第I卷

第一部分：听力(共两节，满分30分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共5小题;每小题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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Salesgirl and customer.

C. Husband and wife.

2. What does the man think of the woman’s new house?

A. Astonishing.

B. Disappointing.

C. Satisfying.

3. What does the woman mean according to the conversation?

A. The philosophy teacher is not so popular among his students.

B. The classes given by the philosophy teacher are quite boring.

C. The students are interested in the philosophy classes.

4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Watching TV.

B. Buying a TV.

C. Placing the TV.

5. Why does the woman intend to phone Harry?

A. Because Harry will join them in the bike ride.

B. Because Harry is familiar with the places for cycling.

C. Because Harry enjoys travelling.

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几个小题，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，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟;听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. Why does the man want to talk to the director?

A. To talk about his schedule to go home next week.

B. To talk about his plan to visit England next week.

C. To keep his appointment with the director next week.

7. How long has the man been away from his motherland?

A. Over two years.

B. About a year.

C. Less than one month.

听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。

8. How many bags were of colors other than black in Lost and Found?

A. Three.

B. Five.

C. Eleven.

9. What do we know about the woman’s bag?

A. It’s small.

B. It has a zip.

C. It has a pocket on the front.

10. What is in the woman’s bag?

A. A toy.

B. Some snacks.

C. Some books.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。

11. Where is the Flower Show?

A. In the City Park.

B. In the Forest Park.

C. In the Flower Park.

12. What did the woman’s daughter say about the Flower Show?

A. It was beautiful.

B. It was open in the morning.

C. It was the biggest tourist attraction in the city.

13. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man will go to the Flower Show.

B. The woman has been to see the Flower Show once.

C. The woman’s daughter went to the Flower Show yesterday.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What is the woman’s problem?

A. She forgot to buy apple pies.

B. The apple pies she made have gone bad.

C. She is at a loss what to have for dessert.

15. What does the woman say about Steve’s parents?

A. They are very considerate.

B. They are always complaining.

C. They tend to eat less dessert.

16. What does the man suggest the woman do?

A. Go out to have dinner.

B. Buy some fruit and vegetables.

C. Prepare fresh fruit and cheese for dessert.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What is the speaker’s main purpose of coming to England?

A. To make a trip to the city.

B. To buy some presents for her boyfriend.

C. To attend a conference and exhibition.

18. What did the speaker do yesterday?

A. She visited Chinatown.

B. She did some shopping.

C. She registered for the exhibition

19. What arrangements did the speaker make for the exhibition today?

A. She checked in at the hotel.

B. She discussed with the manager about the conference.

C. She persuaded people to buy their holidays.

20. Where is the stand of the speaker’s company?

A. Near the restaurant.

B. Near the coffee shop.

C. Near the clothes shop.

第二部分：阅读理解(共两节，满分35分)

第一节(共10小题;每小题2.5分，满分25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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Running a marathon is not easy. It takes hard work, practice, and patience. After all, to run a marathon, you have to run 26.2 miles by foot! Think about it this way: 26.2 miles is the same as running the length of a football field more than 460 times. It takes most people four or five hours to finish.

By the age of 30, Lea Tambellini had run more than five marathons and had no plans to stop. She had always been an athlete. When she was in high school, she swam on her school’s swim team and ran to stay healthy and active. Her mom and dad ran marathons, and when she was 22, they helped her train for her first marathon.

Lea’s first marathon took place in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was called “The Flying Pig.” “I was very nervous,” she said, “but I had my mom there, so that helped.” Running the race was hard, but the hardest part was when she ran past a cookie factory and smelled cookies at mile 18. “I just wanted to be done,” she said. “I was spent, but my mom kept me going. It was already her 15th marathon.”

Today, thousands of people run marathons every year. Runners train for months to get ready. To prepare for one of the marathons, Lea ran four to five times every week. On weekdays, she completed shorter runs, five or six miles at most. But on the weekends she ran long distances —13 miles, 15 miles, and 20 miles!

“I don’t mind training because I get excited about working toward something. And I love running with a group of friends and working toward the goal together. But it does take a lot of time.”

Running a marathon is a great achievement. “It’s a great feeling of accomplishment and nothing feels as wonderful as reaching my goal when I cross the finish line,” Lea explained. “I can’t wait for the next one!”

