

## 座位号:

学号:

姓名:

班级:

学校:

命题人:柳晔      审题人: 吴夏楠

一、语言知识与运用 (共两节: 15 小题, 满分 15 分)

在下列各题的四个答案中选择一个最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- ### 第二节 语法选择 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，从各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

You are 21 years old and live 6 happy life. 7 one day, your

doctor tells you that you have a serious disease and may not live more than one year. How would you feel? What would you do? I think most of us might feel very sad and give up our dreams and hopes for the future. That was what happened to one of the \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ scientists, Stephen Hawking.

However, Hawking didn't let the disease stop him from \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ his dream life. He went on with his study of the universe (宇宙) and \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ around the world to give talks. In 2002, Hawking visited China and spoke to students in Hangzhou and Beijing. Because of the disease, Hawking had to sit in his wheelchair and speak through a computer. He told the students about his theories (理论) on some questions, for example, \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ time is, how the universe began, and what black holes are. Hawking became famous in the early 1970s. In 1988, he wrote a book \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ *A Brief History of Time*. The book explains a difficult theory \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ an easy way and it sold very \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_. Stephen Hawking was a man with a strong will and people think he was the greatest scientist in physics \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ Albert Einstein.

- |               |                |              |                |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 6. A. an      | B. a           | C. /         | D. the         |
| 7. A. And     | B. But         | C. So        | D. Or          |
| 8. A. famous  | B. more famous | C. famousest | D. most famous |
| 9. A. to live | B. living      | C. lives     | D. live        |
| 10. A. travel | B. travels     | C. traveled  | D. to travel   |
| 11. A. how    | B. when        | C. where     | D. what        |
| 12. A. name   | B. named       | C. was named | D. naming      |
| 13. A. in     | B. by          | C. on        | D. with        |
| 14. A. good   | B. well        | C. better    | D. best        |
| 15. A. before | B. under       | C. behind    | D. after       |

## 二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 A、B、C 和 D 项中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Several days ago, I want to visit a nursing home with my friends for the first time. We made card and cookies, and prepared \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ to cheer the elderly up such as songs and talk shows.

To be honest, I didn't know what to expect. It was hard to imagine the difference we could make to their \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_. But now I know it had some effects (影响) on my life. After \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ to the elderly, I was amazed by how much they loved my visit. Perhaps they felt lonely before, but now tears of \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ could be seen in their eyes.

What's more, I was \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ by the optimism (乐观) they had for their future, even at an old age. They were so active in spirits though their \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ were weak. They were kind enough to tell me to \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ myself, even if they were the ones in

wheelchairs. It taught me that happiness could exist (存在) even at an old age although their health is getting 23 .

I 24 that the rewards of volunteering are a two-way street. Volunteers can also get a lot when they give their time to help 25 , whether a new opinion towards life, or a warm smile. So, try to be volunteers when you have time because it is truly a beauty.

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|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 16. A. meals        | B. performances | C. suggestions   | D. news        |
| 17. A. life         | B. choice       | C. work          | D. idea        |
| 18. A. saying       | B. telling      | C. speaking      | D. discussing  |
| 19. A. pain         | B. joy          | C. worry         | D. sadness     |
| 20. A. disappointed | B. scared       | C. pleased       | D. surprised   |
| 21. A. bodies       | B. desire       | C. breathes      | D. activities  |
| 22. A. get tired of | B. take care of | C. catch up with | D. get on with |
| 23. A. larger       | B. closer       | C. greater       | D. worse       |
| 24. A. hoped        | B. learned      | C. explained     | D. imagined    |
| 25. A. other        | B. the other    | C. another       | D. others      |

### 三、阅读 (共两节; 满分 35 分)

#### 第一节 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从 26-45 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

For many years, we couldn't talk with the deaf. These deaf people couldn't use a spoken language.

But in the 1700s, the deaf were taught a special language. Using this language, they could share thoughts and ideas with others. The language they used was a language without sound. It was a sign language.

How did this sign language work? The deaf learnt to make certain movements with their hands, faces and bodies. These movements stood for things and ideas. People might move their forefingers across their lips. This meant "you are not telling the truth". They might tap their chin(下巴) with three fingers. This meant "my uncle".

