

英语试题

第一部分 听力

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
179:	TIOW	much	12	mc	211111 r

A. £ 19.15

B. £ 9.18

C. £. 9.15

1. What will the speakers do next?

A. Check the map.

B. Leave the restaurant.

C. Park the car.

2. Where are the speakers?

A. At a bus stop.

B. At home.

C. At the airport.

- 3. What did the speakers do last week?
 - A. They had a celebration dinner.
 - B. They went to see a newborn baby.
 - C. They sent a mail to their neighbors.
- 4. Why does the man make the phone call?
 - A. To cancel a weekend trip.
 - B. To make an appointment.
 - C. To get some information.
- 5. What does the man probably want to do?

A. Do some exercise. B. Get an extra key. 第二节(共 15 小题:每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

C. Order room service.

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。每段对话或独自读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Why does the woman come to the man?

A. To ask for permission.

B. To extend an invitation.

C. To express thanks.

7. When are the students going to the museum?

A. On Friday.

B. On Saturday.

C. On Sunday.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Buying groceries.

B. Choosing gifts.

C. Seeing friends.

9. Who is Clara?

A. The man's wife.

B. The man's sister.

C. The man's daughter.

10. How much did the man spend on the city passes?

第1页/共11页

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A. \$36. B. \$50. C. \$150. 听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。 11. Why did Tracy bring dogs to the children? A. To teach them to love animals. B. To help them gain confidence. C. To protect them from dangers. 12. What is Kevin's concern about the dog? A. They may misbehave. B. They may get hurt. C. They may carry diseases. 13. What will Helen do tomorrow morning? A. Give a talk. B. Meet the children. C. Take some photos. 听第 9 段材科,回答第 14 至 17 题。 14. What is the man doing? A. Attending a lecture. B. Hosting a workshop. C. Conducting an interview. 15. Why is Emily doing unpaid work in the new season of the show? A. To follow the latest trend. B. To help raise the crew's pay. C. To support the post-production. 16. What enables Emily to try different things in her field? A. Her college education. B. Her teaching experience. C. Her family tradition. 17. What does Emily think of her work at the Film Centre? A. Boring. B. Rewarding. C. Demanding. 听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。 18. Who is the speaker talking to? A. Sports club members. B. International tourists. C. University students. 19. Where did Emma work for a rugby team? A. In Manchester. C. In Vancouver. 20. What can be a challenge to Emma's work? A. Competition in the health care industry. B. Discrimination gains female scientists.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分60分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题3分,满分45分)

C. Influence of misinformation on the public.

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Urban gardens are valuable assets to communities. They provide green spaces to grow 第 $2 \overline{D}$ /共 $11 \overline{D}$



sustainable food, build community cohesion (凝聚力), make new friends, connect with the earth, and much more. So, let's check out our list of 4 inspiring urban gardens in the US.

Gotham Greens

Where: New York Chicago

What: Gotham Greens first started in Brooklyn and now has four locations in New York City and Chicago. Their flagship farm in Brooklyn produces over 100,000 pounds of greens per year. But it doesn't just produce healthy local vegetables. It is using high-tech greenhouses with solar panels to make sure the food grown is healthy and sustainable.

Baltimore Urban Gardening with Students

Where: Baltimore' Maryland

What: The Baltimore Urban Gardening with Students (BUGS) program encourages students to get their hands dirty and plant vegetables through their after-school and summer programs. Many of these kids don't have access to green spaces, and have never had the opportunity to grow food.

ReVision Urban Farm

Where: Boston, Massachusetts

What: ReVision Urban Farm in Boston works in partnership with the ReVision Family Home — a shelter for 22 homeless parents and their kids. The farm provides these families with information on healthy eating, and access to the farm's fresh vegetables. The organization also provides job training to help families escape the cycle of poverty.

Swale

Where: New York

What: Swale, a floating food forest located on a large boat, is an innovative project meant to inspire citizens to rethink the relationship between our cities and our food. This urban garden serves as both a living art exhibit and an educational farm. Food forests are sustainable gardens that include vegetables, fruit, nut trees, bushes, herbs, and vines — each one complementing the other in a symbiotic (共生的) relationship.

