

C. suited D. accustomed

10. —Where did you meet him?

—It was in the hotel _____ he stayed _____ I met him.

A. where; that B. that; where

C. where; where D. that; that

11. —Could you tell me _____ way to Taylor Clinic?

—Sorry, but I'm afraid there is not _____ Taylor Clinic nearby.

A. a; a B. a; the

C. the; the D. the; a

12. _____ by the horrible earthquake, many buildings needed to be repaired in the capital of Haiti.

A. To be destroyed B. Destroying

C. Destroyed D. Having destroyed

13. —How did the global financial crisis _____?

—I'm not quite sure. Anyhow, it is a very important problem facing us.

A. come up B. come about

C. come along D. come around

14. —How do you feel your travel to Hainan?

—_____, I enjoyed it very much, although the weather of some days was unpleasant.

A. In addition B. On the whole

C. In other words D. On the other hand

15. I'll go to help him _____ it rains.

A. as if B. as though

C. even though D. as well

二、完形填空（共 20 题，每题 1 分，共 20 分。每题只有一个正确答案。）

One morning all the employees reached the office as usual. And on the wall, they saw a big _____16_____ on which it was written: Yesterday, the person who had been _____17_____ your growth in this company passed _____18_____. We invite you to join the funeral prepared in the _____19_____.

In the beginning, they all got _____20_____ for the death of one of their colleagues. _____21_____

after a while they started getting ___22___ to know who was the man that limited the growth of his colleagues and the company itself.

The ___23___ in the gym was such that security agents (保安) were ___24___ to control the crowd within the room. The more people reached the coffin, the more the excitement ___25___ up.

Everyone whispered to each other. “ ___26___ on earth is this guy?” One by one the excited employees got closer to the coffin, and when they ___27___ inside it, they ___28___ became speechless. They stood nearby the coffin, shocked and in ___29___, as if someone had ___30___ the deepest part of their soul.

There was a ___31___ inside the coffin, everyone who looked inside it could see himself. There was also next to the mirror that ___32___: there is only one person who is ___33___ to set limits to your growth: IT IS ___34___! Your life doesn't change when YOU change, when you go beyond your limiting beliefs inside. Don't be afraid of ___35___; build yourself and your reality. It's the way you face life itself that makes the difference!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. card | B. post | C. sign | D. letter |
| 17. A. encouraging | B. helping | C. building | D. limiting |
| 18. A. on | B. by | C. away | D. down |
| 19. A. office | B. gym | C. way | D. meeting room |
| 20. A. sad | B. excited | C. afraid | D. calm |
| 21. A. And | B. But | C. Or | D. So |
| 22. A. ready | B. pleased | C. curious | D. serious |
| 23. A. surprise | B. anger | C. excitement | D. sadness |
| 24. A. admitted | B. forced | C. forbidden | D. ordered |
| 25. A. heated | B. woke | C. turned | D. kept |
| 26. A. Where | B. What | C. How | D. Who |
| 27. A. walked | B. looked | C. got | D. turned |
| 28. A. suddenly | B. gradually | C. merely | D. extremely |
| 29. A. sorrow | B. order | C. silence | D. person |
| 30. A. stolen | B. touched | C. attacked | D. seen |
| 31. A. letter | B. book | C. mirror | D. appeared |

32. A. wrote B. read C. showed D. reflected
33. A. sure B. eager C. afraid D. able
34. A. YOU B. ME C. HE D. ITSELF
35. A. punishment B. praises C. changes D. blame

三、阅读理解（共 15 题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

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

A

Bob Dylan has owned the 2016 Nobel Prize in Literature, announced Sara Danius, Swedish Academy's permanent secretary, on Oct. 13, 2016 in Stockholm, Sweden.

The Swedish Academy said it chose Dylan for having created new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition. "As an artist, he is outstandingly all-round: he has been an active painter and actor," said the official statement. U. S. President Barack Obama congratulated Dylan on Twitter, describing him as one of his favorite poets.

Singer and songwriter Dylan is recognized worldwide for the influence he has had on music. He became a symbol of the 1960s counterculture (反主流文化) but his voice has reached widely into the American past. Since early in his career, Dylan has experimented with the combination of the literary and the musical.

Dylan had been mentioned in the Nobel prediction for years, but few experts expected the academy to extend the award to a genre (体裁) such as pop music. He's the first American winner of the Nobel Literature Prize since Toni Morrison in 1992. The choice was met by a long round of applause from journalists attending the prize announcement. Sara Danius said that while Dylan performs his poetry in the form of songs, that is no different from the ancient Greeks, whose works were often performed to music.

