

7. When will the man probably be home?
A. At ten o'clock.
B. Around seven o'clock.
C. By five o'clock.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. What does the man intend to do at first?
A. Insure his car. B. Service his car. C. Get a license.
9. Where will the man go next?
A. To his local insurance provider.
B. To a vehicle service center.
C. To the car factory.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a party. B. In a lecture hall. C. At a coffee shop.
11. Which course does the man like best?
A. Mixed Materials.
B. Advanced Drawing.
C. Use of Color and Media.

12. What will the speakers do next week?
A. Meet some friends together.
B. Show each other their designs.
C. Meet at a bar to discuss design.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman say about Hotel Cleopatra?
A. It is the most beautiful hotel in the world.
B. It was built by Queen Cleopatra.
C. It is near the beach.
14. Which place is being repaired now?
A. The Great Pyramid.
B. The Suez Canal.
C. Cairo Railway Station.

15. What is the average depth of the Suez Canal?
A. About 200 meters.
B. About 193 meters.
C. About 24 meters.

16. Who might the woman be?
A. A guide. B. A waitress. C. A receptionist.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What is the talk mainly about?
A. A history of electronics.
B. Hearing loss caused by loud music.
C. Different ways to listen to music.
18. How many students involved in the study probably set no limit on their listening time?
A. Over 150. B. About 120. C. Around 300.
19. Who was asked about their use of music players?
A. Only students. B. Only adults.
C. Both students and adults.

20. What do studies show about hearing loss?

- A. It happens very quickly.
- B. It will last throughout your life.
- C. It is caused by noise below level 90.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面各题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Pence, vice-president of US, tried to cover up their problems by criticizing other countries, _____ remarks concerning China was full of political prejudice and lies.

- A. who
- B. which
- C. whose
- D. where

22. The manager stresses that whenever we deal with our clients, we should keep them _____ with our sincerity.

- A. impressing
- B. impressed
- C. being impressed
- D. to be impressed

23. 5G has promoted the _____ of artificial intelligence and the Internet of things, injecting new energy into the Internet and economic development

- A. anticipation
- B. combination
- C. motivation
- D. possession

24. How silly it is to travel out by high-speed rail _____ you can take a plane, which is much cheaper.

- A. while
- B. when
- C. since
- D. though

25. Had they not blindly believed human traders' lies, 39 people _____ in a lorry container in England.

- A. were not killed
- B. had not been killed
- C. wouldn't be killed
- D. wouldn't have been killed

26. I have no idea _____ the television isn't working, and you'd better turn to a professional.

- A. which
- B. where
- C. when
- D. what

27. You need to _____ the focus away from criticism so that you can carry on with your work attentively.

- A. switch
- B. shrink
- C. withdraw
- D. squeeze

28. Every evening, a group of Chinese Damas will practise square dance until very late, which _____ me.

- A. always bothered
- B. had always bothered
- C. would always bother
- D. is always bothering

29. —I want to be a NBA basketball star, like James or Curry.

— _____, think what to do now. You see, you are so short.

- A. To be honest
- B. To be sure
- C. To be practical
- D. To be exact

30. *Peter can speak Russian as well as German* is _____, because it's not clear whether he can speak both the languages or he speaks both the languages equally well.

- A. ambiguous
- B. compulsory
- C. arbitrary
- D. consistent

31. Many working mothers can't devote their whole being to the work _____ their family.

- A. in terms of
- B. for the sake of
- C. at the mercy of
- D. in hopes of

32. —How much does this second car cost? It's a Benz.
—It depends on how far it has covered. But it may be _____ between \$6,000 and \$12,000.
A. anywhere B. somewhere C. everywhere D. nowhere
33. The instructor showed us the whole dance, then _____ so that we could learn it more easily.
A. broke it down B. broke it out
C. broke it off D. broke it through
34. —You often earn extra for working at weekends.
—Oh, I _____ money to buy a new car.
A. made B. had made C. have made D. am making
35. —What was the weather like during your holiday?
—Oh, _____. It began to rain near the end of our trip.
A. can't complain B. couldn't be worse
C. sick of it D. give me a break

第二节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分,满分20分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Like many new graduates, I left university full of hope but my degree with honors in English literature had not really 36 me for anything practical. I knew I wanted to make a(n) 37 in the world somehow, but I had no idea how to do that. That's 38 I learned about the Lighthouse Project.

I started my 39 as a Lighthouse Project volunteer by reading as much as I could about the 40 of previous volunteers. I knew it would be a lot of hard work, and that I would be away from my family and friends for a very long time. 41, I did not take my decision to 42 the Lighthouse Project lightly. Neither did my family.

Eventually, 43, I won the support of my family, and I sent in all the paperwork needed for the application. After countless interviews and 44, I managed to 45 among the candidates and survive the test alone. Several months later, I finally received a call asking me to 46 for the duty. I would be going to a small village near Abuja, Nigeria. Where? What? Nigeria? I had no idea. But I was about to 47.

After completing my 48, I was sent to the village that was small and desperately in need of proper 49. Though the local villagers were poor, they 50 their homes, hearts, and food as if I were their own family. I led the local people in building a new schoolhouse. For the next year or so, I 51 in that same schoolhouse. But I sometimes think I learned more from my 52 than they did from me.

Sometime during that period, I realized that all those things that had seemed so 53 or unusual to me no longer did, 54 I did not get anywhere with the local language, and returned to the United States a 55 man. The Lighthouse Project had changed my life forever.

36. A. limited B. prepared C. defended D. bothered
37. A. headline B. difference C. complaint D. appeal
38. A. why B. how C. when D. where
39. A. leadership B. journey C. honour D. model
40. A. experiences B. contributions C. sufferings D. motivations

41. A. In time B. In vain C. In short D. In particular
 42. A. turn down B. apply for C. submit to D. shrink from
 43. A. meanwhile B. therefore C. otherwise D. however
 44. A. presentations B. descriptions C. impressions D. representations
 45. A. stand out B. drop out C. fall out D. pull out
 46. A. compensate B. report C. allow D. account
 47. A. get along B. draw back C. find out D. hold on
 48. A. revisions B. assignment C. schedules D. training
 49. A. treatment B. accommodation
 C. innovation D. commitment
 50. A. offered B. exchanged C. sold D. abandoned
 51. A. lived B. studied C. sheltered D. taught
 52. A. students B. villagers C. colleagues D. parents
 53. A. familiar B. sensitive C. crucial D. strange
 54. A. though B. once C. if D. because
 55. A. noble B. civilized C. different D. healthy

第三部分 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The Hills Fitness Center	
Price Rates	
good through the end of the current calendar year	
<p>* Students(ages 13—17) Monthly dues \$ 25 Yearly dues \$ 220</p> <p>* Adult(ages 18—59) Monthly dues \$ 60 Yearly dues \$ 620</p>	<p>* Senior Citizens(ages 60 and over) Monthly dues \$ 40 Yearly dues \$ 425</p> <p>* Family Monthly dues \$ 110 Yearly dues \$ 1200</p>
<p>* A one-time processing fee applies to all new memberships.</p> <p>* The processing fees for student, adult, senior citizen and family memberships are \$ 10, \$ 35, \$ 25, and \$ 40 respectively.</p> <p>* Membership includes unlimited use of the spa, gym Olympic-size swimming pool and other athletic facilities.</p> <p>* Three complimentary sessions with a personal trainer and one-day free admission pass for a guest are also offered with membership.</p> <p>* Childcare is available for Children up to the age of six for \$ 5 an hour per child.</p>	<p>* The Child care center is located on the first floor.</p> <p>* Possession must be stored in the personal lockers provided in the Changing room.</p> <p>* Combination locks are available free of Charge.</p> <p>* For further registration information, please contact Mr. Scott A Hunt at (225) 578—8200.</p> <p>The Hills Fitness Center 304 Thomas Road, Baton Rouge, LA 70803</p>

56. How much will a 65-year-old person pay for a yearly membership?
A. \$425. B. \$110. C. 450. D. 630.
57. What is not included in a membership?
A. Health supervision of a young child.
B. Free personal training sessions.
C. Access to swimming facilities.
D. A one-day guest pass.

B

Using the power of ocean waves, innovators from Boston, U. S. , have developed a technology that can produce fresh water off-grid and without the costly infrastructure of desalination plants.

This invention could help many of the 2.1 billion people around the world who struggle to access safe drinking water, most of those in low-income countries.

The technology, Wave2O™, was developed by start-up company Resolute Marine Energy. Chief Operating Officer Olivier Ceberio says it “targets ‘off-grid’ coastal communities in developing nations where a solution to persistent water shortages is urgently needed”.

Importantly, it fills a gaping hole between industrial-scale utilities that are costly and time-consuming to build, and micro-scale solutions for individual households. The only technology currently offered in between involves diesel-powered desalination systems.

And Wave2O can be delivered competitively because it uses “free energy from a consistent and inexhaustible renewable energy resource: ocean waves,” says Ceberio.

The group was selected as a finalist for MIT’s Solve Challenge: “How can coastal communities mitigate and adapt to climate change while developing and prospering?”