- 21. What does the BUGS program mainly do?
 - A. Provide job training for students.
 - B. Use high-tech greenhouses to grow healthy food.
 - C. Create a sustainable garden on a large boat.
 - D. Offer students the opportunity to grow vegetables.
- 22. Which urban garden helps people get out of poverty?
- A. Gotham Greens.

B. Baltimore Urban Gardening with

Students.

C. ReVision Urban Farm.

D. Swale.

23. Where can citizens go to see a food forest?

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A. Chicago. B. Baltimore. C. Boston. D. New York.

B

Just as the shiny brochure promised, from the moment I set foot on the Harvard campus last fall, I was exposed to an exciting and enlightening new world.

I was born and raised 1,500 miles away, in a small apartment in Jackson, Mississippi. I am the only child, so my mother <u>overpowered</u> me with her love. For someone who sees so much beauty in the world, she worked awfully hard to protect me from it. Television, rap music, and even basketball with the kids on the block was beyond consideration. It left me a bit bitter as a teenager, but I grew to appreciate her enormous sacrifices — walking me to the library every afternoon, laboring at multiple jobs to keep food on the table, and telling me stories late into the night.

When I announced the summer before my senior year of high school that I had decided to apply to Harvard, I noticed her hesitant look before a warm smile enveloped her face. I pretended not to see, but I was never able to forget it. I tried to explain my reasons for wanting to leave — to prove I was smart enough, fear of taking the path of least resistance, the classic teenage feeling of being trapped — but the words just made me sound shallow and ungrateful.

Nevertheless, I began to work on the college applications — an early one for Harvard and roughly a dozen others standing by. I knew the chance of getting into Harvard was not in my favor. To my joy, I was informed of my acceptance into Harvard three days before my birthday. That night, after all of the celebratory texts and hugs, I sat in my room and began to cry uncontrollably.

Over the course of this year, I have changed in ways I never anticipated. I think I know now why my mother let me go. Harvard has forced me to grow and take a fair look at the world, and at myself. Needless to say, I would not trade the experience for anything.

24. What does the underlined word in Paragraph 2 most probably mean?

A. Made a difference to.

B. Made peace with.

C. Took advantage of.

D. Took control of.

25. What was the mother's first response to the author's decision?

A. She was worried about it.

B. She laughed at it.

C. She approved of it immediately.

D. She turned a deaf ear to it.

26. What did the author say about his admission to Harvard?

A. It deserved a big celebration.

B. It served as a late birthday present.

C. It was beyond his expectations.

D. It was a favor he owed his mother.

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Lifelong Learning in Harvard

B. Reflections on the Road to Harvard

C. What Harvard Means to My Mother and Me

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D. How Harvard Shapes My Teenage Years

 \mathbf{C}

Do you prefer to watch TV or listen to the radio? There was a time when some people thought moving pictures beamed live into our houses would spell the end of tuning in to the radio for entertainment and information. But radio survived and flourished. And now, despite the growth in sophisticated smartphones offering high-definition pictures, the popularity of podcasts (播客) is booming.

Perhaps the growth in podcasting is not surprising — it offers a digital audio file that can be downloaded and stored for listening at any time. It can also be streamed from the Internet and played on a computer or MP3 player. And it's not just broadcasters, like the BBC, who are producing podcasts: now commercial broadcasters, individuals and companies with no connection to broadcasting are making them. In fact, anyone with something to say, and a few pounds to spend on the equipment, can get involved.

But where did this trend for making portable audio programmers begin? Journalist Ben Hammersley told the BBC that "two changes transformed the market — one cultural and one technical". Apple launched the iPhone podcast app, recording and editing equipment became cheaper, and 4G mobile phone connections and Wi-Fi became widespread.

Technological development has driven many changes in our media consumption habits. But however good the tech may be, there still needs to be something worth watching or listening to. The BBC's Jamie Robertson writes that for podcasts, Serial — a piece of non-fiction investigative journalism — captured people's imagination. It was a piece of high-quality audio with a gripping story. To date, the first and second seasons of the show have had more than 340 million downloads. Advertisers soon realized the money-making potential of this and other successful podcasts.

Now there are podcasts about anything and everything — even the educational content that BBC Learning English offers! And these aural treats are available on a wide range of platforms. Audiences are very specific, which can help advertisers target what they want to promote.

- 28. What can be done with a digital audio file?
 - A. It can be played without power.
 - B. It can be used to make phone calls.
 - C. It can offer high-definition pictures.
 - D. It can be downloaded and stored for listening at any time.
- 29. Why is it easy for almost anyone to make a podcast?
 - A. The cost of making a blog is low.
 - B. It can be streamed from the Internet.
 - C. It can be played on a computer or MP3 player.

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- D. Making a podcast doesn't require any technology.
- 30. What does the underlined word "gripping" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Dull.

B. Attractive.

C. Ordinary.

D. Horrible.

31. What can we infer about the future of podcasts from the passage?

A. It's uncertain.

B. It will be promising.

C. It will be miserable.

D. It won't be outstanding.

D

Harvard scientists have created a "bionic (仿生学的) leaf" that turns solar energy into liquid fuel. The work is the fruit of the cooperation between Professor Pamela Silver at Harvard Medical School and Professor Daniel Nocera at Harvard University

The pair, who began cooperating two years ago, share an interest in developing energy sources that might someday have practical applications in remote areas in the developing world. Silver named the system "bionic" because it joins a biological system to a clever piece of inorganic substance previously developed by Nocera: That invention, widely known as the artificial leaf, turns solar energy into hydrogen fuel.

Nocera's artificial leaf, which serves as fuel sources in the bionic leaf, works by sandwiching a photovoltaic cells (光生伏打电池) between two metal oxide catalysts (氧化物催化剂). When put in water at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure, the artificial leaf copies photosynthesis (光合作用). Nocera has been perfecting the artificial leaf since he first demonstrated it in 2011; today, it is far more efficient than a field-grown plant, which assimilates only 1 percent of sunlight's energy.

The hydrogen is a fuel with a broad use, Nocera reports, and could easily become the basis of a fuel cell, but it has not been widely adopted, partly because it is a gas. By contrast, liquid fuels are much easier to handle and store.

"Modern society has created an entire manufacturing economy based not only on burning fossil fuels, but on using petroleum to make things such as rubber and plastics," says Nocera. "A lot of chemistry was done which set that up," he notes. The present system makes sense now because petroleum costs so little; a sustainable system like the artificial or bionic leaf can't compete with that. But when oil becomes less and less, he says, "We might want to redo everything in terms of manufacturing. In the future, you might want to make everything renewable. Then, you can trust the bionic leaf."

- 32. What can be implied from the second paragraph?
 - A. The pair invented the artificial leaf.
 - B. The bionic leaf got its name from the invention developed by Nocera.
 - C. The pair are concerned about energy sources in developing countries.
 - D. Both the bionic leaf and the artificial leaf can change solar energy into liquid fuel.
- 33. What does the underlined word "assimilates" in paragraph 3 mean?

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- A. Records. B. Absorbs. C. Attracts. D. Equals.
- 34. Why does Nocera have faith in the bionic leaf?
 - A. Fossil fuels now are exhausted and cannot be employed.
 - B. The bionic leaf guarantees a sustainable energy supply compared with oil.
 - C. Liquid fuels created by the bionic leaf are much easier to handle and store.
 - D. The bionic leaf is far more efficient than field-grown plants and fossil fuels.
- 35. What does the author mainly talk about concerning the bionic leaf?
 - A. Its scientific efficiency.
 - B. Its current commercial uses.
 - C. Its development and significance.
 - D. The difference between it and the artificial leaf.

