

英语学科 试题卷

考生须知：

- 1 本卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟；
- 2 答题前，在答题卷指定区域填写班级、姓名、考场号、座位号及准考证号（填涂）；
- 3 所有答案必须写在答题卷上，写在试卷上无效。

第I卷（选择题部分·共 95 分）

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 短对话（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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 the conversation probably take place?
A. At a clothing store. B. At a restaurant. C. At a supermarket.
2. How long does a period last?
A. 45 minutes. B. 50 minutes. C. 55 minutes.
3. What is the possible relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Uncle and niece. C. Father and daughter.
4. What are the speakers going to do this evening?
A. Drink tea together. B. Do some painting. C. Go shopping together.
5. How does the woman feel about her driving to work?
A. The distance is long. B. It takes her too much time. C. She is satisfied with it.

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。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What did the man like drinking most?
A. Tea. B. Wine. C. Beer.
7. Why does the man want to drink tea?
A. He wants to make more Chinese friends.
B. He wants to know more about China's tea culture.
C. He wants to take a rest and refresh himself at the Rain Teahouse.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the woman think of the traffic?
A. Terrible. B. Orderly. C. Wonderful.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 个小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The victims were carried in one by one, their paws burned and fur charred, suffering from heavy loss of water and fear. Their caretakers bandaged their wounds and laid them in baskets with the only thing that was familiar — the leaves of eucalyptus trees.

As destructive（毁灭性的）fires have burned more than 2 million acres in Australia, dozens of koalas have been rescued from burning trees and ashen ground.

“They are terrified,” said Cheyne Flanagan, clinical director of the Koala Hospital in Port Macquarie, the only one in the world.

Koalas, unlike kangaroos, birds or snakes, do not flee from fires but instead climb trees to the top, where they can roll themselves up into a ball for protection and wait for the danger to pass. But during the destructive fires, such as those that have burned in recent weeks, the animals are far less likely to survive. Even if the fire itself does not reach the tree top, the animals may overheat and fall to the ground, where they can be burned to death.

While koalas have evolved（进化）to exist alongside wildfires, the animals are facing new threats not just from climate change but also from human development, which will impair their ability to survive fires.

“We have these unique animals not found anywhere else on this planet, and we're killing them,” Flanagan said. “This is a big wake-up call.”

21. What do we learn about Koalas from this passage?

- A. They are good at climbing trees.
- B. Their population drops for illegal hunting.
- C. They are less adaptable than birds and snakes.
- D. They protect themselves from fires by remaining high up on the trees.

22. The underlined word “impair” in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. weaken
- B. strengthen
- C. shorten
- D. sharpen

23. Where is the text probably from?

- A. A textbook.
- B. A journal.
- C. A news report.
- D. A guidebook.

B

George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin. These are some of the historic American men who appear on United States paper currency. But where are the women?

“Thousands of women have been overlooked in history,” Rosie Rios said. From 2009 to 2016, she served as the 43rd treasurer of the United States. Rios wants to see more female representation on U.S. money. That’s why she recently helped launch a website and an app called Notable Women. The app uses AR, or augmented reality, to put portraits（画像）of 100 historic American women on paper money.

Rios cooperated with Google Creative Lab to design the app. It includes portraits of women who have contributed to all aspects of American life, from science to government. One of them is Clara Barton, who founded the American Red Cross in 1881. Another is Patsy Takemoto Mink. She became the U.S.’s

first Asian-American congresswoman in 1965. When using the Notable Women app, students point a smartphone camera at any U.S. bill. Then they can watch as the portrait on the bill transforms into a female history-maker. By tapping on the new portrait, users can read about the featured woman.

“Why wait until the federal government puts women on currency?” Rios says. “Let’s be able to put these women on currency now.” Rios and the Google team designed Notable Women for use in the classroom. Their goal? To encourage discussion about women’s role in American history. They hope that students realize that women can have the same incredible achievements as men.

Ugo Iroh, 17, has tried the app. She attends the High School for Environmental Studies, in New York City. Ugo thinks school history lessons don’t give enough attention to the women who have contributed to America’s past. “Hopefully, through this app, students will be able to learn more about various unsung women in U.S. history,” Ugo said.

24. What is special about the Notable Women App?
- A. It is based on a study of Google Creative lab.
 - B. It analyses the roles of females in American history.
 - C. It uses AR to put great American female portraits on notes.
 - D. It centers on the development of United States paper currency.
25. What is the purpose of using the Notable Women app in classroom?
- A. To apply an advanced software in history class.
 - B. To show women have more achievements than men.
 - C. To inspire students with great women’s achievements.
 - D. To teach students how to become famous in the future.
26. What’s Ugo’s attitude towards the app?
- A. Doubtful.
 - B. Approving.
 - C. Curious.
 - D. Indifferent.

C

In Singapore, buses have been given the green light to find new ways to reduce emissions(排放) and improve the air quality of their services.

