

2017-2018 学年度苏锡常镇四市高三教学情况调查(一)

英 语

2018 年 3 月

注意：本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。两部分答案都做在答题纸上。  
总分为 120 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷 (选择题 共 85 分)

第一部分：听力 (共两节，满分 20 分)

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸上。

第一节 (共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman think of the restaurant?  
A. It is noisy.                      B. It is quiet.                      C. It is terrible.
2. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?  
A. Mother and child.                B. Teacher and student.            C. Husband and wife.
3. What does the woman advise the man to do?  
A. See her favorite band.            B. Go to the concert.                C. Do experiments in the lab.
4. What most probably causes the woman's headache?  
A. Too little sleep.                    B. The strong sunshine.              C. Too much medicine.
5. What does the man mean?  
A. The woman can use his glasses.  
B. The dictionary is not of much help.  
C. He has to use a pair of glasses.

第二节 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What did the candidate do in the interview?  
A. She showed much confidence.  
B. She greeted the interviewer with nodding.  
C. She made eye contact with the interviewer.

7. What is the woman dissatisfied with?  
A. The candidate's way of sitting.  
B. The candidate's way of shaking hands.  
C. The candidate's way of introducing herself.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In a cinema.                      B. In a restaurant.                    C. In an office.
9. What did the speakers just do?  
A. They had an interview.            B. They met a funny woman.        C. They saw a movie.
10. What do we know about the man?  
A. He is not interested in the movie actually.  
B. He knows why he hasn't received a reply.  
C. He is worried about the chance of getting a job.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did the woman first think when someone answered the call?  
A. The person was too rude.  
B. She dialed the wrong number.  
C. The restaurant was professional.
12. How did the person deal with the woman's reservation?  
A. He took a message.  
B. He refused her impolitely.  
C. He asked her not to ring again.
13. What did the woman decide to do finally?  
A. Ring another restaurant.  
B. Call back the restaurant later.  
C. Make a complaint about the restaurant.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why does the man go to Hong Kong?  
A. To travel.                          B. To work.                          C. To study.
15. What does the woman remind the man to do?  
A. Get a work permit upon his arrival.  
B. Buy guide books before leaving.  
C. Pay attention to his clothes at work.
16. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. The man must pay for the local language lessons.  
B. The man has taken some passport photos at a low price.  
C. One week is enough for the man to find a place to live in.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was the old man doing near the river?

- A. Seeking some help.
- B. Appreciating a snow statue.
- C. Waiting for a horseman he knew.

18. What was the last rider puzzled about?

- A. Why the old man was staying there alone.
- B. Why the old man asked him instead of the others.
- C. Why the old man was watching horsemen approaching.

19. What do we know about the other riders?

- A. They were kind and gentle.
- B. They gave the old man a ride.
- C. They passed by without stopping.

20. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. A horseman who lives nearby.
- B. Riders who passed by on a cold night.
- C. An old man who knows people pretty good.

第二部分: 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节: 单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面各题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

21. Every great accomplishment rests on the \_\_\_\_\_ of what came before it; when you trace it back, you'll see one small step that started it all.

- A. reputation
- B. expectation
- C. recreation
- D. foundation

22. Our country has launched a campaign to ban smoking in public places, which \_\_\_\_\_ with some heavy smokers.

- A. concerns
- B. was concerned
- C. concerned
- D. is concerned

23. The Lifelong Learning Programme \_\_\_\_\_ to enable people to take part in learning experiences has taken off across Europe.

- A. having been designed
- B. being designed
- C. designed
- D. designing

24. Newly released data point to an increase in technology use among children \_\_\_\_\_ some worry is changing the very nature of childhood.

- A. why
- B. which
- C. who
- D. where

25. Cells are important because they are organized structures that help living things \_\_\_\_\_ the activities of life.

- A. carry on
- B. expand on
- C. put on
- D. hang on

26. \_\_\_\_\_ you can learn to appreciate the challenges in life, you will find inner strength.

- A. When
- B. While
- C. Before
- D. Unless

27. —Do you like the mobile game Traveling Frog?

—Yes, the posts about the virtual green frog \_\_\_\_\_ over 4 million times.

