

闵行区 2020 学年第一学期高三年级质量调研考试 英语试卷

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Her good friend.
C. Her personal trainer.

2. A. Leave Daisy alone for the time being.
C. Make an apology to Daisy in person.

3. A. What to prepare for the picnic.
C. Where to have a picnic.

4. A. Exhausted. B. Thirsty.

5. A. He is likely to arrive earlier than Susan.
C. Susan is unlikely to go to the party.

6. A. A lot of students need help.
C. The woman should spare time on study.

7. A. He often complains.
C. He is a happy man.

8. A. He'll get a similar T-shirt.
C. He'll get his money back.

9. A. How well the camera functions.
C. How to get the pictures printed.

10. A. The exam had little to do with the book.
C. The exam questions were too difficult.

B. Her doctor.
D. Her sports teacher.

B. Go to see Daisy immediately.
D. Buy Daisy a new notebook.

B. How to keep the food from being wet.
D. How the weather is the next day.

C. Dizzy. D. Senseless.

B. He is too busy to attend the party.
D. It's up to Susan to make the decision.

B. Joining a tutoring group is rewarding.
D. The woman has tutored for a long time.

B. He is worried about everything.
D. He always causes troubles.

B. He will get a new T-shirt for free.
D. He can complain to the manager.

B. How to use the camera correctly.
D. How the pictures will turn out.

B. The man could hardly finish the exam.
D. The man found the questions confusing.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Come down from high places.
C. Search for shelters.

B. Hide themselves in holes.
D. Run around impatiently.

12. A. By feeling a decrease in air pressure.
B. By noticing the change of wind directions.
C. By feeling a drop in air temperature.
D. By observing the behaviors of other animals.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. By forcefully sending them home.
B. By automatically deleting after-work emails.
C. By banning the use of the email systems.
D. By shortening the working hours.

15. A. Because of the low working efficiency. B. Because of the tight break time.
C. Because of the extended working hours. D. Because of the poor family conditions.

16. A. Strategies to protect private life. B. Policies to raise working efficiency.
C. Ways to use work emails effectively. D. Measures to guarantee personal life.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. The long working hours.
C. His inability to hold the job.

B. The choice of the jobs.
D. The low salary offer.

18. A. He prefers teaching to doing administration.
B. He is unable to meet the requirement of the comprehensive school.
C. He might be turned down for being too young.
D. He wants to sign a long-term contract.

19. A. Lowly paid but secure.
C. Varied and interesting.

B. Time-consuming and tiring.
D. Flexible but demanding.

20. A. The man is likely to take the comprehensive school job.
B. The woman suggests the man wait for better offers.
C. The man is in favour of the technique school position.
D. The woman has a low opinion of the comprehensive school.

II. Grammar and vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

There are many ways of defining success. It is accurate to say that each of us has our own concept of success to the extent that each of us is responsible for setting our own goals and determining (21) _____ we have met these goals satisfactorily. Because each of us possesses unique differences in genetic ability and favorable environments, it is necessarily true that we must define success broadly.

For some people, simply being able to live their life with a minimum of misery and suffering (22) _____ (consider) a success. Think of the peace of mind of the poor shepherd who tends his sheep, enjoying his simple life with his family in the beauty of nature, and (23) _____ is respected because he does a good job of achieving the goals expected of and accepted by him and his society. On the other hand, it seems that (24) _____ some people appear to be rich in material possessions, many of them seem to be miserable and consider (25) _____ unsuccessful when judged by their own goals of success. Because not all ventures can be successful, one should not set unrealistic goals for achieving success, but (26) _____ one has self-confidence it would be unfortunate to set one's goals at too low a level of achievement.

A wise counselor once said to a young man who (27) _____ (experience) frustration with his own professional success: "You do not have to set your goal to reach the moon in order to have success in traveling. Sometimes one (28) _____ be very successful merely by taking a walk in the park, or riding the subway downtown," The counselor added, "You have not really failed and spoiled your chances for success until you have been unsuccessful at something you really like, and (29) _____ which you have given your best effort."

Whatever you define success, remember, we are born to live the lives we truly want and deserve, but not just the lives (30) _____ (settle) for us.

