

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分。

注意事项：

- 1. 答题前,考生务必用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、座号、考生号、县区和科类填写在答题卡和试卷规定的位置上。
- 2. 第Ⅰ卷每小题选出答案后,用 2B 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,再选涂其他答案标号。
- 3. 第Ⅱ卷必须用 0.5 毫米黑色签字笔作答,答案必须写在答题卡各题指定区域内相应的位置,不能写在试卷上;如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新的答案;不能使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

第Ⅰ卷(满分 65 分)

第一部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 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,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

Winter Adventures Await in the Canadian Rockies

Alberta is the top destination for the outdoor wonderland experiences and the chilly winter is the hottest season of the year for you to adventure in the most beautiful, magical, powerful places on the planet and keeps you coming back. Here are tips for experiencing some of the best adventures winter has to offer in Alberta.

Hit the slopes

Set deep in what’s widely regarded as the world’s most scenic ski area at Banff National Park, the Lake Louise Ski Resort invites everyone from first-timers to advanced shredders to its 4,200 acres of skiable area.

Climb a frozen waterfall

Jasper National Park, part of the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks World Heritage site, has an area of 6,759 square miles of mountains, glacial peaks and forests. Rivers lead to steep falls, which freeze into ice climbs as early as October and valley climbs form just a month later. While experienced climbers can cope with the frozen waterfalls without a guide, beginners need not shy away: basic training courses are offered for free.

Blaze a trail in the snow

The Athabasca Glacier is an ancient relic among the massive Columbia Icefield. While it’s recommended to access the glacier only with an experienced guide, the area surrounding it offers cross-country snowshoeing trails that lead to it. No matter your mode of transport, this area is one of the darkest in Canada, which means the night sky provides a perfect backdrop for the dancing northern lights—so dress extra warm and struggle through the deep snow to glimpse one of nature’s most colorful wonders.

Hidden gem

The month-long Snow-Day festival takes over Banff National Park each January. Cultural and sporting events, including ice carving and the Big Bear ski and rail competition, unfold throughout the event, but the real treat comes at the start, when live music fills the streets during the party, and a beer garden and ice fire pit keep the tourists warm.

The most splendid winter sunset can be seen throughout Alberta. As Mike Libeck, a National Geographic Adventurer of the Year, says, Alberta is one that keeps him coming back.

1. What is a unique activity in the Jasper National Park?

- A. Adventuring in the Canadian Rockies.
- B. Climbing the frozen waterfalls.
- C. Watching beautiful sunset.
- D. Skiing in the snow mountain.

2. Which would be a destination for those who are eager to enjoy polar lights?

- A. Banff National Park
- B. Jasper National Park
- C. The Athabasca Glacier
- D. The Lake Louise Ski Resort

3. When is the best time for tourists to visit Banff National Park?

- A. In early October.
- B. In late November.
- C. At the beginning of January.
- D. In the middle of December.

4. What is Alberta most probably?

- A. It is a region full of tourist resources in Canada.
- B. It is the highest peak of the Canadian Rockies.
- C. It is a beautiful village surrounded by attractions.
- D. It is the biggest national park in Canada.

B

A few years back I worked in a university building that also housed an entire department full of psychologists, all of whom seemed to see us as perfect guinea pigs(实验对象) for their latest studies. I learned to be cautious about answering seemingly casual questions in the elevator. If one of them showed up in my office bearing a plate of snacks

and asked me to pick some, I'd cast a doubtful glance and ask "Why?" before grabbing the apple fritter.

So one day, when someone from the Psychology Department posted instructions in the bathroom advising us to think about five things you're grateful for every day for a week, my response was frankly suspicious. I did the math. Five things a day for seven days is a lot of brainpower to consume without so much as the promise of an apple fritter.

I wandered into the office of Zetzer, the director of our school's Psychological Services Clinic. That was when I first heard the term "positive psychology" and discovered that "the gratitude thing", as Heidi had explained it. "It's only a week," she urged. "Try it." So I did.

I started looking for my five moments of gratitude in each day. By the end of that week, I found myself slowing down a little and taking time to notice things I might have walked past before, including a bunch of young students laughing together. They are so smart and optimistic, giving me so much hope for the future!

