

9. What is Lucy's attitude towards the rules?
A. She questions them. B. She understands them. C. She opposes them.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Which date did the boy finish his project?
A. On November 12th. B. On November 15th. C. On December 17th.

11. Which paper will the boy probably write tonight?

- A. The War of 1812.
B. Brown Bear Populations.
C. The Wonders of Liquids.

12. What is the main topic of the conversation?

- A. Time management.
B. The choice of subjects.
C. The plan of some projects.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman's main issue?

- A. Her bag was stolen.
B. Someone harmed her.
C. She can't speak Italian.

14. Where will the woman go next?

- A. To Rome. B. To Venice. C. To Milan.

15. What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Check in earlier.
B. Stay close to her bag.
C. Let someone watch her personal belongings.

16. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. On a train. B. At a train station. C. At a police station.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did the speaker start playing golf?

- A. To play with his dad.
B. To play on his school team.
C. To follow his dream of becoming a professional.

18. Where was the golf game firstly invented?

- A. In England. B. In Scotland. C. In the US.

19. What is the most important golf competition according to the speaker?

- A. The US Open.
B. The British Open.
C. The Master's Tournament.

20. What does the speaker plan to do in the future?

- A. Open his own golf course.
B. Organize golf camps for children.
C. Give pro golfers one-on-one instruction.

第二部分 阅读理解 (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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

Since its launch in 1981, China Daily has served a vital role in telling the world about China and providing valuable insight into the world's second-largest economy. The following are some branding events, conducted by it,

which have advanced public diplomacy(外交)and international communication.

Vision China Lectures

A series of talks are organized by China Daily in which leading political and business figures are invited to speak and interact live with domestic and foreign audiences. The Vision China lectures focus on major issues facing China and the world and explore what China's successful stories mean for the world and how Chinese wisdom can help the world.

China Watch Think Tank Forum

Elites(精英), including opinion leaders, politicians and businesspersons with expertise(专业知识)on China, discuss topics on the developments and the future of China and the world in China Watch Think Tank Forum.

Asia Leadership Roundtable

The China Daily Asia Leadership Roundtable provides a platform for high-level dialogue and communication among leaders and social elites in the fields of politics, business and academia in Asia.

TESOL China Assembly

Organized by China Daily in partnership with TESOL International Association (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages), TESOL China Assembly is a high-level international English Language Teaching (ELT) event in China. It aims to promote scholarship and cross-cultural understanding among English educators in China, and to enhance dialogue between China's ELT professionals with their peers worldwide.

21. What can participants of "Vision China Lectures" get?

- A. Some practical skills of public speaking.
- B. Some wisdom implied in the Chinese fictional stories.
- C. Some helpful inspirations and experience of development of China.
- D. Some differences of lifestyle between domestic and foreign audiences.

22. Who may not be invited to attend Asia Leadership Roundtable?

- A. Economists from Japan.
- B. Managers from Germany.
- C. Finance Minister of India.
- D. The head of People's Bank of China.

23. Which of the following may interest teachers of ELT in China?

- A. TESOL China Assembly.
- B. Vision China Lectures.
- C. Asia Leadership Roundtable.
- D. China Watch Think Tank Forum.

B

Just about 50 years ago, needing money to support my family—my novels weren't best-sellers—I had the idea of taking the longest train trip imaginable and writing a travel book about it. The trip was improvisational (即兴的). I didn't have a credit card. I had no idea where I'd be staying nor how long this trip would take. And I'd never written a travel book before. I hoped my trip wouldn't suffer a lot, though it was obviously a leap in the dark.

I set off with one small bag containing clothes, a map of Asia, a travel guidebook and some travelers' cheques, I was often inconvenienced, sometimes threatened, now and then disturbed for bribes, occasionally laid up with food poisoning—all this vivid detail for my narrative.

What I repeated in the more than four-month trip was the pleasure of the sleeping car. Writing on board the Khyber Mail to Lahore in Pakistan, "The romance associated with the sleeping car comes from the fact that it is extremely private, combining the best features of a cupboard with forward movement. Whatever drama is being shown in this moving bedroom is heightened by the landscape passing the window. . ." A train is a carrier that allows residence.

I wrote *The Great Railway Bazaar* on my return in 1974, and it appeared to good reviews and quick sales. That's the past. Nothing is the same. All travel is time-related. All such trips are singular and unrepeatable. It's not just that the steam trains of Asia are gone, but much of the peace and order is gone. Who'd risk an Iranian train now or take a bus through Afghanistan?

