

英 语

I. 听力 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 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 want?

A. Coffee.

B. Orange.

C. Tea.

2. When will Jim return?

A. On July 10.

B. On July 11.

C. On July 12.

3. What is the woman going to do next?

A. Attend a meeting.

B. See the manager.

C. Do some translation.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

A. An animal.

B. A paper.

C. A teacher.

5. What color was the woman's bedroom before?

A. Pink.

B. Blue.

C. Green.

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

听下面几段材料。每段材料后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段材料前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. How many people are coming to the party?

A. Four.

B. Seven.

C. Nine.

7. Who will bring the corn?

A. The speakers' brothers.

B. The speakers' neighbors.

C. The speakers' workmates.

8. What will the man's sister prepare for the party?

A. Some pie.

B. Some drink.

C. Some cheese.

听下面一段对话, 回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What does the woman's dad like painting?

A. The birds.

B. The forest.

C. The countryside.

10. Who is interested in drawing zoo animals?
 A. The woman's aunt. B. The woman's mum. C. The woman's cousin.
11. What does the man dislike about the last painting?
 A. Its color. B. Its shape. C. Its subject.
- 听下面一段独白，回答第 12 至 15 题。
12. Where does Sally live now?
 A. In New York. B. In Paris. C. In Roma.
13. What is Tom good at?
 A. Writing the music. B. Writing the lyrics. C. Playing the piano.
14. What do we know about Tom?
 A. He can sing well. B. He is at college. C. He likes reading novels.
15. Who is the speaker probably?
 A. A musician. B. A writer. C. A teacher.

II. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

Heather West, 27, left "disabled" by a rare brain illness, plans to do a three-mile charity walk to encourage other patients.

Miss West fell ill with flu last year. She 16 from the flu but a month later she 17 suffering from headache and poor balance. Her doctor gave her some medicine, but it didn't 18 her condition and ten days later her father took her to the hospital. However, her condition got 19: her speech slowed, her eyes couldn't look in one direction and she had 20 in walking. By the time the test results came out showing great 21 to her brain, she had become oblivious(健忘的). Doctors told her parents it was a rare brain illness and 22 them she could die.

23, her father said his daughter was very strong-willed and that she wouldn't 24 her life. For six weeks, he read to his daughter, though there was no 25 that showed she could hear. To the doctors' 26, the 27-year-old made a recovery, which is 27—it affects just eight in a million people each year, and nobody has recovered. 28 Miss West improved. Her eyes, which stared in different 29, got better. She learned to communicate by 30 her finger to say "yes" and putting it down to say "no". Doctors 31 it would take her 12 weeks to learn to walk again, but Miss West 32 it nearly half the time. "She was always 33 and that was what helped her through," said her father. Miss West, who will do the Race for Life to help Cancer Research on Sunday, 34, "Walking the three miles will be a big 35 and I hope it will encourage others."

16. A. recovered B. suffered C. resulted D. escaped
 17. A. minded B. avoided C. remembered D. started

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 18. A. discover | B. bother | C. improve | D. satisfy |
| 19. A. worse | B. fairer | C. weaker | D. better |
| 20. A. difference | B. advantage | C. feeling | D. difficulty |
| 21. A. pressure | B. control | C. attention | D. damage |
| 22. A. advised | B. persuaded | C. warned | D. promised |
| 23. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. Instead |
| 24. A. deal with | B. give up | C. look into | D. give in |
| 25. A. need | B. connection | C. sign | D. trouble |
| 26. A. shame | B. surprise | C. expectation | D. sadness |
| 27. A. frightening | B. unclear | C. familiar | D. uncommon |
| 28. A. Gradually | B. Regularly | C. Suddenly | D. Directly |
| 29. A. shapes | B. colors | C. directions | D. sizes |
| 30. A. moving | B. raising | C. rising | D. changing |
| 31. A. predicted | B. prepares | C. feared | D. heard |
| 32. A. supported | B. lost | C. made | D. accepted |
| 33. A. proud | B. determined | C. careful | D. kind |
| 34. A. ordered | B. added | C. asked | D. requested |
| 35. A. loss | B. magic | C. debate | D. achievement |

III. 阅读理解(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

A

Every day, hundreds of thousands of us step into coffee shops. While enjoying coffee, we may connect our smartphones to the cafe's Wi-Fi network. As well as catching up with friends on Facebook, we may also use the network to deal with our finances(资产).

But what coffee drinkers do not realize is that bank robbers are hiding among them. This modern form of bank robber is secretly collecting all your personal data. There is no sign as your bank login(登陆) details appear on his screen ready for him to copy. In short, you've just been robbed—but you'll only realize when you later go to a cash machine to take some money, and discover that every penny in your account has been cleared out. During an anxious phone call to the bank, you'll learn that an online thief has got into your account and stolen all your money.

