

## 英语试卷

命题人:



本试卷分第 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。

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考号用铅笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其它答案标号。
3. 二卷试题用黑色中性笔作答。

### 第一卷 (选择题 共 90 分)

#### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

##### 第一节

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 三个选项选出最佳选项。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 does the woman ask John to do?

A. Leave the room for a moment.

B. Have a discussion with Pete.

C. Get something to eat.

2. How are the prices in the restaurant?

A. Reasonable.

B. High.

C. Low.

3. What does the man really want to say?

A. The lady shouldn't care too much about it.

B. He gave the kid fewer candies on purpose.

C. The kid has secretly had some of the candies.

4. What day is it when the conversation takes place?

A. Saturday.

B. Monday.

C. Sunday.

5. How does the man feel?

A. Worried.

B. Relieved.

C. Confused.

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、7 题。

6. Where is the man going?

A. The travel agency.

B. The shop.

C. The bank.

7. How will the man go there?

A. In his own car.

B. In the woman's car.

C. In a taxi.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. How will the speakers decorate their house again?

A. By repainting the living room.

B. By painting the wall in blue.

C. By drawing a picture on the curtain.

9. What will the two speakers do first?

A. Make a plan.

B. Buy some paint.

C. Visit a country-style house.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man want the girl to do?

A. Find a village.

B. Draw a picture.

C. Provide information.

11. Which of the following can describe the girl?  
 A. She is unfriendly.      B. She lacks imagination.      C. She lacks confidence.

12. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
 A. Teacher and student.      B. Father and daughter.      C. Boss and secretary.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the relationship likely to be between the two speakers?  
 A. Waiter and customer.      B. Friends.      C. Wife and husband.

14. Where are the two speakers?  
 A. In a laundry.      B. In a coffee shop.      C. In a university.

15. What will people do to make the French toast before baking it?  
 A. Mix the bread with eggs.  
 B. Put some fresh fruit on the top.  
 C. Spread some powdered sugar.

16. Who will probably pay the bill next time?  
 A. Betty.      B. The man.      C. Both of them.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How long did Bart work as an engineer in the steelworks?  
 A. For four years.      B. For fifteen years.      C. For forty years.

18. What was Bart after his 55th birthday?  
 A. A manager.      B. An advisor.      C. A volunteer.

19. What does Bart like best now?  
 A. Playing golf.      B. Painting pictures.      C. Making articles.

20. How is Bart's life in the retirement community?  
 A. Dull.      B. Busy.      C. Colorful.

## 第二部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

### A

Adding math talk to story time at home is a winning factor for children's math achievement, according to a new research from a university. The study from psychologists Sian Beilock and Susan Levine shows a marked increase in math achievement among children whose families used Bedtime Math, an iPad app that delivers engaging math story problems for parents and children to solve together.

Even children who used the app with their parents as little as once a week saw gains in math achievement by the end of the school year. The app's effect was especially strong for children whose parents tend to be anxious or uncomfortable with math.

Previous research from this group has demonstrated the importance of adults' attitudes about math for children's math success. For example, a recent study found that math-anxious parents who help their children with math homework actually weaken their children's math achievement.

The new findings demonstrate that structured, positive interactions around math at home can cut the link between parents' uneasiness about math and children's low math achievement.

"Many people experience high levels of anxiety when they have to solve a math problem, with a majority of adults feeling at least some worries about math," said Beilock, professor in Psychology and author of *Choke*, a book about stress and performance. "These math-anxious parents are probably less likely to talk about math at home, which affects how competent their children are in math. Bedtime Math encourages a dialogue between parents and kids about math, and offers a way to engage in high-quality math interactions in a low-effort, high-impact way."

Study participants included 587 first-grade students and their parents. Families were given an

iPad installed with a version of the Bedtime Math app, with which parents and their children read stories and answer questions involving math, including topics like counting, shapes and problem-solving. A control group received a reading app that had similar stories without the math content and questions related to reading comprehension instead. Children's math achievement was assessed at the beginning and end of the school year. Parents completed a questionnaire about their nervousness with math.

