

# 英 语

时量:120 分钟

满分:150 分

得分 \_\_\_\_\_

## 第 I 卷

### 第一部分 听力技能 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 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, 并标在试题卷的相应位置。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。每段对话读两遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15.                      B. £ 9.18.                      C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 1 小题。

1. What language is Tom good at?

- A. Japanese.                      B. German.                      C. Spanish.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 2 小题。

2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a hotel.                      B. At an airport.                      C. In a bookstore.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 3 小题。

3. Where is the pen now?

- A. In the schoolbag.                      B. On the desk.                      C. Under the chair.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 4 小题。

4. What did Ann do yesterday?

- A. She did the housework.                      B. She went shopping.                      C. She stayed at home.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 5 小题。

5. What is the man's favorite kind of TV program?

- A. Sports.                      B. History.                      C. News.

#### 第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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, 并标在试题卷的相应位置。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, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 小题。

6. Where is the man's friend going?

- A. Germany.                      B. France.                      C. Canada.

7. How much will it cost the man to rent a car for a week?

- A. \$ 20.                      B. \$ 140.                      C. \$ 130.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 8 至第 10 小题。

8. Why is the man learning to play the guitar?

- A. He's encouraged by others.

- B. He has nothing to do.

- C. He is interested in it.

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9. How is the man learning to play the guitar?  
A. By taking lessons.  
B. By teaching himself.  
C. By attending concerts.
10. What sort of music does the man play?  
A. All kinds of music.    B. Jazz in particular.    C. Only classical music.

听下面一段对话,回答第 11 至第 13 小题。

11. Why is the man's bag heavy?  
A. His mother puts an umbrella in it.  
B. He puts a lot of food in it.  
C. His father puts lots of water in it.
12. What is the weather like today?  
A. Rainy.    B. Sunny.    C. Snowy.
13. What will the man most probably do do?  
A. Go out for a picnic.    B. Do some housework.    C. Do his homework.

听下面一段对话,回答第 14 至第 16 小题。

14. What's the man going to do tomorrow afternoon?  
A. To make a schedule.    B. To finish the report.    C. To meet Tony.
15. Where are the speakers going to have dinner?  
A. In a restaurant.    B. At the woman's place.    C. In the man's apartment.
16. What will the woman probably do tomorrow?  
A. Go shopping.    B. Do some cooking.    C. Check the man's report.

听下面一段独白,回答第 17 至第 20 小题。

17. Who is the owner of the farm?  
A. Sandy.    B. The speaker's father.    C. The speaker's uncle.
18. What is the most important reason why Sandy likes working on a farm?  
A. She never has to do anything in a rush.  
B. She can decide everything on her own.  
C. She doesn't have to deal with many difficult things.
19. What's the first thing Sandy does every morning?  
A. Feeding the chickens.    B. Feeding the sheep.    C. Milking the cows.
20. Why does Sandy feel bored sometimes?  
A. She thinks the birds are too noisy.  
B. She has to get up and go to sleep early.  
C. She doesn't like milking the cows.

## 第二部分 阅读技能 (共两节,满分 30 分)

### 第一节 (共 12 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 24 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

#### Four books that will inspire you to travel the world

There's truly nothing like travel when it comes to gaining perspectives and exposing yourself to other cultures. To get you in the adventuring mood, we asked Amazon Senior Editor Chris Schlep to help you come up with a list of books that transport readers to another time and place. Below, see his list of four books that will inspire you to travel the world.



fear, sadness, sorrow, and despair. As I stroked her hair and smiled at her I hoped that those times would be brief and that she would have joy in her life more often than not. Living happily ever after, though, seemed out of the question.

It takes me a lot of years to realize that it is possible to live happily ever after. You just have to do it “one day at a time”. Happiness you see isn’t some reward that you get at the end of your journey. Happiness isn’t something that depends on what life you own. Happiness is something you create in your life choice by choice and day by day.

The truth is happiness comes when you love. Love is a gift from God. It is love that mends broken hearts. It is love that heals grief. It is love that gives us joy. Choose to “live happily ever after, one day at a time”.