- A. have read
- B. have been read
- C. would be read
- D. are reading

28. The world's leading thinkers and policymakers examine what's come apart in the past year, and \_\_\_\_\_ what will define the year ahead.

- A. evaluate
- B. innovate
- C. anticipate
- D. regulate

29. A problem has occurred \_\_\_\_\_ we should develop innovative thinking abilities in the classrooms by giving students opportunities to generate new ideas.

- A. what
- B. where
- C. whether
- D. that

30. Although values may be \_\_\_\_\_, it's helpful to share them with your partner for additional support.

- A. terminal
- B. personal
- C. crucial
- D. practical

31. There \_\_\_\_\_ a slight decrease in his weight but he eats too much.

- A. was
- B. could have been
- C. had been
- D. could be

32. We really emphasize the importance of putting \_\_\_\_\_ safeguards to prevent children's identities from falling in wrong people's hands.

- A. in place
- B. in vain
- C. in question
- D. in earnest

33. —Could you pass me the sugar, please?

—OK, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. never mind
- B. sounds great
- C. here you go
- D. there it is

34. We won't think of human clones and \_\_\_\_\_ any reason to suggest that we are closer to producing them today than we were yesterday.

- A. neither there is
- B. neither there was
- C. nor is there
- D. nor was there

35. —I feel caught between experience and jobs after graduation.

—It's really \_\_\_\_\_—without experience you can't get a job and without a job you can't get experience.

- A. a catch-22
- B. a Herculean task
- C. a sacred cow
- D. a Mickey Mouse course

第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Like many perfectionists, I truly believed that self-sufficiency was a virtue. And 36 my brain was so good at finding what it was looking for, I noticed every single time that idea got proved 37, and so I always had lots of 38 for why it really was better if I just handled everything myself.

This kind of thinking, friends, was the 39 in disguise (伪装).

My self-reliance came in handy when I was a kid in the seventies and in adulthood when I was an independent 40. Then, in the first years of 41 the Organized Artist Company, I found myself 42 everything I could about websites, copywriting, graphic design, etc. Later whenever one of my business friends 43 about how her website was being held hostage (人质) by her designer, I 44 felt too satisfied. 45 if mistakes were made in my business, they were all mine.

Now this was where my false 46 showed up—in not wanting others to know I made mistakes. If I had other people 47 me, they would see my errors and 48. Working alone, I could keep up a pretty good display of 49.

But as the Organized Artist Company became increasingly 50, I realized I was doing harm to the people I was trying to serve by attempting to do everything myself. I was 51 my growth and the depth of my work.

I had built a business with my own two hands, and I 52 with a business that I could hold in my own two hands. Cozy, 53 limited in scope (范围).

Once I was willing to control my ego (自负) and admit that my vision of self-sufficiency was a 54, my business took a remarkable leap forward, and revenue 55. Little change, big difference.

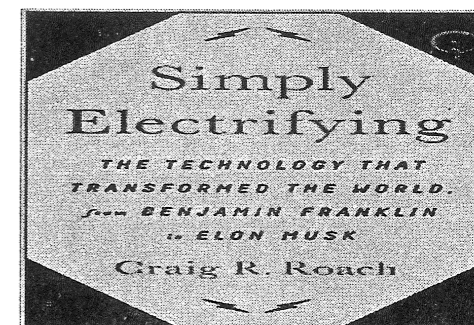
- |                     |                  |                |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. while        | B. since         | C. before      | D. until        |
| 37. A. clear        | B. mistaken      | C. rough       | D. right        |
| 38. A. evidence     | B. experience    | C. suggestion  | D. confidence   |
| 39. A. magic        | B. devil         | C. sheep       | D. heaven       |
| 40. A. worker       | B. perfectionist | C. writer      | D. artist       |
| 41. A. running      | B. owning        | C. founding    | D. establishing |
| 42. A. losing       | B. quitting      | C. learning    | D. possessing   |
| 43. A. communicated | B. commented     | C. compromised | D. complained   |
| 44. A. doubtfully   | B. seriously     | C. secretly    | D. strangely    |
| 45. A. At most      | B. At last       | C. At length   | D. At least     |
| 46. A. elegance     | B. pride         | C. anxiety     | D. annoyance    |
| 47. A. helping      | B. persuading    | C. criticizing | D. ignoring     |
| 48. A. statements   | B. misjudgments  | C. arguments   | D. agreements   |
| 49. A. inspiration  | B. imagination   | C. excellence  | D. patience     |
| 50. A. difficult    | B. successful    | C. boring      | D. relaxing     |
| 51. A. limiting     | B. designing     | C. creating    | D. promoting    |
| 52. A. came down    | B. got away      | C. ended up    | D. came up      |
| 53. A. but          | B. or            | C. so          | D. and          |
| 54. A. dream        | B. virtue        | C. concept     | D. trap         |
| 55. A. shrank       | B. doubled       | C. dropped     | D. stayed       |

