:00 pm. B. At 2:30pm. C. At 4:30pm.
16. How will they go to the game?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. On foot.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about the cycling holiday?
A. It starts from the north of Florida.
B. It covers 650 miles.
C. It lasts nearly a week.
18. What should the tourists pay to do?
A. Book a hotel. B. Hire a bike. C. Find a guide.
19. What entertainment will the tourists have on the first day?
A. A quiz. B. A party. C. A musical evening.
20. How can people get more information about the trip?
A. By visiting the website.
B. By phoning the company.
C. By talking to other tourists.

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

On November 24, 1868, Scott Joplin was born in Texas. He became famous as a ragtime (拉格泰姆音乐) composer and piano player. Ragtime music was an early form of jazz. This music has a lively beat and was developed from the music of African Americans.

Ragtime became popular in the early 1890s, and the music was played on the piano. The piano player usually made up a melody, then changed it a little bit every time he played. Scott Joplin was very good at composing, or making up music and playing the piano. When he was growing up, Joplin's home was filled with music. Still, Joplin's father did not want him to be a musician. When he was about 14 years old, Joplin left home to travel and start a life of his own. He traveled all over the Midwest playing the piano and composing music. Sometimes he played with music groups. Other times he sang by himself in noisy saloons and bars. In 1899, Joplin wrote Maple Leaf Rag, a ragtime song that became a big hit and earned Joplin the title of The King of Ragtime. In all, he wrote more than 500 songs. Joplin's biggest dream was to compose a ragtime opera. Finally, after 10 years, Joplin completed a ragtime opera which he called Treemonisha. This opera was about a young black woman who became a leader of her people. She tried to help her people gain their freedom and their rights.

In 1916, Joplin became very sick. He had a disease that made him forget things and become easily afraid of things. In 1917, he was put in the hospital. He finally died there on April 1, 1917. Scott Joplin's music became popular again in the early 1970s when it was used in a movie called The Sting.

21. Which of the following best describes ragtime?

- A. It is a kind of jazz music.
- B. It was born in Texas.
- C. It sounds slow and sad.
- D. It is played on the guitar.

22. Joplin took up ragtime _____.

- A. with strong family support
- B. against his father's will
- C. for a richer and happier life
- D. with the hope of traveling

23. What can we know Maple Leaf Rag?

- A. It was a ragtime opera.
- B. It was attacked by other composers.
- C. It was used in a movie.
- D. It won the composer great honor.

24. Which of the words can best describe Scott Joplin?

- A. Talented and traditional.
- B. Determined and productive.
- C. Stubborn and cautious.
- D. Patient and generous.

B

Camping wild is a wonderful way to experience the natural world and, at its best, it makes little environmental influence. But with increasing numbers of people wanting to escape into the wilderness, it is becoming more and more important to camp unobtrusively (不引人注目地) and leave no mark.

Wild camping is not permitted in many places, particularly in crowded low-land Britain. Wherever you are, find out about organizations responsible for managing wild spaces, and contact them to find out their policy on camping and shelter building. For example, it is fine to camp wild in remote parts of Scotland, but in England you must ask the landowner's permission, except in national parks.

Camping is about having relaxation, sleeping outdoors, experiencing bad weather, and making do

without modern conveniences. A busy, fully-equipped campsite (野营地) seems to go against this, so seek out smaller, more remote places with easy access to open spaces and perhaps beaches. Better still, find a campsite with no road access; walking in makes a real adventure.

Finding the right spot to camp is the first step to guaranteeing a good night's sleep. Choose a campsite with privacy and minimum influence on others and the environment. Try to use an area where people have obviously camped before rather than creating a new spot. When camping in woodland, avoid standing dead trees, which may fall on a windy night. Avoid animal runs and caves, and possible homes of biting insects. Make sure you have most protection on the windward side. If you make a fire, do so downwind of your shelter. Always consider what influence you might have on the natural world. Avoid damaging plants. A good campsite is found, not made—changing it should be unnecessary.

25. You needn't ask for permission when camping in _____.
A. national parks in England B. most parts of Scotland
C. crowded low-land Britain D. most parts of England
26. The author thinks that a good campsite is one _____.
A. with easy access B. used previously
C. with modern conveniences D. far away from beaches
27. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the protection of campsites B. the importance of wild camping
C. the human influence on campsites D. the dos and don'ts of wild camping

C

Scientists have been studying how people use money for long. Now they're finding some theories may apply to one group of monkeys.

Researchers recently taught six monkeys how to use money. They gave the monkeys small metal disks (圆片) that could be used like cash and showed them some yummy apple pieces. The monkeys soon figured out that if they gave one of the disks to a scientist, they'd receive a piece of apple in return.

If you think that is all the monkeys can figure out, you are wrong. Two researchers, Jake and Allison, acted as apple sellers in the experiments. The monkeys were tested one at a time and had 12 disks to spend in each experiment. Jake always showed the monkeys one apple piece, while Allison always showed two pieces. But that's not necessarily what they gave the monkeys. The number of apple pieces given for a disk was determined at random.

