

B. They currently cost less.

C. They have probably sold out.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. What will Sarah get for her overtime hours?

A. A two-day holiday.

B. An extra payment.

C. A big dinner.

9. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Manager and worker.

B. Doctor and patient.

C. Brother and sister.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a bank.

B. In a radio station.

C. In a department store.

11. What kind of clock does the woman want to buy?

A. One that is operated by batteries.

B. One that is made of wood.

C. One that has a loud sound.

12. What will the woman do next?

A. Replace the battery of her clock.

B. Go to another store.

C. Pay by credit card.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

13. What are the speakers celebrating?

A. A holiday.

B. Elizabeth's birthday.

C. A restaurant's opening.

14. What will the speakers probably serve first?

A. Biscuits.

B. Vegetables.

C. Ice cream.

15. Which dish is today's special?

A. Roasted fish.

B. Chicken soup.

C. Salad.

16. Which drink will the guests have besides water?

A. Coffee.

B. Wine.

C. Juice.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. What do we know about the classes?

A. They can be attended on the Internet.

B. They have 10 different levels.

C. They start in August.

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. Respond to some questions.

C. Present a native English speaker.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 50 分)

the chance to ride the train across Canada for the month of July. The ticket was a bargain \$150. My best friends Trevor, Joel and Jeremy and I immediately jumped at the opportunity and secured four tickets on the great Canadian railroad.

For a group of 20-year-olds, this was like the first flight of young birds from the nest. When we approached the train station in the morning, our 22-day adventure from Sudbury to Vancouver was to begin. *Eyes baggy* from lack of sleep, we jumped on board as if it was the train to Hogwarts in Harry Potter. Although the thought of three full days on those tracks covering close to 3, 000 kilometres crushed our spirits a little, what happened next caught us by surprise.

The three days on board turned into a summer camp on rails. At night, we would climb up the glass-domed train car, which gave us a scenic view of the starry night sky, untouched by the harmful light pollution. Before we knew it, the warm sun rays beating down on our faces woke us up for another day on the rails. To my surprise, a sea of golden grain fields dominated the landscape we were in the Canadian Prairies.

Another day slipped away and we set up for another night in the dome (圆顶状物). And this time we were greeted by night sky painted by a fantastic thunderstorm. Lightning was striking at an incredible rate. The spectacular and memorable light show left everyone in the glass bubble in complete disbelief.

Arriving in the Rocky Mountains was one of the most surreal experiences of my life. Before the train adventure, if I could have skipped the travel and arrived at the destination, I would have. That is no longer true. I've learned that the journey can be more enjoyable than the destination.

24 . What has made the author's train adventure across Canada a reality?

- A . The encouragement given by his mother.
- B . The discount ticket offered by Via Rail Canada.
- C . The appeal of the scenic views in the country.
- D . His great courage to challenge a tough mission.

25 . What can we infer about the young people from Paragraph 2?

- A . They left their parents for the first time in their life.
- B . They never thought of having a train adventure.
- C . They were hooked by the magic story of Harry Potter.
- D . They were excited about the coming train journey.

26 . What does "the glass bubble" in the fourth paragraph refer to?

- A . The glass-domed train car.
- B . The sightseeing tour.
- C . A state of excitement.
- D . A summer camp on the train.

27 . What did the author learn from the train adventure across Canada?

- A . The destination is what matters.
- B . Adventurous journey attracts young people.
- C . Enjoying a journey counts a lot.
- D . The traveling experience is not real to him.

C

An expert has revealed whether carrots truly help you see in the dark and if an apple a day actually keeps the doctor away.

Nutritionist Lily Soutter also clarifies if it really takes seven years to digest chewing gum (口香糖), whether you can swim after eating and if fish is good for the brain.

She confirms that while carrots contain lots of vitamin A, which helps maintain healthy vision, they don't help you see any better in the dark. Similarly, enjoying an apple a day won't in itself reduce your chances of needing to visit a doctor, and chewing gum doesn't take seven years to leave your system. And sadly, eating celery (芹菜) doesn't burn more calories than you gain from eating it, despite 23 percent believing it to be the case.

Yogurt maker Onken teamed up with Lily. They conducted a survey of 2,000 people, finding half of them are "confused" about food fact and fiction.

Onken said, "Many of us rely on what we remember from school when it comes to nutrition. But we're learning new things all the time about what different foods do for our health, such as the benefit of fermented (发酵的) foods to our gut and immune system. While some of what's passed down over generations is super advice, some of it isn't."

The study also found that swimming right after eating is wrongly believed by 34 percent of adults to be something you shouldn't do. In fact, it's exercising to high intensity immediately after eating that should be avoided, as it can give you a sudden pain.

Almost half believe fish is good for the brain. They're right, as long as they're eating oily fish, because essential omega-3 fatty acids in oily fish contribute to normal brain function. Other "fake news" wrongly believed by many of those surveyed include eating chicken soup helps if you have a cold (27%) and drinking fruit juice is as healthy as eating whole fruit (17%).

28 . What can we learn about Lily Soutter's findings?

- A . An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- B . Eating celery surely helps us lose weight.
- C . Eating carrots contributes to healthy vision.
- D . Carrots help us see things better in the dark.

29 . Why is Onken mentioned in the text?

- A . To appeal to more people to find right food facts.
- B . To inform people of the benefit of fermented foods.
- C . To prove there are many makers working with Lily.
- D . To point out many people's mistaken nutrition ideas.

30 . What attitude should we take to the nutrition ideas passed down over generations?

- A . Supportive. B . Cautious. C . Indifferent. D . Disapproving.

31 . What is the best title for the text?

- A . Learning New Things Is Vital to Health

- B . How to Fight “Fake News” About Health
- C . Welcome to the Most Popular Food Myths
- D . Nutritionist Reveals Truth About Food Myths

D

Sara tried to befriend her old friend Steve’s new wife Betty, but Betty never seemed to have anything to say. While Sara felt Betty didn’t hold up her end of the conversation, Betty complained to Steve that Sara never gave her a chance to talk. The problem had to do with expectations about pacing and pausing.

Conversation is a turn-taking game. When our habits are similar, there’s no problem. But if our habits are different, you may start to talk before I’m finished or fail to take your turn when I’m finished. That’s what was happening with Betty and Sara.

It may not be coincidental that Betty, who expected relatively longer pauses between turns, is British, and Sara, who expected relatively shorter pauses, is American. Betty often felt interrupted by Sara. But Betty herself became an interrupter and found herself doing most of the talking when she met a visitor from Finland. And Sara had a hard time cutting in on some speakers from Latin America or Israel.

The general phenomenon, then, is that the small conversation techniques, like pacing and pausing, lead people to draw conclusions not about conversational style but about personality and abilities. These habitual differences are often the basis for dangerous stereotyping. And these social phenomena can have very personal consequences. For example, a woman from the southwestern part of the US went to live in an eastern city to take up a job in personnel. When the Personnel Department got together for meetings, she kept searching for the right time to break in—and never found it. Although back home she was considered outgoing and confident, in Washington she was viewed as shy and retiring. When she was evaluated at the end of the year, she was told to take a training course because of her inability to speak up.

That’s why slight differences in conversational style—tiny little things like microseconds of pause—can have a great effect on one’s life. The result in this case was a judgment of psychological problems—even in the mind of the woman herself, who really wondered what was wrong with her and registered for assertiveness training.

32 . According to the passage, who are likely to expect the shortest pauses between turns?

- A . Americans. B . Israelis. C . The British. D . The Finns.

33 . We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A . communication breakdown results from short pauses and fast pacing
- B . women are unfavorably stereotyped in eastern cities of the US
- C . one’s inability to speak up is culturally determined sometimes
- D . one should receive training to build up one’s confidence

34 . The underlined word “assertiveness” in the last paragraph probably means _____.

