

# 英语(问卷)

(满分150分; 考试时间120分钟)

注意事项:

1. 本试卷为问答分离式试卷,由问卷和答题卡两部分组成,答案务必写或涂在答题卡的规定位置上。

2. 答题前,请考生务必将自己的学校、姓名、准考证号、科别等信息填写在答题卡的密封区内。

## 第I卷 (选择题,共100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。

1. What does the man want to be in the future?  
A. A soldier.                      B. A lawyer.                      C. A teacher.
2. What will the man probably do?  
A. Take a rest.                      B. Go to a party.                      C. Meet his boss.
3. How does the woman sound?  
A. Impatient.                      B. Pleased.                      C. Puzzled.
4. When does the bank close on Saturday?  
A. At 1:00 a.m.                      B. At 3:00 p.m.                      C. At 4:00 p.m.
5. Why can't the woman join the man in playing basketball?  
A. She has lessons.  
B. There will be a meeting to attend.  
C. She has to work at a book store.

#### 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。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. Where do the two speakers work?  
A. At a store.                      B. At a hotel.                      C. At school.

7. Which country does the woman come from?  
A. Brazil. B. Australia. C. Singapore.

听第7段材料,回答第8,9题。

8. How is the weather in the north tonight?  
A. Rainy. B. Cold. C. Clear.

9. What's the highest temperature in the south tomorrow?  
A. 15 °C. B. 20 °C. C. 23 °C.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Who is making the telephone call?  
A. Milan. B. Mike Landon. C. Jack Cooper.

11. What relation is the woman to Mr. Cooper?  
A. His wife. B. His boss. C. His secretary.

12. What is the message about?  
A. A meeting. B. A visit to France. C. The date for a trip.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. Who could the man speaker most probably be?  
A. A passer-by. B. The driver of the lorry. C. A police officer.

14. What was Mrs. Frank doing when the accident took place?  
A. Waiting for the bus. B. Crossing the street. C. Standing outside a bank.

15. When did the accident happen?  
A. At about 8:00 a.m. B. At about 9:00 a.m. C. At about 10:00 a.m.

16. How did the accident happen?  
A. A car ran into a lorry.  
B. A clerk rushed into the street.  
C. A lorry hit a car.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. For which reason is the bird called the tailor bird?  
A. It can sew. B. It can use a needle. C. It can build its nest.

18. What is the name of the bird that can make its nest very solid?  
A. The tailor bird. B. The weaver bird. C. The oven bird.

19. Why is there a hole in the weaver bird's nest?  
A. To let the sunshine in. B. To serve as its door. C. To lay eggs.

20. What can we know from the speech?  
A. There are mainly three kinds of birds in the world.  
B. Not all birds build nests.  
C. You can easily find birds' nests.

## 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

Welcome to one of the largest collections of footwear (鞋类) in the world that will make you green with envy. Here at the Footwear Museum you can see exhibits from all over the world. You can find out about shoes worn by everyone from the Ancient Egyptians to top stars.

<b>Room 1</b> The celebrity footwear section is probably the most popular in the entire museum. Started in the 1950s, there is a wide variety of shoes and boots belonging to everyone from queens and presidents to pop stars and actors! Most visitors find the celebrities' choice of footwear extremely interesting.	<b>Room 2</b> Most of our visitors are amazed and shocked by the collection of "special purpose" shoes on exhibition here at the Museum of Footwear. For example, there are Chinese shoes made of silk that were worn by women to tie their feet firmly to prevent them from growing too much!
<b>Room 3</b> As well as shoes and boots, the museum also exhibits shoe-shaped objects. The variety is unbelievable. For example, there is a metal lamp that resembles a pair of shoes, and Greek wine bottles that look like legs!	<b>The Footwear Library</b> People come from all over the world to study in our excellent footwear library. Designers and researchers come here to look up information on anything and everything related to the subject of footwear.

21. In which of the following can you find a shoe designer?
- A. Room 1.  
B. Room 2.  
C. Room 3.  
D. The Footwear Library.
22. What do all exhibits have in common?
- A. They share the same theme.  
B. They belong to the same social class.  
C. They have the same shape.  
D. They are made of the same material.
23. Why does the author introduce the Footwear Museum?
- A. To let scientists do some research.  
B. To get more people to visit the museum.  
C. To encourage artists to design more different shoes.  
D. To welcome those who would like to follow the celebrities.