But I've been surprised by some of the more recent developments in travel. I rode on Chinese trains for a year and wrote *Riding the Iron Rooster*, but now China has much cleaner and swifter trains and modernized destinations. A traveler today could take the same trip I took in 1986-87 and produce a completely different book.

All travel books are dated. That's their fault that they're outdated, and it's their virtue that they preserve something of the past that would otherwise be lost.

24. What happened at the beginning of the author's trip to Asia?
- A. He made full preparations for the trip. B. He had expected the journey to be rough.
C. He organized the trip with his family's support. D. He started the trip out of his passion for traveling.
25. Why did the author repeatedly recall the sleeping car?
- A. For its long distance. B. For its full equipment.
C. For its reassuring privacy. D. For its romantic scenery.
26. What did the author try to convey by saying "Nothing is the same"?
- A. The landscape in Asia was gone. B. Train trip was no longer popular.
C. He couldn't write another bestseller. D. Transportation and travel had changed a lot.
27. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
- A. Practice makes perfect. B. Sharp tools make good work.
C. Travel, truth is not the arrival card. D. The journey, not the arrival matters.

C

From rolling hills to mountain ranges, views make any road trip memorable, but for blind passengers this is part of the experience they miss. Motor company Ford tries to change that. It teamed up with GTBRoma and AedoProject—to develop a technology that will give those unfortunate passengers a way to feel nature's beauty through their car windows.

The prototype of the smart car window has a device with an outside-facing camera. With just a press of a button, the system takes a picture of the current view. The colorful picture is then turned into an image with different shades of grey through LED lights, which vibrates differently. As the finger passes over different regions of the image, its shaking movements provide feedback through the sense of touch to the person using it. The smart window also comes with a voice assistant that uses AI to identify the scene and help the passengers get information on what they're seeing.

"As the prototype started taking shape, we realized we were giving birth to a completely new language that would give blind people a new chance to visualize and experience traveling," Federico Russo, one director of GTBRoma, said. "When the idea was at its first stage, we looked for suppliers all around the world to make it come to life. "He believes the technology can be employed not just in cars. "It could be introduced into schools and institutions for blind people as a tool that could be used in multiple ways."

The technology may show up in a Ford autonomous vehicle. It's known that the company is testing their technology and future business model and struggling to figure out how an autonomous vehicle gives different passengers the details needed to get from one destination to another. It's unclear when this technology will be made available. However, the idea of building something for the less advanced is indeed a kind and influential action.

28. How does the smart car window work?
- A. By sorting shaking movements. B. By translating scenery into vibrations.
C. By recording the view with a camera. D. By presenting different shades of colors.
29. What can we know about the technology according to Federico Russo?
- A. It will have wide application. B. It will be used in schools first.
C. It will be tested around the world. D. It will understand different languages.
30. What difficulty is Ford facing currently?
- A. How to explore their future business model.
B. How the technology is applied to everyday life.
C. How to produce autonomous cars in large numbers.
D. How an autonomous vehicle provides route information.
31. Which can be the best title for the text?
- A. AI-based Window Adds Fun to Road Trips
B. Ford Develops a System for the Blind to Drive

C. Smart Window Lets Blind Passengers Feel Views

D. Technology Makes Blind People's Trip Enjoyable

D

Babies are surrounded by human language, always listening and processing. Eventually, they put sounds together to produce a “Daddy” or a “Mama”. But what still confuses neuroscientists is exactly how the brain works to put it all together.

To figure it out, a team of researchers turned to a frequent stand-in(代替)for babies when it comes to language learning: the song-learning zebra finch. “We’ve known songbirds learn their song by first forming a memory of their father’s song or another adult’s song. Then they use that memory to guide their song learning,” said Neuroscientist Todd Roberts. “It’s been a long-term goal of the field to figure out how or where in the brain this memory is. This type of imitative learning that birds do is very similar to the type of learning that we engage in regularly—particularly when we’re young, we use it to guide our speech learning.”

Roberts and his team had a feeling that the interface(交叉区域) between sensory areas and motor areas in the brain was critical for this process, and they focused on a group of brain cells called the Nif.

“In order to prove that we could identify these circuits, we thought if we could implant a false memory.” First, they used a virus to cause the neurons(神经元) in the birds’ Nif to become sensitive to light. Then, using a tiny electrode as a flashlight, they activated the neurons. The length of each pulse of light corresponded with the amount of time the neurons would fire. And the birds’ brains interpreted that time period as the length of each note.