Section B

Directions: Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be used only once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. learned	B. processes	C. revise	D. create	E. parallel	F. available
G. barrier	H. captured	I. objective	J. finished	K. flowing	

I've been writing for most of my life. The book *Writing Without Teachers* introduced me to one distinction and one practice that has helped my writing 31 greatly. The distinction is between the creative mind and the critical mind. While you need to employ both to get to a final result, they cannot work in 32 no matter how much we might like to think so.

Trying to criticize writing while it is still in progress is most possibly the single greatest 33 to writing that most of us meet with. If you are listening to that 5th grade English teacher correct your grammar while you are trying to seize a *fleeting* (稍纵即逝的) thought, the thought will die. If you capture the fleeting thought and simply share it with the world in raw form, no one is likely to understand. You must learn to 34 first and then criticize if you want to make writing the tool for thinking that it is.

The practice that can help you pass your 35 bad habits of trying to edit as you write is what Elbow calls “free writing”. In free writing, the 36 is to get words down on paper non-stop, usually for 15—20 minutes. No stopping, no going back, no criticizing. The goal is to get the words 37. As the words begin to go smoothly, the ideas will come from the shadows and let themselves be 38 on your notepad or your screen.

Now you have raw materials that you can begin to work with using the critical mind that you've persuaded to sit on the side and watch quietly. Most likely, you will believe that this will take more time than you actually have and you will end up staring blankly at the pages as the deadline draws near.

Instead of staring at a blank screen, start filling it with words no matter how bad they are. Halfway through your 39 time, stop and rework your raw writing into something closer to a(n) 40 product. Move back and forth until you run out of time and the final result will most likely be far better than your current practices.

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

For centuries, people have had a strong sense that it is absolutely beneficial to read fairy tales to children. However, the benefits might have been 41. Some researchers are reassessing this long-established belief and after years of surveys and observations, they are sending out the message: reading too much Cinderella to your daughter may 42 damage her in later life. A paper to be developed at the international congress of *cognitive psychotherapy* (认知心理疗法) suggests a link between the 43 of women *abused* (虐待) by their partners and early exposure to the wrong sort of fairy tales. It says girls who 44 Cinderella, Rapunzel and Beauty in *Beauty and the Beast* were more likely to stay in 45 relationships as adults.

The theory was developed by Susan Darker Smith, a psychotherapist at the University of Derby. She interviewed sixty-seven female abuse survivors and found that sixty-one 46 severe abuse because they believed they could change their partners with patience and love. The same view was 47 by male survivors who had been abused as children. Hardly any of the women and men in a control group, who had not 48 abuse, thought they could change their partners in this way. These women and men said they would 49 a relationship rather than suffer the abuse from a partner. Ms. Darker Smith found that these abused women were much more likely to sympathize with Cinderella and other female characters who tended to obey instead of 50.

Although most girls heard the stories, damage appeared to be done to those who 51 the characters as role models. “They believe if their love is strong enough they can change their partners’ 52,” she said. “53 in children to stories that emphasize the transformational qualities of love may make women believe they can change their partners.” For example, they might never have understood the obvious 54 in the story of Rapunzel, who remained locked in a high tower until rescued by a knight on a white horse, who broke the door down. “The question,” said Ms. Darker Smith, “is why she did not break the door by herself? After all, being 55 is a desirable characteristic that children should learn to possess from the early age and prevail in the life time.”

41. A. enhanced B. overestimated C. highlighted D. justified
42. A. physically B. intellectually C. academically D. emotionally

43. A. attitude	B. conflict	C. uncertainty	D. coincidence
44. A. acted as	B. identified with	C. turned to	D. accounted for
45. A. imaginary	B. deceiving	C. destructive	D. mysterious
46. A. made up for	B. had control over	C. fell off into	D. put up with
47. A. shared	B. disclosed	C. contrasted	D. argued
48. A. exploded	B. challenged	C. undergone	D. blamed
49. A. restore	B. leave	C. restrict	D. survive
50. A. resisting	B. enduring	C. concealing	D. adapting
51. A. excluded	B. revealed	C. imposed	D. adopted
52. A. prejudice	B. fate	C. behavior	D. ignorance
53. A. Overexposure	B. Contribution	C. Access	D. Commitment
54. A. plot	B. conclusion	C. moral	D. weakness
55. A. confident	B. independent	C. innocent	D. optimistic

Section B

Directions: *Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.*

(A)

For the residents of Flint, Michigan, USA., the burden of the ongoing water crisis can be measured in weight. Few outside of Vehicle City can tell you how much a 24-pack of bottled water weighs. But in Flint, they can recite it from memory: $26 \frac{1}{2}$ lb.

For more than a year, many Flint residents have been making the daily journey to distribution centers to load up on cases of water for virtually every basic chore: bathing, brushing teeth, making dinner. Twelve months ago, the city government decided to switch the water supply to the Flint River, which allowed lead and other toxins from the city's aging pipes to flow into residents' taps. Although the state government has provided \$200 million to solve the problem, the water in Flint remains unsafe to drink without a filter. But there are halting signs of progress.

The city has since switched its water source back to Detroit's properly treated supply, and test results have started showing signs of normalcy. Marc Edwards, the Virginia Tech environmental engineer says Flint's water is no less safe than other sources around the nation. "There's no reason to believe the water in Flint is any more dangerous than other U.S. cities," Edwards says.

However, some residents cast doubt on those results. Melissa Mays, a Flint resident and organizer of Water You Fighting For?, a local advocacy group, says she still breaks out in rashes and wants more tests from showers and water heaters for bacteria like *Legionella*, an outbreak of which has killed 12 people around Flint since April 2014. “We feel like we’re right back at the beginning,” Mays says.

As the state tries to decide who should be responsible for the crisis, the city is working to replace its old lead pipes. But only 700 of Flint’s 30,000 lead service lines have been dug up and replaced. Overhauling them all will require far more than the \$27 million the state has provided. “It’s a shame that it’s taken this long,” says Mayor Karen Weaver, who was elected in the wake of the crisis. “The bottom line is that we need and deserve new pipes.”

But even with new *infrastructure* (基础设施), the real challenge in Flint may be restoring public confidence in the face of immeasurable distrust.

56. The author mentioned the numbers in the first paragraph to _____.
 - A. call people to pay attention to the problem of water security
 - B. indicate the effect of the water problem on the people of Flint
 - C. highlight the good memory of the average people of Flint
 - D. urge the government to financially help people of Flint
57. What should be responsible for the water problem in Flint?
 - A. Insufficient water supply equipment. B. Shortage of financial aid.
 - C. The unhealthy source of water. D. Local people’s improper lifestyle.
58. From the passage we know that _____.
 - A. the water supply in Flint has been switched back.
 - B. the pollution in the Flint River is out of control
 - C. residents in Flint were convinced of the water safety
 - D. the water crisis has caused several deaths so far
59. Which of the following might the author agree with?
 - A. The residents exaggerated the negative impact of the water crisis.
 - B. The government officials are wrongly blamed for the water crisis.
 - C. The residents should share the cost of improving the water supply system.
 - D. The government should reassure people of its reliability.

(B)

(You may read the questions first.)

Interested in learning simple moves which can lead to a less stressed-out you? Join our eight-week course of training *Mindfulness-based Stress Reduction*. Below is a brief introduction of our four strategies to build the ability to recover from stress.

	<p>For many of us, work can be so mentally exhausting that it's possible to forget that we have an entire body attached to our head. The body-scan meditation is a chance to help you tune in to the tiny pains that we often don't even notice. It can last anywhere from one to 20 minutes, and it's easy to do while lying in bed. Here's how to do it: lie down or sit still in a chair with your eyes closed, and begin to sense every part of the body in turn, starting at your toes and traveling up from there. It's a good way for us to release tension we don't even realize we're experiencing.</p>
	<p>Mindfulness isn't all closed eyes and a statue-still position. Stretching, too, can be meditation. Mindful movement is also a way to pay attention. The point isn't to twist into a complex body position, but to better understand the body's limits and potential. Cycle through slow, gentle poses, like placing a knee to your chest while lying on your back, or a simple cat-cow (<i>pictured</i>) on all fours. Before you start, set aside a few minutes to calm down and focus on your breath. And once you're done, spend a few moments lying flat on your back with your muscles relaxed.</p>
	<p>Simply breathing while paying attention to the breath is the heart of any mindfulness practice. The goal isn't to clear the mind but to let thoughts pass like clouds without getting sucked into what they might mean. Rather than identifying with a thought or getting caught up in it, the participant notices the thought and then says goodbye to it. That way, people can have a little bit more freedom in how to respond to internal stimuli like their thoughts. To cultivate awareness of the breath, find a relaxed seat and notice—without thinking about it or trying to change it—how you breathe in and out. Build up to a 15-to-20-minute practice.</p>
	<p>Walking is a good framework for practicing mindfulness. (Ideally, this should be done without the pressure of having to get anywhere on a particular schedule.) Find a quiet place inside or outdoors to take your stroll. While you walk, focus on each small, slow step: the lifting of one foot, the heel-first transfer of weight, the shift to the other. Every time your foot hits the ground, bring your attention to your breath and the feelings in your body. Walking meditation is more manageable than, say, sitting still in the dark, and it can also alleviate pain in the process. Try to practice mindful walking, at any pace, for 10 to 30 minutes.</p>

60. Gentle Yoga and Breathing Exercise are similar in that both of them _____.
A. involve stretching bodies considerably B. call for controlling people's breath
C. empty pressure from mind temporarily D. help people reduce body movement

61. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
A. People can do their walking meditation at their own pace.
B. Doing body scan can let go of the unnoticed tension.
C. Before doing gentle yoga, people need to lie down and relax muscles.
D. Breathing exercise requires people to breathe in a usual way.

62. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
A. Warming up activity is required before doing these exercises.
B. These exercises are better functioned when done indoors.
C. The more time you spend on the exercises, the better result you get.
D. Your body keeps in a motionless state when doing body scan.

(C)

The story of the emperor's new clothes is one of Andersen's best-known fables. *Conmen* (骗子) fool the emperor into believing they have made him a fabulous suit that the unworthy will be unable to see. *Courtiers* (侍从) dare not say that the emperor is naked; it takes a child to point out the obvious.

The moral is that people are often too **hidebound** by social tradition to state their views. How many companies have ploughed ahead with expensive projects that were favoured by the chief executive, even when other managers have had doubts?

In his new book *Rebel Ideas: The Power of Diverse Thinking*, Matthew Syed argues that the key to dealing with this problem is “cognitive diversity”, in other words, assembling a team of people with different perspectives and intellectual backgrounds.

People from different backgrounds approach problems from different angles—that much should be blindingly obvious. It is not just about selecting people for teams from both sexes and various ethnicities. Hire only Cambridge politics graduates or Harvard MBAs or Stanford software engineers and they will have studied under the same professors and absorbed similar world views regardless of their gender or skin colour.

In the modern world, with all its complexity, co-operation is essential if breakthroughs are to be made. In science and engineering, 90% of papers are now written by teams rather than individuals. Analysis of American patent fillings since 1975 showed teams dominate in every one of the 36 defined categories.

There is another element to selecting a good team: ensuring that those viewpoints are heard and respected. That may not happen if those in charge are overbearing. A study of over 300 projects by the Rotterdam School of Management found that those led by junior managers were more likely to succeed than those led by senior managers—maybe because other team members were less scared about pointing out potential dangers to someone lower down the *pecking order* (权力等级).

The ability to speak up within an organization, without fear of punishment, is known as “psychological safety”. Mr. Syed cites a study of teams at Google, which found that self-reported psychological safety was by far the most important factor behind successful teamwork at the

technology giant.

One way to overcome shyness while brainstorming, for instance, is for everyone to write down their ideas but ensure their names are never known. That way, opinions about thoughts are less closely tied to the seniority of the thinker and can be tested against each other with less fear or favour.

63. The author mentioned one of Andersen's best-known fables to _____.
 - A. confirm the popularity of Andersen's fables
 - B. argue children's wisdom over adults
 - C. indicate the importance of different opinions
 - D. make fun of the foolishness of some people
64. By using the word "**hidebound**" the author is referring to those who _____.
 - A. close themselves to a fixed mind
 - B. pay more attention to other's behavior
 - C. advocate traditional way of thinking
 - D. hesitate to participate in team activities
65. According to the passage, which of the following makes an effective team?
 - A. Employing graduates from the same excellent university.
 - B. Appointing senior managers with the right of leading a team.
 - C. Establishing a team with people of various backgrounds.
 - D. Hiring people assembling their chief executives in thoughts.
66. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - A. Co-operation and teamwork contribute to the complexity of the world.
 - B. The less identity a person releases the more he is ready to air views.
 - C. Viewpoints from different perspectives are likely to cause conflicts.
 - D. There exists the danger of pecking order in a team led by junior managers.

Section C

Directions: *Read the passage carefully. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.*

- A. By definition, perfection is the state of mind which drives us to move forwards.
- B. However, if we can't relax and enjoy lighter moments, then we become prisoners of our perfectionism.
- C. To some extent, your answers to these questions reveal your personalities as well as your attitude towards life.
- D. We often display a desperate need to be right and refuse to acknowledge mistakes or uncertainty.
- E. The important thing is to learn from our error, forgive ourselves and move on.
- F. Understanding what drives perfection is the first step toward releasing this self-created obstacle that keeps us stuck.

Are You a Prisoner of Perfection?

Do you struggle for a goal that is beyond your reach? Do you hold an idealized vision that is impossible to realize? Are you setting yourself up for failure and shame when you can't achieve the unachievable? 67

Shame and fear are often the hidden drives of perfection. We believe that if we fashion a perfectly polished personality, flash our intelligence, and perfect our humour, then no one can hurt us with criticism and we'll win respect and approval.

For the majority of us, the addiction to staying perfect protects us from any sign of being imperfect. 68 We fear that showing shortcomings will expose us to the accusation that we're weak. We stick to a desire to be right, perfect, and polished, even when it's obvious that the emperor has no clothes.

Perfectionism keeps us leaning toward the future. We're constantly evaluating ourselves in order to be better. There's nothing wrong with wanting to do our best and self-correcting along the way. 69 We get painfully self-conscious and take ourselves too seriously. Sadly, the simple pleasure of enjoying the moment and being ourselves are taken away from us.

A cure to perfectionism is to make room for our human shortcomings. We realize that failing at any enterprise doesn't mean that we are a failure. Without failures, we'll never learn from our mistakes; we'll never move forward in our lives. Those who succeed have made countless mistakes. 70 Being human, perfection is impossible. By accepting ourselves as we are and doing our best, we begin to rid of the shame that drives perfectionism.

IV. Summary Writing

Directions: *Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.*

Perhaps you've heard the old saying "curiosity killed the cat." It's a phrase that's often used to warn people, especially children, not to ask too many questions. Yet it's widely agreed that curiosity actually makes learning more effective. In fact, research has shown that curiosity is just as important as intelligence in determining how well students do in school.

Curiosity can also lead us to make unexpected discoveries and open up new possibilities. In science, basic curiosity-driven research can have unexpected important benefits. For example, one day in 1831, Michael Faraday was playing around with a *coil* (线圈) and a *magnet* (磁铁) when he suddenly saw how he could produce an electrical current. The discovery changed the world.

However, curiosity is currently under the biggest threat, coming from technology. On one

level, this is because technology has become so advanced that many of us are unable to think too deeply about how exactly things work anymore.

In addition to this, there's the fact that we all now connect so deeply with technology, particularly with our phones. The more we stare at our screens, the less we talk to other people directly. All too often we accept the images of people that social media provides up with. Then we feel we know enough about a person not to need to engage further with them.

The final—and perhaps most worrying—way in which technology stops us from asking more has to do with algorithms, the processes followed by computers. As we increasingly get our news via social media, algorithms find out what we like and push more of the same back to us. That means we end up inside our own little bubbles, no longer coming across new ideas. Perhaps the real key to developing curiosity in the 21st century, then, is to rely less on the tech tools of our age.

V. Translation

Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.*

72. 游客不仅能品尝这里的美食，还能免费观看地方戏曲。(free)
73. 长辈们常不厌其烦地叮嘱我们要趁年轻多学本领，勤读书。(while)
74. 如果沉溺于虚拟世界，疏于人际交流，你会感觉与周围的一切格格不入。(addict)
75. 这部电影制作成本低，既无大牌明星出镜，也无复杂的故事情节，但主人公对故乡深深的依恋之情令观众动容。 (neither...nor)

VI. Guided Writing

Directions: *Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.*

假设你是李华。你们班级将要召开一次由全体家长和学生共同参加的家长会，为此正在征求本次家长会的主题和主要的活动。请你发邮件给班长，提出你设计的活动主题和主要活动安排，并简要说说主题和活动的意义。

(请注意：在你的作文中不可以泄露你的任何个人信息。)

闵行区 2020 学年第一学期高三年级质量调研考试英语试卷
参考答案及评分标准

I. Listening Comprehension

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A
11. C 12. A 13. D 14. C 15. B 16. D 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. A

评分标准：第 1—10 每题 1 分；第 11—20 每题 1.5 分。

II. Grammar and vocabulary

Section A

21. whether / if 22. is considered 23. who 24. even though/if
25. themselves 26. if 27. was experiencing 28. can /could
29. to 30. settled