第二节(共5小题;每小题3分,满分15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。

Many people think that positive thinking is mostly about keeping one's head in the sand and ignoring daily problems, trying to look optimistic. In reality it has more to do with the way an individual talks to himself. Self-talk is a constant stream of thoughts of a person, who is often unaware and uncertain of some events, phenomena, people, or even the person himself.

36 _____ Meanwhile, positive thinking can help to stop negative self-talks and start to form a positive view on an issue. People who regularly practice positive thinking tend to solve problems more effectively. They are less exposed to stress caused by external factors. They tend to believe in themselves and in what they do.

____37____ People who think positively demonstrate increased life spans, lower rates of depression and anxiety, better physical and psychological health, reduced risks of death from heart problems. Positive thinking also contributes to one's ability to deal with problems and hardships. ____38___ For example, researchers have found that in the case of a crisis accompanied by strong emotions, such as a natural disaster, positive thinking can provide a sort of buffer against depression and anxiety. Resilient people who think positively tend to treat every problem as a challenge, a chance for improvement of any kind, or as an opportunity for personal growth. Pessimists, on the contrary, tend to perceive problems as a source of additional stress. ___39__

In conclusion, positive thinking is a powerful and effective tool for dealing with hard times and improving the quality of one's life. It doesn't have anything to do with ignorant optimism when an individual refuses to notice a problem. ___40___

Thinking in a positive, self-encouraging way brings about many benefits to one's physical and mental health.

A. It doesn't cause any severe emotional discomfort, either.

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- B. Negative self-talk damages self-confidence and decreases self-respect.
- C. It helps one to remain clear-headed and confident in difficult situations.
- D. Positive thinking has several beneficial effects on the body and the mind.
- E. As thinking changes, an individual's behaviour and habits change as well.
- F. They often offer a real alternative to the common and regular way of thinking.
- G. They often feel discouraged long before trying to solve the problem, even if small.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In one of my son's favorite TV shows, Herkie, the Helicopter has to perform a good deed in order to earn a Merit Badge. Herkie spends the entire show attempting to perform a remarkable, heroic deed, only to <u>41</u> again and again. Finally, Herkie <u>42</u>. However, at the end of the show, he is surprised to find he has earned the award after all by doing a <u>43</u> act.

Years ago, as my pregnancy has progressed, I've had more and more trouble <u>44</u>. People have suggested I get a pregnancy pillow to help me find a comfortable position, but all of the pillows I saw were so <u>45</u> that they didn't seem worth it for a few months' relief. Finally, I spotted one on the Internet whose price was right — \$10, even I was willing to <u>46</u> something for that!

When the pillow arrived, I was, <u>47</u>, disappointed. It <u>48</u> exactly like a blue wedge of cheese, and it left me wondering how such an <u>49</u> product could be any help at all. But, as I didn't want to <u>50</u> \$10, I diligently took it to bed with me, jamming it under my belly as instructed on the box.

What a $\underline{}$! Sleep was no longer a problem for me. And, the Cheese's small size proved to be a(n) $\underline{}$ as well, as it easily fit into my suitcase on a trip.

So often in my life, I've felt like Herkie, needing to perform a big awesome act to <u>53</u>. And, it is easy for me to start to feel pretty useless since heroic acts are few. <u>54</u>, we all have much more of an opportunity to be like the Cheese doing something small that we may not even <u>55</u>, but others appreciate tremendously.

41.	A. miss	B. fail	C. forget	D. escape
42.	A. gives up	B. takes off	C. carries on	D. hides away
43.	A. right	B. kind	C. creative	D. small
44.	A. sitting	B. walking	C. sleeping	D. eating
45.	A. expensive	B. heavy	C. rough	D. soft
46.	A. say	B. leave	C. try	D. share
47.	A. unreasonably	B. secretly	C. deliberately	D. frankly
48.	A. smelled	B. looked	C. felt	D. tasted
		503	NO 22 NOS NO NO NO	

