



听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When can the woman get her reward?

- A. Today. B. Next week. C. By the end of the month.

11. What does the man want to do?

- A. Have a part-time job. B. Run his own store. C. Talk to the boss.

12. What is the woman?

- A. A manager. B. A student. C. A secretary.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

- A. Hot. B. Warm. C. Cold.

14. Which season does the woman prefer?

- A. Spring. B. Summer. C. Winter.

15. What is the man going to do tomorrow evening?

- A. Buy a new coat. B. Attend a lecture. C. Drive the woman to a party.

16. When will the speakers meet tomorrow evening?

- A. At around 6:00. B. At around 6:30. C. At around 7:00.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker say about the hotel?

- A. It has to be rebuilt every year.  
B. It is particularly suitable for kids.  
C. It is far away from the airport.

18. When is the hotel completely finished?

- A. In late December. B. In early January. C. In mid-January.

19. What can be learned about the ice-sculpture classes?

- A. Students must speak English or Swedish.  
B. Students can attend at 11:00 am daily.  
C. Students need to bring their own tools.

20. What does the speaker think of the prices of the guided tours?

- A. Very cheap. B. Reasonable. C. Too expensive.

## 第二部分 阅读(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。

### A

As the weather warms up and days get longer, there's no better place to spend a few hours than a rooftop bar, where you can take in the unbeatable views with a drink in your hand.

#### Wagtail, London

There's no shortage of rooftop bars with impressive views in London, but this fancy hot spot in Square Mile offers what must be some of the best in the town. From here, you can see the capital's headline attractions—including the Shard, Tower Bridge, St Paul's Cathedral and the Gherkin—while enjoying such cocktails as the Ruby.

#### Goodness Gracious, Liverpool

For unblocked views of Liverpool's Three Graces—the Royal Liver Building, the Cunard Building and the Port of Liverpool Building—head to Goodness Gracious. The bar is at the top of a former bank that was built in the 1920s. It is a great place to relax with a drink or two while looking out over the

city. It's open daily between April and September, weather permitting.

### The White Lion, Bristol

The scenery surrounding the White Lion is nothing short of breathtaking, with views including the famous Clifton Suspension Bridge, Avon Gorge and the rolling hills of Somerset. It's quite the crowd-puller, so visit early if you want to get a nice seat. The bar operates on a first-come, first-served basis. The view is especially beautiful on a clear day.

### Nor' Loft, Edinburgh

Raise a glass(or three) at Nor' Loft, a stylish champagne(香槟) bar on the seventh floor of Market Street Hotel. Unsurprisingly, champagne takes centre stage here: There are more than 20 varieties from both independent growers and famous champagne houses. But expect cocktails, gins and whiskies, too. Visit in the evening when you can admire the brilliant sunset from the outdoor yard.

21. Which of the following can visitors see at Wagtail?

A. St Paul's Cathedral.

B. The Royal Liver Building.

C. The Cunard Building.

D. Clifton Suspension Bridge.

22. What can we know about Goodness Gracious?

A. It operates in an old bank.

B. It has a good view of London.

C. It is not open all year round.

D. It is on the seventh floor of a hotel.

23. Where should visitors go if they want to try various famous champagne?

A. The White Lion.

B. Wagtail.

C. Goodness Gracious.

D. Nor' Loft.

## B

Outside Chevak School, in western Alaska, the playground is covered with snow. But that doesn't stop the new first-grade teacher, Amelia Tulim, from trying to lighten her students' mood with an outdoor egg hunt. Inside the colorful plastic eggs are small animal-shaped erasers.

Tulim grew up in Chevak, an Alaska Native community. It's here, in the same school where she now works, that her third-grade teacher, Ed Sotelo, first inspired her to become an educator.

In September this year, her dream finally came true.

But being a new teacher is also hard. The long hours of grading and lesson-preparation can be tiring. Like many other teachers in poor districts across the US, she usually has to do far more than teach.

Tulim, though, has a few advantages. She's teaching in the community where she grew up, and shares the native culture with her students. Research shows that teachers who were trained in Alaska, as Tulim was, are less likely to leave the classroom than outsiders.

