

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时，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。回答非选择题时，将答案写在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

To the book lovers, nothing beats walking through a bookshop and looking at all the covers, picking large heavy books up and turning them over, the smell of ink on paper, conversations with strangers about authors. With the coming of the online book buying and e-books, many have predicted that the bookstores will disappear. And we're grateful that there are plenty of beautiful bookstores still out there.

**El Ateneo Grand Splendid**

Designed for Max Glucksmann, a pioneer of the music and film industries, this wonderful theater space was opened in 1919. The former theater now serves as a flagship store; more than 1 million people visit El Ateneo Grand Splendid every year.

**The Book Barge**

The Book Barge is a 60-foot canal boat bookshop. Inspired by the Slow Food movement, the operator Sarah Henshaw says, "We hope to help develop a less hurried lifestyle of leisurely (慢悠悠的) pleasures, cups of tea, conversations, culture and something like these."

**Selexyz Dominicanen**

For those who regard bookstores with great respect, welcome to Selexyz Dominicanen, which now offers many kinds of books. The big space was used to store bicycles not long ago. But then the building was given interior (内部的) decoration, and the result is really a great surprise.

**La Caverne aux Livres**

Few things make as romantic a pairing as books and trains. At La Caverne aux Livres in Auvers-sur-Oise, northwestern of Paris, an old postal train station and several train cars have become home to used books for sale. Visitors often spend hours looking at them, surrounded by an atmosphere (氛围) of old letters and dreams of faraway places.

1. What do the book lovers care much about in bookstores?

- A. Getting certain experiences.
- B. Having many more choices.
- C. Getting the best service.
- D. Finding the latest bestsellers.

2. Which of the following encourages a slow lifestyle?

- A. El Ateneo Grand Splendid.

B.La Caverne aux Livres.

C.The Book Barge.

D.Selexyz Dominicanen.

3.What is special about La Caverne aux Livres?

A.It is set up on a boat.

B.It is a car-themed bookstore.

C.Its decoration style is modern.

D.It mainly sells second-hand books.

## B

A big challenge facing children who are seriously ill is keeping up with schoolwork. One mom's high-tech solution: having kids being treated in hospital attend classes via robots (the robot's screen displays a live video to feed the child's need), allowing them to almost join in discussions, go on field trips, and generally feel connected.

After Leslie Morissette lost her son, Graham, to cancer of the blood in 1997, she honored him by founding Grahamtastic Connection, a non-profit organization that provides free electronic equipment for other sick kids. Since its foundation she's helped over 1,600 kids. "He was really into communication and keeping in touch, always asking the doctors and nurses for their e-mail addresses," she says.

Though Leslie was an art director for 12 years and ran Grahamtastic Connection on the side, she now puts her mind into her organization full-time. Offering sick children free technology —whether it's a robot, an iPad, a laptop, or Internet access —helps first and best with education.

"When a child is in hospital, parents want to do anything to allow him or her some normalcy (常态)," she says. "We connect kids to their normal world when it's out of reach." Some kids who have missed an entire school year can now go by robot and actually pass onto the next grade level without stepping foot inside the building. The equally important thing, though, is the social connection. "It stops the feeling of loneliness not just from the classroom, but from friends and family too," she adds.

4. What problem do children have to do with when in hospital?

A. They may fall behind in learning.

B. They have no friends to play with.

C. They need more money for treatment.

D. They have no chance to go on field trips.

5. For what purpose did Leslie Morissette found Grahamtastic Connection?

A. To cure the sick kids.

B. In memory of her son.

C. To communicate with doctors.

D. In search of the cause of blood disease.

6. What is Leslie Morissette's job now?

A. She works as an art director.

B. She focuses on preschool education.

C. She devotes herself to helping others.

D. She helps look after patients in hospital.

7. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. The story of a strong mom after she lost her son.
  - B. The report of kids unable to keep up with school.
  - C. The history of the development of children groups.
  - D. The introduction of a kind mom and her organization.

C

It's important for children to take part in social activities during their summer holidays. "Kids should have a break during the summer. They've worked hard during the school year and this is their time to relax, but they should continue communicating with their friends and meeting new people," said Dr. Jin Han. He's a professor at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

Spending time with friends and meeting new people by doing fun and educational activities such as music, arts and sports programs in summer help with their development. "If children spend a lot of time alone on their electronic equipment, then they will fail to communicate with others," Han said. "In today's world, it's very easy for kids to stay indoors all day and keep in touch with others, but that is not a good way to connect with others. Face-to-face communication is necessary and important. Parents should restrict the time their children spend on electronic equipment. For example, the time they spend on their phones cannot be more than one hour a day."

It's also important for children to spend quality time with their parents and sisters or brothers. "It's not the length of time, but the quality of time that families spend together that is really valuable," Han said. "This type of communication is not something that you can get from anywhere else. It doesn't matter how old the child is, because family bonding (人与人之间的关系) experiences can happen at any time."

Having children spend time with friends and families doesn't have to spend money in the wallet, either. For example, going to the neighborhood swimming pool or having a picnic is a great way to spend quality time together.

8. What does Dr. Jin Han think about the summer holidays according to the first paragraph?
- A. It is necessary for children to have a rest during summer holidays.
  - B. Children should relax as much as possible during summer holidays.
  - C. Making new friends in summer holidays is difficult for children.
  - D. Children should prepare for schoolwork in summer holidays.
9. What does the underlined word "restrict" mean in Paragraph 2?
- A. Increase.
  - B. Control.
  - C. Spend.
  - D. Employ.
10. What can we infer from children spending time with families?
- A. How long children spend with families matters.
  - B. What to do with families depends on the parents.
  - C. When to spend time with families makes a difference.
  - D. How to enjoy the time with families is of great importance.
11. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. The importance of friends and families.

- B. The introduction of some social activities.
- C. The suitable ways to spend summer holidays.
- D. The necessity of face-to-face communication.

## D

Giving children music lessons won't just introduce them to music—it could also greatly improve their language skills.

While many studies have shown that learning an instrument can affect things like the language ability, it isn't understood if this is a side effect of a general improvement of cognitive (认知的) skills, or something that directly affects language processing.

Now, we are getting closer to an answer, thanks to a study of 74 Chinese kindergarten children, led by Robert Desimone from MIT. For the study, Desimone's team chose children from the Chinese education system, with the support of education officials who wanted to see how it might improve their learning.

The 4- to 5-year-old Mandarin-speaking children in the study were divided into three groups. One group received a 45-minute piano lesson three times a week, while another received extra reading instruction classes. The third group acted as controls, taking no extra lessons beyond their usual classes.

The classes lasted for six months, after which the children were tested on their ability to tell words based on differences in tones, consonants (辅音), or vowels (元音). The test results showed that the children who had taken piano lessons performed better at telling the difference between words that differ by a single consonant, when compared with the children who took extra reading lessons. Compared to the control group, both the music learners and the extra reading group did better in telling the difference between words based on vowel differences.

"It looks like for recognising differences between sounds, including speech sounds, it's better than extra reading. That means schools could pay more attention to music," Desimone says. "It's not worse than giving extra reading to the children, which is probably what many schools are trying to do—get rid of the art education and just have more reading."

12. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Learning a musical instrument.
- B. A study of children's schooling.
- C. The Chinese education system.
- D. Improvement of cognitive skills.

13. What did the third group learn in the study?

- A. Ways to improve their study.
- B. Three extra piano lessons a week.
- C. Extra lessons about reading tips.
- D. Nothing except their usual studies.

14. What conclusion did researchers draw at last?

- A. Learning music improved learners' memory.
- B. Children taking piano lessons didn't perform well.
- C. The extra reading group were good at telling vowels.
- D. The piano turned out to be better than other instruments.

15. What can we learn from what Desimone says?

- A. Children who learn music perform better at school.
- B. It isn't wise to cut back on music lessons.
- C. Schools will increase reading classes.
- D. Many schools value art education.

## 第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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。

You might think that if you've been born with working ears, listening shouldn't be all that hard. But up to one in four leaders struggles with listening skills, and it's common to be a bad listener in day-to-day life.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ One answer is that many of us listen to respond (做出反应) rather than to hear what's being said. When we're chatting with someone, we're constantly thinking of what we're going to say next instead of actually processing (处理) what the other party is saying. The moment they're done speaking, we leap in with a comment or question.

We do it because we want to be good conversationalists and avoid uncomfortable pauses (停顿) in the discussion. But often the result is the other person feels unheard. 17. \_\_\_\_\_

"Before you respond in a conversation, take a breath. Not an enormous, loud, obvious breath that screams out 'I am trying a new technique for better listening!' No, just a normal, simple, ordinary breath. That's it."

18. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes, insists Miller. He's noticed positive effects in everyday conversations. "I find I interrupt (打断) people a lot less often", he reports. "In response, people seem more relaxed when we are talking".

He's not the only one to notice a difference. On New York Magazine's blog, The Cut, Katie Heany describes a sort of natural experiment that shows the power of simply taking a breath before you respond. "A friend of a friend who currently lives in France often pauses a lot before she replies, mainly because her French is only somewhat fluent. 19. \_\_\_\_\_ This is not something she hears much in English," she writes.

You don't have to be barely fluent in a language to achieve "great listener" status. All you need is this simple technique. 20. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The solution, according to psychologist Kenneth E. Miller, is very simple.
- B. There are many ways to improve your listening skills.
- C. Could something so small make a difference?
- D. Why do we struggle with listening?
- E. People can use the pause to dig deeper into their thoughts.
- F. Go ahead, give it a try and see if it works for you.
- G. As a result, all her French friends tell her she's an amazing listener.

## 第二部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A weak old man went to live with his son, daughter-in-law, and a four-year-old grandson. The

old man's hands 21 and his eyesight was poor. The family ate together at the table, but the elderly grandfather's shaky hands made eating rather 22. Peas rolled off his spoon onto the floor. When he grasped the glass, he often spilled the 23 on the tablecloth.

The son and daughter-in-law became 24 at the mess (脏乱). "We must do 25 about grandfather," said the son. I've had enough of his spilled milk and food on the floor. So the husband and wife set a small table in the corner. There, grandfather ate alone while the rest of the family had their dinner at the dinner table 26. Since grandfather had broken a dish or two, his food was served in a 27 bowl. Sometimes when the family glanced in grandfather's 28, he had a tear in his eye. Still, the couple always blamed him when he 29 a spoon or spilled food. The four-year-old watched it all in 30.

One evening before supper, the father 31 his son playing with small wood pieces. He asked the child sweetly, "What are you making?" The boy 32, "Oh, I am making a little bowl for you and mama to eat your food from when I grow up." The words so 33 the couple that they were speechless. Then tears started to 34 down their cheeks. Though no word was 35, both knew what must be done. That evening the husband took grandfather's hand and led him back to the family dinner table gently. From then on, the grandfather ate every meal with the family.

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|--------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 21. A. trembled    | B. covered      | C. raised  | D. pushed    |
| 22. A. interesting | B. convenient   | C. amusing | D. difficult |
| 23. A. juice       | B. milk         | C. soup    | D. water     |
| 24. A. shocked     | B. disappointed | C. angry   | D. surprised |
| 25. A. anything    | B. everything   | C. nothing | D. something |
| 26. A. seriously   | B. happily      | C. sadly   | D. slowly    |
| 27. A. plastic     | B. small        | C. wooden  | D. cheap     |
| 28. A. way         | B. direction    | C. sight   | D. situation |
| 29. A. dropped     | B. threw        | C. chose   | D. touched   |
| 30. A. peace       | B. relief       | C. danger  | D. silence   |
| 31. A. noticed     | B. kept         | C. heard   | D. suggested |
| 32. A. responded   | B. caught       | C. hit     | D. pushed    |
| 33. A. attracted   | B. stuck        | C. struck  | D. absorbed  |
| 34. A. stream      | B. go           | C. fall    | D. flood     |
| 35. A. taught      | B. told         | C. spoken  | D. written   |

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 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。

The Chinese people are without doubt the ones who best understand the nature of tea. We attach great importance 36. \_\_\_\_\_ tea in Chinese culture.

While records of tea in Chinese literature go back to about 5,000 years ago, the beginning of tea's use as 37. \_\_\_\_\_ kind of drink is unclear. At first, tea was valued for its medical qualities. It has long been known that tea helps digestion (消化), 38. \_\_\_\_\_ is why many Chinese would like 39. \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) it after their meal. The rising of tea drinking to an art form 40. \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) in the 8th century, with the publication of Lu Yu's *The Classic of Tea*. His work contained several useful tips for 41. \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) tea, many of which are still in use today. In the centuries following the publication of Lu Yu's work, tea's popularity spread 42. \_\_\_\_\_ (rapid) throughout

China.