25. What is the author’s wish to his daughter?
  - A. Getting a good job in the future.
  - B. Making many friends in her school.
  - C. Traveling around the world in her life.
  - D. Having a happy life ever after.
26. What can we know from Paragraph 2?
  - A. Life’s meaning consists in devotion.
  - B. Life is always full of difficulties and challenges.
  - C. There are times that life goes against us.
  - D. Everyone has the right to obtain happiness and freedom.
27. How to get happiness in author’s opinion?
  - A. Reward yourself once a day.
  - B. Create it by yourself in your daily life.
  - C. Get rid of those disturbing things.
  - D. Take charge of your life independently.
28. What is the author’s purpose in writing the passage?
  - A. To show the significance of love.
  - B. To describe a daughter’s growth.
  - C. To introduce the definition of love.
  - D. To tell a young father’s experience.

### C

Photos of the moon are beautiful if taken well, but it can be very hard to get a picture of the moon that doesn’t look blurry! In order to take a perfect picture of the moon, apart from a high-quality camera, the associated equipment and the skills to set up your camera, you also need to pick a proper time and a good place.

Choose your favorite moon phase. The moon can be photographed in any phase except the new moon, which is not visible to Earth. The first quarter, half, and third quarter phases provide high contrast that allows you to see the craters(坑) in greater detail, while the full moon is a dramatic choice for a skyscraper. What phase you choose is up to your personal preference, but it’s best to have a phase chosen before going out to photograph the moon.

Learn when the moon rises and sets. When the moon sets or rises, it is closer to the horizon, making it appear larger and closer. This makes it much easier to photograph! Check an almanac(年历) or a weather app for moon rising and setting times in your area.

Pick a clear night. Clouds, fog, and air pollution will blur your photographs.

Check a weather app or watch the weather forecast before leaving for your session and while photographing. A clear night with low smog content and no rain is best for moon photography.

Choose a location away from direct light sources. The moon appears bright because it reflects the light of the sun, and additional light from streetlights, homes, and cars can make the moon appear duller and blurrier in pictures. It is fine if there is light in the distance, but be sure that you are not photographing close to another light source.

29. Which has the closest meaning to the underlined word “blurry”?
- A. Unclear.      B. Transparent.      C. Confusing.      D. Ugly.
30. Why is the new moon not a perfect choice when taking a photo of the moon?
- A. Because the new moon is not enjoyed by most people.  
B. Because the new moon is visibly seen from the earth.  
C. Because it appears at the earliest time of a month.  
D. Because the new moon can't be photographed on Earth.
31. Which of the following is not a must to take a perfect photo of the moon?
- A. A high-quality camera.      B. The skills to set up the camera.  
C. A weather app.      D. A suitable location.
32. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. How to select a camera for a perfect moon photo.  
B. How to pick a time and place for a perfect moon photo.  
C. What the necessary skills are to take a perfect moon photo.  
D. Why the new moon is a bad choice for a perfect moon photo.

## 第二节 (共3小题;每小题2分,满分6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。选项中有一项是多余选项。

### How to Overcome Challenges in Your Life

We all face tough and difficult challenges in life. To overcome challenges you need to have that “never quit” attitude in life. If you develop it, you'll overcome quite a bit.

Motivate yourself. Say “YES, I CAN.” The challenge should bring out the best of you in this situation. Slow it down, and think that process through. 33 If you develop that mindset(心态), you'll get it done.

Stay calm and cool-headed. Remain calm when you're facing serious troubles and problems in life. You have to recollect yourself, and calm down. You can't solve problems when you're panicking. Take a deep breath, relax, and slow it down. Think things through calmly.

Let failure and fear fuel you in a positive way. Everyone fails at times. If you fail the first, second, or third time, don't give up. 34

Learn what made you fail and overcome these challenges. Simplify the challenge you're facing. Make the challenge easier than it is. Start by breaking it down into steps. As you get through each step, you develop more confidence and you believe you can get it done, and then you will overcome them.

35 To overcome a challenge, you have to believe you can really do it. You have to find out all the ways you can use to overcome it, and put them to full use with all your effort. It's our own mental stability that's the difficult part. When you do it mentally, you'll actually be able to do it.

- A. Stay positive and confident.

- B. Most people will avoid any challenge, because they're scared of failing.  
 C. Develop that confidence in saying there's no way you're going to fail at this.  
 D. Pick yourself up, and learn from why you've failed, and move on in a positive direction.