The deaf learned to see a finger alphabet(字母表). They used their fingers to make the letters of the alphabet. In this way, they spelled out words. Some deaf people could spell out words at a speed of 130 words per minute.

The deaf don't use the sign language and finger spelling as much as they once were. Today, the deaf learn to understand others by watching their lips. They also learn how to speak.

26. How long has the sign language been taught?

- A. For 1700 years.                      B. For 700 years.  
 C. Since about 300 years ago.   D. Since about 200 years ago.
27. To use sign language, the deaf can make certain movements by using the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hands              B. faces              C. bodies.              D. toes
28. How did the deaf spell out words according to the passage?  
 A. They used their fingers to make the letters of the alphabet.  
 B. The deaf spoke with their mouth.  
 C. The deaf could write the words very quickly.  
 D. The deaf spelt the words by taping their chin.
29. Which of the sentences is wrong?  
 A. The sign language and finger spelling are not used as much as they once were.  
 B. Today, the deaf are taught to understand others by watching their lips.  
 C. The deaf might tap their chin with three fingers. This means “you are not telling the truth”.  
 D. The deaf are also taught to see a finger alphabet.
30. What is the best title of the passage ?  
 A. The Deaf.                                      B. How to Communicate with the Deaf?  
 C. The Language of the Deaf.              D. The Finger Alphabet

**(B)**

Hello, everyone!

Thank you very much for coming to this concert. I hope you have enjoyed the performance. As you may know, all the performers have given their time to help us. This concert is to raise money for children in Africa. Every day hundreds of children in Africa die because they don't have enough to eat. There are two reasons. First, there is no work for the children's parents. Second, the governments in many African countries do not have the money to help the poor.

Most African countries are poor. The land is not good for growing food and the weather is also bad for farming. The Feed Africa Fund spends millions of dollars every year on food for poor people in Africa. This money comes from people like you---- kind, generous people who do not want to see children die from hunger.

Every dollar you give this evening will go to the Feed Africa Fund. Just one dollar can buy enough food to feed a family of four for three days. Think about it: only one dollar can feed four people for three days.

How much do you spend on food every day? Ten dollars? Twenty dollars? I am sure you can spend a little less on your own food so that you have a few dollars for the Feed Africa Fund.

Please be kind and generous! Give your money with a helping hand. Your money can make a difference in others' life and yours. Thank you!

31. In the speech, the biggest problem in many African countries is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hunger    B. the poor land    C. the bad weather    D. water pollution
32. The Feed Africa Fund is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. group that travels in Africa  
B. program at the concert to help the poor  
C. organization that offers food to African countries  
D. activity to help poor children to go to school
33. Why do most of the African countries are poor according to the passage?  
A. Because the government do not want to give money to the people.  
B. Because of the poor land and the bad weather.  
C. Because the Feed Africa Fund doesn't raise enough money.  
D. Because the people in Africa don't want to work.
34. If a person gives five dollars, the money will be able to feed four people for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three days    B. six days    C. ten days    D. fifteen days
35. What kind of writing is the passage?  
A. A story    B. A report    C. An advertisement    D. A speech

(C)

Reading for pleasure is the easiest way to become a better reader in English. Some students say they don't want to read for pleasure. They want to take their time to do some exercises on listening, grammar and new words. They say that pleasure reading is too easy and it is not helpful.

Many experts say pleasure reading is very important for learning English. Dr Stephen Krashen, a famous expert on learning language, says that pleasure reading helps students learn many important things about English. Students can learn more grammar and words. They can also use excellent sentences when they do some writing. Dr Krashen says pleasure reading helps each student in a different way, because each student has his own learning skills or levels. Pleasure reading makes it possible for each student to learn what he or she needs. Reading for pleasure is not the same as studying. When you read for pleasure, you can choose your favourite books, and don't have to remember everything. You don't have any pressure because there are no tests about it. In general, reading for pleasure can help:

- ◆ make students read faster in English;
- ◆ find examples of good writing in English;
- ◆ learn new words and grammar;
- ◆ know about the English native speakers' reading habits.

