



第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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。

听下面一段对话，回答 6、7 小题。

6. What does the woman think of the match?

- A. Entertaining.                      B. Discouraging.                      C. Boring.

7. What do the speakers plan to do on Tuesday afternoon?

- A. Watch a game.                      B. Play tennis.                      C. Go to the cinema.

听下面一段对话，回答 8、9、10 小题。

8. What does the man advise Mrs. White to do?

- A. Go on a diet.                      B. Do more exercise.                      C. Get enough sleep.

9. Which can be included in Mrs. White's breakfast?

- A. Eggs.                      B. Sausages.                      C. Porridge.

10. What is the man?

- A. A teacher.                      B. A physician.                      C. A chef.

听下面一段对话，回答 11、12、13 小题。

11. What did David do on his most recent holiday?

- A. He had a boat trip.  
B. He took a balloon flight.  
C. He climbed a mountain.

12. What is on David's list?

- A. Gifts he needed to buy.  
B. Things he wished to do.  
C. Dates he had to remember.

13. Where does the woman suggest David go for his next holiday?

- A. Australia.  
B. California.  
C. The Amazon.

听下面一段对话，回答 14、15、16、17 小题。

14. Why did Sarah make the phone call?

- A. To ask a favor.
- B. To pass on a message.
- C. To make an appointment.

15. Where is Sarah now?

- A. In Brighton.
- B. At her home.
- C. At the Shelton Hotel.

16. What time is Michael leaving his place tomorrow morning?

- A. At 7: 40.
- B. At 8: 00.
- C. At 8: 20.

17. What is the probable relationship between John and Sarah?

- A. Neighbors.
- B. Fellow workers.
- C. Husband and wife.

听下面一段独白，回答 18、19、20 小题。

18. What did the scientists do to the road?

- A. They repaired it.
- B. They painted it.
- C. They blocked it

19. Why are young birds drawn to the road surface?

- A. It's warm.
- B. It's brown.
- C. It's smooth.

20. What is the purpose of the scientists' experiment?

- A. To keep the birds there for a whole year.
- B. To help students study the birds well.
- C. To prevent the birds from being killed.

## 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

#### Driving in Iceland

It's not uncommon for people visiting Iceland to hire transport or even bring their own cars via the ferry service. There's some important information about driving in Iceland you need to

know first.

### Driving regulations

In Iceland, you drive on the right side of the road and overtake (超车) on the left. The general speed limit is 30- 50 km/hour in populated areas, 80 km/hour on stone roads in rural areas and 90 km/hour on paved roads. Car headlights must be switched on at all times, day or night when driving in Iceland. The use of mobile phones while driving is prohibited.

### Driving around Iceland

Driving around Iceland is a wonderful way to experience all those wonders of nature at your own pace. Most people visiting here choose to drive on the ring road, since it runs by the island's beautiful coast connecting lots of natural wonders and attractions.

### Don't be distracted

When driving in the Icelandic countryside, it's very easy to get distracted by the gorgeous surroundings. No matter how beautiful something is, don't let it distract you from your driving. If you see something that demands your attention, please find a safe place to park and give the attraction your full attention instead.

### Parking in Reykjavik

Fee Zone	Price	Time
P1	370 kr /per hour	09 : 00~ 18 : 00
P2	190 kr /per hour	Weekdays 08 : 00~ 16 : 00
P3	190 kr /first 2 hours-55 kr/per hour after	Saturdays
P4	190 kr /per hour	Weekends 08 : 00~ 16 : 00

21. What should you keep in mind when driving in Iceland?

- A. Driving on the left.
- B. Driving at a low speed.
- C. Turning on the headlights.
- D. Taking a mobile phone with you.

22. When are you easily distracted in Iceland?

- A. When driving on paved roads.
- B. When driving on the ring road.
- C. When driving around the coast.
- D. When driving in the countryside.

23. How much will you pay if you park in P3 for 4 hours on Saturday?

- A. 190 kr.
- B. 220 kr.
- C. 245 kr.
- D. 300 kr.

B

I recently attended a wedding in a rural area in north Italy, and guests were provided with a car and driver for the 90-minute journey into the hills. That was exciting: A private car! I could pretend I was rich! Since I'm not, though, I had no idea how much this trip actually cost. As a result, after our driver picked us back up at midnight, I secretly worried all the way home about tipping him.

