

姓名：
年班：
学校：

.....英语.....

一、听力(满分 30 分)(黑体五号)

第一节:(共 5 小题:每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下 得分 听完后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。
听完 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. What does the man want to do?
A. Reserve a cheap hotel.
B. Go to Mexico on business.
C. Relax and enjoy himself
2. What will the woman get?
A. Carpet cleaner. B. A paper towel. C. A glass of wine.
3. Who is the woman?
A. She's a teacher. B. She's a student. C. She's an assistant.
4. Where are the speakers headed?
A. To a swimming pool. B. To the beach. C. To a restaurant.
5. Why is the museum of great significance?
A. It's a museum for old art.
B. It will be built on a small island.
C. It's the first of its kind in Indonesia.

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。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。

- 听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。
6. How much does an entrance ticket cost?
A. Two dollars. B. Five dollars. C. Seven dollars.
 7. How does the woman pay?
A. In cash. B. By cheque. C. By credit card.

- 听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。
8. Where did the tomato sauce come from?
A. A local farm.
B. A store only five miles away.
C. The man's own tomatoes
 9. What does the woman think of cooking?
A. She enjoys it.
B. It makes her feel creative.
C. She doesn't have the patience for it.

- 听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。
10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Interviewer and interviewee. B. Husband and wife. C. Neighbors.
11. Where did the man go to college?

- A. In Washington. B. In Texas. C. In Nebraska.

12. What is the woman's job?

- A. She is a computer programmer. B. She is a banker. C. She is an artist.

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

13. What did Fitbit say about the recent study?

- A. It was false. B. It hurt their business. C. They had no comment.

14. When does the man use his Fitbit?

- A. Only when he's exercising. B. During the daytime. C. All the time.

15. What does the man think of his Fitbit?

- A. It's sometimes uncomfortable to wear.

- B. It's of good value.

- C. It's of little use.

16. How does the woman sound?

- A. Interested. B. Bored. C. Upset.

听下面一段独白, 回答以下小题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. A search engine.

- B. A language program.

- C. A free lesson website for teachers.

18. How many people use Duolingo currently?

- A. Over one hundred million. B. A few hundred thousand. C. Several thousand.

19. Where is Luis von Ahn from?

- A. Switzerland. B. Guatemala. C. Costa Rica.

20. How was Duolingo originally funded?

- A. By big websites. B. By an actor. C. By school.

得分 二、阅读(共两节, 满分 37.5 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, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Spelling Bee

An Annual Community Tradition

Since 1992, the Needham Education Foundation (NEF) has held an annual Spelling Bee to raise funds to support educational programs that benefit all Needham public school students. The event has become a fun community tradition that draws hundreds of spellers from Needham schools, businesses,

and the community.

Ways to Support the Bee

The NEF relies on local businesses, community organizations and individuals to make the Bee a success. No matter how you choose to support the Bee, you are making learning come alive for Needham public school students. Thank you!

* Register (注册) a Bee Team - \$375

All teams must have three participants. Consider forming a team with your friends, co-workers, or neighbors (adults only please)! All student teams are selected and registered by their individual schools. Receive a \$50 discount if you also purchase a full-page ad!

* Sponsor a Student / Teacher Team — \$375

We are happy to see both students and teachers representing all eight Needham schools at the Bee each year. Consider sponsoring one of these student or teacher teams so that they may compete for free. Sponsors are listed on the team's sign and in the Bee program. Receive a \$50 discount if you also purchase a full-page ad!

* Purchase an Ad in the Bee Program - \$300-\$200-\$100

Advertise your business in the Bee program book which is given to the hundreds of Bee attendees. Choose from a full-page ad, a half-page ad, or a business card ad.

21. Why does the NEF hold an annual Spelling Bee?

- A. To support local businesses. B. To build up the community.
C. To collect money for Schools. D. To encourage students to read.

22. What is a registration requirement for a Bee team?

- A. It must be sponsored.
B. It must have three spellers.
C. It must contain student participants.
D. It must go through the selection process.

23. What is the sponsorship fee for a full-page ad buyer?

- A. \$200. B. \$300. C. \$325. D. \$375.

B

The sutures (手术缝线) were changing colors - quickly. First light purple, then dark purple. This was what Dasia Taylor had hoped would happen. She had the idea as a high school junior after she read about "smart" sutures that use technology to detect wound changes and then send information to a smartphone. Taylor's first thought was: This is cool, but what about those who won't be able to afford this technology?

So she set out to create a more cost-effective solution for an honors chemistry research project. She found it in beets (甜菜). Taylor developed a surgical suture additive from the root vegetable that changes color when an infection is present.

Human skin is naturally acidic, and "when our wounds are infected, our pH level increases from five to eight or higher," Taylor said. "I found that beets also change color at that point. So **I put two and two together.**" In the lab, she observed that the beet-treated sutures change from light purple to dark purple when the pH level changes from healthy to infected, Taylor said. "All of these things were happening, and I was like, this is amazing and my guess was right," Taylor said.

