

本试卷共 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 20 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 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. How many days does the man work overtime continuously?
A. Five. B. Six. C. Seven.
2. What does the man want the woman to know?
A. His class is difficult to pass.
B. Her program is very serious.
C. About 30% students in his class will fail.
3. How does the man feel about doing yoga?
A. Excited. B. Relaxed. C. Anxious.
4. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Turn up the gas in the fireplace.
B. Get some more wood from outside.
C. Let the wood burn a bit more.
5. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Author and journalist.
B. Publisher and reader.
C. Writer and publisher.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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. What does the man tell the woman?
A. He just got a raise.
B. He can't skip his meeting.
C. He'll call the moving company tonight.
7. When will the man probably be home?
A. At ten o'clock. B. Around seven o'clock. C. By five o'clock.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man intend to do at first?
A. Insure his car. B. Service his car. C. Get a license.
9. Where will the man go next?
A. To his local insurance provider.
B. To a vehicle service center.
C. To the car factory.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?
A. At a party. B. In a lecture hall. C. At a coffee shop.
11. Which course does the man like best?
A. Mixed Materials. B. Advanced Drawing. C. Use of Color and Media.
12. What will the speakers do next week?

- A. Meet some friends together.
- B. Show each other their designs.
- C. Meet at a bar to discuss design.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman say about Hotel Cleopatra?
- A. It is the most beautiful hotel in the world.
 - B. It was built by Queen Cleopatra.
 - C. It is near the beach.
14. Which place is being repaired now?
- A. The Great Pyramid.
 - B. The Suez Canal.
 - C. Cairo Railway Station.
15. What is the average depth of the Suez Canal?
- A. About 200 meters.
 - B. About 193 meters.
 - C. About 24 meters.
16. Who might the woman be?
- A. A guide.
 - B. A waitress.
 - C. A receptionist.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the talk mainly about?
- A. A history of electronics.
 - B. Hearing loss caused by loud music.
 - C. Different ways to listen to music.
18. How many students involved in the study probably set no limit on their listening time?
- A. Over 150.
 - B. About 120.
 - C. Around 300.
19. Who was asked about their use of music players?
- A. Only students.
 - B. Only adults.
 - C. Both students and adults.
20. What do studies show about hearing loss?
- A. It happens very quickly.
 - B. It will last throughout your life.
 - C. It is caused by noise below level 90.

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

The annual World Economic Forum (经济论坛) took place in Davos, Switzerland, in Jan. 23-26, 2018. What did Chinese entrepreneurs (企业家) speak in the forum? Are there some quotable quotes for you?

★Jack Ma, founder and executive chairman of Alibaba Group

“I think globalization cannot be stopped — no one can stop globalization, no one can stop trade. If trade stops, the world stops. Trade is the way to dissolve (溶解, 结束) the war not cause the war,” said Ma in Davos, “Google, Facebook, Amazon and Alibaba — we are the luckiest companies of this century. But we have the responsibility to have a good heart, and do something good.”

★Richard Liu, founder and chief executive officer of JD

“Business is not only a way to make money but also a way to contribute yourself, to help people,” Liu said in a speech in Davos. “How can we face the fractured (分化的) world? That’s the topics of the Davos this year. I think a very important thing in business is cooperation. If we can unite, work together, if we work very closely, I think we can bring more hope to the people and we can build more trust between the people, countries and companies and partners,” he said.

★Jane Sun, CEO of Ctrip

“Tourism is a sunrise industry. Since I entered Ctrip, every year there are new comers, which, first of all, shows that tourism is booming.” Sun told *Sina.com* in Davos. “We invested heavily in ABC. A refers to AI, B is big data, and C is cloud computing. As we continue to expand overseas, these three will be very good weapons for us. So we think those mean opportunity,” she said.

★Hu Xiaoming, president of Aliyun

“In 2018, people will see the development in various countries more closely connected with cloud computing. More manufacturing enterprises and financial institutions will start to use ‘cloud’, and cloud computing will increase the efficiency of technology and finance,” Hu told *Xinhua* in Davos.

21. What do Chinese entrepreneurs like Jack Ma and Richard Liu focus more on?

- A. More huge jumps in profits.
- B. The joined efforts of mankind.
- C. Reducing production costs.
- D. The role of science in business.

22. What is the main business of Ctrip?

- A. Tourism.
- B. The creation of AI.
- C. Computer.
- D. Financial service online.