I fished around nervously in my purse and realized that all I had was a \$100 note, which I was keeping for an emergency. I had nothing smaller. And I had nothing else to offer but two chocolates from the wedding. So, I could tip the driver that \$100 note or two chocolates. In the end, I chose the money.

The whole matter of tipping has long been a source of awkward interactions — and, for some travellers, mild anxiety — throughout the world. Tipping customs vary wildly from country to country. A friend in Rome tells me that Italians get hurt by big tips. “Leaving a big tip is considered impolite,” she adds, “I've had Italian friends make me take money back.”

It reminded me of my 100-dollar tip. What if I had annoyed the driver? So I decided to call the car company and ask them to pass on a message to the driver apologizing for the improper tip and explaining the situation.

To my surprise, the car company responded that the driver had actually called to express his gratitude for the unexpected big tip. He had apparently been having a tough week and the money had come at just the right time.

I was astonished. All my worry had been for nothing. What started out as a source of anxiety ended up being a heartwarming experience. I learned that sometimes it's better to go with your feelings and be generous, even if it means taking a risk.

24. What did the author realize when she dug around in her purse?

- A. She had spent 100 dollars on emergency.
- B. She had to ask the driver for smaller changes.
- C. She had nothing but two chocolates to offer the driver.
- D. She had no smaller notes and might tip too high or too low.

25. Why did the author mention the tipping in Italy?

- A. To compare different tipping customs.
- B. To share a personal story of her friend.
- C. To show the possibility of upsetting the driver.
- D. To demonstrate her rich knowledge on tipping.

26. What was the driver's response to the tipping?

- A. He was annoyed by the large tip.
- B. He appreciated the author's generosity.
- C. He was grateful and refused the money.
- D. He was upset by the awkward interaction.

27. What could be the best title for the text?

- A. Follow your heart and good things are possible.
- B. Better think carefully before taking action.
- C. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
- D. A penny saved is a penny earned.

C

Imagine a plate holding two strawberries, identical in appearance. One came out of a supermarket box, meaning it was probably harvested when it was still unripe. By the time it reached the plate it may have been off the vine for two weeks. The other strawberry was picked from a garden minutes before being eaten.

Supermarket strawberries are not entirely without advantages: they are convenient and still available even in winter months. But the two berries differ from each other in the same way that hearing music in a concert hall differs from listening to it on an old CD player. The home-grown fruit is an eatable case for making a home garden.

Your columnist, who long considered gardening a complete waste of time, advances this argument with great enthusiasm. Planting cool-weather greens, as gardeners across the north-east of America are now doing, can seem nonsense, since convenient, continuously well-stocked supermarket shelves are available all week. But the same could be said of cooking: there are many cheap and decent restaurants around, so why bother to make your own meals?

That attitude misconstrues the ultimate appeal of gardening: it mistakes the product for the purpose. It is true that a garden can produce tomatoes and carrots of incomparable sweetness, and celtuce and herbs that taste like themselves rather than the plastic they are usually packaged in. While finding, let's say, celtuce in the shops can take some time, effort, and expense, growing your own vegetables ensures a reliable supply.

On the other hand, a garden, especially in the early years, can produce little but frustration. Green hands may plant the wrong crops for their soil. And even expert gardeners can lose a season's harvest to uncooperative weather.

No matter. The real joy of gardening is the time spent doing it. The deepest pleasure—as with cooking, writing or almost anything worthwhile — is in the work itself. To garden is to patiently,

lovingly and diligently help life become strong and healthy, in the ground and above it.

28. What can we know about the supermarket strawberries?
- A. They look distinct from home-grown ones.
  - B. They give out pleasant and fresh smell.
  - C. They are picked days before fully grown.
  - D. They are planted typically in winter.
29. What does the underlined word “misconstrues“ mean in paragraph 4?
- A. Misinterprets.
  - B. Transforms.
  - C. Mistrusts.
  - D. Highlights.
30. Why does the author mention the failures in gardening?
- A. To warn readers not to take up gardening easily.
  - B. To advise readers to work in harmony with nature.
  - C. To make readers reflect on the methods of gardening.
  - D. To help readers have a whole picture of gardening.
31. What is the author’s opinion on gardening?
- A. It’s a difficult and time-consuming process.
  - B. Products of gardening make it worthwhile.
  - C. The time and efforts invested make it a delight.
  - D. It reduces the cost of purchasing vegetables.