- A . being willing to speak one’s mind B . being able to increase one’s power
- C . being ready to make one’s own judgment D . being quick to express one’s ideas confidently

35 . Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A . People from Finland tend to pause shorter than those from Britain.
- B . Conversational techniques such as pacing and pausing may cause people to jump to conclusions about one's character and capabilities.
- C . People in a conversation are expected to take turns in speaking.
- D . Different conversational habits may lead to a breakdown in communication.

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。

Be A Responsible Camper

Being a responsible camper is about more than just respecting your neighbors and observing the boundaries set by campsites. 36 Please keep sustainable camping guidelines in mind while planning a trip into the great outdoors.

Leave no trace. 37 Follow the principles: "take only pictures, leave only footprints". Most "leave no trace" principles focus on reducing our impact on the natural environment. Following the same rules for hiking and other outdoor recreational activities is one of the best ways to show your respect for a natural destination.

38 Harmful sunscreen chemicals can negatively affect dry land as well. They can pollute bodies of water and may take many years to break down in the natural environment, so be mindful of what you put on your bodies before jumping into that lake. As a rule of thumb, always stay at least 200 feet away from any water source while using soap or toothpaste.

Respect the wildlife. If you're camping in a popular area with plenty of people around, it's easy to forget that you're actually sharing space with wild animal habitats. Animals that get too used to humans can get reliant, which disrupts the natural balance of things within their ecosystems. Sometimes, too much interaction with people can make animals more aggressive or lead to more human-wildlife conflicts. Try to keep all of your food out of reach from wildlife. 39

Practice fire safety. While this is especially relevant on the west coast of the United States, where wildfire season is most threatening, fire safety should always be a top priority while camping. 40 In areas known for having greater fire danger, it pays to have a shovel or a bucket of water handy to take care of any runaway flames.

- A. Keep waterways clean.
- B. Aim for zero waste.
- C. Only build fires in designated fire pits or rings.
- D. And most importantly, remember never to feed wild animals.
- E. Taking your campsite off the beaten path may sound adventurous.
- F. It's about having the lowest impact possible on the surrounding environment.
- G. Always leave your campsite the same (or better) than you found it.

第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节：完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

Since 1960, considerable scientific researches have been done on chimps in their natural habitats. Astonishingly, scientists have found out that the social ___41___ of Chimps are very similar to humans. Chimps will ___42___ in certain ways, like gathering together to protect their land. But beyond the minimum requirements as social beings, they have little instinct (本能) to ___43___ one another. Chimps in the wild seek food for themselves. Even chimp mothers regularly ___44___ to share food with their children. Who are able from a young age to gather their own food?

In the laboratory, chimps don't ___45___ share food either. If a chimp is put in a cage where he can pull in one plate of food for himself or, with no greater effort, a plate that also provides food for a neighbor to the next cage, he will pull ___46___--he just doesn't care whether his neighbor gets fed or not. Chimps are truly selfish.

Human children, ___47___, are extremely cooperative. From the earliest ages, they decide to help others, to share information and to participate in achieving common goals. The psychologist Michael Tomasello has studied this ___48___ in a series of experiments with very young children. He finds that if babies aged 18 months see a worried adult with hands full trying to open a door, almost all will immediately try to help.

There are several reasons to believe that the urges to help, inform and share are not taught, but naturally ___49___ in young children. One is that these instincts appear at a very ___50___ age before most parents have started to train their children to behave ___51___. Another is that the helping behaviors are not improved if the children are rewarded. A third reason is that social intelligence ___52___ in children before their general cognitive (认知的) skills, at least when compared with chimps. In tests conducted by Tomasello, the human children did no better than the chimps on the ___53___ world tests but were considerably better at understanding the social world.