评分标准：每题 1 分。若考生的作答与参考答案不一致，但语言与语法都能接受时可得分。

Section B

31. B 32. E 33. G 34. D 35. A 36. I 37. K 38. H 39. F 40. J

评分标准：每题 1 分。

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

41. B 42. D 43. A 44. B 45. C 46. D 47. A 48. C 49. B 50. A
51. D 52. C 53. A 54. D 55. B

评分标准：每题 1 分。

Section B

56. B 57. C 58. A 59. D 60. B 61. C 62. D 63. C 64. A 65.

C

66. B

评分标准：每题 2 分。

Section C

67. F 68. D 69. B 70. E

评分标准：每题 2 分。

录音文字

现在是闵行区 2020 学年第一学期高三质量调研考试英语试卷听力测试时间。先试音，试音的内容是一段音乐，时间约半分钟，请调节好音量。现在开始试音……试音结束，听力测试现在开始。

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper; and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. M: Well, your blood pressure seems to be fine, and your blood sugar is at a normal level. Have you been going to the gym often?

W: Yes, I have my own personal trainer, and she is helpful. Actually, we've become good friends.

Q: Who is the woman speaking to?

2. M: Daisy was very angry yesterday because I lost her notebook. I have to see her and say sorry again.

W: If I were you, I'd let her cool off a few days before I see her.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

3. W: How is it looking for our picnic tomorrow? I've got the food from the shop. Are we going to get wet?

M: The forecast says it'll be a bit windy but I don't think the food will be blown away.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

4. M: Emmy, everything seems to be rolling before my eyes. It must be the exposure to the strong heat of the Sun.

W: You'd better lie back still for a while. Take it easy for the rest of the day and stay in the shade. It's too hot today.

Q: How does the man feel?

5. W: Mike and I are having a party next Saturday. We wonder if you and Susan would be free to join us.

M: Sounds great! But I'd better talk to Susan before we say yes.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: I'm thinking of joining a tutoring group to help the students in need, but I have to spend much of my spare time.

M: It does take up your spare time, but it pays off in the long run.

Q: What does the man mean?

7 W: I'm sorry I have caused your uncle so much trouble.

M: Don't worry about it. He is never happy unless he has something to complain about.

Q: What does the man say about his uncle?

8. M: I'd like to talk to someone about the T-shirt. It has shrunk to half its original size.

W: Sorry about that. We've had a lot of complaints about the T-shirts. Don't worry, you'll be fully refunded.

Q: How will the man's problem be solved?

9. M: You look excited. What's up?

W: I took some pictures of the flowers with my new camera. I can't wait to get them printed and see if they are as good as I thought.

Q: What is the woman eager to know?

10. W: Your exam is over, isn't it? Why aren't you cheerful?

M: I don't know. It isn't that the questions were too hard, but I feel uncertain when I find the book we read doesn't seem to cover the questions.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages and one longer conversation, and you will be asked several questions on each of the passages and the conversation. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

Animals are good weather predictors because of their highly developed senses. Before a storm, dogs may sense the change in air pressure, causing them to bark and make an attempt to seek shelters. Cats act almost in the same way. Mice and deer are also good weather indicators. Field mice come out of their holes and run around. Deer leave high ground and come down from the mountains.

Birds are especially good weather indicators because they also show the effect of air pressure drop in many ways. For example, some birds become extremely excited and quarrelsome and will fight over a piece of bread. Other birds sing noisily just before a storm. It seems they know they won't get another chance for an hour or two. Birds also seek safe places before a storm. You will sometimes see birds settling in trees or gathering together on a wire close to a building. Pre-storm low pressure makes the air so thin that birds have difficulty flying. It is unusual to see many birds flying overhead in the summertime, rather than during the periods in the spring or autumn. Watch for other weather signs if you see this. If they fly in the wrong direction, they may be flying ahead of a storm.

(Listen again, please.)

Questions:

- 11. According to the passage, what do cats do before a storm?**
- 12. According to the passage, how can birds sense the coming of a storm?**
- 13. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?**

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

Officials in some countries are encouraging people to switch off at the end of the working hours. A new labour law says French companies must guarantee a right to disconnect from emails outside office hours. Some French companies have already put rules in place to prohibit employees from using their email systems. These measures are designed to ensure respect for balance between work and family and personal life.