### 第三部分 知识运用 (共三节, 满分 25 分)

#### 第一节 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后就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。

Todd Jones is a 15-year-old student from Washington, D.C. In a chat room called Webfriends, he started talking to someone 36 to be a 13-year-old junior high school student in Texas named Josh. For several weeks, they chatted online about their hobbies and quickly 37. Then Josh started telling Todd about his 38. He said that his father had lost his job and his grandmother was very ill. 39 money was urgently needed, he wondered if Todd could help. Feeling bad for his new friend, Todd transferred(转账) \$ 50 to Josh's bank account.

Two weeks later, Josh asked Todd for \$ 50 to help pay for school supplies like notebooks. 40, Todd sent the money. Over the next month, Josh asked Todd for money five times, for a total of \$ 300. Gradually, Todd was beginning to feel 41 of his chat room friend. He turned to Bob Howard, a cybercrime specialist at the police department. After some checking, Howard discovered that Todd's chat room friend was not 13-year-old Josh from Texas but 38-year-old David Klein from New York. As it 42, Klein had made friends with more than twenty middle school students in different chat rooms, using a different 43 each time. By claiming to be poor or ill, Klein had 44 more than \$ 3,000 from these students.

Howard urges everyone to be 45 when they visit chat rooms: "Never send money to someone you meet online or meet online friends in person."

- |                   |                 |               |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 36. A. seeming    | B. claiming     | C. tending    | D. wishing   |
| 37. A. met        | B. got through  | C. bonded     | D. split up  |
| 38. A. family     | B. study        | C. dream      | D. outcome   |
| 39. A. Before     | B. Unless       | C. Once       | D. Since     |
| 40. A. Yet        | B. Again        | C. Altogether | D. Hardly    |
| 41. A. unhappy    | B. worried      | C. frightened | D. skeptical |
| 42. A. turned out | B. came across  | C. gave away  | D. broke out |
| 43. A. voice      | B. relationship | C. identity   | D. outline   |
| 44. A. withdrawn  | B. received     | C. offered    | D. stolen    |
| 45. A. careful    | B. sincere      | C. accurate   | D. simple    |

#### 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 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, 并将答案转写到答题卡上。

John Allen, an American scientist once said, "The Internet is the world's 46 (large) library, but all the books in it are on the floor!" What he meant 47 (be) that the Internet is full of information but it can be difficult to find 48 you really need. The Internet has another 49 (advantage). Anyone can create a website, so you can find websites about whatever you can imagine. Unfortunately, a lot of what 50 (write) on them isn't always true! At the same time, the Internet provides many other things. On some websites, you can download music and films. They are usually very cheap and some are even free. On some other websites, you can connect with

people 51 all over the world. And there are some great online shops, too.

It is true that the Internet 52 (change) the way we work and communicate so far. But we shouldn't depend on 53 too much. Some people are also afraid that 54 (surf) the Internet has taken the place of other healthier activities, 55 (especial) for young people. Whether you love it or hate it, though, you'd better get used to it because it's right here to stay.

### 第三节 改错 (共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

下列句子中各有一处语言错误,请把错误改正,其他部分不得改动。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(∧),并在右边横线上写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在右边横线上写出该词,也用斜线划掉。

修改:在错误的词下划一横线,并在右边横线上写出改正后的词。

56. Most early TV broadcasts were made using a system developing by John Logie Baird in the UK. 56. \_\_\_\_\_
57. The Amish people vote on if they will accept it. 57. \_\_\_\_\_
58. Not only has aspirin proved vital for reducing fever and helping stop pain, but there are also other things that aspirin can help. 58. \_\_\_\_\_
59. One fortunate outcome of Internet is that it damages people's ability to live normal lives. 59. \_\_\_\_\_
60. One theory explaining this phenomenon suggests that acupuncture blocks pain signals from reaching to the brain. 60. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第四部分 写作技能 (共两节,满分25分)

#### 第一节 双向翻译 (共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

请根据上下文内容,将文中划线部分译成汉语或者英语,并将答案转写到答题卡上。

Dear Mum,

Today I went to a conference. In the conference, 61. 两个学生就因特网的优缺点进行了辩论. They made diverse points about the Internet that I had never thought about before. For example, some experts think that 62. 花过多的时间上网的后果就是很难建立社会联系. They were also quite explicit about how heavy Internet users spend more time with their Internet friends than with their real-life friends from school and work. 63. This is another drawback of the Internet that alarms me. They addressed good points of the Internet, as well. For example, with the Internet, up-to-date information is only a click away. 64. We can also correspond with people in distant places. This is very important for disabled people who can't always leave their homes.

