

10. Where will the girl and her parents travel?

- A. In Africa. B. In Asia. C. In Europe.

11. When will the summer vacation begin?

- A. This Saturday. B. Next Monday. C. Next Saturday.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student. C. Boss and worker.

13. What will the woman do this evening?

A. Help Tom with his English.

B. Do her homework.

C. Have supper with Tom.

14. What time will Tom go to the woman's house?

- A. Before 8:00. B. At 8:00. C. After 8:00.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Where is the nearest hospital?

A. At the end of the street.

B. Near the first crossing.

C. Between a post office and a school.

16. Why does the woman go to the hospital?

A. Because she is seriously ill.

B. Because she has to see a friend in the hospital.

C. Because her baby needs to see a doctor.

17. How will the woman go to the hospital?

- A. By taxi. B. On foot. C. By bus.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where will Sarah Jones give her talk this Saturday?

- A. In the library. B. In Allen Hall. C. At the bookshop.

19. What is the talk mainly about?

A. Sarah Jones' latest novel.

B. Sarah Jones' success.

C. Sarah Jones' recent journey.

20. Who is the man most probably speaking to?

- A. Students. B. Teachers. C. Writers.

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

Family Relationships

The concept of family is different in the US compared to countries like India. Most American families consist of a mother and a father with an average of 1~3 children. It is very common in most families that both the mother and the father are employed full-time and are at work while their children are at school or a daycare centre. There are a large number of families in the US that consist of one single parent and children as a result of divorce. In most families, once the child has become a teenager and graduated from high school, he or she leaves the home and leads an independent life.

Time Punctuality(守时)

Most Americans are very punctual. Most people arrive exactly on time or a few minutes early for an appointment. Although most high-tech jobs don't require exact arrival and departure time, most people at most jobs arrive on time and work hard. If there is an unexpected delay, it is customary(习惯的) to inform the other party by calling them about the delay and apologize immediately upon meeting.

It is sad that many Indians don't accept this concept of being on time in a non-work related environment. Most people are late to social gatherings like parties or dinners.

Social Matters

In India, people of the same sex hold hands or touch shoulders as a gesture of friendship. Never do that in the US. If you are male and hold another man's hand or put your arm around his shoulder, you might be considered gay. Also, unless you have a close relationship, you should keep your distance even from the people of the opposite sex. At the office, in public, and at home, people keep a comfortable distance while sitting next to each other. People speak softly and with low voices. In general conversation, your voice should not be too loud. Have the same manners while talking on the phone so you don't disturb those around you.

21. Who is the passage most probably written for?

- A. The Chinese who live in the US.
- B. The Indians who will visit the US.
- C. The Americans who will travel to China.
- D. Those who want to know about American lifestyle.

22. What's the Americans' attitude to the Indians' sense of punctuality?

- A. Puzzled.
- B. Positive.
- C. Disapproving.
- D. Pleased.

23. How is the passage mainly developed?

- A. By giving explanations.
- B. By giving examples.
- C. By inferring from facts.
- D. By making comparisons.

B

A Southampton University team found that people who were vegetarians by 30 had recorded five IQ points higher on average at the age of 10. Researchers said it could explain why people with a higher IQ were healthier as a vegetarian diet was linked to lower heart disease and obesity rates. The study of 8,179 people was reported in the *British Medical Journal*.

Twenty years after the IQ tests were carried out in 1970, 366 of the participants said they were vegetarians —although more than 100 reported eating either fish or chicken.

Men who were vegetarians had an IQ score of 106, compared with 101 for non-vegetarians while female vegetarians averaged 104, compared with 99 for non-vegetarians. There was no difference in the IQ scores, between strict vegetarians and those who said they were vegetarians but reported eating fish or chicken. Researchers said the findings were partly related to better education and higher class, but it remained statistically significant after adjusting for these factors.

Vegetarians were more likely to be female, to be of higher social class and to have higher academic or vocational qualifications than non-vegetarians. However, these differences were not reflected in their annual income, which was similar to that of non-vegetarians.

Lead researcher Catharine Gale said, “The findings that children with greater intelligence are more likely to report being vegetarians as adults, together with the evidence on the potential benefits of a vegetarian diet on heart health, may help to explain why a higher IQ in childhood or adolescence is linked with a reduced risk of coronary heart disease (冠心病) in adult life.”

But Dr Frankie Phillips of the British Dietetic Association said, “It is like the chicken and egg. Do people become vegetarians because they have a very high IQ or is it just that they are clever enough to be more aware of health issues?”

24. What’s the result of the research mentioned in the text?

- A. Intelligent children are more likely to become vegetarians later in life.
- B. Children with a higher IQ are less likely to have heart disease later in life.
- C. Intelligent children tend to belong to higher social class later in life.
- D. Children with a healthier heart tend to have a higher IQ later in life.

25. It was found in the research that _____.

- A. most of the participants became vegetarians 20 years after the IQ tests were carried out
- B. vegetarians who ate fish or chicken were of similar intelligence with strict vegetarians
- C. female vegetarians were more likely to have higher annual income than non-vegetarians
- D. vegetarians were more likely to have higher annual income than non-vegetarians

26. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Intelligence is linked to not just being a vegetarian but to many factors.
- B. The rate of getting heart disease is linked to your lifestyle.
- C. The link between a high IQ and being a vegetarian is still uncertain.
- D. The link between a healthy heart and diet remains to be proved.

27. What’s the best title for the text?

- A. Get More IQ Points
- B. Be a Vegetarian, Please
- C. Vegetarian Diet Cuts Heart Risk
- D. A High IQ Is Linked to Being a Vegetarian

C

Can you find your way to wealth and success? Napoleon Hill believes that if you have the right thoughts you can. In nineteen thirty-seven, after many years of researching business success, he published the book *Think and Grow Rich*. Even though it was published in the middle of the Great Depression(大萧条),it was immediately successful. *Forbes Magazine* says it has been sold seventy million copies since it first appeared.

Smarter Comics has published a version(版本) with pictures of the book. Franco Arda is the company's founder and publisher, who wanted to create picture books that could increase understanding. His version provides much of the information that is in full-length books but in an easy-to-understand form.

Mr. Arda says: "Readers will understand and remember more about gaining success if they read the comic book version of *Think and Grow Rich*. Because it's pictured, it's easier to read and it's also easier to remember. Once you see something interesting, your brain can take it in much quicker and then you can remember it much longer."

Mr. Arda says he first read *Think and Grow Rich* when he was a teenager. The book was credited(把.....归因于)to much of his financial success—it taught him to change the way he thought about money and success.

Mr. Arda adds Napoleon Hill found that you must write down what you want to achieve, how and when you want to achieve it and what you are willing to lose for it. Napoleon Hill said you must read that statement out loud every morning when you woke up and every evening before you went to sleep.

Mr. Arda thinks *Think and Grow Rich* shows that "Wealth is sure to be gotten by believing in personal ideas, and anyone can realise his dream by refusing to be stopped by sudden problems."

28. Napoleon Hill published *Think and Grow Rich* after _____.

- A. studying business success for years
- B. thinking about his secret of success
- C. getting his wealth by hard work
- D. working in some successful businesses

29. Compared with common versions, Smarter Comics's *Think and Grow Rich* _____.

- A. becomes much longer
- B. is easier to understand
- C. is more suitable for publishers
- D. has more information for success

30. The fifth paragraph shows us the necessity of _____.

- A. giving up something
- B. reading books aloud
- C. setting a clear goal
- D. writing something down

31. From *Think and Grow Rich*, we can know that _____.

- A. we shouldn't be afraid of sudden problems
- B. we cannot succeed without others' help
- C. learning from others can help us succeed
- D. one can't succeed without reading this book

D

WHEN there are some strangers in front of us, which of them will we trust?

According to a new study in the online PLoS One, people make their decisions to trust others largely based on their faces. Your appearance can do a lot for you, especially if you are in the financial industry. The more trustworthy you look, the more likely people will buy what you're selling.

Researchers from Britain's University of Warwick Business School, University College London, and Dartmouth College, US, did a number of experiments.

The research team used computer software to make 40 faces, from the least to the most trustworthy-looking.

The study said that the difference between a trustworthy face and one that isn't as trustworthy comes from features that look slightly angry or slightly happy, even when the face is at rest. However, a slightly happy face is more likely to be trusted.

Researchers gave participants some money and asked them which face they trusted to invest the money for them. Then researchers gave some good and bad information about the people with these faces, and asked the participants again whom they trusted.

The results showed that even if they got different information, the participants didn't change their choices. They were still more likely to give their money to the more trustworthy-looking faces.

Chris Olivola, one of the study's authors, said in the University of Warwick's press release: "It seems we are still willing to go with our own instincts(本能)about whether we think someone looks like we can trust them. The temptation to judge strangers by their faces is hard to resist."

32. Which of the following can be a proper title for this passage?

- A. What Kind of Face Do You Trust
- B. Who Did the Experiments
- C. Why Do You Trust Him or Her
- D. Why Did They Do the Experiments

33. According to the study, which of the following faces is most likely to be trusted?

- A. A sad face.
- B. A smiling face.
- C. A crying face.
- D. An angry face.

34. Which of the following about the experiment is TRUE?

- A. The trustworthy faces were given good information.
- B. Researchers took photos of the 40 people's faces in college.
- C. Most participants gave their money to the trustworthy-looking faces.
- D. Participants liked to choose the faces with good information.

35. What did the researchers learn from their experiment?

- A. People can't refuse temptations.
- B. People always do things with their instincts.
- C. People often judge strangers by their faces.
- D. People don't trust strangers with sad faces.

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。

How to Believe in Yourself

There was a long time when the lack of belief in myself was a major factor in my life. I didn't work on an ideal career, or start my own business, because I didn't think I could. I didn't stick to habits because I didn't really believe I had the discipline.36. _____

While I'm not free of self-doubt these days, I can honestly say I believe in myself like never before.37. _____ I will. Probably often. And that's OK. Failure, not being perfect, mistakes, not having people agree with me, or not being completely accepted: these are not negative things. They're positive.

How is failure positive?38. _____ For example: you can read a book on math, but until you try it and fail, you'll never see where your lack of understanding is. The best way to learn something is to study it a bit, then try it.39. _____

How are mistakes positive? They're little pieces of feedback necessary to grow and learn.

40. _____ It means I'm growing beyond the absolutely socially acceptable realm. The best people in history were not socially acceptable :truth-tellers like Socrates, Jesus, Gandhi, Proudhon and Bakunin, Martin Luther King Jr., animal rights philosopher Peter Singer, unschooling pioneer John Holt, women's rights activists, abolitionists, and many more.

- A. Put yourself out there.
- B. How is being rejected positive?
- C. It's the only way we truly learn.
- D. In this practice, you will find yourself.
- E. All because I didn't really believe I could.
- F. That doesn't mean I think I'll never fail or quit.
- G. Take practice tests, make mistakes, then learn some more.

第三部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节: 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

As a boy I was always small for my age. I was also five years younger than one of my brothers and seven years younger than the other. 41, I often felt left out when their friends came over to 42. They didn't want me to listen in on their conversation. I often 43 myself outside playing alone and feeling forgotten.

I remember one 44 afternoon 40 years ago feeling especially 45 as I sat in the yard behind our house. We lived miles from town and I 46 saw my own friends outside school. I heard my brothers laughing from inside the house and felt a single 47 coming down my cheek. At that moment I saw a 48 walking over to me. He was walking happily and his tail was wagging(摆动)as well. Even though he didn't know me he 49 me like a long-lost friend, licking(舔)my hand and 50 beside me on the spring grass. It must have been at least an hour that I petted and 51 this four-legged angel. He let me pour out all my 52 and share my deepest thoughts before he kissed my cheek 53. I went back inside feeling happy, knowing that no matter what life may hold I was 54. Today, I still remember that furry angel with a smile.

In truth, nothing brings us greater 55 than knowing we are loved. Knowing we are loved gives us the 56 to love others as well. Knowing we are loved 57 us to be the people we are to be. Knowing we are loved aids us in 58 Earth more like Heaven. Embrace(拥抱)that love. Take joy in it. Welcome it into your 59. And then go out and 60 your own love with the world.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. What's more | B. In a way | C. As a result | D. On the contrary |
| 42. A. study | B. perform | C. exercise | D. play |
| 43. A. found | B. seated | C. dressed | D. imagined |
| 44. A. summer | B. spring | C. Saturday | D. Sunday |
| 45. A. lonely | B. selfish | C. upset | D. independent |
| 46. A. often | B. happily | C. rarely | D. entirely |
| 47. A. sweat | B. tear | C. liquid | D. blood |
| 48. A. panda | B. friend | C. dog | D. brother |
| 49. A. shouted | B. greeted | C. relaxed | D. examined |
| 50. A. staring | B. sitting | C. kneeling | D. accusing |
| 51. A. concentrated on | B. drew up | C. cared for | D. talked to |
| 52. A. satisfaction | B. description | C. kindnesses | D. troubles |
| 53. A. hello | B. goodbye | C. dearly | D. gently |
| 54. A. concerned | B. attended | C. loved | D. amazed |
| 55. A. fun | B. interest | C. joy | D. surprise |
| 56. A. effort | B. strength | C. right | D. energy |
| 57. A. forces | B. benefits | C. helps | D. leads |
| 58. A. making | B. driving | C. improving | D. developing |
| 59. A. cheek | B. heart | C. mouth | D. action |
| 60. A. grow | B. share | C. confirm | D. express |

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

根据汉语或者首字母在空白处填入适当的单词。

61. One of the most important skills in life is to _____(accurate) identify your own strengths.
62. If someone is _____,he or she doesn't need help or money from anyone else.
63. If you have an _____with a bank or a similar organisation, you have an arrangement to leave your money there and take some out when you need it.
64. Ed is a great travelling _____(company)—funny and sensible at the same time.
65. It has been _____(证实) that the meeting will take place next week.
66. You can't a _____ Stephen of robbing the bank. He was round at my house all the evening.
67. The scenery was beyond _____(describe).
68. Experts have discovered that fear, happiness, sadness, and surprise are universally reflected in f_____ expressions.
69. No one was hurt, and we all breathed a sigh of r_____.
70. J_____ from what you say in your letter, you don't sound well.

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:在错的词下画一横线,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。

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to you for the mobile phone which I buy on 20th August 2016 at Attracting Shopping. Ten days after that, it didn't ring or could it send short messages. Then I reported it to the seller, but was told that the model had been selling out and I had to wait at least three month for a new one. Then I wanted it to repaired, but he said since it was a new model, it was impossible to fixing it without the right spare parts. How disappointing I was by hearing that! How can I wait that long? However, I have to write to you and ask to have the phone replaced within a week or return me back the money.

I'm looking forward to your early reply!

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

高二上学期创新班开学考答案

第一部分：听力理解（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1—5 CBCBC 6—10 CAABA

11—15 CACAA 16—20 BABBA

第二部分：阅读理解（每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

21—23 BCD 24—27 ABCD

28—31 ABCA 32—35 ABCC

36—40 EFCGB

第三部分 完形填空（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

41—45 CDABA 46—50 CBCBB

51—55 DDBCC 56—60 BCABB

单句语法填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61. accurately 62. independent 63. Account 64. companion

65. Confirmed 66. accuse 67. Description 68. facial

69. relief 70. Judging

短文改错

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to you for the mobile phone which I buyboughton 20th August 2016 at Attracting Shopping. Ten days after that, it didn't ring or nor could it send short messages. Then I reported it to the seller, but was told that the model had been sellingsold out and I had to wait at least three monthmonths for a new one. Then I wanted it to ^be repaired, but he said since it was a new model, it was impossible to fixingfix it without the right spare parts. How disappointingdisappointed I was by on hearing that! How can I wait that long? HoweverTherefore, I have to write to you and ask to have the phone replaced within a week or return me back \the money.

I'm looking forward to your early reply!

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua