



4. In Britain today women \_\_\_\_\_ 44% of the workers and nearly half the mothers with children are in paid work.  
 A. go up                      B. bring up                      C. hold up                      D. make up
5. Skills like critical thinking and analysis \_\_\_\_\_ be found on the Internet, because they must be acquired in the context of facts.  
 A. can't                      B. needn't                      C. mustn't                      D. shouldn't
6. If you have any doubts about your health, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your doctor at once.  
 A. convince                      B. consult                      C. avoid                      D. affect
- 7: \_\_\_\_\_ the damage is done, it will take many years for the farmland to recover.  
 A. Until                      B. Unless                      C. Once                      D. Although
8. — What's wrong? You look really stressed out.  
 — I \_\_\_\_\_ the whole week preparing for my graduation paper.  
 A. work                      B. have worked  
 C. have been working                      D. worked
9. President Xi Jinping's speech at the opening ceremony of the First China International Import Expo was \_\_\_\_\_ welcomed by participants at the event.  
 A quietly                      B. frequently                      C. widely                      D gradually
10. Visitors can stand on the top of Oriental Pearl Television Tower, from \_\_\_\_\_ they can have a better view of the city of Shanghai.  
 A. that                      B. when                      C. what                      D. which
11. In 2015, China won the bid to host the Winter Olympics, \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing the first city in the world to host both the Summer and Winter Games.  
 A. make                      B. making                      C. to make                      D. made
12. — Do you feel disappointed about getting a small role in the school drama?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_. It's better than nothing.  
 A. Not really                      B. Absolutely  
 C. Don't mention it                      D. Of course
13. The traditional Chinese lunar calendar divides the year \_\_\_\_\_ 24 solar terms.  
 A. through                      B. from                      C. into                      D. for
14. — Are you going to take part in the speech contest?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ It's too good an opportunity to miss.  
 A. No problem.                      B. That's for sure.                      C. Why me?                      D. How come?
15. \_\_\_\_\_ online shopping has changed our life, not all of its effects have been positive.  
 A. While                      B. After                      C. Since                      D. Unless

第二节：完形填空 (共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从16 ~ 35 各题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，将短文内容补充完整。

Growing up in Kenya was amazing because I learned so much, though the poverty and lack of resources were sometimes frustrating. I knew I didn't have much, but I was 16.

There was only one thing I wasn't happy with: 17. I wanted to go to high school and university. I had the drive, the will and the grades, 18 I didn't have the resources. Even 19 things like food, water and shelter weren't readily available. Young people in poverty have little or no 20 to high schools and universities. Where I lived, it was challenging 21 someone helped. When I left primary school, I was in the same 22 as many other poor disadvantaged youth. 23, during that year, a charitable high school for girls was 24 and I received a scholarship. Today, I am 25 record as being the first student to be enrolled in this school.

In 2006, my school 26 The Global Give Back Circle, a not-for-profit organization for 27 disadvantaged girls to complete their education and gain 28 skills. After graduating from high school, I was given access to a nine-month IT course. 29, its give-back attitude had taught us to care about not only ourselves but other people. With this in mind, 10 of us created a website called "Hey Sister, Get Clued-Up". Through this educational website, aimed at networking 10,000 African 30 worldwide, all Sisters commit to sending information to their villages. This will 31 financial freedom, provide information 32 to health issues and spread knowledge about social networking behaviors.

"Hey Sister, Get Clued-Up" is only 33 to those girls who can access the Internet, which highlights the huge challenge in 34 the gap between the haves and the have-nots. But our plan is that these girls will 35 what they learn to other girls through the "power of their voice".

- |                        |                |                  |                  |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 16. A. energetic       | B. independent | C. confident     | D. happy         |
| 17. A. status          | B. education   | C. entertainment | D. college       |
| 18. A. so              | B. and         | C. but           | D. since         |
| 19. A. basic           | B. cheap       | C. important     | D. simple        |
| 20. A. means           | B. access      | C. chance        | D. dream         |
| 21. A. so              | B. when        | C. unless        | D. as            |
| 22. A. occasion        | B. situation   | C. dilemma       | D. position      |
| 23. A. Generally       | B. Importantly | C. Casually      | D. Luckily       |
| 24. A. put up          | B. taken up    | C. made up       | D. set up        |
| 25. A. on              | B. in          | C. at            | D. for           |
| 26. A. approved        | B. took        | C. joined        | D. launched      |
| 27. A. psychologically | B. physically  | C. financially   | D. educationally |
| 28. A. social          | B. average     | C. typical       | D. attractive    |
| 29. A. However         | B. Besides     | C. Therefore     | D. Instead       |
| 30. A. students        | B. teenagers   | C. kids          | D. girls         |
| 31. A. promote         | B. introduce   | C. employ        | D. present       |
| 32. A. attached        | B. compared    | C. devoted       | D. related       |
| 33. A. alternative     | B. acceptable  | C. available     | D. advance       |
| 34. A. narrowing       | B. shortening  | C. declining     | D. changing      |
| 35. A. encourage       | B. spread      | C. add           | D. apply         |