The more times parents and children in the math group used the app, the higher children's achievement on a math assessment at the end of the school year. Indeed, children who frequently used the math app with their parents outperformed similar students in the reading group in math achievement at year's end.

21. Bedtime Math is an iPad app that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. requires parents and children to answer reading comprehension questions
- B. encourages children together with their parents to solve math story problems
- C. teaches children how to count, recognize shapes and solve practical problems
- D. assesses children's math achievement and parents' nervousness with math

22. The previous study found that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. children's math achievement is related to parents' attitude about math
- B. help from math-anxious parents improves children's math achievement
- C. interactions around math at home will cut off the family relationship
- D. children can achieve more success if they see the importance of math

23. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. children using the app can see gains in all academic achievements
- B. children whose parents are uneasy about math outperform other students
- C. it is the math problems related to the stories that make the great difference
- D. the frequency of using the app has nothing to do with children's achievement

B

The clearing of my parents' home has made me think about the importance, even centrality of books to the house's life and soul. The house, and our lives in it, would not have been the same without books. The force of the statement comes home to me as I see what happens when shelves are emptied. The rooms suddenly look uncomfortably bare.

I always rather took it for granted that books furnished a room. The only rooms in our house without books were the dining-room and the bathrooms. Otherwise there were books everywhere: in all the bedrooms, in the drawing-room and in the piano room which became my parents' comfortable winter study.

I couldn't help feeling that books were rather like people: some more formal and boring, others more entertaining; some simply for show, others with unpromising outsides but rich interiors. They did more, in fact, than furnish a room; they were companions who could offer insights, good advice.

Now the books are being contributed (not all, to be sure, but very many), and I fear for their future, almost as if they were refugees. "Habent sua fata libelli," goes as the old Latin saying, originally written by Terentianus; it meant that the fate and future of books were determined by the capability of the reader. But the meaning of the phrase has been misunderstood by time and is now associated with the physical fate of particular books, how they have passed from owner to owner. This is how Walter Benjamin read the saying when he wrote his essay *Unpacking My Library*, which analyses the extraordinarily close relationship between a collector and his or her books.

As I deal with the books—many are going to charity shops and I hope they will find good homes—I can't help wondering if my generation is the last that will oversee such a process. Books are disappearing, as more and more are bought in electronic form and exist only as bytes of information on E-books or other devices. Does this matter? Could books become more spiritual, as they lose their physicality?

24. When clearing the room, the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. realized the influence of books on his past life
  - B. thought of the statement his parents once made
  - C. felt upset to leave his parents' books behind
  - D. found some empty shelves left by his parents
25. The underlined word "interiors" in Paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pages                      B. notes                      C. covers                      D. contents
26. According to Walter Benjamin, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's important to pass books from owner to owner  
B. the meaning of books is misunderstood by time  
C. the fate of books is related to their collectors  
D. the future of books depends on readers' capability
27. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the author is attached to physical form of books  
B. the author's books are bound to find good homes  
C. E-books have taken the place of traditional ones  
D. the author's parents used every room of theirs as a study

For those concerned about wrinkly old skin. It might be a creative solution: an elastic(有弹性的) "second skin" that can be smoothed on to make aged tissue look more youthful.

The wearable film, developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), has shown promise in a series of small experiments where it was applied to wrinkles, under-eye bags and areas of dry skin. When applied to the face or body, the thin, transparent layer sticks to the skin and supports the tissue, making it look and behave like younger skin, its producers claim.

"What we've been able to do is create a cream that you can put on the skin, and then when it's on the skin it can actually form, essentially, an elastic second skin," said Bob Langer, who led the



research. Tests in the lab found that the polymer film (高分子膜), which is only 70 thousandths of a millimeter thick, reduced the appearance of wrinkles and under-eye bags, and helped keep moisture (水分) in areas of dry skin.

The layer is designed to be applied in the morning, then peeled off at night. In previous studies, the second skin withstood normal daily wear, and the stresses and strains of exercise and swimming, without falling off or causing irritation. It also survived exposure to rain.