23. What does Hu think will promote global economic development?

- A. Economy recovery.
- B. The World Economic Forum.
- C. Cloud computing.
- D. Financial efficiency.

B

If you want to convince the boss you deserve a pay rise or promotion, the solution could be simple — eat the same food as they do. Psychologists have discovered managers are much more likely to instantly trust us if we choose the same dishes as them.

During experiments, discussions over wages and work conditions were much more successful if both sides chose to snack on the same treats. And shoppers were much more likely to buy a product advertised on TV by someone eating a similar food to them at the time.

The reason is thought to be so-called similarity attraction theory — where people tend to like others who have similar tastes or habits to themselves. But this is believed to be one of the first studies highlighting the role of food in this relationship. Researchers at Chicago University in the US conducted a series of experiments to examine food’s role in earning trust.

In a test, participants were told to watch TV — where someone pretending to be a member of the public praised a certain product. The volunteers were given Kit Kat bars to nibble (咬), while the TV people ate either a Kit Kat or grapes as they talked.

The results showed viewers were much more likely to express an interest in buying the product if the TV showed the other person eating a Kit Kat too.

The researchers added, “Although similarity in food consumption is not a sign of whether two people will get along, we find consumers treat this as such. They feel more trusting of those who consume as they do. It means people can immediately begin to feel friendship and develop a bond, leading to smoother transactions (交易) from the start.”

Harley Street psychologist Dr. Lucy Atcheson said it was already known that wearing similar clothes could instantly create trust. But this was the first report that food had the same effect. She said, “This is really interesting. It makes sense as people feel they have common ground and can trust the other person. That means negotiations are more likely to be successful.”

24. According to the passage, customers are likely to buy a product from a dealer who _____.

- A. has the same taste as them
- B. advertises his products on TV
- C. reduces the price of his products
- D. pays attention to the quality of his products

25. The experiments conducted by researchers at Chicago University show that _____.

- A. food plays an important role in earning people’s trust
- B. bosses like employees that have the same taste as them
- C. people who have similar tastes to their boss’s earn more
- D. people have less interest in buying products advertised on TV

26. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. People who eat similar food are more likely to trust each other.
 - B. People will get along with each other if they like to eat similar things.
 - C. The effect of wearing similar clothes hasn't been proved by researchers.
 - D. People are more likely to make friends with those wearing the same clothes as them.
27. Which of the following sayings can be an example of the similarity attraction theory?
- A. Honesty is the best policy.
 - B. All good things come to an end.
 - C. Birds of a feather flock together.
 - D. Where there is a will, there is a way.

C

“Tomorrow is another day” — this line has impressed various people at various times. It's now 70 years after it appeared in the film, but it still seems to hold its power especially during an economic downturn.

The phrase comes from a film adaptation of Margaret Mitchell's successful 1936 novel *Gone With the Wind*. It's set in the American South and tells the story of a strong heroine, Scarlett O' Hara, who struggles to find love during the Civil War and, afterwards, of her strength in surviving the war and its hardships.

Love story

In a moment of despair, Scarlett finally realizes that her love belongs to Rhett Butler. For many audiences, it is the theme of love and struggle that has kept the movie alive. While the burning of Atlanta might seem irrelevant (不相关的) to today's viewers, the timeless theme of love keeps its ability to touch people.

With a promise to her lover still in her mind, Scarlett chooses to stay in the midst of war and take care of Melanie. But her heart is broken when Rhett just walks away, leaving the woman that he once loved with cruel words, “Frankly, dear, I don't give a damn.” (毫不在乎)

Great epic (史诗)

The film shows the love-hate relationship of these characters, but also American history, the fall of the Confederacy and the following period of Reconstruction in the South. The background made this film a true classic in the epic genre.

When the film opened after World War II, French viewers loved it, and it reminded them of their fight against the Nazis. In 1940 Shanghai, during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (侵略), people stood in line for hours to watch this film, and saw the same suffering they were having as well as the hope and possibility of building a new homeland from the ruins. Each nationality could identify with the story and see it as a victory. In fact, *Gone With the Wind* never lost its charm and ability to inspire and amaze.

Biggest of all time

The film had five directors, 15-plus screenwriters, and an unexpected \$3.9 million budget. The film brought in \$200 million, which makes it the biggest selling film of all times in North America. It also won 10 Academy awards in 1940.

