

第二学期期中测试卷

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,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(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5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。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。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C。

- () 1. How did the man use to go to work?
A. On foot. B. By car. C. By bus.
- () 2. What time will the speakers see the show on Saturday?
A. At 3:00 p.m. B. At 7:00 p.m. C. At 8:00 p.m.
- () 3. What does the woman say about the term paper?
A. She still hasn't finished it.
B. It took her an entire week to type it.
C. She will have it typed next week.
- () 4. Since when has the woman become ill?
A. Tuesday. B. Wednesday. C. Thursday.
- () 5. What will the speakers order?
A. Pork with potatoes. B. Beef with potatoes. C. Pork and beef.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5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。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题,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. Why does the woman ask the man not to smoke?
A. Because she doesn't like smoking.
B. Because his seat is in the non-smoking section.
C. Because the man is a heavy smoker.

- B. Naughty but lovely.
C. Mad but lovely.
- () 19. How old is Squash?
A. About three years old.
B. About two months old.
C. About one month old.
- () 20. What will the speaker give Squash as a birthday present?
A. Fish. B. Milk. C. Tea.

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。

A

Bill Gates recently predicted that online learning will make place-based colleges less significant, and five years from now on, students will be able to find the best lectures in the world online. I applaud Mr Gates. But what's taking us so long?

As early as 1997, MIT (麻省理工学院) decided to post videos of all university lectures online, for free, for all people. But today, how many students have you met who mastered advanced mathematics or nuclear physics from an MIT online video? Unfortunately, the answer is not many.

The problem is the poor quality of online education websites and the experience they provide to students. Those who go to the MIT website and watch courses online are surely very smart people, but it's not like playing a video game such as World of Warcraft. Only the most ardent students, those who are highly motivated, will devote themselves to studying these boring online videos.

The real question is why we aren't spending more to develop better online education platforms. Where is the Avatar of education? Think about this. The market for Hollywood films per year is worth around 30 billion USD. Education in the world is a trillion-dollar-a-year market, hundreds of times bigger than Hollywood movies. Yet the most expensive digital learning system ever built cost well under 100 million dollars.

Bill Gates' prediction is going to happen. There is no doubt about it. But it will only happen when we create high level of educational content and experiences that engage and excite more than has ever been possible in the real world.

- () 21. What has Bill Gates forecast about online learning?
A. It will concentrate on physics lectures.
B. It will completely replace real universities.
C. It will play an increasingly important role in education.
D. It will help to make universities more successful.
- () 22. According to the author, what is holding back the popularity of online learning?
A. The lack of lectures available online.
B. The high cost of access to the websites.
C. The competition with online computer games.
D. The low standard of educational websites.
- () 23. Why does the author mention Hollywood?

- A. To urge that more money be spent on developing educational websites.
- B. To prove that education is more profitable than entertainment.
- C. To argue that movie directors should produce educational content.
- D. To show that Hollywood produces many successful movies.

B

Isaac Newton uncovered basic laws of nature, who used mathematics to explain these laws and predict how objects would behave.

Newton was born in Woolsthorpe, England, on 25 December, 1642. He loved to build mechanical models, but he was not a good student. His mother took him out of school so that he could help run the family farm. Newton did not like farming but liked to read and study on his own. It is said that a former teacher knew Newton was very smart and helped him go to the University of Cambridge.

After Newton graduated, bubonic plague (腺鼠疫) broke out in Cambridge. Many people got sick and died. Newton went back to the family farm for two years until the plague died down. He came up with many of his greatest ideas from 1665 to 1667 while alone in the countryside.

Newton invented a new kind of mathematics called calculus (微积分). Today, scientists and engineers use calculus to solve many kinds of problems.

Newton came up with theories about the law of universal gravitation and laws of motion. He thought the same force pulling people and apples down to Earth keeps the Moon going around Earth and the planets going around the Sun. He used mathematics to prove his theories.

Newton used a prism, a piece of glass with many sides, to study light. He found that sunlight is made up of every colour in the rainbow.

Newton went back to Cambridge and became a professor of mathematics. He built the first reflecting telescope, which uses mirrors instead of lenses. He became famous for his calculus, but he did not tell many people about his theory of calculus at first. It is said that he was shy and modest and did not want other scientists to criticize his work.

Finally, his friends had him write a book about gravity and motion titled *Principia Mathematica*. Newton was made a knight. When he died on March 20, 1727, he became the first scientist to be buried in Westminster Abbey in London.

- () 24. Paragraphs 4 to 6 centre on _____.
- A. Newton's greatest achievements
 - B. calculus, laws of motion and prism
 - C. how to solve problems
 - D. Newton's life and work
- () 25. What did Newton use to prove his theory of law of universal gravitation and laws of motion?
- A. The same force pulling people and apple.
 - B. His knowledge of mathematics.
 - C. The planets going around the Sun.
 - D. Moon going around Earth.
- () 26. Why didn't Newton tell many people about his theory of calculus at first according to the author?
- A. He was not sure about his theory.
 - B. He had no encouragement to acknowledge his theory.
 - C. His theory of gravity is not mature enough to be published.

D. He was shy and modest and did not want to be criticized.

C

A hawk dives down on a rabbit hopping through the tall grass of a prairie. The hawk, rabbit, and grass are part of the grassland ecosystem.

Ecosystem and biosphere (生物圈)

Ecosystems are smaller parts of all the living environments on Earth. Earth's entire living environment is called the biosphere. The biosphere is made up of large areas called biomes (生物群系). Land biomes include grasslands, deserts, coniferous forests (forests of cone-bearing trees), deciduous forests (forests of trees that shed their leaves), and tropical rain forests. There are also biomes in bodies of water, such as the ocean.

The biomes, in turn, are made up of many ecosystems. The desert biome, for example, covers all the deserts of the world. Each desert is an ecosystem. The Mojave Desert in California is a desert ecosystem.

Animals that eat other animals are called carnivores (食肉动物). Carnivores are secondary consumers. Bears and hawks are secondary consumers.

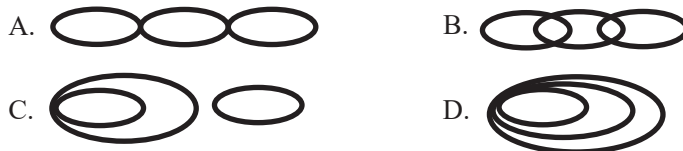
Ecosystems also have decomposers. Decomposers break down dead plants and animals. They break down animal wastes. Fungi (真菌), such as mushrooms and mould (霉菌), and bacteria are decomposers. They turn dead material and waste into chemical nutrients. Plants take up the nutrients with their roots. They use the nutrients to make more food.

What can harm an ecosystem?

Every living thing in an ecosystem depends upon other living and non-living things. All the parts of an ecosystem work together. Any change in one living or non-living part of an ecosystem can cause changes in other parts. Droughts, storms, and fires can change ecosystems. Some changes harm ecosystems. If there is too little rainfall, plants will not have enough water to live. If a kind of plant dies off, the animals that feed on it may also die or move away.

Ecologists are working with companies and governments to find better ways of catching fish, cutting down trees, and building dams. They are looking for ways to get food, timber, and other products for people without causing harm to ecosystems.

() 27. Which is the right relationship between ecosystem, biosphere and biomes?



() 28. Which is the best heading for paragraph 4 and paragraph 5?

- A. Carnivores and decomposers
- B. Secondary consumers
- C. What is a decomposer?
- D. How are dead bodies broken down?

() 29. What does the word “their” refer to in paragraph 5?

- A. decomposers’
- B. plants’
- C. dead materials’
- D. nutrients’

() 30. Why is “a kind of plant dies off” mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. To offer a cause for animals’ death.
- B. To stress the importance of the plant.

- C. To prove that living things depend on each other.
- D. To inform us weather has great effects on plants.

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(有两项为多余选项)。

The United States has announced a plan to fight the quickly growing threat from cyber (网络) spies and Internet attackers known as hackers.

(The former) America's Attorney General (司法部长) Eric Holder recently said that ever-improving technology is making it easier for people and countries to strike at the United States. Mr Holder said the Justice Department is fighting back aggressively. He said it is working with various states and government agencies. ⁽³¹⁾ _____.

And the Attorney General called for increased co-operation with private companies. ⁽³²⁾ _____. He said, "A single trade secret can be worth millions—or even billions—of dollars. Theft of trade secret can cause companies to lay off employees, close factories, lose sales and profits, experience a decline in competitive position and advantage, or even to go out of business."

⁽³³⁾ _____, aiming to protect America's interests and benefits.

The plan was announced the day after the American information security company Mandiant published the findings of its investigation of cyber-attacks. ⁽³⁴⁾ _____. The victims of cyber-attack include some of the biggest private companies in the United States like Apple Computer, Facebook, Coca Cola and many others. ⁽³⁵⁾ _____. The attack areas range from satellites, information technology, telecommunications, aerospace, public administration to scientific research across the United States.

- A. The new plan also calls for fines and trade actions against crimes committed by individuals and countries
- B. Cyber theft also leads to much harm to companies and countries in Asia
- C. They together investigate (调查) cyber theft and cybercrime and share the information
- D. The hackers are also reported to have struck federal (联邦) and international agencies
- E. They show that more than 140 companies have been attacked since the year before
- F. Similar investigation of cyber-attacks is being carried on by other countries like China
- G. He described the importance of keeping trade secrets a secret

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (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。

The Black Death: bubonic plague

In October of 1347, several Italian merchant ships returned from a trip to the Black Sea. When the ships docked in Sicily, many of those 36 board were already dying of a plague. Within days, the 37 disease spread to the city and the 38 countryside. An eyewitness tells what happened:

"Realizing what a terrifying 39 had come, fathers 40 their sick sons; 41 refused to come and make out wills for the dying. No one comes to 42 them except friars (修士) and nuns left to care for the sick, and the buildings where they stayed were soon 43. Bodies were left in 44 houses without being given a Christian burial."

The disease struck and killed people with 45 speed. The Italian writer Boccaccio said the 46 often “ate lunch with their friends and dinner with their 47 in paradise.”

By the following August, the plague had 48 as far north as England. A terrible killer was 49 across Europe, but people at that time had nothing to fight against it.

Plague causes 50 and a painful swelling of the lymph glands (淋巴结) called buboes (腹股沟淋巴结炎), which is how it gets its name. The disease also causes spots on the skin, red at first and then black.

In winter the disease seemed to 51, but only because fleas, helping to carry it from person to person, were in 52 then. Each spring, the plague 53 again, killing new victims. After five years, 25 million, about one-third of the population in Europe, were killed.

Even when the worst was over, 54 smaller outbreaks continued, not just for years, but for centuries. The 55 lived in constant fear of the plague’s return, and the disease didn’t disappear until the 1600s.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| () 36. A. on | B. beside | C. beyond | D. beneath |
| () 37. A. lively | B. likely | C. deadly | D. lonely |
| () 38. A. surrounding | B. remote | C. global | D. poverty-stricken |
| () 39. A. drought | B. challenge | C. disaster | D. war |
| () 40. A. hid | B. abandoned | C. protected | D. murdered |
| () 41. A. doctors | B. nurses | C. lawyers | D. officials |
| () 42. A. rescue | B. defend | C. charged | D. appreciated |
| () 43. A. sold | B. cleaned | C. deserted | D. disinfected |
| () 44. A. distant | B. military | C. frozen | D. empty |
| () 45. A. limited | B. scary | C. modern | D. proper |
| () 46. A. authority | B. designers | C. fleas | D. victims |
| () 47. A. family | B. residents | C. enemy | D. ancestors |
| () 48. A. conducted | B. spread | C. indicated | D. involved |
| () 49. A. sufficient | B. odd | C. unbearable | D. loose |
| () 50. A. fright | B. fever | C. sadness | D. reaction |
| () 51. A. disappear | B. erupt | C. survive | D. export |
| () 52. A. variety | B. sleep | C. return | D. extinction |
| () 53. A. exited | B. imported | C. attacked | D. published |
| () 54. A. anyway | B. somewhat | C. anyhow | D. somehow |
| () 55. A. survivors | B. scientists | C. blowers | D. governments |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Born in 384 BC, Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, ⁽⁵⁶⁾ _____ (remember) as one of the greatest philosophers, tried to find answers to big questions.

He went to Athens at 17, where he stayed for most of his life, studying and teaching. He set up his own school, where students discussed new ideas while ⁽⁵⁷⁾ _____ (walk) in the gardens. He once worked as a tutor of Prince Alexander, later ⁽⁵⁸⁾ _____ (know) as Alexander the Great.

Aristotle studied many subjects, ⁽⁵⁹⁾ _____ (try) to find out how humans think, and how they experience the world around them. He also tried to describe invisible things, such as the mind and the soul.

Aristotle pioneered a new way of studying, ⁽⁶⁰⁾ _____ (look) for clues and for proof in what he ⁽⁶¹⁾ _____ (see). He didn't use guesswork or accept whatever people already believed. His method of ⁽⁶²⁾ _____ (question) changed the way scholars had worked for many centuries.

Aristotle ⁽⁶³⁾ _____ (write) many books, keeping notes ⁽⁶⁴⁾ _____ (help) teach his students. Muslim scientists carefully ⁽⁶⁵⁾ _____ (persevere) these writings and passed them on to scholars in Europe and Asia. Consequently, Aristotle's ideas spread around the world.

