

根据《2017年浙江省普通高考考试说明》

浙江省名校高级教师 联合审定
资深命题研究专家

高考信息

优化卷

英语

人教版
《高中学考选考信息优化卷》编写组/编

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2017年10月共赴学考选考之约！
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活页

吉林人民出版社

高考信息优化卷(一)

英 语

考生须知:本试卷共 8 页,满分 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

第一部分:听力(共两节,20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 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卡上。

第一节: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. Where is Mr. Davis now?
A. At home. B. In his office. C. On his way to the office.
2. How does the man usually go to work?
A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By car.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A restaurant. B. An office. C. An apartment.
4. Who are the speakers?
A. Driver and passenger. B. Policeman and witness. C. Passers-by.
5. What does the woman think the man should do?
A. Go home to visit his parents.
B. Prepare for the New Year.
C. Work hard until graduation.

第二节: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 6~7 题。

6. Who might the woman be?
A. The man's assistant.
B. The man's travel agent.
C. The man's wife.
7. What do we know about the man?
A. He travels a lot.
B. He is always thinking about his work.
C. He forgot to finish his work report.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~9 题。

8. What's wrong with Jack Paulson's previous job?
A. He didn't like the atmosphere.
B. His employers treated him badly.
C. He was too busy to have a holiday.
9. What do the speakers decide to do?
A. Let Jack start work on the evening shift.
B. Ask Jack to work on the lunch shift.
C. Try to know Jack's opinions first.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10~12 题。

10. What does the woman think of the company barbecue?
A. Interesting. B. Meaningless. C. Useful.
11. What does the man say Miles will do at the barbecue?
A. Wear a funny hat. B. Drink too much. C. Play sports as usual.
12. What do the speakers plan to do to Mr. Proctor?
A. Make some spicy food for him.
B. Put some chili sauce in his drink.
C. Spread a rumor to make him anxious.

听第 9 材料,回答第 13~16 题。

13. What does the woman like to do?
A. Travel to foreign countries.
B. Try different food.
C. Cook delicious food.
14. What can you find in a burrito?
A. Fruit. B. Rice. C. Cheese.
15. What does the man think of Mexican food?
A. It looks terrible. B. It is tasty. C. It's just so so.
16. Why does the man agree to eat at the Russian restaurant?
A. It is close by. B. It has Chinese food. C. It has grilled meat.

听第 10 材料,回答第 17~20 题。

17. What will the weather be like tonight?
A. Cold and wet. B. Cloudy and dry. C. Snowy.
18. What does Dave suggest people do on Tuesday afternoon?
A. Fly a kite. B. Skate on a frozen lake. C. Ski on a low hill.
19. What is the general pattern of weather for the week?
A. Gradually getting drier and warmer.
B. More snow and rain as the week goes on.
C. Warm in the beginning but suddenly getting colder.
20. When does the report probably take place?
A. Late fall. B. Early winter. C. Late winter.

第二部分:阅读理解(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节(共 10 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 25 分)

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

A

Khaled Hosseini was born in Kabul, Afghanistan, in 1965. His father was a diplomat in the Afghan Foreign Ministry and his mother taught Farsi and history at a high school in Kabul. In 1976, the Foreign Ministry relocated the Hosseini family to Paris. They were ready to return to Kabul in 1980, but by then their homeland had witnessed the invasion of the Soviet Army. The Hosseinis sought and were granted political asylum (庇护) in the United States, and in September 1980 moved to California. Hosseini graduated from high school in 1984 and entered Santa Clara University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in biology in 1988. The following

participants were right 80 percent of the time. When one face wore glasses, and the other didn't, participants were significantly less able to identify when the same person was there, scoring about six percent lower.

These findings published in *Applied Cognitive Psychology* suggest that, generally, people find it difficult to match strangers' faces. When they wear glasses, the challenge is even greater.

Besides proving Clark Kent could have actually pulled it off, the results could be useful to improve the security of passports and other ID cards.

