**第二部分 阅读理解 （共两节，满分 50 分）**

**第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A 、B 、C 和 D ）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

## A

Los Angeles is always a popular holiday destination. To fully enjoy your travel there, you should know its food, weather, and also traffic. While driving in L.A. is similar to that in other areas, there are a few specific rules to note.

**HOV lanes (车道)**

On many L.A. freeways, one or more lanes at the far left are used as high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes. They usually have limited access and you can only enter or exit where there is a break in the double yellow line. Most HOV lanes require a minimum of two people in the car; some require three. Vehicles towing trailers (拖车) are NOT allowed in the HOV lane, regardless of how many people are in them.

**Toll (收费) lanes**

On certain freeways, the HOV lanes are double-purposed as toll lanes for people driving alone who have a FasTrak, an electronic toll collection system. Therefore, you also have to have one in that lane as a HOV, which is inconvenient if you're just visiting. FasTrak is in effect on parts of the 110 freeway between the 405 and 10 freeways, and on parts of the 10 freeway east of Downtown L. A.

**Cell phones**

It is against the law to talk on a cell phone while driving without using a hands-free device. Holding a cell phone to your ear while driving will land you with a ticket.

**Alcohol**

Driving under the influence is taken seriously in L. A. The legal blood alcohol limit is 0.08 %, but you can be charged with lower levels if they show you can't function normally. Placing an opened bottle of alcohol in the passenger area while driving (or sitting) is illegal. Any opened container of alcohol has to be transported in the trunk.

21. What do you know about HOV lanes?

A. They are intended for larger vehicles.
B. They are on the far right of freeways.
C. They encourage people to share cars.
D. They allow cars to enter over the double yellow line.

22. Which is surely against the road rules in L. A.?

A. Driving on the 110 freeway with a FasTrak.
B. Riding with an opened bottle of alcohol in back seats.
C. Putting the cell phone in the car while driving.
D. Going below the blood alcohol limit of 0.08%.

23. Where is the text most probably taken from?

A. A traffic law. B. A road map. C. A report. D. A guidebook.

## B

When you hear the word "birthmark", you probably think of one of those black or brown spots that you have on your body. For me, it's different — I have them on my lips and inside my mouth. I'm used to being asked, "What are those black marks on your lips?" When I tell people they're birthmarks, they usually say, "That's strange." I used to consider them ugly. However, my mom calls them beauty marks.

In pictures, I used to hide my birthmarks by pursing (噘起) my lips so I wouldn't have to deal with people's questions. As I was growing up, people wore me out with them. Some people would ask me the same questions even before knowing my name. In society I feel like we judge people by their looks before their personality.

My birthmarks are caused by a genetic condition from my mom's side of the family. My mom's mom has birthmarks on her lips, and my mom's uncle and my uncle have some on their bodies. Every year I plan to have a procedure to remove them. But when imagining the process, I always get nervous and give up.

My cousin faces a similar challenge. She has a huge birthmark that takes up her whole arm. She's never tried to hide it or change her appearance. Once, her grandmother told her that the birthmark looked extremely prominent and suggested that she should wear long sleeves more often. If my cousin had actually taken that suggestion, she wouldn't be such a person as she is.

Inspired by my cousin, I am finally accepting who I am and now I don't hesitate when someone asks me about them either. I say, "They're beauty marks" and smile without pursing my lips.

24. How did the author feel when asked about the birthmarks?

A. She was bored to be faced with the question.
B. She felt annoyed to give others an answer.
C. She was scared to be made fun of by people.
D. She felt excited to show her difference.

25. Who has the similar birthmarks like the author?

A. Her mother. B. Her grandmother. C. Her cousin. D. Her uncle.

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26. What can be inferred about the author's cousin?
A. She dislikes talking about her birthmark.
B. She is more confident than the author.
C. She never judges others by their looks.
D. She has taken her grandma's suggestion.

