

## 英 语

时量:120 分钟

满分:150 分

得分:\_\_\_\_\_

## 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

## 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. Where is the woman probably from?

A. Peru.

B. Britain.

C. Mexico.

2. What will the man do tonight?

A. Attend a party.

B. Reply to an invitation.

C. Play football.

3. What does the woman think of her old roommate?

A. Selfish.

B. Thoughtful.

C. Careful.

4. What should the city do according to the woman?

A. Create more jobs.

B. Improve the air quality.

C. Close some businesses.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their daily routine.

B. Their dormitory.

C. The weather.

## 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。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How does the woman suggest the man get home?

A. By bus.

B. By car.

C. By taxi.

7. Where are the speakers?

A. At home.

B. At a bus station.

C. At a restaurant.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why is the man at the supermarket today?

A. To do some shopping.

B. To carry out a survey.

C. To meet the owner.

9. What change did the owner make to the supermarket last year?

- A. The location.                      B. The name.                      C. The manager.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman doing?

- A. Borrowing a tent.                      B. Returning a tent.                      C. Packing a tent.

11. What is the woman's motivation for climbing?

- A. To get close to nature.  
B. To have fun.  
C. To improve her fitness.

12. Where will the speakers climb together?

- A. At their favorite spot.                      B. At a climbing center.                      C. At a gym.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman's opinion about her idea of the online business?

- A. It's unique.                      B. It's practical.                      C. It's challenging.

14. Why will the woman contact artists?

- A. To see their works.  
B. To look for inspiration.  
C. To do business with them.

15. What will the woman do for large orders?

- A. Offer free delivery.                      B. Charge a small fee.                      C. Give a discount.

16. What is special about the packaging?

- A. It's luxury.  
B. It's of good quality.  
C. It's environmentally friendly.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where are drinks served all day?

- A. In the cafe.  
B. In the dining room.  
C. By the swimming pool.

18. What will the listeners probably do around 1 p.m.?

- A. Have lunch.  
B. Go swimming.  
C. Attend a conference.

19. What does the speaker apologize for?

- A. The updated program.  
B. The high temperature.  
C. The late lunch.

20. Why does the conference program have to be changed?

- A. Some rooms are being repaired.  
B. The General Manager can't come.  
C. A speaker isn't able to give her talk.

第二部分 阅读(共两节,满分 50 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,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

**Best Sheets Set!**

**Sijo Lyocell(天丝) Airy Weight**

Made from sustainably sourced Austrian eucalyptus(桉树) trees, Sijo's sheets are unbelievably soft. Lyocell is a natural fabric made from plant-original material that requires less water and energy to produce than other natural fabrics. Sijo's sheets are available in six colors and six sizes.

**Linenwalas**

While not as luxurious as pricier sets, these budget-friendly sheets are still high quality, and available in a variety of colors and sizes. Designed with durability in mind, these sheets are naturally wrinkle resistant, machine washable and easy to care for. You can put them in the dryer without fear of shrinkage. Their colors won't fade, either.

**Dreamcare**

These Amazon-recommended sheets have nearly 1,000 five-star ratings, with customers praising their softness and sturdiness(坚固). "These sheets are amazingly soft. I love them," writes one purchaser. "I have purchased so many sheets over the past couple of years, everything from organic cotton, microfiber, Egyptian cotton, trying to find something luxurious without spending much, and these are it!"

**Stylinen**

Incredibly durable, the brand's sheets are resistant to wrinkling, shrinking and fading, so you won't need to replace them anytime soon. Available in 11 colors, they'll easily fit into your bedroom decoration. These organic sheets accommodate mattresses(床垫) up to 16 inches deep, so don't worry about them moving around while you're sleeping.

