

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

注意, 听力部分答题时请先将答案标在试卷上, 听力部分结束前你将有两分钟的时间将答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 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, 并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What does the woman think of her Math teacher?

- A. She loves her Math teacher.
- B. She always likes sleeping in her Math teacher's class.
- C. She doesn't like her Math teacher's endless lecture.

2. What does the woman mean?

- A. She didn't listen to her teacher's suggestion.
- B. Her teacher didn't give her some help.
- C. She followed her teachers advice.

3. Where does the conversation most probably happen?

- A. At home.
- B. In a supermarket.
- C. In a dining room.

4. What can we know from the conversation?

- A. Jane refuses Mike's invitation.
- B. Jane is sorry about missing Mike's invitation because of her work.
- C. Jane is worried about her unfinished work.

5. When are the passengers boarding?

- A. At 9:35 p.m.
- B. At 6:35 p.m.
- C. At 9:50 p.m.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有 2 至 4 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题; 听完后, 各



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小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 8 题。

6. How did the man get the tickets?

- A. By paying a higher price.
- B. By queuing up very early in the morning in front of the ticket office.
- C. By asking for the tickets from a friend.

7. What can you learn about the concert?

- A. Although the concert is good, not many people want to see it.
- B. Because the singer Xue is not known, few people try to get the tickets.
- C. The singer is so popular with the people that the tickets aren't easily available.

8. What's the probable result of the conversation?

- A. The two speakers will go to the concert together.
- B. The man has to go to the concert alone.
- C. The woman will go there with someone else.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 9 和第 10 题。

9. Why must the woman leave early?

- A. She is going to the department store.
- B. She is meeting Professor Smith for her paper.
- C. She is going for a job interview.

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Boss and employee.
- B. Classmates.
- C. Teacher and student.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 11 至第 13 题。

11. What does the man think of the woman's question?

- A. It's interesting.
- B. It's scientific.
- C. It's meaningless.

12. What do we know from the text?

- A. The woman studied psychology in college.
- B. The man is annoyed by the woman's question.



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C. The woman is a psychologist and likes analyzing people.

13. Where did the woman get the personality test question?

A. From a website.

B. From a magazine.

C. From a psychology textbook.

听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 17 题。

14. What does the man do?

A. He is a host.

B. He is a mechanic.

C. He is a designer.

15. What does the woman like about living in Italy?

A. The food.

B. The people.

C. The weather.

16. What do we know about the woman?

A. She now designs handbags and clothes.

B. She has never regretted her decision to work in Italy.

C. She designs for several different companies now besides Ferregamo.

17. When did the woman begin to design for Burberry's?

A. Since 1982.

B. Since 1988.

C. Four years ago.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. How did the two men get their green jackets?

A. They were the prize for winning the game.

B. They were bought as souvenirs in Australia.

C. They were gifts from an Australian friend.

19. What happened on their way to the airport?

A. They hit the kangaroo on purpose.

B. The kangaroo took away their air tickets.

C. They took pictures with the dead kangaroo.

20. What's the end of the story?

A. The police rescued the injured kangaroo.

B. The kangaroo was found by a truck driver.

C- The two men were punished for their behavior.



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## 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

Want to take a truly bookish tour of the U. S.? These literary landmarks are definitely worth a visit.

#### **Ernest Hemingway Home & Museum — Key West, FL**

For 10 years the pipe-smoking, bull-running writer who penned such classics as *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and *The Sun Also Rises* lived in a quaint (古色古香的), colonial house on Key West. Hemingway purchased the house in 1931 while on a trip to Key West, and moved there later that year with his wife and two sons. Today, you can visit the breezy, sun-filled home while taking a guided tour on your literary road trip.

#### **J. R. R. Tolkien Collection at Marquette University Libraries — Marquette, MI**

Fans of *The Hobbit* or *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy will love this one. The Raynor Memorial Libraries at Marquette University holds several documents from the celebrated Tolkien, including original manuscripts (手稿) and drafts of *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*. Visitors to these library holdings will come away with new knowledge and appreciation of the feats of one of fiction's favorite writers.

#### **Mark Twain House & Museum — Hartford, CT**

No American writer has been more celebrated than Samuel Clemens, better known by his pen name, Mark Twain. Despite his celebrity status worldwide, Clemens kept a quiet family life in his large Hartford home, where he wrote many of his greatest books, including *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Visitors can walk through the study where Clemens did his writing, learn more about the man and his life, and watch a mini-documentary by Ken Burns at the museum.