#### B

To extinguish (熄灭) different kinds of fires, several types of fire extinguishers have been invented. They must be ready for immediate use when fire breaks out. Most portable (手提式的) kinds operate for less than a minute, so they are useful only on small fires. The law requires ships, trains, buses and planes to carry extinguishers.

Since fuel, oxygen and heat must be present in order for fire to exist, one or more of these

things must be removed or reduced to extinguish a fire. If the heat is reduced by cooling the material below a certain temperature, the fire goes out. The cooling method is the most common way to put out a fire. Water is the best cooling material because it is low in cost and easy to get.

Another method of extinguishing fire is by cutting off oxygen. This is usually done by covering the fire with sand, steam or some other things. A blanket may be used to cover a small fire.

A third method is called separation, which includes removing the fuel, or material easy to burn, from a fire, so that it can find no fuel.

The method that is used to put out a fire depends upon the type of fire. Fires have been grouped in three classes. Fires in wood, paper and cloth are called Class A fires. These materials usually help keep the fire on. Such fires can be stopped most readily by cooling with water.

24. If a fire breaks out on a bus, which of the following should be ready there for you to use?

- A. Sand.
- B. Water.
- C. An extinguisher.
- D. A blanket.

25. To cover a small piece of burning wood with a basin in order to stop the fire is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. separating the fire
- B. cutting off the oxygen
- C. reducing the heat
- D. removing the fuel

26. In choosing how to put out a fire, what should we first be clear about?

- A. When it breaks out.
- B. How it comes about.
- C. Where it takes place.
- D. What kind it is.

27. What would be the author probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

- A. Another class of fires.
- B. Another type of extinguishers.
- C. How fires break out.
- D. How fires can be prevented.

### C

East China Normal University, located in Shanghai, is home to 13 stray dogs and 200 stray cats. Members of the university's animal protection club walk the leashed dogs at night every day. As soon as a dog-walking notice is released (发布) in a WeChat group, the walking quotas will fill up almost instantaneously.

"We make a schedule for walking dogs at the beginning of each semester, but there are always changes due to club members' schedules, so we will call for help in our WeChat group," said Xie Yifan, a junior at the university, and current vice head of the club. It is likely that this year more students have joined the animal protection club so stray dogs have become relatively "rare", said Xie Yifan.

The animal protection club was established in 2004. It began to raise stray dogs five years ago, with 13 dogs inhabiting the kennel now. Stray dogs and cats were a problem at the university. They inhabit campuses because of the large green spaces and friendly students, but they also cause a safety threat. To protect dogs and people at the university, some students then decided to build a

## kennel.

Taking care of these stray dogs is not easy, Xie said. Duties of the club members include cleaning the kennel, bathing the dogs, grooming them regularly, and taking them to animal hospitals to get spayed or neutered. The cost comes from the club's activity fund and income from cultural and creative products. Many members also "pay out of their own pockets" because they love dogs and cats.

Instead of keeping them in captivity on campus, club members hope the stray dogs could be adopted. In addition, more than 200 stray cats have also been rescued and raised in Zhoushanbei campus of the university.

28. If you want to walk a leashed dog at night, what should you do?

- A. Apply for the membership by letter.      B. Pay attention to the notice in a WeChat group.  
C. Telephone Xie Yifan for the chance.      D. Join the environment protection club.

29. What does the underlined word "kennel" in the third paragraph mean?

- A. Fence.      B. Courtyard.      C. Shelter.      D. Doghouse.

30. Where are those 200 stray cats kept?

- A. In the animal hospitals.      B. In East China Normal University.  
C. In Zhoushanbei campus of the university.      D. In the kennel with 13 stray dogs.

31. Why does the author write the text?

- A. To advertise for people who'd like to adopt the stray dogs and cats on campus.  
B. To tell people how the stray dogs are taken good care of on campus.  
C. To give a brief introduction of the campus animal protection club.  
D. To call on more students to participate in campus activities.

## D

Jumbo squid(乌贼) are one of the fastest growing animals with long soft bodies in the ocean. They are fierce predators and will attack almost anything that moves. They can eat almost anything. Sometimes, they even eat each other. These squid have tentacles with rows of sharp barbs—tooth-like of anything for catching. They grab their prey in their tentacles and pull it to their mouths. Then they use their sharp beaks to tear it into pieces.