The plant, which has been under development for 10 years, includes several Wave Energy Converters (WECs) and 40-foot containers. One of these containers produces fresh water and the others contain equipment that produces electricity (Wave2E™).

A Wave2O plant includes several Wave Energy Converters and 40ft containers that produce power and clean water in a four-step process.

“It is modular so we can do whatever the customer needs,” Ceberio explains. “Even better, once it is installed, you can shuffle the WECs to allocate more to water or power production depending on the wave energy resources or the time of day.”

About 35% of the water is filtered and the rest is released back into the ocean using a manifold that maximizes the dispersion. This relatively low recovery rate produces low brine salinity with several advantages including lower maintenance, extended membrane life and minimal impact on marine flora and fauna when back in the sea.

The smaller module can produce 500 cubic meters of water per day, depending on wave energy—that’s half a million liters, enough to supply five to 10 thousand people’s personal and domestic needs.

But there’s no limit to the size of the system, according to Ceberio, who explains that a standard commercial sized plant would produce on average 4,000 cubic meters (4 million liters) of water per day, supplying

40,000 people or more.

58. One of the advantages of Wave 20TM is that it _____.
- A. saves energy
 - B. saves water
 - C. benefits 2.1 billion people
 - D. benefits developing nations
59. The underlined word “modular” is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. local
 - B. changeable
 - C. mobile
 - D. flexible
60. What is the author’s attitude towards Wave 20TM?
- A. Doubtful.
 - B. Critical.
 - C. Supportive.
 - D. Opposed.

C

Text messages are delicately close but distant at the same time. In addition to strengthening relationships, they can give us a loving impulse during those moments of the day when we need them the most. Furthermore, they can enrich the bond with our romantic partner.

However, there’s an inevitable catch. To understand this better, all we have to do is reflect on all those ways in which messaging services affect our relationship. Social networks, as well as the use of messaging services, are channels where we unconsciously reflect our insecurities. Consequently, they lead to cognitive reactions such as jealousy, suspicion, and obsessive thoughts.

At the beginning of a relationship, we probably send our partner messages every half hour. However, it’s very likely that at some point it’ll be impossible to maintain this flow of communication. When this happens, one of the two partners may start to become suspicious, panic, and wonder if something is wrong. With the rise of messaging in relationships, our bonds are put to the test. Namely, with that famous double blue tick that appears after our partner has read our message. Seeing that our partner is online with someone that isn’t us can create awkward and conflicting situations. In fact, some people stop being productive altogether in their jobs due to the fact that they’re constantly checking if their partner is online.

Messaging services aren’t good effective communication channels. Despite popular belief, these apps can cause constant miscommunication. Miscommunication doesn’t happen as frequently when we talk face to face. This is because we can decipher our partner’s basic non-verbal communication face to face.

Messaging services are the perfect places for passive-aggressive behaviors. There are many studies that support this fact. For instance, disconnecting is a common and immature behavior that can lead to painful situations.

The fact that we have a cell phone or computer doesn’t mean we make good use of it, especially when it comes tousing messaging services such as WhatsApp. We carry our partners in our pockets. Love is portable in the twenty-first century, and we don’t always make good use of it. Therefore, the new technologies or constant advances aren’t at fault. We’re the ones at fault because we don’t advance in tune with these fabulous resources that,

after all, exist to make our lives easier.

We should try to avoid these situations by educating young people better. Above all, we should try to make this resource an enriching mechanism for our relationships by starting with ourselves. We can do this by managing our emotions, trusting our partner, and understanding that authentic communication, the most satisfying type, is the one that we do face to face and not through an app.

61. What does the underlined word “catch” in Para. 2 mean?
A. Benefit. B. Reflection. C. Problem. D. Consequence.
62. According to the passage, people tend to believe that messaging services _____.
A. promote communication
B. cause misunderstandings
C. offer effective communication
D. aren't good channels
63. What does the author mean by “we carry our partners in our pockets” in paragraph 6?
A. We make good use of our partners.
B. We keep in touch by messaging.
C. We give all our money to our partners.
D. We use “WhatsApp” to communicate with each other.
64. The author's attitude towards using messaging services is _____.
A. optimistic B. critical C. doubtful D. reasonable

D

The surprising virulence of this year's flu

You have to hand it to the influenza virus. For something that's invisible to the human eye, it certainly has a way of grabbing our attention and anxiety—not just once in a blue moon but every year, winter after winter.