第二部分：阅读理解 (共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项。

A

*Still seeking a destination for your weekend break? There are some places which are probably a mere walk away from your college.*

**King's Art Centre**

A day at the Centre could mean a visit to an exhibition of the work of one of the most interesting contemporary artists on show anywhere. This weekend sees the opening of an exhibition of four local artists.

You could attend a class teaching you how to “learn from the masters” or get more creative with paint—free of charge.

The Centre also runs two life drawing classes for which there is a small fee.

**The Botanic Garden**

The Garden has over 8,000 plant species; it holds the research and teaching collection of living plants for Cambridge University.

The multi-branched *Torch Aloe* here is impressive. The African plant produces red flowers above blue-green leaves, and is not one to miss.

Get to the display house to see *Dionaea muscipula*, a plant more commonly known as the *Venus Flytrap* that feeds on insects and other small animals.

The Garden is also a place for wildlife-enthusiasts. Look for grass snakes in the lake. A snake called “*Hissing Sid*” is regularly seen lying in the heat of the warm sun.

**Byron's Pool**

Many stories surround Lord Byron's time as a student of Cambridge University. Arriving in 1805, he wrote a letter complaining that it was a place of “mess and drunkenness”. However, it seems as though Byron did manage to pass the time pleasantly enough. I'm not just talking about the pet bear he kept in his rooms. He spent a great deal

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of time walking in the village.

It is also said that on occasion Byron swam naked by moonlight in the lake, which is now known as Byron's Pool. A couple of miles past Grantchester in the south Cambridgeshire countryside, the pool is surrounded by beautiful circular paths around the fields. The cries of invisible birds make the trip a lovely experience and on the way home you can drop into the village for afternoon tea. If you don't trust me, then perhaps you'll take it from Virginia Woolf—over a century after Byron, she reportedly took a trip to swim in the same pool.

36. As mentioned in the passage, there is a small charge for \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. attending the masters' class | B. learning life drawing |
| C. working with local artists   | D. seeing an exhibition  |
37. "Torch Aloe" and "Venus Flytrap" are \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. common insects    | B. rarely-seen snakes   |
| C. impressive plants | D. wildlife-enthusiasts |
38. We can infer from the passage that Byron seemed \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. to fear pet bears     | B. to like walking              |
| C. to be a heavy drinker | D. to finish university in 1805 |
39. In the passage Byron's Pool is described as a lake \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. surrounded by fields    | B. owned by Lord Byron          |
| C. located in Grantchester | D. discovered by Virginia Woolf |
40. What is the passage mainly about?
- |   |
|---|
| A. A way to become creative in art.         |
| B. Some places for weekend break.           |
| C. The colourful life in the countryside.   |
| D. Unknown stories of Cambridge University. |

## B

In my living room, there is a plaque (匾) that advises me to “Bloom (开花) where you are planted”. It reminds me of Dorothy. I got to know Dorothy in the early 1980s, when I was teaching Early Childhood Development through a program with Union College in Barbourville, Kentucky. The job responsibilities required occasional visits to the classroom of each teacher in the program. Dorothy stands out in my memory as one who “bloomed” in her remote area.

Dorothy taught in a school in Harlan County, Kentucky, Appalachian Mountain area. To get to her school from the town of Harlan, I followed a road winding around the mountain. In the eight-mile journey, I crossed the same railroad track five times, giving the possibility of getting caught by the same train five times. Rather than feeling excited by this drive through the mountains, I found it depressing. The poverty level was shocking and the small shabby houses gave me the greatest feeling of hopelessness.

From the moment of my arrival at the little school, all gloom (忧郁) disappeared. Upon arriving at Dorothy’s classroom, I was greeted with smiling faces and treated like a queen. The children had been prepared to show me their latest projects. Dorothy told me with a big smile that they were serving poke greens salad and cornbread for “dinner” (lunch). In case you don’t know, poke greens are a weed-type plant that grows wild, especially on poor ground.