According to the World Health Organization, 11 percent of patients in low- and middle-income countries who have surgery are infected in the process and such infections complicate 1.9 percent of surgical procedures, though it added that the number is likely to be higher. Taylor's project earned her a great international award. But the girl said that for her, the research has never been about the award. "I consistently classified (归类) my project as where equity meets science," Taylor said. "When you're doing research like this, you have to think about the lives you're going to impact. You have to make sure the people you're affecting will be able to have access to it."

24. What is the practical use of Taylor's invention?

- A. Helping wounds close. B. Making "smart" sutures.

- C. Testing infections in wounds. D. Improving human skin's pH levels.

25. What does the underlined phrase "put two and two together" in paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Made a guess. B. Asked a question.
C. Removed a doubt. D. Reached a goal.

26. What do the statistics in paragraph 4 suggest?

- A. Surgical infections are deadly sometimes.
B. Taylor's creation will make a big difference.
C. Most surgical procedures are too complicated.
D. Low-income countries have improved medical services.

27. What sort of person is Taylor?

- A. Ambitious. B. Cooperative.
C. Environmentally aware. D. Socially responsible.

C

I'm at the salon (美发厅) and my hairdresser Kristi Lauren is talking rubbish. To be precise, she's telling me exactly how much waste her salon recycles: last year it was 125 tonnes. Everything from hair to shampoo (洗发水) bottles is recycled in innovative ways. Her waste is collected by Waste Free Systems, a social enterprise.

Lauren explains the problem, "Our colour tubes are boxed, and they can have a paper ingredient (成分) list as well as the plastic cover and the metal tube. All our product bottles. Then there's all that cut hair, and the unused colour that would normally be washed down the sink."

Waste Free Systems charges a fee for collecting the waste, and money raised by selling recycled materials goes to charities: Lauren, who runs an eight-chair salon, says, "It's a small price to pay. It ends up being just about \$2 per client — we call it a green tax."

Paul Frasca is the co-founder of Sustainable Salons, a similar service which now works with almost 1,000 hairdressing salons and beauty salons across Australia and New Zealand. Frasca says

many salons are now using their green programs actively as a marketing strategy. "The environmentally aware consumer is now the most important customer on the market. So it doesn't just make environmental sense."

Both programs are researching new ways to redirect waste. Waste Free Systems is using hair to provide nutrients for plants, while Sustainable Salons makes hair products for cleaning up oil leakage. Sustainable Salons has partnered with Dresden Vision to turn plastic shampoo bottles into frames (框架) for eyeglasses. Waste Free Systems has experimented with turning plastic bottles into 3D printing material.

28. What problem does Lauren explain in paragraph 2?

- A. Salons use a lot of water. B. Salon waste is hard to recycle.
C. Salons create too much waste. D. Salon products are overpackaged.

29. What does Frasca mean by his words in paragraph 4?

- A. Running a sustainable salon meets market demands.
B. Green programs should be independent of marketing.
C. There is room for improvement for Sustainable Salons.
D. It is difficult to raise consumers' environmental awareness.

30. What does the last paragraph mainly focus on?

- A. Benefits of using green salon products.
B. Innovative ways of salon waste treatment.
C. Alternatives to plastic bottles used in salons.
D. Effects of technology on the beauty industry.

31. From which is the text probably taken?

- A. A news story. B. An official report.
C. A research paper. D. A fashion advertisement.

D

now feels freer and happier, because she appreciates the simple things in life. _____39_____ But she learned the hard way that you can't really socialize if you don't want to spend money. The evening after her year-long challenge ended, she bought all her friends a drink in the pub. But she has not gone back to her past spending habits.

_____40_____ "Whenever you open your wallet, think about whether what you are buying is something you need or something you want," says McGagh.

- A. Why did she decide to take up this challenge?
- B. So what's her key tip for those who want to save?
- C. She occasionally pays to socialize and go on holiday.
- D. She also gained confidence and a sense of adventure.
- E. So she made a plan: to stop spending money like that for a year.
- F. The following weekend, she rode 60 miles to meet some friends.
- G. Her only holiday was a cycling trip to East Anglia, where again she camped.

三、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)

The other day, veterinarian (兽医) David Wise was called to a small village in Turkey to attend to a client's cow. He hadn't planned on _____41_____ long. But what began as just a routine visit ended as one David won't soon _____42_____.

After wrapping up the job he'd come for, David was about to _____43_____ the village. Before he did, however, something in the distance _____44_____ his eye. There, trudging (跋涉) toward him on a path thick with snow, was a(n) _____45_____ girl. And she was not _____46_____. On her back was a dog. _____47_____, word had gotten around that a vet would come and that _____48_____ an opportunity which the girl, 8-year-old Cemre Su TiirkBz, refused to pass up.

