

浦东新区 2020 学年度第一学期期末教学质量检测 高三英语试卷

第一卷（90 分）

I. Listening Comprehension (25 分)

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. \$ 20. B. \$ 32. C. \$ 40. D. \$ 60.
2. A. Tailor and customer. B. Hairdresser and customer.
C. Husband and wife. D. Housekeeper and host.
3. A. At a hospital. B. At a restaurant.
C. At a handicraft shop. D. At a grocery store.
4. A. The woman mistook someone else for Smith.
B. The man promised to meet Smith in Shanghai.
C. The lecture was given by Mr. Smith just now.
D. Smith would come to attend the lecture next Friday.
5. A. She will go to see the play with the man.
B. She has no interest in this play.
C. She will attend a wedding ceremony with her sister.
D. She has no time to keep the man company.
6. A. The man misunderstood what the sign said.
B. The man bought the cigarette for free.
C. The sign allows people to smoke in the room.
D. The man annoyed the woman purposely.
7. A. The slow delivery. B. The poor customer service.
C. The broken parcel. D. The possible discount.
8. A. He worked last night.
B. He was recovering from his jet lag.
C. He had some difficulty in falling asleep.
D. He was knocked down by the car.
9. A. The man doesn't agree with the woman's idea.
B. The woman never takes the responsibility of supporting the home.
C. The man suggests that the woman is lazy in house keeping.
D. The woman is busy with her work so that she neglects the family.

10. A. They are talking about football.
B. The school soccer team has been set up.
C. The man doesn't want to be a substitute.
D. The woman is persuading the man to join a club.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Because Jobs suffered from the cancer.
B. Because Jobs himself kept quiet about that.
C. Because he was not rich enough to donate money.
D. Because his wife prevented the public from knowing that.
12. A. The update of smartphones. B. The development of medicine.
C. The building of Apple's headquarters. D. Some Tech companies in California.
13. A. Mean. B. Creative. C. Charitable. D. Rich.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage

14. A. It can identify different flowers through its built-in sensors.
B. It can record various smells digitally and reproduce them.
C. It can make sweet smells by mixing flowers with vapour.
D. It can create smells and give them off to any scene.
15. A. It helps shoppers locate the right brand of perfume.
B. It helps shoppers check out the perfumes before they buy.
C. It helps make sure that perfumes are truly genuine.
D. It can recommend right perfumes to shoppers.
16. A. The device is made small enough to be easily carried.
B. The device is sensitive to any smell the human nose can detect.
C. Smells are programmed to accompany movie scenes.
D. The device has recreated the smells of fish and gasoline.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. Because he didn't have her number.
B. Because he thought it was unnecessary.
C. Because he wished his luggage would be found soon.
D. Because he had to attend a business meeting.
18. A. His flight number and arrival time.
B. The cause of the flight's late arrival.
C. The number of his luggage check.
D. The description of his luggage.
19. A. On the plane ticket.
B. At the information desk.
C. At the check-in counter.
D. From the record of his flight.

20. A. Missing luggage is unlikely to be found.
B. There are important documents in his luggage.
C. It is possible for the man to get his luggage today.
D. The man thinks it is difficult to find his baggage.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (20 分)

Section A (10 分)

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.

Since astronomers confirmed the presence of planets beyond our solar system, called exoplanets, humans (21)_____ (wonder) how many could harbor life.

Now, we're one step closer to (22)_____ (find) an answer. According to the Kepler space telescope, about half the stars similar in temperature (23)_____ our Sun could have a rocky planet capable of supporting liquid water on its surface.

Our galaxy holds at least an (24)_____ (estimate) 300 million of these potentially habitable worlds, based on even the most conservative interpretation of the results in a new study to be published in The Astronomical Journal.

This research helps us understand the potential for these planets (25)_____ (support) life. This is an essential part of astrobiology, the study of life's origins and future in our universe.

The study is authored by NASA scientists (26)_____ worked on the Kepler mission alongside collaborators from around the world. NASA retired the space telescope in 2018 after it ran out of fuel. Nine years of the telescope's observations revealed that there are billions of planets in our galaxy -- more planets than stars.

(27)_____ this result is far from a final value, it's extremely exciting that we calculated that these worlds are this common with such high confidence.

That's a wide range of different stars, each with (28)_____ own particular properties impacting whether the rocky planets in its orbit are capable of supporting liquid water. These complexities are partly why it is so difficult to calculate how many potentially habitable planets are out there, especially when even our (29)_____ (powerful) telescopes can just barely detect these small planets. That's (30)_____ the research team took a new approach.

Section B (10 分)

Directions: After reading the passage below, fill in each blank with a proper word given in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. benefits	B. attract	C. engagement	D. track	E. measuring
F. committed	G. promoting	H. rewards	I. motivated	J. seeking
K. satisfaction				

Work is necessary to earn an income. And if you get good job ___31___, it's a bonus! But what can make it more worthwhile are the extra perks (工资外的补贴) that your employer offers you as a reward for your loyalty and commitment.

Employee ___32___ are commonplace these days. Traditionally, these have included a good pension and extra days off work. But when a job used to be for life, there wasn't much incentive to try and keep staff. Now when millennials are ___33___ a position, they want to know the benefits they'll get on top of their pay.

But these perks come at a cost to an employer, and now technology is being used to discover if and when they offer value for money. The idea aims to enable a company to tailor what it can offer to ___34___ and retain the right staff.

As an example, at the merchant bank, Close Brothers, AI has been used to develop chatbots that can help employees to find information on subjects ranging from mental health to saving for retirement at any time. And Microsoft has developed software to help businesses ___35___ their employee's well-being needs. Anna Rasmussen, founder of Open Blend, told the BBC "It shows companies what their employees need to stay ___36___ and reach their full potential in real-time." Insurance company Vitality offer wearable technology to track employees' movements. Staff can earn '___37___' by having their activity tracked. A study found that by ___38___ the participants' performance, they did the equivalent of 4.8 extra days of activity per month.

It seems that if used in the right way, technology can provide greater ___39___ between an employee and the company. That can lead to a happier, healthier and ___40___ work force. But HR experts warn against relying solely on tech for deciding on employee benefits provision, they say.

III. Reading Comprehension (45 分)

Section A (15 分)

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.

Racial Discrimination in Science

You might expect that science, particularly American science, would be colour-blind. Once someone from the country's ethnic minorities has got bench space in a laboratory, he might reasonably ___41___ to be treated on *merit* (功绩) and nothing else.

___42___, a study published in *Science* by Donna Ginther of the University of Kansas suggests that is not true. Dr. Ginther, who was working ___43___ America's National Institutes of Health (NIH), looked at the pattern of research grants awarded by the NIH and found that ___44___ matters a lot. Moreover, it is not just a question of white supremacy. Asian and Hispanic scientists do just as well as white ones. Black scientists, ___45___, do badly.

One possible explanation is that review panels are inferring applicants' ethnic ___46___ from their names, or the institutions they attended as students. Consciously or not, the reviewers may then be awarding less merit to those from people with "black-sounding" names, or who were educated at universities whose students are predominantly black. Indeed, a(n) ___47___ bias has been found in those recruiting for jobs in the commercial world. One well-known study, published by researchers at MIT and the University of Chicago, found that fictitious CVs (简历) with stereotypically white names got 50% more ___48___ of interviews than did CVs with black names, even when the applicants' stated ___49___ were identical.

Another possible explanation is social ___50___: It is in the nature of groups of experts (such as review panels) to know both each other and each other's most promising assistants and followers. Applicants outside this charmed circle might have less chance of ___51___ consideration. If the charmed circle itself were racially unrepresentative, those ___52___ from the network because their racial group was under-represented in the first place would find it harder to break in.

Though Dr. Ginther's results are ___53___, it is to the NIH's credit that it has published her findings. The agency is also starting a programme intended to alter the ___54___ of the review panels to see whether removing potential racial cues from applications changes outcomes. Other agencies, and not just in America, should pay strict attention to all this, and ask themselves if they, too, are ___55___ people of particular races. Such discrimination is a sheer waste of talent!

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. expect | B. cooperate | C. decide | D. challenge |
| 42. A. Similarly | B. Evidently | C. Unfortunately | D. Undoubtedly |
| 43. A. in favour of | B. on behalf of | C. in honor of | D. in the name of |
| 44. A. health | B. nationality | C. gender | D. race |
| 45. A. however | B. otherwise | C. therefore | D. meanwhile |
| 46. A. divisions | B. customs | C. origins | D. designs |
| 47. A. unknown | B. similar | C. obvious | D. strong |
| 48. A. feedback | B. types | C. elements | D. offers |
| 49. A. qualifications | B. interviews | C. names | D. researches |
| 50. A. security | B. status | C. networking | D. order |
| 51. A. moral | B. favourable | C. casual | D. minor |
| 52. A. excluded | B. installed | C. downloaded | D. restored |
| 53. A. positive | B. conclusive | C. troubling | D. encouraging |
| 54. A. position | B. subject | C. prospect | D. composition |
| 55. A. reminding | B. employing | C. informing | D. failing |

Section B (22 分)

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)

- B. He set an organization displaying their works.
 C. He established the connections between up-and-coming artists and famous ones.
 D. He reduced the rents of the gallery where their photography works were shown.

(B)

TROUBLESHOOTING

For possible malfunctions as described below, please contact Customer Services at 1-800-2020-123.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
The coffee is not hot.	• The cups were not preheated.	• Warm the cups by rinsing them with hot water (N.B. you can use the hot water function).
Coffee does not come out of the spouts.	• The spouts are blocked.	• Clean the spouts with a toothpick.
The coffee does not come out of the spouts, but from around the service door.	• The holes in the spouts are clogged with dry coffee dust. • The coffee guide inside the service door is blocked and cannot swing.	• Clean the spouts with a toothpick, sponge or hard bristled kitchen brush. • Thoroughly clean the coffee guide, particularly near the hinges.
The frothed milk has large bubbles.	• The milk is not cold enough or is not semi-skimmed.	• You should ideally use skimmed or semi-skimmed milk at refrigerator temperature (about 5°C). If the result is not as you wished, try changing brand of milk.
The milk is not frothed(起泡).	• Cappuccino maker is dirty.	• Clean as described in the section "Cleaning the cappuccino maker after use".
Steam delivery stops	• A safety device stops steam delivery after 3 minutes.	• Wait, then activate the steam function again.
The appliance does not come on.	• It is not plugged into the mains socket. • The main switch(A2) is not turned on.	• Plug into the mains socket. • Place the main switch in the I position.

60. If the appliance doesn't work, which of the following may be the cause?
 A. It has been used for many years.
 B. It is not plugged into the socket.
 C. Its temperature is too high.
 D. Its spouts are blocked.
61. According to the table, which of the following is true?
 A. If coffee taste bitter, you may add some milk and sugar.
 B. If coffee is delivered too slowly, you may wait and activate the function again.

- C. If coffee doesn't come out of spouts, you may check them with a toothpick.
- D. If milk is not frothed, you may use semi-skimmed milk.

62. Where is the passage probably taken from?

- A. A coffee bean package.
- B. A cappuccino coffee machine booklet.
- C. A cappuccino coffee machine advertisement.
- D. A coffee machine quality report.

(C)

That easterners and westerners think in different ways is not mere prejudice. Many psychological studies conducted over the past two decades suggest Westerners have a more individualistic, analytic and abstract mental life than do East Asians. Several hypotheses (假设) have been put forward to explain this.

One, that modernization promotes individualism, falls at the first hurdle: Japan, an ultra-modern country whose people have retained a collective outlook. A second, that a higher rate of infectious disease in a place makes contact with strangers more dangerous, and causes groups to turn inward, is hardly better. Europe has had its share of plagues; probably more than either Japan or Korea.

That led Thomas Talhelm of the University of Virginia and his colleagues to look into a third suggestion: that the crucial difference is agricultural. The basic West crop is wheat; the East's rice. Before the mechanization of agriculture a farmer who grew rice had to spend twice as many hours doing so as one who grew wheat. To organize labour efficiently, especially at times of planting and harvesting, rice-growing societies as far apart as India, Malaysia and Japan all develop co-operative labour exchanges which let neighbors **stagger** their farms' schedules in order to assist each other during these crucial periods. Since, until recently almost everyone alive was a farmer, it is a reasonable hypothesis that such a collective outlook would dominate a society's culture and behaviour, and might prove so deep-rooted that even now, when most people earn their living in other ways, it helps to define their lives.

Mr. Talhelm realized that this idea is testable. Large areas of Asia, particularly in the north, depend not on rice, but on wheat. That, as he explains in a paper in Science, let him and his team put some flesh on this theory's bones. The team gathered almost 1,200 volunteers from all over Asia and asked them questions to assess their individualism or collectivism. The answers bore little relation to the wealth of a volunteer's place of origin. There was a striking correlation, though, with whether it was a rice-growing or a wheat-growing area. This difference was marked even between people from neighbouring counties with different agricultural traditions.