"It's something you can wear for a whole day or longer, depending on the physical forces that get applied to the area where it is worn," said Daniel Anderson, who helped develop the product at MIT. "You can't tell you're wearing it."

While normal cosmetics can mask imperfections on the skin, the new coating changes the way skin behaves by giving it the elasticity of young skin. It was developed with help from two companies.

28. According to the text, the "second skin" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was developed by two companies      B. has not been tested by scientists
- C. is developed to remove under-eye bags      D. is a transparent covering for the skin
29. Compared with normal cosmetics, the new product \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. can make the skin appear younger
- B. can fully mask imperfections on the skin
- C. doesn't cause any problems in the skin
- D. must be used in a more complicated way
30. What can we learn from the Daniel's words?
- A. You can recognize if people wear the "second skin."
- B. The "second skin" should be peeled off at night.
- C. How long people can wear the layer varies.
- D. The product can provide skin with a lot of water.



31. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. MIT has made a breakthrough in cosmetics.
- B. The “second skin” helps renew one’s youth.
- C. Masks will soon become a thing of the past.
- D. How the “second skin” is used to improve skin.

D

Chinese audiences seemed not to have been satisfied with the third season of the highly anticipated food documentary *A Bite of China*.

Even though the series has maintained high viewership ratings since its comeback last week, much higher than other programs aired at the same time, the ranking on Douban, a social networking website featuring films, literature and events, slipped to 4.2 out of 10, as of Tuesday, compared with 9.3 and 8.4, respectively, for the first two seasons.

Picky viewers complain that some of the narration is not accurate, while others pinpoint misleading content. At the same time, food blogger @barbara questioned whether it is appropriate to give a close-up shot of the poisonous plant *Nandina* (南天竺) in a food program.

*A Bite of China*, which debuted in 2012, became hugely popular nationwide for its quality introduction of some rarely-known and mouth-watering domestic cuisine. In the new show, however, watchers are not satisfied with “irrelevant” food references, such as lipsticks made of Chinese traditional medicine and martial arts master.

The first episode introduced a hand-made iron frying pan from east China’s Shandong province, which prompted thousands of Chinese Internet users to buy one from China’s leading e-commerce website Tmall in the next few days. Sales of the pan at “Zhensanhuan” surged 6,000 times compared with a year ago, according to Beijing Youth Daily.

In response to overwhelming criticism and questions, *A Bite of China* production crew responded on Weibo that they seek innovation despite the risks following the first two phenomenal

seasons.

"It is unavoidable to make comparisons with the first two, and some audiences may not accept the changes," the crew said. "We explore the culture and civilization behind food, and give food a historic touch. That's why we feature culinary (烹饪的) tools, feast and rituals, as well as a healthy diet to show Chinese wisdom and philosophy, which has not been shown in any food programs before."

32. Why does the passage mention Nandina?

- A. Because some of the narration is not accurate.
- B. Because it may be improper to give a close-up shot of a poisonous plant.
- C. Because it is misleading content.
- D. Because it is not attractive at all to most picky viewers.

33. Which of the following elements leads to viewers' dissatisfaction with the new show?

- A. some mouth-watering domestic cuisines
- B. some rarely-known cuisines
- C. food-unrelated items
- D. the increasing sales of the pan at "Zhensanhuan"

34. According to its production crew, what is unique to 'A Bite of China III'?

- A. It makes comparisons with the first two episodes.
- B. It tells the story of some martial arts related to food.
- C. It receives overwhelming criticism and questions from audience.
- D. It focuses on cooking tools, rituals and healthy eating.

35. What is the best the title for the passage?

- A. 'A Bite of China III' Draws Criticism from Audiences
- B. 'A Bite of China III' Maintains High Viewership Ratings
- C. 'A Bite of China III' Changes for the Worse

# D. 'A Bite of China III' Explains its Purposes

第二节 根据短文内容, 从短文后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。

## Think like this when you feel stressed

**It's a sweet opportunity.** If you look on pressure as a threat, you are sure to be negatively impacted by its occurrence. 36 They look on it as a great chance. They will cherish the pressure moment and approach it with confidence and enthusiasm.

