

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握大意, 然后从 16~35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Pooja Dhingra should have been a lawyer. But while studying 16 at university in Mumbai, she decided that she wanted to 17 her major and to do something more 18.

Remembering helping her mother in the 19 during her childhood, she decided to work with food instead of legal cases. So she 20 her parents to let her go to Paris to study cooking.

One day, her friends took her to one of the best macaron (法式小圆饼) 21 in Paris. After just one 22, Ms Dhingra decided there and then that when she 23 to Mumbai she would open her own macaron store, the first of its kind in India.

Coming back to Mumbai upon 24, she started making macarons in her parents' kitchen, but it was a complete 25. The hot and wet weather in Mumbai makes it 26 to make the delicious cakes. It took her around six months of research and 60 failed attempts to finally get a(n) 27 recipe (配方).

Yet being both young and female meant she faced additional 28. "The biggest problem was to get people to take you 29," she says. "For example, 30 I had to buy machinery, I would have to ask my father to make these calls for me."

However, she eventually opened her first shop in 2010. To 31 sales in a city where very few people knew what a macaron was, Ms Dhingra 32 free samples to customers. The cakes were immediately popular, and sales soon took off 33 positive word of mouth. Ms Dhingra also started running classes on how to make macarons and other cakes, 34 gave the business a further growing boost (促进).

Now, although Ms Dhingra is the owner of three busy macaron shops in Mumbai, she still works hard to 35 her business. Another three stores will open in the city this year. One newspaper article called her "the macaron queen of India".

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|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16. A. literature | B. art | C. law | D. medicine |
| 17. A. quit | B. choose | C. consider | D. evaluate |
| 18. A. attractive | B. creative | C. positive | D. active |
| 19. A. basement | B. study | C. kitchen | D. bedroom |
| 20. A. warned | B. reminded | C. begged | D. convinced |
| 21. A. shops | B. factories | C. workshops | D. gardens |
| 22. A. drink | B. effort | C. breath | D. bite |
| 23. A. replied | B. attended | C. returned | D. walked |
| 24. A. graduation | B. invitation | C. invention | D. intention |
| 25. A. comfort | B. honor | C. failure | D. success |
| 26. A. unusual | B. difficult | C. reasonable | D. available |
| 27. A. ideal | B. vital | C. colorful | D. ordinary |
| 28. A. praises | B. sacrifices | C. tasks | D. challenges |
| 29. A. slightly | B. seriously | C. peacefully | D. pleasantly |

37. We can know that the salmon is a kind of _____.
 A. tea B. fruit C. vitamin D. fish
38. What do red peppers, papaya and kiwi have in common?
 A. They contain plenty of omega-3 fatty acids.
 B. They can help reduce expected mental and physical signs of challenges.
 C. They are richer in vitamin C than oranges.
 D. They can bounce back quickly when they fall to the ground.
39. What do you know about the stress hormone?
 A. The stress hormone can protect neurons from any harm.
 B. The stress hormone can raise a person's blood pressure.
 C. The stress hormone can make people feel calmer.
 D. The stress hormone can result in high stress level.
40. Which of the following is the best title?
 A. Eat Well and Stay Away from Stress
 B. Some Foods Improving Your Mood
 C. Some Snacks Combating Your Stress
 D. Different Approaches for Dealing with Stress

B

A Particular Sign That Struck Me

I was driving around downtown one afternoon in the winter making a few deliveries. I was listening to a band, cruising (漫游) around, and minding my own business...

I came up to a red light and stopped... waited. As I looked over to my left, I saw a young guy standing there. He was holding a cardboard sign with some writing on it.

As with most major cities, when you're in the heart of downtown, it's pretty common to have homeless people on every other corner, holding a cardboard sign with something written on them — asking for money. I suppose after so many years, one can easily get desensitized (不敏感) to this sort of thing. In general, you see the person, read the sign if it's short enough, and make a decision that you don't want to go through the trouble of giving them money, or you tell yourself that they don't look like they're in need of money, or some other decision or thought goes through your mind. There are hundreds of thoughts and excuses out there... and we've all come up with them before.

I looked at this gentleman, skimmed over the sign, but this time, I stopped. My mind went blank from all the hustle (忙碌) of the day, and work, and how I had to hurry, and where I had to go next, and what I was doing that night, and how much money I needed to come up with and so on... The world stopped for a brief moment. I can't remember what the sign said exactly but it was something like:

"Need money/food, have stomach cancer, homeless, anything helps. God bless."

The light turned green, traffic moved forward, and I went with it. About a block or two away, my heart had simply sunk for this guy. I knew I probably couldn't really help him, but I had to see if nothing else, maybe I could buy him lunch. So I turned around to go back and ask him if I could buy him lunch, talk to him and hear his story.

It took me about five minutes to get looped (绕圈) around and back on to the same street where I had seen him. It was just five minutes --- but he was gone.

41. When did the author meet the young man?
- A. He was busy sending goods.
 - B. He was going home after work.
 - C. He was planning to have lunch.
 - D. He had nothing to do but listen to music.
42. The third paragraph tells us that _____.
- A. some people pretended to be homeless to beg money
 - B. people have already become insensitive to the homeless
 - C. people have prepared many excuses to deal with troubles
 - D. people usually pretended not to see the homeless
43. After seeing the sign of the young man, the author _____.
- A. found it nothing unusual at all
 - B. thought of many ways to help him
 - C. seemed to be seized for a while
 - D. felt sorry for being unable to help him
44. Why did the author drive back to find the young man?
- A. To encourage him to fight against cancer.
 - B. To find out why he suffered from cancer.
 - C. To share stories with each other.
 - D. To buy a meal for the young man.
45. What does the author expect to show by telling his story?
- A. People are heartless to the homeless now.
 - B. We shouldn't believe the story of a stranger at once.
 - C. Don't hesitate to show care and love to the homeless.
 - D. We shouldn't be afraid of getting into the trouble of giving strangers money.

C

Ever walked into the shops only to find once there you've completely forgotten what you went for? Or struggled to remember the name of an old acquaintance? For years we've accepted that a scatty (低能的) brain is as much a part of ageing as wrinkles (皱纹) and grey hair. But now a new book suggests we've got it all wrong.

According to the *Secret Life of the Grown-up Brain*, by science writer Barbara Strauch, when it comes to the important stuff, our brains actually get better with age. In fact, she argues that new studies have found that our brain hits its peak between our 40s and 60s --- much later than previously thought.

Furthermore, rather than losing many brain cells as we age, we retain them, and even produce new ones well into middle age. For years it's been assumed that the brain, much like the body, declines with age. But the longest, largest study into what happens to people as they age suggests otherwise.

This continuing research has followed 6,000 people since 1956, testing them every seven

years. It has found that, on average, participants performed better on cognitive (认知的) tests in their late 40s and 50s than they had in their 20s. Specifically, older people did better on tests of vocabulary, spatial orientation (空间定向) skills, verbal memory and problem solving.

Where they did less well was number ability and perceptual (感性的) speed --- how fast you can push a button when prompted (提示). However, with more complex tasks such as problem-solving and language, we are at our best at middle age and beyond. In short, researchers are now coming up with scientific proof of that we do get wiser with age.

Neuroscientists are also finding that we are happier with age. Older people were much better at controlling and balancing their emotions. It is thought that when we're younger we need to focus more on the negative aspects of life in order to learn about the possible dangers in the world, but as we get older we've learnt our lessons and are sub-consciously aware that we have less time left in life --- and it therefore becomes more important for us to be happy.

46. The questions asked in the first paragraph are used to _____.
- A. make an introduction to the main topic
 - B. prove the poor memory of the old people
 - C. stress the importance of a good memory
 - D. explain why the old tend to forget things
47. People used to think that _____.
- A. new brain cells will grow even in the old age
 - B. our brain will function worse with age
 - C. our brain arrives at its best state in our sixties
 - D. the brain declines while the body rises
48. According to the passage, the old are poor in _____.
- A. how many words they can remember
 - B. how effectively they can solve problems
 - C. how quickly they can react physically
 - D. how to judge an object after being circled
49. The old people tend to be happy because _____.
- A. they are rich in personal feelings
 - B. they aren't afraid of the dangers
 - C. they like to ignore negative things in life
 - D. their time is too limited to waste
50. The best title for the passage may be _____.
- A. We Do Grow Wiser as We Get Older
 - B. Happiness Is More Important for the Old
 - C. Being Forgettable Is a Part of Ageing
 - D. Ageing Brings Happiness

D

Sometimes people come into your life and you know right away that they were meant to be there...to serve some sort of purpose, teach you a lesson or help figure out who you are or who you want to become.

You never know who these people may be but, when you lock eyes with them, you know that every moment they will affect your life in some profound (意义深远的) way.

And sometimes things happen to you at the time that may seem horrible, painful and unfair but, upon reflection, you realize that without overcoming those obstacles (障碍) you would have never realized your potential, strength, willpower or heart.

Everything happens for a reason. Nothing happens by means of good luck. Illness, injury, love, lost moments of true greatness and absolute stupidity all occur to test the limits of you soul.

Without these small tests, life would be like a smoothly paved (铺就的), straight, flat road to nowhere. Safe and comfortable but dull and completely pointless. The people you meet affect your life. The successes and downfalls that you experience can create who you are, and the bad experiences can be learned from. In fact, they are probably the most important ones.

If someone hurts you, betrays (背叛) you or breaks your heart, forgive them because they have helped you learn about trust and the importance of being cautious to whom you open your heart to. If someone loves you, love them back, unconditionally, not only because they love you, but because they are teaching you to love and open your heart and eyes to little things.

Make every day count. Appreciate every moment and take from it everything that you possibly can, for you may never be able to experience it again. Talk to people you have never talked to before, and actually listen. Let yourself fall in love, break free and set your sights high.

Hold your head up because you have every right to. Tell yourself you are a great individual and believe in yourself, for if you don't believe in yourself, no one else will believe in you.

51. The first paragraph tells us that _____.

- A. you will never know who will come into your life
- B. your life is sometimes influenced deeply by someone
- C. you need help to judge who you are in life
- D. you know someone the moment you meet him

52. It can be inferred from the fourth paragraph that _____.

- A. everything is a test for you
- B. there is no good luck in life
- C. nothing happens by chance
- D. there is a limit to your love

53. The underlined word "ones" refers to _____.

- A. the people
- B. the small tests
- C. the successes
- D. the bad experiences

54. According to the passage, you are advised to _____.

- A. set a higher life goal
- B. open your heart to others
- C. count everything you learn at every moment
- D. treat yourself as a great person

55. The writer develops the passage by _____.

- A. analyzing data
- B. reasoning
- C. giving examples
- D. telling a story

第二卷 非选择题 (共 35 分)

- 注意事项: 1. 请用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卷上。
2. 本卷共 6 小题, 满分 35 分。

第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 阅读表达 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读短文, 按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

It was the first day of school, 1961. Five-year-old Mae Carol Jemison was a confident kindergartner who could already read. When her teacher asked her, "What do you want to be when you grow up?" Mae replied: "A scientist." Her teacher stared at her with wide eyes and couldn't believe what she just said: Not many women became scientists then, and certainly few black women. But that was Mae's first and only choice.

Mae's love for science took her to the library. She read books about the universe. She also enjoyed science fiction books. In sixth grade she read *A Wrinkle in Time and the Arm of the Starfish*. "Those books stand out because they had women scientists and girl heroines," Mae remembers.

Books weren't the only way Mae learned. She was active in student government, acted in plays, and studied dance. "In dance class, I grew stronger and gained an appreciation for hard work, physical strength, and grace," she says.

In college, Mae studied the physical and social sciences, and learned to speak Russian and the African language Swahili. She earned a degree in chemical engineering and African studies. After college, she studied medicine for four years, and became a medical doctor.

In 1987, Mae was accepted into NASA's astronaut program. She trained in Texas, learning about space exploration. She worked for NASA, and waited for a shuttle assignment.

When the space shuttle *Endeavour* went into orbit in 1992, Mae became the first African-American woman to orbit the earth. Mae looked down from the shuttle and saw Chicago. She remembered visiting the library, making science fair projects, and dancing. "I felt like I belonged right there in space," she remembers.

56. How did Mae's teacher react to her dream at school? (No more than 5 words)

57. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 2 probably mean? (No more than 15 words)

58. What did Mae gain from her dance class? (No more than 15 words)

59. How old was Mae when she first orbited the earth? (No more than 5 words)

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 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你将有 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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.15.

C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

1. How long is the library open on Saturday?

A. For three hours.

B. For six hours.

C. For nine hours.

2. Why is the man late?

A. Because of the basketball match.

B. Because of the bad weather.

C. Because of the heavy traffic.

3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a supermarket.

B. In a restaurant.

C. In a bakery.

4. What does the woman like about the film?

A. Its plot.

B. Its music.

C. Its acting.

5. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

A. A professor.

B. A plan.

C. A report.

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

听下面 3 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段材料前, 你将有时间阅读每个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 至第 8 小题。

6. What is wrong with the woman?

A. She has a stomachache.

B. She has a headache.

C. She has a bad cold.

7. What does the man want to do for the woman?

- A. Buy her some medicine.
- B. Give her a ride home.
- C. Help with her homework.

8. How will the woman go home?

- A. By bike.
- B. By bus.
- C. By car.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至第 11 小题。

9. Who is Jenny?

- A. The man's wife.
- B. The man's sister.
- C. The woman's colleague.

10. What do we know about the man?

- A. He continued his studies after graduation.
- B. He once worked at a law firm.
- C. He is working in a trade company.

11. When will the party be held?

- A. On Sunday.
- B. On Thursday.
- C. On Saturday.

听下面一段对话，回答第 12 至第 15 小题。

12. What should the students read during Week Two?

- A. Pages 1 to 78 of *Macbeth*.
- B. Pages 1 to 55 of *Hamlet*.
- C. Pages 85 to the end of *Henry V*.

13. When will the midterm exam be held?

- A. During Week Four.
- B. During Week Five.
- C. During Week Six.

14. Which of the following works will be read at last?

- A. *Henry V*.
- B. *Hamlet*.
- C. *Romeo and Juliet*.

15. When will the final exam start?

- A. From December 5th.
- B. From November 21st.
- C. From November 28th.