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

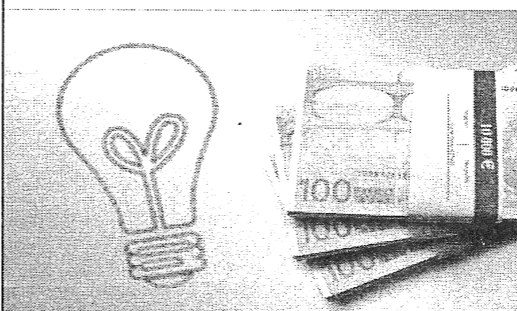
请认真阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

ELECTRICITY IS AT THE CORE OF MODERN LIFE. DESPITE THIS, THE FULL STORY OF THIS REVOLUTIONARY FORCE HAS REMAINED UNTOLD—UNTIL NOW.



*Simply Electrifying* offers the comprehensive story of one of mankind's most important journeys: from a time when only a few could even imagine a world with electricity to today when, for most of us, a world without electricity would be unimaginable.



Since the birth of the modern science of electricity 265 years ago, mankind has built an impressive structure to produce, deliver, and use electricity, thanks to a combination of pioneering science, innovative technology, wise business strategy, and pervasive (到处存在的) economic and environmental regulation.

*Simply Electrifying* brings to life the stories of the people that made it all possible—from early pathfinders like Benjamin Franklin, Michael Faraday, James Clerk Maxwell, and Albert Einstein to innovators such as Samuel Morse, Thomas Edison, George Westinghouse, and Nikola Tesla. In modern times, business strategists and economic and environmental regulation driven by many, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rachel Carson, and even President Barack Obama, have shaped how we use and understand electricity in crucial ways. Today, Elon Musk and others are on the edge of again changing the way we think about and interact with it.

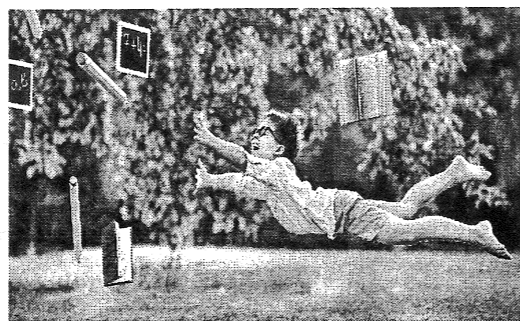
*Simply Electrifying* is painstakingly researched and beautifully written, showing us how both profit-makers and policy-makers must use a wide-angle lens to truly understand the past and predict the future.

56. According to the passage, the book *Simply Electrifying* is written to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. pioneering science of electricity
  - B. significant journeys of electricity
  - C. the people who invented electricity
  - D. the research which was about electricity

57. Why is President Barack Obama mentioned in the book *Simply Electrifying*?
- A. Because a policy-maker is usually a top dog that can arouse the readers' interest.
  - B. Because a policy-maker can help promote the better use of electricity.
  - C. Because policy-makers can decide the future of the use of electricity on the market.
  - D. Because policy-makers can take control of the economy through electricity.

B

As countless unmade beds and unfinished homework assignments prove, kids need rules. Yet how parents make demands can powerfully influence a child's social skills, psychologists at the University of Virginia recently found after the conclusion of a study investigating the transition from adolescence to adulthood.



Initially 184 13-year-olds filled out multiple surveys, including one to assess how often their parents employed psychologically controlling strategies, such as inducing guilt or threatening to withdraw affection. The kids rated, for example, how typical it would be for Dad to suggest that “if I really cared for him, I would not do things that caused him to worry” or for Mom to become “less friendly when I did not see things her way.”

The researchers followed up with the subjects at ages 18 and 21, asking the young adults to bring along a close friend and, later, a romantic partner if they had one. These pairs were asked to answer hypothetical (假设的) questions that were purposefully written to inspire a difference of opinion. “We wanted to see whether they could navigate a disagreement in a healthy way,” says study leader Barbara Oudekerk, now at the U.S. Department of Justice's bureau of statistics.

In the October issue of *Child Development*, Oudekerk and her colleagues report that the 13-year-olds who had highly controlling parents struggled in friendly disagreements at age 18. They had difficulty stating their opinions in a confident, reasoned manner in comparison to the kids without controlling parents. And when they did speak up, they often failed to express themselves in warm and productive ways.

The researchers suspect that pushy parents ruin their child's ability to learn how to argue his or her own viewpoint in other relationships. Although parents do need to set boundaries, **domineering** strategies imply that any disagreement will damage the bond itself. Separate findings suggest that parents who explain the reasons behind their rules and turn disagreements into conversations leave youngsters better prepared for future arguments.

The consequences of tense or domineering relationships appear to get worse with time. This

study also found that social difficulties at 18 predicted even poorer communication abilities at age 21. Psychologist Shmuel Shulman of Bar-Ilan University in Israel, who did not participate in the work, thinks these conclusions convincingly reveal how relationship patterns “carry forward” into new friendships.

58. What will happen to the teenagers with pushy parents?

- A. They lose social skills.
- B. They have trouble presenting opinions.
- C. They express themselves in an aggressive way.
- D. They fail to inspire a difference of opinion.

59. What does the underlined word “**domineering**” in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. alternative
- B. conservative
- C. powerful
- D. forceful

60. It can be inferred from the findings that parents should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. communicate with children when setting rules
- B. learn new ways to establish new friendships
- C. seek more controlling strategies
- D. help children develop abilities to follow rules

C

Exposing living tissue to subfreezing temperatures for long can cause permanent damage. Microscopic ice crystals (结晶体) cut cells and seize moisture (潮气), making donor organs unsuitable for transplantation. Thus, organs can be made cold for only a few hours ahead of a procedure. But a set of lasting new antifreeze compounds (化合物)—similar to those found in particularly hardy (耐寒的) animals—could lengthen organs' shelf life.

Scientists at the University of Warwick in England were inspired by proteins in some species of Arctic fish, wood frogs and other organisms that prevent blood from freezing, allowing them to flourish in extreme cold. Previous research had shown these natural antifreeze molecules (分子) could preserve rat hearts at -1.3 degrees Celsius for up to 24 hours. But these proteins are expensive to extract (提取) and highly poisonous to some species. “For a long time everyone assumed you had to make synthetic (人造的) alternatives that looked exactly like antifreeze proteins to solve this problem,” says Matthew Gibson, a chemist at Warwick who co-authored the new research. “But we found that you can design new molecules that function like antifreeze proteins but do not necessarily look like them.”

Most natural antifreeze molecules have a mixture of regions that either attract or repel water. Scientists do not know exactly how this process prevents ice crystal formation, but Gibson thinks it might throw water molecules into push-pull chaos that prevents them from turning into ice. To copy this mechanism, he and his colleagues synthesized spiral-shaped molecules that

were mostly water-repellent—but had iron atoms at their centers that made them hydrophilic, or water-loving. The resulting compounds were surprisingly effective at stopping ice crystals from forming. Some were also harmless to the roundworm *Caenorhabditis elegans*, indicating they might be safe for other animals.

“These compounds are really cool because they are not proteins—they are other types of molecules that nonetheless can do at least part of what natural antifreeze proteins do,” says Clara do Amaral, a biologist at Mount St. Joseph University, who was not involved in the research. Gibson’s antifreeze compounds will still need to be tested in humans, however, and may be only part of a solution. “We don’t have the whole picture yet,” do Amaral adds. “It’s not just one magical compound that helps freeze-tolerant organisms survive. It’s a whole suite of adaptations.”

