

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. What is the man doing?

A. Shopping.

B. Cooking.

C. Ordering.

2. What type of art does the woman find beautiful?

A. Traditional art.

B. Modern art.

C. Realistic art.

3. What did the woman think of the film?

A. It was interesting.

B. It was confusing.

C. It was long.

4. What time does the woman usually start work?

A. At 6:30 a.m.

B. At 7:00 a.m.

C. At 7:30 a.m.

5. How will the woman help the man?

A. By doing his work.

B. By turning on the music.

C. By getting him something to drink.

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. How can the woman's moves be improved?

A. They need to be faster.

B. They need to be more skillful.

C. They need to be more powerful.

7. What is the man doing?
- A. Teaching the woman.
 - B. Learning from the woman.
 - C. Competing with the woman.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is Ben expecting?
- A. A phone call.
 - B. A message.
 - C. An email.
9. What does Megan suggest Ben do next?
- A. Remove the app.
 - B. Restart the mobile phone.
 - C. Change mobile phone network.
10. What is causing Ben the problem probably?
- A. His mobile phone battery.
 - B. The network.
 - C. The app.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where are the speakers probably?
- A. At their house.
 - B. At a bus station.
 - C. At a subway station.
12. What does the man suggest doing?
- A. Waiting for a subway.
 - B. Catching a bus.
 - C. Calling a taxi.
13. What is the woman concerned about?
- A. The distance to the airport.
 - B. Her heavy bags.
 - C. Her glasses.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
- A. A picnic.
 - B. A holiday.
 - C. A party.
15. On which day do the speakers finally decide to go out?
- A. Friday.
 - B. Saturday.
 - C. Sunday.
16. What is the woman going to do?
- A. Plan a camping.
 - B. Make a shopping list.
 - C. Check the weather forecast.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about the classes?
- A. They start in August.
 - B. They have 10 different levels.
 - C. They can be attended on the Internet.

18. What is the maximum number of students in a group class?
A. 5. B. 10. C. 20.
19. How can students move up through the levels?
A. By paying more money.
B. By finishing a report.
C. By taking a placement test.
20. What will the speaker probably do next?
A. Conduct a class.
B. Answer some questions.
C. Present a native English speaker.

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

Volunteer with Red Cross

Volunteering expands your skills and experience, increases your employability and is a way to stay active and engaged with the community. It's also a way for you to give back to the community and help people who need a hand. Here are some of our community services:

Aged Care Services for older people

Our social support and aged care services provide a range of support for older people. They can be matched one-on-one with a volunteer, receive regular caring welfare calls, be driven to appointments, be provided with a personal alarm or be delivered a healthy meal. We can also support them to access appropriate housing and care.

Homelessness Services

Red Cross believes that everyone deserves a home that is safe, secure and affordable. In an average year, Red Cross helps 2,180 people to find housing, supports 1,360 people at risk of becoming homeless, and provides 43,400 meals for people experiencing hardship.

We support people who are at risk of losing their rental property by negotiating with landlords(房东) or finding more suitable accommodation. We also help clients to manage the potential issues which contribute to their housing problems, including income management, misuse of alcohol or other drugs.

We build life skills by supporting people who have been homeless to develop community connection and friendship through one-on-one matching with a volunteer, providing education and training support, and teaching first-aid skills. These new connections and skills make a big difference, helping people move out of cycles of homelessness.

Mental Health Support Services

Red Cross provides mental health support services and programs that promote the participation of people with a mental illness in the community and support the well-being of young people. Red Cross wants to support those people to be more independent, to improve their well-being and social connection, and to build their confidence and skills.

21. What support do Aged Care Services and Homelessness Services both provide?
A. Training support. B. One-on-one service.
C. Regular welfare calls. D. Free accommodation.

22. How does Red Cross help people at risk of becoming homeless?
- A. By teaching money management.
 - B. By maintaining friendship with landlords.
 - C. By finding suitable housing.
 - D. By developing community connection.
23. What help can people with mental illness receive?
- A. Cure of mental diseases.
 - B. Personality rebuilding.
 - C. Daily medical assistance.
 - D. Community participation.

B

It was dark as Ibrahim Al Hussein came to. He couldn't move and thick dust filled the air, blocking out all but a few small flames dancing close by. It was hard to breathe. Something wasn't right and he could not feel his foot. As the smoke of the bombing cleared Al Hussein was saved but lost his lower right leg forever.

After several twists and turns, Al Hussein managed to escape from war-torn Syria to Athens, Greece. With no money left on him, he had to sleep on the streets and look for fruit in trees or eat grass from the park. Luckily, he later found work cleaning toilets at a local cafe. He worked every day of the week with no breaks and was proud to be supporting himself. But he was missing something—sport.

Al Hussein used to be a sportsman. As war broke out in Syria in 2011, all sports stadiums were forced to close, but now settled and safe in Athens, he was desperate to return to physical activity. In May, 2015, his prayers were answered. A swimming club gave him permission to train there.

“When I looked at the address I realised it was the Athens Aquatics Centre,” says Al Hussein, who, at the age of 16, had watched the 2004 Olympics unfold on a small TV in his cosy Syrian home. “Seeing those Olympics gave me motivation to do sport and although it was a flashback to the past, it was also a look to a better future because I had made it to the pool I'd watched and dreamt of swimming in.”

For much of 2015 he swam in the morning and then worked at the cafe until late in the evening. It was tough, but it worked for him and, in early 2016, he secured two medals at the Greek Para Swimming National Championships. People began to take note.

24. What caused Al Hussein to lose his lower right leg?
- A. A war.
 - B. A fire.
 - C. An illness.
 - D. An accident.
25. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- A. Why Al Hussein worked hard.
 - B. Why Al Hussein missed sport.
 - C. How Al Hussein survived in Greece.
 - D. How Al Hussein escaped from Syria.
26. What can be inferred about the Athens Aquatics Centre?
- A. It was forced to close in 2011.
 - B. Al Hussein went there at age 16.
 - C. It used to be a swimming club.
 - D. The 2004 Olympics were held there.
27. Which of the following can best describe Al Hussein?
- A. Independent but proud.
 - B. Motivated but stubborn.
 - C. Ambitious and religious.
 - D. Hardworking and optimistic.

Endangered polar bears are breeding(繁殖) with grizzly bears(灰熊), creating “pizzly” bears, which is being driven by climate change, scientists say.

As the world warms and Arctic sea ice thins, starving polar bears are being forced ever further south, where they meet grizzlies, whose ranges are expanding northwards. And with that growing contact between the two come increasing hybrids(杂交种).

With characteristics that could give the hybrids an advantage in warming northern habitats, some scientists guess that they could be here to stay. “Usually, hybrids aren’t better suited to their environments than their parents, but these hybrids are able to search for a broader range of food sources,” Larisa DeSantis, an associate professor of biological sciences at Vanderbilt University, told *Live Science*.

The rise of “pizzly” bears appears with polar bears’ decline; their numbers are estimated to decrease by more than 30% in the next 30 years. This sudden fall is linked partly to “pizzly” bears taking up polar bears’ ranges, where they outcompete them, but also to polar bears’ highly specialized diets.

“Polar bears mainly consumed soft foods even during the Medieval Warm Period, a previous period of rapid warming,” DeSantis said, referring to fat meals such as seals. “Although all of these starving polar bears are trying to find alternative food sources, like seabird eggs, it could be a tipping point for their survival.” Actually, the calories they gain from these sources do not balance out those they burn from searching for them. This could result in a habitat ready for the hybrids to move in and take over, leading to a loss in biodiversity if polar bears are replaced.

“We’re having massive impacts with climate change on species,” DeSantis said. “The polar bear is telling us how bad things are. In some sense, ‘pizzly’ bears could be a sad but necessary compromise given current warming trends.”

28. Why do polar bears move further south?

- A. To create hybrids.
- B. To expand territory.
- C. To relieve hunger.
- D. To contact grizzlies.

29. What makes “pizzly” bears adapt to natural surroundings better than their parents?

- A. More food options.
- B. Broader habitats.
- C. Climate preference.
- D. Improved breeding ability.

30. What does the underlined phrase “a tipping point” in paragraph 5 refer to?

- A. A rare chance.
- B. A critical stage.
- C. A positive factor.
- D. A constant change.

31. What’s the main idea of the text?

- A. Polar bears are changing diets for climate change.
- B. Polar bears have already adjusted to climate change.
- C. “Pizzly” bears are on the rise because of global warming.
- D. “Pizzly” bears have replaced polar bears for global warming.

Coral reefs(珊瑚礁) are among the most productive ecosystems in the world. They're also in serious danger—climate change and other threats are killing them off. But researchers have come up with an invention they think could help the reefs: 3D-printed corals.

At the heart of reef ecosystems lies a symbiosis(共生关系) between corals and algae(藻类). Corals use light and they're photosynthesizing(光合作用). The algae inside corals' tissues(组织) make use of the light to generate energy, and that energy is then transferred to the coral animal host. That animal host, in return, transfers certain by-products to the algae, so they have a symbiosis going on.

This bond between algae and corals is what makes reefs so incredibly productive. Because of this symbiosis, corals have evolved complex skeletal(骨骼的) and tissue structures for collecting sunlight which usually fades rapidly. Through the skeleton, light is pumped and guided into deeper, otherwise shaded areas.

Scientists copied some tricks that corals use. They imaged corals to analyze their skeletal and tissue makeup and then used a 3D bioprinter to build a complicated structure that mimics real corals. The printed corals were made of biomaterials like cellulose(纤维素) and had algae planted in them.

The researchers replicated(复制) coral structure so well that the algae grew very quickly—up to 100 times more densely than they normally grow in the lab. The 3D-printed creation could be used as a medium to grow algae to produce bioenergy and also as a tool for studying the coral-algae symbiosis.

Of course, there are many other ways this technology can be further scaled and improved to create something like artificial corals in the future. So this is just the first step, where they created the animal host, but they are now continuing to further replicate this animal-algal symbiosis and developing model systems. Eventually, it would be nice that this can have direct applications in coral reef restoration.

32. What is the function of the algae inside corals' tissues?

- A. To perform photosynthesis.
- B. To pump light into shaded areas.
- C. To produce energy needed by their host.
- D. To build complex skeletal structures.

33. What do algae get in the symbiotic relationship with corals?

- A. Stronger tissues.
- B. Certain by-products.
- C. Biomaterials like cellulose.
- D. An animal host.

34. Scientists use 3D-printed coral structure to _____.

- A. make a study of the coral-algae symbiosis
- B. strengthen the bond between algae and corals
- C. change ocean conditions for corals to survive
- D. remove the harmful algae inside the tissues of corals

35. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Fantastic Coexistence of Corals and Algae
- B. Corals Evolving Symbiosis to Avoid Extinction
- C. Coral Reefs: Productive but Endangered Ecosystem
- D. 3D-Printed Technology Hopefully Saving Coral Reefs

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。

Ahh... Fish, chips and mushy peas! There is nothing more British than fish and chips. Freshly cooked, boiling hot fish and chips, topped with salt and seasoned with vinegar, packed in newspaper and eaten out-of-doors on a cold and wintry day—it simply cannot be beaten!

36

Both Lancashire and London claim to be the first to invent this famous meal. Chips were a cheap, basic food of the industrial north while fried fish was introduced in London's East End. 37 So was born our national dish of fish and chips!

38 Mr. Lees sold fish and chips from a wooden shelter in the market. Later he moved the business to a permanent shop across the road. However in London, it is said that Joseph Malin, a Jewish immigrant, opened a fish and chip shop in Cleveland Way within the sound of Bow Bells in the 1860s.

Fish and chip shops were originally small family businesses, often run from the front room of the house and were commonplace by the late 19th century. Through the latter part of the 19th century and well into the 20th century, the fish and chip trade expanded greatly to satisfy the needs of the growing industrial population of Great Britain. Fish and chips became vital to the diet of the ordinary people. 39

In 1999, the British consumed nearly 300 million servings of fish and chips. That equates to six servings for every man, woman and child in the country. 40 —That's eight for every one Burger King restaurant, making British Fish and Chips the nation's favourite take-away.

- A. It quickly became a favourite of the workers.
- B. People soon decided to put fried fish and chips together.
- C. So how, when and where did this British dish come about?
- D. John Lees owned a restaurant and sold the famous pairing.
- E. There are now around 8,500 fish and chip shops across the UK.
- F. Some shops had to employ doormen to control the queue at busy times.
- G. The first fish and chip shop in Lancashire is thought to have opened in 1863.

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。

When I was still a teen, I helped at the nursery of our community as an assistant for the new daycare program started for kids three to six years old.

One little girl that I remember was 41 who truly loved being in our class and getting to play with the other little kids. Unfortunately, she also suffered from severe separation anxiety. She would cry when she was dropped off. This led to a(n) 42 situation: a child that loved to be in our classroom and yet cried 43 she was being tortured(折磨).

I had one game I really 44 playing with the kids during snack time. I would go up to

the children and tell them not to smile, and commented if they were starting to smile. Since the girl happened to have the most beautiful smile, capable of 45 a room, she was almost always one of the kids I'd do this game with just to 46 that smile.

Eventually, she got to the point that just telling her not to smile would lead to a giant smile. Not wanting to 47, she would cover her face with her hands. So then the game was to see if I could "find" the smile she was 48.

The trick was so 49 that I started to use it on her whenever she was dropped off. She would always be handed to me 50 loudly. I'd find some way to 51 her attention so she would listen to me. Then I would tell her not to smile. Her hands would 52 go to cover up a big smile, and after a brief game of "hunting" for the smile, she would stop crying. Then she would forget all about her 53 from her mother and happily run off to find some kids to play with.

I still have fond memories of that sweet little girl, her beautiful smiles, and how she 54 her mother that I was a(n) 55 worker.

41. A. outgoing

B. sensitive

C. shy

D. generous
42. A. urgent

B. dangerous

C. common

D. strange
43. A. as if

B. even if

C. every time

D. in case
44. A. imagined

B. considered

C. avoided

D. enjoyed
45. A. getting through

B. breaking into

C. lighting up

D. tearing down
46. A. see

B. wipe

C. touch

D. greet
47. A. help

B. lose

C. explain

D. appear
48. A. believing

B. noticing

C. hiding

D. ignoring
49. A. flexible

B. simple

C. reliable

D. silly
50. A. laughing

B. speaking

C. shouting

D. crying
51. A. escape

B. shift

C. fix

D. force
52. A. gradually

B. constantly

C. immediately

D. obviously
53. A. attraction

B. suggestion

C. concentration

D. separation
54. A. convinced

B. answered

C. recommended

D. impressed
55. A. beautiful

B. amazing

C. honest

D. polite

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。

Mary-Jo Saunders goes to kindergarten every morning, just like many other five-year-olds in New York. Today, she is learning 56. _____ poem. What is special is that it is a Chinese poem and 57. _____ she is able to recite it 58. _____ an accent. Soon she is going to learn Chinese handwriting too. "59. _____ (learn) the world's most spoken language might give Mary-Jo a head start in her future career," says her mother Alison. "I think it's good for her to stretch 60. _____ (her) by listening to and pronouncing new sounds, as well as learning to read and 61. _____ (write) Chinese characters."

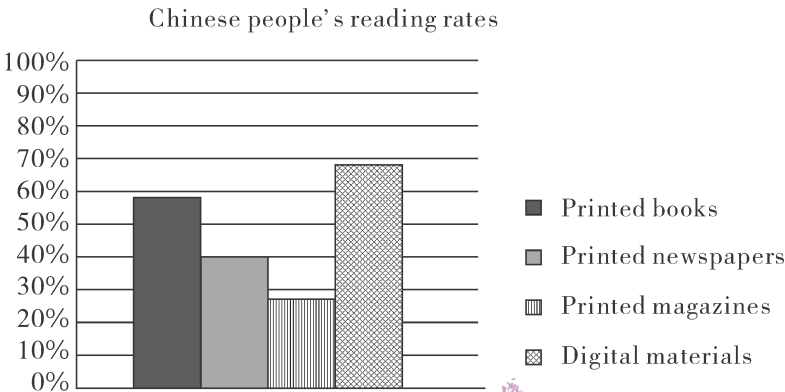
More and more 62. _____ (ambition) parents in the world are signing their children up for Chinese classes. Keen for their sons and daughters 63. _____ (succeed) in life, they see being fluent in a second or third language as an advantage. Learning Chinese is

becoming so popular that so far the language 64. _____ (include) in the education systems of more than 75 countries. Over 4,000 overseas universities offer Chinese language courses and now about 25 million people 65. _____ (study) Chinese outside China.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

你校英文报正在开展“Chinese people’s reading habits”为主题的讨论, 请使用图表中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:



- 1. 简要描述阅读情况;
- 2. 分析原因;
- 3. 你的建议。

注意:

- 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
- 2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Chinese people’s reading habits

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。

When my little brother Tom was four, Mom said something like “I’d give anything to have a few more hours in the day.” And Tom said, “Why don’t we buy a bigger clock?” If time worked that way, I could have used an extra-big clock last week!

Our teacher had asked us to make an art project showing how plants eat. “I can’t believe we only have two nights to finish it,” Noah said with a sigh. “I have no idea how I’ll get mine done.”

I didn’t say anything. Not because I was nervous—I wasn’t nervous at all. I love art projects! In fact, I was so relaxed that I didn’t work on the project at all on Monday night. I planned to start the minute I got home from baseball practice on Tuesday. But there was just one thing.

I forgot baseball would run later than usual because it was the day of Baseball Buddies, which happens every month, and it’s a chance for us older students to practise baseball with the adorable younger kids. The second I got home, I threw the entire craft box(手工盒) onto the kitchen table, took out my “How Plants Eat” paper, and started to work. But just then, the telephone rang.

It was my friend Ollie, who said his grandmother Abuela had just made cookies and wanted to know if I’d come to help decorate them. I love decorating cookies, and I love, love, love Abuela’s world-famous Thanksgiving cookies that only happen once a year!

I had no choice. I had to go. Ollie and I put all the star cookies with red jam filling in one group, and all the snowflakes with white cream-cheese filling in another. It was 7 o’clock when I finally got home. I planned to work on my project right after we ate. But then another interruption hit me.

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。

Just as I was about to start, Dad said, “Joanna, it’s your turn to do the dishes.” _____
Looking at the big “F” on my paper, I started to reflect on what I had done these days.