21. Which is the most environmentally friendly of these four?  
A. Sijo Lyocell Airy Weight. B. Linenwalas.  
C. Dreamcare. D. Stylinen.
22. What do Linenwalas and Dreamcare have in common?  
A. Unfading colors. B. Economical price.  
C. Wrinkle resistance. D. Customer popularity.
23. Which magazine is the text most likely selected from?  
A. *Eucalyptus Trees Planting*.  
B. *Bedroom Decoration Guides*.  
C. *Superior Recommendation*.  
D. *House Mending and Setting*.

B

Milan Kundera, one of the biggest names in European literature in recent decades, has died in Paris aged 94 after a lengthy illness.

Born in 1929 into a Czech(捷克) family, he studied music with his father, who was a piano teacher and a student of the composer Janacek, and ensured Kundera received musical training at an advanced level. Kundera studied in Prague, becoming a lecturer in world literature. He joined the ruling Communist Party and initially he was an enthusiastic member. But his writing soon got him into political trouble. His first novel *The Joke*—a black comedy published in 1967—led to a ban on his writing in Czechoslovakia. In 1970 he was asked to leave the party after expressing support for the Prague Spring movement, the period of political movement crushed by the 1968 Soviet attack. Kundera's political action led to his dismissal from his teaching post and his novels were removed from public libraries, and the sale of his work was banned until the fall of the Communist government in 1989.

For a short time he performed as jazz trumpeter, before emigrating to France in 1975 with his wife Vera, settling first in Rennes then Paris. He became a French citizen in 1981, two years after he was robbed of his Czech nationality, and eventually wrote in French. He soon secured a reputation as a ground-breaking author with *The Unbearable Lightness of Being*. The book was adapted for the screen in 1987. "It seems to me that all over the world people nowadays prefer to judge rather than to understand, to answer rather than to ask," he shared his impression of the adaptation with his friend and writer Philip Roth in *The New York Times* after watching it. "So that the voice of the novel can hardly be heard over the noisy foolishness of human certainties."

In 1985 he received the Jerusalem Prize—a prize given to writers whose works have dealt with themes of human freedom in society. And while he was a frequent competitor for the Nobel Prize for literature, the award remained distant.

24. What can be learned from paragraph 2 about Kundera?
- A. He was born in a musical family.
  - B. He majored in music in Prague.
  - C. He led the Prague Spring movement.
  - D. The sale of his work was banned in 1989.
25. When did Kundera start to write in French?
- A. In the middle of 1970s.
  - B. In the early 1980s.
  - C. At the end of 1970s.
  - D. In the late 1960s.
26. What did Kundera think of the adapted film?
- A. Shallow.
  - B. Entertaining.
  - C. Acceptable.
  - D. Doubtful.
27. What's the best title for this text?
- A. Milan Kundera's Novels and His Prizes
  - B. Milan Kundera Dies Aged Ninety-four
  - C. Congratulate the Jerusalem Prize Winner
  - D. A Review on *The Unbearable Lightness of Being*

### C

A human head will set you back about \$ 640. An arm is less; that costs roughly \$ 430. A leg, by contrast, is \$ 1,600. But overall, human body parts come surprisingly

cheap: getting an arm and a leg rarely costs an arm and a leg. There exists a surprisingly lively international trade in dead bodies for medical dissection(解剖). This trade is rarely discussed and relatively lightly regulated: there is no one head, or body, that directly oversees the imports of heads and bodies. This trade is also important, for it allows doctors to practise on real, dead humans before they practise on real, live ones.

It is not essential to use dead bodies to teach medical students; computer models exist. But for all the digital brilliance there are still things that flesh and blood can do that computers cannot—such as making these medics faint and offering more muted feelings. Looking at a model “isn’t quite the same as seeing the real thing in front of you”, says Dangerfield, the president of the British Association of Clinical Dissection. To hold a human skull in your hands is, Hamlet-like, to be unexcited rather than awed. A head, emptied of human, is surprisingly small; the bowl you use is more substantially sized.