21. What contributed to Lea becoming a marathon runner?

A. Her great patience and life ambition to be a successful athlete.

B. Her strong interest in swimming and long-distance running.

C. Her athletic experience and her parents guidance.

D. Her love for running with friends and achieving a goal together.

22. What does Lea mean by saying “I was spent” in paragraph 3?

A. I was extremely exhausted.

B. I felt like quitting my sporting career.

C. I was feeling increasingly nervous.

D. I was overcome by hunger.

23. How did Lea’s feeling of running a marathon change over the years?

A. From curiosity to enthusiasm.

B. From nervousness to excitement.

C. From thrill to boredom.

D. From delight to disappointment.

B

Researchers have discovered an inner ear deficiency (缺陷) in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD,自闭症) that may greatly influence their ability to recognize speech. The findings could be used as a way to identify children at risk for the disorder at an early age. “This study is meant to identify a simple and safe method to screen young children for hearing deficiencies that are associated with Autism,” said Anne Luebke, Ph.D., a professor in the University of Rochester. “This technique may provide doctors a new window into the disorder and enable us to take earlier action and help achieve desirable outcomes.”

ASD is a nerve developmental disorder characterized by damage in social-communication skills and restricted and repetitive behaviors. While many signs of ASD are present before age two, the majority of children with ASD are not diagnosed until after age four, which means that corrective treatments are started later, delaying their potential impact.

One of the challenges to earlier detection of ASD is to find ways to identify children at risk for the disorder sooner and in children with speech delays. Some of the earliest and continuous signs of ASD involve auditory (听觉) communication, however, most tests rely on speech, and arc often ineffective in small children who have communication delays.

In the new, study, researchers used a technique that measures what are called otoacoustic emissions (耳声发射). The test is similar to the screening that many newborns must undergo before leaving the hospital to check for hearing problems. Using microphone earplugs, the researchers were able to measure hearing deficiencies by listening for signs that the car is having trouble processing sounds. Specifically, the microphone can detect minute sound emission made by inner ear outer hair cells in response to even clicking sounds. If these cells are not functioning properly, the device fails to detect an emission, indicating that inner car function is damaged

The researchers tested the hearing of children between 6 and 17, roughly half of those diagnosed with ASD. They found that the children with ASD had hearing difficulty in a specific frequency that is important for processing speech. They also found a connection between the degree of inner ear damage and the severity of ASD symptoms.

24. What is the main purpose of the study?

A. To explore a method of earlier ASD detection.

B. To test the hearing of the children at an earlier age.

C. To overcome children’s inner ear deficiency by birth.

D. To reduce damage in social-communication skills.

25. What is the breakthrough in the study of ASD compared with the previous practice?

A. It finds that most victims of ASD have signs before age two.

B. It switches the focus of study from speech to hearing.

C. A specific device is applied to measure and treat the hearing problems.

D. The cells not functioning well can be repaired through appropriate treatment.

26. It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that ▲ .

A. children with hearing problems have trouble in controlling behaviors

B. speech delay contributes to the occurrence of ASD

C. half of the children diagnosed with ASD suffer from hearing problems

D. the severity of ASD symptoms is linked with the degree of inner ear damage

C

We give toys to kids who otherwise wouldn’t have them. Load bags with canned foods for the hungry. Make donations to those who need it. This time of year, it seems, we focus more on doing good and being good. Certainly, that’s not a bad thing.

But, is all that kindness selfish? Researchers at the University of California, Berkeley say that kindness, and related qualities like sympathy and compassion are actually a form of self preservation. Those who give more, get more. The most generous among us have greater influence and are more popular. Whereas, the unkind and unhelpful are more likely to be cast adrift from us. After all, it stands to reason, that if I’m paddling your lifeboat, you’ll keep me afloat a little longer.

So, is kindness motivated by our real concern for others or are we do-gooders because it makes us look good and shores up our position in the ecosystem? Probably both. Most of us really enjoy helping others. It makes us feel good, connected, happy and that makes for a healthier more satisfying life. But, it doesn’t hurt that we also receive other rewards - status, cooperation, influence — that will help us survive and become successful.

Despite all the benefits, I tend most often toward kindness only when it’s convenient. That doesn’t mean I have bad manners. I say my pleases and thank-yous. I hold the door open for passengers. But, I could be kinder, more often. Sometimes I’m stopped from doing good by just how to do it. Sometimes, I’m just not thinking enough about others to recognize the need. Sometimes, I’m plain, old selfish.