65. Both sides presented lots of statistics to support their arguments. My own judgement is that the Internet is beneficial. Otherwise, I would unable to write this e-mail to you!

Love from your son,  
Xiaokun

61. \_\_\_\_\_
62. \_\_\_\_\_
63. \_\_\_\_\_
64. \_\_\_\_\_
65. \_\_\_\_\_

## 第二节 情景作文 (共 1 小题, 满分 15 分)

66. 假定你是李华, 你的美国朋友 Tom 听说在中国通过扫描二维码(scan QR code)就可以轻松实现移动支付(mobile payment), 感到不可思议。请你写封邮件告知移动支付在中国的相关情况。内容包括:

- (1) 在中国最流行, 提供了便利;
- (2) 快捷且强大的功能: 如买早餐、买地铁票;
- (3) 改变我们的生活, 引领世界。

注意: (1) 词数 100 左右;

(2) 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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## 第 II 卷

### 第五部分

#### 第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 满分 30 分)

When I was a kid, I kept using a bike with training wheels. And I didn't 67 much, so, of course, I didn't learn how to 68. One day I observed that my younger sister was getting closer to 69 how to get rid of the assistance than I was. I couldn't let her 70 me! Like an out-of-control mad man, I grabbed(抓住) my bike, 71 the training wheels, pushed it out, and pedaled(踩踏板) all over the neighborhood. I tried to stay near the 72 as close as I could, so when I fell, I'd 73 crash onto the lawn(草坪) instead of the street. After many short-lived 74, I finally learned how to balance!

The process seemed 75, since I was afraid of falling. I 76 the fear which held me back and gathered the 77 instead. I tried my best to fall as much as I might have to, to 78 getting hurt, and to quickly get back on the bike and try again. There might be some pain and 79, and if so, I'd get hurt and bleed and keep going. It took me probably less than an hour to master the basic skill.

What 80 pushed me to set aside the fear and take action? Nothing but the feeling that I was 81. My sister could ride without the training wheels while I couldn't. This feeling of 82 gave me a much needed kick. Using such pressure to motivate(激励) progress is 83. Go take action. Make the attempt. Fall. Get hurt. Get up and try again 84 the very moment you create the 85 results. Everything can be as 86 as riding a bike.

- |                     |                 |                 |               |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 67. A. watch        | B. practice     | C. transport    | D. fall       |
| 68. A. park         | B. speed        | C. drive        | D. balance    |
| 69. A. figuring out | B. deciding on  | C. looking into | D. giving up  |
| 70. A. alarm        | B. assist       | C. beat         | D. judge      |
| 71. A. examined     | B. removed      | C. fixed        | D. adjusted   |
| 72. A. crossing     | B. handle       | C. street       | D. grass      |
| 73. A. unbelievably | B. hopefully    | C. awkwardly    | D. slowly     |
| 74. A. attempts     | B. competitions | C. discussions  | D. lessons    |
| 75. A. frightening  | B. amazing      | C. embarrassing | D. satisfying |
| 76. A. experienced  | B. canceled     | C. overcame     | D. collected  |

77. A. courage            B. patience            C. interest            D. expectation  
 78. A. avoid            B. regret            C. prevent            D. risk  
 79. A. pauses            B. blood            C. joy            D. shock  
 80. A. easily            B. gradually            C. luckily            D. exactly  
 81. A. giving in            B. catching up  
     C. falling behind            D. standing out  
 82. A. disappointment    B. confusion            C. respect            D. excitement  
 83. A. confident            B. powerful            C. negative            D. harmful  
 84. A. while            B. though            C. since            D. until  
 85. A. unexpected            B. direct            C. desired            D. various  
 86. A. necessary            B. useful            C. easy            D. complex

**第二节 七选五 (共 5 小题, 满分 10 分)**

**Evaluating Sources of Health Information**

Making good choices about your own health requires reasonable evaluation. A key first step in bettering your evaluation ability is to look carefully at your sources of health information. Reasonable evaluation includes knowing where and how to find relevant information, how to separate fact from opinion, how to recognize poor reasoning, and how to analyze information and the reliability of sources. 87

Go to the original source. Media reports often simplify the results of medical research. Find out for yourself what a study really reported, and determine whether it was based on good science. Think about the type of study. 88

Watch for misleading language. Some studies will find that a behavior “contributes to” or is “associated with” an outcome; this does not mean that a certain course must lead to a certain result. 89 Carefully read or listen to information in order to fully understand it.

Use your common sense. If a report seems too good to be true, probably it is. Be especially careful of information contained in advertisements. 90 Evaluate “scientific” statements carefully, and be aware of quackery(江湖骗术).

91 Friends and family members can be a great source of ideas and inspiration, but each of us needs to find a healthy lifestyle that works for us.

Developing the ability to evaluate reasonably and independently about health problems will serve you well throughout your life.

- A. Make choices that are right for you.
- B. The goal of an ad is to sell you something.
- C. Be sure to work through the critical questions.
- D. And examine the findings of the original research.
- E. Distinguish between research reports and public health advice.
- F. Be aware that information may also be incorrectly explained by an author’s point of view.
- G. The following suggestions can help you sort through the health information you receive from common sources.

**第三节 阅读理解 (共 5 小题, 满分 10 分)**

Last summer, two nineteenth-century cottages were rescued from remote farm fields in Montana, to be moved to an Art Deco building in San Francisco. The houses were made of wood. These cottages once housed early settlers as they worked the dry Montana soil; now they hold Twitter engineers.

The cottages could be an example of the industry’s odd love affair with “low technology”, a concept associated with the natural world, and with old-school

craftsmanship(手工艺) that exists long before the Internet era. Low technology is not virtual(虚拟的) — so, to take advantage of it, Internet companies have had to get creative. The rescued wood cottages, fitted by hand in the late eighteen-hundreds, are an obvious example, but Twitter’s designs lie on the extreme end. Other companies are using a broader interpretation(阐释) of low technology that focuses on nature.

Amazon is building three glass spheres filled with trees, so that employees can “work and socialize in a more natural, park-like setting”. At Google’s office, an entire floor is carpeted in glass. Facebook’s second Menlo Park campus will have a rooftop park with a walking trail.

Olle Lundberg, the founder of Lundberg Design, has worked with many tech companies over the years. “We have lost the connection to the maker in our lives, and our tech engineers are the ones who feel impoverished(贫乏的), because they’re surrounded by the digital world,” he says. “They’re looking for a way to regain their individual identity, and we’ve found that introducing real crafts is one way to do that.”

This craft-based theory is rooted in history. William Morris, the English artist and writer, turned back to pre-industrial arts in the eighteen-sixties, just after the Industrial Revolution. The Arts and Crafts movement defined itself against machines. “Without creative human occupation, people became disconnected from life,” Morris said.

Research has shown that natural environments can restore(恢复) our mental capacities. In Japan, patients are encouraged to “forest-bathe”, taking walks through woods to lower their blood pressure.

These health benefits apply to the workplace as well. Rachel Kaplvin, a professor of environmental psychology, has spent years researching the restorative effects of natural environment. Her research found that workers with access to nature at the office — even simple views of trees and flowers — felt their jobs were less stressful and more satisfying. If low-tech offices can potentially nourish the brains and improve the mental health of employees then, fine, bring on the cottages.

92. The writer mentions the two nineteenth-century cottages to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Twitter is having a hard time
  - B. old cottages are in need of protection
  - C. early settlers once suffered from a dry climate in Montana
  - D. Internet companies have rediscovered the benefits of “low technology”
93. “Low technology” is regarded as something that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is related to nature
  - B. is out of date today
  - C. consumes too much energy
  - D. exists in the virtual world
94. The main idea of Paragraph 5 is that human beings \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have destroyed many pre-industrial arts
  - B. have a tradition of valuing arts and crafts
  - C. can become intelligent by learning history
  - D. can regain their individual identity by using machines
95. The writer’s attitude to “low technology” can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. positive
  - B. defensive
  - C. cautious
  - D. doubtful
96. What might be the best title for the passage?
- A. Past Glories, Future Dreams
  - B. The Virtual World, the Real Challenge
  - C. High-tech Companies, Low-tech Offices
  - D. The More Craftsmanship, the Less Creativity