The more common method is using your smartphone's Wi-Fi connection. They know the fact that most of us are not concerned about the safety of the networks we connect to. For example, when you are in a coffee shop, your smartphone will show you a list of Wi-Fi networks, most of which are run by legal companies, but sometimes they are actually created by a criminal(罪犯) sitting nearby with a laptop.

These networks are often given good names, such as "Free Public Wi-Fi". You will be able to connect just as you would with a legal Wi-Fi service. However, because you have connected to a network controlled by a thief, he can monitor (监控) everything you do, making him steal passwords and login details for your bank account. In fact, the process is so simple that the thieves can steal thousands of pounds in just a few hours while sitting in their local Starbucks.

36. When will you realize you have been robbed?
- A. As soon as the thief steals all your money.
 - B. Next time you take money from the cash machine.
 - C. When you see the bank robber leave.
 - D. After you have finished your coffee.
37. What does the underlined word "They" mean in Paragraph 3?
- A. The owners of the cafes.
 - B. Bank clerks.
 - C. People who use Wi-Fi networks.
 - D. Bank robbers.
38. In which of the following cases is it possible to suffer financial loss online?
- A. Connecting "Free Public Wi-Fi" controlled by a thief.
 - B. Dealing with finances at home.
 - C. Drinking coffee in Starbucks
 - D. Chatting with friends on Facebook.
39. Where is the thief most likely to be?
- A. Near the victim.
 - B. Outside the bank.
 - C. At the street.
 - D. In a coffee shop.
40. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Be Careful of Online Thieves
 - B. The Process of Online Robbery
 - C. Take Care When Using Free Wi-Fi
 - D. Smartphones and Wi-Fi

B

Before I even started school people felt that I was not going to amount to much. At the age of four I started speech lessons because basically I could not speak well enough to be understood.

First grade was a struggle. I not only had difficulty speaking, but I was expected to learn to read and I just couldn't do it. My parents grew more and more frustrated. They bought books and offered great rewards if I could read one of them from start to finish to them. Well, with my speech problems and now my reading problems, I did not like to do reading and so avoided it whenever possible.

Second grade was not much better. It was in second grade that the teacher decided that I needed special education. I remember the days of taking the

physical exams. However, after all that, they decided that I did not qualify for special education.

It was in third grade that a new school was built close to where I lived. I remember going there with my parents and helping to get the school ready so that we could transfer. It was a happy day that we started school at Vandalia. However, things did not get better.

It was now time for fifth grade. Mrs Wakefield was my teacher, and if ever there was a teacher that deserved a gold star, it was her. She did not make the poor boy feel defeated. On the contrary, she helped the poor boy in so many ways and built my self-concept to the point where I actually did believe that I could do something special. And that is just what I did.

For the past 22 years, I have been a fifth grade teacher. Because of Mrs Wakefield's influence in my life, I am now encouraging students who have had difficulties in their lives to believe that they can overcome and become someone. I have won numerous awards but I owe it all to one fifth grade teacher who believed in me and challenged me to be all that I could be.

I still have a class picture of her with her fifth grade class hanging on the wall of my office, encouraging other teachers to reach out to their students.

41. What does the underlined phrase "amount to much" mean in Paragraph 1?

- A. Get rich.
- B. Get successful.
- C. Get recovered.
- D. Become healthy.

42. From Paragraph 2 we know that _____.

- A. the writer's parents lost faith in the writer
- B. the writer's speech problems prevented him from reading
- C. the writer's parents tried everything to encourage him
- D. the writer could improve his speech ability from reading

43. Why did the writer's parents want him to transfer to a new school?

- A. Because they believed he could get improved in his speech ability.
- B. Because the new school was not far away from where they lived.
- C. Because the teaching method in the new school was different.
- D. Because the writer himself wanted to transfer to a new school.

44. In which grade did the turning point in the writer's life appear?

- A. In Grade Two.
- B. In Grade Three.
- C. In Grade Four.
- D. In Grade Five.

45. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. A good teacher is hard to find in our lives.
- B. Many students have speech difficulties.
- C. Different teaching methods work the same.
- D. A good teacher can change one's life.

How to Mark a Book

There are all kinds of devices(方法) for marking a book intelligently and effectively. Here's the way I do it.

No. 1 Underlining: for major points, important or forceful statements.

No. 2 Vertical(竖直的) lines at the margin(书页的空白边缘): to emphasize a statement already underlined.