28. The underlined word “it” in the first paragraph refers to _____.

- A. the novel *Gone with the Wind*
- B. “tomorrow is another day”
- C. the movie *Gone with the Wind*
- D. the Academy Award

29. The text is written mainly to _____.

- A. celebrate the anniversary of Margaret Mitchell
- B. introduce how the film was directed and filmed
- C. throw light on (阐述) the charm of the movie “Gone with the Wind”
- D. inspire people to struggle the economic downturn

30. It can be concluded that Scarlett O' Hara is _____.

- A. optimistic and lucky
- B. childish and realistic
- C. caring and stubborn

D. strong-minded and persistent (坚毅的)

31. The passage mentions Shanghai in order to _____.
A. prove that the background of the movie touched viewers
B. describe how popular the movie was at that time
C. point out that Shanghai was a center of entertainment
D. tell us that Chinese were suffering the War then

D

What Cocktail Parties Teach Us

You're at a party. Music is playing. Glasses are clinking. Dozens of conversations are driving up the decibel (分贝) level. Yet among all those distractions, you can tune your attention to just one voice from many. This ability is what researchers call the "cocktail-party effect".

Scientists at the University of California in San Francisco have found where that sound-editing process occurs in the brain — in the auditory cortex (听觉皮层) just behind the ear, not in areas of higher thought. The auditory cortex boosts some sounds and turns down others so that when the signal reaches the higher brain, "it's as if only one person was speaking alone," says investigator Edward Chang.

These findings, published in the journal *Nature* last week, explain why people aren't very good at multitasking — our brains are wired for "selective attention" and can focus on only one thing at a time. That inborn ability has helped humans survive in a world buzzing with visual and auditory stimulation (刺激). But we keep trying to push the limits with multitasking, sometimes with tragic (悲剧的) consequences. Drivers talking on cellphones, for example, are four times as likely to get into traffic accidents as those who aren't.

Many of those accidents are due to "inattention blindness", in which people can, in effect, turn a blind eye to things they aren't focusing on. The more attention a task demands, the less attention we can pay to other things in our field of vision. Images land on our retinas (视网膜) and are either boosted or played down in the visual cortex before being passed to the brain, just as the auditory cortex filters sounds, as shown in the *Nature* study last week. "It's a push-pull relationship — the more we focus on one thing, the less we can focus on others," says Diane M. Beck, an associate professor of psychology at the University of Illinois.

Studies over the past decade at the University of Utah show that drivers talking on hands-free cellphones are just as influenced as those on hands-held phones because it is the conversation, not the device, that is distracting their attention. Those talking on any kind of cellphone react more slowly and miss more traffic signals than other motorists.

Some people can train themselves to pay extra attention to things that are important — like police officers learn to scan crowds for faces and conductors can listen for individual instruments within the orchestra as a whole. Many more think they can effectively multitask, but are actually shifting their attention rapidly between two things and not getting the full effect of either, experts say.

32. What have scientists in University of California found about "the cocktail-party effect" ?

- A. Usually there is only one person who is speaking alone.
B. All kinds of annoying sounds drive up the decibel level.
C. The higher brain processes sounds and images selectively.
D. Sounds are sorted out before reaching the higher brain.

33. What do we learn from the passage?

- A. We are biologically incapable of multitasking.
B. We survive distractions in life by multitasking.
C. We cannot multitask without extra attention.
D. We benefit from pushing the limit with multitasking.

34. Which of the following is an example of "inattention blindness" ?

- A. A careless driver lost his eyesight after a car accident.
B. Police scanned the crowds and located the criminal.
C. A manager talked on a hands-free phone with his client.
D. A pedestrian had a car accident because of phubbing (低头).

35. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.

- A. compare and contrast
B. inform and explain

- C. argue and discuss
- D. examine and evaluate

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。

Real-life Room Escape Games

Real-life room escape games are a type of physical adventure game in which people are locked in a room with other participants and have to use the things in the room to settle a series of puzzles, find clues, and escape the room within a set time limit.

The game are based on Escape the Room video games, such as Crimson Room and QP-Shot, created by TAKAGISM Inc. by Toshimitsu Takagi in 2005, in which the player is locked inside a room and must explore his or her surroundings in order to escape. 36 Other inspirations include adventure board games and movies. Real-life room escape games are becoming popular in the United States, Japan, and China. 37 For example, some games require you escape prison cells while others require you escape space stations.

38 Soon, they were exported to North America, Asia and Australia. Examples include the two pioneer companies Hint Hunt and Adventure Rooms.

