

松江区 2020 学年度第一学期期末质量监控试卷

高三英语

(满分 140 分, 完卷时间 120 分钟)

2020.12

考生注意：

1. 本考试设试卷和答题纸两部分, 试卷包括试题与答题要求, 所有答题必须涂(选择题)或写(非选择题)在答题纸上, 做在试卷上一律不得分。
2. 答题前, 务必在答题纸上填写姓名、学校和考号。
3. 答题纸与试卷在试题编号上是一一对应的, 答题时应特别注意, 不能错位。

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. A zoo keeper.
C. A shop assistant.
2. A. Satisfied. B. Disappointed.
3. A. They got there at different time.
C. The man forgot about the meeting.
4. A. Her husband couldn't find a suitable job.
B. Her husband quarreled with their son.
C. She had an argument with her husband.
D. She had to stay home because she was fired.
5. A. Exciting. B. Funny.
6. A. At a restaurant. B. At a grocery.
7. A. She doesn't work hard enough.
C. She has a Japanese cultural background.
8. A. Take a course on sailing.
C. Buy things needed for sailing.
9. A. The birds are not beautiful enough.
B. The woman prefers to teach a cat to talk.
C. The birds actually cannot imitate human voice.
D. The woman won't have the birds at such a price.
10. A. He didn't see the sign.
C. He refused to pay a fine.
11. B. A postal worker.
D. An airport security guard.
12. C. Afraid. D. Apologetic.
13. B. The woman didn't go there.
D. They didn't agree on the meeting place.
14. C. Outdated. D. Terrible.
15. C. In a theater. D. On a farm.
16. B. She never falls asleep in class.
D. Her parents urge her to have more sleep.
17. B. Watch some sailing shows.
D. Learn sailing from an app.
18. B. He got three parking tickets this month.
D. He parked his car there after working hours.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. 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 is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. His regular water therapy. B. His disability to swim like others.
C. Lack of proper training. D. A terrible experience in a pool.
12. A. He wanted to train an Olympic champion.
B. He hoped kids like Zulfic could learn swimming.
C. He wanted to improve physical education for kids.
D. The existing swimming equipment wasn't standard.
13. A. He will soon compete in a world game.
B. He could swim twice as fast as average swimmers.
C. He could swim the length of Olympic-sized pools with help.
D. He won a local swimming competition for disabled people.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. A cell phone. B. A leather wallet. C. A mini camera. D. An alarm clock.

15. A. It will track the thief with GPS system.
B. It will contact banks to stop withdrawing.
C. An alarm will be sent to the police station.
D. A picture of the opener will be taken.

16. A. It is a multifunctional wallet.
B. It's old-fashioned in this age.
C. It is unique in size and function.
D. It can text messages automatically.

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

17. A. 30%. B. 24%. C. 96%. D. 50%.

18. A. He nearly became blind. B. His vision became even worse.
C. He couldn't see very well at night. D. His eyes were dry for several months.

19. A. Nervous. B. Regretful. C. Painful. D. Relaxed.

20. A. Laser surgery is safe despite its side effects.
B. Two weeks' home rest is required after the surgery.
C. The cost of the surgery is too high for ordinary people.
D. People with poor vision are all good candidates for the surgery.

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.

Music Festival in Montreal

Every Sunday afternoon in the *Plateau section* (高原地区) of Montreal, thousands of people of all ages, nationalities, and economic backgrounds gather at the Jacques Cartier Monument in Mont Royal Park to play instruments, sing and dance. This weekly joyful event is called the “Tam-tam” — a name (21) _____ (refer) to an African drum — and has become an institution among Montreal’s *bohemians* (放荡不羁的文化人).

The Plateau is one of Canada’s most racially varied districts where French and English are both spoken, unlike the rest of French-speaking Montreal. Many artists, musicians, and writers inhabit this area due to the cheap rent of apartments and studios. In the sixties, it became known (22) _____ the bohemian area of Montreal, and the stores began selling clothing, music and books (23) _____ satisfied the tastes.