Experiment One: Allison showed two pieces of apples but gave both pieces only half the time. The other half, she took one piece away and gave the monkey just the remaining piece. Jake, on the other hand, always gave exactly what he showed: one piece for each disk. The monkeys chose to trade more with Allison.

Experiment Two: Allison continued to sometimes give two pieces and sometimes one piece. But now, half the time, Jake gave the one apple piece he was showing, and half the time he added a bonus. Guess what? The monkeys chose to trade more with Jake.

In the first experiment, the monkeys correctly figured out that if they traded with Allison, they'd end up with more treats. In the second one, when a monkey received two pieces from Jake, it seemed like a gain. When Allison gave the monkey only one piece instead of the two she showed, it seemed like a loss. The monkeys preferred trading with Jake because they'd rather take a chance of seeming to win than seeming to lose.

We also sometimes make silly business decisions just to avoid the feeling that we're getting less, even when we were not. Would you have made the same choices?

28. What conclusion might experts draw from the first experiment?
- A. The monkeys show certain business sense.
 - B. Business theories can apply to all monkeys.
 - C. People are smarter in terms of finance.
 - D. It's easy to teach monkeys how to trade.
29. What does a bonus in paragraph 5 refer to?
- A. A metal disk.
 - B. An apple piece.
 - C. A chance.
 - D. A coin.
30. Why did the monkeys choose to trade more with Jake in the second experiment?
- A. Because Jake always gave them two apple pieces.
 - B. Because the apple pieces from Jake were yummy.
 - C. Because they didn't like the feeling of losing.
 - D. Because they get more apple pieces from Jake.
31. What could be the best title for the passage?
- A. People's Business Decision: Lose or Gain?
 - B. Monkey's Business Sense: Smart or Silly?
 - C. Shopping for Bargain: Same or Different?
 - D. Disk for Apple: Who to Trade with?

D

Donald Trump was born in Queens, a borough of New York City. He was the fourth child. He had two brothers and two sisters. By his own telling, young Donald often created trouble in school. So when he was 13 years old, his parents sent him to a military-style school.

Trump went on to college first at Fordham University in New York, and then at the University of Pennsylvania. He earned a degree in economics. He was also already investing in real estate. After he graduated, Trump quickly returned to New York City and his career.

In time, he became the head of the family business. He re-named it the Trump Organization. As its president, Trump developed and put his name on luxury buildings, casinos, hotels, and golf courses around the world. Later, he became linked to the entertainment industry, too. He became a part owner of beauty pageants, hosted a television show, and wrote a book about how to succeed in business.

During these years, Trump also married three times and divorced twice. The media wrote especially about his first and second marriages because he openly had a relationship with his second wife while he was married to his first. In 2005, he married Melania Knauss, a former model from Slovenia. She is only the second first lady who was not born in the United States. The first was Louisa Adams, who came from Britain in 1801.

But, until he officially entered the 2016 campaign as a Republican candidate, few linked him to politics.

Trump is unusual among past presidents because he had never worked in the government before. Nor has Trump served in the military. Only Presidents Taylor, Grant, and Eisenhower had no previous government experience; however, they had all been generals.

Trump is the oldest person ever to take office. He was 70 years old when he was sworn in.

He is also one of the richest.

And Trump is unusual in how he communicates with the public. As president, he continues to use Twitter to communicate his thoughts directly to anyone who wants to follow him. While the long-term effects of Trump's presidency are not yet known, he will likely be remembered in part for his direct and unscripted style of communication.

32. Donald Trump is quite a different American president ever because _____.
A. only he has never entered politics before
B. he is the first to use the modern social media Twitter to speak
C. he is the richest president ever
D. only his wife wasn't born in the US
33. Trump is a successful businessman and his business involves in the following except _____.
A. television B. beauty C. real estate D. publishing
34. Which of the following can't suit Donald Trump?
A. He is the oldest president when taking office.
B. He has once served in the army.
C. He wrote a book about how to do business.
D. His father had five children.
35. What does the underlined word unscripted in the last sentences mean?
A. Unfinished. B. Undertaken. C. Unprepared. D. Unspoken.

第二节(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。

Everyone experiences anger from time to time, but if you don't control your anger, you may speak or act without thinking, or even act aggressively and hurt others. 36 According to Jeanne Segal, co-founder of HelpGuide.org, symptoms of self-directed anger include high blood pressure or depression. Using effective communication skills to control your anger gives you a chance for a happy medium as you learn to be positive rather than aggressive.

37 You convey a lot of emotion by how you say what you say. Use a calm and authoritative voice. Keep a neutral expression on your face. Be aware of your hands. 38 By controlling your physical responses, you can diffuse a tense situation because you are better able to calm down and reframe the situation mentally, focusing on the logical aspects of the frustrating situation.

Respond positively not aggressively. If a co-worker hands over a report on Friday that must be completed by Monday, an aggressive person might say: "You always do this to me! Why do you always leave everything to the last minute?" 39 Instead, use effective communication skills and say something like: "I'm really sorry that I just got your request. 40 " This lets the person know that you are listening and willing to work, but that the current situation doesn't work for you in a firm but kind manner. Rehearse your words if necessary so that you are comfortable using positive communication.