The games were so successful that new locations began opening up across China, in cities big and small, according to *Want China Times*. In the southern city of Shenzhen, for example, the first escape game location opened last August. 39 “These real-life escape games can help those who stay at home on their computers and iPads all day to experience real social circles,” Tian Xiaochuan, who owns two room escape game stores in Jinan, told *Want China Times*. Earlier this year, *The South China Morning Post* said the real-life escape games are a hit among “highly stressed students and overworked young professionals”. 40 Some players get so involved that they tear down equipment or decorations inside their “prisons”, as Zhu Yumeng, chief operating officer of Beijing room escape game store Taoquan told *China Daily*.

- A. Each game adds local themes to settings.
- B. And seven new game locations quickly followed.
- C. They should also be brave enough to face their fears.
- D. Sometimes the excitement becomes a bit much, though.
- E. Weekend or day event escape games have been held in some stores.
- F. Permanent real life escape games in a fixed location were first opened in Europe.
- G. Players must be observant and use their critical thinking skills to escape the room.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共三节，满分55分）

第一节（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。

All of us in Monte Vista Christian School know we' ll one day have graduation photos for the yearbook taken. As the time 41, the girls start to have a 42 about what they' ll wear and where to take the photos, while the boys 43 hardly talk about it. As for me, I 44 for my photos to be taken by the sea.

When I arrived there, I met my photographer, Annie. She asked me to make some poses and I 45 her advice. After that, I asked if she could make me look 46 by taking photos in a different way, 47 I' m less than 1.6 meters tall. To my 48 she responded, “I will make no 49 to make you look like someone you' re not. You look good in your own way.” She 50 that she wouldn' t try to edit the photos either.

I was shocked by what she said. Girls always 51 to look perfect by using different visual angles. When you go to a photo studio, photographers always try to hide your 52 by telling you to stand in a certain way. And picture editors can easily 53 your look by making you appear any you want to. 54, that' s not the case here. Seeing I was 55. Annie explained: “Everyone has his uniqueness. You need to 56 your own beauty. You cannot live in a world of 57 photos.”

It was the first time that I had met a photographer who doesn' t 58 photos at all. After the shoot, I saw the photos — they are 59 special and natural. But what' s even more special are Annie' s 60, which will always stay in my heart.

- 一、A. flows B. approaches C. shrinks D. develops
- 二、A. discussion B. request C. reason D. complaint
- 三、A. by accident B. in addition C. by comparison D. in advance
- 四、A. accounted B. applied C. searched D. arranged
- 五、A. considered B. declined C. followed D. consulted
- 六、A. taller B. prettier C. thinner D. stronger

- 七、A. unless B. though C. since D. while
- 八、A. delight B. astonishment C. relief D. satisfaction
- 九、A. decision B. choice C. promise D. attempt
- 十、A. added B. swore C. explained D. admitted
- 十一、A. pretend B. manage C. desire D. pay
- 十二、A. preferences B. advantages C. personalities D. imperfections
- 十三、A. expose B. recover C. change D. recognize
- 十四、A. However B. Therefore C. Otherwise D. Anyway
- 十五、A. annoyed B. confused C. discouraged D. embarrassed
- 十六、A. foster B. admire C. describe D. advocate
- 十七、A. vivid B. colorful C. artificial D. popular
- 十八、A. polish B. organize C. cut D. exhibit
- 十九、A. causally B. roughly C. partially D. truly
- 二十、A. attitudes B. words C. actions D. skills

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。

China's industrial output is expected to rise by around 6.5 percent this year, marking the best 61 (perform) since 2010, 62 the Made in China 2025 strategy (策略) helps to raise productivity and revenue (税收).

The increase is 0.5 percentage points 63 (high) than the targeted growth, partly 64 (drive) by strong efforts to increase the use of new technology at traditional enterprises (企业), Miao Wei said on Monday.

"The country's industrial economy has maintained steady and sound growth thanks 65 the Made in China 2025 strategy. It promoted the combination of manufacturing and new technologies such as 66 Internet, big data and cloud computing," Miao added.

The ministry also predicted that the country's industrial output would be likely 67 (grow) by around 6 percent next year, with revenue from the telecommunications, Internet, and software and information technology service 68 (increase) by 50 percent, 30 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

According to Miao, the country will also publish policies 69 promoting the development of digital economy. The data show that the country's digital economy added up to 22.58 trillion *yuan* last year, ranking second 70 (global) and accounting for around 30 percent of national GDP.