I couldn't be more grateful to my wonderful husband. He's a great cook. He always puts our family first. My oldest son took his vacation to come and help out at home. He took me to all my medical appointments, and made me laugh by titling his spring break "Driving Miss Leslie." The kindness of a colleague with a green thumb made sure my plants stayed alive until I could care for them again.

Life will never be perfect. I still see news stories that distress me. But with just one simple exercise, I'm rediscovering the deep meaning of old sayings: accepting the things I cannot change, working to change what I can, and being wise enough to know the difference.

And all it took was a little gratitude.

5. Why did the author hesitate about the snacks offered by psychologists?

- A. She had no appetite for snacks.
- B. She didn't think snacks could show gratitude.
- C. She disliked those psychologists.
- D. She cared about what to be paid for them.

6. What can we infer from the second paragraph of the passage?

- A. The instructions seemed to make sense to Leslie.
- B. No one would behave as the instructions suggested.
- C. Leslie had no intention of following the instructions.
- D. The psychologists were actually playing a joke.

7. What did Leslie achieve at last?

- A. She overcame her psychological problem.
- B. She realized how hard it was to be grateful.
- C. She found Heidi was really a reliable doctor.
- D. She learned to be positive and show gratitude.

C

As doctors performed surgery on Dagmar Turner's brain, the sound of a violin filled the operating room. The music came from the patient on the operating table. In a video from the surgery, the violinist was moving her bow (琴弓) up and down as surgeons behind a plastic sheet worked to remove her brain tumor(肿瘤). The King's College Hospital surgeons woke her up in the middle of the operation in order to ensure they did not damage parts of the brain necessary for playing the violin and keep her hand's functions intact.

Turner, 53, learned that she had a slow-growing tumor. Later doctors found that it had become more aggressive and the violinist decided to have surgery to remove it. Turner recalled doctors telling her, "Your tumor is on the right-hand side, so it will not affect your right hand, it will affect your left hand." Staring down at her left hand, she said, "This is my most important part. My job these days is playing the violin, which is my passion."

"We knew how important the violin is to Turner, so it was vital that we preserved function in the delicate areas of her brain that allowed her to play," Keyoumars Ashkan, a doctor at King's College Hospital, said in a press release.

Before Turner's operation, Ashkan and his colleagues spent two hours carefully mapping her brain to identify areas that were active when she played the violin and those controlling language and movement. Waking her up during surgery then allowed doctors to monitor whether those parts were suffering damage. The surgery was a success. Ashkan said, "We managed to remove over 90 percent of the tumour, including all areas suspicious of aggressive activity, while retaining full function of her left hand."

Brad Mahon, expert at Carnegie Mellon University, said the basic features of an "awake craniotomy"—the type of brain surgery where patients are awake in order to avoid damage to critical brain areas—have remained largely unchanged for decades. For example, doctors have long used simple tests such as asking a patient to name what they're seeing in pictures to make sure language ability is preserved.

But he said that doctors are now able to map the patient’s brain activity in great detail before the surgery, using an imaging technique called functional MRI. That means surgeons are coming into the operating room with far more information about a specific patient’s brain. That kind of information helps doctors tailor tests to a patient’s particular needs.

8. What does the underlined word “intact” mean in the first paragraph?

- A. strong
- B. sound
- C. talented
- D. influential

9. Why did Ashkan and his colleagues map Turner’s brain before operation?

- A. To keep her brain more active when she played the violin.
- B. To monitor whether her brain had suffered damage severely.
- C. To recognize the areas related to music and movement precisely.
- D. To remove the tumor while keeping all function of her brain.

10. What can we know according to Brad Mahon?

- A. Doctors are using an imaging technique to monitor the surgery.
- B. Patients are asleep to protect critical brain areas in a surgery.
- C. A patient’s language ability couldn’t be preserved before.
- D. Surgeons can personalize a patient’s operation by mapping his brain.

11. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Musician joined in her own brain surgery
- B. Mapping a brain is realized after surgery
- C. The violinist suffers from a brain tumor
- D. Doctors perform surgery on a brain

D

There has been a lot of such news lately. As far as the problems with today’s schools are concerned, we can go back to how our culture has evolved.