Mont Royal Park is (24) _____ many of these artists and musicians would meet in the sixties to have lunch or just spend an afternoon together. Musicians brought instruments, and eventually *impromptu* (即兴的) performance of jazz got started, (25) _____ (attract) poets who recited their works to the music being performed.

Word got out about these gatherings, and it appealed to even more people until it was decided that these gatherings would happen every Sunday afternoon. Not only (26) _____ people have a great time at these gatherings, but it was also an excellent opportunity for musicians (27) _____ (schedule) further meetings in order to cooperate on musical projects.

Tam-tam (28) _____ (become) a sort of Montreal institution already, which is drawing thousands of people every week and representing freedom and creativity, owing to (29) _____ impromptu nature. The event begins around noon and ends at sunset. Everyone is invited to attend a Tam-tam with an instrument, (30) _____ the hosts think the crowd participation can make Tam-tam a special occasion.

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. increased	B. inexcusable	C. reverse	D. shelter	E. governing	F. priority
G. widespread	H. departing	I. assigned	J. response	K. extra	

This corona-virus affects everyone, but not equally. Because of covid-19, the number of extremely poor people would rise by 70,000,000 to 100,000,000 this year, the World Bank predicted. Using a broader measure, including those who lack basic 31 or clean water and children who

go hungry, the poor would rise by 240,000,000 this year, said the UN. That could 32 almost a decade of progress. *Vaccination* (疫苗注射) will to some extent help economies recover, but 33 vaccination will take years and the very poor cannot wait that long.

The IMF and World Bank have 34 lending, but only 31% more of the bank's money has reached poor countries, says the Centre for Global Development. Governments in poor countries need to spend their money wisely. Even when money is 35 for good purposes, it is too often wasted or stolen.

The best way to help the poor is to give them money in a direct manner. With a little 36 cash in their pockets, the poor can feed their children and send them back to school, which will help them make a living in the future. One country that has done well getting cash into poor pockets is Brazil, despite President Jair Bolsonaro's habit of understating the effects of covid-19. Various measures of poverty there have actually fallen. A(n) 37 for governments should be basic health care, which the corona-virus has interrupted so badly that vaccination rates for children have been set back about 20 years. The crisis requires politicians to make hard choices quickly, and they can follow the example of China.

Mistakes are unavoidable, given how much remains unknown about the disease, but some are 38. India's sudden lockdown forced millions of migrant workers to head back to their villages on foot or crowded trains, spreading the virus far and wide. Politicians 39 remotely from their comfortable home offices should think harder about how their decisions might affect those whom covid-19 is plunging back into extreme poverty. It is shameful when their 40 to covid-19 adds to the suffering of the least fortunate.

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.

Fitness apps such as Strava can be useful tools for motivating you to start and stick to an exercise plan. But, according to a study at the National University of Ireland, Galway, these apps can make people become 41 to exercise. The study, which observed 272 cyclists who use Strava, found that people who mainly use the tool to show off, 42, posting their exercise to receive praise, are more likely to develop an unhealthy desire and high stress levels.

It seems obvious that being able to track and share the tiniest details of your exercise may not always be a(n) 43 thing. I had an eating disorder as a teenager and, for a very unhappy time, 44 dominated my life. I weighed myself several times a day. I calculated everything from how many calories were in one bite of an apple to how many extra calories I would 45 by exercising in cold weather. I used in-brain calculating technology to track all this. Had I had access to the health apps available now, it would have taken me much longer to 46 – not only because these kinds of tools enable *obsessive* (强迫性的) behaviour, but because they 47 and even glorify it.

We live in an age when you can never be too rich or too 48. Calorie-counting is now celebrated as a data-driven route to self-improvement. It is 49 to spot the symptoms associated with eating disorders when everyone seems to get hooked on their fitness statistics. Also, because eating and exercise disorders are still associated with women, it is particularly easy for problematic behaviour among men to fly under the radar.

The negative connection between these technologies and wellbeing has received 50 attention. Only a handful of studies hint at the dark side of these devices. A 2019 study of female Fitbit users by CNN, for instance, found that 59% felt as if their routines were 51 by their device, while 30% said their Fitbit made them feel guilty. A 2015 study at Duke University found that tracking can reduce 52 in the activity being quantified and make people do less of that activity when they are not measuring it. Going for a long bike ride can cease to be an enjoyment in itself but an achievement to 53 about online.

Fitness apps themselves are not a bad thing. 54, as health-tracking technology becomes increasingly common – even kids use fitness apps – it is important to be aware that 55 every aspect of our lives is not necessarily healthy.

41. A. accustomed	B. addicted	C. blind	D. grateful
42. A. in practice	B. above all	C. for example	D. in brief
43. A. annoying	B. positive	C. strange	D. original
44. A. fantasy	B. doubt	C. exercise	D. data
45. A. count	B. drain	C. burn	D. exhaust
46. A. recover	B. suffer	C. adapt	D. explore
47. A. advertise	B. realize	C. criticize	D. normalize
48. A. strong	B. fit	C. young	D. energetic
49. A. harder	B. smarter	C. more likely	D. more beneficial
50. A. little	B. special	C. considerable	D. immediate
51. A. guaranteed	B. revealed	C. damaged	D. controlled
52. A. anxiety	B. benefit	C. pleasure	D. significance
53. A. bring	B. boast	C. inquire	D. hesitate
54. A. However	B. Therefore	C. Additionally	D. Contrarily
55. A. assessing	B. adjusting	C. quantifying	D. inspecting

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)

Fur Babies

Kong Qin, a 32-year-old white-collar worker in Beijing, recently noticed that Cheese, her cat,

had been acting oddly since she gave birth to her son several weeks ago. The cat started using the bathroom all over the house, and she was never like that before.

Kong did not know what happened to the cat, and she asked for advice from a friend of hers who is also a cat owner. Her friend told her that Cheese may be acting out as she may be feeling neglected since the baby was born. She added that behaving this way was probably a trick to win over her master's attention.

Kong remembered that in a family in *Baba Huilaile* (Dad is Back), a Chinese reality show that she watched around one year ago, the dog often pushed the kid aside when the kid asked his dad for a hug. When she was watching the show, she only took the pushing as a joke and did not think too much of it, but she is now beginning to wonder if the dog was actually trying to steal the limelight.

Zhang Yu, a *veterinarian* (兽医) in Beijing, advises that if fur babies start to misbehave after a baby is born, pet owners should not punish them, which may stress the pet out. Pets rarely actively attack kids, but if kids hurt pets out of curiosity, like pulling their tails, pets may bite kids to run away. She also recommends that parents should be with the kids who are younger than two years old when there are pets around to protect pets and kids from being hurt by each other. As children get older, parents can help introduce their kids to the pets to help them become familiar and comfortable around each other. "Pets will eventually get used to having kids around after some time, and pets owners need to wait some time," she said.

Kong has happily found that Cheese is more like her usual self over the past few days. She is conscious that the cat has gone through the toughest stage. The next thing she is planning to do is to take Cheese to her son's bed more often so that she will like him more.

56. The underlined expression 'limelight' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. food B. glance C. attention D. ownership

57. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is TRUE?

A. Pets won't start a fight with babies when parents are around.
B. Pets are always safe alone with those younger than 2-year-olds.
C. Owners should be patient before pets get used to having babies around.
D. Owners should stress pets out when they are not behaving themselves.

58. How does Kong feel about Cheese's reaction to the birth of her son these days?

A. Comfortable. B. Thankful. C. Depressed. D. Hateful.

59. What does the writer mainly want to tell us in this passage?

A. Children need to be smart enough to avoid being hurt by pets.
B. Owners should learn to help fur babies coexist with newborns.
C. Parents' fur babies can become friends with the newborns easily.
D. Pets, like some parents, will feel delighted when newborns come.