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				8
49.	A. insignificant	B. inconvenient	C. invaluable	D. incomplete
50.	A. spend	B. earn	C. waste	D. surprise
51.	A. shame	B. mess	C. coincidence	D. save
52.	A. feature	B. advantage	C. success	D. trick
53.	A. have a break	B. take a chance	C. make a difference	D. set an example
54.	A. In reality	B. After all	C. Or rather	D. By chance
55.	A. praise	B. value	C. discuss	D. notice
第二	二节(共10小题;	每小题 2 分,满分	- 20 分)	
阅词	读下面短文, 在空白	日处填入1个适当的	的单词或括号内单词的〕	E确形式。
	Jennifer Jones, a 1	5-year-old teenage ş	girl, fainted in her PE cla	ss and then56 (rush)
to h	ospital. Her worrie	d parents told the d	loctor that their daughter	had missed breakfast that
day.	Fortunately, she wa	as out of danger and	would make a full57	(recover) soon. She had
stru	ggled with eating pr	oblems for a long ti	ime, for she thought5	8 (skip) meals would be
a sii	mple way to reach h	er target weight.		
	Jennifer's case is a	a reminder of the d	angers of the59 ((healthy) weight-loss habits
whi	ch have become c	ommon among tee	nagers. Extremely conc	erned, a health expert has
war	ned them60	using such extrem	e methods and stressed	that having a balanced diet
61	_ (be) necessary s	ince teenagers are s	till growing and their bo	dies need a lot of nutrition
62	_ (function) well. H	He also points out th	at it is important for teen	agers to keep regular hours
and	get 63 large a	mount of exercise to	stay energetic and fit.	
	Anyway living we	ll is the safest and r	most effective way to get	into shape. If we all do so,
our	society <u>64</u> be	ing thin is often see	en as being beautiful will	65 (hopeful) change
in th	ne near future.			
第三	三部分 写作(共两	节,满分40分)		
第一	一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)		
	假定你是李华, 郭	乘坐 FL753 航班抵	达伦敦后发现钱包遗失	。请给航空公司写一封
邮件	井说明情况,并寻 对	成帮助。内容包括:		
	1. 行程信息;			
	2. 钱包特征;			
	3. 联系方式。			
注意	意: 1. 词数应为 80	左右;		
	2. 开头结尾已经	给出,不计入词数	ō	
Dea	r Sir/Madam,			
4 a				
				Yours sincerely,

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第二节 读后续写(满分25分)

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Li Hua



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。

I was invited to a cookout on an old friend's farm in western Washington. I parked my car outside the farm and walked past a milking house which had apparently not been used in many years. A noise at a window caught my attention, so I entered it. It was a hummingbird (蜂鸟), desperately trying to escape. She was covered in spider-webs (蛛网) and was barely able to move her wings. She ceased her struggle the instant I picked her up.

With the bird in my cupped hand, I looked around to see how she had gotten in. The broken window glass was the likely answer. I stuffed a piece of cloth into the hole and took her outside, closing the door securely behind me.

When I opened my hand, the bird did not fly away; she sat looking at me with her bright eyes. I removed the sticky spider-webs that covered her head and wings. Still, she made no attempt to fly. Perhaps she had been struggling against the window too long and was too tired? Or too thirsty?

As I carried her up the blackberry-lined path toward my car where I kept a water bottle, she began to move. I stopped, and she soon took wing but did not immediately fly away.

Hovering (悬停), she approached within six inches of my face. For a very long moment, this tiny creature looked into my eyes, turning her head from side to side. Then she flew quickly out of sight.

During the cookout I told my hosts about the hummingbird incident. They promised to fix the window. As I was departing, my friends walked me to my car. I was standing by the car when a hummingbird flew to the center of our group and began hovering. She turned from person to person until she came to me. She again looked directly into my eyes, then let out a squeaking call and was gone. For a moment, all were speechless. Then someone said, "She must have come to say goodbye."

注意: 1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;

10

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A few weeks later, I went to the farm again.
I was just about to leave when the hummingbird appeared.

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