

- ( ) 23. Why do tea tasters taste tea with milk?  
 A. British people mostly drink tea that way.  
 B. Tea tastes much better with milk.  
 C. Tea with milk is healthy.
- ( ) 24. Who suggests a price for each tea?  
 A. Tea tasters.                      B. Tea traders.  
 C. Tea companies
- ( ) 25. What is the speaker talking about?  
 A. The life of tea tasters.                      B. Afternoon tea in Britain.  
 C. The London Tea Trade Centre.

二、选择填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

- ( ) 26. —May I ask a favor of you?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. It's my pleasure.                      B. I've no time.  
 C. Ask please.                              D. Sure, go ahead.
27. —I hope you don't mind my turning on the heater.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Never mind                      B. Yes, I don't  
 C. That's right                      D. Not at all
- ( ) 28. —How often do you eat out?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_, but usually once a week.  
 A. Have no idea                      B. It depends  
 C. As usual                              D. Generally speaking
- ( ) 29. —Linda has \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris. How can I get in touch with her?  
 —Don't worry. She will call you as soon as she \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
 A. been; will get                      B. been; gets  
 C. gone; will get                      D. gone; gets
30. —Jenny, Dad has finished his work and we \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym to pick you up.  
 —Thank you, Mum.  
 A. drive                              B. drove  
 C. have driven                      D. are driving
- ( ) 31. —Excuse me, I want some books, but I can't find a bookstore here.  
 —I know \_\_\_\_\_ on my way home. Come with me, please.  
 A. one                              B. this                              C. it  
 D. that
- ( ) 32. —I move into a house next to a supermarket.  
 —So it's \_\_\_\_\_ for you to do some shopping.  
 A. crowded                              B. available                      C. convenient  
 D. inexpensive

33. —As we know, it's very difficult to live in a foreign country like the UK., the US and so on.  
—I agree. \_\_\_\_\_, if you don't understand the local language.  
A. Especially      B. Generally      C. Naturally      D. Exactly
34. —When we were kids, a trip to the beach was a real \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Yeah, the happy memories often come flooding back.  
A. experience      B. treat      C. course      D. training
35. —I don't care what people think.  
—Well, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. must      B. will      C. should      D. need
36. —You can see the \_\_\_\_\_ in our faces when we talk about the great achievements in the past 70 years.  
—Yes. China is getting stronger and stronger.  
A. warmth      B. pride      C. prize      D. ability
37. —My father used to be a boy in the countryside, but he never gave up trying hard to follow his dream.  
—That's why he finally \_\_\_\_\_ becoming a pilot.  
A. took up      B. picked up      C. ended up      D. made up
38. —Thanks to his strong body, Jack was able to \_\_\_\_\_ his recent serious illness.  
—Thank goodness!  
A. look through      B. pull through  
C. get through      D. put through
39. —The new movie was \_\_\_\_\_ on the Sina Twitter.  
—It seemed that it was well received by young ladies.  
A. repeated      B. researched      C. reviewed      D. reported
40. —Why did you look so mad?  
—You can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how the house looked messy  
B. how messy the house looked  
C. how messy looked the house  
D. the house how messy

三、完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

There are lots of ways to draw people's attention for a reason. Usually, the \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ the idea

is, the more it gets noticed. And that's exactly why one 42 Frenchman has raised our awareness (意识, 认识).

Baptiste Luke is biking across Europe, living 43 on discarded food. The three-month, 1,900-mile journey from Paris to Warsaw (华沙) is Luke's way of raising awareness of food waste in Europe and throughout the world.

As you can 44, the trip is no piece of cake. While restaurants 45 tons of food each year, much of it remains difficult to get because of locked dustbins, health rules, or business agreements. Only about one in ten places 46 him food that would be thrown away. According to the law, most restaurants have a rule against 47 food waste. "Some people have even 48 their jobs by giving me food," Luke said.

What's especially interesting is the attitude different cities have toward Luke's cause. Berlin has been the 49 while the most difficult was the Czech town of Pilsen. There, he had to 50 at some 50 different stores or restaurants before finding food. The 51 is more serious when you consider the hard exercise required to bike from France to Poland.

"I have to get food 52 because after all the biking I am tired and I need the 53," Luke explained. "Is my 54 full or empty? That is the most important thing, not what I am eating."

He plans to 55 his journey by mid-July. With any luck, he'll draw a few more people's attention in the process.

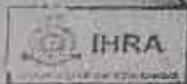
- |                         |                  |                  |                 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 41. A. cleverer     | B. older         | C. stranger      | D. simpler      |
| ( ) 42. A. trash-eating | B. sports-loving | C. food-wasting  | D. law-breaking |
| ( ) 43. A. secretly     | B. finally       | C. completely    | D. probably     |
| ( ) 44. A. remind       | B. imagine       | C. suggest       | D. remember     |
| ( ) 45. A. store        | B. cook          | C. shop for      | D. throw away   |
| ( ) 46. A. bought       | B. offered       | C. ordered       | D. sold         |
| ( ) 47. A. begging for  | B. giving away   | C. hiding        | D. causing      |
| ( ) 48. A. did          | B. kept          | C. accepted      | D. risked       |
| ( ) 49. A. easiest      | B. nearest       | C. biggest       | D. richest      |
| ( ) 50. A. work         | B. shout         | C. ask           | D. jump         |
| ( ) 51. A. competition  | B. conversation  | C. communication | D. challenge    |
| ( ) 52. A. again        | B. alone         | C. later         | D. fast         |
| ( ) 53. A. spirit       | B. energy        | C. time          | D. effort       |
| ( ) 54. A. stomach      | B. hand          | C. pocket        | D. basket       |
| ( ) 55. A. repeat       | B. restart       | C. report        | D. finish       |

四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面三篇材料, 从每题给出的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Institute of Human Resource Advancement  
University of Colombo



Short Course in English Language  
for School Leavers

Entry Qualification

- Should have reached 17 years of age

Course Modules

- Basic Grammar & Writing Skills
- Vocabulary Building
- Reading & Comprehension
- Speech & Listening



Duration

- 3 months (72 hrs.)

Course Fee Rs. 15,000 / -  
Application Fee Rs. 200 / -

For Details:  
0112503393  
0113050490

Course Commencement - 2019 September (Tentatively)

Classes are held on a Weekday decided by the IHRA  
(For 9.00 a.m to 4.15 p.m.)

- ( ) 56. The material above is a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
A. poster      B. advertisement      C. notice      D. report
- ( ) 57. How many parts does the course include?  
A. seven      B. six      C. five      D. four
- ( ) 58. The course is specially for those who \_\_\_\_\_  
A. are studying in high schools.      B. are often absent from school.  
C. have graduated from high school.      D. are leaving school
- ( ) 59. You can find the material above \_\_\_\_\_  
A. in a guide magazine      B. on the Internet  
C. in the newspaper      D. on the school notice board
- ( ) 60. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. Teens under 17 can't take the course.  
B. You have to pay R.s.15200 if you want to take the course.  
C. The date to begin the course hasn't been decided.  
D. Each class of the course will last seven hours and fifteen minutes.

When I was growing up in America, I was ashamed of my mother's Chinese English. Because of her Chinese English, she was often treated unfairly. People in department stores, at banks, and at restaurants did not take her seriously, did not give her <sup>61</sup> good service, pretended not to understand her, or even acted as if they did not hear her.

My mother realized that she was poor at English. When I was fifteen, she used to have me call people on phone to pretend I was she. I was <sup>62</sup> made to ask for information or even to shout at people who had been rude to her. One time I had to call her stockbroker (股票经纪人). I said in an adolescent (青少年的) voice that was not <sup>63</sup> very certain, "This is Mrs. Tan." My mother was standing beside me saying, "Why he doesn't send me check, already two weeks late."

And then, in perfect English I said: "I'm getting rather worried. You agreed to send the check two weeks ago, but it hasn't arrived?"

My mother then talked more loudly. "What he want? I come to New York to tell him in front of his boss." And so I turned to the stockbroker again. "I can't accept any more excuse. If I don't receive the check immediately, I am going to have to speak to your manager when I am in New York next week."

The next week we ended up in New York. While I was sitting there red-faced, my mother, the real Mrs. Tan, was shouting to his boss in her broken English.

When I was a teenager, my mother's broken English embarrassed me. But now, I see it differently. To me, my mother's English is perfectly clear, perfectly natural. It is my mother tongue. Her language, as I hear it, is vivid, direct, and full of observation and wisdom. It was the language that helped me see things, express ideas, and make sense of the world.

- ( ) 61. Why was the writer's mother poorly served?
- A. She was unable to speak good English.      B. She was often treated unfairly
- C. She was not clearly heard.      D. She was not very polite
- ( ) 62. From Paragraph 2, we know that the writer was \_\_\_\_\_
- A. good at pretending      B. rude to the stockbroker
- C. ready to help her mother      D. not willing to phone for her mother
- ( ) 63. After the writer made the phone call, the writer and her mum \_\_\_\_\_
- A. received the check at once      B. still failed to get the check
- C. went to New York immediately      D. spoke to the stockbroker's boss at once
- ( ) 64. What does the author think of her mother's English now?
- A. It made her puzzled.      B. It embarrasses her.
- C. It helps her understand the world.      D. It helps her accept rude people
- ( ) 65. We can infer from the passage that Chinese English \_\_\_\_\_
- A. is clear and natural to native speakers
- B. is well received by native speakers
- C. is widely used in America
- D. may bring inconvenience in America

The Intelligent Transport team at Newcastle University have turned an electric car into a mobile laboratory named "DriveLAB" in order to understand the challenges faced by older drivers and to discover where the key stress points are.