D

The deep-sea oil and gas industry has vast and costly facilities to maintain. Wells, other equipment, and thousands of kilometers of pipelines must be inspected and repaired.

Now, cutting-edge underwater drones (无人机) and robots are being developed that could make the work safer and cheaper. Among them is Eelume, a six-meter-long, snake-like robot equipped with sensors and a camera at each end. It can be kept at a station at depths of up to half a kilometer for six months, without being brought back to the surface. The robot can travel up to 20 kilometers before needing to return to its station to recharge.

Maintenance work at many deep-water wells and pipeline systems is already carried out by unmanned vehicles. But these vehicles typically need to be transported to the offshore site on a fully crewed ship and then remotely operated from onboard the surface ship. That can cost up to \$100,000 per day, according to Pål Liljebäck, chief technology officer with Eelume Subsea Intervention, which developed the robot. Liljebäck says that by “enabling the robot to become a subsea resident living at a station, it can be mobilized at any time to do inspections, thereby reducing the need for costly surface ships”.

Eelume can work autonomously on tasks assigned from a control room onshore, and send back video and data. Its snake-like design allows it to work in small spaces and wriggle (扭动) its body to stay in place in strong currents. By staying under the sea, it can carry out tasks whatever the conditions on the surface of the ocean.

The global underwater robotics market is expected to be worth around \$7 billion in 2025, according to analysts, and other companies are in the process of commercializing new deep-sea drone and robot technology. Eelume Subsea Intervention will carry out final testing on the seabed later this year at the Åsgard oil and gas field. It expects to put its first snake robots into use next year and hopes to have up to 50 in oceans around the world by 2027.

32. What is one feature of Eelume?
- A. It can travel nearly 40 kilometers before recharging.
  - B. It can dive as deep as 500 meters.
  - C. It works mainly around the station.
  - D. It works for 6 months on one charge.
33. What is the problem with unmanned vehicles?
- A. They are too costly to maintain.
  - B. They are hard to operate remotely.
  - C. They require transportation to and from work.
  - D. They have to work on a fully crewed ship all the time.
34. What can be expected of Eelume in the future?
- A. It will require no further tests.
  - B. It will be worth around \$ 7 billion.
  - C. It will be put on the market in 2027.
  - D. It will face a lot of competitors.
35. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. A snake robot is on its way for underwater tasks.
  - B. Eelume is the new choice for constructing pipelines.
  - C. Maintenance work on the ocean floor is a risky job.
  - D. Unmanned vehicles marketing has seen strong growth.



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。

Praise is like sunlight to the human spirit: we cannot flower and grow without it. And yet, while most of us are only too ready to apply to others the cold wind of criticism, we are somehow reluctant to give our fellows the warm sunshine of praise.

\_\_\_36\_\_\_ Perhaps it's because few of us know how to accept compliments gracefully. Instead, we are embarrassed and shrug off the words we are really so glad to hear. Because of this defensive reaction, direct compliments are surprisingly difficult to give. That is why some of the most valued pats on the back are those which come to us indirectly, in a letter or passed on by a friend.

It's especially rewarding to give praise in areas in which effort generally goes unnoticed or unmentioned. \_\_\_37\_\_\_ A cook is praised for a perfect meal. But do you ever tell your laundry manager how pleased you are when the shirts are done just right? Do you ever praise your paperboy for getting the paper to you on time 365 days a year?

Praise is particularly appreciated by those doing routine jobs: gas station attendants, waitresses-even housewives. \_\_\_38\_\_\_ Since so often praise is the only wage a housewife receives, surely she of all people should get her measure.

\_\_\_39\_\_\_ It only takes a moment's thought and a moment's effort perhaps a quick phone call to pass on a compliment, or five minutes spent writing an appreciative letter. It is such a small investment and yet consider the results it may produce. \_\_\_40\_\_\_

So, let's be alert to the small excellences around us and comment on them. We will not only bring joy into other people's lives, but also, very often, add happiness into our own.

- A. We are accustomed to accepting praise.
- B. A student is ignored despite his good work.
- C. To give praise costs the giver almost nothing.
- D. It's strange how cautious we are about praising
- E. Shakespeare said, "Our praises are our wages."
- F. An artist gets complimented for a glorious picture.
- G. "I can live for two months on a good compliment," said Mark Twain.

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。

There isn't any doubt that positive thinking is valuable after you find out you have cancer. But will positive 41 help the cancer go away?

There have been a number of studies on this 42, but none of the studies say that positive thinking is a 43 in helping cancer go away, or that 44 feelings can make cancer worse.

So, is there a reason to have a positive 45? Of course there is.

While I understand the danger of my illness, I choose not to 46 statistics. I always imagine myself as being among the small group of patients who survive. 47 do I do that? So I can sleep well; so I can plan a trip for two days from now; so I have a reason to begin writing another book with the 48 that I'll finish it; so my husband and I can enjoy lunch out; so I can 49 to someone else who is having a difficult time and offer them 50.

A positive attitude can also help family members feel better so they can 51 a more loving family environment. Most cancer patients, as well as their family members, know all too well how dangerous cancer can be. It's difficult to 52 when patients receive bad news. But a positive attitude helps me want to do things that I know are 53 to my health, and helps me 54 the thinning hair, tiredness and low blood counts which are the 55 effects of my treatment.

So, I 56 to stay happy and positive. I do my best not to think too much about all the hospital visits, and I try not to 57 if I feel any pain. 58, I seek joy as much as I can, and because I am seeking joy, I find joy. Being positive might not save you from cancer, but I can almost 59 you that if you are positive, you will find 60 in your life, as well as happiness in every day that you live.

- |                      |                  |              |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. thoughts      | B. choices       | C. ideas     | D. arrangements |
| 42. A. course        | B. subject       | C. lesson    | D. curriculum   |
| 43. A. field         | B. factor        | C. devotion  | D. contribution |
| 44. A. supportive    | B. subjective    | C. objective | D. negative     |
| 45. A. altitude      | B. conclusion    | C. attitude  | D. decision     |
| 46. A. put on        | B. take on       | C. look on   | D. focus on     |
| 47. A. What          | B. When          | C. Why       | D. How          |
| 48. A. expectation   | B. effort        | C. success   | D. trouble      |
| 49. A. turn out      | B. reach out     | C. take out  | D. look out     |
| 50. A. encouragement | B. anxiety       | C. surprise  | D. service      |
| 51. A. appeal to     | B. contribute to | C. turn down | D. turn to      |
| 52. A. carry out     | B. hold up       | C. carry on  | D. get on       |

53. A. beneficial      B. promising      C. unique      D. harmful  
 54. A. in      B. as      C. from      D. through  
 55. A. reliable      B. inspiring      C. illegal      D. side  
 56. A. refuse      B. prefer      C. pretend      D. happen  
 57. A. panic      B. shake      C. handle      D. doubt  
 58. A. Moreover      B. Still      C. Instead      D. But  
 59. A. help      B. guide      C. confuse      D. guarantee  
 60. A. respect      B. convenience      C. meaning      D. complaint

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。

A powerful 7.8 earthquake struck large areas of southern Turkey and northern Syria early Monday. At least 2,300 people were killed. 61 number of dead and injured will likely increase as rescue workers continue to search through the remains of 62 (destroy) buildings.

The earthquake was centered 23 kilometers east of Nurdagi in the Turkish province of Gaziantep. It struck at 4:17 in the morning local time. Many aftershocks 63 (hit) the area since the first quake.

On the Syrian side, the affected area includes rebel-controlled territory, 64 buildings have already been weakened from fighting in the country's civil war. 65 (patient) including newborn babies were taken out of medical centers.

In Turkey, people tried to escape from affected areas by car, slowing efforts of emergency teams trying to enter the areas. 66 (religion) buildings in the affected areas were opened to provide shelter for people 67 (able) to return to damaged homes in the cold winter weather.

Monday's powerful earthquake was felt as far away 68 Cairo, Egypt. People living in Lebanon's capital, Beirut, 69 (awaken) by the quake. And in Syria's capital Damascus, locals rushed into the street 70 (fear) the collapse of buildings.

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。