Dorothy never ran out of reports of exciting activities of her students. Her enthusiasm never cooled down. When it came time to sit for the testing and interviewing required to receive her Child Development Associate Certification, Dorothy was ready. She came to the assessment and passed in all areas. Afterward, she invited me to the one-and-only steak house in the area to celebrate her victory, as if she had received her Ph.D degree. After the meal, she placed a little box containing an old pen in my hand. She said it was a family heirloom (传家宝), but to me it is a treasured symbol of appreciation and pride that cannot be matched with things.

41. "Early Childhood Development" in Paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a course given by the author
  - B. a program directed by Dorothy
  - C. an activity held by the students
  - D. an organization sponsored by Union college
42. In the journey, the author was most disappointed at seeing \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the long track
  - B. the same train
  - C. the poor houses
  - D. the winding road
43. Upon arriving at the classroom, the author was cheered up by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a warm welcome
  - B. the sight of poke greens
  - C. Dorothy's latest projects
  - D. a big dinner made for her
44. What can we know about Dorothy from the last paragraph?
- A. She was invited to a celebration at a restaurant.
  - B. She got a pen as a gift from the author.
  - C. She passed the required assessment.
  - D. She received her Ph.D degree.
45. What does the author mainly intend to tell us?
- A. Whatever you do, you must do it carefully.
  - B. Whoever you are, you deserve equal treatment.
  - C. However poor you are, you have the right to education.
  - D. Wherever you are, you can accomplish your achievement.

C

San Francisco has its cable cars. Seattle has its Space Needle. And, Longview has its squirrel bridge. The bridge, which has attracted international attention, is now a local landmark.

The Nutty Narrows Bridge was built in 1963 by a local builder, Amos Peters, to give squirrels a way to cross the busy road without getting flattened by passing cars.

The original bridge was built over Olympia Way on the west edge of the library grounds. Before the bridge was built, squirrels had to avoid traffic to and from the Park Plaza office building where office staff put out a nutty feast for the squirrels. Many times, Peters and others who worked in and near Park Plaza witnessed squirrels being run over.

One day Peters found a dead squirrel with a nut still in its mouth, and that day's coffee break discussion turned into squirrel safety. The group of businessmen cooked up the squirrel bridge idea and formed a committee to ask the blessing of the City Council (市政会). The Council approved, and Councilwoman Bess LaRiviere jokingly named the bridge "Nutty Narrows."

After architects designed the bridge, Amos Peters and Bill Hutch started construction. They built the 60-foot bridge from aluminum and lengths of fire hose (消防水带). It cost \$1,000.

It didn't take long before reports of squirrels using the bridge started. Squirrels were even seen guiding their young and teaching them the ropes. The story was picked up by the media, and Nutty Narrows became known in newspapers all over the world.

In 1983, after 20 years of use, Peters took down the worn-out bridge. Crosspieces were replaced and the faded sign was repainted. In July 1983, hundreds of animal lovers attended the completion ceremony of the new bridge.

Peters died in 1984, and a ten-foot wooden squirrel sculpture was placed near the bridge in memory of its builder and his devotion to the project.

46. The Nutty Narrows Bridge was built in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. offer squirrels a place to eat nuts      B. set up a local landmark  
 C. help improve traffic                      D. protect squirrels

47. What happened over the coffee break discussion?

- A. The committee got the Council's blessing.
- B. A councilwoman named the bridge.
- C. The squirrel bridge idea was born.
- D. A squirrel was found dead.

48. What does the underlined phrase "teaching them the ropes" probably mean in the text?

- A. Passing them a rope.
- B. Directing them to store food for winter.
- C. Teaching them a lesson.
- D. Showing them how to use the bridge.

49. Which of the following is true of the squirrel bridge?

- A. It was replaced by a longer one.
- B. It was rebuilt after years of use.
- C. It was built from wood and metal.
- D. It was designed by Bill Hutch.

50. What can we learn about Amos Peters?

- A. He was awarded a medal for building the bridge.
- B. He donated \$1,000 to build the bridge.
- C. He was a member of the City Council.
- D. He is remembered for his love of animals.

### D

One might expect that the ever-growing demands of the tourist trade would bring nothing but good for the countries that receive the holiday-makers. Indeed, a rosy picture is painted for the long-term future of the holiday industry. Every month sees the building of a new hotel somewhere, and every month another rock-bound Pacific island is advertised as the "last paradise (天堂) on earth".

However, the scale and speed of this growth seem set to destroy the very things tourists want to enjoy. In those countries where there was a rush to make quick money out of sea-side holidays, over-crowded beaches and the concrete jungles of endless hotels have begun to lose their appeal.

Those countries with little experience of tourism can suffer most. In recent years, Nepal set out to attract foreign visitors to fund developments in health and education. Its forests, full of wildlife and rare flowers, were offered to tourists as one more untouched paradise. In fact, the nature all too soon felt the effects of thousands of holiday-makers traveling through the forest land. Ancient tracks became major routes for the walkers, with the consequent exploitation (开发, 开采) of precious trees and plants.

