

英 语

本试卷共 8 页,共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚,将条形码准确粘贴在条形码区域内。
2. 选择题必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂;非选择题必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹的签字笔书写,字体工整、笔迹清楚。
3. 请按照题号顺序在答题卡各题目的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
4. 保持卡面整洁,不要折叠,不要弄破、弄皱,不准使用涂改液、修正带、刮纸刀。

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What does the woman do probably?  
A. A doctor. B. A nurse. C. A policewoman.
2. What does the woman intend to do on the vacation?  
A. Go sightseeing. B. Rest at home. C. Visit her family.
3. What is the man's performance evaluation for Attitude?  
A. Excellent. B. Good. C. Poor.
4. Where does the conversation take place probably?  
A. On the phone. B. In the airport. C. On the plane.
5. What does the man mean?  
A. The tutoring service is helpful.  
B. Logic and statistics are both difficult.  
C. Practice makes perfect.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When do the speakers agree to meet?  
A. Today. B. Tomorrow. C. The day after tomorrow.
7. What should the woman do to receive the package?  
A. Sign her name. B. Confirm online. C. Pay for it.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How old is the woman now?  
A. 17. B. 18. C. 25.
9. What does the woman think of the time with her niece?  
A. Exhausting but happy. B. Tiring and boring. C. Interesting and relaxing.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. When to travel to Nepal. B. How to go to Nepal. C. Where to travel in Nepal.
11. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Husband and wife. B. Guide and tourist. C. Friends.
12. What do people do in Holi?  
A. They all wear red clothes.  
B. They throw colors at each other.  
C. They paint their faces in color.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What makes the man confused?  
A. Why Roman Holiday was so famous.  
B. Why Audrey Hepburn learned ballet.  
C. Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.
14. What prevented Audrey Hepburn from sticking to being a dancer?  
A. Her physical condition. B. Her interest in acting. C. Her financial condition.
15. What was Audrey Hepburn like in real life?  
A. Outgoing. B. Shy and quiet. C. Humorous and lovely.
16. Why did Audrey Hepburn love charity?  
A. She was influenced by her roles.  
B. She thought children were her hope.  
C. Her family once got help from a charity.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did Daum choose a qipao for her school's prom dance?  
A. Her favorite dress is the qipao.  
B. She thought it was special at the dance.  
C. It was cheap at the second-hand store.
18. What happened after Daum posted her photos of qipao online?  
A. Her post had more than 14,000 comments.  
B. It has created a new trend.  
C. People doubted whether qipao was beautiful.
19. What did Jeremy Lam of Daum's prom dress?  
A. Unique. B. Improper. C. Pretty.
20. Who said "it doesn't matter" about Daum's prom dress?  
A. Nyah Memmott. B. Ying Li. C. Megan Phung.

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (15 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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

#### Unique Chinese Cultural Heritages

##### The Old Grand Canal

The 2,500-year-old Grand Canal—the world's longest man-made waterway, half of which is used even today—made it to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2014. It links several major rivers across the country, including the Yangtze, Huaihe and Yellow, and runs through the cities of Beijing and Tianjin, besides the provinces of Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Anhui, Jiangsu and Zhejiang.

##### The Forbidden City

The birth of the Forbidden City, China's imperial palace of the Ming (1368—1644) and Qing (1644—1911) dynasties in Beijing, is closely linked to the Grand Canal. The waterway promoted transport of materials for construction of the palace complex and helped transport workers.

##### Peking Opera

Peking Opera is a great form of the Chinese art of entertainment. It was formed in Beijing under the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911) by taking in characters of Huiju, Kunqu and Qinqiang operas. It gathers singing, acting, gymnastics and wushu arts, and was listed as an intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO in 2010.

##### New Year Painting

Lunar (阴历的) New Year woodblock painting was a popular folk (民间的) art in areas along the grand waterway. These paintings are bright and lively, and mainly use the color red, which is considered to suit both festivals and happy events. Patterns are closely related to the life and livelihood of Chinese people. Paintings from Tianjin, Shandong and Jiangsu provinces are the most popular.

##### Yunjin

Yunjin, or cloud brocade (锦缎), is a unique silk craft native to Nanjing city in Jiangsu province. It is famous for its splendid patterns and gentle feel, which make it more valuable than gold. In 2009, Nanjing brocade was listed on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

21. What do we know about the Old Grand Canal?

- A. It affected the style of Forbidden City.      B. It helped put up the Forbidden City.  
C. It was created for the Forbidden City.      D. It linked the Forbidden City at its end.

22. What do Peking Opera and Yunjin have in common?

- A. They bring enjoyment to people.      B. They are expensive to appreciate.  
C. They are formed in the Qing Dynasty.      D. They are listed on the UNESCO.

23. Which of the following is related to the Spring Festival?

- A. Yunjin.      B. Peking Opera.      C. New Year Painting.      D. The Forbidden City.

B

Many people want to look away from injustice and other troubling issues. Visual artist Siyan Wong has chosen not to look away. Through her art, she helps us see what is right before our eyes.

Wong, who lives in New York City, was born in China. Her art focuses on women, the elderly, people who are experiencing homelessness, and clothing industry workers.

Wong has loved art since she was a child. Her family didn't have much money, so she and her sister would cut out and draw paper dolls to play with. This early experience provided Wong with a creative outlet for her emotions.

After graduating from Stuyvesant High School, she went on to college and law school. She is now a workers' rights lawyer, but her belief in the healing (治愈) power of art remains.

"Whenever I'm stressed or sad, I draw," Wong said. "I express my feelings through art. Art is a comfortable way to bring people together to talk about difficult issues."

One of Wong's series is called "Five Cents a Can: Making Visible the Invisible." It was inspired by the artist's meetings with an Asian American woman in her neighborhood named Choi Yi. During early morning runs, Wong noticed the woman, who was more than 90 years old, collecting deserted cans and bottles in the trash cans behind her apartment building.

She is currently working on a painting for her "Home and Homeless" series. In the painting, she describes both a person who is homeless and an elderly canner. "The difference between someone who cans and someone who is homeless is hope," Wong said.

Her goal is to highlight the difference between the two and spark questions for the viewer. Why does the elderly canner have hope, but the homeless person doesn't? How did these individuals end up here?

24. What does Wong's art express?

- A. Social issues.      B. Charity projects.      C. Her artistic style.      D. Her childhood life.

25. What does Wong think of the creation of arts?

- A. It is her childhood dream.      B. It makes her feel good.  
C. It is artwork to be seen clearly.      D. It is her hobby in her spare time.

26. Where did Wong get her inspiration for Five Cents a Can?

- A. Her early morning runs.      B. Cans and bottles in dustbins.  
C. Poverty in her neighborhood.      D. An old female living a hard life.

27. What is Wong's attitude towards the lady picking up cans?

- A. Doubtful.      B. Grateful.      C. Praiseful.      D. Supportive.

C

Scientists say the Earth's temperature has risen by about 1.1 degrees Celsius since the modern industrial period began. And they warn that the effects of rising temperatures will get worse with every increase of one tenth of a degree.

It is important to not burn more fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas. Such fuels release carbon dioxide. Many scientists blame rising temperatures on carbon dioxide trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere.

The world depends on fossil fuels for much of its electricity, heating and transportation. Fossil fuels are also important for agriculture and industry. But cleaner, renewable energy sources—such as solar and wind energy—will replace much of that demand.

Observers say the cost of renewable energy is decreasing. Also, more renewable energy is being produced in sustainable ways. However, the total amount of energy produced has also gone up. Many places are using renewable energy, but emissions are continuing to rise.

That is why experts are studying technologies that might be used in some industries. Some have suggested using "green fuels," such as ones made out of plant materials or natural waste, known as biofuels (生物燃料).

Two newer technologies being explored include carbon capture, which takes carbon dioxide out

of the air, and green hydrogen, which uses renewable energy to make hydrogen. But, these technologies are costly and untested completely.

Experts said there are two areas in which action could slow the warming of the atmosphere: stopping cutting down forests and reducing the eating of animals. Forests naturally take in carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. When forests are cut for agriculture, especially for animals that need large amounts of land, more greenhouse gases are drained into the air. In most higher income countries, most people eat far more meat than they need to.

28. What does the author intend to do in paragraph 2?

- A. Point out developing new energy.      B. Decrease traditional energy use.  
C. Stress the damage of modern industry.      D. Explain the speed of rising temperature.

29. What is observers' concern about renewable energy?

- A. It is creating more pollution.      B. It can't replace all fossil fuels.  
C. It has not stopped greenhouse gases.      D. It adds to the amount of energy.

30. What's the trouble with the two newer technologies?

- A. They are not used widely.      B. They still produce pollution.  
C. They are difficult to be tested.      D. They create energy too costly.

31. What does the underlined word "drained" in paragraph 7 mean?

- A. Send out.      B. Cleaned up.      C. Focused on.      D. Swept away.

D

Large clothing and technology companies are developing robots to make clothes. The process of using robots or computers for human work, known as automation, has raised concerns about jobs for many people around the world.

Many clothing companies are unsure about publicly discussing automation. Such reports would cause public concern that automation will take jobs from workers in poor countries.

One industry inventor, Jonathan Zornow, said he has received online criticism, and a death threat, in connection with his work.

Sewing—the act of using a needle and thread to make clothes—is especially difficult to automate. Robots do not have the fine touch skill that human hands do. Robots are getting better, but it will take years to fully develop their ability to handle cloth.

Work at Siemens grew out of efforts to create software to guide robots that could handle all types of materials, such as thin wire cables. Researchers soon realized one of the best targets for automation was clothing.

Siemens worked with the Advanced Robotics for Manufacturing (ARM) Institute in Pittsburgh. They identified a San Francisco company with a promising way to deal with the fabric problem. The startup, Sewbo Inc., hardens, or stiffens fabric with chemicals. The hardened fabric is then similar to other material robots can handle, like metal for example. Once the robots finish sewing the piece, the clothing is washed to remove the chemical.

There are other efforts to automate sewing factories. Software Automation Inc, a startup in Georgia, has developed a machine that can sew clothing by pulling the cloth over a special table, for example.

Sanjeev Bahl, who opened a small jeans factory called Saitex in downtown Los Angeles two years ago, has studied the Sewbo machines. He is preparing to set up his first experimental machine. At his factory in September, he said that many sewing jobs are ready for a new process.

"If it works," he said, "I think there's no reason not to have large-scale (jeans) manufacturing here in the U. S. again."

32. Why has Jonathan Zornow been threatened?

- A. His robots are risky to use.      B. His work will harm workers' interest.  
C. His invention was not effective.      D. His factory adopts sewing machines.

33. How does the startup deal with cloth?

- A. Increasing its hardness.      B. Pulling it over a table.  
C. Washing it by machine.      D. Weaving it with chemicals.

34. What does Sanjeev Bahl intend to do?

- A. Move his factory to the U. S.      B. Improve the designs of his jeans.  
C. Offer many sewing jobs to workers.      D. Bring in robots for clothing production.

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

- A. Robot Hands Are as Smart as Human Ones  
B. Companies Develop Robots to Make Clothes  
C. Robots Increase the Production of Clothes.  
D. Robots Are Hard to Replace Clothing Workers

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。

American Phrases for Warning or Advising Someone

The other day, I started crossing a busy street in Washington, D. C., while looking at my phone. Suddenly, I heard a man shout, "Watch out!" He was telling me about an oncoming car. 36 The words "Watch out!" made me quickly return to the sidewalk. I learned something that day: Phones can be distracting(分心)! And I remember how useful warnings are.

To warn someone means to tell the person about possible danger or trouble. In English, there are several ways to do this. 37 Others are a form of direct or indirect advice—often about what not to do.

When warning someone of danger, you can say, "Watch out!" just like the man said to me on the street. You can also say, "Look out!" or "Be careful!" For example, it could be that a moving vehicle or large animal is near. Or you might want to tell someone quickly that they will fall or crash into something or someone. 38 Listen to these warnings:

Look out for that tree!

Watch out! There's a car coming.

Be careful! The floor is wet.

39 Short, quick warnings of danger can be very effective.

Note also that we sometimes use "Careful" or "Be careful" in situations that are not urgent. For instance, someone wants to touch a valuable item. 40 Then you can say, "Please be careful." Or, if someone you know plans to walk around alone at night, you can tell them to be careful.

- A. You want him or her to do it carefully.  
B. These often begin with the word "Don't."  
C. Some warnings are urgent and immediate.  
D. I did not know that the crossing light was red.  
E. Americans often say, "Careful!" instead of "Be Careful!"  
F. Or you see a heavy object is going to drop or hit someone.  
G. Other strong warnings involve direct orders about not doing something.

第三部分 英语知识运用(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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My daughter had overbought several times over the last six months. Therefore, her food storeroom was 41 and she wasn't sure she would be able to 42 all the food she had. She then asked me to 43 two full boxes of dry 44 to the local food store. I was happy to do so and took them over.

I was moved, though, by the 45, the joy, and the love with which her donation was 46. The lack of donations plus the high 47 of groceries had hit the charity hard and their shelves needed every donation they could get. We were 48 over and over and as I drove home smiling, my 49 went back to another time when we were the ones in need.

At that time, money was tight. My job 50 paid the rent and extra bills that month had cut into what we had 51 for the groceries. My next pay was a week away and we didn't have enough 52 to get us there. We went to a food store and I watched our little 53 playing outside while my wife 54 a box full of food to feed us.

I was worried, nervous, and scared. I had never had to seek 55 like this before and I just hoped it would be enough food so our children wouldn't go 56 that week. My heart swelled with 57 when my wife finally walked out with a smile on her face and the box in her arms. And as we drove home, I 58 prayed for all the good people who had given.

Take your 59 in the world then. Never be 60 to receive a gift of love. Never be afraid to give a gift of love.

- 41. A. tasty                      B. clean                      C. full                      D. tidy
- 42. A. waste                      B. eat                      C. deliver                      D. store
- 43. A. donate                      B. sell                      C. desert                      D. keep
- 44. A. grains                      B. fruits                      C. clothes                      D. goods
- 45. A. generosity                      B. enthusiasm                      C. confidence                      D. honesty
- 46. A. praised                      B. judged                      C. valued                      D. received
- 47. A. price                      B. amount                      C. quality                      D. demand
- 48. A. reminded                      B. thanked                      C. rewarded                      D. warned
- 49. A. sense                      B. dream                      C. mind                      D. brain
- 50. A. hardly                      B. especially                      C. nearly                      D. eventually
- 51. A. owed                      B. saved                      C. wished                      D. borrowed
- 52. A. food                      B. energy                      C. time                      D. patience
- 53. A. friends                      B. pets                      C. kids                      D. brothers
- 54. A. ran out                      B. watched over                      C. swept away                      D. picked up
- 55. A. work                      B. luck                      C. help                      D. fun
- 56. A. mad                      B. ahead                      C. wrong                      D. hungry
- 57. A. gratitude                      B. satisfaction                      C. fear                      D. sorrow
- 58. A. deliberately                      B. carefully                      C. silently                      D. proudly
- 59. A. chance                      B. task                      C. adventure                      D. place
- 60. A. shocked                      B. ashamed                      C. puzzled                      D. surprised

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Confident people often ask others for help

They do so not only because they're safe enough to let it be known they need help, but they know that trying to do everything themselves is not always 61 best use of their time, skills or energy. They recognize it can leave them feeling 62 (stress) and then they can't do things properly. Confident people find someone who 63 (be) good at what they need to learn or get done and then ask 64 their help and guidance. They know that asking 'Can you help me?' 65 (show) respect for the other person's knowledge and abilities.

Your ability to seek help will allow you to be forceful when the tables 66 (turn). If you get the help you need now, later on in life you might be able to assist in 67 (help) a friend when they need it. As we realize the strength in our ability to ask for help, let's use the fruit of that harvest to become a blessing in the lives of others. If a friend gave you a ride one day, offer a ride to someone in your life 68 is in need. If your brother gave you his time as you talked through a crisis, don't hesitate to be there for him when the time comes. Without a need for 69 (recognize) or without a need for praise, 70 (free) share the generosity you have received.

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(Λ),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。

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。

This weekend, my mother invited me in advance to play table tennis in the city sports center. Unfortunately, it snowed in Friday. Therefore, I thought we wouldn't play next day because of the table is outdoors. But we decided to checking it out. The road was covered with snow everywhere, but there seemed to be not any hopes of playing. When we arrived, we were surprised to find that the snow had been clearing and the tables were drily. Several people were playing table tennis there. It was the table tennis fans which cleared the snow in time. They greeted us warmly and lent us our bats and balls. Thus I played table tennis with my mother happily.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你校英语报举办学生征文活动,请你以“A Pleasant Holiday Trip”为题,写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

- 1. 旅行经历;
  - 2. 印象深刻的地方。
- 注意:1. 词数:100 左右;  
2. 短文题目已为你写好。

A Pleasant Holiday Trip

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