



## 注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

## 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

While Alice has her adventures in the Wonderland, you can have your own as well this summer. British contemporary artist Philip Colbert has created a *Lobster (龙虾) Wonderland* in Changsha, Hunan Province.

**Date:** July 15

**Location:** Changsha International Finance Square (Changsha IFS)

#### About Philip Colbert

His globally welcomed lobster series has won the hearts of a large number of followers. The artist, with a master's in philosophy, takes lobster as his second personality.

Through large installations, public art theme exhibition and new media art, the artist has introduced works from galleries and created a surreal art scenery in city's public space with a combination of pop art and local culture.

#### Features

In Changsha IFS, Colbert's exhibition, which is the London-based artist's first large-scale outdoor public art installations, has three major sectors, showcasing his large installations, sculptures and new media arts as well as the special works created for the event.

The opening ceremony, an art carnival, saw the debut (首次登台) of a 12-meter-long *Lobster Taikonaut* specially made by Colbert. His *Lobster Flower* and *Lobster Shark* also found their way in the parade. At the southwest square, people can find *Lobster Fountain* towering 12 meters and enjoy two major theme sectors, *Lobster Island* and *Lobster Skate Park*.

*Lobster Rainbow*, a lobster breaking through a roof with a rainbow behind it, is the artist's brand-new work for Changsha IFS. In his works, such as *Daydreamer*, Colbert also expresses his wish of narrowing the distance between art pieces and people.

21. What is Philip Colbert well known for?  
 A. Alice Wonderland. B. Shark experience.  
 C. Rainbow story. D. Lobster series.
22. What can we learn about the exhibition according to the text?  
 A. It took place in the open air.  
 B. There was no special works for the event.  
 C. People can enjoy lobster fountain and lake.  
 D. *Lobster Island* is the artist's brand new work for Changsha IFS.
23. Where can the text probably be found?  
 A. A shopping brochure. B. An art magazine.  
 C. A science report. D. A fashion advertisement.

## B

When Belquer first joined a team to make a better live music experience for deaf and hard-of-hearing people, he was struck by how they had developed workarounds to enjoy concerts. "What they were doing at the time was holding balloons to feel the vibrations (震动) through their fingers," Belquer said. He thought the team could make something to help hard-of-hearing people enjoy live music even more with the technology now available.

Belquer, who is also a musician and theater artist, is now the "Chief Vibrational Officer" of Music: Not Impossible, which uses new technology to address social issues like poverty and disability access. His team started by tying different vibrating cellphone motors to bodies, but that didn't quite work. The vibrations were all the same. Eventually, they worked with engineers to develop a light haptic (触觉的) suit with a total of 24 vibrating plates. There are 20 of them tied to a vest that fits tightly around the body like a hiking backpack, plus one that ties to each wrist and ankle. When you wear the suit, it's surprising how it feels.

The vibrations are mixed by a haptic DJ who controls the location, frequency and intensity of feeling across the suits, just as a music DJ mixes sounds in an artful way. "What we're doing is selecting and mixing what we want and send it to different parts of the body," said the DJ. The haptic suits were just one component of the event. There were American Sign Language interpreters; the music was captioned on a screen on the stage.

The suits are the star attraction. Lily Lipman, who has auditory processing disorder, lit up when asked about her experience. "It's cool, because I'm never quite sure if I'm hearing what other people are hearing, so it's amazing to get the music in my body."

24. What surprised Belquer about people with hearing problems?  
 A. The attitude they held to life. B. The way they enjoyed music.  
 C. The love they had for balloons. D. The frequency they vibrated fingers.
25. Why did the team's initial attempt fail?  
 A. The vibrations lacked variety. B. The motors were the same.  
 C. The motors hardly worked. D. The vibrations were irregular.
26. What did the DJ do?  
 A. He interpreted the sign language. B. He captioned the music on stage.  
 C. He selected suits for the attendees. D. He helped people feel the music.

27. What does Lily Lipman think of the suit?

- A. Comforting.
- B. Challenging.
- C. Satisfying.
- D. Encouraging.