- A. I can't do this for you over the weekend. I already have plans.
B. I won't be able to finish the report before the end of work, so the deadline need be pushed back.
C. Don't use gestures that show anger or anxiety.
D. Communicate positive strength through non-verbal behavior.
E. This puts the other person on the defensive and intensifies the anger of the situation.
F. Remind yourself to listen before you speak.
G. However, just ignoring your feelings can cause you to turn that anger on yourself.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45)

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。

Remembering My Father's Vest

People get into trouble because they don't know enough to keep cool. As a child, I had a lot of 41 that had been held back and not released. Worse still, I was not good at 42 constructively.

Once as I was getting ready for school, my mother 43 me my father's vest instead of mine. This was around the time when I was going to be larger in 44 than my father, so as I put on the vest, I felt like I was being choked in it! I 45 that it was a small oversight(疏忽) on my mother's part, but 46 the feeling of being choked drowned me and I got very angry. I took my anger out on my mother 47 thinking much. I was so upset when she had handed me the wrong vest, and I 48 by violently tearing it apart from my chest!

Later, my mother shared her own 49 with my father: "See what your son has done." Instead of scolding or abusing me, my father 50 responded by asking my mother to 51 the vest. He then wore it to work the next day.

When my mother told me about my father's response much later, when I had 52 from my fit, I immediately felt a great sense of 53 for my violent behavior, just 54 that he was spending the entire day wearing a(n) 55 vest. At the same time, I was filled with great 56 for my father, whose gentle kindness taught me a life lesson I would treasure forever.

On that day, I made a 57 never to let anger get the better of me. I learn to 58 others when I think that they behave in an unfair, cruel, or unacceptable way, 59 forgiveness is a tool to turn anger off. And whenever I have difficulty 60 my strong emotion, I try to remember my father's vest.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. pressure | B. anger | C. stories | D. tears |
| 42. A. listening | B. debating | C. communicating | D. working |
| 43. A. handed | B. sent | C. delivered | D. carried |
| 44. A. size | B. weight | C. height | D. mind |
| 45. A. expected | B. discovered | C. suspected | D. realized |
| 46. A. anyway | B. somehow | C. somewhat | D. however |
| 47. A. without | B. beyond | C. besides | D. despite |
| 48. A. performed | B. agreed | C. reacted | D. declined |
| 49. A. excitement | B. frustration | C. enthusiasm | D. failure |
| 50. A. calmly | B. politely | C. attentively | D. anxiously |
| 51. A. save up | B. give away | C. hold back | D. sew up |
| 52. A. recovered | B. changed | C. developed | D. benefited |
| 53. A. disappointment | B. sympathy | C. panic | D. shame |
| 54. A. hoping | B. joking | C. imagining | D. supposing |
| 55. A. old | B. broken | C. torn | D. shabby |
| 56. A. curiosity | B. pride | C. envy | D. admiration |
| 57. A. choice | B. decision | C. requirement | D. compromise |
| 58. A. respect | B. assist | C. appreciate | D. forgive |
| 59. A. and | B. but | C. for | D. do |
| 60. A. controlling | B. expressing | C. treasuring | D. monitoring |

第 II 卷

注意事项:

用 0.5 毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷无效。

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45)

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Wudang Mountain, in the northwest of Hubei province, is perhaps the best known of China's Taoist holy mountains. It was listed by UNESCO as 61 World Cultural Heritage Site in 1994. The mountain has several main tourist 62 (attract), 63 (cover) an area of 300 square kilometers. From afar, the scenery resembles a beautiful, 64 (tradition) Chinese landscape painting.

A sprawling ancient building complex in the Wudang Mountain 65 (found) in the heyday(全盛期) of the Tang Dynasty (AD 618—907), but reached 66 (it) peak during the Ming Dynasty, when Emperor Zhudi sent some 300,000 workers in 1412 67 spent 12 years to finish the religious site.

In the late period of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25—220), Taoism was 68 (bear) and Wudang Mountain was respected 69 the monumental mountain of Taoism. Besides the elegant natural sceneries, the ancient architectures 70 (be) magnificent.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,共 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。作文中共有 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:在缺词处加一个漏子符号(Λ)并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:在错的词下划一横线,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。

A friend of me thought of an acquaintance of his the other day which he knew had not been doing well recently. He decides to send her a text message to wish her have a nice day. In the evening, the lady's husband called him and my friend first thought was "Oh no, he's going to give me hard time for texting his wife". Instead of the guy thanked him for texting his wife. Apparent she's been struggling with depression and had been thought of killing herself that day, but the text message gave her hope.

Never underestimate the important of a simple text message

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你看到“悦读网”(Enjoy reading)正在举行“百日阅读汉语经典”活动,要求参加者在网上连续阅读一百天,每天至少半小时,完成后该网站免费赠送书籍。请给你的留学生朋友 Henry 写封邮件,推荐该活动。内容包括:

1. 介绍该活动;
2. 推荐该活动;
3. 推荐理由(至少两条)。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。