Dylan's early rock classics such as *The Times They Are A-changin'*, and *A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall*, help to get cross the thoughts and feelings of the counterculture. The music publication Rolling Stone released a list of the "100 Greatest Bob Dylan Songs" in honor of his 75th birthday earlier this year.

36. What's the main idea of Paragraph 2?

- A. What Nobel Prize Dylan won in 2016.
 - B. How Dylan influences music worldwide.
 - C. Who congratulated Dylan on winning the prize.
 - D. Why Dylan was awarded the Nobel Literature Prize.
37. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “extend” in Paragraph 4?
- A. allocate B. deliver
 - C. offer D. compensate
38. What do we know about Dylan from the text?
- A. He is Barack Obama’s favorite singer.
 - B. He performs poetry in the form of songs.
 - C. He had never been expected to win a Nobel Prize.
 - D. He is the first American to win the Nobel Literature Prize.
39. What’s the journalists’ attitude towards Dylan’s winning the Nobel Literature Prize?
- A. Favorable B. Objective
 - C. Skeptical D. Uncaring

B

Whale Wars

As I was looking through the channels, I came upon something called Whale Wars. What a bunch of stupid people. I really don’t believe these people are thinking straight. I know they are not thinking straight because one of the questions the captain asks of all new members or those who want to be members is this: Are you willing to die for a whale? One more time, just in case you were not paying attention. Are you willing to die for a whale? No, I am not willing to die for a whale—are you crazy? I don’t mind jumping in there to help out on a cause, but to die for a whale or even any kind of animal is beyond my understanding. These people believe strongly enough in this cause to say “Yes, yes, I will die for a whale”. The countries involved in the whaling industry do this because it is a way to make a living and support their families. The last thing they need is to have a bunch of stupid people trying to disable their ship.

A lot of organizations out there say that whaling has to be stopped immediately without question. However, disabling these fishing boats will only stop the so-called problem temporarily.

The point is this: It is so very easy for people to say stop the whaling! OK, you stop the whaling. What is your answer for an alternative to whaling? I'm waiting. How do you want these people to support their families and help fuel the economy in which they live? A lot of people want the whaling to stop, but they have little or nothing to offer as an alternative for them. You cannot just say stop something and then that is the end of the problem.

Yes, I am picking on the "save the planet" people again. I will continue to do so until they can come up with better ideas on how to save the planet without putting people and what they own in harmful way. Destroying another person's things and putting them in a possible life or death situation is not the answer.

Until whaling countries can figure something else out to cure this so-called problem, there really isn't a lot that can be done. Until this happens, I say raise the anchor, set the main sail and WHALE AWAY!

40. Where did the writer probably learn about Whale Wars?

- A. On TV.
- B. On the radio.
- C. In a magazine.
- D. In the newspaper.

41. Which of the following statements would the writer agree with?

- A. Saving whales is the most important thing in the world.
- B. People must fight for something no matter what it costs.
- C. Human lives are much more valuable than animals.
- D. Stupid people will do anything to become famous.

42. What does the writer care most about?

- A. Protecting whalers and their families.
- B. Stopping whales from hurting people.
- C. Criticizing the "save the planet" people.
- D. Setting up an organization for whale protection

43. The writer is against _____.

- A. environmental experts
- B. environmental workers
- C. environmental officials
- D. environmental protesters

C

Comparing ourselves with others isn't a recent phenomenon — it's part of our culture. As soon as we're able to form our own thoughts and opinions, we start comparing. Who's taller? Who's better at sports? Who has more friends?

Unlike other childish habits, the urge to measure up (攀比) doesn't ever really go away. In fact, it only increases when we become teens. "At a younger age, I found myself wanting to be cool and wondering why I wasn't that cool," said a junior student Michael Torres. "So, I began doing what they did in order to fit in with my own friends."

We are flooded with the message that we should compare ourselves with others. Magazines, advertisements, stores — it becomes all about what other people have or what they've achieved. Social media adds another layer to the problem. Facebook, Twitter and QQ offer a constant stream of updates about the people around us. She got accepted to Harvard? He bought the brand-new Nikes? They're dating?

"If I go on Facebook or Twitter and read about how wonderful everyone else is, I'm not feeling good about myself. It's going to make me feel worse," said Mike Robbins, a senior student "I try not to let things like that affect me, but in the modern world of technology, it's hard not to take notice of what others are doing, and sometimes you want to be just like them."

Before you get caught up in the comparison game, keep in mind one very important detail: When it comes to social media, we often present only the things we want people to see — the good fortunes, happy moments, delicious desserts and best smiles.

The deeper question is: Are people really posting things on social media that are true or are they simply doing it to present something to other people? It's what we do in our culture: "Look how great I am," "Look how smart I am," "Look how happy I am," and sometimes that's true, but in a lot of cases, it's not.

While comparing ourselves to others can inspire us to get ahead and work harder, it can also drive us crazy. Next time you find yourself wondering if you measure up, remember this: what we have is not a measure of who we are. We already have worth as an individual when we're born. Everything else is what people think of us.

44. When do we start ourselves with others?

- A. When we go to junior schools.
- B. When we were born into the world.
- C. When we have Facebook or Tweeter.
- D. When we have thoughts and opinions.

45. According to the author, why would people like to post wonderful things on social media?

- A. To show off their lives.
- B. To get advice from readers.
- C. To share happiness with others
- D. To communicate useful information

46. The author presents the phenomenon of the comparison by _____.

- A. listing a lot of figures
- B. giving facts and examples
- C. providing scientific findings
- D. comparing famous people's opinions

47. From the passage, we learn that the author _____ comparison with others.

- A. supports
- B. ignores
- C. opposes
- D. respects

D

The “swim-with-dolphins” tourist industry is becoming more popular every year with the increase of people’s income. After all, it can cost a large amount of money to have this kind of holiday experience. So, tour operators try to place eager swimmers as near as possible to the dolphins.

Research has shown that dolphins do not like it at all if the swimmers slip into the water directly on top of them or if humans are in their path of travel. However, if swimmers enter the water to one side of them, the dolphins do not avoid the swimmers to the same extent.

In all cases, the dolphins seem to have become more sensitive to the presence of the swimmers. For dolphins, swimming amongst or with humans is not necessarily a high priority. This study has shown that only 19% of any group of dolphins will participate in interaction. Young dolphins are the most likely to interact. It is believed that they see humans as “entertainment” and that the interaction is a new and unusual experience for them.

It is frequently asked whether “swim-with-dolphins” tourism should be discontinued. The advice is that dolphins should be given enough periods of time throughout the day when they are not exposed to tourism. Permitted interactions should not be too disturbing to the dolphins since there could be mothers and calves (幼崽) present in dolphin groups. There should also be educational campaigns about the creatures and what is likely to cause danger to them.

It is not easy to explain to someone that they cannot fulfill their lifelong dreams because the dolphins are resting, or that a mother dolphin and calf are in the area. But if we are to enjoy these

remarkable animals and not just use them for our entertainment, then we must carefully monitor the “swim-with-dolphins” industry worldwide.

48. What makes “swim-with-dolphins” tourism popular?

- A. The local government’s encouragement.
- B. The improvement of people’s living standard.
- C. The increasing number of tourists.
- D. The high profits of the industry.

49. Why are young dolphins more likely to swim with humans?

- A. They do this out of curiosity.
- B. They like humans better.
- C. They are less sensitive.
- D. They are fearless.

50. What should the “swim-with-dolphins” industry do according to Paragraph 4?

- A. Avoid interaction with young dolphins.
- B. Make people know the hidden threat to dolphins.
- C. Strictly limit the expansion of the industry.
- D. Expose dolphins to tourists only in the daytime.

四、语篇填空（共10小题，每小题0.5分，满分5分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于3个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

John Snow was a famous doctor in London—so expert, indeed, ___51___ he attended Queen Victoria as her personal ___52___ (physics). But he became inspired when he thought about helping ordinary people ___53___ (expose) to cholera. This was the ___54___ (die) disease of its day. ___55___ its cause nor its cure was understood. So many thousands of terrified people died every time there was an outbreak. John Snow wanted to face ___56___ challenge and solve this problem. He knew that cholera would never be controlled ___57___ its cause was found.

He ___58___ (interest) in two theories that possibly explained how cholera killed people. The first suggested that cholera ___59___ (multiply) in the air. A cloud of dangerous gas floated around until it found its victims. The second suggested that people absorbed this disease into their bodies ___60___ their meals. From the stomach the disease quickly attacked the body and soon the affected person died.

五、书面表达（共 1 小题，满分 10 分）

假如你是王玲，就读于某校高二年级，本学期你调整了学习方法并取得了进步，在一次英语课上，老师请你谈谈你的学习心得，请根据下表内容写一篇 120 词左右的英语短文。

	学习方法	结果
上学期	每晚复习白天所学：白天上课困倦 漏了许多要点	考试成绩很差
本学期	每晚保证睡眠充足：白天上课精力充沛 及时向老师请教问题	成绩跟上了其他同学
结论		

注：120 词左右，可适当增加内容，以使行文连贯。