(B)

Historic Royal Palace —Tower of London

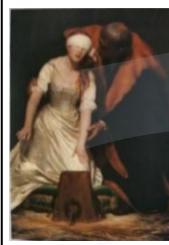
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1 Nov – 28 Feb

Tue – Sat 09:00 – 16:30
Sun – Mon 10:00 – 16:30 (Last admission –16:00)

1 Mar – 31 Oct

Tue – Sat 09:00 – 17:30
Sun – Mon 10:00 – 17:30 (Last admission –17:00)

Allow at least 2 – 3 hours for your visit.

How to get here

Tower of London, London, EC3N 4AB
Underground: Tower Hill
DLR: Tower Gateway
Train: Fenchurch Street and London Bridge
Bus: 15, 42, 78, 100 and RV1
Riverboat: Tower Pier
Sightseeing buses: included in all major tours

60. The Tower of London played several roles in history EXCEPT _____.

- A. a safe castle
- B. an arms storage
- C. an infamous jail
- D. a military base

61. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Visitors should get off at Tower Hill if they take a train to the Tower.
- B. Tourists can enjoy delicious home-cooked meal inside the Tower.
- C. Visitors are allowed to enter the Tower at 16:30 on Dec 26.
- D. Tourists are unlikely to appreciate royal treasures in the Tower.

62. According to the passage, visitors to the Tower of London can _____.

- A. no longer see the king using the Crown Jewels
- B. book tickets to save money on the official website
- C. apply for the permission of extending visiting hours
- D. pay to better enjoy the tour with the Yeoman Warders

(C) Portraits as Art

According to a dictionary, portraiture is “a *representation* (描绘) of a person, especially of the face by drawing or painting a likeness.” However, this definition neglects the complexities of portraiture. Portraits are works of art that engage with ideas of identity rather than just a likeness. These concepts of identity involve social rank, gender, age, profession, character of the subject, etc. It is impossible to copy all the aspects of identity. Therefore, portraits reflect only certain qualities of subjects. Portrait art has also undergone significant shifts in artistic practice. The majority of portraits are the outcome of current artistic fashions and favored styles. Therefore, portrait art is an art category providing various engagement with social, psychological, and artistic practices and expectations.

Since portraits are different from other art categories, they are worthy of separate study. During their production, portraits require the presence of a specific person, or an image of the individual. In many instances, the production of portraiture has required sittings, which result in interaction between the subject(s) and the artist throughout the creation of the work. In certain instances, portrait artists depended on a combination of different involvement with their subjects. If the sitter can't sit in the studio regularly, portraitists could use his or her photographs. In Europe, during the seventeenth and eighteenth century, the sitting time was sometimes decreased by focusing only on the head. Theoretically, portraitists could work from impressions or memories when creating a painting, but this rarely occurred according to documented records. Nonetheless, whether the work is based on model sittings, copying a photograph, or using memory, the process of painting a portrait is linked with the model's attendance.

Furthermore, portrait painting can be distinguished from other artistic categories by its connection with appearance, or likeness. As such, the art of portrait painting got a reputation for imitation instead of for artistic innovation. Based on Renaissance art theory, portraiture was related to the level of a mechanical exercise as opposed to a fine art. Michelangelo's well-known protest against portraits is only one example. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the attitude to

portraiture was critical. Even so, artists from around the globe persisted in painting portraits despite their theoretical objections. Picasso, for example, became widely-known for *cubist still-life painting* (立体派静物画) early in his career, but some of his early experiments in this new style were his portraits of art dealers.

63. What does paragraph 1 mainly tell us?

- A. The changing definition of portraiture reflects shifting attitudes to it.
- B. Most portraits reflect artistic fashions and favored styles when created.
- C. Portraiture is a more complex art form than is defined in a dictionary.
- D. Portrait art shouldn't be seen as a distinct art category for its complexity.

64. Which of the following is a characteristic of portraiture mentioned in paragraph 2?

- A. Portraiture typically takes much less time than other art forms.
- B. Portraiture often requires frequent cooperation between artists.
- C. Portraits show models in a more accurate way than other art forms.
- D. Portraits generally involve interaction between subjects and artists.

65. According to paragraph 2, during portraits' production, artists _____.

- A. based their work on the subjects' attendance
- B. preferred models' photographs to their presence
- C. were more willing to use impressions or memories
- D. reduced sitting time to concentrate on a sitter's head

66. Picasso is chosen as an example by the author because he _____.

- A. altered the way other artists felt about portrait art
- B. created portraits in spite of his objection to portrait art
- C. depended on portrait art to establish a higher reputation
- D. had fewer theoretical objections to portraiture than others

Section C

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. Healthy yold people will require great changes in health spending.
- B. They become one of the fastest growing groups for airline businesses.
- C. The rise of the yold will definitely be a blessing to both culture and economy.
- D. Health worsens with age, but the yold are resisting the decline better than most.
- E. Many companies treat older workers unfairly by offering training only to younger ones.
- F. Bosses may think productivity falls with age, but studies in Germany suggest things different.

Yold

The year 2020 marks the beginning of the decade of the yold, or the “young old”, as the Japanese call people aged between 65 and 75. By continuing to work and staying socially engaged, the

boomers, in their new appearance as the young old, will change the world.

The yold are more numerous, healthier and wealthier than previous generations of seniors.

67 Of the 3.7 years of increased life expectancy in rich countries between 2000 and 2015, says the WHO, 3.2 years were enjoyed in good health. Working is one of the factors that are helping people stay healthy longer. A German study found that people who remain at work after the normal retirement age manage to slow the *cognitive* (认知的) decline. The yold are also better off, while the wealth of all other age groups declined.

The yold are challenging the traditional expectations of the retired in many aspects. They won't wear indoor shoes and look after the grandchildren. 68 They also spend much more, when taking a foreign holiday, than younger adults, so they are vital to the tourism industry. And, because of the importance of pensions, the yold are transforming insurance companies from passive distributors of fixed *annuities* (年金) to financial service providers for customers who want to manage their pension pots more actively.

69 They find that older workers have, if anything, slightly above-average productivity and that teams of workers from multiple generations are the most productive of all. Societies should be better off because public spending on health and pensions should be lower than expected, as people work longer and need less medical care.

Today, some big things will have to change, under pressure from the yold themselves. The most important is public attitudes towards older people and in particular the expectation that 60-somethings ought to quietly retire into the background. 70 The yold will demand that companies become more age-friendly and, in the process, help change attitudes towards aging itself.

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.

71.

Storytelling

The art of storytelling is a respected skill. Over the course of history, community elders and their stories have been regarded as treasures of society's knowledge, history, and wisdom. Today, medical and social science researchers are interested in more than just the importance of storytelling as a means of teaching, but also overall health.

There have been lots of studies that have looked at the psychological and therapeutic effects of storytelling. Perhaps one of the most interesting things in the world of the research of long life, however, is the growing number of people with *dementia* (痴呆) who are benefiting from participating in group-based community storytelling. Studies of the use of *reminiscence* (怀旧) therapy with people suffering from dementia have looked at the impact the therapy has on both mental function and quality of life, which are positively influenced by the use of storytelling.

Experts say that storytelling also effectively fights against the initial denial that can arise when a patient learns of a new diagnosis, or is asked to change deeply fixed behaviors which are definitely influencing health in the long run. Patients may react to this news by thinking, "This is not directly

related to me,” or “My experience is somewhat different.” Stories help break down that denial by engaging the listener, often through some degree of identification with the storyteller or one of the characters. The magic of stories lies in the relatedness they promote. This is why many stories in advertisements are being made full use of to reach the target customers.

Patients and doctors have understood the power of storytelling. Whether among patients in peer support groups or between doctors and patients in the exam rooms or even between doctors during consultations, storytelling is always playing the essential part.