24. The author mentioned Clark Kent in the first paragraph to _____.
A. tell readers the story of Superman B. introduce the topic of his article
C. show how Clark hid his true identity D. explain the double life Clark lived
25. What do we know about the study?
A. The researchers used social network headshots in their study.
B. The participants were divided into three categories in the study.
C. 80% of the participants managed to make correct judgments.
D. The participants were asked to compare pairs of face images.
26. The underlined sentence "Clark Kent could have actually pulled it off" means that _____.
A. there was no need for Clark Kent to wear a pair of glasses
B. the true identity of Clark Kent was anything but a mystery
C. Clark Kent made a success of his disguise by wearing glasses
D. Clark Kent was quite accustomed to wearing a pair of glasses

C

After living in our new home for almost a year, I decided to finish unpacking the last few boxes. Hidden low in the pile was a box simply marked "Nick", the name of my eldest son, who now lives eleven hundred miles away. Inside it, I found an envelope addressed to Nick in my own handwriting.

"For Nick to read when he is grown," the envelope said. This particular letter I had written to my son was dated Mother's Day fifteen years ago.

Dear Nicholas,

Today was Mother's Day. As I watch your beautiful sleeping face, I wanted to write this letter to give you later so you will always know how much joy you bring me.

You gave me the best present I've ever received today! You have been diligently saving your allowance for weeks to buy some material for Grandma to make a tent for you. You had \$7.00 saved last week, but you asked me to take you to a nearby boutique where handmade crafts (which I love!) were sold. You were so cute, watching me as I looked at things, and if I liked something, you would ask how much it cost. We found an adorable little teddy bear with an antique lace collar and a ribbon tied around its neck and a ring attached. You pretended you loved it and even tried on the ring. You were very tricky for a five year-old! You bought the bear all by yourself and said you were sorry, but you spent all your money and would just make me something for Mother's Day. (I would have loved anything you made!)

This morning you woke me up with a big smile and a package wrapped in paper towels and tape. You were so proud and excited! There inside was the little bear that I will always treasure. You sacrificed your tent for me.

I am so proud of your sweet, generous spirit and the many ways every single day that you bring me joy. You are truly special and I am honored to be your mom.

Love, Mom

I still have the bear and the little ring. I smile at the memories and place my letter for Nick in an envelope to mail to him. I hope reading it will remind him what a miracle he is and how blessed I feel to be his mother.

27. Having bought the bear, Nick promised to make his mother something for Mother's Day so as to _____.
A. not let his mother down
B. give his mother a surprise
C. show his false kindness
D. make a fool of his mother
28. What kind of child was Nick according to the author's description of him?
A. Dependent and tricky.
B. Devoted and optimistic.
C. Generous and sincere.
D. Talented and dishonest.
29. The author treasured the bear and the ring because _____.
A. they represented her son's love
B. they were just what the author loved
C. they were her son's favorite toys
D. they were what her son could afford
30. What can we learn from the passage?
A. It was Nick who wrote the letter as a way to show his gratitude.
B. The author felt somewhat disappointed after reading the letter.
C. The letter brought back a lot of sweet memories to the author.
D. Nick managed to buy materials for his tent with his savings.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

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

A conflict at work is common. If you can avoid conflict, it means you will win what you want regardless of what the other person wants. 31 Here are the necessary steps to effectively get rid of conflicts at work.

Be aware of the fact that some conflicts are unavoidable at work. On numerous occasions, conflict and disagreement are likely to happen. But when a conflict happens it's not the end of the world. 32 Conflicts mean that people care enough to disagree strongly. The trick is not to allow the conflict to go on forever.

Deal with conflicts sooner rather than later. Solve a conflict when it starts, as it only gets worse with time going by. Conflicts at work arise not from something that was said, but from something that wasn't said! Everyone's waiting for the other to admit he's wrong and gets more unpleasant after the conflict has lasted a while. 33

Ask nicely. If somebody has done something that made you angry, or if you don't understand their viewpoint or actions, simply asking nicely about it can make a world of difference. 34 Sometimes there's a good reason why that person does what he or she does, and a potential conflict disappear right there. Do remember to make an inquiry, not an accusation of any sort.

Appreciate. Praise the other part in the conflict. 35 This can be difficult as few people find it easy to praise and appreciate a person they disagree strongly with, but it's a great way to move forward.

- A. On the contrary, it can be the beginning of an interesting learning process.
- B. Then what should you do after getting what you want?
- C. Tell them why it's worth it to you to solve the conflict.
- D. Never assume that people do what they do to annoy or hurt you.
- E. Since the potential issue has not been removed, it will simply reappear later.
- F. Or rather, you can blame them for what they have done to annoy or hurt you.
- G. It's essential to interrupt the "waiting game" before it gets to that point.

第三部分:语言运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Fresh out of acting school, I worked in a touring theater company, which offered only one meal a day. For the rest, we had to 36 cheap food from convenience stores.

At the first venue, we sensed a bad feeling. The waitstaff 37 us from the start. They didn't give us utensils(餐具) at 38, while our one-meal-for-the-day cooled.

When we arrived at the second venue, we immediately started to practice. Then I saw a table being set. I 39: they were serving us lunch, 40 would mean no hot dinner. We really wanted that to be our hot meal of the day.

We were called over to eat. The table was beautifully set, with delicious sandwiches, potato chips and cold drinks on it. How could we 41 in the face of them? Afterward, I took the headwaiter aside and expressed our 42 for our one meal to be dinner.

Our dinner would be at six, he told me. He 43 that the "one meal a day" clause in our contract (合同) didn't make any 44 and that for the entire run of the show, the 45 would be giving us lunch and dinner daily.

We returned at six and found a beautifully-set table. During the dinner, we were 46 served by a cheerful waiter who sang to us. He refilled our water glasses, took orders for coffee, and even brought us dessert. At the end, we tried to 47 our plates to the kitchen, because we felt that it was only fair—48, we were staff too. But the waitstaff refused our offer 49 we insisted. Finally, we 50 when the headwaiter explained, "This is enjoyable for us only if you let us do it right. "

That was more than 20 years ago, and I still get 51 over the memory. We were so hungry and tired 52 dancing and so tense from the meanness of the staff at the first venue. The new waiters were 53, and they took such pride and pleasure in their work. Since then, I've tried to live like them: Enjoy 54 by doing it right. Be generous. Treat those who have nothing to give you 55 you would treat a paying customer.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. focus on | B. call on | C. depend on | D. take on |
| 37. A. got along with | B. looked down on | C. thought highly of | D. stood up for |
| 38. A. dinner | B. work | C. present | D. dawn |
| 39. A. smiled | B. wept | C. hesitated | D. panicked |
| 40. A. it | B. what | C. which | D. that |
| 41. A. complained | B. scolded | C. blamed | D. criticize |
| 42. A. respect | B. search | C. preference | D. need |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 43. A. promised | B. agreed | C. thought | D. added |
| 44. A. sense | B. difference | C. point | D. choice |
| 45. A. company | B. venue | C. staff | D. waiter |
| 46. A. casually | B. usually | C. nicely | D. normally |
| 47. A. put | B. take | C. fetch | D. apply |
| 48. A. as usual | B. in short | C. on earth | D. after all |
| 49. A. though | B. until | C. because | D. unless |
| 50. A. cheered up | B. broke down | C. gave in | D. set out |
| 51. A. anxious | B. teary | C. uneasy | D. impatient |
| 52. A. of | B. with | C. for | D. from |
| 53. A. joyful | B. hopeful | C. useful | D. careful |
| 54. A. dinner | B. ourselves | C. work | D. show |
| 55. A. as long as | B. as soon as | C. as well as | D. as far as |

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。

The world faces a future of people speaking more than one language, with English no longer 56 (see) as likely to become dominant, a British language expert says in a new analysis. “English is likely to remain one of the world’s most important languages for the foreseeable future, 57 its future is more problematic and complex than most people appreciate,” language researcher David Graddol said. He sees English as likely to become the “first among equals” rather than having the global field to itself. “Speakers, 58 only use English, of any variety of English—American or British—will experience 59 (increase) difficulty in employment and political life, and are likely to become confused by many aspects of the society and culture around 60,” Graddol said.

The share of the world’s population that speaks English 61 a native language is decreasing, Graddol reported in an issue of the journal Science. The idea of English becoming the world language to the exclusion of others “is past its sell-by date,” Graddol said. Instead, he said, its major 62 (contribute) will be in creating generations who use more than one language.

A multilingual(使用多种语言的) population is the case in much of the world and 63 (become) more common in the United States. Indeed, the Census Bureau reported last year 64 nearly one American in five speaks a language other than English at home, with Spanish leading, and Chinese growing rapidly. The 65 (diverse) of language, in turn, has helped to make English the nation’s official language.

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。你校最近正在举行“校园之星”评选活动。请按下列要求给组委会写一封信,推荐你身边的一位同学参选。内容主要包括:

1. 你认为“校园之星”应具有的品质;
2. 你推荐这位同学的理由。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右(开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数);
2. 可以适当增加细节,使行文连贯。

Dear Sir or Madam,

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

第二节:概要写作(满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Over the past half century, using chemical fertilizers has become very common in farming. Many farmers welcomed them as a great way to stop crop disease and increase production. Recently, however, scientists have been finding that long-term use of these fertilizers can cause damage to the land and, even more dangerous, to people's health.

What are some of the problems caused by chemical fertilizers? First, they damage the land by killing the helpful bacteria and pests as well as the harmful ones. Chemicals also stay in the ground and underground water for a long time. This affects crops and, therefore, animals and humans. These chemicals in the food supply build up in people's bodies over time. Many of these chemicals can lead to cancer or other illnesses. In addition, fruit, vegetables and other food grown with chemical fertilizers usually grow too fast to be full of much nutrition.

With these discoveries, some farmers and many customers are beginning to turn to organic farming. Organic farming is simply farming without using any chemicals. They focus on keeping their soil rich and free of disease. A healthy soil reduces disease and helps crops grow strong and healthy. Organic farmers, therefore, often prefer using natural waste from animals as fertilizer. They feel that this makes the soil in their fields richer in minerals and so more fertile. This also keeps the air, soil, water and crops free from chemicals.








Organic farmers also use many other methods to keep the soil fertile. They often change the kind of crop in each field every few years, for example, growing corn or wheat and then the next year peas or soybeans. Crops such as peas or soybeans put important minerals back into the soil, making it ready for crops such as wheat or corn that need rich and fertile soil. Organic farmers also plant crops to use different levels of soil, for example, planting peanuts that use the ground's surface followed by vegetables that put down deep roots. Some organic farmers prefer planting grass between crops to prevent wind or water from carrying away the soil, and then leaving it in the ground to become a natural fertilizer for the next year's crop. These many different organic farming methods have the same goal: to grow good food and avoid damaging the environment or people's health.

高考信息优化卷(一)
英语答题纸

注意事项:


- 答题前,考生先将自己的姓名和准考证号填涂清楚。
- 选择题部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂;非选择题部分必须使用 0.5 毫米及以上的黑色墨水签字笔书写,要求字体工整、笔迹清楚。
- 请按照题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出答题区域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
- 保持答题纸清洁,不折叠、不破损。

选择题填涂说明:

正确填涂  错误填涂      

缺考
(考生禁填)

缺考考生由监考员用 2B 铅笔将下面的缺考标记涂满涂黑。

缺考标记 

准考证号

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4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
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8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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第一部分:听力

1 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

2 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

3 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

4 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

5 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

6 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

7 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

8 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

9 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

10 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

11 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

12 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

13 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

14 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

15 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

16 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

17 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

18 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

19 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

20 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C

第二部分:阅读理解

21 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

22 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

23 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

24 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

25 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

26 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

27 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

28 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

29 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

30 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

31 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

32 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

33 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

34 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

35 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

第三部分:语言运用

36 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

37 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

38 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

39 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

40 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

41 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

42 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

43 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

44 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

45 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

46 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

47 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

48 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

49 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

50 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

51 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

52 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

53 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

54 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

55 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____

59. _____ 60. _____ 61. _____

62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____

65. _____

请在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效

考生请勿在此区域作答

第四部分:写作

第一节:应用文写作

Dear Sir or Madam,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节:概要写作

请在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出黑色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效

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高考信息优化卷(二)

英 语

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1. How does the man feel?
A. Impatient. B. confused. C. Pleased.
2. Where does the conversation take place?
A. On the street. B. In the yellow building. C. In the bank.
3. How does the woman feel?
A. Satisfied. B. Discouraged. C. Delighted.
4. When does the woman prefer to take the Yoga class?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday. C. On Thursday.
5. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't want to go to the concert.
B. The man should go with Jessica instead.
C. She will only go if Jessica can go together.