C

Bringing species like beavers (河狸) back to England is no longer a priority, the government said on Friday to criticism from wildlife groups.

A recent report shows that one in six UK species are at risk of extinction. In September more than 60 conservation organisations reported a significant decline in species due to expansions in farming and the effects of climate change. In recent years, animals and plants have been reintroduced by charities as part of efforts to restore the country's reduced biodiversity.

Despite the government allowing this, the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee concluded in July that there was an absence of long-term plans on how to manage this. In response, the government has now said that the "reintroduction of species is not a priority".

The government said it was focused on increasing biodiversity through habitat restoration. The government's environment department has come under scrutiny (详细审查) for not doing more to prevent sewage dumping and other forms of pollution in England's waterways.

Sir Robert Goodwill, chair of the Committee, said he was disappointed with the government response. Bringing back extinct species is a controversial issue—although farmers and landowners appear broadly supportive, there are risks of reintroducing new species, and without clear guidance, problems could arise.

A recent study showed that river barriers similar to those built by beavers can protect communities at risk of flooding. But there have also been cases documented in Europe where beavers have built their dams in places that have damaged crops and changed rivers.

Joan Edwards, director of Policy & Public Affairs at The Wildlife Trusts said, "Reintroducing wildlife must be part of the UK government's arsenal (武器) for tackling nature loss and climate change—it is astonishing there is no strategy for doing so."

"The return of wild beavers can help to recreate lost wetlands, with a knock-on effect that benefits other wildlife including insects, invertebrates and birds. Beavers also slow the flow of water, which can reduce flood risks to towns and villages," she said.

28. What does paragraph 2 want to convey?

- A. The situation of species in the UK is severe.
- B. Reintroduction of species in the UK is not a priority.
- C. Expansions in farming have a great effect on climate change.
- D. The UK government's response to reduced biodiversity is disappointing.

29. How did the UK government plan to increase biodiversity?

- A. By restoring habitat.
- B. By offering guidance.
- C. By expanding farming.
- D. By developing strategy.

30. What did Joan Edwards think of reintroduction of wildlife?

- A. It was messy.
- B. It was controversial.
- C. It was beneficial.
- D. It was costly.

31. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The advantages of reintroducing wildlife.
- B. The responses to a government statement.
- C. The effects of climate change on farming.
- D. The approaches to increasing biodiversity.

D

Researchers have proposed a novel method for counting and tracking vehicles on public roads, a development that could improve current traffic systems and help travelers get to their destinations faster.

Using the cameras already installed on campus buses at the Ohio State University, researchers proved that they could automatically and accurately measure counts of vehicles on urban roadways, detect objects in the road and distinguish parked vehicles from those that are moving.

In previous studies, Ohio State researchers found that using these mobile cameras provides much better spatial and temporal (时间的) coverage than relying on often temporarily placed sensors that don't provide a view of many streets and roads in a city.

"If we collect and process more high-resolution (高清) spatial information about what's happening on the roads, then planners could better understand changes in demand, effectively improving efficiency in the broader transportation system," said Keith Redmill, lead author of the study.

"If we can measure traffic in a way that is as good or better than what is conventionally done with fixed sensors, then we will have created something incredibly useful extremely cheaply," he said. "Our goal is to start building a system that could do this without much manual intervention because if you want to collect this information over lots of potential vehicles and lots of time, it's worth fully automating that process."

While still a long way from total implementation (实施), the study suggests the system's results bear promise for the future of intelligent traffic surveillance. Transportation planners, engineers and operators make vital decisions about the future of our roadways, so when designing transportation systems to work over the next 30 to 50 years, it's necessary that we give them data that allows them to improve the efficiency of the system and the level of service provided to travelers.

32. How can cameras on buses benefit travelers?

- A. By shortening their travel time.
- B. By making their schedules tight.
- C. By decreasing their transport cost.
- D. By improving their safety awareness.

33. What can we know about the sensors placed on buses?

- A. They provide more spatial coverage.
- B. They can't detect objects on the road.
- C. They cover less view of the urban traffic.
- D. They accurately record the flow of traffic.

密 封 线 内

34. What does the underlined word “surveillance” in paragraph 6 mean?  
 A. Operation.                      B. Monitoring.                      C. Protection.                      D. Arrangement.
35. What is a suitable title for the text?  
 A. Transportation automation is on its way  
 B. It is time to improve the efficiency of traffic system  
 C. Cameras installed on buses can better measure traffic  
 D. Transportation planners use cameras to make policies

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。

Getting and staying focused can be a challenge even in the best of times. But with everything going on in the world, concentrating can often feel down-right impossible. Below are some tips to help you find your flow.

Distract (使分心) your brain. Schedule into every workday some breaks from all that focusing and allow your mind to travel into what’s called the “default (默认的) mode network” for a bit of freestyle activities. 36. It’s the place where our minds find innovation and creativity and often make better decisions than the **focused mind**.

37. This involves first turning your attention inward. Try traveling with your mind to someplace enjoyable—maybe it’s a walk through an imaginary forest or sunbathing on a warm sandy beach. Doing this several times a day can offer your mind a fresh approach to the job at hand.

Block interruptions before diving into deep work. 38. To help, turn off text messaging, notifications and social media alerts. Be vital when you want a deep dive into focus. Your important work benefits when you shut off or put away your phone and other screens.

Know your body clock. Whether you are sharp in the morning or a night owl, don’t spend your day—in particular your peak brain hours—doing busywork. 39.

Try new hobbies. Engaging in hobbies not only is fun but can help us come up with new solutions to problems we’re facing at work or home. 40.

- A. Try to daydream what happened  
 B. We try to obtain focus but in vain  
 C. Engage in positive constructive daydreaming  
 D. Instead, reserve your best brain time for the big stuff  
 E. This network of the brain circuit is where magic happens  
 F. Our days are filled with distractions, from others and ourselves  
 G. Allowing your mind time to play is another way to invite innovation

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。

This is a true story that took place a few days ago. This woman looked 41, but she was very pretty in my eyes. I met the most beautiful woman in a shop. She wasn’t that

<sup>42</sup> as she was 5 feet at the most. Her <sup>43</sup> was bent, too. She was thin and her face was <sup>44</sup> with black age spots from a lifetime of working in the sun. Her hair was thin and white. She was at least 80 years old and might have been **over** 90. She moved <sup>45</sup> and with great care. However, when she <sup>46</sup> at you in the eye and spoke to you, you could see her <sup>47</sup> beauty shining through.

Her face was wrinkled from a very <sup>48</sup> life of hard work and difficulty. But it was the lines around her eyes that caught my <sup>49</sup>. These wrinkles were deep and forever "canyons" that had been <sup>50</sup> by a million smiles and a lifetime of laughter.

Her <sup>51</sup> were deep set and hidden behind thick, heavy glasses. But you could still see a lovely light <sup>52</sup> out of them. When she talked to you, they were bright with a wonderful shine that told you she was <sup>53</sup> with faith, love, hope, kindness and joy. I only <sup>54</sup> her for a minute or two, yet I left feeling better, and happier.

I only hope that one day my own face will <sup>55</sup> the signs that hers did, showing a happy life, and a loved life.

- |                   |               |                  |               |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. delightful | B. accessible | C. ordinary      | D. delicate   |
| 42. A. tall       | B. efficient  | C. depressed     | D. lazy       |
| 43. A. foot       | B. image      | C. back          | D. dignity    |
| 44. A. awarded    | B. covered    | C. associated    | D. issued     |
| 45. A. slowly     | B. firmly     | C. ultimately    | D. vividly    |
| 46. A. wondered   | B. pointed    | C. glared        | D. looked     |
| 47. A. superb     | B. true       | C. typical       | D. slight     |
| 48. A. long       | B. rigid      | C. reserved      | D. strange    |
| 49. A. concern    | B. attention  | C. curiosity     | D. sympathy   |
| 50. A. rewarded   | B. motivated  | C. formed        | D. integrated |
| 51. A. options    | B. emotions   | C. smiles        | D. eyes       |
| 52. A. escaping   | B. shining    | C. dying         | D. swinging   |
| 53. A. anxious    | B. compared   | C. filled        | D. content    |
| 54. A. cast off   | B. focused on | C. applauded for | D. spoke to   |
| 55. A. change     | B. present    | C. lose          | D. improve    |