**I'll get another chance.** Under pressure, we often lose hope. We tend to distort(扭曲) the reality of the situation. One of the most common phrases is the "Chance of a lifetime", in which we tell ourselves "I will never get an opportunity like this again, so I can't miss it." 37

**I'll do my best.** This is what people who do their best under pressure tell themselves when they are going into a pressure moment. 38 Because it prevents them from wasting valuable energy worrying over things they can't influence and promotes confidence at the same time. Focusing on doing your best keeps you in the moment and guides your behavior toward success.

39 People who perform their best in pressure will reduce the significance of the upcoming pressure moment. So they feel less stressed. Whether it's a sales call or an interview for their dream jobs, they are like winning athletes who, when asked how they prepare for the pressure of the big game, respond, "It's just another game."

**I can control how I respond.** People who do their best in a pressure moment focus on what they can control. 40 If you have an upcoming interview, don't worry about the other applicants. You can't control them. Practice how you will handle an unexpected problem.

A. It's no big deal.

B. But people who do their best in a pressure moment are different.

C. Instead, take care of your own business.

D. It stops you paying attention to anxiety.

E. Focusing on doing your best quickly decreases pressure in the moment.

F. Remembering past successes increases your confidence.

G. In fact, we have many chances to succeed in our lifetime.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共三节, 满分 55 分)

#### 第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面的短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A 4-year-old girl named Norah and her new friend Mr. Dan have given us the glimmer of humanity we desperately need right now. A chance meeting in the grocery store pushes the 41 of depression aside and ends up changing a life.

Norah's mother, Tara Wood, wrote on Facebook that her daughter seemed magnetically 42 to the man when they passed by him at the store. So much so that she stood up in the cart and waved 43, "Hi, old person! It's my birthday today!"

The man's expression 44 and his face lit up when he realized she was speaking to him. "Well, hello, little lady! And how old are you today?" he asked.

They 45 for a few seconds and it was super adorable. They continued on their way but a few minutes later, Norah asked if she could hug and take a 46 with the man, whom they now call "Mr. Dan". They 47 together and then hugged each other like they were long lost friends.

When she thanked Mr. Dan, Wood received a 48 she wasn't expecting. He shed (流下) tears and said "No, thank YOU. This has been the best day I've had in a long time. You've made me so 49, Ms. Norah."

50 by the encounter, Wood later posted the photos on Facebook and that night received a private message from someone who 51 knows Mr. Dan.

It 52 his wife passed away earlier this year, leaving him in deep 53. The friend said she was sure Norah touched his heart, 54 the chance meeting was something he "needed".

Wood got Mr. Dan's phone number and called him a few days later. They met for lunch the

following week and have seen each other on numerous occasions 55 — even celebrating his 82nd birthday together.

“You guys, I CANNOT 56 the friendship between Norah and Mr. Dan. I 57 every time they're together — it's so pure, simple and perfect.” Wood wrote.

Hugs can be physical such as those 58 with an intimate partner, family member or friend; or they can be symbolic such as the 59 that someone needs a word of encouragement or a helping hand. Hugs can be the interweaving threads that 60 the fabric(织物) of our communities and our society. Hugs are so powerful that they can shake us to the core and wake up the humanity within.