Not only did tea drinking become a fitting subject for books and poems, but the rich presented tea as 43. \_\_\_\_\_ (gift) to friends and guests. Later, teahouses started to spread all over the country. While the Chinese have never developed an 44. \_\_\_\_\_ (office) ceremony (礼仪) surrounding tea drinking like the Japanese tea ceremony, they have respect for 45. \_\_\_\_\_ (it) role in their daily lives.

### 第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

#### 第一节（满分 15 分）

某英文新闻网站拟开设“中国城市介绍”栏目，目前正在征集文章，请你根据以下要点写一篇介绍武汉的短文进行投稿。要点包括：

1. 武汉是湖北省的省会；
2. 武汉的美食；
3. 武汉是现代化的城市。

注意：1.词数 80 左右；

2. 课适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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#### 第二节（满分 25 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

David is a good middle school teacher. When I first met him, I asked him what encouraged him to teach. David smiled. And he told me a story.

When he was young, like many young boys, David was fond of throwing stones. One afternoon, he discovered, that if he threw stones over his neighbor's fence, he could create a crashing sound — the sound of breaking glass. So he would throw a stone and wait for the sound. David felt fun at that moment, but then he did get caught.

The man who lived next door came to his house and told his parents about the boy and the stones. "I would like David to come to my home so I can show him a few things," the man said. His parents, sorry for that and disappointed by their son's behavior, sent their son to the neighbor's house. David followed the man into his house, through the back door, and out into the yard. There, next to the fence, was a greenhouse. The neighbor led David into the greenhouse, and David imagined all kinds of punishments. What was the man going to do with him?

As he led David down the rows of plants, the man began talking about flowers. He walked slowly, showing him each one and explaining what he loved about them. He said, "There are my gladioli (剑兰); they can get quite large and bloom (开花) in many colors. There are violets; they are my wife's favorite. When I see them, I remember her, and miss her. In the deep purple, she

lives in my eyes. And these orchids, right here, are very difficult to grow. But when they bloom, they create the most beautiful shape. You cannot believe until you see with your own eyes how a flower can be so beautiful.”

Para 1: *David was surprised.* \_\_\_\_\_

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Para 2: *As he walked home, David decided he would grow up to be a teacher.* \_\_\_\_\_

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## 参考答案

### 第一部分 阅读

1-3 ACD

4-7 ABCD

8-11 ABDC

12-15 ADCB

### 七选五

16-20 DACGF

### 第二部分 语言运用

#### 完形填空

21-25 ADBCD 26-30 BCBAD 31-35 AACAC

#### 语法填空

36. to 37. a 38. which 39. to drink 40. began

41. producing 42. rapidly 43. gifts 44. official 45. its

### 第三部分 写作

#### 第一节

##### 参考范文:

Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province, has a long and rich history. It has many charming tourist attractions, such as Yellow Crane Tower, Wuhan Yangtze River Bridge and Wuhan University. You may also find various delicious local food there, of which the most famous is the hot and dry noodles. Wuhan is also a modern city, taking on a new look. Many high and advanced buildings have been put up in recent years. Every year, millions of visitors, both at home and abroad, come to visit this city. It really deserves to be visited.

#### 第二节

##### 参考范文:

Para 1: *David was surprised.* There was no lecture, no beating, and no punishment. For about one hour, David was shown everything the man loved, including his flowers, and the greenhouse where he grew plants. Then, he took David's hand, and shook it. He thanked David for coming, and told him he was welcome to come back any time he wanted. And then, he let David go home.

Para 2: *As he walked home, David decided he would grow up to be a teacher.* That's all because of a walk through some broken glass, a room full of flowers, and a few stories. The man had done a very small thing and he just showed David what he loved. He could have shouted at David. But instead he took a few thoughtful minutes to share the fragrances (香味) and colors that meant so much to him. In a single hour, David realized his wrong doings. Encouraged by the man, David wanted to be a teacher to help other kids like him.