This season the potentially deadly virus is in rare form. Public-health experts are predicting that this year's flu will be severe for several reasons. Cases are starting up early, which is one indicator of an aggressive virus. Another worry: Australia's flu season typically augurs(预兆) that of the U. S. , and so far this year, Australia recorded 21/2 times as many cases, compared to the same period last year. What's more, experts report that the flu vaccine(育苗), designed to inoculate(预防注射) hundreds of millions of people, may not be as effective as they'd hoped.

Normally in severe flu seasons like this one, the reasons for the suffering are pretty straightforward. Flu vaccines have long been manufactured in a decades-old process that involves growing the influenza virus in millions of chicken eggs, over a period of about four months. That means flu-shot manufacturers need a head start. Every year in the spring, influenza experts at the World Health Organization(WHO) make their best educated guess, based on the previous year's flu cases, about which strains(旋律) of the virus will make the rounds in the coming winter. Sometimes they nail it. But sometimes they don't—and entirely different strains circulate that make people sick.

The virus can also mutate(变异) quickly, so by the time the vaccines are doled out, the bugs people are spreading through sneezes and coughs may be different from the ones you were vaccinated against. That leads to more people catching the flu, even if they are immunized, and getting sick.

This year, there seems to be something else going on. The viruses in the vaccine are similar to the virus that people are encountering from other sick people. Theoretically, it should then offer good protection against catching the flu.

But it isn't. Why? For the first time, there is evidence that the way flu shots are made may be contributing to lower effectiveness. Because public-health officials have to guess which versions of the flu will cause disease, they hedge their bets(两面下注以防损失) and include several strains in the shot. This year's shot includes H1N1, H3N2 and an influenzab. Flu viruses are not easy to grow in chicken eggs, so to help the process along, researchers make minor changes to the virus. Those changes, says Brendan Flannery, an epidemiologist in the influenza division of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC), may be making the H3N2 strain in particular less potent—which would limit the immune response it triggers in the body. Since that immune response is critical to how vaccines work, this could lead to people remaining susceptible(易受影响的) to that particular strain of flu going around—even if they got their flu shot.

“There is evidence that growing the vaccine virus in eggs resulted in changes that altered the vaccine's effectiveness,” he says. When researchers compared the H3N2 strain from infected people with the original H3N2 reference strain designated(把...定名为) by the WHO, they did not find many differences. But when they compared the virus in infected people to the vaccine virus that was grown in eggs, they saw changes. Says Flannery: “The take-home message is that vaccine production, growing the virus in eggs, can cause some of the problems we are seeing.”

Scientists are trying to shift away from egg-based vaccine production, but they haven't found a reliable alternative method yet. Even a new form of vaccination, a nasal spray that was introduced in 2003, is no longer recommended by the CDC, after it seemed to offer less protection against another strain, H1N1, compared with the shots.

So should you try to survive the season without getting vaccinated? That's not a good idea, say leading experts, since even if the vaccine is not effective against one strain, it will still protect you against other strains that may be making the rounds. And that's important, especially for preventing transmission of flu among people with weaker or less developed immune systems, such as infants, the sick and the elderly. When it comes to viruses, the science is clear: some protection is better than none.

65. After reading the first paragraph, American readers may .

- A. feel more anxious about the blue moon
- B. enable the influenza virus to be visible
- C. take the influenza virus more seriously
- D. find effective cures for the influenza virus

66. The reasons for the severity of flu this year are as follows EXCEPT that _____.
- A. Cases occurring early indicate an aggressive virus
 B. Australian flu viruses will get round to America
 C. the flue vaccine may not achieve desired effect
 D. Australia tends to be a good mirror for America
67. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Experts can sometimes define the virus precisely.
 B. Experts can sometimes get rid of the virus completely.
 C. Experts can sometimes predict a new version of a virus.
 D. Experts can sometimes manufacture vaccines quickly.
68. Why may the way flu shots are made contribute to lower effectiveness?
- A. Researchers have been trying to grow new flu viruses in the chicken eggs.
 B. Vaccines generally could lead to people remaining susceptible to flu viruses.
 C. The minor changes to H3N2 in the shot bring forth greater immune response.
 D. Researchers include several viruses in the shot to reduce chances of failure.
69. What can we learn about the egg-based vaccine?
- A. It may limit the effectiveness of the vaccine.
 B. It has recently been designated by the WHO.
 C. It has been replaced by a nasal spray since 2013.
 D. It seems to offer less protection against H1N1.
70. What is some leading experts' attitude towards getting vaccinated?
- A. Cautious. B. Ambiguous. C. Skeptical. D. Supportive.