#### **Edgar Allan Poe House — Baltimore, MD**

Edgar Allan Poe's stories and poems have delighted and terrified readers for generations. The author of *The Raven*, *The Tell-Tale Heart*, and many other works of horror, Poe died of mysterious causes at age 40 in a small brick house in Baltimore, right at the height of his career. The house is open for visitors Thursday to Sunday each week.

21. What can visitors to Marquette University Libraries enjoy?



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- A. Watching a mini-documentary.  
B. An exhibition on fantasy literature.  
C. Walking through the study of Samuel Clemens.  
D. Drafts of *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*.
22. According to the writer, who is the most famous American writer?  
A. Mark Twain. B. Tolkien.  
C. Ernest Hemingway. D. Edgar Allan Poe.
23. What can we learn from the passage?  
A. *The Tell-Tale Heart* will appeal to sci-fi lovers.  
B. Edgar Allan Poe's talent was not recognized until his death.  
C. Mark Twain still enjoyed a quiet family life after he rose to fame.  
D. Hemingway lived in the house on Key West ever since he was born.
24. In which column of a magazine are you likely to read this article?  
A. Economy. B. Travel. C. Literature. D. Fashion.

B

When I was a small boy, I traveled from central Massachusetts to western New York, crossing the river at Albany, and going the rest of the way by canal. On the canal boat a kindly gentleman was talking to me one day, and I mentioned the fact that I had crossed the Connecticut River at Albany. How I got it in my head that it was the Connecticut River, I do not know, for I knew my geography very well then; but in some unaccountable way I had it fixed in my mind that the river at Albany was the Connecticut, and I called it so.

"Why," said the gentleman, "that is the Hudson River."

"Oh, no, sir!" I replied, politely but firmly. "You're mistaken. That is the Connecticut River."

The gentleman smiled and said no more. I was not much in the habit, I think, of contradicting my elders; but in this matter I was perfectly sure that I was right, and so I thought it my duty to correct the gentleman's geography. I felt rather sorry for him that he should be so ignorant. One day, after I reached home, I was looking over my route on the map, and look! There was Albany standing on the Hudson River, a hundred miles from the Connecticut.

Then I did not feel half so sorry for the gentleman's ignorance as I did for my own. I never told anybody that



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story until I wrote it down on these pages the other day; but I have thought of it a thousand times, and always with a blush for my boldness. Nor was it the only time that I was perfectly sure of things that really were not so. It is hard for a boy to learn that he may be mistaken; but unless he is a fool, he learns it after a while. The sooner he finds it out, the better for him.

25. How did the author get the idea that the river at Albany was the Connecticut?

- A. He had read a magazine about it.
- B. His father had had it fixed in his mind.
- C. He had learned it from his geography class.
- D. He had it fixed in his mind without any reason.

26. What do we know about the author from the passage?

- A. He enjoyed contradicting other people.
- B. He was very ashamed of his ignorance.
- C. That was the only time his overconfidence led to his mistakes.
- D. He didn't realize his mistake until the gentleman corrected him kindly.

27. What is the idea the author wants to convey?

- A. With age comes wisdom.
- B. Barking dogs seldom bite.
- C. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
- D. The good seaman is known in bad weather.

### C

The early parks in the American West had been established primarily to protect scenic wonders, splendors of soaring rock and free-flowing water and perennial (终年不断的) ice, severe places that offered little possibility for economic exploitation — except maybe in the form of tourism. That perceived dearth of business opportunity, plus the idea that America's natural "cathedrals" should equal the cathedrals and monuments of old Europe, made creating parks easier than it would be later. Another factor was the negative example of Niagara Falls, where the best overlooks had been bought up and fenced by private operators, turning a national icon into a cheap, for-profit peep show. Heaven forbid that should happen to Old Faithful or the Yosemite Valley. Protection of living creatures — the American bison in Yellowstone, the gigantic Sierra redwoods later known as sequoias — became part of the idea too. But it wasn't until 1947 that any U. S. national park was approved largely for the protection of wildlife. That was



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change.

In his new book, *Was the Cat in the Hat Black? The Hidden Racism of Children's Literature, and the Need for Diverse Books*, Philip Nel studies the paradox (悖论) of stories that are meant to care for and protect but can also do harm. An English professor at Kansas State University, Nel has probed racism in kids, books in his classes and in previous books, and he uses this volume to highlight how dozens of beloved picture and chapter books leave negative messages in children's minds. "No one wants to admit to enjoying something or liking something that maintain racial stereotypes. But we do, because a book can be beautiful and racist, a book can be a classic and racist, a book can be really pleasurable and also really racist." For instance, one of Nel's personal favorites, *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, has a big problem in the Oompa Loompas. The characters, which were described in early editions as African pygmies (矮人), are portrayed as happy slaves, content to leave their native land behind and toil in a factory. Especially for children who are descendants of slaves, such messages can have a harmful effect on how they interpret their value in the world.

"So should parents avoid reading offensive classics to their children? I would respect the parent who made that choice," Nel says. But on the other hand, "There's also a reason to read them with children, because racism exists in the world. Children are going to encounter it, and a safer way to learn how to encounter it is via fiction. If you're reading a racist children's book with a child, you can help them read it critically, you can help them learn that it's okay to be angry at a book."

32. What is the current situation when parents share the books they ever read in their childhood?

- A. The stories are beneficial to the development of kids.
- B. Some contents of the books are involved in some social problems.
- C. Sharing books with children has caused some controversy in society.
- D. The contents of the stories aren't attached importance to for the growth of the kids.

33. What is the exact meaning of the sentence underlined in Paragraph 2?

- A. It is unavoidable to spot racism in a book.
- B. Some people to some degree support a book which is racist.
- C. Many people still enjoy a book for the bright points in it although it is racist.
- D. We think some books are beautiful, classic and joyful and other books are racist.



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34. What is Philip Nel's attitude to reading a racist children's book with kids?

- A. Supportive. B. Negative.  
C. Indifferent. D. Neutral.

35. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Racism Should Be Hidden  
B. Anti-racism in Kids' Storybooks  
C. Racism Does Harm to Children's Growth  
D. The Hidden (and not-so-hidden) Racism in Kids' Lit

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。

### Drug-free Treatments Backed by Science

Many people with depression find relief without prescription drugs. 36. Here's what the research recommends.

#### Exercise

One of the most-studied natural approaches to treating depression, regular physical activity may lift mood in part by increasing certain neurotransmitters. 37. "In my experience, the last thing depressed people want to do is move," says Dr. Andrew Weil, founder of the University of Arizona Center for Integrative Medicine. "But it has a striking effect."

Plus, it's free.

#### Cognitive-behavioral therapy

CBT, a type of talk therapy, focuses on changing negative thought patterns, and then learning how to home in on specific problems and find new ways to approach them. It typically lasts for 10 to 20 sessions. Some studies have shown it to be as effective as medication. 38

People with depression often withdraw from the world, and this therapy seeks to bring them back in. Treatment involves helping people identify activities that add meaning to their life, like reading, volunteering or hanging out with friends, and encourages them to do these things without waiting for their mood to lift first. In a recent study published in the Lancet, this kind of therapy was shown to be as effective as CBT. 39.



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### Mindfulness training

“40, and if you have no training in getting your attention away from them, you’re helpless,” says Weil. One such program, an eight-week small-group treatment called mindfulness-based cognitive therapy, trains people to be aware of the present moment through mindfulness practices like gentle yoga and daily meditation (冥想). It was shown in a 2016 study in JAMA Psychiatry to help people with recurrent depression avoid relapses (复发) even better than antidepressants.

- A. Behavioral-activation therapy
- B. Communication with more people
- C. Thoughts and images are often the source of sadness and fear
- D. It’s thought to help normalize brain roundabout involved in depression
- E. And it costs much less, because practitioners (执业医师) don’t need as much training
- F. These methods have all been scientifically proven to help ease symptoms of depression
- G. Of course, embracing an exercise habit isn’t easy for most people — especially those with depression

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 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。

Teaching is challenging and teaching college is often a mixed bag. Sometimes my class feels more like a cafeteria, where students come and go, often in the middle of my 41. College seems to them like merely a continuation of high school, 42 the sense of newness that often drives 43 and achievement.

But there is a category of students that gives everyone reasons for 44. Those so-called “nontraditional students” didn’t go to college when they were 18, but many years later. Some years back in my teaching, while calling out names from the name list on the first day, I 45 a gray-haired woman of about 70. She was 46 in the doorway, 47 her new books like a schoolgirl.

“I’m not on the name list,” she volunteered. “But I was wondering if I could 48 in for the first class, to see what marine biology is about.” This woman’s 49 impressed me, so I invited her to have a seat. I began the class with some 50, but most of my new students remained silent. But Natalie, the older woman, was on the 51 of her seat, volunteering answers. After the class, she 52 me and apologized for being the “53”



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student. She said, "Will you offer me another chance?" 54 at losing her, I acted quickly to 55 her concern. "I'll see you next class." I said.

Natalie turned out to be a vital and 56 student. She commuted 50 miles each day to get to school and never missed a class. Besides, she was enthusiastic about helping my younger students. 57, these older students have an advantage over them. It 58 the width and depth of their path of life. After getting over numerous personal and 59 barriers, they have an expansive world view. While a return to school may, at first, be frightening for them, they tend to 60 it because they painstakingly (努力地) put their studies into an already full life.

- |                     |                 |                 |               |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. performances | B. projects     | C. lectures     | D. systems    |
| 42. A. creating     | B. lacking      | C. controlling  | D. possessing |
| 43. A. satisfaction | B. comfort      | C. relief       | D. curiosity  |
| 44. A. hope         | B. imagination  | C. desire       | D. interest   |
| 45. A. ignored      | B. approached   | C. noticed      | D. avoided    |
| 46. A. moving       | B. wandering    | C. jumping      | D. jogging    |
| 47. A. reading      | B. passing      | C. packing      | D. holding    |
| 48. A. move         | B. fit          | C. sit          | D. put        |
| 49. A. eagerness    | B. politeness   | C. elegance     | D. kindness   |
| 50. A. stories      | B. questions    | C. jokes        | D. speeches   |
| 51. A. edge         | B. surface      | C. part         | D. point      |
| 52. A. faced up to  | B. lived up to  | C. looked up to | D. came up to |
| 53. A. weak         | B. strange      | C. extra        | D. brilliant  |
| 54. A. Disappointed | B. Alarmed      | C. Astonished   | D. Shocked    |
| 55. A. remove       | B. explain      | C. distract     | D. prevent    |
| 56. A. cautious     | B. stubborn     | C. careful      | D. diligent   |
| 57. A. Frankly      | B. Fortunately  | C. Accidentally | D. Apparently |
| 58. A. lies in      | B. consists of  | C. produces     | D. involves   |
| 59. A. political    | B. professional | C. financial    | D. cultural   |



60. A. accept                      B. take                      C. make                      D. get

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。

Before the middle of the 10th century, Luoyang was already a bustling (喧嚣的) city. For half of its 3,000-year-old history, it had been the capital of some 13 dynasties.

However, despite being home to six UNESCO World Heritage Sites, 61 city in Central China's Henan province is not as well known as its western peers like Athens and Rome. In addition, the often 62 (forget) capital has been overshadowed by Xi'an, 63 is known for its Terracotta Army (兵马俑). But Luoyang 64 (plan) to step out of the shadows and reclaim its former glory.

Construction began in June on a massive museum located at the site of ruins from the Xia Dynasty, 65 the aim of recreating scenes from more than 3,000 years ago. It will be called the Erlitou Relic Museum and is expected to be completed in October 2019. The Erlitou ruins 66 (discover) in 1959 and have been identified by archaeologists as one of the capital 67 (city) during the Xia Dynasty. China's earliest palace complex, bronze ware workshop and road network were all found there. The museum will include technology such as 3D and virtual reality to reproduce ancient scenes. The exhibits will be 68 (absolute) entertaining with 69 (impress) visual effects to capture the attention of young visitors.

As one of the "Four Great Ancient Capitals of China", along with Xi'an, Beijing and Nanjing, Luoyang has ambitions 70 (attract) more local and international recognition.

#### 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: 在错的词下划一横线, 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。



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Dear Susan,

Thank you for your invitation to see the late Hollywood blockbuster this evening. Much for my regret, I can't go along with you, due to a sudden illness what fell upon me a few days ago.

I have caught a serious cold with a continuous fever last week and the doctor asked me to stay in the bed for a week since I was very weak and the weather was so cold. I think I can recover after these days, but things go contrary to my wishes. However, I couldn't keep the appointment. I feel really sorry for not be able to meet you at the cinema and the convenience it would bring to you. I hope we can arrange other time afterwards. If so, please don't hesitate drop me a line about your preferable date. I do long for a pleasant time with you.

Hope you can understand my situation and accept my apology.

Yours faithfully,

Lily

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

近日, 学校将邀请来自斯坦福大学 (Stanford University) 的著名教授 Smith 先生为全校学生做一个讲座。

假设你是学生会主席李华, 请你写一封邮件将此事告知同学们。内容包括:

- 1.时间和地点;
- 2.讲座的话题和意义;
- 3.鼓励同学们积极参加。

注意:

- 1.词数 100 左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear classmates,

Yours,

Li Hua



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