Last month, GWS Living Art, a company specializing in urban green structures installed (安装) green roofs on 10 public buses. While a bus might not seem like the typical location for a green roof, the installation could provide environmental and economic benefits. According to research by Michigan State University, green roofs are great at reducing polluting emissions, providing spaces for nature and cooling cities through the water that evaporates(蒸发) from their leaves and by shading surfaces that would otherwise absorb heat.

"While the impact of green plants on buildings has been well documented, much less is known about the effects of them on moving vehicles," said Tan Chun Liang, a research fellow at National University of Singapore who advises the "Garden on the Move" bus campaign. This bus campaign is part of a three-month study to test whether green plants can help lower the temperature inside the buses and reduce the amount of fuel needed to power the air-conditioning. Liang hopes the research will provide a possible solution for cities to fight against global warming and the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect -- when a city experiences much warmer temperatures than nearby rural areas, due to the heat produced and absorbed by industry, traffic and building materials.

To make Singapore a "Garden City," the government has joint this bus campaign with other green

projects such as the Green Mark Scheme which aims for 80% of buildings to be green by 2030 and Gardens by the Bay, an eco-friendly garden featuring solar-powered "supertrees" and over 1.5 million plants.

27. Why were green roofs installed on 10 public buses in Singapore?

- A. To provide more space for plants to live in.
- B. To increase the diversity of species in Singapore.
- C. To attract more people to use public transportation.
- D. To test green plants' environmental and economic benefits.

28. According to the text, why can green plants lower the temperature in cities?

- A. They can clean the air.
- B. They can reflect sunlight.
- C. They can absorb greenhouse gases.
- D. They can provide water and shade.

29. How many projects are mentioned to make Singapore a "Garden City"?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.
- D. 5.

30. What's the best title for the text?

- A. Green Roofs on Buses
- B. Impact of the Plants
- C. Green Campaigns in Singapore
- D. An Eco-Friendly Garden

第二节 (共5个小题; 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。

Next time your plane lands, listen to the sound of the tyres hitting the ground. 31 The tyres of cars, motorbikes and trucks are also often made of the same stuff.

32 Workers cut the trunks of the trees and collect a white liquid called latex (乳胶). In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, huge numbers of rubber trees were planted in countries including Malaysia, Burma and Brazil. Nearly half the rubber which is produced each year is natural rubber and there is always a need for more.

Rubber trees are not easy to grow. 33 Some trees survive while others die and it is all decided by their genes. British scientists have been working together to look at rubber trees. They have now discovered the "genome" (基因组) of the rubber tree. 34 The genome contains all the information the plant or animal needs to grow. The genome for a plant such as a rubber tree is smaller than a human genome but it is still very long, which is why it has been so difficult to find. Scientists say the work has been like putting a picture puzzle together where all the pieces show blue sea and blue sky.

Now scientists can use the rubber tree genome to produce stronger trees. By understanding the genome, they can change the DNA in rubber trees in useful ways. 35

- A. Natural rubber comes from trees.
- B. Regretfully, many forests are being severely destroyed.
- C. This is the way genes fit together in very long chains of DNA
- D. Stronger trees have played a more important role in producing tyres.
- E. They are affected by changes in temperature, rainfalls, winds and diseases.
- F. The reason why the tyres don't explode is that they are made of natural rubber.
- G. In the future, it will be possible to grow trees which survive climate change and disease.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 20 个小题；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。

It was late, about 10:15 p.m., when Janice Esposito arrived at the train station. She jumped into her minivan and began the 20-minute 36 home. Having 37 the route so many times, she was quite familiar with it. Out of nowhere a truck crashed into her minivan, 38 her backward. She sat in the car, slightly injured but mostly 39 by the airbags.

Pete DiPinto was getting ready for bed when he heard the loud 40 outside his house. The volunteer firefighter and retired teacher, DiPinto, 64, 41 a flashlight and ran out, 42 in his pajamas(睡衣). The first car he 43 was the one that had hit Esposito. Once DiPinto 44 the driver was OK, he looked around and 45 Esposito's minivan lying on the railroad tracks. And then he heard the sound of the bells 46 an oncoming train.

DiPinto 47 to Esposito's minivan and banged on the driver's side window. She looked at him, her eyes 48. "Honey, you're on the railroad tracks," DiPinto 49. "We have to get you off right now!" He pulled hard on the 50, but the door remained shut. The train, traveling at full speed, was 51 toward them. DiPinto ran to the passenger side and forced the door open. He 52 the airbags, and pulled Esposito out to 53 just in time. Within six seconds, the train 54 past.

"It was like a Hollywood movie," DiPinto told reporters the next day. "Last night," the reporter commented, "the 55 arrived in pajamas, not in a fire truck."