V. Translation

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

72. 下雨天，孩子们可以打打乒乓球。(suitable)
73. 现在倡议把餐馆里没有吃完的食物打包带走。(It)
74. 考试成绩有起伏是正常现象，你不必为此忧心忡忡。(which)
75. 十一月秋意正浓，何不放下手头的工作，走近大自然？(air)

VI. Guided Writing

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

76. 你们学校的校报正在以“我心中的理想教室”为题征文。请你以高三学生的身份投稿，描述自己心中理想的教室，并说明理由。

松江区 2020 学年度第一学期期末质量监控试卷

高三英语

2020.12

听力材料和参考答案

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. W: These toy bears are on sale this week. They have been reduced to \$2 each.
M: That's great. I will take two. Will you pack them for me?
Q: What is the woman?
2. W: I'm afraid that I'm not going to pay the service charge or give a tip, as I don't feel satisfied with it. I'm quite disappointed as a matter of fact.
M: I'm terribly sorry. I'll pass on your complaints to the manager right away.
Q: How did the woman feel about the service?
3. W: I was at the gate at 1:00. How did I miss you?
M: Oh, I thought we were supposed to meet at 12:00. I got there, waited a while and left.
Q: Why didn't the woman see the man at the gate?
4. M: You seem upset. Is there anything wrong?
W: I quarreled with John the other day. John wants me to stay at home, but I'd rather keep my job.
Q: Why is the woman upset?
5. M: Did you have a good time at the party?
W: You call that a party? There was hardly any food or snacks. The singers were just shouting.
Q: What does the woman think of the party?
6. M: Did you enjoy it?
W: I haven't tasted it yet. I'm waiting for the waitress to bring me a fork.
Q: Where are the two speakers?
7. M: Japanese parents often tell their children that if they sleep for more than five hours a night, they

aren't working hard enough.

W: Only five hours? No wonder Rebecca fell asleep in class.

Q: What can we learn about Rebecca from the conversation?

8. W: Speaking of sailing, I have one slight problem. I cannot sail.

M: Well, there is an app you can download. It will show you everything you need to know about sailing.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

9. M: Look at those beautiful birds over there. I think you can teach them to talk.

W: But look at the price! I'd rather have a cat.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

10. M: Oh no. Not another parking ticket. That's the second one this week. Why did I get a ticket for parking here? I thought this was a free parking area.

W: There is a sign over there. You can only park here after working hours.

Q: What can we learn about the man?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two 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 is the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

Six-year-old Ismail Zulfic was born with no arms, but that doesn't prevent him from swimming better than normal kids.

Zulfic used to be scared of going into the water after an incident in a splash pool. He even refused to get into the water for regular therapy on his back, which he needed in order to be able to feed himself and write.

But all of that changed when the little boy met Amel Kapo, a swimming coach. He set up a local swimming club after noticing how disabled kids struggled to swim in pools, where there was no special equipment for them.

Kapo is the one who taught Zulfic to swim. After a few months of practice, the little boy was able to dive in and swim the length of an Olympic-sized pool without any help. A year later, Zulfic is like a fish in the water. He even won a gold medal in a local swimming competition for disabled people, finishing well ahead of other swimmers, and some were nearly twice his age.

Zulfic's parents never dreamed that their shy boy would become a medal-winning swimmer.

“I’m proud of my kid. He has a strong winning spirit, and he hardly accepts any defeat and does everything to win,” said his mother.

This butterfly without wings shows that desire, will and perseverance are things that really pay off. Zulfic also hopes to compete in Para-swimming competition on the world stage in the future.

(Now listen again, please.)

Questions:

11. What probably caused Zulfic to feel scared of water in the past?
12. Why did Kapo set up a local swimming club?
13. Which fact shows Zulfic is an amazing swimmer?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

A company called Volterman has recently released a smart wallet that takes security to the extreme. It comes with a built-in alarm system, a GPS tracker, and even a front facing camera that takes photos of whoever tries to open it, and sends them to the owner.

Wallets almost seem outdated in this digital age, but the smart wallet isn’t your average wallet. Apart from the screen, it packs about as much technology as your smart phone, including a built-in camera, a power bank, a GPS tracker, an alarm system, and even Wi-Fi hotspot capabilities. It may look like a simple leather wallet on the outside, but it’s a whole different one on the inside.

Perhaps the most unusual feature of the smart wallet is the built-in front-facing camera. When in “lost mode”, the wallet will take pictures whenever someone tries to open it, and the wallet sends the pictures to the owner by connecting to the Internet. This feature is listed as optional, so would-be customers concerned about privacy issues needn’t be worried.

“If someone dares to open your wallet without your permission, the little camera will take a picture and send it to your mobile phone,” said the founder of Volterman. “We have developed a wallet, which doesn’t get lost. Once your wallet is stolen, you will find it easily by receiving the picture of the thief.”

(Now listen again please.)

Questions:

14. What does the smart wallet look like on the outside?
15. What will happen when the wallet is stolen?
16. Which of the following statements is true of the smart wallet?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

M: Grace! What are you doing at work? Didn’t you just have laser surgery?

W: Yes, Jason! My vision is normal now. I don’t need to wear glasses any more. You should consider

it.

M: I don't know if I'm ready for it. But shouldn't you be home resting?

W: Actually, after 24 hours almost half of the patients go back to work.

M: I can't imagine someone cutting my eyes with a laser. Sounds dangerous.

W: Nah. Over 30 million people have had laser surgery. The success rate is very high.

M: It still sounds scary.

W: Honestly, I was a little nervous before the surgery, but it was close to painless.

M: That's because they put something in your eyes so you couldn't feel anything. That worries me.

I hear that there can be side effects such as dry eyes.

W: There can be some, but they are rare. I was just uncomfortable for a day or so. But I see much better now.

M: But I'm still concerned about the risks. What if my vision becomes worse or I lose it completely?

I don't want to go blind.

W: You worry too much. Ninety-six percent of patients gain their ideal eyesight from this surgery.

M: Doesn't your night vision suffer? My uncle had to stop driving at night after his laser surgery.

W: Yes. It's a little difficult to see at night, but once my eyes recover completely, I'll be fine. Really, the surgery is safe.

M: What about the cost? I hear it's expensive.

W: The cost was totally worth it. I suggest you talk to your eye doctor to find out if you are a good candidate. That will help you decide whether to get the surgery or not.

M: We'll see.

(Now listen again please.)

Questions:

17. What's the success rate of the laser surgery?
18. What side effect did Jason's uncle suffer after the laser surgery?
19. How did Grace feel before the surgery?
20. What can we learn from Grace about the surgery?

参考答案

I. Listening Comprehension

1---5 CBACD	6---10 ACDAA	
11---13 DBD	14---16 BDA	17---20 CCAA

II . Grammar and Vocabulary

21. referring
22. as
23. that / which
24. where
25. attracting
26. did / could
27. to schedule
28. has become
29. its / the
30. for / because / as / since

31---40 DCGAI KFBEJ

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A 41---55 BCBDC ADBAA DCBAC

Section B

(A) 56---59 CCAB (B) 60---62 DBB (C) 63---66 CDAB

Section C

67---70 DBFE

IV. Summary Writing

参考答案：

Besides being educational, storytelling is found effective in promoting overall health. Studies show people suffering from dementia function better psychologically and their life quality is improved through storytelling. Moreover, relatedness in storytelling can successfully help patients accept new diagnoses and change deep-rooted behaviors. And its effects have been recognized among patients and doctors. (53 words)

Translation:

72. Playing ping-pong / table tennis is suitable for kids on rainy days / when it is rainy.

2' 1'

73. It is proposed that the food (that / which has been) left unfinished / the unfinished food / the

1' 1'

leftovers at a restaurant/ (should) be packed and taken away.

1'

74. There are ups and downs in your performance in the exam, which is a normal phenomenon, and

1.5' 1'

/ so there is no need for you to be upset about / worry about / be worried about it (you don't need to

1.5'

be upset about it).

It is normal that there are ups and downs in your performance in the exam, about which you

1' 1.5' 1.5

needn't worry.

75. Autumn is very much in the air in November, and why not put aside your work and get close to

2' 1' 1' 1'

nature / head into nature?

VI. Guided Writing

(略)