Shanda Magill was diving, when suddenly she was hit by a jumbo squid. The squid grabbed her hose. Shanda knew that jumbo squid taste things with their tentacles and that it was trying to see if she would be good to eat. The jumbo squid jerked Shanda around in the water. She didn't know which direction was up. Shanda kicked as hard as she could. Lucky for her, she kicked herself free from this dangerous creature.

Shanda was one of the luckiest survivors. However, animals don't usually attack people for no

reason. A very hungry animal might attack something that looks like food. Most animals are very protective of their young. If anything comes close, they will attack to defend their family. Many animals attack to protect their territory. It is very important for people to know why animals can be dangerous. People also need to know how they can keep themselves safe while in danger, or in case of emergency and urgency.

32. Which of the following is not the description of jumbo squid?

- A. They are a kind of sea creature with long soft bodies and tentacles.
- B. They eat by grabbing the prey and pulling it into their mouths.
- C. They have sharp tooth-like barbs for catching their prey.
- D. They hide at the edge of the water, waiting for prey.

33. How did Shanda manage to survive herself?

- A. She was making greatest efforts to swim away from the squid.
- B. She hit the squid with her feet, exerting all her strength.
- C. She was struggling to dive deep into the sea.
- D. She swam to the opposite direction.

34. Which can be the best subtitle for the third paragraph?

- A. Understanding Animals
- B. Dangerous Jumbo Squid
- C. In Jumbo Squid Territory
- D. An Unexpected Experience

35. What's the main purpose of the text?

- A. To explain why jumbo squid are very dangerous.
- B. To describe how and where jumbo squid are now living.
- C. To tell people to learn how to protect themselves facing danger.
- D. To encourage people to try their best to do something to protect animals.

## 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。

36

### Biography

When Salinger learned that a car park was to be built on the land, the middle-aged writer was shocked and quickly bought the neighboring area to protect it... 37.

*J.D. Salinger: A Life* by Kenneth Slawenski (Random House, \$27)

### Mystery

"You're a smart boy. 38. Do you think the murderer should get away with it?" The boy was staring stubbornly at his lap again.

A thought suddenly occurred to Annika, "You recognized the man in the car, didn't you?"

The boy hesitated, twisting his fingers, "Maybe," he said quietly.

*Red Wolf* by Liza Marklund (Atria Books, \$ 25.99)

### Short Stories

She wants to say to him what she has learned, none of it in class: Some women are born stupid, and some women are too smart for their own good. Some women are born to give, and some women only know how to take. 39, some who they don't want to be. Some mothers suffer, so their daughters won't.

*You Are Free* by Danzy Senna (Riverhead Books, \$ 15)

### Humor

Do your kids like to have fun? 40! Do you like to watch your kids having fun? Bring them to Fun Times! Fun Times' s "amusement cycling" is the most fun you can have in the United States right now. Why spend thousands of dollars flying to Disney World when you can spend less than half to that within a day's drive of most cities?

*Happy: And Other Bad Thoughts* by Larry Doyle (Ecco, \$ 14.99)

- A. Come to Fun Times
- B. Mini Book Excerpts
- C. They are more like gymnastics
- D. She didn't know which direction was up
- E. Some women learn who they want to be from their mothers
- F. Benny's death was no accident, and you're the only one who saw it happen
- G. The townspeople never forgot the rescue and came to help their most famous neighbor

## 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。

If Confucius(孔子) were still alive today and could celebrate his September 28 birthday with a big cake, there would be a lot of 41. He'd need a fan or a 42 to help him put them out.

While many people in China will remember Confucius on his special day, 43 people in the United States will give him a passing thought. It's nothing personal. Most Americans don't even 44 the birthdays of their own 45.

But this doesn't 46 that Americans don't care about Confucius. In many ways he has

become a 47 that foreigners must cross if they want to 48 a deeper understanding of China.

In the past two decades, the Chinese studies programs have 49 huge popularity in Western universities. 50, the Chinese government has 51 Confucius Institutes in more than 80 52. These schools teach both Chinese 53 and culture. The main courses of Chinese culture usually 54 Chinese art, history and philosophy (哲学). Some social scientists suggest that Westerners should take advantages of the ancient Chinese wisdom to make up for the 55 of Western philosophy. Students in the United States, at the same time, are racing to 56 Chinese. So they will be 57 for life in a world where China is an equal power with the United States. Businessmen who hope to make money in China are reading books about 58 to understand their Chinese customers. So the old thinker's ideas are still alive.