She also has Ed Sotelo, the 70-year-old retired teacher, who is always ready to support her. Sotelo was once a young teacher hired to fill a hard-to-staff job in this remote school. He and his family moved from Arizona in 1984, and he taught here until his retirement in 2009, though in reality, he's far from retired.

"He comes here once a month for the past 13 years to help the new teachers, including me," says Tulim. "He packs his own food and takes a little sleeping bag with him, so he can sleep in the library."

During these monthly visits, they talk about lesson-planning, classroom management and her least favorite subject: grading, which she admits to doing a little later than she'd like.

"His visits have really helped," Tulim says. "I was nervous at the beginning. But as the semester comes to a close, I feel much assured."

24. Why did Amelia Tulim decide to become a teacher?
- A. She was persuaded by Ed Sotelo.                      B. She was attracted by the good salary.  
C. She was inspired by one of her teachers.            D. She was curious about the Natives' culture.
25. What can be learned from paragraph 4?
- A. Teachers in the US are poorly paid.  
B. Being a new teacher in the US is exciting.  
C. Teachers in Chevak have to work much harder.  
D. It is hard to compete for a teaching post in Chevak.
26. Which of the following can best describe Ed Sotelo?
- A. Wealthy.                      B. Content.                      C. Adventurous.                      D. Unselfish.
27. What does Amelia Tulim dislike about her job most?
- A. Grading.                      B. After-school activities.  
C. Lesson-planning.                      D. Classroom management.

C

West Virginia has long been known as an important coal producing state in the eastern United States. But many mines are closing, leaving their workers without a job.

James Scyphers was one of the workers. Today, he is happy to be working above ground—keeping bees. He says being a beekeeper is the best job he has ever had.

“A lot of times underground I had to work in water and dark conditions. It’s miserable,” he says. “But beekeeping is a real enjoyable job. I’m paying off a lot of my bills that we’ve had in the past.”

Scyphers found his current job through the Appalachian Beekeeping Collective. The non-profit program teaches people how to become beekeepers—including workers who have lost their jobs and other low-earning West Virginians seeking extra money. After a free five-week class, the new beekeepers receive bees, hives and the supplies they need to get started.

Expert beekeeper Mark Lilly teaches at the Appalachian Beekeeping Collective. He says that during his travels around the state, he has seen people without hope. But the beekeeping program can help a family make an additional three to five thousand dollars a year. “If you’re only making \$30,000 a year,” he said, “that’s a huge improvement in your life.”

Scyphers agrees that this beekeeping program is not only giving people more income, but better yet, it’s giving people something to look forward to each day.”

West Virginia is a great place to raise bees and harvest honey. It has the largest forest in the world. Pesticides(杀虫剂) are rarely used because it doesn’t have commercial farming. In addition, it has many different plants and flowers all year round.

28. What does the word “miserable” underlined in paragraph 3 mean?
- A. Safe.                      B. Amusing.                      C. Profitable.                      D. Uncomfortable.
29. What are the statistics in paragraph 5 about?
- A. The lowest income in West Virginia.                      B. The average profit from beekeeping.  
C. The benefit of joining the program.                      D. The help provided for the beekeepers.
30. According to the text, West Virginia was known for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. chemical products                      B. coal industry  
C. commercial farming                      D. beekeeping
31. Where is the text most probably taken from?
- A. An agriculture report.                      B. A review of a non-profit program.  
C. A beekeeper’s guidebook.                      D. An introduction to an American state.

## D

What country does English belong to? The answer seems obvious: Britain. But there are about 18 million or 40% of people in the European Union speaking English—much more than the combine population of those core English-speaking countries, such as Britain, Canada and Australia.

To make things more complex, the number of English-speakers born outside the tradition English-speaking countries grows every day and it is becoming not just a useful second language, but native one there. Already it is easy to find children in northern Europe who speak as though they come from America because they have been watching Hollywood films and TV programs, along with music gaming and social media.

Today, many learners still aim for an American or British standard. Textbooks instruct India English-speakers to avoid Indianisms such as “What is your good name?” for “What is your first name?”, or “I am working here for years.” instead of “I have been working here for years.” A guide to avoiding Europeanisms has long existed in European Union institutions to keep German-speakers from using “actual” to mean “current”, as it does in their language.

Given enough time, new generations of foreign language speakers contribute not just words but their own grammar to the language they learn. “I am working here for years.” is a mistake today, but it is not hard to imagine it becoming standard in the future in India. If this disturbs you, remember that this text is written in a language that was a mixture of French, Latin and others until it became an unrecognizably different tongue.

No language has ever reached more speakers than English. It is hard to predict how they will change it, but it is easy to rule out the possibility that they will not change it at all. But you can take comfort in the fact that such changes usually happen too slowly to affect comprehension in a single lifetime.

32. What phenomenon is described in the first two paragraphs?
- The influence of the English-speaking countries.
  - The widespread use of English outside Britain.
  - The popularity of Hollywood films and TV programs.
  - The increasing importance of the European Union.
33. What is the author's prediction about the Indianisms?
- They will be officially replaced by standard English.
  - They will be accepted as standards by other countries.
  - They will be considered grammatically correct in India.
  - They will become a different language in the near future.
34. What does the author most likely want to tell us in the last paragraph?
- It is unavoidable for English to change over time.
  - English has been influenced by different languages.
  - English might be unrecognizable in one generation.
  - It is important to keep English from foreign influences.
35. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?
- To argue against the necessity of standard English.
  - To show his opinion on the changes of English.
  - To explain the causes behind language changes.
  - To call for more strict standards for English teaching.

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。

Whether you're a sociable person or not, connecting with a community is important for you to have a sense of belonging. Here are tips and tricks on making yourself happier when you move to a new place.

36

Tell your friends and ~~co-workers~~ that you're moving and looking to meet new people. Make sure to communicate what ~~kind of~~ connections you're looking for, like someone to show you around or people with similar hobbies.

**Do some research**

If you ~~have~~ certain favorite places, like a sports club or coffee shop, look up if they have other ~~branches~~ in your new neighborhood. 37

**Include more routine into your day**

Setting time aside for activities you love can help you feel more at home. Do you go on a run every morning? 38. Or go back to that restaurant around the block at least once a week. Soon you might start noticing people in your neighborhood. It will ultimately help you develop a sense of "at-homeness".

**Concentrate on the connection, not the friendship**

Friendships are often out of our control, especially ~~when~~ you are new to a place. 39. From there, you might plan your next hangout to do something you both enjoy. It's not likely that you'll instantly become best friends with everyone. But ~~sometimes~~, you might find connections that will grow over time.

**Reach out to "super connectors"**

"Super connectors" are those who know everyone and are willing to introduce you to those people. "Super connectors" are especially helpful if you don't feel comfortable sending ~~cold~~ messages. 40

- A. Get the word out
- B. Concentrate on ~~one-on-one~~ interactions
- C. So try to focus on being connected at the moment
- D. Then try ~~running~~ to the same park for a few weeks
- E. You'll have a better chance of finding like-minded people there
- F. So be open and say "Yes!" to their invites that you know will bring you joy
- G. That's OK because you're just trying to get to know people and your new home

**第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分30分)**

**第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)**

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

At the 1992 Summer Olympic Games in Barcelona, Derek Redmond was a 400-meter runner for the UK. The 41 started well. In the semifinals(半决赛), Derek was far ahead of his 42. But shortly before the halfway mark, he suddenly felt a sharp pain in his right leg and 43. Derek struggled to his feet and began hopping(蹦) on his left foot. The crowd stood up and cheered as he hopped 44 toward the finish line.

Then a figure 45 from the crowd: Derek's dad, Jim Redmond. Waving off officials who tried to get him off the 46, he ran up to his son and put an arm around his waist. Derek 47 and wept on his father's shoulder 48, father and son walked the final meters of the race. The Olympic

Committee called the finish one of the most 49 moments in Olympic history. And twenty years later, they were invited to take part in the nationwide torch(火炬) relay for the 2012 Games in London.

"I saw my son having a(n) 50 and it was my duty to help," he told *CBS News* in 2012. "I actually went on the track to try to stop him from 51 himself further. But he was 52 to finish the race. So I offered him a shoulder to support him."