Bodies help with practical considerations as well as emotional ones. Textbooks tend to offer knowledge that is just that. Similarly, computer models, like the human kind, tend to have square jaws and broad shoulders. Reality is much messier. Textbooks will tell you that there are three branches coming off the aorta(主动脉) but, says Dangerfield, it is “really common to see four [or] to see two branches”.

The demand for bodies, then, is there—but in many countries it is not matched by supply. There are American companies providing bodies trade services. But to use their services is, for British doctors “a last-resort sort of situation”. Until recently, however, they had little alternative. That is changing. In Nottingham City Hospital, there is a centre, created in 2011 by a shoulder surgeon, Angus Wallace.

28. According to paragraph 1, the international trade in dead bodies is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. surprisingly expensive
- B. based on medical research
- C. loosely supervised
- D. banned by regulations

29. Why Hamlet is mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. To distinguish between digital and real skulls.
- B. To describe the size of an emptied skull model.
- C. To put medical research results in literature.
- D. To emphasize the emotional value of dissection.

30. What’s the problem with dissection textbooks according to Dangerfield?

- A. Inflexibility.
- B. Overstatement.
- C. Costliness.
- D. Computerization.

31. What will be most probably talked about next?

- A. The unfavourable status of bodies trade in Britain.
- B. The solution to limited source of bodies in Britain.
- C. The necessity of international bodies trade in Britain.
- D. The consistent trade between America and Britain.

Traditional Chinese education required scholars to learn the Confucian classics. And they were taught certain rites(礼仪) connected with ancestor worship, but were by no means supposed to have the beliefs which the rites would seem to imply, placing no barrier in the way of free intellectual(理智的) suspicion. An easy and elegant suspicion was the attitude expected of an educated adult; anything might be discussed, but it was slightly rude to reach very positive conclusions. Chinese education produced stability and art; it failed to produce progress or science. Perhaps this may be taken as what is to be expected of suspicion.

Confucianism in Japan never produced the cultured suspicion which characterized the Chinese scholars. The aim of Japanese education is to produce citizens who shall be devoted to the national greatness through the training of their passions, and useful to it through the knowledge they have acquired. However, their religion, which must not be questioned even by university professors, involves doubtful history and, therefore, many kinds of progress are scarcely possible, and the products of Japanese education are likely to be too stubborn. Neither suspicion nor stubbornness is what education should produce. What education should produce is a belief that knowledge is attainable, though with difficulty; that much of what passes for knowledge at any given time is likely to be more or less mistaken, but that the mistakes can be corrected. This state of mind is rather difficult but in fact the scientific temper. Knowledge, like other good things, is difficult, but not impossible; the stubbornness forgets the difficulty, and the suspicion denies the possibility. Both are mistaken.

Doctor Arnold's system, which has remained in force in English public schools, had another inadequacy. The aim was to train men for positions of authority and power, whether at home or in distant parts of the Empire. The noble, if they are to survive, need certain virtues; these were to be educated at school. The product was to be energetic and physically fit, possessed of certain unchangeable beliefs, with high standards of morality, and convinced that it had an important mission in the world. However, intellect was sacrificed, because it might produce suspicion.

32. What does an easy and elegant suspicion mean according to paragraph 1?
- Reading masterpieces.
  - Observing traditions.
  - Suspending judgement.
  - Dismissing science.
33. How is Japanese education compared with traditional Chinese education?
- Scientific.
  - Outdated.
  - Progressive.
  - Unchallengeable.
34. What does the underlined word "it" in the last paragraph refer to?
- A powerful position.
  - An educated person.

- C. A productive public school.
- D. An all-round teaching system.

35. What is the possible disadvantage of suspicion in education?

- A. Intellect is underestimated.
- B. Knowledge is less achievable.
- C. A noble position is missing.
- D. Certain virtues are sacrificed.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5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。

Each year, you'll spend a total of about 24 hours brushing your teeth. The best sources of advice for top toothbrushing technique are the best-practice guidelines from both the American Dental Association(ADA) and the British Dental Association(BDA).