Soon enough, the birds began to practice the notes they had learned, even though they never really heard the sounds. Amazingly, the birds produced them in the correct social situations. The researchers say this is the first time anybody has found exactly a part of the brain necessary for generating the sorts of memories needed to copy sounds.

“This line of research is going to help us identify where in the brain we encode memories of relevant social experiences that we use to guide learning. We know that there are several neurodevelopmental disorders in people that have really far-reaching effects on this type of learning.”

32. The zebra finch is researched because its song-learning mode _____.

A. decides whether it will sing songs

B. helps it to say “Daddy” or “Mama”

C. is like the way babies learn speech

D. reflects its talent for imitating its father’s song

33. What does the underlined word “it” in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. The interface in the brain.

B. Guidance from adults.

C. The way of regular learning.

D. Imitative learning type like birds’.

34. What can we learn from the research led by Roberts?

A. A bird sang what it had heard before.

B. A new memory was implanted to generate new neurons.

C. Some neurons were activated by the use of an electrode.

D. Birds became sensitive to light due to new social situations.

35. What do the Roberts’ team expect of this line of research?

A. A better knowledge of the secrets of learning.

B. Identification of neurodevelopmental disorders.

C. A change in our way of listening and processing.

D. A chance to learn better with relevant social experiences.

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。

Most of the students have a tendency to believe that their brain is not suited for a few subjects that they are uncomfortable with. 36 However, because math is one of the most crucial subjects in any competitive exam, having a firm grasp on the subject is essential for moving forward with confidence. Here are some useful suggestions to help you overcome your fear of math.

37 Simply memorising formulae (公式) without understanding the fundamentals will make things difficult for you. Try to understand the theory and logic behind the formula; once the concept is clear, you don't have to make additional efforts to remember the formula.

Focus on your strengths. Spend more time improving your skills on the topics that you are confident about. Go through previous year's question papers to have an idea about how much confidence these topics can fetch you.

38 This might help you in calming down and boosts your confidence levels.

Take the right guidance. Never shy away from asking questions. Be it teachers, mentors or friends; put forward your questions whenever you are in doubt. This will help you have a better understanding of the subject. 39

Practice regularly. 40 Regular practice helps you improve your speed, makes you learn new and easier methods of tackling problems and also familiarises you with a wide range of questions, hence giving you a greater advantage in the exams.

A. Understand the basics.

B. Change your approach.

C. Mathematics is one of those.

D. Besides, it will also help you overcome your fears.

E. Move on to the difficult topics once you feel confident.

F. In competitive exams, speed is as important as accuracy.

G. Group studies with peers having a strong hold on mathematics can be extremely beneficial.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节: (共 15 个小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Patrick, Scheels store's fishing manager, always helps customers with their angling(垂钓) needs, but one 41 stood out.

One day, a young boy named Xander entered the store with his mother, Brynn. Patrick noticed his eyes were filled with 42 about the world of fishing. For nearly half an hour, they 43 their shared passion. Brynn shared the 44 of Xander's connection to angling, explaining, "My dad, a fisherman, passed away last year, but Xander never got to go fishing with him. So over the last year, he's been 45 grandpa, wishing he could go fishing with him."

46 by Xander's longing for a connection to his late grandfather, Patrick decided to take action and 47 Xander his first fishing pole. "It was sixty dollars and he bought it with his own money," Xander said. This 48 gesture brought tears to Brynn's eyes, and she acknowledged that such acts of kindness aren't 49.

However, Patrick's generosity didn't 50 here. The 22-year-old fishing enthusiast went a step further by 51 a memorable fishing trip for Xander and his family. To 52 that Xander had an enriching experience, two professional anglers from Scheels 53 him on the trip, offering guidance and teaching him valuable skills.

Patrick's kindness was 54 a breath of fresh air for Xander and his family, who described the fishing trip as a once-in-a-lifetime 55. "I felt like it was my due diligence to pass on the good word of fishing," Patrick said.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. argument | B. journey | C. adventure | D. encounter |
| 42. A. curiosity | B. nervousness | C. concern | D. regret |
| 43. A. debated over | B. bonded over | C. stuck to | D. turned to |
| 44. A. wisdom | B. evidence | C. significance | D. definition |
| 45. A. missing | B. blaming | C. admiring | D. persuading |
| 46. A. Annoyed | B. Touched | C. Amused | D. Surprised |
| 47. A. gifted | B. lent | C. showed | D. made |
| 48. A. ambitious | B. strange | C. genuine | D. urgent |
| 49. A. practical | B. avoidable | C. secure | D. common |
| 50. A. root | B. stop | C. appear | D. reach |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 51. A. recording | B. postponing | C. organizing | D. canceling |
| 52. A. reveal | B. stress | C. prove | D. ensure |
| 53. A. accompanied | B. monitored | C. assessed | D. sponsored |
| 54. A. possibly | B. initially | C. truly | D. mainly |
| 55. A. deal | B. experience | C. task | D. performance |

第 II 卷 (非选择题)

注意：将答案写在答题纸上，写在本试卷上无效

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第二节 (10 个小题; 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。

Bathed in warm sunshine, the newly restored Jingfu Ge, 56 is part of the Summer Palace in Beijing, is like an elderly person 57 a youthful face. It possesses the solemnity and magnificence of a royal building, and the gentle elegance of time.

After a yearlong work, the ancient building was reopened, enabling 58 public to see the results during a special open day on Oct 30.

Located on the eastern ridge of Wanshou Mountain in the Summer Palace, the building was initially a two-story pavilion 59 (construct) during the reign of Qing Dynasty Emperor Qianlong from 1736 to 1796, 60 known as the Tanhua Pavilion. 61 (fortunate), it was burned to the ground by Anglo-French forces in 1860, and it 62 (rebuild) between 1891-93 during the reign of Emperor Guangxu. Historical records show that Empress Dowager Cixi often went there 63 (appreciate) the views and the weather, and received foreign envoys and their family members in the building, which was not far from 64 (she) residence in the Summer Palace.

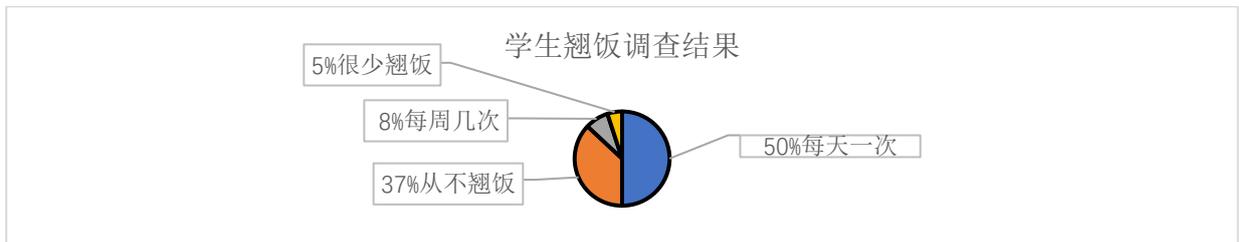
This round of 65 (restore) covered the main hall and the surrounding courtyard, with the aim of minimizing interference with the building and not changing its original facade and features.

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)

学校英文报正在开展以“How Often Meals Are Skipped”为题的调查, 结果显示绝大多数学生都存在“翘饭”现象, 请使用图表中的调查结果写一篇短文投稿, 内容包括:

1. 调查结果和评论;
2. 你的建议。



注意：

1. 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。

How Often Meals Are Skipped

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。

Nurturing nature

Tom Satre owned a boat. One day, he was enjoying the weekend with his family. Tom's daughter Anna was looking around as the family was traveling across the water. Then she saw something strange from afar. They eventually got close enough to figure out what it was. At first, they thought that it was a group of birds or may be even some sea lions. Their theories were all wrong! They were able to see ears. As they approached, they realized that it was actually a group of deer struggling to stay afloat!

Everyone on the boat was surprised to find four Sitka deer approaching their way. They stilled the boat and the four deer swam nearer and nearer. They swam right towards the boat — then they started to circle the boat. They were looking up and looked like they needed help.

They were in Alaska. It should go without saying that the deer had to be taken out of the freezing waters. Tom said that these were the most upset deer he had ever seen in his life. The deer were exhausted and they were clearly struggling to stay afloat. However, Tom and the others were unsure how they could get the deer on board the boat.

As an outdoorsman, Tom was able to tell that the animals were young because their antlers (鹿角) were not fully developed yet. He came up with a plan and attached rope to their necks and everyone on the boat had to pull up the deer so that they can come on board. Those poor deer! Wild deer are normally easily frightened and cautious in the presence of humans. Not these deer, however, as they climbed the boat immediately. Once aboard, the creatures simply passed out from exhaustion. They couldn't stand up on their own. They couldn't shake the water off their coats.

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。

The family headed towards the dock (船坞) and the sunlight was keeping the deer warm....

However, the final deer was shaking and unable to follow the others that had disappeared into the woods....