"He was telling me that I had nothing to 53 and that I didn't need to do this, but I told him I was going to 54. Then he said that we would do it together," Derek Redmond remembered at the same interview. "So we did, and I hopped over the line in 55."

- |                      |                  |               |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. celebration   | B. weather       | C. race       | D. story        |
| 42. A. competitors   | B. fans          | C. friends    | D. judges       |
| 43. A. set off       | B. came in       | C. pushed on  | D. fell down    |
| 44. A. slowly        | B. cheerfully    | C. easily     | D. wildly       |
| 45. A. withdrew      | B. emerged       | C. laughed    | D. watched      |
| 46. A. platform      | B. desk          | C. track      | D. trap         |
| 47. A. jumped        | B. ran           | C. turned     | D. smiled       |
| 48. A. Fortunately   | B. Together      | C. Gratefully | D. Immediately  |
| 49. A. inspirational | B. insignificant | C. suitable   | D. unlikely     |
| 50. A. opportunity   | B. award         | C. fight      | D. problem      |
| 51. A. enjoying      | B. praising      | C. hurting    | D. embarrassing |
| 52. A. determined    | B. annoyed       | C. scared     | D. forced       |
| 53. A. prove         | B. sell          | C. say        | D. show         |
| 54. A. leave         | B. die           | C. win        | D. finish       |
| 55. A. tears         | B. time          | C. shame      | D. despair      |

## 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。

Over the past decades, the small, industrial city of Zibo has been best known for 56 (it) petrochemical output. In recent months, however, it has become the centre of a 57 (nation) barbecue craze and social-media phenomenon unlike anything China has seen before. Tourists have flooded the city in the central province of Shandong in the hope of 58 (try) its lesser-known kebabs (烧烤), posting videos on the Internet, and then departing. Yards have been 59 (temporary) turned into dining halls in order to deal 60 the massed crowds.

During the recent May Day holiday, one of 61 most important weeks of the year for shopping and entertainment spending, the petrochemical city 62 (list) as a top tourist destination alongside other popular places such as the Great Wall and the Terracotta Warriors. A widely 63 (share) online picture jokes that the last time so many people 64 (show) up in the city was during the Siege of Qi, a famous battle 65 took place in the area in 284 BC.

## 第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

你班正举办主题为“我最熟悉的人”的征文活动。请你写一篇短文投稿,内容包括:

1. 介绍一位你最熟悉的人;
2. 你对他或她的真实情感。

- 注意:1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右;  
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

My \_\_\_\_\_

第二节 (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。

“Come on, Ben,” I said, pointing to the floor of my car. “Let’s go for a hike.”

But he refused to jump in. Instead, he kept dancing nervously around my feet, and then sat down on the ground, looking up at me with sad eyes. Having changed the command for several times, I lost my patience eventually. I took him up and threw him into my car. Ben seemed very scared.

“Stay there,” I ordered angrily, raising my voice.

That was my first afternoon with the three-year-old dog I was adopting, and it was the first time for our daily hike.

I’d taken Ben in reluctantly, as a temporary solution for Tommy, my best friend. She was trying to find a new home for the dog, which was rescued from a shelter and had been kept long in a cage there.

Tommy knew why I was unwilling to give Ben a permanent home. Three months earlier, I’d lost my beloved dog, Bantam, who’d been with me for 15 years. I wasn’t ready to let a new dog into my life yet. But I’d agreed to help Tommy out while she continued her search for a permanent home for Ben.

Actually, Ben had a boyish enthusiasm toward anything new. He was also a sweet dog. One morning, he even came to the steps where I sat. He shyly looked at me, then walked over and put one of his feet on my knee. At that very moment, I realized that he did show affection, in his own way.

But he stubbornly refused to get in the car for our hikes, no matter how hard I tried to persuade him to get in the car. Every day, I had to lift him up and placed him in the back seat.

“Why wouldn’t Ben jump into the car?” I kept wondering about Ben’s strange behavior.

注意:1. 续写词数应为 150 个左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

One day, I lost my patience again. \_\_\_\_\_

The next afternoon, I called Ben over and let him watch as I removed the cage from the car. \_\_\_\_\_