Today China 59 the West more than ever, and it will need more teachers to introduce Confucius and Chinese culture to the West.

As for the old thinker, he will not be forgotten by people in the West, even if his 60 is.

- |                      |                    |                 |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 41. A. presents      | B. parties         | C. friends      | D. candles          |
| 42. A. tall tree     | B. big mouth       | C. strong wind  | D. young guy        |
| 43. A. few           | B. some            | C. many         | D. other            |
| 44. A. imagine       | B. support         | C. mind         | D. remember         |
| 45. A. popular stars | B. national heroes | C. best friends | D. family relatives |
| 46. A. say           | B. tell            | C. mean         | D. matter           |
| 47. A. bridge        | B. ladder          | C. road         | D. way              |
| 48. A. touch         | B. reach           | C. desire       | D. confirm          |
| 49. A. agreed        | B. related         | C. influenced   | D. gained           |
| 50. A. More recently | B. Just then       | C. What's more  | D. Apart from       |
| 51. A. put up        | B. picked up       | C. set up       | D. taken up         |
| 52. A. districts     | B. societies       | C. cities       | D. countries        |
| 53. A. painting      | B. language        | C. kungfu       | D. calligraphy      |
| 54. A. maintain      | B. exclude         | C. include      | D. educate          |
| 55. A. loss          | B. drawbacks       | C. cost         | D. waste            |
| 56. A. learn         | B. speak           | C. use          | D. choose           |
| 57. A. sure          | B. able            | C. good         | D. ready            |
| 58. A. persons       | B. differences     | C. Confucius    | D. development      |
| 59. A. attracts      | B. helps           | C. links        | D. connects         |
| 60. A. thought       | B. birthday        | C. hometown     | D. life             |



## 第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 50 分)

### 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。

There are certain foods which should never be stored in the fridge. Some of them may surprise you.

Nothing makes bread dry faster than your fridge. The cold temperature makes it hard. If you have made 61 (sandwich) with the bread, then you can store them in it.

We all love to have tomatoes. But 62 (store) them in the fridge will cause them to lose the taste. The cold air in the fridge stop the ripening (成熟) process. And 63 we all know, ripening is what gives every tomato more taste. For best results, 64 (keep) them out.

There's no reason to keep honey in a fridge. Putting it in your fridge will in fact increase the speed 65 the crystallization (结晶). This will make honey harder or nearly impossible 66 (use).

If you haven't opened your watermelons, then there's 67 (not) need to put them in your fridge. Research has shown that watermelons can be stored in room temperature. Do remember that they must be whole. Watermelons 68 have been cut open should 69 (put) in the fridge. What's more, they should be covered.

Cucumber enjoys room temperature. The fridge is not a good place for storing it. Cool temperature can make cucumber's skin go bad 70 (fast), so find a dry and cool place at room temperature for your cucumber.

### 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。每处错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号(∧), 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。

What an interesting picture!

A Western young man, sits at a table, is ready to eat the bowl of noodles. He is holding two

forks the same way for we Chinese hold chopsticks. He is trying too hard to pick up the noodles that he is sweating a lot of. At first glance, I think it is a bit fun, for we Chinese take for granted that chopsticks is the tools for eating noodles. The man in the picture is trying to copy us. Obvious he is doing it the hard way. Maybe using one fork will do a better job.

To my opinion, we don't need copy others' ways of thinking. Sometimes a simpler way of doing things may be a better way.

## 第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

新疆是个美丽的地方。假设你的学校正在组织一个“让世界了解新疆,让新疆走向世界”的活动,请根据下面表格中提供的信息,以“The Brief Introduction of Xinjiang”为题,用英文写一篇简要介绍新疆的短文。内容包括:

The Brief Introduction of Xinjiang	
位置:中国西北	人口:约23 000 000
面积:160多万平方公里(sq. km.)	天气:各地区不同,昼夜温差大
首府:乌鲁木齐(Urumqi)	必看的名胜:……

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 标题已为你写好。

参考词:新疆国际大巴扎(Xinjiang International Grand Bazaar),吐鲁番(Turpan)的坎儿井(Karez Well System),阿勒泰(Altay)的喀纳斯湖(Kanas Lake)和可可托海国家地质公园(Keketuohai National Geological Park),伊犁(Yili)的那拉提草原(Nalati Grassland in Yili)等。

### The Brief Introduction of Xinjiang