

8. Who is Lucy?
A. The man's girlfriend. B. The man's colleague. C. The man's sister.
9. What is different about Bill?
A. He looks more mature.
B. He is slimmer than before.
C. He has a thicker mustache.
10. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. Hairstyles. B. College life. C. The changes of people.
听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. Why is the man unwilling to go to the theater?
A. The theater is far away.
B. The tickets are expensive.
C. There aren't good plays being shown.
12. What is the man interested in?
A. Light music. B. Love stories. C. American songs.
13. Where do the speakers finally decide to go?
A. To a concert. B. To a library. C. To a cinema.
听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。
14. What makes the woman feel unfortunate?
A. Her new house is too old.
B. She spent too much time moving.
C. She has to spend a large amount of money.
15. Where is the woman's new house?
A. In front of a park. B. Behind a fish pond. C. Next to a farm.
16. What is one of the advantages of the woman's new house?
A. It is bright. B. It is newly-built. C. It is in the east of the city.
17. What does the woman do in the end?
A. Tell the man her address.
B. Invite the man to her house.
C. Ask the man to design a guest room.
听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。
18. Why did the speaker learn English again when she started work?
A. She had to speak to customers in English.
B. She was persuaded by a friend.
C. She wanted to take a degree.
19. How did the speaker make progress in English?
A. Her colleagues helped her lot.
B. She took English classes in her spare time.
C. Her English-speaking friend taught her privately.
20. What does the speaker think of English now?
A. It's useless. B. It's important. C. It's complicated.

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

One day Mrs. Smith was sitting in her doctor's waiting room when a young boy and his mother entered the office. The young boy caught Mrs. Smith's attention because he wore a patch(眼罩) over one eye. She was surprised at how unaffected he seemed to be by the loss of an eye and watched as he followed his mother to a chair nearby.

The doctor's office was very busy that day, so Mrs. Smith had an opportunity to ask the little boy what had happened to his eye while he played with his soldiers. He considered her question for a long moment, then replied, "I'm a pirate!" Then he returned to his game.

Mrs. Smith was there because she had lost her leg from the knee down in an auto accident. Her trip today was to determine whether it had healed enough to be fitted with a prosthesis (假肢). The loss had been a disaster to her. Intellectually, she knew that this loss should not interfere with her life; but emotionally, she just couldn't overcome this obstacle. Her doctor had suggested imagination, but she had been unable to imagine such an emotionally unacceptable, lasting image.

The word "pirate" changed her life. Instantly, she was transported. She saw herself dressed as *Long John Silver*, standing aboard a pirate ship. She stood with her legs wide apart—one artificial. Her hands were clenched (握紧的) at her hips, her head up and her shoulders back, as she smiled into a storm. Cold water blew across the board as great waves broke against the ship. Still she stood firmly—proud, fearless.

A few minutes later, the nurse called her. As she balanced on her walking sticks, the young boy noticed her amputation (截肢). "Hey, lady," he called, "what's wrong with your leg?"

Mrs. Smith looked down at her shortened leg for a moment. Then she replied with a smile, "Nothing. I'm a pirate, too."

21. According to the first two paragraphs, which word can best describe the boy?

- A. enthusiastic. B. curious. C. athletic. D. optimistic.

22. We can infer from the underlined sentences that_____.

- A. the pirate's life attracted Mrs. Smith a lot
B. Mrs. Smith became a pirate after she left the hospital
C. what the boy said had a great influence on Mrs. Smith's life attitude
D. Mrs. Smith got to know the meaning of the word and became a knowledgeable person

23. What can we learn from this story?

- A. Let bygones be bygones.
B. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.
C. We don't see things as they are, we see them as we are.
D. A lack of imagination is lack of the half life of beauty.

B

Several recent studies examined how machine automation and artificial intelligence(AI) will change the future of work.

Some researchers predict these technologies could replace up to 30 percent of workers worldwide by 2030. The risk of being replaced will greatly increase for workers with less education, said Price Waterhouse Coopers, an international company providing financial and tax services. It estimated that in Britain, up to 46 percent of workers without a college degree could be at risk due to automation. This would drop to about 12 percent for workers with undergraduate degrees or higher.

“New smart machines have the possibility to replace our minds and to move around freely in the world,” the study said. It added that the greatest job replacement is expected to come in the areas of transportation, storage, manufacturing and retail.

The Rand Corporation recently issued its own report on the future effects of automation and AI on jobs and the workplace. Sonde Osoba was a co-author of the report. He noted that fears over machines taking jobs from humans goes back centuries. He agrees there will be major job disruptions (扰乱) due to AI and automation, especially for lower skilled workers. But he believes the future problems have been overestimated without historical evidence to support the predictions. “It’s not so much that the jobs are getting replaced, but it’s more like tasks are getting replaced and jobs are reconfiguring (改装, 重新装备) over time to account for that automation.” He added that it will be very difficult for companies to completely automate most jobs, because they require a worker to perform many different duties and to react to unexpected situations.

“If you are thinking about things an individual might do to prepare themselves, I guess being more adaptable, being more flexible, being able to reeducate yourself to fit into a different job,” Sonde Osoba suggests.

24. According to the whole passage, who are most likely to lose their job?

- A. Officers in governments.
- B. Deliverers in milk companies.
- C. Scientists in laboratories.
- D. Teachers in colleges and universities.

25. What’s Sonda Osoba’s opinion about the job replacement in the near future?

- A. Many more jobs will be replaced as time goes by.
- B. People could do nothing in the face of the job replacement.
- C. People are too worried about it since there is a lack of proof of the job replacement.
- D. Companies will completely automate some jobs by using machines instead of workers.

26. What do you think is the best title of the passage?

- A. Automation and AI: how to change the future job
- B. Future workers: what to do to keep the job
- C. Job replacement: who is to blame
- D. New studies: who is to replace the future job

C

British birdwatchers are used to bad news. House sparrow numbers have fallen from an estimated 30m to 10m since 1966. Curlews (杓 鹬) have become a rare sight, their numbers sharply declining by 50% in 15 years. Cuckoos (布谷鸟), once-frequent visitors from Africa, have decreased by 63% in the south-east in the past two decades. Earlier springs that confuse migrant birds, more efficient farming and the transformation of ruined buildings (good for nesting) into modern homes have all contributed to these woes.

But data released by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), a research charity, suggest some are rising. Tracking bird populations by means of regular surveys, the figures give the clearest picture of 49 species across Britain.

Blackcaps (黑顶林莺), small woodland birds native to Germany and eastern Europe, are unwilling to return after their summer short visits: since 1967 numbers have increased by 177%. The little egret (小白鹭), a white heron-like bird, arrived from continental Europe in 1989 and now numbers over 5,000. Wood pigeons (斑尾林鸽), once found shyly singing in forests, have bravely moved into cities and suburbs.

Environmental and agricultural changes have helped as well as confused birds. Modern farming techniques allow grain to be planted in the autumn rather than the spring; that helps wood pigeons feed in winter. Warmer winters mean rivers and ponds are less likely to freeze, providing the little egrets with food. James Pearce-Higgins of the BTO says that blackcaps benefit particularly from the increasing popularity of berry bushes in people's gardens.

Birders complain nonetheless. Some of the species booming, such as carrion crows (食腐乌鸦) and buzzards (秃鹰), are disliked. And migrant birds that extend their visits may provide competition for some bird natives. They are “muscling in and getting the first claim on breeding sites”, says Richard Cowser of the Sussex Ornithological Society. Like their human counterparts (同行), residents of a small island stricken by global winds, British birds will have to learn to compete.

27. The underlined word “woes” in Paragraph 1 probably means_____.

- A. tragedy B. construction C. damage D. migration

28. What might not be the reason for the increase of birds?

- A. The access to people's gardens. B. Modern farming methods.
C. The different environmental patterns. D. Rebuilding of abandoned houses.

29. Which of the following statements is correct according to the passage?

- A. All bird lovers are satisfied with the situation of birds increasing.
B. Migrant birds lengthening their stays cause threat to the local birds.
C. Blackcaps whose home is Germany and eastern Europe refuse to stay in Britain.
D. More than 5000 little egrets arrived in Britain from continental Europe in 1989.

30. Where might this article come from?

- A. A travel brochure. B. An annual report.
C. A personal journal. D. A magazine article.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

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

Every kid wishes to be an adult. Do you remember playing house as a child — pretending to be a grown-up like your parents? Did you imagine you were a doctor, a soldier or a teacher? At that time, anything seemed more exciting than being young. 31 They become “kidults” (kid + adult), who participate in the culture and activities traditionally intended for children.

Some kidults collect toys they once played with. 32 It is not unusual to see a

20-something woman with a big, Snoopy-shaped cushion (坐垫) on her sofa or a Hello

mobile phone accessory.

_____ 33 For example, Bloomsbury even published the Harry Potter novels with an adult cover. That way, no one else on the subway will know that an adult is actually reading a children's book!

"Kidults can be like vitamins to society. Adults who value their childhood and hold on to pure, childlike emotion may be needed in such a rough and dry society," said Lee Sojung, professor of Foreign Studies at Hankuk University. _____ 34 It could give children and their parents books, movies, and cartoon shows to enjoy together. He may be right.

Tim Greenhalgh, a professor in London explained that some kidults just refused to grow up. 35 Kidults would like to forget their age and openly show their fear of society and adulthood. "So, they can escape from increasingly complex and stressful lives that are hard to deal with," Greenhalgh said.

- A. Other kidults still enjoy children's stories and fairy tales.
- B. But now some adults find they cannot leave childhood behind.
- C. And some adults often run into the problem of finding a good job.
- D. They do so because life in a busy and stressful city frightens them.
- E. Hello Kitty, Garfield, and Snoopy have many adult fans around the world.
- F. He added that kidult culture may fill the generation gap between adults and kids.
- G. They may not be great parents as well as able to take on adult responsibilities.

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 always did my best to protect my two children from my tears. If I needed to cry, I cried by myself.

Yet, I _____ 36 _____ my two boys to cry. My 17-year-old son prided himself on _____ 37 _____ crying at school. "Oh, but you must cry," I insisted. "Crying is _____ 38 _____. It gets the sadness out and relaxes yourself. So never _____ 39 _____ your tears."

Then suddenly my father _____ 40 _____, and there was no way I could _____ 41 _____ my sorrow and keep my feelings inside. I tried to get on with things, but the _____ 42 _____ still came. The realization _____ 43 _____ my dad was actually gone hit me so _____ 44 _____ that it was impossible to cover up.

To my surprise, my boys didn't seem too _____ 44 _____. They found me hiding in the bedroom one afternoon, _____ 45 _____. "It's OK, mommies get sad too," I told them, smiling through my _____ 46 _____. "Don't be sad, Mommy. _____ 47 _____ is coming back as a baby," my 7-year-old son said, his tiny arms stretching across my _____ 48 _____. "Think about love," he went on. "Think about _____ 49 _____ all the people who love _____ 50 _____."

Just at that time, I came to _____ 50 _____ that it's one thing to tell my children it's OK to cry; it's another to _____ 51 _____ them how it's done. Just as the social researcher and author Brene Brown once said, it's _____ 52 _____ we "let ourselves be seen—deeply seen".

"Our job is not to _____ 53 _____ our children, to keep them perfect," said Brown. "Our job is to

look and say, ‘You’re _____ 54 _____, and you’re made for struggle, but you are worthy of _____ 55 _____ and belonging.’”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. encouraged | B. instructed | C. directed | D. forbade |
| 37. A. constantly | B. frequently | C. usually | D. never |
| 38. A. satisfactory | B. disturbing | C. entertaining | D. beneficial |
| 39. A. hold up | B. hold back | C. take up | D. take in |
| 40. A. passed by | B. broke away | C. passed away | D. broke down |
| 41. A. tolerate | B. contain | C. expand | D. preserve |
| 42. A. sadness | B. awareness | C. loneliness | D. gladness |
| 43. A. deadly | B. clearly | C. simply | D. strongly |
| 44. A. delighted | B. disappointed | C. alarmed | D. frustrated |
| 45. A. joking | B. weeping | C. sleeping | D. saying |
| 46. A. smile | B. words | C. tears | D. laughter |
| 47. A. God | B. Brother | C. Mommy | D. Grandad |
| 48. A. shoulders | B. arms | C. back | D. head |
| 49. A. you | B. me | C. them | D. him |
| 50. A. comment | B. realize | C. argue | D. debate |
| 51. A. represent | B. support | C. show | D. inform |
| 52. A. shameful | B. acceptable | C. necessary | D. miserable |
| 53. A. save | B. protect | C. teach | D. influence |
| 54. A. imperfect | B. impolite | C. important | D. immoral |
| 55. A. hope | B. friendship | C. notice | D. love |

第II卷

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节：（共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。

Singles’ Day falls on every Nov. 11th and is mostly celebrated by young people in China. It is not an official public holiday. There are _____ 56 _____ (variety) of opinions about its origin, but the one that is _____ 57 _____ (wide) recognized is that it originated from Nanjing University. In 1993, four senior students in Nanjing University _____ 58 _____ (hold) “sleeping talk” in the dormitory _____ every night. The theme of the talk was to discuss how to get rid _____ 59 _____ the bachelor’s state. They came up with an idea _____ 60 _____ (organize) some activities on the approaching November 11th, named “Singles’ Day”. Since then the Singles’ Day has gradually become _____ 61 _____ interesting campus culture in many universities. With a group of students _____ 62 _____ (say) goodbye to the campus, this festival has been gradually brought into society.

Since about 2010, due to commercial influence by Alibaba, the holiday has

also become 63 (know) as Double 11, or Shuang Shi'yi, 64 is similar to Cyber Monday in America. This year, the sale during the Double 11 period was 65 (big) than ever before.

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，你校英语协会正在为即将到来的校园首届英语节开幕式招募英文主持人。请你给英语协会会长李明用英文写封信推荐自己，内容包括：

- 1、表明写作目的；
- 2、描述自身优势（至少两点）；
- 3、希望获准。

注意：

- 1、词数 80 左右；
- 2、可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Li Ming,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节：概要写作（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Tourism can be both good and bad. Yes, it brings in money for the local economy and creates lots of jobs for locals, but it may also bring some problems.

One growing problem is tourists who want to prove that they have visited a destination. Tourists have used paint, rocks, or even keys to write on the Luxor Temple in Egypt, the Colosseum in Rome, Stonehenge in the UK, memorial stones at the bottom of Qomolangma, and many, many other places. Thousands of tourist sites are being destroyed by tourists who “love them to death”. I have three words for people like this: please stop it. If you want to leave a mark on the world, do it by changing someone’s life with kindness and love. Pass kindness along to future generations, not destruction.

Another big problem in some places has been tourists disturbing the local people and life. Some tourists wander around and take pictures of local people without asking for their permission. For example, Chiang Mai University in Thailand and Yonsei University in South Korea have great numbers of tourists visiting their campuses and walking through their libraries and other public areas, taking pictures of students, and disturbing their studies. Another example is Sanlitun, a neighbourhood in Beijing, China. Some tourists love to party there late into the night, making it difficult for locals to sleep. I have three words for tourists like this: please be considerate. Have fun in a way that does not disturb others.

The number of problems from tourists is endless: walking in large groups without considering others who need to walk by, crossing roads without thinking of local traffic laws, and many more. The only way to solve the problem of the terrible tourist is to make sure that you are not one! Be the best, kindest, most polite tourist possible. Remember, whenever you step outside your country’s borders, you are representing your country to the rest of the world.