Cemre's dog, named Pamuk, had fallen _____49_____. Desperate to get him help, she decided to carry Pamuk more than a mile from her home to the spot she'd _____50_____ that David would be visiting.

David, of course, couldn't turn Cemre and Pamuk away. While the little girl _____51_____ David

performed a(n) _____52_____. Fortunately, the dog's sickness wasn't all too _____53_____. David found Pamuk just had some skin _____54_____ that were making him uncomfortable, but could easily be treated.

Cemre and her dog had gotten _____55_____, but they also got a friend. David didn't blame Cemre for his services that day.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. surviving | B. driving | C. staying | D. waiting |
| 42. A. face | B. analyse | C. forget | D. agree |
| 43. A. save | B. leave | C. discover | D. approach |
| 44. A. caught | B. hurt | C. escaped | D. changed |
| 45. A. honest | B. polite | C. rich | D. little |
| 46. A. awake | B. alone | C. hungry | D. busy |
| 47. A. Frequently | B. Instantly | C. Apparently | D. Importantly |
| 48. A. presented | B. deserved | C. wasted | D. required |
| 49. A. asleep | B. flat | C. silent | D. sick |
| 50. A. promised | B. heard | C. suggested | D. admitted |
| 51. A. passed by | B. lay down | C. grew up | D. looked on |
| 52. A. study | B. examination | C. operation | D. play |
| 53. A. serious | B. similar | C. rare | D. real |
| 54. A. types | B. products | C. issues | D. colors |
| 55. A. help | B. food | C. shelter | D. respect |

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 Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel runs across a large water expanse with the Chesapeake Bay on one side and the Atlantic Ocean on _____56_____ other.

Before the bridge _____57_____ (build), ferries (渡船) carried 50 to 60 cars _____58_____ a time across the almost 18 miles of water. It took 90 minutes, and bad weather or rough waters sometimes delayed the ferry. As time went by, more people wanted to get across the bay quickly and on a _____59_____ (rely) schedule. So in 1960, thousands of people began work on the engineering

wonder.

The bridge was completed in 1964. But you could say that it's never really complete. Johnson, who _____ 60 _____ (work) on the bridge for 20 years, and his crew go out daily _____ 61 _____ (inspect) the bridge structure, making sure it's safe and functioning. Between 1995 and 1999, more roadway was added, making the bridge two lanes (车道) in each _____ 62 _____ (direct). In the next few years, a new tunnel (隧道) will be added to one of the _____ 63 _____ (original).

To some, the bridge is beautiful, inspiring and a symbol of _____ 64 _____ people can do. But to people such as Johnson, the bridge is _____ 65 _____ (simple) something necessary. It's for someone who might need to go to the doctor's office, buy school supplies or visit a friend.

四、写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节:(满分 15 分)

66. 假设你是李华, 本周末你校将要举办以“乡土中国(Rural China)”为主题的摄影展, 请你写一封邮件给交换生 James, 邀请他来参观这次展览, 内容包括:

1. 展览的时间和地点;
2. 展览的内容和意义。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

convincing, Nat pushed the lid of the terrarium open. Then he rushed off to morning gathering.

注意:

1. 续写词数应为 150 左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

When the students got back to class, no one noticed the toy frogs at first.

Nat realized that he had opened the lid of the terrarium.

第二节:(满分 25 分)

67. 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。

April Fools' Day

Nat woke early and jumped out of bed. Today was the best day of the year for him. Nat loved to play tricks, and today was April Fools' Day.

Some of Nat's tricks were big hits. Last year, he short-sheeted his sister's bed. She couldn't understand what was going on and started to think that her legs must have grown much longer during the day. When she realized what had happened, she laughed her head off.

Some of Nat's tricks were not so successful. Mom didn't think finding a furry toy mouse in the fridge was humorous at all. After she calmed down a bit, she said, "That's it! There's a ban on Nat tricks for two weeks."

Nat was also the class clown. He was always making jokes in class. He liked it when he made the other kids laugh. Since it was April Fools' Day, he felt like he had to come up with something really good to provide his classmates with some really good entertainment.

For that, Nat thought long and hard before he came up with his brilliant idea. He bought two toy frogs which were made out of green plastic and looked very realistic. Nat knew just the trick he would play on his classmates.

Nat arrived at school early. To succeed in his plan, he needed to get into the classroom before anyone else. Nat's class had a rainforest terrarium (饲养皿). It had plants, insects, and three frogs in it. Nat's idea was to pretend that the frogs had escaped. He knew that Ms. Lopez, his teacher, wasn't afraid of frogs but several of his classmates, including himself, were.

Nat slipped into the classroom. Good! There was nobody here. He put one of the toy frogs on the floor, near the terrarium and the other on his friend Stacey's desk. Nat knew that Stacey really didn't not like frogs. Also, she played a great trick on him last April Fools' Day. To make his trick more

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