In its neighboring country Spain, the government is considering reducing Spain's long workday by two hours and shifting clocks back an hour to the country's original time zone. The 11-hour day currently includes a break for a siesta, which literally means a rest or nap. However, many employees don't take a siesta because they are unable to return home in the afternoon.

In Germany, the employment ministry prevents its managers from contacting staff during off-hours, and major companies, including Volkswagen and BMW, have adopted the policy. In 2014, automaker Daimler began automatically deleting emails sent to employees on vacation.

Similar employee health protection measures are also introduced to Asian countries. In Japan, Tokyo's governor has ordered municipal employees to finish work by 8 p.m. to fight against *karoshi*, or "death from overwork." Lights are turned off, and anyone found at their desk is sent home.

(Listen again, please.)

Questions:

14. How do some French companies guarantee employees' after work life?

15. Why can't many employees in Spain take a Siesta?

16. What is the passage mainly about?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: You seem to be worrying about something? Is it the job stuff?

M: Exactly. I've got two job offers, one from a technique school, and the other from an comprehensive school.

W: What do they offer you?

M: Well, the technique school is offering a two-year contract which could be renewed, but the comprehensive school is only offering a year's contract. It could be renewed, but you never know what's really going to happen one year later.

W: I see. The comprehensive school job is less secure. But I don't think you have to worry about steady jobs as a newly graduate.

M: That's true. I'm only 23.

W: What about the salaries?

M: Well, the comprehensive school pays much better in the short term. I'll be getting about \$ 42,000 a year there, but only \$ 30,500 at the technique school. But then the hours are different. At the comprehensive school, I'd have to do 35 hours a week, 20 teaching and 15 administration, while the technique school is only asking for 25 hours teaching.

W: Mmm..., can you describe the jobs a little further?

M: The technique school is all adults who are mainly preparing for working certificates. The comprehensive school wants me to do a bit of exam preparation, but also quite a lot of work in companies and factories, and a couple of children's classes. Oh, and a bit of literature teaching.

W: Well, that sounds much more varied and interesting. And I'd imagine you would be doing quite a lot of teaching outside the school, and moving around quite a bit.

M: Yes, with the technique school position, I'd be stuck in the school all day.

(Listen again, please.)

Questions:

17. What is the man mainly worried about?

18. What do we know about the man from the conversation?

19. What does the woman think of the job at the comprehensive school?

20. What can we infer from the conversation?

(听力测试结束, 请同学们继续答题。)

IV. Summary Writing (71)

参考要点

一、Benefits (of curiosity)

1. determines students' school performance
2. helpful in scientific discovery

评分参考：以上内容分 1 分（各 0.5 分）

二、Transition

Technology is threatening curiosity

评分参考：以上内容分 1 分

三、Threats (towards curiosity)

1. advanced technology discourages our deep thinking.
2. technology prevents people knowing each other further.
3. technology exposes us with too much similarities rather than varieties.

评分参考：以上写出任何两点得内容分 2 分

四、Conclusion

Rely less on technology

评分参考：以上内容分 1 分

One Possible Version (仅供阅读参考)

Curiosity determines one's academic performance and can lead to new discoveries (1 分). However, technology seriously endangers curiosity (1 分). It prevents people from thinking deeply and engaging with each other (1 分). Worst of all, it keeps feeding us what it thinks we like instead of exposing us to new ideas (1 分). Therefore, to develop curiosity, we need to rely less on technology (1 分). (57 words)

注：括号中位内容分

V. Translation (仅供阅读参考)

72. Visitors can not only taste the delicious food here (1.5 分), but also enjoy the free local opera . (1.5 分).
73. The elders repeatedly tell us (1 分) to obtain more skills and study diligently(1 分)while we are young (1 分).
74. If you addict yourself to the virtual world (1 分) and neglect interpersonal communication (1 分), you will find it hard to adapt yourself to the things around you (2 分).
75. Although this was a low-cost film (1 分), with neither famous stars (in it) nor complicated plot (1.5 分), the audience was greatly moved (1 分) by the deep love of the main character to his hometown (1.5 分).

评分标准：1、第 72、73 小题每题 3 分；第 74 题满分 4 分；第 75 题满分 5 分。

2、若考生的作答与参考答案不一致，但语言与语法都能接受时可得分。

VI. Guided Writing (76)

答案略