第三节 词汇运用 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请根据语境用括号内单词的正确形式或根据汉语意思填空, 每空一词。

71. _____ (以……为根据) an important decision more on emotion than on reason, you will regret it sooner or later.
72. He only wants freedom, justice, and _____ (平等).
73. The election results have still not been _____ (官方地) announced.
74. He will fight even more desperately if _____ (trap).
75. Trains are _____ (rely), cheap and best for long-distance journeys.

根据所学语法知识和所学短语填空, 每空一词。

76. _____ (事实上), everything has developed as we wanted.
77. The limited time should _____ (利用) to prepare for the upcoming examinations.
78. Believe it or not, there is _____ (所谓的) standard English.
79. He is now reading a book about a scientist, _____ he dreams to be.
80. For many cities in the world, there is no room to spread out further, _____ New York is an example.

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。

Being a teacher is always believed to be one of greatest occupations, because teachers make great contributions for the world. Last week, I got a chance to experience teaching students. Our school asked us to teach some kids live in the countryside. The kids was so happy that they gave me a warm welcome. I teach them English and after class, we played games happily. We had a lot of funs together. When I returned back to school, I missed the students so much. They like me but some of them have kept in touch with me ever since. I felt so proudly of being a teacher.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是一名英国学生 Harry, 有一位中国笔友 Li Hua 了解一下你的家乡爱丁堡, 请你根据提示回复一封电子邮件。

注意：开头部分已给出，不计入总词数。

爱丁堡：苏格兰的首府，政治和文化中心。

人口：133 万。

面积：260 平方公里 (square kilometers)。

地理位置：苏格兰 (Scotland) 的东南部。

交通：机场位于市中心，公共交通十分便利。

天气：气候温和 (mild climate)。

旅游：最受欢迎的旅游城市；古老建筑众多；每年吸引 200 多万名游客，是理想的度假胜地。

词数：110 左右。

Dear Li Hua,

How are things with you? Today I'm writing to tell you something about Edinburgh which you asked about in the last e-mail.

第一部分 听力

1-5 CACBA 6-10 BBABA

11-15 CBCAC 16-20 ABACB

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

(A)BAC (B)AAAC (C) BCDA (D)DADD

第二节

36-40 GAFBD

第三部分 语言知识运用

第一节

41-45 BACDC 46-50 ACBDA

51-55 CDCAB 56-60 BCADB

第二节

61. performance 62. as/because

63. higher 64. driven

65. to 66. the

67. to grow 68. increasing

69. on 70. globally

第三节 词汇运用

71. Basing 72. equality

73. officially 74. trapped

75. reliable 76. As a matter of fact

77. be made use of 78. no such thing as

79. which 80. of/among which

第四节 写作

第一节 短文改错

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and proud
teacher.

第二节 书面表达

Dear Li Hua,

How are things with you? Today I' m writing to tell you something about Edinburgh which you asked about in the last e-mail.

Edinburgh, located in the southeast of Scotland, is the capital of the kingdom as well as its political and cultural center. It covers an area of 260 square kilometers with only a small population of 1.33 million.

With the airport of Edinburgh lying in the center of the city, it is convenient for people to go around. What' s more, you can easily get wherever

you are going, using public transport. Close to seaside, Edinburgh has a mild climate, which makes it one of the most popular tourism cities in the UK. It attracts more than 2 million tourists every year. What makes it unique is its splendid ancient architecture standing along streets, such as the Edinburgh Castle.

What's your plan for this summer holiday? I would be more than happy to guide you around our city if you would arrange a visit here. It would be a good place to spend a holiday.

Yours faithfully,
Harry

听力原文

Text 1

M: I've had to work overtime the last seven days in a row, (1) and I haven't gotten home until late.

W: I work early mornings six days a week, so I go to bed early. Just so I can wake up at 5:00 a.m. every day.

Text 2

M: If you're not serious about taking this class here, I suggest you leave now. Only about 30% of my students end up passing it. (2)

W: I can handle it. Anyway, it is part of the program I am in, so I am required to take it.

Text 3

W: Okay, class. Please sit down in a cross-legged position.

M: I'm nervous I've never done yoga before. (3)

W: Don't worry. All you have to do is relax your muscles, and follow my lead.

Text 4

W: The fire is getting a little low. Why don't you grab some more wood from outside? (4)

M: I think we can hold off a little longer. Just turn over the wood that's already in there, they will burn for another 20 minutes at least.