The core (核心) of what children's minds have and chimps' don't is what Tomasello calls shared intentionality. Part of this ability is that they can ___54___ what others know or are thinking. But beyond that, even very young children want to be part of a shared purpose. They actively seek to be part of a "we", a group that intends to work toward a(n) ___55___ goal.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 41. A. structures | B. responsibilities | C. policies | D. behaviors |
| 42. A. conflict | B. offend | C. cooperate | D. discuss |
| 43. A. help | B. contact | C. divide | D. trust |
| 44. A. manage | B. decline | C. attempt | D. force |
| 45. A. curiously | B. unwillingly | C. naturally | D. carelessly |
| 46. A. in turn | B. with care | C. at random | D. in advance |
| 47. A. all in all | B. as a result | C. in no case | D. on the other hand |
| 48. A. cooperativeness | B. availability | C. attack | D. attractiveness |
| 49. A. educated | B. possessed | C. motivated | D. stimulated |
| 50. A. old | B. young | C. middle | D. late |
| 51. A. creatively | B. formally | C. competitively | D. socially |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 52. A. develops | B. decreases | C. changes | D. disappears |
| 53. A. invisible | B. abstract | C. physical | D. imaginary |
| 54. A. infer | B. adapt | C. absorb | D. balance |
| 55. A. realistic | B. shared | C. specific | D. ambitious |

非选择题部分

注意：将答案写在答题卷上。写在本试卷上无效。

第二节：（共 10 个小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

Teenage years are one of the most exciting yet 56 (confuse) stages in a person's life. You are at 57 time of exploration, trying to find out your preferences, one of which 58 (be) your pastime (消遣).

Some pastimes have no moral implications (影响). 59, there are other choices that need to be made based on your values and principles in life. Some examples include skipping school to watch a movie with some friends, or even attending a party where there will be alcohol and drugs freely given out. How do you respond?

However, 60 is okay to say no to anything that is illegal, 61 (potential) causes harm or is hurtful to you or others. You may be afraid to refuse for fear of losing friends but do not let that stop you 62 standing up to peer pressure. If your friends are true friends, they will respect your 63 (decide) and not force you to join them.

There are some steps you may take 64 (avoid) negative peer pressure. Firstly, stay away from friends who force you to do things that you know are wrong. Next, be true to yourself and stand up for 65 you believe in. And if a situation gets out of hand, do not hesitate to approach an adult you trust for help.

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，上周六你参加了在市博物馆举办的文化遗产(cultural heritage)展览，请向你的外国笔友 Peter 介绍本次展览，内容包括：

展览内容；

你的感受。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

第二节：读后续写（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。

13-year-old David is really a generous boy and he naturally seeks to help others. For example, in 2017, the community recognized David for his work to help local seniors. At that

time, he fixed broken lawnmowers (剪草机) and provided yard work and cleanup help to elderly neighbors.

David's mom, Krystal, has been adjusting to life as a newly divorced single mom. She now lives in Fernley with her three kids and three dogs. She has lost her job and is struggling to make ends meet. She thought of looking for better paid work in a different part of town. At the time, however, she did not have any reliable means of transportation and could not afford a car.

"At my low point, here comes my son," Krystal says, "Everybody goes through rough times in their life, but there's good that can come from any situation as long as somebody with a heart does it."

David overheard his mother telling someone how a car would solve most of her problems. He recognized the many sacrifices she made to provide for their family, and he felt an urgent need to pay her back and help her in some way. One day, David saw a video where a child earned money to buy his mom a car; at that moment, he decided that he would do the same thing.

He secretly made a plan to save enough money to purchase a car for his mother. He started working additional odd jobs around his neighborhood, such as yard work and lawn mowing.

One day, an advertisement caught his attention: A woman had listed her car for an inexpensive price. He quickly reached out to the seller and asked if he could possibly trade in his Xbox for the car, in addition to some cash he had saved. To David's delighted surprise, after negotiating (协商) with the woman, she accepted his offer.

注意:

- (1) 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
- (2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

David arranged for the seller to park the vehicle in his front yard to surprise his mother.

Krystal was shocked when the seller told her the truth.