No. 3 Star, asterisk(星状记号), or other marks at the margin: to be used economically, to emphasize the ten or twenty most important statements in the book.

No. 4 Number in the margin: to indicate the sequence(系列) of points the author makes in developing a single argument.

No. 5 Number of other pages in the margin: to indicate where else in the book the author made points related to the point marked; to tie up the ideas in a book, which may be separated by many pages, being together.

No. 6 Circling: for key words or phrases.

No. 7 Writing in the margin, or at the top or bottom of the page: for the sake of(为了) recording questions (and perhaps answers) which a passage raised in your mind; reducing a complicated discussion to a simple statement; recording the sequence of major points right through the books.

I use the end papers at the back of the book to make a personal index(索引) of the author's points in the order of their appearance.

46. How to mark major points or important statements?

A. Vertical lines at the margin.

B. Number in the margin.

C. Circling.

D. Underlining.

47. From the third device for marking a book, we can guess that the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "economically" should be "_____".

A. 粗心大意地 B. 尽量仔细地 C. 不宜过多地 D. 尽量多地

48. The author tells us that the purpose of writing numbers of other pages in the margin is _____.

A. tying up the ideas belonging together in a book

B. emphasizing the statements

C. indicating the points

D. developing the arguments

49. How to deal with the key words and phrases in marking a book according to the passage?

A. Circling them.

B. Writing them.

C. Underlining them.

D. Drawing vertical lines

50. Why does the reader need to write in the margin or at the top or bottom of the page?

A. Record questions or answers in his mind.

B. Change a complicated discussion into a simple statement.

C. Record the major points right through a book.

D. Do all of the above.

IV. 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
(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

People generally agree that Pablo Picasso, 51 lived from 1881 to 1973, is the twentieth-century's greatest western artist. He was ~~born~~ born in Spain and at the 52 of ten was already an excellent artist. He had his first 53 (exhibit) at the age of 16. Picasso studied art in Spain, but moved to France, in his early 54 (twenty). From 1902 to 1904 he painted a series of pictures where the main colour was blue. These pictures showed poor, unhappy people and are 55 (know) as Picasso's "blue period". From 1904 to 1906 Picasso painted much 56 (happy) pictures in the colour pink. This period was known as Picasso's "57 period".

With another Spanish artist called George Braque, Picasso then 58 (start) an important new artistic movement called Cubism. Picasso's first Cubist paintings were all painted 59 brown and grey. People agree that Picasso's greatest Cubist painting is *Guernica*, which was painted in Madrid in 1937. *Guernica* is the 60 of a town that was destroyed during the 1930s war in Spain. In this painting, Picasso showed his feelings about what had happened to the town.

V. 阅读表达 (共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文，并按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

Music is an international language. The songs that are sung or played by instruments are beautiful to all people everywhere.

Popular music in America is what every student likes. Students listen to music with earphones before class, after class, and at lunch. Students with cars buy large speakers and play the music loudly as they drive on the streets.

Adult drivers listen to music on the car radio as they drive to work. They also listen to the news about sports, weather, politics, and activities of the American people. Most of the radio broadcast is music.

Popular music singers make much money. They make CDs or tapes which radio stations use in every state. Once the popular singer is heard throughout the country, young people buy his or her CDs or tapes. Some of the money from these CDs or tapes comes to the singer. Wherever the singer goes, all the young people want to meet him or her. Now the singer has become a national star.

There are other kinds of music that are important to Americans. One is called folk music. It is called stories about the ordinary life of Americans. Another is called western or country music. This was started by cowboys who would sing at night to cows they were watching. Today, any music about country life and love between a country boy and his girl is called western or country music.

The very formal and serious music for concert halls is called classical music. Music for instruments is called orchestra music, such as the symphonies of Beethoven. There is opera for singers. There is ballet for dancers like the story of Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai in China.

61. In what sense can music be regarded as an international language?

(No more than 10 words)

62. What can we know about music and people in America?

(No more than 10 words)

63. How many kinds of music are mentioned in the passage?

(No more than 5 words)

64. What are the characteristics of classical music? (No more than 5 words)

65. What kind of music do you like? Why? (No more than 20 words)

VI. 书面表达(满分 15 分)

66. 众所周知, 吸烟有害。 “以 Smoking is Harmful” 为题, 写一篇短文。 (

要点提示:

1. 列举吸烟的害处 (如: 容易导致多种疾病; 二手烟影响他人健康; 污染室内空气; 容易引发火灾等)。

2. 许多公共场所张贴了“禁止吸烟”标志。

3. 劝告人不要吸烟, 吸烟者要戒烟。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右。

2. 可适当增加细节, 使文章结构完整, 行文连贯。