27. What does the underlined word "prominent" in paragraph 4 mean?
A. Brilliant.
B. Harmful.
C. Obvious.
D. Impressive.

## C

There are many experiences a Westerner can describe as a "culture shock" in China, one of the fastest-growing economies, like eating mouthwatering *baozi* for breakfast. These experiences, however, paled in comparison to the one I experienced during my time in an organization I've been serving in for two years to provide free educational tours at my leisure — the advancement and equalizing of China's known wealth disparity (差异) through the social network and cashless payment giant, WeChat, which I rarely used before.

Last month, the organization led a thrilling trip to camp. Initially, we went through a village kept alive by the residents. The views there are so attractive and refreshing. Walking through endless red apple trees, I saw an elderly woman who gently offered to sell me apples. Unfortunately, I informed her I didn't have cash on hand. She quickly told me to scan the QR code on her phone, which in seconds would get my money into her bank account via WeChat. Needless to say, I was blown away. And of course, the apples were tasty.

As an advocate of financial growth opportunities in under-served communities, it was inspiring to witness that technology lets people contribute to the economy regardless of socioeconomic background in China. Though the socioeconomic problems remain to some extent, access to and adoption of technology creating financial opportunities transforms the lives of everyday citizens and enables communities to flower.

While I once didn't believe a "cashless society" was possible and thought it could cause more unfavorable conditions, I now stand corrected. Perhaps it might take longer for New York City to adapt, as we lag behind in this transformation and there is so much we can learn. I also wonder what the human race can achieve when technology provides endless opportunities for people of all backgrounds to advance.

28. What does the first paragraph tell us about the author?
A. She is struggling with culture shock.
B. She does voluntary work when free.
C. She really enjoys Chinese breakfast.
D. She likes using social networks.

29. Which of the following surprised the author during the trip?
A. The way of paying.
B. Taste of the apples.
C. Popularity of WeChat.
D. Scenery of the village.

30. What is the author's attitude to a cashless society?
A. Critical.
B. Positive.
C. Concerned.
D. Curious.

31. What is the best title for the text?
A. Humans will achieve more with technology
B. New York will be the next cashless society
C. Technology helps narrow the wealth gap
D. China becomes the fastest-growing economy

## D

Antarctica remained largely untouched by humans for thousands of years, allowing an ecosystem to develop independently. However, since the 1990s, the last wild land on the planet is becoming an increasingly popular destination for adventure-seeking tourists. Now, a study newly conducted shows the visitors may be leaving behind harmful bacteria (细菌) which could destroy that area's bird population.

We mainly hear about zoonoses (动物传染病) — diseases like Ebola and pig flu — that are spread from animals to humans, yet humans can also infect animals with illnesses such as the flu. Researchers, however, believed that Antarctic animals, which had no recorded reverse (反向的) case of zoonoses, were not affected by the danger due to the extreme environment. But microbiologists Marta Cerdà-Cuéllar at the Research Center for Animal Health, was not convinced this was true.

So she and some colleagues decided to examine waste samples from Antarctic birds for evidence of human bacteria. To ensure the waste was not polluted, the scientists had to collect it from the birds themselves. This was no easy task. It took the scientists four years to collect waste samples of 666 adult birds from 24 local species. However, it was well worth the effort. The results of their study showed the presence of several types of human bacteria in the bird waste.

"The bacteria, which are a common cause for infections in humans, don't usually cause death in wild animals," says Cerdà-Cuéllar. "However, the pathogens (病原体) that arrive to highly sensitive populations could cause extinction of some populations and destroy the local ecosystem." The researcher also fears the presence of these bacteria could foresee the arrival of other, more deadly, pathogens as the number of people visiting the area increases. While the best solution would be to prevent tourism, Cerdà-Cuéllar, who believes it is because of efforts from tourist and scientific groups that Antarctica remains largely protected, says that's impossible. "While we should do as much as possible to reduce the spread, it's hard to believe we'll stop tourism and science at these sites, and so it is hard to believe that humans won't continue to pass on pathogens."

32. Which of the following will the new study support?
A. The Antarctic becomes popular with tourists.
B. The Antarctic ecosystem is destroyed by outsiders.
C. Tourists expose Antarctic birds to human bacteria.
D. Zoonoses are spread from animals to humans.

