

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
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 听力(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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15.
- B. £ 9.18.
- C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Father and daughter. C. Employer and employee.
2. What do we know about the weather?
A. It'll last for another 3 days. B. It'll bring many problems. C. It'll ruin the whole city.
3. What is the woman most likely to do next?
A. Visit her friends. B. Have supper alone. C. Welcome her friends.
4. How long was the power off?
A. 18 minutes. B. 23 minutes. C. 41 minutes.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A designer. B. A company. C. A product.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 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。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。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why doesn't the woman recognize the man?
A. He used to be thinner. B. He lost much weight. C. He looks younger.
7. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Change her job. B. Do some sports. C. Go on a diet.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What does the man want to do at first?
A. Get his money back. B. Exchange the toy car. C. Buy another toy car.
9. What color does the man choose this time?
A. Blue. B. Pink. C. Yellow.
10. How does the man sound?
A. Angry. B. Disappointed. C. Understanding.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the woman say about science?
A. It is not to her taste. B. It is very interesting. C. It's difficult to learn.
12. What courses will the man take this term?
A. Math and science. B. Physics and math. C. English and physics.
13. Where is the man planning to work?
A. In a café. B. In a taxi company. C. At a gas station.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why doesn't Mr. King answer the phone?
A. He is phoning someone else.
B. He is having a discussion.
C. He isn't in the office.
15. What problem has been reported?
A. The control boxes have burnt out.
B. The equipment is hard to operate.
C. The engineer is disappointing.
16. What will the woman do next?
A. Talk to the electricity suppliers.
B. Take the man's message to Mr. King.
C. Send an engineer to Los Angeles Branch.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How long did the speaker stay in the club?
A. About a month. B. About two weeks. C. About 30 hours.
18. What do we know about Mr. Hunter?
A. He was strict. B. He was helpful. C. He was energetic.
19. Where did the speaker fall in love with English?
A. At home. B. In the club. C. In the school.
20. How does the speaker enlarge his vocabulary?
A. He actively participates in discussions.
B. He reads English articles aloud.
C. He recalls the articles he reads.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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

Cities all over the world celebrate Christmas in unique and memorable ways. The following international destinations are just a few of the countless choices to consider.

Quebec city

Quebec city has long drawn admirers to its historic district—the famed city wall, strange cobblestone lanes(鹅卵石小路) and handsome stone houses. This area transforms into a scenic Christmas village each December. The 403-year-old capital of Quebec province takes pride in the outdoors at Christmas time, when stone buildings shine with lights. Consider cross-country ski on the Plains of Abraham, or skate at the place d'Youville square.

Edinburgh

Edinburgh, a magic city full of staircases and hills as well as Georgian and neo-Classical buildings, is famous for its mixture of the modern and the old. This is evident in winter, when Scotland's capital puts on a six-week festival lasting until Jan. 6 that goes way beyond Christmas markets. You can ride roller coasters, climb a wall of ice and attend a vivid Christmas-themed show by the cabaret troupe(剧团) La Clique.

Zurich

If buying gifts is on your travel schedule, Zurich is an impressive shopping center, particularly around the holidays, from multiple Christmas markets and the luxury(奢侈品) dress shops of Bahnhofstrasse Street, to the independent designers and antique shops in the emerging industrial zones. Another annual lighting spectacle(壮观场面), Lichterschwimmen, on Dec. 21, includes hundreds of tiny lanterns that are sent floating down the River Limmat.

Sydney

A lack of snow does not dampen the Christmas spirit in Sydney. One great and free way to feel the holiday is to take this Dec. 21 walking tour of George Street, which promises “the most sharable window displays and coloured lights.” One advantage over other destinations: warm, sandy beaches that lie just minutes from downtown, where the natural beauty of Australia’s most popular city will be waiting.

21. What can you do in Quebec city during Christmas?

- A. Ride roller coasters.
- B. Take part in a walking tour.
- C. Enjoy cross-country ski.
- D. Watch a Christmas-themed show.

22. Where should you go if you want to enjoy a Christmas without snow?

- A. Quebec city.
- B. Edinburgh.
- C. Zurich.
- D. Sydney.

23. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A guidebook.
- B. A diary.
- C. A novel.
- D. A research paper.

B

One of the most important things that has happened to me occurred long before I was aware of it. As the story goes, I was three days old and Mom was singing “The Name Game” song to me: “Christine-Bo-Bean-Banana-Fanna-Fo-Feen.” By day four, I was given a new name—Christine-Bo-Bean, or just Bo-Bee to my mother. Now, I am Bo to her and close friends.

Why is this nickname(昵称) so important to me? I once read a book with a passage about True Names which explains that when a person’s true name is spoken, she has a distinct aura(光环) around her. Although I have been Bo to my mother all my life, I recently discovered that my true name is not on my birth certificate; it’s the name that is as unique and memorable as I am.

People usually know me as Christine. They still see me as a quiet, bookish child. They don’t know who I am now. My most recent hopes, fears, goals, dreams and opinions escape their notice; it is easier to think of me as I was. In their minds, they have a box labeled “Christine” in which I fit neatly, and as Christine, I was content with the perfect packaging.

Those who call me Bo or Bo-Bee really know me. They remember who I was and realize I have changed. Bo is a tight squeeze in the old “Christine” boxes. The Bo I am is ever-changing, ever-growing and ever-learning.

When I was Christine, I was quiet, and easily scared. I feared groups, meeting new people and sharing my opinions. I was more comfortable with a book than my best friend. As Christine, I thought everyone was better than I was.

As Bo, I still love my books, but I want to discuss them. As Bo, my dream is to live where I can experience new things and meet new people. I dream about being alone on a stage lit by a single spotlight; I have that confidence now. I am equal to those I once saw as better than me.

A name shouldn’t make such a difference, but sometimes, when a person finds his or her True Name, they develop a new shine visible to friends, family and especially themselves.

I can’t always be Bo. Sometimes exposing myself is still scary and I feel too nervous; I want to hide in those old boxes. Mostly, however, I am ready for the world. So, just call me Bo.

24. When was the author given a nickname?
- A. When she was three years old.
 - B. On the fourth day after she was born.
 - C. Seven days after she was born.
 - D. When she received the old “Christine” box.
25. What do the people know about the author as Christine?
- A. They think the author is active and crazy.
 - B. They care about the author’s most recent feelings.
 - C. They don’t realize the author has changed.
 - D. They don’t know the author has changed her name.
26. What kind of person was the author in the past?
- A. She showed no interest in reading.
 - B. She took pleasure in finding new things.
 - C. She loved reading and sharing books with friends.
 - D. She lacked confidence and preferred to be alone.
27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Bo—the True Name
 - B. A Unique Name
 - C. Remember the Past
 - D. The Meaning of Nickname

C

We’ve known that sitting for long periods of time every day has countless health consequences, like a higher risk of heart disease. But now a new study has found that sitting is also bad for your brain.

A study published last week, conducted by Dr. Prabha Siddarth at the University of California, showed that sedentary(久坐的) behavior is associated with reduced thickness of the medial temporal lobe(中颞叶), a brain area that is critical to learning and memory.

The researchers asked a group of 35 healthy people, ages 45 to 70, about their activity levels and the average number of hours each day spent sitting and then scanned their brains. They found that the subjects who reported sitting for longer periods had the thinnest medial temporal lobes. It means that the more time you spend in a chair the worse it is for your brain health, resulting in possible damage to learning and memory.

What is also interesting is that this study did not find a significant association between the level of physical activity and thickness of this brain area, suggesting that exercise, even severe exercise, may not be enough to protect you from the harmful effects of sitting.

It then surprisingly turned out that you don’t even have to move much to enhance cognition(认知); just standing will do the trick. For example, two groups of subjects were asked to complete a test while either sitting or standing. Participants are presented with conflicting stimuli(刺激), like the word “green” in blue ink, and asked to name the color. Subjects thinking on their feet beat those who sat by a 32-millisecond margin.

The cognitive effects of severe physical exercise are well known. But the possibility that standing more and sitting less improves brain health could lower the bar for everyone.

I know, this all runs counter to received ideas about deep thought, from our grade school teachers, who told us to sit down and focus, to Rodin’s famous “Thinker,” seated with chin on hand.

They were wrong. You can now all stand up.

28. What can we infer from Paragraphs 3 and 4?
- A. Severe exercise can lessen the damage of sitting.
 - B. Severe exercise can greatly improve our brain health.
 - C. Sedentary behavior will possibly damage our brain.
 - D. Brain health has nothing to do with sedentary behavior.