36. Why don't some students like reading for pleasure?  
A. Because they think it takes them a lot of time.  
B. Because they don't know what to read.  
C. Because they think it is easy and unhelpful.  
D. Because they think it is difficult and boring.
37. What does Dr Stephen Krashen do?  
A. A doctor.     B. A language expert.     C. A teacher.     D. A writer.
38. Which is NOT true about reading for pleasure?  
A. It helps students in the same way.  
B. Students can learn more grammar.  
C. It is helpful for students' English writing.  
D. It is important for English study.
39. What does the underlined word “pressure” mean?  
A. 精神     B. 信仰     C. 潜力     D. 压力
40. How many advantages does reading for pleasure have according to the passage?  
A. Three.     B. Four.     C. Five.     D. Six.

## 第二节 阅读填空（共5小题；每小题1分，满分5分）

阅读短文及文后 A~E 选项，选出可以填入 46-50 各题空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

We've talked about snails and their slow move. \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ They are in their shells —sleeping.

Hot sun will dry out a snail's body. \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ A snail will die in a heavy rain. \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_. A snail can sleep for as long as it needs to. It spends all the winter months in its shell, asleep.

In the spring the snail wakes up. Its body, about three inches long, comes out from the shell. When hungry, the snail looks for food. Its eyes, at the end of the top feelers (触角), are very weak. \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ It helps the snail to find food and the new greens.

A snail's mouth is no bigger than the point of a pin (大头针). Yet it has 256,000 teeth! The teeth are very small, and you can't see them. If you put a snail in a hard paper box, it will eat its way out! \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_

A. And if a snail wears out its teeth, it will grow new ones.

- B. But its sense of smell is very strong.
- C. But much of the time snails don't move at all.
- D. So when it rains, a snail does the same thing, too.
- E. So at the least sign of hot sun, a snail draws its body into his shell.

#### 四、书面表达（共三节；10 小题，满分 30 分）

##### 第一节 语篇填空（每空 1 分，满分 5 分）

阅读短文，根据上下文意思及所给单词的首字母写出所缺的单词。（答题卡上要求写出完整的单词）

Alice was born with a strange disease. She was taken to many hospitals, but none of the doctors knew the cause of the disease. They told her parents she would go blind and deaf.

Now her eyesight and hearing are so poor that she often 46. h\_\_\_\_\_ herself while walking. But she is a bright and happy girl, she 47. r\_\_\_\_\_ herself, “Whatever happens, I will never give up.” She hopes to enjoy her life. With many volunteers and her parents' accompanying（陪伴），she never feels lonely and 48. b\_\_\_\_\_.

She also does some 49. v\_\_\_\_\_ work to help people like her. It is 50. s\_\_\_\_\_ that helping others can make her happier than having fun alone. Her dream is to help find a method for her disease. She is doing her best to live her life without any regret.

##### 第二节 完成句子，每条横线限填一个单词。（每空 1 分，满分 10 分）

51. 战争让他们饱受流离失所之苦。

The war made them \_\_\_\_\_ losing their homes.

52. 因为雨很大，所以那晚发生了很多起交通事故。

Because of the heavy rain, many traffic accidents \_\_\_\_\_ that night.

53. 为了完成这个项目，他已经在办公室住了三天。

\_\_\_\_\_ complete this project, he has lived in the office for 3 days.

54. 她上周从自行车上摔了下来，如今她移动都有困难。

She fell off the bike last week, so she \_\_\_\_\_ now.

##### 第三节 书面表达（共 15 分）

假如你是某旅行社的经理 Mr. Yang，请根据下面的内容提示以及你自己的想法给新

来的员工进行岗前培训。

表格提示：

Situations	Suggestions
坐在桌子旁工作时	坐直、抬起头；不要交叉双臂；
顾客(customer)向你询问时	.....
与顾客交流时	进行目光交流，不应该移开目光或向下看；
与顾客谈话结束时	.....
用 1-2 句话总结你的发言。	

提示：

1.必须涵盖所有内容要点；2.注意分段和使用连接词；3.先打草稿，再工整誊写

### **Communication skills in our travel company**

Hi, everyone! Welcome to work in our travel company! Today I will tell you some communication skills.

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