In general, our culture, as represented in the media, gets excited by famous stars, and stresses that it’s what you have, not what you are, that counts. Parents are encouraged to be away from even very small children for most of the day. Too many people vote for politicians who would rather cut school funding than stop tax cuts for the wealthy. All contribute greatly to the problems of educating our children.

Today’s teachers have to deal with a culture that is vastly different than in the past. They report that there is, among more children than ever, a lack of motivation, no drive to succeed or even try. In the media, the role models that boys see mostly consist of men in comedies and other shows, who are rude and often extremely childish; self-centered overpaid athletes; men in movies, television or video games, who are violent and powerful. As Leonard Sax wrote in Boys Adrift, “Teenage boys are looking for models of mature adulthood, but we no longer make any collective effort to provide such models.” Girls are attacked not only with such annoying images of males, but also with women who are extremely materialistic.

In such a cultural environment, it is more important than ever to have responsible parents who are devoted to their children and see to it as their duty to model for them and raise them with high standards of honesty and responsibility. They need to care enough to see that their children are not attacked with the rubbish that comes from movie, television and computer screens.

In today’s culture, they are basically alone in this effort since, unfortunately, so much is working against them. Until we, as a culture, face the truth about ourselves—that we are not providing adequately for a great many of our children, as Jim Taylor titled his book “Your Children are Under Attack”.

12. What does “such news” in the beginning most probably involve?

- A. Cultural evolution.
- B. Financial risk from tax cuts.
- C. Problems in education.
- D. Social influence of the media.

13. What does today’s culture bring to the children?

- A. Narrow access to entertainment.
- B. Poor social abilities.
- C. Few materialistic models.
- D. Too much negative effect.

14. What do parents have to do in today’s culture?

- A. Find more models for their children.
- B. Keep their kids from the bad effect of the media.
- C. Forbid their children to use computers.
- D. Encourage their children to stay at school.

15. What is the author’s attitude towards today’s culture?

- A. Indifferent.
- B. Ambiguous.
- C. Dissatisfied.
- D. Approving.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

We know that a smart phone app can bring us a lot of benefits when we learn another language. 16 Many of us have to endure hours of school lessons with our heads buried in textbooks. It’s no wonder then that technology appears to be providing a better way of learning.

Having a smartphone means you can have a virtual teacher with you wherever you go, and there is certainly a huge demand for language learning apps. Many app developers are keen to cash in on the demand, hoping to share a piece of the app market. 17 One of many popular apps, Duolingo, offers 91 courses in 30 languages and has more than 300 million users.

18 They offer languages not popular enough to be taught at evening classes, or at most universities. And others offer ‘invented’ language courses in Esperanto, Elvish and Star Trek’s Klingon—lessons you might not find in a traditional classroom. Whatever you want to learn, apps allow you to go at your own pace and fit learning around other commitments. But they’re not perfect—you might not get your head round the grammar. Lacking the peer support you could get in a classroom environment is a challenge, too.

So, does technology spell the end of traditional classrooms and teachers? Guy Baron, head of modern languages at Aberystwyth University, thinks not. He told the BBC that the apps are very conversational... they’re not designed for degrees, but they could be additional resources. 19

Certainly technology is going to help in and outside the classroom. But motivation can be a problem when using an app. 20 Of course, if you have a genuine reason to learn another language, you will no doubt stick with it.

- A. There are numerous learning apps available.
- B. Some educational apps are targeted at specific small groups.
- C. A coming message may easily get distracted from your online lessons.
- D. The content may be not what you really want and it is quite a waste of time.
- E. Apps should be used alongside classroom methods, not separated from traditional teaching.
- F. It opens doors, makes you more employable, helps you make new friends, and it’s fun too.
- G. Attending a real lesson, facing a real teacher, probably helps you to be more devoted.

第一节 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A, B, C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

There he was, turning the corner of Hawley and Main Street like clockwork. His red hair seemed to catch the sunlight, giving his head a soft candle-flame glow. He caught my eye, and up went his arm in his usual wave. As usual, I 21 back and gave him a warm smile. I didn’t know his name, but he was very 22 to everybody. No matter the weather, I saw him walking out there almost every day.