I’m working to be more aware of those around me. To slow down and move with patience and purpose on the freeway. To be more kind. My acts of kindness aren’t complex or flashy — I’m not the type. They aren’t expensive — I’m too cheap. But those things aren’t required. You don’t have to feel guilty that your kind gesture wasn’t as big as say, Oprah building a school in Africa. Kindness can be a small, simple act and still make an extremely large impact. Notice a need and then consciously offer a bit of yourself.

27. What do researchers at the University of California, Berkeley say about kindness?

A. Kindness is a behavior for self-protection and survival.

B. Kindness reflects the generosity of human nature.

C. It is worthwhile to advocate doing good or being good.

D. It doesn’t count in building a good relationship.

28. According to paragraphs 4-5, the author will show his kindness by ▲ .

A. making large donations to those poor people

B. doing good to people around him anywhere and anytime

C. smiling and waving at the passenger interrupting him sincerely

D. reminding the passengers to behave themselves forcefully

29. From the author’s point of view, ▲ .

A. acts of kindness can be something simple and practical

B. acts of kindness should be something impressive

C. kindness starts from some grand and heroic actions

D. kindness is more a matter of awareness in cooperation

30. Which of the following might be the best title for the text?

A. Kindness: A Quality of Sympathy

B. Kindness: A Concern for Others

C. Kindness: A Win-win Quality

D. Kindness: An Approach to Success

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 Deal With Rumors

Rumors (谣言) are the worst. But due to life’s reality of people loving gossip, rumors are bound to happen. 31 So it’s best to practice things when the rumor mill comes knocking at your door.

Don’t be frightened. Sure, easier said than done, right? 32 The truth is that people are waiting to see your reaction. They are waiting to see you sweat. But for real, don’t sweat it! You know very well this is just rumor, so carry yourself confidently as you brush past the petty. Remaining calm, cool and collected is the key to not stirring the pot even more. Trust us.

33 If you know who started the rumor, don’t be afraid to defend it forcefully for yourself. You may feel personally victimized by Regina George, so naturally your emotions are running high, but the key to positive communication and to fixing the chaos is a calm yet assertive conversation. Tell the person how you feel. Stay true to who you are, and feel good about standing your ground.

Know you’re in good company. Famous persons deal with rumors all of the time. They either set the record straight via social media or an interview, or most often, they stay under the radar until it blows over. The important thing to remember, in all of this, is it will all become last week’s news. 34 It will blow over and it will get better. Hang in there.

Talk to people you love. Dealing with a rumor is hard to go through alone, especially because you already feel like the world is against you. 35 They would never believe an untrue rumor about you anyway, so why pay any attention to the ones who do? Open up and talk to your family and friends. They will help you get through.

A. Go straight to the source of the rumor.

B. But, it’s important not to panic when the gossip circles back to you.

C. Avoiding rumors altogether is hard to attain.

D. Never show your frustration.

E. Do you respond to the rumor quickly?

F. You just have to get through the storm until people no longer care.

G. Find comfort in your family and friends and the people who love you.

第三部分：语言运用(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。

Every girl dreams and Catherine was no exception. She dreamed of becoming a great ballerina (芭蕾舞者). She took ballet lessons and all her teachers 36 she was a good student.

One day she saw an 37 that a famous ballerina troupe would be 38 in her hometown. Her thoughts ran wild, “I must meet up with the leader of the troupe and show him my 39 .” She dressed herself in a ballet dress and managed to 40 into the dressing room without being noticed. To her 41 , the leader entered and she 42 approached him and handed him a bunch of red roses. In her excitement the thorns (刺) pricked her hand but she simply ignored the pain. The leader 43 her action as she told him her dream. “Alright, you dance and I will give you my judgment.” 44 half way through the dance he 45 her and said, “I’m sorry you’re not good enough!” On hearing this, Catherine ran as fast as her legs could carry her and was 46 . She gave up her dream.

Many years later, she heard that the same ballet troupe was performing in her town again. 47 memories of the leader’s harsh words came 48 her. This time she was 49 to find out why the leader had told her she was not good enough when all her teachers thought 50 .

This was his 51 , “I tell this to every student.” She 52 shot back, “You’ve ruined my life!” Then she got a further 53 , “I remember your gift of roses and how the thorns had pricked your fingers but you 54 bravely. If you only had treated ballet like that and did not give up so easily; 55 , you still deserve my judgment!”