Research shows that giving up driving is one of the key reasons for a fall in health and well-being among older people, leading to them becoming more lonely and inactive.

Professor Phil Blythe, leader of the Newcastle team, are developing in-car technologies for older drivers. They hope they could help the older drivers to continue driving into later life.

These include custom-made navigation(导航) tools, night vision systems and intelligent speed adaptations(适应). Phil Blythe explains: "For many older people, especially those living alone or in the country, driving is important for continuing their independence, giving them the freedom to get out and about without having to depend on others."

"But we all have to accept that as we get older our reactions slow down. As a result, people often try to avoid any possible challenging driving conditions and lose confidence in their driving skills. The result is that people stop driving before they really need to."

Dr Amy Guo, the leading researcher on the older driver study, explains, "The DriveLAB is helping us to understand what the key points and difficulties are for older drivers and how we might use technology to address these problems."

We hope that our work will help with technological solutions to make sure that older drivers stay safer behind the wheel."

66. What is the purpose of the DriveLAB?
- A. To explore (探索) new means of transport.      B. To design new types of cars.  
C. To find out older driver's problems.      D. To teach people traffic rules.
67. Why is driving important for older people according to Phil Blythe?
- A. It keeps them independent.      B. It helps them save time.  
C. It builds up their strength.      D. It treats their mental illnesses.
68. What do researchers hope to do for older drivers?
- A. Improve their driving skills.  
B. Develop driver-assist technologies.  
C. Provide tips on repairing their cars.  
D. Organize regular physical checkups (体检).
69. What does the underlined word "address" in the passage mean?
- A. speak to someone directly      B. try to work out  
C. make a speech to crowds      D. write where you live or live
70. What is the best title for the text?
- A. A New Model Electric Car      B. A Solution to Traffic Problem  
C. Driving Service for Elders      D. Keeping Older Drivers on the Road

五、词语短语填空 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

仔细阅读下面五个句子, 然后用下面方框中所给的单词或短语填空, 使每个句子在结构、句义和逻辑上正确。(提示: 选项中有一个是多余的。)

question/ grow/ point/ produce/ turned into/ piece

71. Did you read that \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?  
 72. Perhaps you have a \_\_\_\_\_ there, but the problem is that we don't have a choice.  
 73. The villagers \_\_\_\_\_ coffee and corn to sell in the market.  
 74. The sunny morning \_\_\_\_\_ a rainy day.  
 75. People would \_\_\_\_\_ whether we are telling them the truth.

六、阅读理解填词 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处写出各单词的正确形式, 单词的第一个字母已给出。

Chinese writing is one of the world's greatest writing systems.



It is more widely \_\_\_\_\_ in use than alphabetic (字母的) writing systems. More than half of the world's books are written in Chinese, including historical writing and novels, along with writing on government and law.

At the beginning, written Chinese was a picture-based language.

It dates back several thousand years to the use \_\_\_\_\_ of animals bones and shells on which symbols were carved (刻) by ancient Chinese people. Some of the ancient symbols can still be seen in the \_\_\_\_\_ hanzi.

By the Shang Dynasty, these symbols had become a well-developed writing system. Over the years, the system developed into different forms, as it was a time when people were divided \_\_\_\_\_ geographically, leading to different dialects (方言) and characters. This, however, changed \_\_\_\_\_ under Emperor Qinshihuang of the Qin Dynasty.

Emperor Qinshihuang united (统一) the seven major states into one country where the Chinese writing system began to develop in one direction. That writing system was of great importance \_\_\_\_\_ in uniting the Chinese people and culture. Even today, no matter where Chinese people live or what dialect they speak, they can all still communicate \_\_\_\_\_ in writing. Written Chinese has also become an important way to connect \_\_\_\_\_ China's present with its past. People in modern times can read the classic works which were written by Chinese in ancient times.

Today, Chinese writing system is still an important part of Chinese culture. As China plays a greater role in the world, an increasing \_\_\_\_\_ number of international students are beginning to appreciate China's culture through this amazing language. Written Chinese spreads Chinese culture wherever it goes.