Having moved from a larger city, I wasn’t used to waves from 23. Actually, wherever we were, people hardly 24 each other. We simply passed by each other, heads down, minding our own 25.

Perhaps that’s why I enjoyed these daily waves. It felt great to be 26 and receive that message of “Hello!”. On days when we didn’t 27 to pass each other, I missed him and wondered if he was all right. The next day, I’d find myself driving with one eye on the 28. It was a happy reunion when I spotted him, and I’d wave first in my 29.

One night I was walking in the street, my thoughts traveled to “The Waver”, wondering if I could be 30 enough to wave at people I didn’t know. Just at the point, I heard a car 31. I made eye contact with the person in the car, smiled and waved at her.

The woman’s face 32, and she waved back. I was a little surprised. I reminded myself, “It’s okay. It’s actually kind of 33!” I waved to everyone I saw the rest of the way home.

Everyone at some point in their lives wonders if they’ve made any 34 on the world. I can tell you that you don’t have to change the world 35. It’s enough to help sweeten it a little, even simply by a heart-warming wave.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. waved | B. took | C. saluted | D. glanced |
| 22. A. cautious | B. reliable | C. friendly | D. thankful |
| 23. A. strangers | B. relatives | C. colleagues | D. employers |
| 24. A. informed | B. encouraged | C. encountered | D. acknowledged |
| 25. A. behaviors | B. business | C. appearance | D. manners |
| 26. A. worried | B. noticed | C. relieved | D. checked |
| 27. A. agree | B. attempt | C. promise | D. happen |
| 28. A. pedestrians | B. buildings | C. street | D. children |
| 29. A. mildness | B. kindness | C. eagerness | D. brightness |

30. A. brave B. mature C. lucky D. crazy
31. A. attacking B. escaping C. following D. approaching
32. A. lengthened B. softened C. worsened D. tightened
33. A. cool B. tough C. fresh D. curious
34. A. comment B. impact C. decision D. sense
35. A. accurately B. slightly C. thoroughly D. generally

第Ⅱ卷(满分 55 分)

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在题后空白处填入适当的内容(每空一词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Budj Bim Cultural Landscape has long been regarded as a wonder of ancient engineering. The water system in Australia 36 (build) more than 6,000 years ago—long before even the Egyptian pyramids took shape.

Ancient inhabitants of the region made the system of channels and dams as an 37 (extraordinary) complex trap for the eels(鳗鱼) that locals depended on for food. Budj Bim was recognized as 38 World Heritage site today, but few suspected the system ran so far and so deep.

In fact, it took a disaster for Budj Bim 39 (reveal) itself in all its former glory. Bushfires, 40 (spark) by record temperatures and lasting drought, have burned away the thick leaves covering the water system, 41 (allow) the full scale of Budj Bim to emerge from the flames.

The Egyptian pyramids were made with materials that were plentiful nearby, and 42 was Budj Bim. It was made with the area’s most ready resource: volcanic rock. That building block came from the lava of a now-inactive volcano, 43 the ancient people used to redirect waters from Lake Condah—waters heavy with eels.

Now the Aboriginals still call parts of the area home, and their population 44 (decline) dramatically since Europeans arrived on the continent. But their 45 (achieve) stand the test of time—even if it took a tragedy to reveal them. It’s an important acknowledgement of the work their ancestors have done.

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假如你叫李华,你们班计划在六一儿童节前夕去幸福小学慰问聋哑儿童(deaf-mute children)。请你用英语给学校的交流生 July 写一封电子邮件,询问她是否愿意参加。内容包括:

1. 提出邀请;
2. 说明时间、地点和交通方式等;
3. 简要介绍活动内容和注意事项。
- 注意:
1. 词数 100 左右。格式已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使其构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

They didn’t let distance get in the way

Young adults, Julie Winokur and Ed Kashi were both glad, even eager, to leave their families behind. It wasn’t for a lack of love; they were just excited about making their own way. “When I left for college, on some level I thought, I don’t care if I ever see my hometown again,” Kashi remembers. They established careers, started a family, thousands of miles from their childhood homes.

But in 1999, everything changed. Tragedy struck in the midst of the work, when Kashi’s mother unexpectedly died in the house where she’d lived alone. Though Kashi’s brother lived nearby and visited her now and then, it was ten days before he found her.

“I couldn’t stop myself from crying,” recalls Kashi. “All I could think of was the sadness of her life, of dying alone.”

“We get to go wherever we want and be whoever we want to be in this country,” adds Winokur. “The downside is that you break roots, and when you need the continuity that you get when you live in one place your whole life, you don’t have it.”

So when Winokur’s 80-year-old father, Herbie, showed early signs of dementia(老年痴呆), the couple decided to relocate their family to hometown and buy a house where he could live with them. Over the next few years, the couple worked, raised their children—Isabel and Eli, who were seven and ten years old when their grandfather moved in—and cared for Winokur’s father.

It was a frustrating, sometimes grief-filled, and ultimately deeply satisfying experience. Winokur juggled working, parenting, managing the caregivers, and providing hands-on care for her father. Kashi, who frequently had to travel for work, also joined in whenever he was at home. Winokur remembers. “For a couple of years, we felt like machines going through the motions just to keep it all moving.”

注意:续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好。

第一部分 阅读理解(每小题 2.5 分,满分 50 分)

1—4 BCCA 5—7 DCD 8—11 BCDA 12—15 CDBC 16—20 FABEG

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

21—25 ACADB 26—30 BDCCA 31—35 DBABC

第二节(每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

36. was built 37. extraordinarily 38. a 39. to reveal 40. sparked 41. allowing
42. so 43. which 44. has declined 45. achievements

第三部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 15 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 60 和多于 100 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差,以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求

档次	描述
第五档 (13~15 分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务 —覆盖所有内容要点。 —应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。 —语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。 —有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第四档 (10~12 分)	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 —虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。 —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 —语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档 (7~9 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 —虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。 —应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 —有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。 —应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档 (4~6 分)	未适当完成试题规定的任务。 —漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。 —语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。 —有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。 —较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。
第一档 (1~3 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 —明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。 —语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。 —较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。 —缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。 信息未能传达给读者。
0 分	未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

三、核心要点

活动内容完整(不缺少要点)、连贯,语法错误较少,符合字数要求,就视为完成了指定写作任务,得分应不低于 12 分。

第二节(满分 25 分)

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时,先根据所续写短文的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。
3. 词数少于 130 的,从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时,应主要从以下四个方面考虑:
(1)与所给短文及段落开头语的衔接程度;
(2)应用语法结构和词汇的丰富性和准确性;
(3)上下文的连贯性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个重要方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。
6. 如书写较差以致影响交际,可将分数降低一个档次。

二、各档次的给分范围和要求	
档次	描述
第五档 (21～25 分)	— 与所给短文融洽度高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接合理； — 内容丰富； — 所使用语法结构和词汇丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但完全不影响意义表达； — 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。
第四档 (16～20 分)	— 与所给短文融洽度较高,与所提供各段落开头语衔接较为合理； — 内容比较丰富； — 所使用语法结构和词汇较为丰富、准确,可能有些许错误,但不影响意义表达； — 比较有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使所续写短文结构紧凑。
第三档 (11～15 分)	— 与所给短文关系较为密切,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接； — 写出了若干有关内容； — 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求,虽有一些错误,但不影响意义表达； — 应用简单的语句间连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
第二档 (6～10 分)	— 与所给短文有一定的关系,与所提供各段落开头语有一定程度的衔接； — 写出了一些有关内容； — 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限,有些语法结构和词汇方面的错误,影响了意义的表达； — 较少使用语句间的连接成分,全文内容缺少连贯性。
第一档 (1～5 分)	— 与所提供短文和开头语的衔接较差； — 产出内容太少； — 语法结构单调、词汇项目很有限,有较多语法结构和词汇方面的错误,严重影响了意义的表达； — 缺乏语句间的连接成分,全文内容不连贯。
0	白卷、内容太少无法评判或所写内容与所提供内容无关。

- 三、核心要点
- 1、评卷教师不要受原文影响,学生构思的情节有一定逻辑性,就符合要求。灵活掌握评价标准,就高不就低。
- 2、情节合情合理,语言通顺,语法错误少的作品,得分不少于 20 分。