Text 5

M: When is your next book coming out, Ms. Jones? Your fans and our readers at *The New York Times* are very excited to know when they can get it.

W: I'm almost finished. I'd love for your paper to do a review of it when it's published. (5)

Text 6

W: Isn't there any way you can get out of your 5:00 staff meeting tonight? (6) We have a lot of work to do before the move.

M: I don't really have a choice, honey. It's required, and if I don't show up, it will look extremely bad. (6) If my management team has to be there.

So do I.

W: I hope you get that new raise. You deserve it for working so hard.

M: Thanks for understanding. I should be home around 7:00 tonight. (7)

W: OK. What time will the moving trucks be here on Saturday morning?

M: They said 10:00 at the earliest, so that should give us a little more time to get all our stuff together.

Text 7

M: Hello. I'd like to purchase a year's worth of insurance for my car. (8)

W: Certainly. Has your car been properly checked out?

M: Hmm? I just received my license. I thought I needed to come here to get insured.

W: That's correct, but before you do, we have to know that your vehicle passes all the safety regulations first.

M: Really? It's brand new from the car factory. Are you saying my car is unsafe to drive?

W: No. But this is part of the state law. Your vehicle also must pass a test that shows it is not producing harmful gases that are above our states environmental standards.

M: Oh. So what do I do now?

W: Take your car to your local vehicle service center, along with your license and registration papers. (9)

M: OK, thank you for your help. (9)

Text 8

W: Fantastic party, isn't it? (10)

M: Yes, it sure is. I am a new student at the university, so it's really nice to have a chance to meet some friendly people! My name is John, by the

way.

W: Great to meet you, John. I'm Jane.

M: Nice to meet you too, Jane.

W: So tell me what you are studying.

M: I am majoring in fashion design.

W: You're kidding!

M: No, why?

W: I'm a fashion design major, too! But I'm in my second year, which explains why we have never run into each other before. What are your favorite courses? (11)

M: Use of Color and Media is my favorite. (11) I am also really enjoying my Advanced Drawing class.

W: Those were two of my favorite first-year courses as well! My favorite now is Mixed Materials. John, we should get together for coffee next week. I would love to see your design, and I could show you mine. (12)

M: What a fun idea! Let's make it happen! (12)

Text 9 (第16题为推断题)

W: Here we are, Mr. Harris. This is Hotel Cleopatra. (13)

M: What a lovely place! This is one of the most beautiful hotels in the world.

W: Yes, it is. The hotel was named after the famous Queen Cleopatra.

M: I see. How far is it from here to the beach? (13)

W: Only a two-minute walk. (13) In fact, you can enjoy the view of the sea from your room, Mr. Harris. That is the Great Pyramid. (14)

M: It's amazing! How old is it?

W: It's nearly four and a half thousand years old.

M: Can we go inside?

W: I'm sorry, Mr. Harris. It's being repaired right now. (14) You'll have to wait for another time.

M: What a pity.

W: We're going through the Suez Canal now, Mr. Harris. (15)

M: How wide is it?

W: It's about 200 meters wide, and it's about 193 kilometers long. You know, the canal was the work of several hundred thousand workers about 150 years ago.

M: Really? But this is a big ship. The canal must be quite deep, I think.

W: The average depth is about 24 meters, (15) so 80-ton ships can go through it. And they're making it deeper.

M: That would be a very hard job, I'm sure.

W: Yes, of course. Well, Mr. Harris, are you coming on the hike to Cairo today?

M: Oh, yes.

Text 10 (第17题为总结题)

New types of electronics are changing the way people listen to music. But studies show these new tools may be causing hearing loss in many people. Researchers from Zogby International did a study for the American speech-language-hearing Association. It involved 300 high school students and 1,000 adults. (18)(19) They were asked about their use of portable music players. (19) Some of the most popular are iPhones, CD players, and portable laptop computers. 30% of the students and 40% of the adults said they set the sound level at high on their players. More than half the students said they would probably not limit their listening time. (18) And about a third said they were not likely to reduce the sound level. The study found that more than half the students and less than 40% of the adults had at least one kind of hearing loss. Experts say hearing any sound above a level of 90 for long periods may cause some hearing loss. But most portable music players can produce sound up to a level of 120. Studies show that hearing loss may not be apparent for years. But once it happens, it is permanent. (20) About 30 million Americans have some hearing loss, and one third of them lost their hearing as a result of loud noise.

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