33. Why did researchers think Antarctic animals were free from human diseases?
A. The Antarctic weather is extraordinarily cold.
B. The number of tourists to the Antarctic is small.
C. There was no recorded case of reverse zoonoses.
D. An independent ecosystem in place in Antarctica.

34. What advice might Cerdà-Cuéllar give?
A. Strengthen researches into Antarctic animals.
B. Stop tourism and science in Antarctica.
C. Monitor the presence of other pathogens.
D. Restrict the number of visitors to Antarctica.

35. In which section of a magazine might the text be found?
A. Health. B. Science. C. Tourism. D. Geography.

**第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）**

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

When you think about a deadly animal, you may think of a shark, a lion, or even an elephant. However, the truth is that the deadliest animal in the world is much smaller and more annoying. ___36___ And it feeds on human blood, transporting numerous diseases from one person to the next. Figure it out, yet? Yes, it's the mosquito.

The numbers don't lie: According to the World Health Organization, more than 725,000 people worldwide are killed by mosquito-borne diseases each year. These diseases include malaria (疟疾), dengue fever, yellow fever, and encephalitis. 37

"Being able to adapt easily to new environments is one of the reasons why mosquitoes are the most deadly," Burns Blackwell, an expert in pest control said.

38 Mosquitoes have learned to lay eggs in as little as a few small drops of water and each female mosquito can lay between 50 and 500 eggs once. Their populations also reach the highest point at different times in different areas all over the world, making it nearly impossible to avoid being bitten. 39

In areas where there're too many mosquitoes, local authorities try to control the population through routine pesticide applications. "We should protect ourselves by avoiding places where there is too much water," said Bernard Cohen, MD, a professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. 40 Wear bug repellent (驱虫剂) that contains DEET (up to 30 percent) when heading outdoors, and reapply it about every four hours.

A. Most of the diseases can be cured in a short time.

B. He also stresses that a little protection will go a long way.

C. There are more than 100 varieties of this thing on earth.

D. Mosquitoes take much interest in getting in touch with children.

E. And every bite increases the risk of getting a serious disease.

F. Another reason the insects are so deadly is that they produce quickly.

G. Malaria is the most horrible, killing at least 600,000 people a year.

**第三部分　英语知识运用（共两节，满分 30 分）**

**第一节：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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A meadow in bloom (鲜花盛开的草甸) cannot be more appealing for British. The swinging wild flowers at their peak show essence (精髓) of the season and are perfect for recording with your video camera. But that is a thing of the past.

Motorways, new towns, factories — Britain has __41__ much damage to its natural scenery, and every year more land of the countryside is __42__ to tall buildings. While no wildlife habitat has escaped the __43__ of the developer's bulldozer (推土机), none has __44__ a greater impact than the meadow. Around 95% of Britain's meadows have __45__ in the past 70 years.

The blooming meadow was a much-loved __46__ of the English countryside poetry for generations, as __47__ to the summer as white snow to the winter. Nowadays, scenes of a farmer's field full of colorful wild flowers are more __48__ to be seen on greeting cards than on country roads in July.

Although expansion of cities has __49__ England's green land, the primary cause for the loss was the post-war trend of frequent __50__ practice. These wildflower-rich habitats began to decrease during wartime when traditionally managed grassland was __51__ to serve as farmland. The sowing of highly productive crops, such as potato, __52__ the practice after the war. More of the grassland was, therefore, gone forever.

In terms of biodiversity, the __53__ of the habitat cannot be overstated: a common old meadow can support around 150 different plant species. Many of them are __54__, since they flower for just a few days

in midsummer. An uncut meadow is also a __55__ for many of Britain's threatened birds to keep away from enemies.

