

英语试题

第 I 卷

注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后, 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, 再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上, 否则无效。

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?
A. Boss and secretary. B. Guest and receptionist. C. Manager and waitress.
2. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Kevin's present occupation.
B. Kevin's good fortune.
C. Kevin's current studies.
3. What will the man probably do next?
A. Sew the clothes. B. Wash the clothes. C. Dry the clothes.
4. How much will the man pay for their train tickets?
A. £320. B. £240. C. £160.
5. What can be inferred from the conversation?
A. Golfing is the man's favorite hobby.
B. The woman plans to play golf every day.
C. The woman can't afford to play golf often.

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, 各小题将给出 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. What does the woman think of Catherine?

- A. Admirable. B. Unfortunate. C. Cheerful.

7. What is the reason for Catherine's unhappiness according to the woman?

- A. She was refused a pay rise.
B. She has some personal problems.
C. She doesn't possess a large house.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man want to do?

- A. Choose a proper refrigerator in the supermarket.
B. Have the refrigerator repaired in the shop.
C. Get the refrigerator sent to his home.

9. When can the man surely receive the fridge?

- A. Later that afternoon. B. The next day. C. Within three days.

10. Why does the man give the woman his name card?

- A. To show her where he lives.
B. To keep in contact with her.
C. To inform her of his working place.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What can we learn about the United Nations Day?

- A. It was set up in 1955.
B. It falls on October 24th.
C. It is celebrated by all the nations.

12. What activity will the school library organize?

- A. A food festival. B. A singing party. C. A display of art works.

13. What's the school's purpose of the celebration?

- A. To celebrate the victory of the Second World War.
B. To promote cultural respect and understanding.
C. To organize various activities for the students.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. When is the deadline for the report?

- A. 10:00 a.m. B. 8:00 p.m. C. 12:00 p.m.

15. What's the woman's attitude towards the finance department?

- A. Angry. B. Understanding. C. Grateful.

16. What are the speakers going to do in case of a mistake?

- A. Write correct figures by hand.
- B. Attach a note to the report.
- C. Have the report retyped.

17. What's the woman going to start with?

- A. The amount of the products.
- B. The sales of the products.
- C. The costs of the products.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speech mainly about?

- A. A weather report.
- B. A warning system.
- C. An emergency instruction.

19. Why will they carry out a test on Saturday?

- A. To warn people of bad weather.
- B. To get people accustomed to the noise.
- C. To make sure people could hear the warning.

20. What are people advised to do on hearing the warning?

- A. To get inside a building and stay indoors.
- B. To go outside and stay in the open air.
- C. To go to the public shelter for safety.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

COURTESY PAUL BOZYMOWSKI — Three New York City police officers paid for a woman's groceries rather than arresting her.

As temperatures approached 90 degrees in New York City last July 4th, three police officers ducked into a Whole Foods Market to get something cold to drink. What they walked into was a heated human drama.

Once inside, the cops, Lt. Louis Sojo and Officers Esanidy Cuevas and Michael Rivera, were approached by a store security guard who asked for help with a suspected shoplifter. The woman in question didn't have the look of a career criminal. She was obviously scared, and her cheeks were wet with tears.

The cops peeked inside her bag. "All we saw was containers of food," Cuevas told CBS New York.

"I'm hungry," she explained quietly.

Caught red-handed, the woman no doubt expected to be sentenced to jail for the crime of being hungry while poor. But the cops had other ideas. "We'll pay for her food," Sojo told the surprised security guard.

There'd been no discussion among the three men. It went unsaid. Instead, they picked up the woman's bag and accompanied her to a cash register, where each took out \$10 to pay the tab. She would not be arrested today.

All the woman could do was weep in gratitude. Covering her face with a kerchief and drying her eyes, she repeated, "Thank you, thank you."

She wasn't the only one touched by this act of mercy. "It was a very beautiful, genuine moment," says Paul Bozymowski, who was at the store. He was so taken by what he'd witnessed that he posted a photo on Twitter for all to see.

But attention was never what the officers sought. They were driven by a far more common emotion. As Sojo told CNN, "When you look at someone's face and see that they need you and they're actually hungry, it's pretty difficult as a human being to walk away from something like this."

21. What can be learnt about the woman from the passage?

- A. She had stolen in the shop several times before.
- B. She was caught on the spot by three police officers.
- C. She was found innocent and would not be arrested.
- D. She was forced to commit the crime due to the dilemma of life.

22. Paul Bozymowski posted a photo on Twitter to ▲.

- A. appeal for sympathy for the people in need
- B. express his gratitude to the police officers
- C. show more people the cops' act of kindness
- D. record the unforgettable moment in his life

23. What drove the three police officers to pay for the woman?

- A. Their great devotion to work.
- B. A deep sense of being human.
- C. The attraction of the public attention.
- D. Their different attitude towards shoplifting.

B

Beekeeper Pablo Alvarez sits near his hives (蜂箱) and points up into a cloudless, blue Chilean sky. This season, Alvarez says, there is much less bee traffic than usual. Spring rains once led to fields of flowers in Casablanca, a town on the Chilean Pacific coast. Now, there is just dry

earth. He says he lost half of his hives by early spring. "At the end of winter, bees need flowers to grow and make honey," he told Reuters reporters. No flowers means no food, he added.

His story is common among beekeepers across much of central Chile. A severe, years-long lack of rain is making life difficult for honey bees. Concern over how the changing environment has affected bees has reached the highest levels of government in Chile. The country has already provided large amounts of money for farmers suffering from the drought. In August, it said it would include the "costs" of climate change in future agency budgets.

"We all know the importance that bees have in agricultural production," Agriculture Minister Antonio Walker recently told reporters. Honey bees pollinate (授粉) many of Chile's major export crops, including blueberries, apples and cherries.

Already, agriculture officials have ordered a state of emergency in more than 100 farm communities throughout central Chile. Though dry periods are normal from time to time, officials say climate change has made the current dry period longer and more severe. Rainfall in September in Santiago was down nearly 80 percent compared to the historical average.

Alvarez has begun taking care of an organic bee yard filled with native, drought-resistant plants. Yet even as he describes those efforts, the horn of a water truck sounds. His well has run dry. Now he must pay for water, too.

24. It can be inferred from the passage that ▲.
- A. 100 farm communities are now in an urgent situation in Chile
 - B. the government has provided beekeepers with agency budgets
 - C. beekeepers can use the water for free if their wells have run dry
 - D. the decreasing number of bees will affect the agricultural production
25. Which best describes the writer's tone in the passage?
- A. Disapproving.
 - B. Enthusiastic.
 - C. Concerned.
 - D. Doubtful.
26. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Years-long Drought Threatens Honey Bees in Chile
 - B. Climate Change Makes the Dry Period More Severe
 - C. The Decrease in Number of Beekeepers Has Drawn Attention
 - D. The Drought Calls for the Government to Take Immediate Action

C

Ever since Donald Trump was elected the president of the US, the entire Trump family has been put under a microscope. In China, the spotlight has been mainly focused on Trump and his daughter Ivanka. She is described on WeChat as an extremely influential role model with stunning beauty, a successful career, and a happy family. She leads a dream life that a million girls would kill for. Yes, she was born with a silver spoon in her mouth. But she got where she is by herself.

There are always articles that say people born into wealthy families are better looking and have a better family background than you, but these people do work harder than you. Are you a loser if you were raised in an ordinary family? Should you feel guilty that you sleep eight hours a day because Ivanka sleeps five?

If you just want to keep a stable nine-to-five job, does it mean you are not ambitious? How about if you don't work out or eat healthy, does that mean you will not find your Mr. or Miss Right? There is a tendency in media nowadays to encourage elitism. They are trying to brainwash young people into thinking that they should invest a huge amount of time and money in bodybuilding and appearance enhancement so as to improve the quality of their life and join the elites. But what's the disadvantage of being of average quality? Do you really need to go to the gym five days a week unless you are a gym maniac (狂人)? Do you really need to break your neck and sacrifice to earn your first pot of gold only to worry constantly about how to be accepted into high society later?

Don't let the idea of elitism get to you. Everybody has a right to live the life they want. Human beings should not be judged as a success or failure based on whether they are a part of the elite or not. As long as you lead a happy and comfortable life, why bother to chase after other people's shadows? Choose your own life path and go for it.

27. The author mentions the example of Ivanka to ____▲____.

- A. stress the importance of family background in one's growth
- B. emphasize beauty plays a decisive role in one's career
- C. show it is one's own effort that counts in success
- D. express sympathy for those less fortunate people

28. What do the underlined words "kill for" in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Have a burning desire for.
- B. Show a strong hatred for.
- C. Feel dissatisfied with out of envy.
- D. Attempt to escape from in reality.

29. What's the author's opinion of an ordinary office clerk?

- A. He'd better follow the tendency encouraged by the medium.
- B. He needs to invest time and money in changing himself.
- C. He's fine as long as he lives happily and comfortably.
- D. He ought to have stronger motivation for success.

30. What is the message mainly conveyed in the story?

- A. Every man is the architect of his own fortune.
- B. Follow your own course and let people talk.
- C. Laziness in youth spells regret in old age.
- D. He who does not advance loses ground.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Sadly, bullying is really common. In a study of young people in the UK aged 12-20, half of them said they had been bullied. 31 They might lose interest in the activities they enjoy, avoid spending time with other people and not go to classes or school.

32 Bullying can also be with words — saying or writing things that are not nice. Another type of bullying is social — embarrassing someone or telling other people not to be friends with them. Bullying involves an imbalance of power. Maybe one person has private information or is more popular, or maybe they are physically bigger and stronger.

Bullying usually involves more people than you think. 33 Sometimes other people help the bully or join in. Then there are the kids that support — they support the bullying by being an audience. They laugh or encourage the children who are bullying in other ways. Some children see what is happening and want to help. Others may comfort and defend the person being bullied.

Does your school do anything to prevent bullying? Why don't you create a student anti-bullying group? This group can do many things. Let the head teacher know how well the school is doing with fighting bullying and give them advice. 34 Make posters and displays or take over the school's social media for a week to send out anti-bullying messages.

Bullying is a social problem and it needs a solution from society. The next time you see someone being cruel to someone else, take a stand! Don't laugh or ignore what's happening — tell an adult as soon as possible and help everyone to realize that bullying is not OK. 35

- A. Choose an anti-bullying slogan for your school.
- B. There are the people who bully and those who are bullied.
- C. Bullying is not just physical, like hitting or kicking someone.
- D. To stop bullying we need everyone to be brave and take a stand.
- E. Bullying behaviors have the potential to happen more than once.
- F. Power imbalances can change over time and in different situations.
- G. People who are bullied are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I'm standing in a class of wild 14-year-old girls as they throw paper and howl with laughter. They won't listen to me. I never wanted to 36. I wanted to be a writer. But when I arrived in London, they were 37 of teachers.

My efforts at teaching were 38. When the bell finally rang, I 39 to the staff room, red with anger. The other teachers weren't 40. "That's 4B, the worst class in school."

But I couldn't give up. I 41 formal lessons. Instead, I brought topics for class 42. One of the liveliest talks was about the arguments they had 43 their parents. They paid attention and 44 about their lives. I was fascinated. 45, I had them write about themselves. As time went on, their essays became a 46 between us. I admired their humor, toughness and insight, and I think they 47 my interest in their lives.

The musical *My Fair Lady* was playing in the West End, I asked if they'd like to see the musical. They thought I was joking and did not take it 48, since no teacher had ever 49 taking them out. A few weeks later, 4B and I were sitting in a theater. They 50 the music and the characters. It was the highlight of their year, and they talked about it for days.

Near the end of the 51, someone knocked on the door of the staff room. The two most rebellious (叛逆的) girls in 4B were there — with flowers. I was 52 to know I had touched their lives, but they had also touched mine. I enjoyed teaching and getting along with 53.

When I returned to Australia several years later, I still 54 to be a writer. Teaching wasn't the end of my writing career; it was the 55.