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, 你的英国朋友 Tom 听说在中国通过扫描二维码 (scan QR code) 就可以轻松实现移动支付 (mobile payment), 感到不可思议。请你写封邮件和他分享移动支付在中国的相关情况。内容包括:

1. 在中国最流行, 提供了便利;
2. 快捷且强大的功能, 如买早餐、买地铁票;
3. 改变我们的生活。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Chinese female scientist Tu Youyou won the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine on 5 October for her discoveries concerning a novel treatment against malaria (疟疾). This is the first Nobel Prize given to a Chinese scientist for work carried out within China. Tu shared the prize with Irish-born William Campbell and Satoshi Ōmura of Japan, who were honoured for their revolutionary anti-roundworm treatment. 84-year-old Tu is awarded this prize for her contribution to cutting the death rate of malaria, reducing patients' suffering and promoting mankind's health.

Before that, she ever won the 2011 Lasker Award for finding out artemisinin (青蒿素), which saved millions of lives. She was grateful for the Lasker Award, but said, "It is just a scientist's duty. I will go on fighting for the health of all humans." Tu is now a model of Chinese medical workers.

In the 1960s and 1970s, malaria could take away people's life. Scientists all over the world had already tried over 240, 000 times but failed. Tu Youyou, a member of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, began to study Chinese herbs. She discovered artemisinin, the key drug that battles malaria-friendly parasites (寄生虫).

However, her route to the honour has been anything but traditional. She won the Nobel Prize for medicine, but she doesn't have a medical degree or a PhD. In China, she is even being called the "three-noes" winner: no medical degree, no doctorate, and she's never worked overseas. But she is hard-working. She read a lot of traditional Chinese medicine books and did a lot of researches on the disease. No wonder her success has stirred China's national pride and helped

promote confidence of native Chinese scientists.

Paragraph 1:

Where there is a will, there is a way.

Paragraph 2:

Haste makes waste.

第二学期期中测试卷参考答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 CCBAB 6-10 BCCBA 11-15 BCBCA 16-20 CCBA

第二部分 阅读理解

21-23 CDA 24-26 ABD 27-30 DABC 31-35 CGAED

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节

36-40 ACACB 41-45 CACDB 46-50 DDBDB 51-55 ABCDA

第二节

56. remembered 57. walking 58. known 59. trying 60. looking
61. saw 62. questioning 63. wrote 64. to help 65. preserved

第四部分 英语知识运用

第一节

Dear Tom,

How are you? Glad to tell you something about mobile payment in China.

Mobile payment is very popular in China. It has made people's daily life more and more convenient. Most of us are used to paying by scanning QR codes.

By mobile payment, we can pay easily wherever we go. You can buy breakfast on the street and pay by scanning with your smartphone. In the subway station, you scan with your smartphone to purchase your ticket. This is a glimpse into the life of most Chinese—allowing us to bid farewell to the wallet and bank cards.

Mobile payment has greatly changed people's lives in China. It seems that China is really leading in some ways and is also sweeping other nations.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节

Where there is a will, there is a way. The fact that Tu has none of these three backgrounds reminds us that science can be accessible to anyone. One can become a scientist no matter what kind of background he or she comes from, as long as one dives into scientific research. Though there have been discussions on people who really love science but are never able to achieve much during their whole life, their contributions should never be ignored. They work so hard to prove the wrong way so that the future researchers will be closer to the right one.

Haste makes waste. As the first Nobel Prize winner on natural science from mainland China, Tu's record-breaking winning also serves as a reminder to those who are too eager for instant success. Science is never about instant success. Tu spent decades on scientific research before its value is officially acknowledged. There is no way to measure how much one devotes to science and compare it with how much reward he or she may get.

第二学期期中测试卷录音文字稿

Text 1

W: I hear you've bought a new car.

M: You're so well-informed. That's true.

W: So you don't have to rush to work on a crowded bus any more.

Text 2

W: The performance begins at 7:00 p.m. on weekdays, 8:00 p.m. on Saturdays, and there is also an afternoon show at 3:00 p.m. on Sundays.

M: Great. Let's take the kids there this Saturday.

Text 3

M: Cindy, have you finished your term paper?

W: Finally. I have done nothing else this week but type it.

Text 4

M: What's the matter?

W: I've had a bad cold and cough all day and night.

M: Let me see. How long have you been like this?

W: About three days, ever since Tuesday.

Text 5

W: What should we order?

M: Anything is OK for me. What would you prefer, beef or pork?

W: Beef. And I really like potatoes.

M: Then let's have the beef with potatoes.

Text 6

W: Excuse me, sir, you are not supposed to smoke here.

M: I beg your pardon?

W: Your seat is in the non-smoking section, so please don't smoke.

