





20. What does the speaker suggest people do next week?
- A. Put on warm clothes.
  - B. Travel to the countryside.
  - C. Stay away from the beach.

## 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。

#### A

### Endangered Species Books for Kids

#### *Will We Miss Them? Endangered Species*

Written from the unique view of a 13-year-old author, this book interests children in the lives and challenges of endangered species, helping other young people learn about these animals as the first step toward saving them.

- ◆ Author: Alexandra Wright
- ◆ Publication Date: September, 1991

#### *Almost Gone: The World's Rarest Animals*

Have you ever seen a wombat or an Eastern barred bandicoot? Probably not. These animals are almost gone from the earth, and they're not alone. Simple, informative text and cut-paper paintings introduce basic endangered species knowledge to young children.

- ◆ Author: Steve Jenkins
- ◆ Publication Date: January, 2006

#### *A Poetic Journey into the Wild*

Take a journey across land and sea to meet 21 endangered and threatened animals. Lovely paintings and poems introduce amazing animals from around the globe and show the dangers they face. The book also lists activities and organizations that provide more detailed information about endangered species protection.

- ◆ Author: Rachel Allen Dillon
- ◆ Publication Date: February, 2009

#### *Eyewitness: Endangered Animals*

This DK Eyewitness book is an exploration of endangered animals around the world, including factors that are driving them toward extinction and ways that we can help them survive. Blocks of text and various photographs keep readers turning the pages.

- ◆ Author: Ben Hoare
- ◆ Publication Date: August, 2010

21. Which book is written by a teenage author?

- A. *A Poetic Journey into the Wild*
- B. *Eyewitness: Endangered Animals*.
- C. *Will We Miss Them? Endangered Species*.
- D. *Almost Gone: The World's Rarest Animals*.

22. What can we find in *A Poetic Journey into the Wild*?

- A. Activities of hunting wildlife.
- B. Poems about amazing animals.
- C. Paintings about some extinct animals.

D. Surroundings of the endangered wildlife.

23. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To list some endangered animals.
- B. To encourage protection of animals.
- C. To introduce endangered species books.
- D. To call on readers to fight illegal hunting.

## B

Here's a simple question—answer it honestly, because your response could promote the level of pleasure in your daily life, put off dementia (痴呆), and even help you live longer. How many hours did you spend reading last week?

Recently, when researcher Mathew P. White and his workmates at the Yale School of Public Health dug into 12 years of information about the reading habits and health of more than 3,600 men and women, a hopeful pattern became known. Book readers who report more than three hours of weekly reading are 23 percent less likely to die than those who read only newspapers or magazines.

To understand why and what each of us can do to get the most out of our words, start by asking the same question the Yale team did. What is it about reading books that increases our brain power while reading newspapers doesn't?

For one, the researchers suggest that chapter books encourage “deep reading”. Unlike, say, going through a page of headlines, reading a book forces your brain to think creatively and make connections from one chapter to another, and to the outside world. When you make connections, so does your brain. Over time, these neural (神经的) networks can promote quicker thinking, which provides greater protection against dementia.

Secondly, reading books, especially novels, has been confirmed to increase empathy (共鸣) and emotional intelligence. Developing social tools such as empathy and emotional intelligence can lead to more and more positive human interaction, which in turn can lower stress levels—both of which are proven to help you live longer and healthier.

That's not to say that magazines, newspapers, and online articles are of no benefit. Reading anything that fills your mind seems to bring about mental benefits. When it comes to words, addiction is encouraged. Because it pays to increase your word power—today, tomorrow, and for the rest of your life.

24. How did White carry out the research?

- A. By doing experiments.
- B. By direct observation.
- C. By interviewing in person.
- D. By referring to former facts.

25. In which way does reading books increase our brain power?

- A. Promoting brain growth.
- B. Preventing us from ageing.
- C. Keeping us free from stress.
- D. Strengthening neural networks.

26. What's the author's attitude to reading online articles?

- A. Negative.
- B. Positive.
- C. Uncertain.
- D. Unconcerned.

## C

People have many different ways to relax during break time at work or school. Smartphones are probably the number one choice for a quick mental vacation. Although it might seem like a good time, the result is opposite, according to a recent psychological study from Rutgers University.

For the study, more than 400 students were asked to finish a set of 20 word puzzles. Halfway through the task, the students were divided into three groups. One group was allowed to take a break and use cellphones to buy things online. The second group was asked to have a rest and buy things using a computer. The last group didn't take any break at all.

Surprisingly, the group that used their cellphones during the break went back to work feeling the most tired and least motivated to continue. They also had the hardest time solving the remaining word puzzles.

Terri Kurtzberg, co-author of the study, explained that they assumed looking at cellphones during a break would be no different from any other break—but instead, the phone may cause increasing levels of distraction that make it difficult to return focused attention to work tasks.

“Cellphones may have this effect because even just seeing your phone activates thoughts of checking messages, connecting with people, and more, in ways that are different from how we use other screens like computers, and laptops,” Kurtzberg said.

This is **echoed** by a recent study from the US University of Chicago. It found that even if cellphones are turned off or turned face down their mere presence has a bad effect on a person's cognitive (认知的) function.

27. What can we learn from the study?

- A. The students were divided into groups at the beginning.
- B. The last group had the hardest time solving the word puzzles.
- C. Computers and laptops cause more distraction.
- D. Cellphones may make people less focused on work.

28. What does the underlined word “**echoed**” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Identified.
- B. Confirmed.
- C. Defined.
- D. Ensured.

29. What suggestion will the author give in the following paragraph?

- A. Try putting your smartphone away during your next break.
- B. Using computers to shop online rather than cellphones.
- C. Stop checking messages and connecting with people by cellphone.
- D. Turning off your cellphone during work time.

30. What's the text mainly about?

- A. Ways to relax for students.
- B. The result from a word-puzzle game.
- C. A study on using smart-phones to relax.
- D. Effects brought by the smart-phone.

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可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

What is a database? A database is a collection of data or information that is organized, stored, and accessed electronically. 31 There are three main well-defined aspects of any database:

It is relevant (相关的). When searching for information in the database, you should be able to get results relevant to you. There are several ways to search through a database, for example, using keywords, subject headings, terminology (术语), etc. 32

\_\_\_33\_\_\_ One of the main differences between the information you find on the internet and that in databases is that the information found in databases is often confirmed. Furthermore, the information in the database should have key identifiers such as the publication (发表) details, author's name, and a summary that you can use to confirm the information.

It is accessible. First of all, access to the library is either free or bought by supporters so that you can access the information within it at no price. \_\_\_34\_\_\_ Secondly, the database should provide the full-text of the articles, meaning you will not need to go to the library or the source to do so.

\_\_\_35\_\_\_ It is an academic search engine. It doesn't always have the articles' full texts, and you may have to go to their libraries and find or pay for them. Also, the search engine collects seemingly academic information from the internet and some of this information isn't always confirmed.

- A. It is reliable.
- B. It is reasonable.
- C. You may have to pay a small amount of money as an independent researcher.
- D. Google Scholar isn't a database using the above three aspects as a determining factor.
- E. It is organized so that searching and finding this information is easy and rapid.
- F. They are all relevant factors to be referred to when searching educational databases.
- G. So you can limit your search results to a certain source type or date, or you can search by author or title.

### 第三部分 完型填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I took a job as a receptionist for a pet doctor almost five decades ago. As an eager animal lover, I accepted the \_\_\_36\_\_\_ on condition that I wouldn't have to assist with any wounded animals. I couldn't bear to see any creature in \_\_\_37\_\_\_.

At the end of my first week, we were closing the office for the day when a young man ran up to us holding a severely \_\_\_38\_\_\_ Doberman pinscher puppy (杜宾犬) in his arms and \_\_\_39\_\_\_ us to save his life. The four-month-old puppy had been hit by a car. The doctor and I ran back into the \_\_\_40\_\_\_ room. The doctor worked \_\_\_41\_\_\_ for what seemed like hours, stitching (缝合) him back together again. That was the \_\_\_42\_\_\_ part. The puppy had broken many bones, including his backbone. Even if he \_\_\_43\_\_\_ the next few days, we were quite sure he would never walk again.

That day forever \_\_\_44\_\_\_ my life. The doctor guided me, and I became his \_\_\_45\_\_\_ in all things medical. One of my first jobs was to give that Doberman puppy daily physical treatment. I remember moving his \_\_\_46\_\_\_ legs to try to keep his muscles from weakening. Weeks went by until one day, I felt this little \_\_\_47\_\_\_ push back ever so slightly. And he continued to push back till he could finally use his legs.

Fast-forward about a year, I walked into the clinic's crowded waiting room and called the name of the next client. \_\_\_48\_\_\_, a huge Doberman standing quietly with his owner on the opposite side of the room broke loose and rushed toward me. I found myself \_\_\_49\_\_\_ against the wall with this huge dog \_\_\_50\_\_\_ on his back legs, his front paws on my shoulders, \_\_\_51\_\_\_ my face with countless and \_\_\_52\_\_\_ kisses!

I still tear up in \_\_\_53\_\_\_ at the display of love and \_\_\_54\_\_\_ the dog had for me that day all those years ago. I went on to be a pet doctor for 14 years until retirement. In all the time that has passed and all the experiences I have had, I've \_\_\_55\_\_\_ met a dog who didn't know it had been rescued in one way or another.

- 36. A. solution                      B. transition                      C. position                      D. registration
- 37. A. depression                      B. pain                      C. shock                      D. anxiety

- |                    |                   |                  |                 |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 38. A. injured     | B. damaged        | C. frightened    | D. hunted       |
| 39. A. admiring    | B. applying       | C. appreciating  | D. begging      |
| 40. A. waiting     | B. operating      | C. meeting       | D. dressing     |
| 41. A. impatiently | B. conveniently   | C. tirelessly    | D. effortlessly |
| 42. A. awkward     | B. easy           | C. unique        | D. tough        |
| 43. A. challenged  | B. survived       | C. struggled     | D. suffered     |
| 44. A. changed     | B. spared         | C. alarmed       | D. ruined       |
| 45. A. assistant   | B. advisor        | C. audience      | D. applicant    |
| 46. A. strong      | B. broken         | C. long          | D. tiny         |
| 47. A. winner      | B. cheater        | C. loser         | D. fighter      |
| 48. A. Obviously   | B. Suddenly       | C. Eventually    | D. Gradually    |
| 49. A. limited     | B. stuck          | C. pressed       | D. approached   |
| 50. A. standing    | B. sitting        | C. lying         | D. jumping      |
| 51. A. biting      | B. striking       | C. washing       | D. exploring    |
| 52. A. joyful      | B. stressful      | C. graceful      | D. sorrowful    |
| 53. A. confusion   | B. embarrassment  | C. concentration | D. amazement    |
| 54. A. confidence  | B. responsibility | C. gratitude     | D. curiosity    |
| 55. A. always      | B. often          | C. ever          | D. never        |

## 第 II 卷

### 第四部分 单词拼写 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据所给中文或首字母写出正确形式的单词。(请将完整单词填写到答题纸上。)

56. A committee was e\_\_\_\_\_ to limit damage to the Egyptian buildings.
57. It is suggested that man should live in h\_\_\_\_\_ with nature.
58. What p\_\_\_\_\_ me was why the disease spread so quickly.
59. Parents have a responsibility to give their children a sense of b\_\_\_\_\_.
60. It has been officially a\_\_\_\_\_ that he will pay a second visit to China soon.
61. On his way home, Tom came across one of this classmates and they g\_\_\_\_\_ each other by saying "Good morning".
62. If it is \_\_\_\_\_ (方便的) for you, I'll meet you at the entrance of the music hall at 7:00 that evening.
63. These health care products are \_\_\_\_\_ (作为目标) at old people.
64. Mr. Drew is very \_\_\_\_\_ (讲究的) about what he eats.
65. Schools should be lively places where \_\_\_\_\_ (个人) are encouraged to develop to their greatest potential.

### 第五部分: 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

The United Kingdom, Great Britain, Britain, England—many people are confused by \_\_\_66\_\_\_ these names mean. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Wales was joined to the Kingdom of England. In the 18th century, Scotland was joined \_\_\_67\_\_\_ (create) the Kingdom of Great Britain. In the 19th century, the Kingdom of Ireland was added to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. However, the southern part of Ireland broke away from the UK, which resulted \_\_\_68\_\_\_ the full name we have today: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. \_\_\_69\_\_\_, most people prefer to use the shortened name:

