

9. What does the woman suggest the man buy?
A. Regular tickets. B. A special tourist pass. C. A 7-day subway pass.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In an office. B. In a factory. C. In Jim's house.
11. Where will Martha go?
A. Chicago. B. Atlanta. C. California.
12. Why does the woman want to stay?
A. To avoid being fired due to changes.
B. To take charge of the whole market.
C. To get attention from her superiors.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man doing?
A. Checking in at an airport. B. Buying a ticket at a counter. C. Posting luggage in a post office.
14. What is the woman's suggestion for the man?
A. Taking a seat by the window.
B. Carrying some luggage with him.
C. Packing his luggage with a bag.
15. How much does the man's luggage weigh?
A. 17 kilos. B. 20 kilos. C. 23 kilos.
16. What is the man expected to do at 8:35 pm?
A. Board his plane. B. Fetch his baggage. C. Land in New York.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. How to be a qualified journalist.
B. How to create a class newspaper.
C. How to share stories with students.
18. What is the most important when creating a class newspaper?
A. Teachers' academic guidance. B. Reporters' personal specialties. C. Students' interest and attention.
19. Which is mentioned as a hot topic that students care about most?
A. The coming school play. B. How to cook food at home. C. Students' quality and behavior.
20. Who are responsible for the stories?
A. Online writers. B. Student reporters. C. Famous scholars.

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

Who says you have to stay indoors when the temperatures drop? Here are some places to explore this winter.

Athens, Greece

In Athens, every November the crowds lift and temperatures stay around the mid-20s, so have a trip to the Parthenon and Acropolis. A full afternoon is also necessary for exploring the Museum of Cycladic Art and its exhibitions—recently it has hosted Picasso's.

In the streets of the Pysrri district is a hidden hole in the wall, from which one can go down to the basement restaurant, Diporto.

Huaraz, Peru

To some, Peru gives people images of students in printed shorts on a tour of Machu Picchu. There's obviously so much more to do in the UNESCO World Heritage(遗产) site. Any hike through the surrounding Huascaran National Park will have you feeling like you've stepped into a *Lord of the Rings* film.

April and November are considered shoulder season, which means running the risk of slightly fewer clear days but remaining joyous in the knowledge that you'll be sharing the trails with fewer people.

Valletta, Malta

Flights from the UK to Malta's capital are reasonable at around £30 return, making it one of the most doable destinations for a last-minute November trip. This tiny city has reinvented itself as a year-round city break with artsy cafes, grand hotels and newly opened galleries—Muza opened last year and houses the former National Gallery collection, and Spazju Kreattiv cultural centre hosts diverse exhibitions.

Edinburgh, UK

Edinburgh brings forth a specific kind of magic; its coffee shop windows steam up in a pleasing, romantic fashion. People watch on to York Place from Fortitude Coffee, a few minutes' walk from the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

For simple Scottish dishes, there's neighborhood inn the Little Chartroom, and the Sheep Heid Inn has been long enough to have served Mary, Queen of Scots. In the eight bedrooms at the 18th century Rock House, each is a mixture of ancient details and current fashion.

21. Which has exhibited Picasso's works lately?

- A. Muza. B. Diporto.
C. Scottish National Portrait Gallery. D. The Museum of Cycladic Art.

22. Why are people advised to travel to Huaraz in November?

- A. They will enjoy more clear days. B. They can star in *Lord of the Rings*.
C. There are fewer tourists at that time. D. Flights are reasonable at £30 return.

23. What can tourists do in the Little Chartroom?

- A. Enjoy Scottish food. B. Meet Queen of Scots.
C. Get free printed shorts. D. Appreciate art exhibitions.

B

It's been 10 years since Yasuo Takamatsu lost his wife Yuko when a tsunami(海啸) hit the town of Onagawa, but he continues to search for her every weekend.

On the day when Yuko disappeared, in 2011, Yasuo Takamatsu received the last text message from her. It read "Are you OK? I'm coming home."

Since then, he has been looking for her and won't stop until he finds her. "I'm sure she is on the way home. She has never gone back on her words," Yasuo insists.

In the beginning, he searched for Yuko on land, starting at the bank where she was last seen, then along the beaches of Onagawa, in nearby forests and mountains.

Two years after her disappearance, Yasuo registered at a local diving school to take diving lessons, so he could start searching for her in the sea. He has been going on weekly dives for the past seven and a half years, racking up almost 500 underwater searches.

Yasuo Takamatsu has been aided in his underwater searches by Masayoshi Takahashi, the diving instructor who taught him to dive. He has been keeping track of Yasuo's searches, recording what areas he has combed, where the dead bodies might gather on the seabed, etc.

Apart from his own weekly dives, the 64-year-old also joins local authorities in underwater searches for the 2,500 people who remain lost following the 2011 tsunami. In his searches, Takamatsu has found all sorts of things belonging to the missing persons, but nothing helps him find his wife. He refuses to give up, though.

24. What kept Yasuo searching for his wife for 10 years?
A. The belief that she is still alive. B. A new text from his wife.
C. Takahashi's selfless assistance. D. The latest survivors he found.
25. What does the underlined phrase "racking up" in paragraph 5 probably mean?
A. Winning. B. Forgetting. C. Totalling. D. Including.
26. Why has the diving coach been keeping a record of Yasuo's searches?
A. To map out the dead bodies. B. To measure the training effect.
C. To test the diving equipment. D. To avoid searching the same areas.
27. Which of the following can best describe Yasuo?
A. Ambitious and confident. B. Selfless and hardworking.
C. Humorous and considerate. D. Determined and warm-hearted.
- C

Chinese officials announced today that pandas in China are no longer considered an endangered species and they have been updated to "vulnerable" species.

Internationally, pandas in China have been considered "vulnerable" for five years. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) removed them from its list of endangered species in 2016—a decision that Chinese officials challenged at the time. "If we relax the conservation work, our achievements would be quickly lost, because their natural habitats have been broken up by roads, railways and other forms of human development. The animals that live in small groups of as few as 10 pandas will struggle to reproduce and face the risk of disappearing altogether, although the total number of pandas in China seems big enough," China's State Forestry Administration said at the time.

At the end of 2016, when IUCN first made its decision, there were 1,861 pandas living in the wild. That number was a significant increase from less than 1,000 in the 1980s due to hunting and forest destruction until Beijing threw its full weight behind preserving the animal.

The Chinese government and the World Wildlife Fund first established the Wolong National Nature Reserve in Sichuan province in 1980. Then panda skin trade was banned in 1987. As wild panda numbers had increased in the 1990s, China gradually expanded its protected forest areas to 5,400 square miles in the 2000s.

In a statement, the World Wildlife Fund called the removal of pandas from the endangered list another sign of hope for the species. "Thanks to decades of cooperation among the Chinese government, local communities and companies, the pandas' future is more secure," it said. "China's successful conservation of pandas shows what can be achieved when political will and science join forces."

Animal groups around the world also welcomed the recovery of the pandas that have long been a symbol of China and the global conservation movement.

28. Why did China refuse to remove pandas from the list of endangered species in 2016?
A. The population of pandas was too small.
B. China did not finish the IUCN program yet.
C. Pandas had to be trained to live in small groups.
D. More efforts were needed to improve the habitats.
29. When did China start to significantly speed up its efforts to protect pandas?
A. In the 1970s. B. In the 1980s.
C. In the 1990s. D. In the 2000s.
30. What was unlikely the common threat to pandas in the 1990s?
A. Panda hunting. B. Human development.
C. Forest destruction. D. Railway construction.

31. What are the last two paragraphs mainly about?
- A. Assessments from the World Wildlife Fund.
 - B. Positive reactions from international organizations.
 - C. The importance of political will and scientific methods.
 - D. The necessity of joint efforts from communities and companies.

D

Before the Renaissance(文艺复兴), art developed very slowly for about 1,000 years in Europe. Most art was made to serve the Church. Human beings in the art work were typically described as morally fallen and had to be saved by God and human life was regarded just a preparation for the happiness in the other world.

But the Renaissance(14~16 century) upended all the above ideas. The “Renaissance Men” thought that the best way to serve God was not to bow down in church all day long but to recognize and make better use of the talents that God gave them. Human life was much more than a preparation for the other world.

For the Renaissance artists, they started to combine art and science in their work. They studied human bodies like doctors, nature like biologists and the laws of perspective like mathematicians to create realistic paintings and statues. For example, Leonardo da Vinci—an Italian sculptor, engineer, inventor and thinker—studied human bodies and observed the flight of birds. Another equally inventive and fearless Italian artist, Michelangelo Buonarroti, even went so far as to show in his work that human beings were truly made in God’s own image and that they were as great as their own creator. Raffaello Santi, the youngest of the great three Italian Renaissance artists, combined the quiet elegance of Leonardo with the raw power of Michelangelo. In his huge painting, *The School of Athens*, Raffaello celebrated the great ancient thinkers—a shocking break from Church tradition. And to make these once forbidden figures seem even greater, Raffaello presented the great thinkers of ancient Greece as the leading geniuses of his generation. Not only did these Renaissance-era Italians appreciate the great minds of the ancient world, they considered themselves in the same league.

Although the cultural explosion slowed down in Italy by 1600, people from around the world were already attracted to see the Renaissance-era masterpieces by then. Especially today, people continue to get inspiration from the great works of the era in the country.

32. What did the “Renaissance Men” think of human beings?
- A. They should make best use of their own talents.
 - B. They were playthings of the religious authorities.
 - C. They were morally bad guys and had to be saved by God.
 - D. They had to abandon God in order to enjoy life in this world.
33. What can we say about Michelangelo Buonarroti?
- A. He was innocent.
 - B. He was unfearing.
 - C. He was unashamed.
 - D. He was too out-spoken.
34. What message does the author seem to convey in the last paragraph?
- A. Italy has a long history.
 - B. Nothing can exist forever.
 - C. The Renaissance has a lasting influence.
 - D. People love beautiful and thoughtful things.
35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. The Greatest Renaissance Thinker in Greece
 - B. The Renaissance’s Artistic Significance in Italy
 - C. The Causes Leading to Slow Development in Europe
 - D. The Bad Influence of the Church Before the Renaissance

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。

Psychologists have found the following strategies will effectively improve your memory.

Walking through the woods

A walk in the forest will put you at ease and improve your memory. University of Michigan psychologists asked two groups of experiment participants to go for walks. 36. The other group wandered around a forest. Then they were given a memory test. The ones who wandered among the trees performed 20% better on the test.

37

For 30 years, psychologists have been studying “expressive writing”—writing about difficult experiences for at least 15 minutes each day. Expressive writing lets people disclose thoughts they otherwise spend mental energy trying to avoid, allowing more energy to be spent on memory.

Building meaningful links

Connecting what you just learned with what you already know will strengthen your memory. 38. For example, you’re learning about heat transference(传导). Instead of memorizing the abstract concept—heat moves from a hot object to a cooler object—you could use an example the way that the heat from a hot cup of tea warms up your hands on a cold winter day.

Reading physical books

39. After all, it’s just your eyes scanning the pages, right?

Not quite.

It turns out that we remember things better when we read them in a more physical form. Psychologists say that when you’re reading a book, you’re also holding it, feeling the weight of it in your hands. As you read through the text, the pages move from your right hand to your left. 40.

- A. Writing expressive essays
- B. Storing more information at a faster speed
- C. One group walked around an urban environment
- D. Long-term relationships have several memory benefits
- E. We usually think of reading as a totally visual exercise
- F. The more you relate your learning to the old knowledge, the better
- G. Their research suggests that such movement or weight can help you memorize

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。

Old Joe and his son Tony were on their way to catch fish. Old Joe drove the car and Tony 41 in the back seat. As he drove slowly along the empty road in the early 42, he looked down at his hands. Not long ago he had worked hard with those hands, but now, they did not do much. Suddenly, he 43 something in the middle of the road. He stopped the car 44.

“What’s wrong?” Tony shot up in the back seat and asked in a sleepy voice.

Old Joe turned on the high beams(远光灯) and said, “It’s one of those 45 fish-killing turtles.”

Tony opened his eyes wide and saw a strange thing. Suddenly it moved a little and left sharp marks in the dirt. Then it 46.

“These turtles kill fish. Let me 47 him,” Tony said.

“You are not going to kill it,” Joe said.

“Why not?” Tony asked. “Turtles kill our fish! The 48 fish they eat, the less we can catch.”

“Poor old thing,” old Joe said. “In the water you could cut down your enemies with those sharp claws(爪子). But here you are as 49 as a baby.”

“Dad, you talk like a tired old woman!” Tony said impatiently. “All right! You 50.”

“It would be different in the water, wouldn't it, turtle?” Old Joe 51 his son and continued, “Only I can understand how you feel. It must be 52 to have no hope.”

Old Joe walked behind the turtle and 53 pushed the turtle to the side of the road. As old Joe waited until it 54 into the tall grass, Tony 55 the car and stood beside his father. The two men looked at each other in the bright morning sun.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. shook | B. played | C. slept | D. jumped |
| 42. A. morning | B. afternoon | C. evening | D. night |
| 43. A. missed | B. cut | C. lost | D. spotted |
| 44. A. slowly | B. violently | C. casually | D. gradually |
| 45. A. blind | B. dead | C. lovely | D. fierce |
| 46. A. escaped | B. screamed | C. stopped | D. laughed |
| 47. A. catch | B. save | C. hug | D. kill |
| 48. A. more | B. fresher | C. tastier | D. cheaper |
| 49. A. strong | B. unlucky | C. helpless | D. healthy |
| 50. A. leave | B. agree | C. insist | D. win |
| 51. A. punished | B. ignored | C. praised | D. found |
| 52. A. terrible | B. nice | C. impossible | D. happy |
| 53. A. gently | B. impatiently | C. angrily | D. excitedly |
| 54. A. fell | B. disappeared | C. turned | D. slid |
| 55. A. pulled off | B. looked up at | C. got out of | D. stepped into |

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。

Three Chinese astronauts arrived Thursday at China's new space station on a three-month mission, marking another huge 56 (succeed) in the country's space program.

Their Shenzhou-12 spacecraft connected with the space station about six hours after taking off from the Jiuquan satellite center. 57 crew will test equipment, carry out experiments and prepare the station for 58 (receive) another two units next year.

For Nie Haisheng, it is his third trip to space. For Liu Boming, it is his second one, following a mission in 2008 59 included China's first space walk. Tang Hongbo, who 60 (select) as one of the candidates in 2010, is flying in space for the first time.

The mission is the third of 11 planned through next year to add the 61 (addition) sections to the station and send up crews and supplies. A fresh three-member crew and a cargo ship with supplies will be sent 62 three months.

Future missions to the station will include women, with 63 (stay) extended to as long as six months 64 as many as six astronauts on the station at a time during crew changeovers.

With China stepping up international cooperation and exchanges, it's only a matter of time for the station 65 (welcome) astronauts from different countries in the near future.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

上周六,你们班组织了一次社会实践活动。请你据此写一篇英语短文,内容包括:

1. 活动的内容;
2. 收获与感想。

- 注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行为连贯。

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。

There is a country music song that goes, “she’s a wild one with an angel’s face.” That line perfectly describes my younger sister, Louisa. She is a fearless fighter.

To make things worse, my sister and I are very much alike. Both of us are very easy to get angry, though we are also ready to forgive. It is really hard to find proper words to describe my relationship with my little sister.

I had my first fight with Louisa when she was about five years old. It was a freezing winter afternoon in New Haven, Connecticut. Mum and Dad were at work and I was asked to take care of her at home. I thought that it would be a perfect time to introduce Louisa to the piano. She was also very excited about working together with her bigger sister.

I put her in a chair with two comfortable pillows. I then started to show her how to play a single note with a single finger. Then I asked her to do the same. I thought it was a small request. But Louisa refused! Instead, she preferred to hit at many notes at the same time with two hands. When I asked her to stop, she hit harder and faster. When I tried to pull her away from the piano, she began yelling, crying and kicking angrily.

Having had enough, I held the fearless fighter tightly in my arms and dragged her to the back door.

When I threw it open, my own face hurt from just a few seconds’ exposure to the icy air. But I was so angry that I was determined to teach her a lesson even if the cold could kill her.

“You cannot stay in the house if you don’t listen to me,” I said and put her down. “Now, are you ready to be a good girl? Or do you want to go outside?”

- 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。

To my surprise, Louisa refused to give in. _____

However, Louisa shook her head with a determined look in her eyes. _____

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