



6. Why is the man talking to the woman?  
 A. To do a task for a program. B. To sell books. C. To do a survey.
7. Who does the woman admire most?  
 A. An actress. B. A writer. C. A dancer.
- 听第7段材料,回答第8至第9题。
8. How much will the man pay for the room per night?  
 A. \$50. B. \$62. C. \$75.
9. What does the man care about most?  
 A. The telephone. B. The television. C. The Internet.
- 听第8段材料,回答第10至第12题。
10. What is the man doing?  
 A. Telling the woman about a teacher.  
 B. Introducing a course to the woman.  
 C. Helping the woman with her homework.
11. What does the man like most about Dr. Miller?  
 A. His patience. B. His seriousness. C. His understanding.
12. What can we learn from the conversation?  
 A. The woman is going to take Dr. Miller's class.  
 B. The man had a teacher like Dr. Miller before.  
 C. Dr. Miller has been teaching in England for 10 years.
- 听第9段材料,回答第13至第16题。
13. How much does the man have to pay to join the club?  
 A. £ 1.50. B. £ 2. C. £ 5.
14. Why does Video Club hold a meeting?  
 A. To send out a list of films.  
 B. To introduce films from abroad.  
 C. To collect information on popular films.
15. What films are most people interested in?  
 A. British films. B. American films. C. Australian films.
16. How will the man get the form?  
 A. From the club's website. B. By picking it up himself. C. By post.
- 听第10段材料,回答第17至第20题。
17. When does the speaker usually go to the health club?  
 A. In the evening. B. At noon. C. In the morning.
18. What does the speaker have in the morning?  
 A. A sandwich. B. Some coffee. C. A hamburger.
19. Where does the speaker have her lunch?  
 A. In her office. B. At her home. C. In a restaurant.
20. What does the speaker usually do on Sunday evenings?  
 A. Play soccer. B. Play tennis. C. Go swimming.



23. Which of the following is a duty of group leaders?
- A. Reporting illegal campsites to staff.
  - B. Giving group members safety training.
  - C. Mapping rocky shorelines ahead of time.
  - D. Cleaning up sharp items at locations in advance.

**B**

Throughout my childhood, I constantly dreamed of being an only child—having no one around to fight with, to share with, to grab the remote control away from me in the middle of a “big game.” But I have an elder sister, whom I have always called “Kicki,” instead of her real name Christie, because I used to have trouble pronouncing the “r” and “s”.

I started playing basketball in primary school. My dad was the coach of my team, and my mom kept score. So my sister, not old enough to stay home alone, was forced to come to all my games. I remember looking toward the stands for my mother’s approval and seeing my sister’s face, confused. It was obvious that she wasn’t excited, but she cheered along with the crowd anyway.

On the car ride home, my parents and I would relive the game. My sister sat in the back seat with me in silence, not knowing how or when to enter the conversation. Often, she would say, “Good game, Brad.” I would smile and thank her but never took it seriously. She couldn’t possibly know whether I had played well or not.

It wasn’t until I reached high school that I realized how popular she was, and I was referred to as “Christie’s little brother.” I played basketball in high school, and although Christie wasn’t forced to attend my games anymore, she still came to cheer me every week. In the last game of the last season, she came with a large group of friends. Printed on her shirt, in big bright red letters, were the words “BRAD’S SISTER.” Suddenly I was embarrassed, not for her presence, but for my previous attitude to her praise.

Kicki left for college after that game. I finally have the remote control all to myself. However, watching TV alone has turned out to be boring. I went to visit her at college during a weekend, and as I stood outside her dorm, waiting for her to come out, a friend of hers whom I didn’t know walked past me and asked, “Hey, aren’t you Christie’s brother?” I smiled broadly and said proudly, “Yeah, I am. I’m Christie’s brother.”

24. How did Brad feel about being an only child when he was young?
- A. Boring.
  - B. Awesome.
  - C. Tough.
  - D. Awful.
25. Why did Christie go to Brad’s games when he was in primary school?
- A. She hoped to know more about Brad.
  - B. She was interested in basketball games.
  - C. She was too young to be left alone at home.
  - D. She wanted to spend more time with her family.
26. Why did Brad feel embarrassed according to the last but one paragraph?
- A. He treated Christie’s praise lightly before.
  - B. He forgot Christie’s presence at his last game.

- C. He saw the big bright red letters on Christie's shirt.  
 D. He received unwanted attention from Christie's friends.
27. What can be inferred about Christie?  
 A. She was proud of Brad. B. She didn't like watching TV.  
 C. She enjoyed Brad's calling her Kicki. D. She seldom went home during college.

C

Researchers from Texas A&M University have developed a new bioremediation technology (生物整治技术) using plant-based material and fungi (真菌) that could clean up per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance, also called "forever chemicals" or PFAS, are found in soil, water, and even human and animal blood and may be harmful to humans and other species. They are found just about everywhere, from food wrappers to clothing. These chemicals may affect the immune system and may cause liver damage. Extremely high exposures to PFAS may also be linked to cancer.