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|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. ride | B. trip | C. drive | D. lift |
| 37. A. gone | B. chosen | C. traveled | D. covered |
| 38. A. pulling | B. pushing | C. shaking | D. holding |
| 39. A. puzzled | B. exhausted | C. shocked | D. beaten |
| 40. A. noise | B. voice | C. scream | D. cry |
| 41. A. grabbed | B. caught | C. sought | D. reached |
| 42. A. yet | B. also | C. still | D. even |
| 43. A. came out | B. came across | C. came about | D. came up |
| 44. A. considered | B. concluded | C. convinced | D. informed |
| 45. A. spotted | B. watched | C. observed | D. investigated |
| 46. A. signaling | B. marking | C. warning | D. signing |
| 47. A. slid | B. dashed | C. moved | D. fled |
| 48. A. unfocused | B. unaware | C. unconscious | D. unfamiliar |
| 49. A. comforted | B. whispered | C. shouted | D. stated |
| 50. A. window | B. side | C. airbag | D. handle |
| 51. A. driving | B. heading | C. leading | D. marching |
| 52. A. pushed aside | B. struggled for | C. broke down | D. take up |
| 53. A. danger | B. safety | C. death | D. life |
| 54. A. roared | B. approached | C. swept | D. hurried |
| 55. A. firefighter | B. teacher | C. elder | D. hero |

第 II 卷 (非选择题部分 · 共 55 分)

第二节：语法填空 (10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

Schools in the UK are trying the use of classroom robots in 56 attempt to ease the growing teacher shortage. So far, two primary schools in Plymouth 57 (start) to use the machines as possible replacements for teaching assistants. Britain's lack of teaching staff has been worsening over the last decade and shows no sign of improving. 58 (graduate) are unwilling to enter the primary education department and many teachers are giving up the teaching jobs for careers in other fields. 59 (face) with this alarming shortage, some schools believe that robots might soon be able to fill the gap. Tests have shown that teachers can train the robots within just three hours by showing 60 (vary) classroom techniques. These methods are then copied by the robots and used in a real classroom setting 61 real students are doing tasks. In one example, the robot teacher 62 (success) guided the students through 63 (challenge) tasks, giving them praise and encouragement when necessary. The project has been met with mixed reactions from teachers. Some are concerned that the robots are here to take their jobs, 64 others optimistically regard the machines 65 a way to reduce their heavy workloads.

第四部分：写作 (共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节：单词拼写 (15 个小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

66. It was e_____ that the scholar's speech was a great success for there was thunderous applause from the crowd.
67. The Great Wall is one of the Seven Wonders of the World and a symbol of the ancient Chinese c_____.
68. The new couple took their friend's advice that they a_____ the kid who had lost his parents in the earthquake.
69. I am writing to c_____ my heartfelt apology to you for being absent from your birthday party.
70. Some naughty children are fond of t_____ the newcomer, his accent in particular.
71. This story tells us that Bob, who had such a strong belief that he didn't give up his dreams all the time, e_____ succeeded in setting up a big business.
72. The house has been in the family's p_____ since the 1500s.
73. His e_____ expression on the face suggested that he had been criticized by the teacher in the office.
74. A truly healthy person is someone who is both m_____ and physically healthy.
75. Tim is an a_____ man because he is always unsatisfied with his current achievements and tries to make himself better and better.
76. Normally, warm and damp weather is very t_____ in south China while cold and dry weather is common in north China.
77. I like that cat, but unfortunately, I'm a_____ to its fur, so I have to get rid of it.
78. It is difficult to p_____ what the long-term effects of the accident will be.
79. Some adolescents are so a_____ to computer games that too much time and energy are wasted.
80. We should use our schedule f_____ to balance our academic and spare time.

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。

So far 106 species of lemurs（狐猴） have been identified and nearly all of them are judged to be at risk of extinction, many of them critically endangered. The habitats they depend on---mostly forest---only exist in Madagascar. “Just as fish cannot survive without water, lemurs cannot survive without forest. But less than ten percent of the original Madagascar forest is left,” said Professor Jonah Ratsimbazafy, director of GERP, a center for primate research in Madagascar. “I believe that within the next 25years, if the speed of the deforestation（滥伐森林） remains the same, there would be no forest left. And that means no lemurs left on this island.”

The pressure to clear the forests comes from a rapidly growing but extremely poor population seeking to open up new farmland. A form of slash-and-burn agriculture sees trees cut down and bushes burnt to make way for fields of rice and other crops.

The only long-term solution, according to Professor Ratsimbazaf, is to engage communities and persuade them that the forests---and the lemurs --- have a value that is worth safeguarding. In one protected area, GERP is hiring local people to watch over the forest, making the point that the lemurs can be worth more alive than dead. It is also supporting new ways of living in the local village including fish-farming and bee-keeping, and teaching new techniques for rice-growing that do not require constant expansion into the forest.

But there is an additional threat to the lemurs--- a continuing demand for bushmeat（野味）. Although it is illegal to kill lemurs, poachers（偷猎者） are still setting traps for the animals or shooting them, either for their own consumption or to be sold to others.