Not only can the environment of a country suffer from the sudden growth of tourism, but the people as well rapidly feel its effects. Farmland makes way for hotels, roads and airports; the old way of life goes. The one-time farmer is now the servant of some multi-national organization; he is no longer his own master. Once it was his back that bore the pain; now it is his smile that is exploited. No doubt he wonders whether he wasn't happier in his village working his own land.

Thankfully, the tourist industry is waking up to the responsibilities it has towards those countries that receive its customers. The protection of wildlife and the creation of national parks go hand in hand with tourist development and in fact obtain financial support from tourist companies. At the same time, tourists are being encouraged to respect not only the countryside they visit but also its people.

The way tourism is handled in the next ten years will decide its fate and that of the countries we all want to visit. Their needs and problems are more important than those of the tourist companies. Increased understanding in planning world-wide tourism can preserve the market for these companies. If not, in a few years' time the very things that attract tourists now may well have been destroyed.

51. What does the author indicate in the last sentence of Paragraph 1?
- A. The Pacific island is a paradise.
  - B. The Pacific island is worth visiting.
  - C. The advertisement is not convincing.
  - D. The advertisement is not impressive.
52. The example of Nepal is used to suggest \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. its natural resources are untouched
  - B. its forests are exploited for farmland
  - C. it develops well in health and education
  - D. it suffers from the heavy flow of tourists
53. What can we learn about the farmers from Paragraph 4?
- A. They are happy to work on their own lands.
  - B. They have to please the tourists for a living.
  - C. They have to struggle for their independence.
  - D. They are proud of working in multi-national organizations.
54. Which of the following determines the future of tourism?
- A. The number of tourists.
  - B. The improvement of services.
  - C. The promotion of new products.
  - D. The management of tourism.
55. The author's attitude towards the development of the tourist industry is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. optimistic
  - B. doubtful
  - C. objective
  - D. negative

## 第 II 卷

- 注意事项： 1. 用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。  
2. 本卷共 6 题，共 35 分。

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 得 分 |  |
| 评卷人 |  |

### 第三部分：写作

第一节：阅读下面短文，按照要求用英语回答问题。  
(共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

My name is Brooke Parsons, and the story of my life is different. One day, in April, 1993, I was home alone when I had a stroke. When my parents came home, they took me to the hospital to learn what lay ahead for all of us. The stroke has left me with permanent brain damage. The doctors suggested I quit school. However, I chose the opposite.

After returning to high school, I learned very slowly. I had to decide whether or not to complete the twelfth grade in 2 years. Thinking I would fail if I chose to do it in one year, finally I made my decision. The staff at school were very supportive and helped me through the rough times. Finally, I graduated from high school. Graduating from high school was a huge achievement for me. That was an opportunity for me to be really proud of just how far I had come with all the odds I had to beat.

I can now walk, talk, dress myself, feed myself and be the independent person I am today. I have achieved my VCE and I am now at university, studying to be a social worker. I have been a scholarship winner. I have become a life-long member of the local musical band. All of these achievements are beyond my imagination. Now I am even in a novel called *Second Chances* by Neil Mitchall.

I could have easily listened to the doctors when I first had my stroke, but I decided I was going to prove them wrong as they did not know me, nor did they know just how determined I would be.

It's a big world out there. I have done and achieved so much and never once will I allow the odds to get the better of me, as there is still a whole lot more things out there for me to do. I love life and I am living it to the maximum.

56. How was the author affected by the stroke? (no more than 6 words)
57. What decision did he make after returning to school? (no more than 10 words)
58. What did the author's efforts bring him? (no more than 10 words)
59. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean? (no more than 10 words)
60. What do you think of the author and why? (no more than 20 words)

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此处不能答题

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 得分  |  |
| 评卷人 |  |

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

61. 假定你是学生李津。你的美国朋友Tom在给你的邮件中提到他对中国的移动支付(mobile payment)很感兴趣，请你给Tom回复邮件并做简要介绍。内容包括：

1. 目前中国使用移动支付的情况；
2. 移动支付的好处；
3. 你对移动支付的看法。

**注意：**

- (1) 词数不少于120；
- (2) 可适当加入细节，使内容充实、行文连贯；
- (3) 回邮开头及结尾已为你写好，不计入词数。

**参考词汇：** 微信: WeChat; 支付宝: Alipay; 二维码: QR code

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此处不能答题

Dear Tom,

In your letter you asked about mobile payment in China.

此处不能答题

Yours,

Li Jin