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|---|---|---|---|
| 41. A. fought | B. witnessed | C. ignored | D. described |
| 42. A. compared | B. connected | C. left | D. lost |
| 43. A. spread | B. progress | C. pollution | D. invention |
| 44. A. avoided | B. resisted | C. suffered | D. had |
| 45. A. survived | B. disappeared | C. recovered | D. improved |
| 46. A. image | B. style | C. title | D. idea |
| 47. A. conventional | B. symbolic | C. special | D. evident |
| 48. A. impossible | B. precious | C. popular | D. likely |
| 49. A. put into | B. set down | C. eaten into | D. laid down |
| 50. A. commercial | B. industrial | C. agricultural | D. environmental |
| 51. A. considered | B. transformed | C. allowed | D. designed |
| 52. A. finished | B. simplified | C. modernized | D. deepened |
| 53. A. convenience | B. balance | C. significance | D. difference |
| 54. A. rare | B. typical | C. regular | D. fresh |
| 55. A. concern | B. necessity | C. shelter | D. source |

**第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式，并将答案填写在答题卡相应的位置上。

When Peter Sanger and Linag Wu got together, it __56__ (strike) them that they must be long-lost friends. Both firm advocates in the fight __57__ air pollution, they believe that if you can't measure it, you can't beat it. That's __58__ they founded Green City Solutions: "The solution to quantifiably improve city air."

Their invention — the CityTree — acts as an air purifier — an interesting __59__ (add) to urban trees and green spaces. Rooted in science, air pollution can be eaten by the vertical flat-paneled (平面的) "trees" __60__ (dot) around cities across Europe, while the "trees" also act as seats for pedestrians. Sanger and Wu's vision is for a world in which people in cities can live __61__ (healthy). They long to create living conditions that allow all people around the world to permanently have cleaner air __62__ (breathe).

Using remote technology, the CityTree combines __63__ air-purifying feature of moss with remote technology to increase the air flow through the "trees". This allows them to "suck up" and clean more air than normal, and the amount they filter can be increased __64__ (depend) on pollution levels at different times of day.

The German green-tech start-up is now funded by the European Commission to set up a CityTree network of 15 brand new units and test it in a __65__ (science) way in Berlin's pollution hotspots next year.

**第四部分　写作（共两节；满分 40 分）**

**第一节　应用文写作（满分 15 分）**

假定你是李华，你和同学根据英语课文改编了一个短剧。给外教 Miss Evans 写封邮件，请她帮忙指导。邮件内容包括：

1. 剧情简介；

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2. 指导内容；
3. 商定时间地点。

注意：1. 词数 80 左右；
2. 结束语已为你写好。

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

**第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）**

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数为 150 左右。

In 1989, fresh out of high school, I had the difficult task of choosing a career path before college started in three months. In those days in Pakistan, there were limited options: becoming a doctor or an engineer, or entering the financial world after getting a business degree. I wasn't interested in engineering, so I was left with medicine or business. I couldn't decide.

My uncle, an influential person in the family, suggested that I do a work placement to experience it for a month in an international company followed by a month in a hospital. After that, I could make a decision. It seemed like a brilliant idea.

I was accepted for a month's placement at a foreign bank in Karachi. I got a feel for how the world of finance functioned, made new friends, and generally enjoyed the mostly easy-going work surroundings.

The month passed rapidly, and soon I began working at a leading hospital in Karachi. The experience couldn't have been more different. The hospital had an intense environment. The days started early (at 7 am, compared to 9 am at the bank), and were filled with endless duties. And the night calls! This was crazy, working all day, through the night, and again the next day.

I began thinking about my two experiences. The bank had offered a more relaxing atmosphere, better working hours and less stress. The hospital was full of excitement and unpredictability, but the studying and training was difficult. It seemed that the business option was going to win out.

Near the end of my month at the hospital, I was driving home after an especially busy night call. In front of me was a public bus, with college students sitting on the top. As the driver weaved through (穿梭) traffic, I could see the boys shaking from side to side.

注意：续写词数应为 150 左右。

*Suddenly, a boy fell off the back of the bus.* _____

_____

_____

*The next day, when I went to hospital to see the boy, all his family got up, with grateful smiles on their faces.*

_____

_____