Undoubtedly, Talhelm's hypothesis has pointed to a direction worth further exploration. Viewing the message from modernized countries such as Japan, Korea and Singapore, which still hold on to collectivism, perhaps we can say: Asian values--with their principles of mutual support and collective action--are only "Asian" because back in ancient times, farmers in many parts of that continent found rice a more suitable crop to grow than wheat.

63. According to the second paragraph, which of the following statements does the author most probably agree with?

- A. The first hypothesis fails to justify Japan's ever-keeping collectivism as well as the

second.

- B. The exposure to plague outbreaks increases the probability of the Europeans to turn back to individualism.
- C. Modernized Japan stays close to collectivism as firmly as Europe maintains individualism in the times of plague.
- D. Neither modernization, as with Europe, nor the once prevailing plague, as with Japan, gives any evidence that promotes individualism.
64. What does the underlined word “**stagger**” probably mean?
- A. arrange events so that they do not happen at the same time
- B. help something to develop more strongly because it's about to collapse
- C. plan or organize something in advance to make it neat or attractive
- D. offer something to somebody and receive something in return
65. Mr. Talhelm studied the Asian volunteers growing wheat in order to find out _____.
- A. whether growing wheat results in more sharing behavior.
- B. whether growing wheat leads to more prosperous community.
- C. whether the local crop affects the local economy positively.
- D. whether the local crop is related to local people's mental life.
66. Which of the following can serve as the best title for this passage?
- A. A good beginning makes a good ending.
- B. The grass is greener on the other side.
- C. As you sow, so you will reap.
- D. You are what you eat.

Section C (8 分)

Directions: Read the following passage. 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. She says this may be because shame still surrounds those who seek help from mental-health professionals.
- B. A mental-health law, passed in 2012, advised against the previously common practice of confining people in psychiatric wards against their will.
- C. Its members provide psychological support for nearly 30 people who lost loved ones to the virus.
- D. She worries many people won't seek help though losing loved ones causes lasting mental pain.
- E. Their efforts have enjoyed backing from the government, which has issued many instructions to guide the mental-health response to the disease.
- F. These days many Chinese recognize that mental-health problems are common.

Late in January Shen Yinjing, a therapist in Shanghai, volunteered to help distressed people in the coronavirus-stricken city of Wuhan by offering counselling over the phone or by text. Before long she was running an online support group for people being treated in one of Wuhan's makeshift hospitals for covid-19 patients. Now Ms. Shen wonders how she should assist those losing their beloved ones because of the disease. (67)_____.

Ms Shen is among a small army of mental-health professionals who have provided support during the coronavirus outbreak. Hundreds of universities and charities have set up "psychological hotlines" for people suffering from depression. (68)_____.

Such attention reflects a profound change in official and public attitudes. In recent years, the government has begun to stress the importance of mental health in the country's long-term development goals. (69)_____. The government's "Healthy China 2030" plan, issued in 2016, called for a stronger "mental-health service system"

(70)_____. Zhiying Ma of the University of Chicago says that young Chinese, in particular, have grown comfortable using terms such as depression and anxiety when talking about their difficulties. A Chinese government-funded survey published in 2019 found that such disorders were becoming more common in China. The study's authors suggested that "rapid social change" was intensifying "psychological pressure and stress".

At the same time, mental-health counseling has become more widely available, particularly for those willing to pay for private treatment.

第二卷（50 分）

IV. 71. Summary Writing（10 分）

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.

Solving the Problem of E-Waste

One of the problems damaging our planet is the number of things we throw away. A more recent addition to the list of things we chuck away is e-waste – electronic items that are broken and not recycled.

Tonnes of televisions, phones, and other electronic equipment are discarded chiefly because we lack the skills to repair them. Fortunately, now solutions are being found to give e-waste a new life.

There's a growing trend for repair events and clubs which could be part of a solution to the growing amount of electrical and electronic junk. A Restart Project in London, is one that many found around the world. One of its volunteers, Francesco Calo, said that "this project allows you to reduce waste, extend the life of objects, and it helps people who cannot afford to get rid of items that have developed a fault."

As many electrical items contain valuable metals, another idea is e-waste mining. An experiment at the University of New South Wales involves extracting these materials from electronic appliances. It's thought that doing this could be more profitable than traditional mining.

These projects make total sense --- collections of e-waste for recycling are “depressing or even decreasing” according to Ruediger Kuehr, of the United Nations University. And in countries where there are no laws, much of it just gets dumped. However, the European Union, for example, is trying to tackle the problem by insisting manufacturers have to make appliances longer-lasting and will have to supply spare parts for machines for up to 10 years.

V. Translation (15 分)

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

72. 他处理这个问题的方法是有效的。(prove)
73. 为了您的安全，请不要在走路时盯着手机看。(fix)
74. 接到通知，我们出游的日期已定，风雨无阻。(regardless)
75. 不言而喻，像打电话这样的语音通信，尽管不受年轻人的青睐，但比发短信更能增强社交联系。(It)

VI. 76. Guided Writing (25 分)

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

近期你朋友Sandy打算来上海迪士尼乐园游玩。她在选择住宿场所（园区酒店还是园区民宿[Bed & Breakfast]）时，写信征询你的意见。假设你是李明，请回一封信。你的信必须包括以下内容：

1. 简述你对住宿场所选择的建议；
2. 说明理由（可从价格、环境、便利性等方面进行对比）。

浦东新区 2020 学年第一学期期末质量检测
高三英语 参考答案（附听力文字稿）

Section A:

1. W: Hello, sir. This T-shirt usually costs \$ 40, but today all customers can enjoy a discount of 20% off.
M: Well, really, that sounds good news.
Q: How much is the T-shirt today? (B)
2. M: You can make up your mind about the color. Before that I can shampoo your hair.
W: I want to dye my hair red.
Question: What is the probable relationship between the two people? (B)
3. W: I think this vase made of china is really delicate, but the price is a bit too high.
M: Don't worry. Take your time and you can get something that is really a bargain.
Q: Where does the conversation probably take place? (C)
4. W: It seemed that I came across Smith just now in the lecture hall.
M: You couldn't have met him. Smith told me that he wouldn't return to Shanghai until next Friday.
Q: What does the man mean? (A)
5. M: I have two tickets for the *Swan Lake*. Would you like to come with me this Sunday?
W: It is my favorite and I have been looking forward to that show for two years, but unfortunately I have to attend my cousin's wedding ceremony that day.
Q: What does the woman mean? (D)
6. W: Excuse me, sir. Can you see this sign here? It says this is a "smoke-free room". Could you please put your cigarette out?
M: What? Doesn't that mean I am free to smoke here?
Q: What can we infer from the conversation? (A)
7. M: I haven't received the package I ordered last month. If you can't deliver the goods within 24 hours, I will apply for the refund.
W: Let me check the order information for you. Um...The storehouse has already packed it for you, and we promise to deliver it today.
Q: What are the two speakers discussing? (A)
8. W: Are you still in your bed? Don't you know what time it is right now?
M: Peter was injured in a road accident, so I replaced him and had a night shift last night.
Q: Why did the man get up late? (A)
9. W: Nowhere else can be as comfortable as my own home.
M: I can't agree with you more, as long as you are willing to clean it up.

Q: What can we learn from the passage? (C)

10. W: Why not join the school soccer team? Some vacancies needed to be filled in.

M: Actually I don't want to be on the bench.

Q: What can we learn from the dialogue? (C)

Section B

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage

Steve Jobs was one of the founders of Apple. His innovative ideas enabled Apple to become one of the greatest tech companies in the world. He thus became a rich man in America.

Despite Jobs' great contributions to technological advancement, during his life Steve Jobs was often criticized for not giving enough to charity. In 2011, a *New York Times* article claimed that there was no public record of the Apple founder giving money to charity. However, it has been revealed that, along with his wife, the late Apple boss gave away millions without going public about it.

Jobs was so shy about his charitable giving that he didn't even discuss it with his biographer. Jobs kept quiet about his charitable giving even when he found himself under the attack of cancer. But Jobs' wife has spoken for the first time about the couple's charity in an interview with *The New York Times*.

Jobs reportedly donated \$52 million to hospitals in California. The cash went towards building a children's medical center and many new hospital buildings. It was also revealed that Jobs gave generously to the fight against AIDS. Apple's funding of HIV research was estimated to have been "invaluable".

Questions:

11. Why did the public fail to know Jobs' donation? (B)

12. What has benefited most from Jobs' donation according to the passage? (B)

13. Which of the following words best describes Steve Jobs? (C)

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

Normally people stop to smell roses in gardens, but they can now take that sweet smell home with them thanks to a new device that records and makes different smells in the world.