29. What does the underlined word “margin” in Paragraph 5 mean?
A. blank. B. edge. C. decrease. D. difference.
30. What is the received idea about deep thought?
A. Sitting more is good for our mental health.
B. Sitting is better when we think.
C. Exercise more can improve our cognition.
D. We should stand while thinking.
31. The passage mainly tells us _____.
A. people tend to sit while thinking
B. standing more can make our brain healthier
C. physical exercise can improve our brain health
D. sedentary behavior leads to countless health problems

D

If you’ve spent any amount of time boating, fishing, or bird-watching at lakes and rivers, you have most likely seen fishes jumping out of the water. I have seen it many times. Certainly, fishes will exit water in desperate attempts to escape enemies. Dolphins take advantage of the behavior, forming a circle and catching the frightened fishes in midair. But just as we may run fast from fun or from fear, different emotions might motivate fishes to jump.

Mobula rays(蝠鲼) aren’t motivated by fear when they throw their impressive bodies—up to a seventeen-foot wingspan(the distance from the end of one wing to the end of the other) and a ton in weight—skyward in leaps(跳跃) of up to ten feet. They do it in schools(鱼群) of hundreds. They usually land on their bellies, but sometimes they land on their backs. Some scientists think it might be a way of removing parasites(寄生虫). But I think that the rays are enjoying themselves.

In the clear waters of Florida’s Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge, I watched several schools of fifty or more mullets(鲱鱼) moving in beautiful formation. Their well-built bodies were most evident when they leaped from the water. Most of the time I saw one or two leaps by a fish, but one made a series of seven. They usually land on their sides. Each jump was about a foot clear of the water and two to three feet in length.

Nobody knows for sure why the fish leaps. One idea is that they do it to take in oxygen. The idea is supported by the fact that mullets leap more when the water is lower in oxygen, but is challenged by the likelihood that jumping costs more energy than is gained by breathing air. It is hard to imagine they will feel any fresher when back in water.

Might these fishes also be leaping for fun? There is some new evidence. Gordon M. Burghardt recently published accounts of a dozen types of fishes leaping repeatedly, sometimes over floating objects—sticks, plants, sunning turtles—for no clear reason other than entertainment.

32. What can we say about the dolphins in Paragraph 1?
A. They have great escaping skills. B. They are easily frightened.
C. They are very clever. D. They love jumping.
33. What do the ray and the mullet have in common when jumping?
A. Both do it in groups. B. Both land on their bellies.
C. Both jump many feet out of water. D. Both make leaps one after the other.
34. How does the author feel about the idea mentioned in Paragraph 4?
A. It is valuable. B. It is interesting.
C. It is imaginative. D. It is questionable.
35. Which may be the reason for fish leaps according to the author?
A. To remove parasites. B. To amuse themselves.
C. To take in more oxygen. D. To express positive emotions.

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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When you go to a foreign country, you often enter a new culture. The differences between cultures may make you feel stressed and you often find it difficult to adjust to the new surroundings, which is usually called “culture shock”.

The psychological and physical symptoms of culture shock may appear depending on the individuals. Some often feel anxious while adjusting to a new culture—even more so when the cultural distances are wide. 36 They remain so homesick and feel so sad about being separated from their friends back home that they long to return, especially within the first year.

37 People adjusting to a new culture often feel lonely because the language barrier makes it hard to create new relationships. Furthermore, having trouble with the native language often makes them unwilling to interact with other people.

38 You may do some research on the cultural aspects of the new country such as the history, customs, and religious beliefs, rather than on what to see and where to go, so you may get prepared for a culture that is different from yours. Studying the language is also a great way to help bridge the gap between the cultures. 39

A local club provides the perfect environment to get to know people who have a similar focus, so join one so that you can meet some locals and develop new friendships. 40 There are other travelers who have the same experiences in a foreign country. Talk with them, sharing feelings, tips and insight.

- A. They may lose appetite and have sleep problems.
- B. Still, the most important change is communication.
- C. They make a lot of effort to get used to the new surroundings.
- D. The more of it is understood, the more of the new culture can be understood.
- E. Learning about your future destination is a great way to get over culture shock.
- F. Plus, remember that you aren't alone in your struggle to adjust in a new country.
- G. Actually, staying in a foreign country helps you to know more of the new culture.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 (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。

When I was little, I showed great interest in the TV show *Bob the Builder*. I was 41 by how Bob helped people by designing and constructing everything they needed. It was all I would 42.