## 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。

Diesel engines (柴油机) work on the same basic principles <sup>56</sup> gasoline engines, but they do the work differently. Let's take a closer look.

The story of the diesel engine actually begins with the invention of the gasoline engine. Nikolaus August Otto <sup>57</sup> (invent) the gasoline engine in 1861. His invention used the four-stroke combustion (四冲程燃烧) principle, also known as the "Otto Cycle", <sup>58</sup> is the basis for most car engines today. In its early stage, the gasoline engine wasn't very efficient, and other major methods of transportation, such as the steam engine, performed <sup>59</sup> (poor) as well. Only about 10 percent of the fuel <sup>60</sup> (use) to power these types of engines actually moved a vehicle. The rest of the fuel simply produced useless heat.

Rudolf Diesel created an engine with high efficiency, and he devoted much of his time to

61 (develop) a “combustion power engine”. By 1892 Diesel had obtained a patent for 62 we now call the diesel engine.

For decades, diesel engines had a reputation for being dirty and loud. While Europe adopted the technology pretty widely, most 63 (drive) in the United States said, “No, thank you.” By the 21st century, though diesel engines became far cleaner, much 64 (quiet) and even more efficient, they experienced a setback in popular opinion because of a scandal (丑闻) in 2014. Thanks to 65 (they) proven efficiency, though, diesel engines are regaining some ground.

#### 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

##### 第一节 (满分15分)

假定你是李华,你的外教 Novak 精通小提琴,而你擅长琵琶(Chinese lute),你想跟他互相学习。请你给他写一封信,内容包括:

1. 钦佩他的演奏;
2. 提出互相学习。

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。

Dear Novak,

Yours,  
Li Hua

##### 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。

#### A Fortunate Escape

“Truth or Dare, Ben?” Max questioned. Max, Ben and I were walking home together while I took small bites of the beef burger I had grabbed from a shop nearby. “Truth or Dare” was a game we usually played to amuse ourselves on the lengthy, boring journey home. Ben wanted a dare. “Well, Ben, I dare you to carry my bag all the way home!” Max commanded as we laughed at poor Ben’s trouble.

As Ben pulled the heavy bag up his shoulder and adjusted the bag straps, he noticed that Max’s bag was partially open. When he hurriedly put it on his back, an object flew out of the bag, and over the fence of our neighbour’s house.

“Oh, no,” Max cried, “I think that was my English assignment.” Stretching his hand out and trying to crawl (爬) under the fence to save the paper, Ben found that it was just out of reach.

“Well, I guess I’ll just have to climb over the fence to get it,” Ben said. He was barely able to climb up, using the small gaps in the wooden fence as handholds as the fence was

nearly as tall as him (which was not very tall), and low enough for something to be thrown over it. Sliding down the fence, Ben grabbed the valued piece of paper, complaining about injured dignity. Just then, a loud and frightening bark cut his words short.

"Woof, Woof!" Our neighbour, Mr Mason, owned a German shepherd (kind of dog), well-known for its fierceness, which guarded the house. It was something we had overlooked, too focused on bringing back Max's assignment. Ben's legs trembled like jelly and his face turned a deathly white as the German shepherd advanced slowly on him like a wolf moving towards its target.

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。

Max and I stared at it in fear.

Just then I caught sight of my half-eaten burger on the path.

密  
封  
线  
内  
不  
要  
答  
题

广东家长圈  
微信号: gdgkjzq

广东家长圈  
微信号: gdgkjzq