The new device, developed by scientists in Japan, analyzes smells through its 15 sensors, records smells digitally and then reproduces them by mixing 96 chemicals and changing them into vapour.

Scientists say that the technology will have applications in food industries where companies want to make smells. But it could also be helpful to the digital world, allowing smells to be recorded in one place-- by sensors in a mobile phone, for instance--and transferred to noses halfway around the world. It could also aid online shoppers by letting people check out perfumes or flowers before they buy.

The device is the most advanced of its kind in the world. So far the device is far too big to be portable.

The breakthrough follows a Japanese smell-o-vision project that creates smells to movie scenes. That smell project gives off smells under seats to accompany parts of a movie. The smell recorder has successfully recreated a range of fruit smells, including oranges, apples, bananas and lemons, but can be reprogrammed to produce almost any smell- from fish to gasoline

The sensitivity of the human nose is very good, "said one scientist." But to some extent we can produce the performance.

Questions:

14. What function does the device developed by Japanese scientists have? (B)
15. What is the use of the device for an online shopper of perfumes?(B)
16. What is special about the Japanese smell-o-vision project?(C)

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: Lost and Found Office. Can I help you?

M: I certainly hope so. I'm Jack Hill. I flew here from London yesterday, but when I arrived my luggage was missing.

W: Oh, dear! Did you report it when you landed?

M: Yes, I told them at the information desk but I didn't have time to contact you then. I had a business meeting to attend.

W: Mr. Hill, I'll try to find out where your luggage is, but I do need some information from you. What flight was it and what time did you arrive at the airport?

M: It was Flight BA512. The plane was almost an hour late so we landed at about six o'clock yesterday afternoon.

W: Fine, I also need to know the number of your baggage check, Mr. Hill. You'll find it on your ticket.

M: OK. Here's the number of the baggage check. They're BA035721 and 035722. Two large leather suitcases, one is green, the other is brown.

W: Thank you, Mr. Hill. May I have your phone number? I'll call you back.

M: Right. It's 382-9746 until four o'clock and after that you can reach me, or leave a message, at the Hilton Hotel. The number's 555-6282.

W: That's OK, Mr. Hill, we've got the number. I do hope we can get your bags to you this evening or tomorrow. If it's not today, I'll give you a call.

M: Thank you. Please do your best to make it today. It is quite difficult for me without my things.

W: Of course we will. You can be sure of that, Mr. Hill. Goodbye.

M: Goodbye.

Questions:

17. Why didn't the man contact the woman immediately after landing? (D)
18. Which information is not helpful for tracing the man's luggage? (B)
19. Where will the man find the number of the baggage check? (A)
20. What can be learned from the conversation? (C)

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

21. have wondered(或 have been wondering) 22. finding 23. to 24. estimated 25.
to support 26. who 27. Though 28. its 29. most powerful 30. why

Section B

31-35 KAJBD 36-40 IHECF

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

41-45 ACBDA 46-50 CBDAC 51-55 BACDD

Section B

56 A 57 C 58 B 59 B 60 B 61 C 62 B 63 C 64 A 65 D 66 D

Section C

67-70 DEBF

IV. Summary Writing

E-waste is one of the damaging problems due to lack of repairing skills. However, here are some solutions. First, it is a growing trend to repair electronic junks. Besides, e-waste mining is more profitable to abstract valuable metals. Furthermore, manufacturers should make longer-lasting electrical items and supply spare parts for them. (51 words)

V. Translation

72. 他处理这个问题的方法是有效的。(prove)

→ The way he (1') dealt with the problem (1') proved (to be) effective (1').

【Or: 略】.

73. 为了您的安全，请不要在走路时盯着手机看。(fix)

→ For the sake of your safety (1'), please don't walk (1') with your eyes fixed on the phone (1').

【Or: 略】.

74. 接到通知，我们出游的日期已定，风雨无阻。(regardless)

→ We are informed that (1') the date for the outing (0.5') has been fixed (1') and we'll go (0.5')/ regardless of bad weather (1').

【Or: 略】.

75. 不言而喻，像打电话这样的语音通信，尽管不受年轻人的青睐，但比发短信更能增强社交联系。(It)

→ It is self-evident that (1') the voice message like making phone calls (1'), though not favoured by young people (1'), creates stronger social connections (1') than the text message (1').

【Or: 略】.

V. Guided Writing

【略】.