"PFAS do not degrade easily in the environment and are poisonous even in a very low concentration," said Susie Dai, associate professor from Texas A&M. "They must be removed and destroyed to prevent human exposure and negative impacts on the ecosystem. PFAS are so stable and they can occur in water in a very low concentration and you have to concentrate them and then destroy them."

The only way to actually get rid of these "forever chemicals" is by burning them, which is a long and expensive process. But Texas A&M researchers have found a new way to use a plant-based material that adsorbs the pollutants. As explained by ScienceDirect, adsorption is "The use of solids for removing substances from either gas or liquid." The adsorbent material is then consumed by microbial fungi. The team recently published their findings for the process framework, which they call RAPIMER, in *Nature*.

"The plant's cell wall material serves as a framework to adsorb the PFAS," Dai explained. "Then this material and the adsorbed chemical serve as food for a microbial fungus. Then it's gone, and you don't have the disposal problem."

This sustainable PFAS clean-up system could be mass-produced for commercial use, leading to a better way to remove these chemical pollutants from the environment. It could also come in handy as the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency considers creating PFAS thresholds (阈值) to its water quality standards.

28. What is mainly talked about in paragraph 2?  
 A. PFAS's existing forms. B. PFAS's doubtful origins.  
 C. PFAS's potential dangers. D. PFAS's wide applications.
29. What did Susie Dai say about PFAS?  
 A. They are unstable.  
 B. They degrade easily in the environment.  
 C. They survive longer in water than in the air.  
 D. They are poisonous even in a low concentration.

30. What happens after the plant-based material adsorbs the pollutants?  
 A. The material gets eaten.  
 B. The material becomes solid.  
 C. The material falls into small pieces.  
 D. The material goes on to adsorb fungi.
31. What is the author's attitude towards the plant-based material?  
 A. Indifferent.  
 B. Worried.  
 C. Positive.  
 D. Reserved.

Recently, a big change quietly took place in agriculture. Yet neither drought nor frost is ever a concern for growers of plants currently grown inside large greenhouses. Vegetables are increasingly being grown indoors, using an advanced form of growing called controlled environment agriculture, a method that has the potential to help feed the planet, even while it threatens to further warm it.

Controlled environment agriculture has many advantages. Crops are not subject to unexpected extreme weather. Furthermore, these greenhouses can produce more food with fewer pesticides and less water. With computer-controlled temperatures and nutrients, the plants grow with less water and produce much higher yields. Above all, the produce can be bred for flavor, instead of for tolerance to heat, rain and long-distance transportation.

The carbon footprint of any given greenhouse tomato can vary quite a bit depending on energy sources, surrounding temperatures and natural light. But various studies have estimated that, on average, the production of a pound of tomatoes in an American or northern European greenhouse releases 3 to 3.5 pounds of carbon into the atmosphere. That is about 6 times the carbon footprint of a field tomato, even taking into account the emissions from refrigerated trucks that often transport field vegetables hundreds or even thousands of miles to reach consumers. Greenhouses, by contrast, can be built near major population centers.

Nevertheless, in a rapidly warming world, should we be increasing agriculture's contribution by moving some of it indoors? "We have little choice," say advocates. "With the global population expected to grow by 25 percent to nearly 10 billion people by 2050, food production will need to increase by 60 percent to 100 percent. With freshwater supplies and land suitable for farming decreasing, and droughts getting worse due to climate change, where will this additional food come from?"

32. What does the underlined part "a big change" in paragraph 1 refer to?  
 A. The rapid increase of population.  
 B. The threatens of warming the planet.  
 C. The way to deal with natural disasters.  
 D. The tendency to grow vegetables indoors.
33. What does controlled environment agriculture mainly focus on?  
 A. Making crops taste good.  
 B. Planting crops with less water.  
 C. Growing crops in extreme weather.  
 D. Transporting crops from a long distance.
34. What do we know about American greenhouse tomatoes?  
 A. They are not high-yielding crops.  
 B. They are not really environmentally friendly.  
 C. They are grown far from population centers.  
 D. They are mainly exported to northern Europe.

35. Which of the following statements may the advocates agree with?
- A. Greenhouse planting is a necessary temporizing measure.
  - B. Greenhouse planting is tailored for small-population nations.
  - C. Greenhouse planting can help spread the idea of healthy eating.
  - D. Greenhouse planting should be stopped from warming the world.

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。

Criticism hurts even when it's constructive. 36 Do you pretend you didn't hear or do you argue back to defend yourself? In fact, there are actually other ways of handling criticism! The next time someone gives you feedback, try doing the following things instead.

**Don't react immediately.**

Getting angry can happen really fast. Sometimes all it takes is a misplaced word or the wrong one. While it's normal to feel this way, try to cool off and stay calm. 37 After all, you don't want to say something you'll end up regretting later!

**Assess the criticism.**

Sometimes the best thing to do is to take a quick step back and assess the criticism: who said it and why? 38 Or are they just trying to be mean? Taking a step back allows you to determine if perhaps the criticism has some real value you hadn't seen before or if it's better to just brush off the comment.

**Don't take it personally.**

Remember that sometimes people do things not to attack you personally, but to vent anger or frustration. So calm down and be as understanding as you can. 39 Meanwhile, let the other person know that their criticism was uncalled for.