61. What will happen if organs are kept for a long time in temperatures below zero?

- A. They will have ice crystal formation inside.
- B. They will not suffer permanent damage.
- C. They will have longer shelf life.
- D. They will be fit for transplantation.

62. What can we learn about natural antifreeze proteins?

- A. They look like Gibson’s antifreeze compounds.
- B. They are composed of antifreeze molecules harmless to other species.
- C. They are spiral-shaped and have iron atoms at their centers.
- D. They can be found in organisms living in freezing cold weather.

63. How are antifreeze molecules prevented from ice crystals?

- A. By creating compounds both water-repellent and water-loving.
- B. By extracting the proteins from some hardy animals.
- C. By making synthetic alternatives like antifreeze proteins.
- D. By copying spiral-shaped molecules mostly water-resistant.

64. What’s the main idea of the passage?

- A. Push-pull chaos might prevent water molecules from turning into ice.
- B. The final solution to preserving donor organs has been found recently.
- C. Chemicals inspired by Arctic animals could lengthen organs’ shelf life.
- D. Gibson’s antifreeze compounds can do what natural antifreeze proteins do.

D

I remember my childhood summers fondly, as many of us do. Those golden days in which I would leave the house after a still sleepy, leisurely breakfast and come home only for lunch in the middle of a day spent entirely outdoors. We did not live in town and, thus, playmates were

limited to siblings (兄弟姐妹) and the cousins who lived down the road.

Our backyard became the playground in which our imaginations would run wild— turning those few acres into magical forests, the creek (小溪) into a violent river and our trusty dog, Rex, into the many roles of horse, monster and any other creature that we children did not want to play. By the end of the three months of summer break we were sunburned from our hours in the sun, full of the memories of a thousand magical moments and bonded to our siblings in a way that winter’s forced hibernation (冬眠) never seemed to connect us.

Today, I live on the same acreage that I did as a child. My children have the blessing of having the same grassy patches to scratch their bare feet as they run through it, the same creek to stomp (跺脚) through, and not the same dog—but their very own energetic pup to imagine away the days with.

However, this is not the same world as it was twenty, thirty years ago. There are screens everywhere in the house to demand attention—televisions with hundreds of channels, computers with access to a thousand entertaining sites, tablets stocked with apps. There is also no longer the expectation of a stretch of an unscheduled three months. Their school friends tell competitive stories of carefully planned vacations, spending time traveling to all of the local attractions— various parks, the zoo, the science center, all of the festivals which come breezing through town. On the very first day of school they will be asked to list their favorite activities of the summer and no longer are these lists filled with things like finding wood to make a bridge over a creek or a day spent in imaginative play with their siblings. The lists are now full of trips, overscheduled days and “camps” that no longer offer a stay in nature.

Our children have become used to being entertained every minute. In our house, we have limits on electronics and kick the kids outside on a nice day. Even as we try as parents to set limits and get our children out in nature, the new cry of childhood seems to be “I’m bored,” which is not really just meaning “I’m bored,” but “Please find something to entertain me, as I no longer can entertain myself even for a short period of time.” Our children no longer know how to sit in silence, entertain themselves while even waiting for a few minutes and have lost the awe of nature as they have become addicted to screen time.

We have made a choice in this household to do what is no longer expected of children in many households—we will ensure that there are days of “boredom.” We refuse to spend our days scheduling our children’s every hour. There will be many days with no plans at all, when they will be sent outside with only the grass and the trees and their own imaginations to entertain them.

The screens will be turned off and our children will find that times of quiet can be just as or even more entertaining. They will bond with their brother and sister, making memories that they



## 第二卷（非选择题，共两大题，35分）

### 第四部分：任务型阅读（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

请认真阅读下列短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的词。注意：每个空格只填1个单词。请将答案写在答题纸上相应题号的横线上。

#### Pleasure and Enjoyment

When considering the kind of experience that makes life better, most people first think that happiness consists in experiencing pleasure: good food, all the comforts that money can buy. We imagine the satisfaction of traveling to exciting places or being surrounded by expensive devices. If we cannot afford those goals, then we are happy to settle for a quiet evening in front of the television set with a drink close by.

Pleasure is a feeling of contentment that one achieves whenever expectations set by biological programs or by social conditioning have been met. The taste of food when we are hungry is pleasant because it reduces a physiological (生理的) imbalance. Resting in the evening while passively absorbing information from TV, with alcohol or drugs to dull the mind overexcited by the demands of work, is pleasantly relaxing. Traveling to Acapulco is pleasant because the exciting novelty (新奇) restores our sensations (感觉) exhausted by the repetitive routines of everyday life.

When people think further about what makes their lives rewarding, they tend to move beyond pleasant memories and begin to remember other events, other experiences that overlap (重叠) with pleasurable ones but fall into a category that deserves a separate name: enjoyment. Enjoyable events occur when a person has not only met some expectation or satisfied a need or a desire but also gone beyond what he or she has been programmed to do and achieved something unexpected, perhaps something even unimagined before.

Enjoyment is characterized by this forward movement: by a sense of novelty, of accomplishment. Playing a close game of tennis that stretches one's ability is enjoyable, as is reading a book that reveals things in a new light, as is having a conversation that leads us to express ideas we didn't know we had. Closing a contested business deal, or any piece of work well done, is enjoyable. None of these experiences may be particularly pleasurable at the time they are taking place, but afterward we think back on them and say, "That really was fun" and wish they would happen again. After an enjoyable event we know that we have changed, that our self has grown: in some respect, we have become more complex as a result of it.

Experiences that give pleasure can also give enjoyment, but the two sensations are quite different. For instance, everybody takes pleasure in eating. To enjoy food, however, is more difficult. A gourmet (美食家) enjoys eating, as does anyone who pays enough attention to a meal so as to discriminate the various sensations provided by it. As this example suggests, we

will replay in their minds well into adulthood. Even though sunscreen will be religiously applied, they will leave summer with sunburned and scratches coming from climbing trees, stomping through creeks and chasing the dog in the field.

This summer I will be giving my children the greatest gift of all—boredom. For inside boredom is the gift of getting to know your own mind, of finding comfort and joy in nature and in the realization that the greatest gifts are experiences, not things.

65. From the first two paragraphs we can know that the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. participated in many organized activities
  - B. enjoyed an unscheduled vacation
  - C. explored magical forests and a violent river
  - D. realized the strength of patience
66. The author thinks today's children's activities are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. less meaningful
  - B. less accessible
  - C. more related to nature
  - D. more in line with the nature of play
67. What is the real reason for children's feeling of boredom?
- A. Children are addicted to screen time.
  - B. Children are limited to using electronics.
  - C. Children have no patience with everything.
  - D. Children lack the experience of exploring entertainment.
68. What is the author's attitude towards his children's childhood?
- A. Sympathetic.      B. Envious.      C. Unsatisfactory.      D. Indifferent.
69. What is the author's purpose to ensure children the days of "boredom"?
- A. To keep children away from electronics.
  - B. To encourage children to climb trees and stomp through creeks.
  - C. To set aside more time to improve their academic performance.
  - D. To provide children with the opportunity to seek happiness in nature.
70. What might be the best title of the passage?
- A. The gift of boredom
  - B. The memory of childhood
  - C. The attraction of nature
  - D. The experience of two generations

