

# 英语试卷

(本试卷满分: 150 分, 考试时间: 120 分钟)

**第一部分：听力理解（1.5 分每题，共两节，满分 30 分）**

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。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. Where does Jordan work probably?

- A. In a shop.
- B. In a publishing house
- C. In a bank.

2. How was the harvest in China this year ?

- A. Good                      B. So-so.                      C. Bad.

3. What are the two speakers talking about ?

- A Music.
B. Hobbies.
C. Plays.

4. How long will the man stay in this hotel ?

- A. 3 days.
- B. 30 days.
- C. 34 days.

5. What does the man make the call for ?

- A. Asking for some cash.      B. Checking out.      C. Carrying luggage upstairs.

第二节(共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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。

听下面一段较长对话，回答 6-7 小题。

6. How was the woman last night ?

- A. She had a fever.                      B. She had a cough.                      C. She had a headache.

7. What does the doctor ask her to do ?

- A. Take a blood test.                      B. Come again.                      C. Lie in bed.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 8-9 小题。

8. How will the man travel with his friends this winter vacation ?

- A. By motorcycle.                      B. By bicycle.                      C. By tricycle.

9. What do they collect money for ?

- A. The Education Project.                      B. The wild life.                      C. The disabled people.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 10-12 小题。

10. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Schoolmates.                      B. Workmates.                      C. Teacher and student.

11. Why did Jeanie come here earlier ?

- A. To meet her friend.      B. To make a good impression.      C. To review for the test.

12. What's Jack's attitude toward the test ?

- A. He worries about it.                      B. He is confident.                      C. He has to get an A.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 13-16 小题。

13. Why does the man's father take cameras while hunting ?

A. To take pictures for his magazine.

B. To get money from the pictures of animals.

C. To enjoy taking pictures of animals.

14. What animals are they looking for this time ?

A. Cats.B. Deer.C. Birds.

15. What's the woman's reason to come with them ?

A. To feel the exciting moment. B. To have fun in the wild.

C. To show the animals.

16. When will the woman most probably get up the next day ?

A. At 6:00 a.m.

B. At 6:30 a.m.

C. At 6:45 a.m.

听下面一段较长对话，回答 17-20 小题。

17. What's the percent of iPhone users who regret buying?

A. More than 20 percent.

B. More than 25 percent.

C. More than 43 percent.

18. What's the second-most reason for users' disappointment?

A. Update soon.

B. The email.

C. The battery life.

19. What kind of people was the research done among?

A. People who owned iPhones.

B. People above 18 years old.

C. People who paid attention to iPhonees.

20. What's the response of the researchers?

A. Excited.

B. Surprised.

C. Sad.

## 第二部分 阅读理解（共三节，满分 50 分）

### 第一节单项填空（共 15 小题：每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

Most parents fear getting letters home from their children's school. They are usually informing them that their child is in big trouble. But before the SATs exams next week, one school decided to send a letter of a different type.

Bosses at Buckton Vale Primary School in Stalybridge sent letter to all pupils in the sixth grade to tell them how special and unique they are. The letter highlights (强调) all the natural skills and abilities the pupils have and everything that makes them “smart” individuals.

They are told how their laughter can brighten the darkest day and that the examiners do not know the pupils are kind, trustworthy and thoughtful.

The letter, signed by the headmaster and two other teachers, has been put on the school's Face book page and shared more than 9,000 times with more than 7,000 likes.

The letter reads, “Next week you will sit your SATs tests for maths, reading, spelling, grammar and punctuation. We know how hard you have worked, but there is something very important you must know. The SATs test does not assess (评价) all that makes each of you special and unique. The people who create these tests and score them do not know each of you in the way that we do and certainty not in the way your families do.”

The letter goes on to say that the tests are not the most important thing in life, adding, “The scores you will get from this test will tell you something, but they will not tell you

everything. There are many ways of being smart. You are smart!”

The letter has been welcomed by many parents on Face book. Lynn McPherson wrote, “That’s great instilling (逐步灌输) hope, faith and belief.” And Mary Tilling said, “Every child in school receive one of these. Brilliant.”

21 . What’s the purpose of the letter sent before the SATs exams?

- A . To stress the importance of the exams.
- B . To help the students pass the exams.
- C . To help the students to build confidence.
- D . To inspire the students to achieve success.

22 . What message does the letter want to convey?

- A . Everyone can realize his dream.
- B . Everyone has his unique value.
- C . Exams are meaningless in our life.
- D . Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.

23 . The author gives two examples in the last paragraph to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . the letter was well received
- B . the letter was a failure
- C . the parents are easy to please
- D . the parents support their children

B

With the ever-increasing popularity of online shopping, users’ reviews are becoming more and more important. Given that you can’t actually touch, see, smell or hear the product you’re buying online, these reviews will provide you with valuable information on the product itself. But how far can you trust them?

Barnaby Bicken had an unpleasant experience. “I took some friends to a restaurant in Manchester that had excellent reviews on a food website. However, the service was awful and we were ignored most of the time. Later, I wrote a review on the same site only to be told that the review site owner would not accept any bad reviews — only the good ones.”

So, how can you get a useful review? Web expert Hilary Saunders has a few top tips. “If there are only a few reviews of a place, there is a good chance they have been planted by friends or enemies. If there are many reviews, start by dropping the most extreme comments. Also, watch out for similarities in style between reviews from people with different user names, particularly if those reviews were placed about the same time. The best thing is to look for reviewers who show some relevant knowledge of the product they are reviewing.”

Some companies seem to be contributing to the problem. A publishing house offered gift vouchers (购物礼券) to anyone who would give their textbook a five-star review. But not all online companies operate like this. “Amazon works hard to keep the completeness of its customer reviews,” said a spokesperson for the company. “We have very clear guidelines, and when a customer reports a review that he feels is inappropriate, we check, and may take it down.”

So, next time you see that five-star review for something you want to buy, be aware — it could be the work of a false reviewer!

24 . What does “them” in Para.1 refer to?

- A . Products.
- B . Users.
- C . Reviews.
- D . Buyers.

25 . What does Barnaby Bicken’s story imply?

- A . The food served was awful.
  - B . Not all reviews are believable.
  - C . Many people are easily cheated.
  - D . He likes to write bad reviews.
- 26 . What reviews of products are useful?
- A . Those by competitors.
  - B . Those by different users.
  - C . Those with good comments.
  - D . Those with related information.
- 27 . How does Amazon deal with the customer reviews?
- A . It helps to finish the reviews.
  - B . It pays attention to the bad reviews.
  - C . It offers gifts for the good reviews.
  - D . It tries to make the reviews objective.

### C

Paired up in the right setting, dogs and horses can have their fair share of fun—at times even playing together and mimicking each other's facial expressions, new research suggests. These findings, published in the journal *Behavioural Processes*, mark the first example of so-called rapid facial mimicry occurring between play partners of different species, and indicate the existence of a universal language of play. Though the purpose behind play remains unclear, scientists believe the behavior arises to help animals improve hunting and social skills, relieve stress or develop relationship with each other, study author Elisabetta Palagi says, an animal behaviorist at the University of Pisa in Italy.

Learning more about the contexts in which different animals play around—especially across branches of the tree of life—could tell researchers a lot about play's origins and evolution. But apart from a handful of studies featuring humans and their pets, scientists haven't had many chances to analyze examples of interspecies play.

In 2018, when someone sent Palagi a YouTube video featuring a dog and a horse playing together, she took the chance to research further. The two species, she noted early on, were especially good research objects of interspecies friendship, because they had both been shown to recognize facial expressions in other animals.

Putting together a team of research students, Palagi began to collect and analyze hundreds of other videos with dogs and horses partnering in play. Only 20 videos ended up meeting the team's requirements: showing animals freely playing on their own, without human interference, for at least 30 seconds.

Several common themes quickly arose. When playing, dogs and horses often mirrored each other's moves, jumping and pushing at each other. They also rolled on their backs and showed their throats and stomachs—a strong sign that they were at ease and even communicating their friendly intentions. Despite millions of years of evolution between them, the two species had found common ground for the only purpose of fun, said Palagi.

The two animals also frequently copied each other's facial expressions, both using the relaxed, open mouths—behavior that had never been noted between a pair of animals of different species. Horses and dogs may look and behave in extremely different ways, says Barbara Smuts, a behavioral ecologist at the University of Michigan who wasn't involved in the study. But fun is perhaps a language that doesn't need to be taught. Two very dissimilar animals, Smuts says, can still discuss how to play in a way that's comfortable for both.

- 28 . What do scientists find about dogs and horses?
- A . They share similar facial expressions.

- B . They can build up a lasting relationship.
  - C . They often share hunting and social skills.
  - D . They have a special way to communicate.
- 29 . How did Elisabetta Palagi study dogs and horses further?
- A . By playing with dogs and horses together.
  - B . By pairing up dogs and horses in a setting.
  - C . By watching videos showing their play scene.
  - D . By recording their play for 30 seconds every day.
- 30 . What does the underlined part "at ease" in Paragraph 5 most probably mean?
- A . Feeling relaxed.
  - B . Looking similar.
  - C . Getting smart.
  - D . Turning sociable.
- 31 . What is the significance of the study?
- A . It can help humans get along with animals.
  - B . It studies interspecies play for the first time.
  - C . It explains animals' way of communicating.
  - D . It analyzes animals' facial expressions in detail

## D

The future of space exploration may depend on an art form from the past: origami (折纸艺术), the ancient art of paper folding.

Researchers from Washington State University (WSU), US, have used origami to possibly solve the problem of storing and moving fuel to rocket engines, a key challenge in space travel, according to Newswise. They've developed a foldable plastic fuel "bladder (囊状物)" resistant to super cold temperatures, which could be used to store and pump fuel in spacecrafts of the future. Their findings have recently been published in the journal Cryogenics.

"Folks have been trying to make bags for rocket fuel for a long time," said Jake Leachman, one of the lead researchers. "We currently don't do large, long-duration trips because we can't store fuel long enough in space."

Meanwhile, NASA is also looking to paper folding to help observe distant planets. The agency is currently developing Starshade, a foldable, sunflower-shaped piece of hardware that would help block starlight and enable telescopes to view distant objects more clearly in space.

"A huge part of my job is looking at something on paper and asking, 'Can we fly this?'" Manan Arya, a technologist in California, said. "Once I realized this is how you fold spacecraft structures, I became interested in origami. I realized I was good at it and enjoyed it. Now, I fold constantly. "

Using origami for space purposes isn't new, however. Solar arrays (太阳能阵列), experimental wings for space shuttle programs and an inflatable (可充气的) satellite were also inspired by origami in both past and present space projects.

"With most origami, the magic comes from the folding," Robert Salazar, who helped design the Starshade and now works on the Transformers project, said in a statement. "There are so many patterns to still be explored."

32. How could the “bladder” help in future missions?
- A. To protect spacecrafts from extreme weather.
  - B. To be used to store and supply fuel in spacecrafts.
  - C. To help rocket engines cut energy consumption.
  - D. To be used to improve energy efficiency.
33. What can we know about NASA’s Starshade?
- A. It can be used to get telescopes closer to stars.
  - B. It can enlarge the view of telescopes in space.
  - C. It can absorb a star’s light before it enters telescopes.
  - D. It can help telescopes get clearer pictures of objects in space.
34. What is this text?
- A. A travel journal.
  - B. A digest.
  - C. A science report.
  - D. An advertisement.
35. Which can be the suitable title for the text?
- A. Folding into space.
  - B. The art of paper folding.
  - C. Space exploration.
  - D. The origami-inspired projects.

## 第二节（共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

阅读下面短文，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。

Both IQ and EQ are considered important to our career success. 36 Enter adaptability quotient(AQ), a subjective set of qualities loosely defined as the ability to improve in an environment of fast and frequent change.

Every profession will require adaptability and flexibility. Say you are an accountant. Your IQ gets you through the examinations. Your EQ helps you connect with an interviewer, land a job, and develop relationships with clients and colleagues. 37 All three quotients are somewhat complementary(互补的), since they all help you solve problems and therefore adapt. An ideal candidate possesses all three, but not everyone does. 38 While there is no definite method of measuring adaptability like an IQ test, companies are changing their recruitment (招聘) processes to help identify people who may be high in it.

Natalie Fratto suggests three ways AQ might show in potential candidates: if they can picture possible versions of the future by asking what if questions; if they can unlearn information to challenge conventional wisdom; and if they enjoy exploration or seeking out new experiences.

39 First, limit distractions and learn to focus so that you can determine what adaptations to make. Second, ask uncomfortable questions to develop courage and normalize fear. Third, be curious about things that fascinate you by having more conversations rather than Googling the ready answer.

Over the next three years, 120 million people may need to be reskilled because of automation, according to a 2019 IBM study. We may not all be comfortable with the pace of change-but we can prepare. 40

A. AQ is now increasingly being sought at the hiring level.

- B. One good thing about AQ is that experts say you can work to develop it.
- C. The ability to learn, change, grow, experiment will be the key.
- D. This is because an algorithm(算法) can do these tasks faster and more accurately than a human.
- E. But today, as technology redefines how we work, the skills we need to improve in the job market are developing too.
- F. Having IQ but no EQ would leave you struggling to embrace new ways of working using your existing skills.
- G. Then, when systems change or aspects of work are automated, you will need AQ to accommodate this innovation and adapt to new ways of performing your role.

### 第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

#### 第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

We met in a support group for parents of children with special needs. It was the introduction night, and stories of heartbreak \_\_41\_\_ the room as one parent after another discussed their child's diagnosis and uncertain future, and the \_\_42\_\_ that both the children and the parents faced.

I spoke of my developmentally \_\_43\_\_ fifteen-month-old daughter, Meredith, who could not yet speak and could barely crawl, \_\_44\_\_ walk. One day I left my daughter's playground in tears after watching her silent \_\_45\_\_ to move an inch, while her peers breezed by her, running to and talking about their new discovery. \_\_46\_\_ to help my daughter learn to walk and talk, I thought it took precedence（优先）over my career. I decided to step off the \_\_47\_\_ leading to management and left my position at a newspaper.

As I \_\_48\_\_ out my heart to the support group, there were sympathetic nods and then it was Tonie's \_\_49\_\_. Her daughter, Madison, had \_\_50\_\_ speech, and her son, Griffin, had autism（自闭症）. Tonie was the main \_\_51\_\_ in her family, with only her state agency job as their primary \_\_52\_\_ of support. Yes, as she told her story, she filled it with humor, and it was \_\_53\_\_ that somehow she found joy in the sorrow, and \_\_54\_\_ from the challenges. I knew I'd found a friend.

Tonie and I began to socialize outside the group, \_\_55\_\_ laughter as well as tears, however small, and always concerning trials and successes.

- |                     |               |                |              |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. broke        | B. enveloped  | C. connected   | D. formed    |
| 42. A. difficulties | B. burdens    | C. mistakes    | D. drawbacks |
| 43. A. abandoned    | B. unexpected | C. disabled    | D. adopted   |
| 44. A. let go       | B. let down   | C. let off     | D. let alone |
| 45. A. success      | B. adventure  | C. courage     | D. struggle  |
| 46. A. Delighted    | B. Determined | C. Embarrassed | D. Amazed    |
| 47. A. place        | B. dream      | C. ladder      | D. duty      |
| 48. A. found        | B. gave       | C. poured      | D. stuck     |
| 49. A. turn         | B. fault      | C. task        | D. work      |
| 50. A. fluent       | B. delayed    | C. fantastic   | D.           |

neglected

- |                   |               |                |             |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 51. A. grown-up   | B. peacemaker | C. breadwinner | D. onlooker |
| 52. A. source     | B. target     | C. course      | D. labor    |
| 53. A. ridiculous | B. necessary  | C. common      | D. obvious  |
| 54. A. tension    | B. lesson     | C. hope        | D. ability  |
| 55. A. saving     | B. sharing    | C. testing     | D. trying   |

**第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Some people think that porridge(粥) is not 56 (taste). But for me, porridge is delicious. It can be a convenient and very 57 (health) way to start a day.

Porridge is a kind of food \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_ (serve) for breakfast in China. It is usually a type of grain, like maize or oat, mixed with either milk or water. It is soft and sticky \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ (thick) than liquid, but not solid. Porridge is very easy to digest, so it's very good for people \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_ are ill.

Porridge preparation — the amount of ingredients and cooking time — 61  
(depend) on what you choose to use as your porridge base. If I'm cooking for myself I put some rolled oats in a pan, add some water and milk, and then let the mixture boiled. I stir the porridge constantly.

Once it 62 (cook), the fun part is adding the favors. Porridge alone doesn't have 63 very strong flavor. Although some people think this makes porridge boring, I think this is 64 makes porridge exciting! It is like a blank piece of paper — you can add almost anything you want to the porridge base. Seeds, nuts and dried fruits are a very good 65 (choose) to add and can give you energy for the day.

### 第三节 单词拼写及完成句子

66. I put forward a plan but he did not appear \_\_\_\_\_ (热情的) about it. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

67. His father has high \_\_\_\_\_ (期望) of Jackson, so he is strict with him. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

68 . There has been a shift of \_\_\_\_\_ (重点) from manufacturing to service industries.  
(根据汉语提示单词拼写)

69. A \_\_\_\_\_ (结合) of factors may be responsible for the increase in cancer. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

70. We cannot \_\_\_\_\_ (保证) that our flights will never be delayed. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

71.在某种程度上，我们能随时了解全世界的知识。

\_\_\_\_\_ , the world's knowledge is  
all at our fingers.

72. 接入互联网带来了一些实实在在改变我们生活的好处。

With the Internet some truly life-changing advantages.

73. 我有种不安的感觉，我本可以一些更有意义的事。





After the morning’s training was over, it was finally time to take to the skies. As she’d never skydived before, Sally was paired up with John, an experienced skydiver who worked at the center.

“I’ve done this loads of times before,” he assured (保证) her. “We’ll jump from the plane together; we’ll share the same parachute,” John explained. “OK. I trust you,” Sally said with a smile.

After waiting all her life to do this, she was impatient to go up in the plane. Sally and the others walked to the airfield. “We’ll go first,” John told Sally. “Put this earpiece in so I can talk to you through my radio.” As the plane took off, Sally was so excited that she forgot to put the earpiece in. “I’m finally doing this,” she thought to herself, unaware of her mistake.

The plane was soon over 3,000 meters up, and Sally and John were sitting at the plane’s open door, ready to jump. “OK, Sally, let’s do this!” John shouted as he launched the pair of them into the sky. Wind was soon rushing through Sally’s hair as she dropped quickly to the ground.

“Oh, my parachute won’t open,” John said into his radio. “You’ll have to open yours,” he added, but there was no reply. “Sally. SALLY?” he shouted, his voice full of fear.

注意：

- 1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
- 2. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

Paragraph 1:

But Sally hadn’t heard a word John had just said.

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Paragraph 2:

They seemed so close to the ground now and Sally was scared for her life.

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### 英语期末模拟检测答案

听力 01-10 BABCB ACABA 11-20 CBCBC AACBB  
21-23 CBA 24-27 CBDD 28-31 ACAB 32-35 BDCA  
36-40 DGABC

41~45 BACDD 46~50 BCCAB 51~55 CADBC

56. tasty 57. healthy 58. served 59. thicker

60. who/that 61. depends 62. is cooked 63. a

64. what 65. choice

66 .Enthusiastic 67 .Expectations 68 .Emphasis 69 .Combination 70 .guarantee

71.To a certain extent 72.access to ,come 73.through trial and error

74. could have done 75.paid off, took off

第二节应用文写作（满分 15 分）

Dear fellow students,

I am calling upon all of you to spread Chinese culture via English. The reasons are as follows.

Chinese culture, which boasts of a long history and covers a wide range of things, whether materially or ideologically, will highlight our identity as Chinese people and consolidate national cohesion. Spreading our glorious culture by English will get across to foreigners our profound wisdom and spectacular civilization.

Telling Chinese stories in English is a good way to promote our culture abroad since it is human nature to listen to stories and draw from them valuable lessons. Organizing culture exchange activities among students also helps.

Hope the above suggestions are of practical use.

LiHua

读后续写

*But Sally hadn't heard a word John had just said. Instead, she was appreciating the spectacular landscape. John kept shouting at her with all his strength, but in vain. Desperately, he kicked her to get her attention. When she turned, she was surprised to see John's fearful face. Sally was horrified when she realized that she had left her earpiece on the plane. She was at a loss as to what to do.*

*They seemed so close to the ground now and Sally was scared for her life. It suddenly*

hit Sally that she had learned how to open the parachute during training. She couldn't help trembling as she tried to open the parachute. When they touched down, her children rushed over to her. "Are you OK?" they asked. "Yes," she said. "I'm grateful I had the chance to skydive and I learned a precious lesson." Sally would never be so careless again.