- |                    |               |                |                |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. ceilings    | B. curtains   | C. symptoms    | D. depths      |
| 42. A. drawn       | B. led        | C. dragged     | D. introduced  |
| 43. A. curiously   | B. quickly    | C. excitedly   | D. greedily    |
| 44. A. darkened    | B. arose      | C. deepened    | D. softened    |
| 45. A. chatted     | B. greeted    | C. gathered    | D. bargained   |
| 46. A. walk        | B. picture    | C. rest        | D. survey      |
| 47. A. posed       | B. gathered   | C. cheered     | D. clapped     |
| 48. A. present     | B. comment    | C. complaint   | D. response    |
| 49. A. sensitive   | B. delighted  | C. logical     | D. proud       |
| 40. A. Influenced  | B. Encouraged | C. Touched     | D. Reminded    |
| 51. A. personally  | B. merely     | C. gradually   | D. eventually  |
| 52. A. figures out | B. makes out  | C. brings out  | D. turns out   |
| 53. A. love        | B. thought    | C. depression  | D. shame       |
| 54. A. predicting  | B. adding     | C. calculating | D. claiming    |
| 55. A. before      | B. yet        | C. since       | D. thus        |
| 56. A. develop     | B. handle     | C. arouse      | D. deepen      |
| 57. A. panic       | B. hesitate   | C. pray        | D. cry         |
| 58. A. shared      | B. confirmed  | C. identified  | D. cooperated  |
| 59. A. approval    | B. promise    | C. consequence | D. recognition |
| 60. A. produce     | B. arrange    | C. strengthen  | D. rebuild     |

## 第 II 卷 (共 60 分) (请把答案写在答题卡上)

### 第二节: 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入 1 个单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

China used to be called the “Kingdom of Bicycles” in the 1980s and 1990s, but since then, cars 61 (take) over the country. Because of traffic jams, 62 can be difficult to travel across major Chinese cities. Even 63 (go) a few kilometers can take up an hour. Now, new apps that help people use bikes are being used more and more across cities.

Cheng Li started using bike-sharing services about six 64 (month) ago. He said he drove less and went on the metro (地铁) 65. “After I get off the metro, I usually have to walk another kilometer or two, so I’ll rent a bike and go. It is convenient.”

For many, it is great to have sharing bikes. 66, many of bike-sharing stations were not placed in convenient places. Now, it is easy to find a bike, and to register with 67 smartphone.

Meanwhile, there is now a lot of 68 (compete) among bike-sharing providers because of their 69 (popular). Some providers are trying to flood the streets with bikes to be more noticeable. Sometimes there are so many bikes that they 70 (complete) block the sidewalks.

### 第三节: 词汇运用 (共 10 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

请根据语境用括号内单词的正确形式或根据汉语意思填空, 每空一词。

71. I must \_\_\_\_\_ (道歉) for not being able to meet you.

72. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (典型的) of Tom to let others wait for him.

73. In our daily study, we should learn to think \_\_\_\_\_ (独立).

74. There are no simple \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) to the current situation.

75. We offer a wide \_\_\_\_\_ (选择) of courses for students.

根据所学语法知识和所学短语填空, 每空一词。

76. \_\_\_\_\_ (代表) John, I am here to receive this award, for he's not feeling well today.

77. We cannot use the funds \_\_\_\_\_ (未经允许) from the directors.

78. By the 1940s, I \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) as large as a room, and I wondered if I would grow any larger.

79. Negotiations between the two sides have \_\_\_\_\_ (破裂).

80. Busily \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) in cleaning his shoes, he didn't notice my coming.

#### 第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

##### 第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：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。

Last Sunday, sixty students from our school pay a visit to China Science and Technology Museum.

The museum, which main task is to spread the knowledge of science and technology, covers area of 48,000 square meters. The moment when we entered the museum, the exhibition caught their attention. In the museum, we saw the latest progresses in science and technology. Moreover, we did an amazed scientific experiment by ourselves. What appealed for us most was the 3D film that made us feel we were in real events.

Though the visiting time was slight short, we gained a lot. It is so an instructive activity that we hope more will be organized in the future.



## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是中学生李华, 你在学校食堂就餐的过程中, 发现学生浪费饭菜的行为十分严重, 你深感痛心和羞愧。请给校长写一封信。

- 1.说明写信的目的;
- 2.对这些行为进行批评;
- 3.提出切实可行的建议。

注意: 1.词数 100 左右;

2.可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3.开头和结束语已为你写好。

Dear Mr. Headmaster,

I'm Li Hua, a student from Senior Three.

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua