

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：（共 10 个小题；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

Two teenage girls have been honored by the Indian government after it was discovered that they had pretended to be boys for five years to run their father's barbershop when he became too ill to work.

Jyoti Kumari, 18, and her 16-year-old sister, Neha, took over their father's salon in their village in Uttar Pradesh after he became ill in 2014. The shop closed at first but it was the family's only source of income, forcing the girls to try to run it themselves.

"Customers were skeptical about having their hair or moustaches trimmed (修剪) by young women, while others did not behave well towards us," Jyoti told *The Guardian*. "For them, girls running a male salon were unacceptable, so we decided to change our whole get-up so that none could identify us."

The girls cut their hair short, wore men's clothes and adopted the male names Deepak and Raju. Several people in their village of about 100 houses knew their real identities, but for the next few years, most customers from surrounding areas had no idea. Neha said, "You could not identify me even today."

They earned at least 400 rupees (\$4) a day, enough to pay for their father's treatment and support the family.

As the years passed, they have slowly revealed their real identities to more customers. "Now we have gained enough confidence and don't fear anyone," Neha said. "The majority of the customers have come to know that we are girls." Jyoti has started to let her hair grow.

After a journalist from the nearby city of Gorakhpur published a story about the girls in a Hindi newspaper, they were honored by government officers.

"It's a brilliant story of how one can survive by battling against all difficulties," said Abhishek Pandey, an official. "The sisters should be the inspiration for society and their story must be made known to the public."

21. Why did the girls run the barbershop?

- A. They expected to hide their identities.
- B. They had no other ways to make a living.
- C. They wanted to earn others' respect.
- D. They carried out their father's last wish.

22. What made the girls pretend to be boys?

- A. The pressure from their father.
- B. The experience in doing business.
- C. The discrimination against women.
- D. The requirement of some customers.

23. What can we learn from the text?

- A. The story of the girls' made the public frightened.
- B. A paper from their city first reported the girls' story.
- C. Most customers now refuse to accept the girls' service.
- D. The girls are highly thought of for their efforts of survival.

B

It sounds like science fiction, but the world's first floating *dairy farm* (奶牛场), the brainchild of Dutch company Beladon, will become a reality.

Though the project has been in the works for years, the farm only recently got the green light for construction. This summer, a 900-ton platform was pulled to its current position in Rotterdam's harbor. It will soon be a multi-level home to 40 cows.

According to Peter, owner of Beladon, animal welfare was important when they were designing the farm. The finished farm will feature a "cow garden" on the top floor, with artificial trees and bushes to offer shade. A team of robots will be hired, collecting about 800 liters of milk per day. The milk will then be processed on the floor below and sold locally. In their free time, however, cows can walk a ramp (斜坡) to reach the firm ground on the bank. Tasty waste from the city — cut grass, potato skins, etc. — will be their main food source. And waste from the farm will be used as fertilizer throughout Rotterdam.

The building will attract many visitors, but the real focus is food security. Getting cows on the water is a great step towards creating healthier cities. The idea first came in 2012, while Peter was in New York. When Hurricane Sandy hit, he watched the city's transportation paralyzed (瘫痪的) as Manhattan's roads were filled with water. Trucks for food distribution couldn't move anymore. After two days, there was no fresh food in the stores. Then Peter had a thought: To create a climate-adaptive method of producing fresh, local food, why not harvest right on the water? "You're going up and down with the tide, and you don't need the transport."

Though it's just one small farm, the project can serve as a model for cities across the globe. A building on the water is transportable, so you can move it when necessary.

24. What do we know about the dairy farm?

- A. It is put into use.
- B. It is located in the deep sea.
- C. It is owned by the government.
- D. It is meant to serve local citizens.

25. According to the design of the dairy farm, the cows will _____.

- A. have access to the real land.
- B. wander in the real garden.
- C. be monitored by a team of robots.
- D. feed on the plants grown on the farm.

26. What is the main purpose of Beladon in building the farm?

- A. To found a new scenic spot.
- B. To help ensure food supply.
- C. To reduce pressure on transport.
- D. To improve the local environment.

C

While scientists have been modifying(修改) plant genes for years in biotechnology, they usually focus on a few specific genes in order to get a particular result. Plants have tens of thousands of genes. The genetically modified product (GMP) won't be dramatically different from its natural one. It may have a few features that the natural version doesn't have but otherwise will remain identical.

Some people worry that genetic modification, which introduces genes from one species into an entirely different species, could create new allergens (过敏原). In fact, it may turn out that the opposite is true. Depending on the food, scientists might be able to remove or prevent the proteins that act as allergens for some people. This isn't true for every food, but genetic markers scientists use could lead to developing bacteria with a built-in resistance to antibiotics (抗生素). Scientists use

antibiotic gene markers to link genes for the desired features. Also, by exposing modified plant's cells to antibiotics, a scientist can confirm whether or not the genetic modification was successful.

But what if that resistance could be passed on the bacteria? It's possible that bacteria in the soil around a plant with antibiotic resistance could pick up the DNA. The bacteria could, in theory, pass this feature to other types of bacteria harmful to humans. So far, however, scientists have been unable to transfer antibiotic resistance genes from plants to bacteria.

In the United States, farmers don't have to label genetically modified foods or products. Both the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration have very strict regulations that products must pass before they can go to market.

It's possible that the foods that come from biotechnology are not only safe to eat, but they're actually safer than their natural counterparts. While the controversy around genetically modified food is far from resolved, it appears that you shouldn't worry if the ear of corn you're about to enjoy got its start in a laboratory.

27. How could scientists deal with a plant in biotechnology?

- A. By changing some cells.
- B. By adding some foreign genes.
- C. By producing some natural proteins.
- D. By removing some of its branches.

28. The exposure of modified plant's cells to antibiotics is aimed to _____.

- A. promote their resistance.
- B. get their unexpected features.
- C. see the effect of the modification.
- D. improve the ability against bacteria.

29. What can be concluded from the text?

- A. It takes time for customers to accept bioengineered food.
- B. The laws in America are far from strict in regulating the GMP.
- C. American farmers only care about improving their food produce.
- D. Scientists have developed certain food beneficial to human health.

30. What attitude does the author hold to the GMP?

- A. Positive.
- B. Negative.
- C. Ambiguous.
- D. Indifferent.

第二节：（共 5 个小题；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。

People learn in different ways, and out of many forms of learning, one of particularly interesting — that is visual learning. Visual learners remember what they read over what they hear, and learn through sight. They are interested in using graphs and drawings to understand ideas zksq.

31

While everyone has their own preference for learning, studies show that most people are visually inclined (有倾向的). 32 And thus, whenever people see pictures, those pictures are kept in the long-term memory, allowing them to recall concepts and ideas.

Visual learners can learn effectively in many ways. First of all, a to-do list is a highly regarded technique. 33 Even if you're not a visual learner, a to-do list can let you order tasks based on importance and improve your productivity.

34 The idea is to display relationships and connections to people, places events and more. This technique helps with the learning of particular concepts.

Videos can easily catch people's attention and allow us to recreate those stories into clear pictures in our minds. 35 In addition to recording the lecturers or their words, you can also record yourself and make videos explaining certain concepts. This plays a great role in the learning process.

- A. These attract the attention of the individual.
- B. So why not include them in your learning?
- C. And they get used to taking notes during class.
- D. Why can visual learning help with effective learning?
- E. The brain processes pictures faster than it does with words.
- F. With so many things to do, it makes sense to get them organized in to-do lists.
- G. Moreover, mind-mapping is a form of note-taking that benefits visual learning.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 个小题；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。

It was the start of the winter track season. I stood with my friends, carefully 36 new teammates. There was something about a girl with green suede (绒面革的) 37, as my friends gossiped about her. "Does the girl over there honestly think the shoes look good?" I heard someone say, pointing in her 38. Noticeably different, she trembled in the wind as we began our 39. Following us to the starting line, the girl looked 40, "What is a 400-meter repeat?" she asked with a slight accent 41 to me. I thought about her 42 for a moment, but then I quickly forgot about it as one of my teammates sarcastically (讽刺的) yelled the 43.

Quickly, though, I remembered that just last year I would have asked the same 44. I wondered if they had been that sarcastic with me. No, that was 45. I looked like a runner. So I 46, showing off my speed as the girl with the green suede shoes fell farther behind. Moments later, I heard the loud sound of tired feet 47 me. Thinking it was one of my friends, I 48, only to see the girl with green sneakers looking z k s q confused again.

"What is 'cool down'?" she asked, her 49 more obvious this time. 50 about her accent, I asked, "Are you from this country?" "No, I am from 51." For the next lap, I found myself asking her about everything: her favorite foods, how she liked America and how to say different words in German. I was enjoying our 52 till we finished our run.

Disappointed in myself, I realized how 53 I had been. Her personality was not 54 by the shoes she wore. How could I have been so wrapped up in 55?

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. training | B. describing | C. introducing | D. surveying |
| 37. A. trousers | B. sneakers | C. gloves | D. socks |
| 38. A. spirit | B. attitude | C. direction | D. manner |
| 39. A. competition | B. practice | C. challenge | D. experiment |
| 40. A. confused | B. shocked | C. terrified | D. disappointed |
| 41. A. strange | B. suitable | C. similar | D. rude |
| 42. A. belief | B. identity | C. rank | D. origin |
| 43. A. news | B. answer | C. detail | D. notice |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 44. A. demand | B. order | C. question | D. situation |
| 45. A. abnormal | B. unreasonable | C. impossible | D. unnecessary |
| 46. A. responded | B. changed | C. continued | D. behaved |
| 47. A. fading away | B. coming close to | C. ringing around | D. bouncing back to |
| 48. A. hung out | B. gave in | C. hurried up | D. turned around |
| 49. A. accent | B. voice | C. posture | D. personality |
| 50. A. Mad | B. Serious | C. Careful | D. Curious |
| 51. A. Germany | B. America | C. England | D. France |
| 52. A. conversation | B. presentation | C. arrangement | D. appointment |
| 53. A. aggressive | B. judgmental | C. stubborn | D. selfish |
| 54. A. hidden | B. controlled | C. represented | D. limited |
| 55. A. character | B. nationality | C. performance | D. appearance |

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 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。

Chicken Soup for the Soul began in 1993 when motivational speakers, Jack Canfield and Mark Victor Hansen, decided to choose 101 inspirational _____ 56 _____ (story) that they and other speakers used in their talks for a book. As they searched for _____ 57 _____ winning title, Jack and Mark each agreed to reflect on the subject for one hour a day. Jack pictured the image of his grandmother's amazing _____ 58 _____ (tradition) chicken soup and remembered how she told him it would cure anything. The book would have the same _____ 59 _____ (heal) powers as that soup --- not for the body, but for the soul. _____ 60 _____ (consequent), the now famous title *Chicken Soup for the Soul* was born.

Chicken Soup for the Soul _____ 61 _____ (release) on June 28, 1993, and became a holiday favorite by the end of December. _____ 62 _____ drove initial interest was not media attention, but rather word-of-mouth promotion from ordinary people around the country _____ 63 _____ bought the book and loved it. Many would return to the bookstore _____ 64 _____ (buy) five or ten copies for friends and family. Thanks _____ 65 _____ that burst of popularity, by September 1994, *Chicken Soup for the Soul* was on every major bestseller list in the US and Canada.

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，你的美国朋友 Tom 来信询问你最喜欢的运动项目，请给他回一封电子邮件，要点如下：

1. 何时喜欢此项运动；
2. 现在练习的情况；
3. 该项运动的好处。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 可以适当发挥，以使行文连贯。

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。

Asad was a 13-year-old boy who was very honest and hardworking. Recently, he had entered a new school so he had no friends yet. On Monday morning, he was nearly late for school. The night before, his family attended his cousin's wedding and reached home late, which was why he couldn't get up on time as usual.

At school, Asad could not pay attention to anything and wanted the bell to ring so that he could buy something to eat. After a few hours, when the bell rang, Asad quickly opened his schoolbag to find his money, but just then he remembered that he had left for school in a hurry in the morning and forgotten to take money. He looked under his books, hoping to find some money but there was nothing.

Not knowing what to do, he walked out of the classroom and sat on a bench in front of the canteen. He saw a few of his classmates there, among them was Fahad. He was one of the richest kids in his class but he was a very arrogant boy who thought everyone else was a loser. But as Asad was new, he didn't know much about Fahad.

When he went towards Fahad and asked if he could borrow some money for his lunch, Fahad laughed a lot and said, "I knew you were a loser, maybe a beggar?" Fahad laughed out so loud that other kids also heard and made fun of the situation. He didn't answer Fahad, and slowly walked back towards an empty bench.

When he reached the bench, he noticed something lying near it. It was a wallet. He picked it up and recognized it as Fahad's, as he remembered Fahad showing it to his friends and telling that his uncle bought it for him from the UK. There was quite a lot of money inside for a kid.

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:

At first, Asad wanted to keep it a secret and punished Fahad. _____

Paragraph 2:

Then Fahad said, "Why are you giving it back?" _____