第二节: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 6~7 题。

6. How much will the man pay?
A. 375 dollars. B. 315 dollars. C. 350 dollars.
7. How will the man pay?
A. By cash. B. By credit card. C. By check.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8~10 题。

8. What will the woman do in the library?
A. Search for some books. B. Return some books. C. Study in the library.
9. What will the man do first?
A. Study in the library.
B. Go swimming.
C. Attend the English class.
10. Where will they meet then?
A. In the gym.
B. In front of the library.
C. In the English classroom.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11~14 题。

11. How does the man feel these days?
A. Excited. B. Tired. C. Pleased.

12. When will the man be free?
A. Saturday. B. Thursday. C. Sunday.
13. What does the man need to take?
A. A surfboard. B. A swimming suit. C. Food and drinks.
14. What will the man try for the first time that day?
A. Surfing. B. Swimming. C. Diving.

听第9段材料,回答第15~17题。

15. When does the conversation take place?
A. In the morning. B. At noon. C. In the afternoon.
16. What did the woman do first?
A. Went back to her car.
B. Called her friend.
C. Went to the police station.
17. Who does the man suggest the woman phone?
A. The woman's friend.
B. The manager of the shop.
C. The manager of the restaurant.

听第10段材料,回答第18~20题。

18. What is the age-old tradition for children?
A. Watching TV.
B. Getting a bedtime story.
C. Playing computer games.
19. What is the reason given by 9% of parents?
A. No enough time.
B. Kids' lack of interest.
C. Heavy pressure from work.
20. For whom was the writing competition intended?
A. Kids of three. B. Kids under seven. C. Kids of seven.

第二部分:阅读理解(共两节,满分35分)

第一节(共10小题;每小题2.5分,满分25分)

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

A

I wasn't always an addict. For years I told myself I didn't want a fancy cellphone. They seemed like too much work, always beeping, ringing and demanding attention. I was perfectly content with my simple antique(古董) and didn't expect to change my mind soon.

However, about a year ago, I was envious of all those proud iPhone owners, cradling their shiny new phones and showing them off to all their friends. I started eavesdropping on (偷听) conversations about "iPhone apps", feeling like a tourist listening to a language I couldn't speak. Eventually I welcomed my new iPhone into my life. I immediately fell in love with the little bundle of joy, and could no longer imagine a life without it.

To my surprise, I suddenly found myself with a whole new circle of friends—other iPhone owners I could go to for advice and support as I learned the various functions of my new device. They responded to my iPhone-related questions when my other friends couldn't.

For a couple of months I was living on iCloud nine as I built my new life with Little Eloise. However, I realized I had a problem when one day I found myself Google-mapping my way to my mailbox, which happens to be right outside my front door.

When I reflected upon the past few months, I couldn't believe I didn't see **this** coming. All the warning signs were there. Eloise slept right beside me and was the first thing I reached for in the morning. I checked my e-mail about 20 times a day. I was anxious when I left poor Eloise in the change room at the gym. What if she beeped and needed my response? Or, even worse, what if someone knocked her out of my bag and caused her screen to crack?

Once I admitted I had a problem, things started to change. What used to feel like friendly notifications (通知) sounded annoying now. I hated that I could no longer leave the house without Eloise in my hand. Eventually, I hated Eloise so much that I wanted to throw her at the wall—and would have, too, if I weren't so worried about being reported for iPhone abuse.

I decided something had to be done. But, as I quickly realized, iPhones are like cigarettes and not easy to quit.

21. When referring to her iPhone, the author used the following EXCEPT _____.
A. little Eloise
B. my simple antique
C. the little bundle of Joy
D. a fancy cellphone
22. What does the underlined word "this" in paragraph 5 refer to?
A. Google-mapping nearly every place.
B. Checking e-mail frequently every day.
C. My whole new circle of friends.
D. My addition to the new iPhone.
23. The passage was written in a(an) _____ tone.
A. serious
B. indifferent
C. strange
D. humorous

B

Recently, there is a boom in Internet-based instruction. In just a few years, 34 percent of American universities have begun offering some form of distance learning (DL), and among the larger schools, it's closer to 90 percent. If you doubt the popularity of the trend, you probably haven't heard of the University of Phoenix. It offers degrees entirely on the basis of online instruction. It enrolls (招收) 90,000 students, a statistic used to support its claim to be the largest private university in the country.

While the kinds of instruction offered in these programs will differ, DL usually means a course in which the instructors post syllabi (课程大纲), reading assignments, and schedules on Websites, and students send in their assignments by e-mail. Generally speaking, face-to-face communication with an instructor is minimized or removed completely.

The attraction for students might at first seem obvious. Above all, there's the convenience promised by courses on the Net: you can do the work, as they say, in your pajamas (睡衣). But figures indicate that the reduced effort results in a reduced commitment to the course. While dropout rates for all freshmen at American universities is around 20 percent, the rate for online students is 35 percent. Students themselves seem to understand the weaknesses inherent (固有的) in the setup. In a survey conducted for eCornell, the DL division of Cornell University, less than a third of the people surveyed expected the quality of the online course to be as good as the classroom course.

Clearly, from the schools' perspective, there's a lot of money to be saved. Although some of the more ambitious programs require new investments in servers and networks to

support software, most DL courses can run on existing or slightly upgraded systems. The more students who sign up for a course but don't come to campus, the more the school saves on keeping the lights on in the classrooms, paying door keepers, and maintaining parking lots. And there's evidence that instructors must work harder to run a DL course for a variety of reasons, they won't be paid any more, and might well be paid less.

24. According to the passage, distance learning _____.
A. is flexible in its academic requirements
B. has students with various backgrounds
C. requires little or no face-to-face instruction
D. has closer relationship between students and professors
25. Many students take online courses mainly because they can _____.
A. get their degrees in a short time
B. save a great deal on traveling expenses
C. choose courses from various universities
D. work on the courses whenever and wherever
26. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The quality of online courses is expected as good as that of the regular ones.
B. The universities running DL courses can cut down on their expenses.
C. More students drop out in regular universities than online students.
D. The professors running a DL course don't work as hard as before.

C

July is an exciting yet challenging month for high school graduates who will apply to universities after the annual College Entrance Examinations. As changing major is not very common in China, students may feel that they are facing a one-shot deal in choosing an area of study and their future career.

The choice can weigh heavy on young students, many of whom are not yet equipped with the skills and knowledge to make such decisions. Many turn to parents, teachers and other authoritative (权威的) figures for advice. Unfortunately, some of these advisers offer their advice based not on a student's interests and potential, but on what is "hot".

Recently, a Harbin Institute of Technology professor said sadly on his micro-blog that his friend's daughter had chosen to study history at Peking University. "A silly liberal arts(文科) girl came into being," the professor declared. When challenged about his statement, the professor went on to say that liberal arts students will eventually develop an "anti-science" attitude and often go on to harm society. It reminds me of a conversation I had a year ago with a Chinese engineer, who said his son had to study engineering for his major because it would train his son to think "scientifically". Everything else, he argued, is useless.

The professor and the engineer are viewing life through the tunnel vision of their academic background. Generally speaking, every subject can train a sharp and creative mind. You cannot compare apples with oranges. A composer cannot send a rocket into space, but a scientist cannot write a symphony (交响曲). A rocket and a symphony each have their own worth. For a young person about to begin a journey of learning, I think the important question is not which major is more useful, but which soil is the most suitable for him to grow. People succeed by finding their natural gifts, making efforts and grasping every opportunity.

Life is a journey of discovery. As for the Harbin professor, he is not going to be the

one suffering if a student follows his advice and ends up choosing something that he or she spends the rest of his or her life disliking. Besides, no major is forever “hot”. Students should stop wondering which are the “hot” majors, and wonder instead which major will enable them to fulfill their potential.

27. The author mentioned the professor and the engineer in the passage to _____.

- A. show liberal arts students are dangerous to society
- B. prove engineering can help students think logically
- C. encourage students to follow advice from their parents
- D. give examples of how some advisers offer bad advice

28. According to the author, what should students consider when choosing their major in universities?

- A. The social demands.
- B. Their interests and potential.
- C. Their parents’ preference.
- D. Their teachers’ choice.

29. By saying “viewing life through the tunnel vision of their academic background” in paragraph 4, the author means the professor and the engineer are _____.

- A. narrow-minded
- B. optimistic
- C. pessimistic
- D. open-minded

30. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Life is a journey of discovery.
- B. Social demands decide one’s major.
- C. No major is forever popular.
- D. Bad advice can ruin the journey.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 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。

These highly successful, homegrown photo editing apps specifically target two distinct psychologies(心理特征) of Chinese women: the unembarrassed posting of selfies and the desire to look whiter and more beautiful than they really are. 31

Of course photo enhancements (优化) are nothing new and Photoshop has been readily available for a long time. 32

In China, the phenomenon has become a necessary part of the online culture. Most of female friends edit their faces before posting pictures on social media—it’s a must-do step. This is more than a digital “touch up”—the likes of which are growing more popular in the Western world, too.

Meitu Xiu Xiu, the leading app of its kind in the Chinese market, is greatly successful. 33

Famous Chinese women are driving the trend. Fan Bingbing, is one of the best-known actresses in China, who has publicly declared Meitu her favorite app and often posts photos of her snow-white skin.

Recently, a \$ 1,000 “selfie camera” has also been flying off the shelves, as it makes users look like they’ve had plastic surgery(整容). 34

Indeed, the hot plastic surgery trend in China and Korea in recent years has been “jawline thinning”—where women try to reduce their “bigger faces” to be similar to those of Western women with an oval face. 35

Many people first downloaded apps like Meitu Xiu Xiu partly because they were curious. And then they’re addicted—because it’s so easy to change the way you look, and because, no matter where you are from, a bit of “brightening” is never a bad thing. It’s a lot of fun.

And it isn't harmful in most cases.

A. But if you can't afford it, these new apps let you "suck in" your face with the slight slide of a finger.

B. According to its official website, it has over 500 million users and is installed on over 900 million mobile devices worldwide.

C. However, by using it, Chinese women are moving away from their natural selves.

D. Such apps play to Chinese women's fantasies of achieving a "westernized" aesthetic (审美观)—white skin and big eyes.

E. Some people even fly abroad especially for the purpose of doing plastic surgery.

F. But simple-to-use photo editing apps, which create the same effect as Photoshop on your phone, are a relatively new invention.

G. It's mostly known as "zipai shenqi" in China, which means "Godly tool for selfies."

第三部分:语言运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In order to tell what I believe, I must briefly sketch something of my personal history.

The 36 of my life was my decision to give up a promising business career and study music. My parents, although sympathetic, and sharing my love of music, 37 of it as a profession. This was 38 in view of the family background. My grandfather had taught music for nearly forty years at a college and, 39 much beloved and respected in the community, earned 40 enough to provide for his large family. My parents insisted upon college instead of a conservatory of music(音乐学院). Before my graduation from Columbia, the family 41 severe financial difficulty and I felt 42 my duty to leave college and take a job. Thus I launched upon a business career—which I always think of 43 the wasted years.

Now I do not for a moment mean to disparage(贬低) business. My whole point is that it was not for me. 44 from the satisfaction of being able to help the family, money is all I got out of it. It was not enough. I felt that life was passing me by. From being merely discontented I became extremely 45. My one ambition was to save enough to 46 and go to Europe to study music.

I continued to make money, and 47, bit by bit, accumulated enough to go abroad. The family being once more solvent, and my 48 no longer necessary, I resigned from my position and, feeling like a man 49 from jail, sailed for Europe. I stayed four years, worked harder than I had ever dreamed of working before and enjoyed every minute of it.

"Enjoyed" is too 50 a word. I really lived. I walked on air. I was a free man and I was doing what I loved to do and what I was meant to do.

If I had stayed in business, I might be a comparatively 51 man today, but I do not believe I would have made 52 of living. I would have given up all those intangibles (难捉摸的), those inner satisfactions, 53 money can never buy, and that are too often 54 when a man's primary goal is financial success. 55 is a wonderful thing, but it is possible to pay too high a price on it.

36. A. missing point B. turning point C. starting point D. key point