M: Oh, I see, since I'm a heavy smoker. May I change my seat?

W: Then I'll try to find a seat in the smoking section.

M: Thank you.

W: Excuse me, sir. I've found a seat in the smoking section for you.

M: Oh, did you? Thanks a lot.

Text 7

W: It seems that there is something wrong with my computer now.

M: What's the trouble with it?

W: It runs very slow. Whenever I type, it takes a long time before the words can come out on the screen.

M: Maybe your system has a problem.

W: How should I deal with it?

M: You have no choice but to install a new system.

W: Could you help me do that?

M: I'd like to, but I'm not available now.

W: How about tomorrow morning?

M: I'm afraid not. I will have a meeting then. How about tomorrow afternoon?

W: All right. Give me a ring when you come to my office.

Text 8

M: Excuse me. How long have you been waiting here?

W: About one hour. And I've just moved forward about 5 feet in that time.

M: Oh, my god. What caused the delay?

W: No one knows. Maybe there aren't enough people selling tickets this afternoon. Or maybe their computer is down. But I'm sure the concert hasn't been called off.

M: I just hope there are still tickets left before I get there. Maybe I should have come in the morning.

W: In fact, in order to avoid this long wait, I tried to make a call in the morning. I hoped to book my tickets over the phone, but phone orders are not accepted. They told me to come to buy tickets in person.

M: Well, there'll be one and a half hours before the ticket office closes. It's worth waiting for a ticket for a good concert. I am so fond of the band.

W: Me too. So let's be patient. I'm sure we can get the tickets.

Text 9

W: Thank you for calling Target. com. My name is Angela, and I'd be happy to assist you today. What is the name on the account?

M: Mark Sanchez.

W: Thank you, Mr Sanchez. What's your email address?

M: It's mark889@gmail. com.

W: Thank you. How may I help you today?

M: I ordered some gifts from your website last week, but they haven't arrived yet. They were supposed to be here two days ago.

W: I'm sorry to hear that, sir. Do you have the order number?

M: Yes, it's 855321.

W: One moment, please... All right, sir. I think I've discovered what's going on. A couple of items in your order were damaged during transport. We are in the process of shipping your new items, but it could take up to ten days for you to receive them.

Text 10

W: My cat is a grey Egyptian beauty with yellow eyes and her name is Squash. She is often unhappy when I leave, and she always misses me when I am away. One day, I was away at school, and Squash was in my bedroom. She came out of the bedroom meowing and was walking down the hall with my shirt in her mouth to go into the living room. So my mum took a picture of her! It was so funny! Another funny thing happened one month ago. Well, she loves my computer and she loves drinking milk. That day she jumped onto my desk because she thought I had a glass of milk. However, I had a glass of tea and she spilled it on herself. She sat on the computer until she was dry. I got mad and shouted at her, but she gave me a "You did it—I didn't!" look. She is really a naughty but lovely cat! Next month is her third birthday, and I think some fish would be the best present for her.

《英语》（必修·第三册）测试卷

答题卡

姓名 _____

贴条形码区

考生 缺考考生，监考员用 2B

禁填 铅笔填涂左面的缺考标记

准考证号

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] |
| [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] |
| [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] |
| [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] |
| [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] |
| [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] |
| [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] |
| [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] |

- 注意**
1. 答题前，考生先将自己的姓名，准考证号填写清楚，并认真核准条形码上的姓名、准考证号，在规定位置贴好条形码。
 2. 选择题必须用 2B 铅笔填涂；填空题和解答题必须用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔答题，不得用铅笔或圆珠笔答题；字体工整、笔迹清晰。
 3. 请按题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。
 4. 保持卡面清洁，不要折叠、不要弄破。

填涂样例 正确填涂

第I卷 选择题

第一部分：听力

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] |
| [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] |
| [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] |

第二部分：阅读理解

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] |
| [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] |
| [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] |
| [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] |
| | | | | | | | | | | [E] | [E] | [E] | [E] | [E] |
| | | | | | | | | | | [F] | [F] | [F] | [F] | [F] |
| | | | | | | | | | | [G] | [G] | [G] | [G] | [G] |

第三部分：英语知识运用（第一节）

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 |
| [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] | [A] |
| [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] | [B] |
| [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] | [C] |
| [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] | [D] |

第II卷 非选择题

第三部分：英语知识运用（第二节）

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 56. _____ | 57. _____ |
| 58. _____ | 59. _____ |
| 60. _____ | 61. _____ |
| 62. _____ | 63. _____ |
| 64. _____ | 65. _____ |

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出矩形边框限定区域的答案无效！