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|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. A. guide | B. perform | C. select | D. teach |
| 37. A. ashamed | B. short | C. careful | D. fond |
| 38. A. hopeless | B. successful | C. random | D. special |
| 39. A. marched | B. wandered | C. slid | D. rushed |
| 40. A. terrified | B. convinced | C. surprised | D. delighted |
| 41. A. adapted | B. abandoned | C. prepared | D. missed |
| 42. A. discussions | B. schedules | C. decisions | D. extensions |
| 43. A. over | B. with | C. around | D. for |
| 44. A. commented | B. debated | C. quarreled | D. shared |
| 45. A. However | B. Meanwhile | C. Therefore | D. Otherwise |
| 46. A. memory | B. bridge | C. secret | D. barrier |
| 47. A. appreciated | B. caught | C. promoted | D. inspired |
| 48. A. slightly | B. cautiously | C. seriously | D. casually |
| 49. A. practiced | B. suggested | C. minded | D. regretted |
| 50. A. loved | B. challenged | C. followed | D. created |
| 51. A. show | B. class | C. journey | D. term |
| 52. A. anxious | B. proud | C. confused | D. shocked |
| 53. A. actors | B. teachers | C. teenagers | D. writers |
| 54. A. intended | B. advocated | C. doubted | D. hesitated |
| 55. A. belief | B. symbol | C. honor | D. beginning |

第 II 卷

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节：（10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Nowadays, social networking addiction has become a rising concern. Social networking addiction is a phrase sometimes used 56 (refer) to someone spending too much time using Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and other forms of social media — so much that it 57 (influence) other aspects of daily life.

Addiction usually refers to habitual 58 (behave) that are difficult to control and it may lead to negative effects. In most addictions, people feel forced to do certain activities so often that they become a harmful habit, 59 then affects other important activities such as work or school.

In that context, a social networking addict could 60 (consider) someone with a powerful inner drive to use social media repeatedly — 61 (constant) checking Facebook status updates or following people's profiles on Facebook, for example, for hours on end.

But it is hard to tell when fondness for 62 activity becomes a dependency and crosses the line into a damaging habit or addiction. Does 63 (spend) three hours a day on Twitter reading random tweets from strangers mean you're addicted 64 Twitter? How about five hours? You could argue you were reading headline news or 65 (need) to stay current in your field for work, right?

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节：应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假定你是李华，将在校报上推荐一部经典原版英语文学作品。请你给美国朋友 Tom 写一封电子邮件，征求其意见，内容包括：

1. 询问近况；
2. 求助意图；
3. 表示感谢。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

此题请答在答题纸上

第二节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

When she looked around her house, Betty Margaret saw lots of electronics. Along with the usual things like her laptop and smart phone, there were all of her kids' electronic devices: cell phones, video game devices and more! There seemed to be more than enough ways for her and her three children to be online all day, every day.

Ms. Margaret worried that her kids were becoming too dependent on the Internet and electronics. Then she began to reread one of her favorite books, Henry Thoreau's *Walden*, which gave Ms. Margaret an idea. Thoreau spent 2 years in a simple cabin without running water, and having to grow his own food. Maybe she and her family could live without such luxuries as computers and electronic devices for a while.

Ms. Margaret talked with her kids and explained that she wanted the family to try living for 6 months without the Internet, cell phones, TV, and video games. Ms. Margaret writes articles for a newspaper in Australia, and had written several books as well. She told her children that if they agreed, she would write a book about their experience and they could go on a trip abroad with the money from sales of the book. Her three children agreed, and "the experiment," as Ms. Margaret called, began.

Over the course of the experiment, the Margaret children had different reactions to life without electronics. Before the experiment began, Anni, the eldest of the children, read books more than her younger brother and sister. She therefore had a relatively easy adjustment to the family's new lifestyle. Anni could also use the library's computer for her homework. Bill, who loved to play video games before the experiment began, had to find a way to spend all of his new free time. He started to spend more time practicing his saxophone (萨克斯管). Susan, the youngest child in the family, had the hardest time adjusting to life without electronics. She felt restless for the first weeks and later, influenced by her elder sister, gradually began to find interest in the novel experiences brought by various books.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

The family carried on with the experiment for the 6 months without technology controlling their lives. _____ ▲

Paragraph 2:

Ms. Margaret wrote the book she had planned. _____ ▲