40

If the criticism does actually have some truth to it, then the best thing to do is figure out how you can use it to improve. Get straight to the point and ask the person which part of your work they'd improve and how. That way you not only show you are interested in doing things better, but you are also involving the person who criticized you.

- A. So how do you react?
- B. Use it to your advantage.
- C. Polish your work carefully.
- D. How about negative feedback catching us by surprise?
- E. Give yourself some time to process what you've heard before reacting.
- F. Are they trying to help you, but did not communicate their point of view nicely?
- G. Choosing to take the right path is doing yourself a favor and not getting angry.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面的短文,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。

Many of us are lucky enough to have some degrees of choice over what we eat. When we open the fridge or browse the shelves of the local supermarket, there are a variety of options 41 to us. But are the 42 we make about our diet as free as we like to think? What if there was something 43 our own hunger influencing what we eat?

Certainly, it appears we're 44 influenced by other people—especially those 45 to us—when it comes to what we eat. Research has found that the closer and stronger two people's 46, the more 47 they have over each other's food choices. "A lot of our cues from face-to-face interactions are linked with who we're with," says Solveig Argeseanu, associate professor of global health and epidemiology at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, US. "It's more about the relationship and how I 48 myself with that person than other individuals. If I think the person I'm with is more 49 or popular, I'll tend to want to 50 them more."

Our eating habits are also influenced by what we see. Scientists say we 51 ozzing(渗出) protein, a dribbling egg yolk, or bubbling mozzarella(马苏里拉奶酪), for example. "There is some evidence that, if you see pictures of food, that visual 52 can prompt you to feel a desire to eat," says Suzanne Higgs, professor in the psychobiology of appetite at the University of Birmingham, UK. Although, she says, whether people 53 through on that desire is influenced by lots of other 54, such as what food is available at the time.

Social media is one place where visual and social cues 55. Undoubtedly there is (a/an) 56 that if friends in your social network post 57 about particular types of food, it could lead you to 58 them, for better or for worse. And research 59 that social media might be changing our relationship with food, 60 us think differently about what we eat.

- |                   |                |                 |                |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. virtual    | B. generous    | C. available    | D. critical    |
| 42. A. mistakes   | B. decisions   | C. efforts      | D. friends     |
| 43. A. other than | B. more than   | C. less than    | D. rather than |
| 44. A. slightly   | B. hugely      | C. originally   | D. freshly     |
| 45. A. farthest   | B. largest     | C. longest      | D. closest     |
| 46. A. comfort    | B. commitment  | C. connection   | D. comment     |
| 47. A. impact     | B. fight       | C. quarrel      | D. track       |
| 48. A. escape     | B. force       | C. compare      | D. detect      |
| 49. A. casual     | B. attractive  | C. natural      | D. special     |
| 50. A. monitor    | B. fix         | C. guide        | D. imitate     |
| 51. A. favor      | B. hate        | C. envy         | D. object      |
| 52. A. innovation | B. stimulation | C. accumulation | D. generation  |
| 53. A. break      | B. follow      | C. look         | D. drive       |
| 54. A. factors    | B. changes     | C. chances      | D. orders      |
| 55. A. realize    | B. predict     | C. meet         | D. understand  |
| 56. A. tendency   | B. fact        | C. experience   | D. evidence    |
| 57. A. randomly   | B. exactly     | C. virtually    | D. regularly   |
| 58. A. copy       | B. share       | C. challenge    | D. describe    |
| 59. A. inspires   | B. describes   | C. indicates    | D. limits      |
| 60. A. forcing    | B. helping     | C. believing    | D. making      |

## 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。

It's easy to get overwhelmed when you have a lot on your plate. Between work 61 (responsibility) and personal obligations, life can get stressful. It's even 62 (stress) when you forget something important. By creating organized to-do lists, you can prioritize the things you need to do, keep track of 63 still needs to be completed, and feel productive and prepared in all areas of your life.

List all of the tasks that you need 64 (accomplish). These can range from "finish the presentation for work next week" 65 "find a present for Mom's birthday next month". Then sort your master list into categories. By creating separate lists, you can 66 (complete) focus your attention and energy on one set of tasks at 67 time. Next, make your list aesthetically-pleasing (赏心悦目的). This may sound superficial and 68 (necessary), but it really can help change the way you look at your to-do list.

Make your to-do lists for the current day only. Keep it simple! This will help you organize your tasks in order of priority, and you won't feel overwhelmed while 69 (look) ahead at tasks for tomorrow, next week, or next month. Be realistic about what can 70 (finish) in 24 hours. Your daily to-do lists should have less than ten things, and maybe even less than five.

## 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:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I'm more than willing to tell you anything about my hometown. I live in Pingyao, a county in Shanxi Province, what attracts a large number of tourists from all over the world in every year. The ancient city of Pingyao has described as an exceptional well-preserved example of a traditional Chinese historical and cultural city. Its well-preserved city walls are one of the city's most impressive structure.

I hope you can come here one day. Then you can walk around a city, taste the local food, or learn about its history and culture. I'm sure you will be impressing by it and enjoy myself.