36. A. guaranteed B. doubted C. confirmed D. assumed

37. A. invitation B. advertisement C. instruction D. agreement

38. A. performing B. training C. expanding D. gathering

39. A. concerns B. skills C. desires D. awards

40. A. break B. crowd C. slip D. knock

41. A. embarrassment B. luck C. astonishment D. terror

42. A. abruptly B. calmly C. proudly D. bravely

43. A. observed B. supported C. admired D. opposed

44. A. And B. So C. Thus D. But

45. A. encouraged B. approved C. stopped D. blamed

46. A. relieved B. ashamed C. alarmed D. disturbed

47. A. Fresh B. Bitter C. Brilliant D. Accurate

48. A. flooding back to B. living up to C. coming up to D. holding on to

49. A. anxious B. desperate C. forced D. determined

50. A. instead B. otherwise C. straight D. anyhow

51. A. reply B. explanation C. excuse D. comment

52. A. gently B. painfully C. casually D. angrily

53. A. shock B. challenge C. belief D. truth

54. A. put forward B. looked away C. carried on D. switched off

55. A. however B. therefore C. besides D. meanwhile

第Ⅱ卷

第三部分：语言运用(共两节，满分45分)

第二节：(10个小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

To cultivate one’s taste in English prose, the most effective way is to read English books extensively. Yet one may have difficulty 56 (choose) the appropriate books. I would like to share some of my experience. My first English novel was Pride and Prejudice, recommended as 57 ideal book for English learners. But my experience was somewhat disastrous. It was not the vocabulary that troubled me, 58 rather the way Austen constructs sentences, and her way of thinking, 59 seemed too remote to me. My fading enthusiasm was recovered after reading Hemingway’s Farewell to Arms. I particularly liked his straightforward style. So my first 60 (suggest) is that you’d better choose contemporary novels. You can easily 61 (involve) in reading and gradually build up confidence. However, reading novels is not the only way 62 (improve) your English. Actually if you limit yourself to novels, you 63 (miss) a lot of treasures. English essays can inform you and refine your taste in English. The best example is Russell’s work. Here comes my second piece of advice — essays are essential. My last advice is never to follow others, recommendations and opinions blindly. We should be open 64 various ideas, but always think and determine for ourselves. As a saying goes, one man’s meat is 65 man’s poison. With that in mind, we’ll find out our favorite writers through reading and develop our fine taste in English.

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)

为推动中美文化交流，城关中学将组织一次赴美游学活动。参加学生将通过选拔的形式产生。假设你是校学生会主席李华，请你以学生会的名义用英语写一则关于选拔活动的书面通知，内容包括：

1. 时间与地点;

2. 报名条件;

3. 选拔形式。

注意：

1. 词数80左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节：读后续写(满分25分)

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Christine closed the door to Anna’s room. Inside, her classmate and friend had fallen asleep. Downstairs, Christine’s mom, Donna, was grasping Anna’s mother Sheila around the shoulders. “We should go,” she said. “Get some rest, huh?” Sheila nodded, blew her nose, and then waved them goodbye.

On the car ride home, Christine worked up the courage to ask the question on her mind. “Mom? Why was Sheila weeping?” She thought she knew the answer, of course: Anna’s cancer. In the past,

Anna had been the neighborhood do-gooder, always going door to door for various causes: the local animal shelter, suffering children in Africa, or the families who’d lost their homes to fire. Now Anna could barely feed or dress herself. Christine thought it so unfair when bad things like this happened to good people.

“Well, it’s complex, but I guess you’re old enough to understand.”

“Understand what?”

“Understand that Anna is sick, yes, but Anna actually gets a lot of help. The government helps pay for a lot of her medicine. She gets meals delivered to her by a nonprofit. She even gets massages from local volunteers.”

“Wow!”

“Her life’s still very hard, of course, and no one would trade places with her, but when you have cancer, everyone can see that you need help,” continued Donna. “They don’t always see that the people around you are suffering.”

“People like Sheila?”

“Yes, did you know that Sheila took a break from her job to stay home with Anna?”

“No!” Christine was surprised. She had never thought about who took Anna to her appointments, or fed her when she was too weak to lift a spoon. Of course it was her family.

“Yes. So that means that many of the things they used to do with that extra money are all out the window now. They’re even worried now about keeping the house.”

“Their house? So Anna might have to move, while she’s sick?”

“If she doesn’t get better soon, and the bills keep piling up...” Donna pulled into the driveway, and just in time. Her cheeks were shining with tears.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为150左右;

2. 应使用5个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语;

3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好;

4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

“There has to be something done for them,” Christine said firmly to their classmates and friends.

Paragraph 2:

But the best part of the party was when Anna came through the door with her family, attracted with promises of chocolate cake and live music.