However, as I got a little older and understood the show more, I 43 that Bob wasn't actually that good at fixing things, 44 Wendy, Bob's co-worker, was always the one to fix his 45. Bob would be nothing without her wisdom and talents. I sensed an 46: Why was Bob getting all the credit? Why didn't Wendy have her own 47? I really admired Wendy and decided I would 48 anything it took to be like her when I grew up.

Now, I'm a senior in high school taking three science 49, including engineering. Not much has 50—I still have a strong desire to be like Wendy. The best part of Wendy's 51 is that she meets and talks to the people she is working for. She builds 52 and produces a positive effect on the lives of those she is helping. My interest in 53 others led to my decision to study engineering, which 54 my love of math and science with my love of helping and working with others.

Recently, I was talking to my parents about my childhood and they 55 *Bob the Builder*. I thought that I should give Bob a 56 chance to win back my heart, so I watched an episode(集). I admit Bob might be a little 57 than I remembered, but I stand by my opinion that Wendy 58 significantly more credit. I will always think of her as the 59 of *Bob the Builder*. She has made me feel more than 60 to be a female on a construction site of males.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 41. A. amused | B. shocked | C. attracted | D. relaxed |
| 42. A. watch | B. buy | C. receive | D. read |
| 43. A. agreed | B. declared | C. suggested | D. realized |
| 44. A. though | B. while | C. unless | D. once |
| 45. A. attention | B. mistakes | C. manners | D. fears |
| 46. A. appeal | B. enquiry | C. injustice | D. excuse |
| 47. A. show | B. role | C. speech | D. business |
| 48. A. record | B. attach | C. offer | D. do |
| 49. A. performances | B. departments | C. sections | D. courses |
| 50. A. changed | B. improved | C. occurred | D. remained |
| 51. A. idea | B. aim | C. job | D. game |
| 52. A. leadership | B. relationships | C. theories | D. strength |
| 53. A. helping | B. observing | C. teaching | D. saving |
| 54. A. identifies | B. separates | C. compares | D. combines |
| 55. A. carried out | B. referred to | C. held on | D. looked up |
| 56. A. true | B. last | C. second | D. different |
| 57. A. nicer | B. busier | C. older | D. happier |
| 58. A. requests | B. deserves | C. obtains | D. prefers |
| 59. A. character | B. director | C. guide | D. star |
| 60. A. modest | B. careful | C. ready | D. curious |

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。

Whales have been facing serious danger for a long time.

First, due 61 the greenhouse effect, glaciers are melting, and some living creatures in the Antarctic and the Arctic 62 (be) on the edge of extinction. With global warming, life in other parts of the ocean has also been seriously affected, whales 63 (include).

Secondly, whaling activity is another killer. Historically, whaling has been popular in some overseas countries, such as England, Japan and Norway. On the one hand, some people's desire for money can't 64 (meet) easily, and they regard whales as a money-making machine. A kilogram of whale meat can fetch about \$100 in Japan. On 65 other hand, advanced technology has increased the efficiency of whaling and 66 (great) reduced the number of whales. What's more, some countries are still on whaling in the name of science, 67 (seem) curious about this creature.

The fact 68 whales are on the edge of extinction is alarming us. Some 69 (organize) have begun working hard to save them. The international community has made a strategy against commercial whaling. In my opinion, governments should also make tough laws 70 (protect) whales.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Ten years ago, I had an idea of extracting(提炼) precious metals from used batteries. I was eager for the support of my father. A few years late, my father agreed with me. He decided offer me some funds to set up the company. In order to run the company well, I got on the flight down to Switzerland, on where I studied advanced production technology and management styles for three month. In my view, that was entirely likely for the company to achieve an annual profit approaching \$ 3 million. With my hard work, I do achieve my aim. When asking why I had chosen the project, I said, “Recycling used batteries can save resources, protect the environment or benefit future generations.”

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校国际部打算举办“教外国学生下中国象棋(Chinese chess)”的活动,现正在招募志愿者。你有意向成为志愿者,请你用英语写一封申请信,内容包括:

- 1. 写信目的;
- 2. 你的优势;
- 3. 期待同意申请。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours,
Li Hua