Both the associations are clear: you have to brush your teeth for two minutes, twice a day, every day. Dr. Richard Niederman, chair of the Department of Epidemiology and Health Promotion at New York University's College of Dentistry, is less firm: he says research shows there is little difference between brushing your teeth for two minutes or just brushing them for one. 36 No matter how long you brush for, it's important to hit each and every one of your teeth, and giving yourself a minimum time is a good way to ensure you do so. Just set a timer and don't stop until it goes off. You can get a special sand timer with smiling teeth to remind you that happy teeth mean no visits to the dentist (other than your yearly check-up). 37

When you brush is important, too. The BDA recommends you wait at least 60 minutes after eating, especially if you've had anything acidic. Some dentists think that's because the acid from the food slightly damages your teeth and your saliva(唾液) needs time to remineralize them. 38

Use a soft-bristled(软毛的) toothbrush that feels comfortable and fits your mouth. You can use a regular or electric toothbrush, whichever works for you. 39 Also, both the ADA and BDA recommend fluoride toothpaste. Research shows it's the most effective way to reduce cavities(龋齿洞).

40 They believe this will be more effective and get their teeth cleaner, faster. Instead, think of the toothbrush as a broom—the firmer you press, the less dirt it can sweep. Once you've got your brush all pasted up, hold it at a 45-degree angle to your gums(牙龈) and brush with short, back-and-forth strokes, while sweeping the plaque(牙菌斑) away at once.

- A. One big mistake people make is brushing too hard.
- B. They have been shown to be effective at beating back plaque.
- C. Much less, though, and you're probably neglecting your teeth.
- D. If the bristles are visibly worn down, you've waited too long.
- E. An electric toothbrush with a built-in timer is also a good alternative.
- F. Brushing too soon, you're not letting the natural protection do its work.
- G. Most people brush their teeth, spit out the toothpaste, and then use mouthwash.

第三部分 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)

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。

Warm and loving relationships are essential for living a happy life. I didn't get a true taste of happiness until I quit my decade-long career as an academic, 41 all I'd need for many months onto a bicycle, and began my way to Bhutan, where I would learn more about 42. That's not to 43 knowledge acquired through books. Yet there's a lot to be said for actually getting 44 experience in life.

As an academic, I saw how important relationships were for happiness in the data. But like many, I 45 realizing them in reality. We're not taught that way and often think people will only love us when we 46 certain criteria, rather than 47 for who we are.

Goals bring directions and happiness in our day-to-day lives. When I was 48 to Bhutan, I wondered about it many times, and through doing so I ensured my journey remained 49 and enjoyable. And, when I did arrive, beautiful as Bhutan was, exhaustion and homesickness 50. If we're not happy along the way or have no goals, then we ought to 51 whether it's worth going at all.

What shocked me most on my cycle journey was people's 52. People would invite me into their lives, offering me food or a place to stay, even when they owned 53. When I set off, I was either suspicious of this kindness or racing too quickly onwards to consider 54. But with time, I learned to let people in, and this led to deeper 55 and more happiness.

- |                         |                |                   |                  |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. awaited          | B. packed      | C. satisfied      | D. composed      |
| 42. A. happiness        | B. geography   | C. travelling     | D. potential     |
| 43. A. show             | B. generate    | C. preview        | D. dismiss       |
| 44. A. educational      | B. direct      | C. internal       | D. previous      |
| 45. A. had difficulties | B. got down to | C. couldn't stand | D. felt like     |
| 46. A. outline          | B. spot        | C. mix            | D. meet          |
| 47. A. unconditionally  | B. practically | C. dependently    | D. cautiously    |
| 48. A. walking          | B. cycling     | C. driving        | D. jogging       |
| 49. A. noticeable       | B. appropriate | C. purposeful     | D. crucial       |
| 50. A. stuck            | B. fought      | C. dominated      | D. reduced       |
| 51. A. insist           | B. mention     | C. assume         | D. question      |
| 52. A. generosity       | B. plainness   | C. curiosity      | D. unwillingness |
| 53. A. everything       | B. nothing     | C. little         | D. much          |
| 54. A. running          | B. living      | C. working        | D. stopping      |
| 55. A. judgement        | B. connections | C. preparations   | D. commitment    |

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。

Potted landscape art, praised as “silent poetry” and “living sculptures”, is a rare and 56 (delight) Chinese art form. In a pot no larger than a washbasin, smart craftsmen



create a miniature reproduction of a natural scene 57 (use) plants, rocks and even water.