第 II 卷(两部分,共 35 分)

第四部分 任务型阅读(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意:请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填 1 个单词。

The Two Tribes of Working Life

Workers, and possibly all people can be divided into two groups. Those who like to be involved in everything and can be dubbed "FOMOS" because they suffer from a "fear of missing out". And then there are those who would ideally want to be left to get on with their own particular work, without distraction—the "JOMOS"(joy of missing out).

Readers will instantly know their tribe. If the boss announces a new project, do you immediately volunteer, thinking this will be a great chance to prove your skills? If so, you are a FOMO. Or do you foresee the trouble involved, the likely failure of the project and the weekend emails from all the FOMOS wanting to spend less time with their families? Then you are a certified JOMO.

Another test is technology. FOMOS are early adopters, snapping the latest gadgets(小配件), and sending documents to colleagues via the latest

file-sharing programme. JOMOS tend to believe that any tech upgrade(升级) will be initially troublesome and wonder why on earth their colleagues can't send the document as a PDF.

Networking events are the kind of thing that gets FOMOS excited as a chance to exchange ideas and make contacts. When JOMOS hear the word "networking", they reach for their noise-cancelling headphones. For them, being made to attend an industry cocktail party is rather like being obliged to attend the wedding of someone they barely know, an extended session of tough experience.

Similarly, FOMOS see a breakfast meeting as a chance to start the day on a positive note. They would hate to turn one down in case they lost business, or the chance of career advancement. JOMOS resent setting their alarm earlier and would rather breakfast at their kitchen table, grumbling about the news headlines to their spouse. If it is a work meeting, then hold it during working hours.

It might seem obvious that employers should look to hire FOMOS, not their opposites. After all, in a company full of JOMOS, sales might suffer and there would be little innovation. But while FOMOS are racing from meeting to networking event, you need a few JOMOS to be doing actual work. If FOMOS are like dogs, barking excitedly and chasing their own tails, JOMOS are more feline. They will spring into action if a mouse is in the vicinity(附近) but, in the meantime, they are content to sit by the fire.

The other reason why depending on FOMOS is dangerous is that they are naturally restless. JOMOS will be loyal, for fear of ending up with a worse employer. But FOMOS may think that working for one company means they are missing out on better conditions at another. That is the point of most networking, after all.

Passage outline	Supporting details
Explanation	FOMOS refers to those who enjoy 71. _____ in everything while JOMOS just want to do their own work without being disturbed.
Ways to identify them	<p>◆ Supposing the boss announces a new project, if you would like to show off yourself as a 72. _____, then you are FOMO; if you feel it is likely to 73. _____, then you are a real JOMO.</p> <p>◆ As for technology, FOMOS prefer to 74. _____ the latest gadgets while JOMOS tend to 75. _____ upgrading any tech and using it.</p>
76. _____ of them	<p>◆ FOMOS get excited to have any networking event and attach 77. _____ to a breakfast meeting.</p> <p>◆ JOMOS feel bored at the sound of the "networking" and would rather 78. _____ with their family members at breakfast.</p>
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>◆ FOMOS, who are active and ambitious, are more likely to get 79. _____, but because of their restlessness, depending on FOMOS is dangerous.</p> <p>◆ JOMOS, who are down-to-earth and trustworthy, are 80. _____ in innovation, but because of their loyalty, they are needed to do actual work.</p>

第五部分 书面表达(满分 25 分)

81. 请阅读下面文字, 并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

With Intelligent Machines to Do the Thinking, Will our Brains Get Lazy?

Changing technology stimulates the brain and increases intelligence. But that may only be true if the technology challenges us. In a world run by intelligent machines, our lives could get a lot simpler. Would that make us less intelligent?

Artificial intelligence is taking over many human jobs. For instance, planes are being flown much of the time by automatic pilots. And the complex problem of controlling air traffic around large modern airports is also achieved by artificial intelligence that operates well beyond the capability of mere human air traffic controllers.

As machines get smarter, they will do more of our thinking for us and make life easier. In the future, the electronic assistant will develop to the point that it serves similar functions as a real living butler (男管家), fulfilling requests such as: "Organize a dinner party for six on Thursday, Jeeves, and invite the usual guests."

At that point, our long struggle with challenging technologies is at an end. We can take it easy knowing that the hard work of planning and organizing is being done by a better brain—the electronic assistant.

【写作内容】

1. 用约 30 个词概括上述信息的主要内容;
2. 简要阐述人工智能给我们的生活带来的影响;
3. 你对人工智能发展的看法。

【写作要求】

1. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句;
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称;
3. 不必写标题。

【评分标准】

内容完整, 语言规范, 语篇连贯, 词数适当。

请
将
内
容
写
在
答
题
卡
上