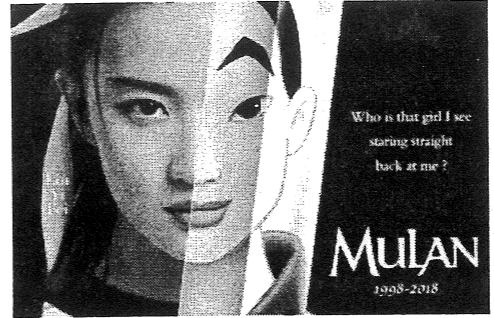
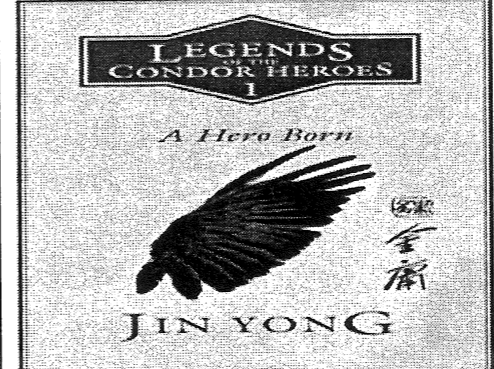
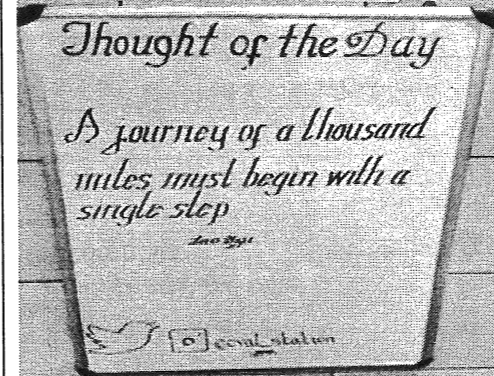
can experience pleasure without any investment of psychic energy, whereas enjoyment happens only as a result of unusual investments of attention. A person can feel pleasure without any effort, but it is impossible to enjoy a tennis game, a book, or a conversation unless attention is fully concentrated on the activity.

### Pleasure and Enjoyment

Main contents	Detailed information
Pleasure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pleasure is a feeling that one achieves what one has (71) ▲ on a biological or social level.</li> <li>● Things like good food, exciting travelling and a quiet rest can bring one pleasure because they can help restore one's physiological balance, reduce one's heavy (72) ▲ pressure and save one from boredom.</li> </ul>
Enjoyment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enjoyment (73) ▲ from the achievement of something unexpected or even unimagined before.</li> <li>● Enjoyment (74) ▲ a sense of novelty and accomplishment such as a close tennis game, a valuable book and a conversation productive of ideas.</li> </ul>
(75) ▲	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pleasure is often related to the comforts that money can buy, while enjoyment, more linked to one's inner world, makes one feel rewarded and change for the (76) ▲.</li> <li>● While some experiences give both pleasure and enjoyment, some enjoyable ones are not pleasurable when taking place but bring wonderful feelings (77) ▲.</li> <li>● Pleasure requires no (78) ▲ while enjoyment can never be achieved without the investment of the full (79) ▲ of attention.</li> </ul>
Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enjoyment is a (80) ▲ level of pleasure and the two differ from each other in several aspects.</li> </ul>

### 第五部分：书面表达 (满分 25 分)

请认真阅读下面有关图片及文字，并按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的文章。

	<p>Chinese actress Liu Yifei is set to star as the titular female warrior in Disney's live-action adaptation of the classic Chinese epic, <i>Mulan</i>. The film will be set for a release in 2019.</p> <p>The original animated version in 1998 earned \$304.3 million worldwide as well as Golden Globe and Academy Award nominations.</p>
	<p><i>A Hero Born</i>, the first volume of famous Chinese martial arts novelist Jin Yong's <i>Legends of the Condor Heroes</i>, was published in English for the first time. After years of hard work, the 400-page translation, priced at 14.99 pounds (\$20.8), finally hit bookstores. This latest translation project is the most ambitious with regard to Jin Yong's works.</p>
	<p>It's been 14 years since customer services manager Anthony Gentles was inspired to cheer up the "blank faces" of passengers with wisdom from his favorite book, <i>Tao Te Ching</i> (道德经).</p> <p>Mr. Gentles said offering up pearls of wisdom from ancient China was his way of trying to make people feel more welcome as they braved the Underground.</p>

#### 【写作内容】

1. 用约 30 个单词概括上述信息的主要内容；
2. 简要谈谈你对“中国元素影响世界”的感受；
3. 你觉得我们怎样才能更好地进行文化输出？（不少于两点）。

#### 【写作要求】

1. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句；
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称；
3. 不必写标题。

#### 【评分标准】

内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。