In general, the potted landscapes fall into two 58 (category): potted landscapes composed of plants(potted plants) and those made of stones and water.

The potted plants are made of old, short stumps(树桩) that can be easily changed into a 59 (desire) shape by hanging, binding, de-leafing and grafting(嫁接). Some are made to look like moving beasts, some like flying birds, and others like imaginary animals.

60 (make) the second form of landscapes, the stones must be carved, chemically changed and arranged in a pretty pan pot dotted with miniature pavilions, bridges, boats, lichen(地衣) and other plants. With the finest workmanship, the elements are arranged to agree with the laws of nature, reflecting the natural scenery with 61 (poet) charm: "Mountains extending hundreds of miles all 62 (contain) in a pot so small."

Making potted landscapes demands painstaking efforts and 63 takes a long time to complete one. Sometimes, a craftsman devotes all of his/her life to a piece of artwork so later generations can enjoy it to the fullest.

Potted landscapes may be as long as nine meters 64 less than 1 meter. However, the finished product looks heroic and grand, 65 lofty, famous mountains, vast deserts, and endless seas combined and contained into one pot.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

##### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华,你所在的年级将前往实践基地举办一年一度的秋游活动,主题为“Learning through Labor”。请你写一则书面通知,请同学们积极参加。内容包括:

1. 活动的主要目的;
2. 活动的相关内容(时间、地点、注意事项等);
3. 期待大家的参与。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 称谓、落款已经给出,不计入总词数;
3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

<b>NOTICE</b>
Dear students,
The Students' Union September, 11th

第二节 (满分 25 分)

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。

**A Four-legged Guardian Angel**

Snow had just melted off the ground that April day at our house in Regina Beach, Saskatchewan. I had just cleaned up the pool in preparation for selling the house. The year before, I had lost my job with the provincial government, and now our financial situation was grim. In despair, I had finally put the home on the market, and a real estate agent was due to show up later that day. Even worse, I would have to give up my beloved Great Dane, Brigitte, because I could no longer afford the cost of feeding it. The thought of losing the dog and our beautiful home was almost more than I could bear.

Deep in despair, I sat typing up resumes and cover letters. Out of the corner of my eye I could see my thirteen-month-old son, Forrest, as he lay on the carpet, playing near our big, gentle nanny-dog, Brigitte. It seemed as if Brigitte was always meant to be in this family and she turned out to be a perfect companion.

Brigitte came to our house on Christmas eve when the doorbell rang and I was sure some of my Christmas packages had arrived. I ran to the door and swung it open, but no one was there. I sensed something and looked down, only to find a beautiful Great Dane sitting there, looking up at me with big intelligent eyes. There was no way that she could have rung the doorbell by herself, was there? Perhaps. Someone had found the puppy somewhere and left her there, and then rang the doorbell and ran away. They accurately guessed I would welcome an additional family member and take care of her.

Thinking of these, I couldn't help heaving a sigh and went straight back to work. However, I hadn't typed more than two sentences when Brigitte began barking furiously and running back and forth to the sliding glass door overlooking our pool.

I raced to see what was happening and noticed that the sliding door was slightly open. Suddenly, I realized Forrest was nowhere to be seen. In panic, I opened the door and ran outside.

注意:

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

<p>There I was surprised to see Brigitte, who was terrified of water, dive into the pool.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Finally, the doctor said Forrest was all right and could be released from hospital.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>