

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. According to the man, what is the best thing about the kitchen?
A. It gets the best light. B. It has a dishwasher. C. It has a good size.
12. Why does the woman say she will never see the sun?
A. She is a busy student with a part-time job.
B. She is a busy teacher.
C. She works all day.
13. What does the woman think is the most important thing?
A. The safety of the building.
B. The size of the apartment.
C. The view from the living room.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What did the woman use to do in her free time?
A. Go running. B. Paint. C. Swim.
15. What does the man offer to do?
A. Take the woman to the movies.
B. Give the woman some time alone.
C. Let the woman make breakfast.
16. How does the woman probably feel about the man's suggestion?
A. A little worried. B. Very confident. C. Depressed.
17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Brother and sister. B. Co-workers. C. Husband and wife.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does the speaker say about Wal-Mart?
A. They offer low prices and free shipping.
B. They often have problems with security.
C. They are doing more and more business online.
19. What information is often stolen by criminals online?
A. Addresses and phone numbers.
B. Passwords and credit card details.
C. Bank account information.
20. What does the speaker suggest in the end?
A. Buying goods from online sellers with good reviews.
B. Only buying things from the local stores.
C. Cutting down your purchases online.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

21. There is someone playing guitar over there. Let's go and listen, shall we? Free entertainment, _____.
A. anyway B. though C. therefore D. somehow
22. Sales director is a position _____ communication ability is just as important as sales skills.
A. which B. that C. when D. where
23. The science of medicine, _____ progress has been very rapid recently, is perhaps the most important of all sciences.
A. to which B. with which C. for whom D. in which
24. —John is feeling a bit _____ after last night's get-together.
—Well, he must have drunk himself stupid during it and he should have a rest.
A. distant B. fragile C. empty D. weird
25. The contract cannot be signed by anyone _____ yourself.
A. rather than B. other than C. more than D. better than
26. In an hour, we can travel to places _____ would have taken our grandfathers days to reach.
A. where B. when C. which D. what

27. The negotiations have reached a delicate stage _____ a decision must be made as soon as quickly.
A. which B. that C. where D. when
28. He reached London in 1994, _____, some time later, he became a famous actor.
A. when B. where C. which D. who
29. He took up the story at the point _____ the thief had just made off with the jewels.
A. where B. which C. as D. when
30. The scientist's name _____ wherever the matter of nuclear energy was discussed.
A. came up B. came out C. came about D. came through
31. _____ himself to his research work, the professor cared little about any other things.
A. Devoting B. Devoted C. Being devoted D. To devote
32. As we are companions in difficult situations, I will not _____, unconcerned about your troubles.
A. look on B. wait on C. hang on D. catch on
33. The doctor insisted that the patient _____ seriously ill and that an operation _____ in no time.
A. was; be carried out B. should be; be carried out
C. was; was carried out D. should be; was carried out
34. Judging from his _____ look, I can say Mr. Wang is _____ at our arrival at this time.
A. annoying; annoyed B. annoying; annoying
C. annoyed; annoyed D. annoyed; annoying
35. There has been positive reaction to the proposal of helping the disabled, the impact _____ will be lasting especially for young ones.
A. on which B. on whom C. of which D. of whom

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

请认真阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I opened the Christmas present eagerly. It was obviously something very expensive because it was big. I loved my husband dearly, but he didn't really have an idea what to get me as a present, no matter 36 the occasion was.

This time he had really overcome himself. I almost 37 out laughing when the secret was 38 — a *table hockey game* (桌上曲棍球游戏).

"You are so sweet," I kissed him on the cheek. "But this time I am sure you did a Tarzan."

"I did ... What? What 39 does that mean?" he looked puzzled.

"Let me 40," I smiled. "When my father was a small boy, his family was very 41. If ever he managed to get a coin, he ran to the railway station. There was a small newsstand for the 42. It sold not only newspapers and 43 very important for a little boy: cheap paperbacks, 44 stories of the adventures of Tarzan. These were his 45."

"But how did I 'do a Tarzan'?" my husband wanted to know.

"I'm just getting 46. Then his father's birthday came. He wanted to buy him a gift but did not have 47 for it. His mother gave him a small coin. He wondered what he could buy with such a small 48. Wandering around, somehow he 49 himself at the railway station again. There he stood, in front of the little newsstand. He saw a new Tarzan book had 50. He knew it would be 51 when he would have money next time. What to do?" My husband started to laugh. He 52 it.

"Oh yes," I nodded. "My father bought the book 53 a present to his own father. So whenever we see someone give a present he himself 54, we say he did a Tarzan."

My husband looked a bit funny.

"But," I smiled, "I'm 55 happy to play the table hockey game with you."

36. A. when B. how C. where D. what
37. A. started B. came C. burst D. broke
38. A. revealed B. conveyed C. publicized D. acknowledged
39. A. after all B. in truth C. on end D. on earth
40. A. see B. explain C. know D. try
41. A. wealthy B. noble C. poor D. unknown
42. A. children B. travelers C. adults D. readers
43. A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing
44. A. and B. yet C. while D. but
45. A. choices B. toys C. treasures D. sources

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 46. A. there | B. here | C. near | D. away |
| 47. A. surprises | B. money | C. preparations | D. intentions |
| 48. A. sum | B. size | C. quantity | D. number |
| 49. A. led | B. chased | C. drove | D. found |
| 50. A. come up | B. come out | C. come in | D. come over |
| 51. A. lost | B. abandoned | C. gone | D. ignored |
| 52. A. got | B. made | C. helped | D. missed |
| 53. A. of | B. as | C. with | D. by |
| 54. A. understands | B. collects | C. receives | D. wants |
| 55. A. at most | B. at least | C. more than | D. less than |

第三部分 阅读理解（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

A

Most smart shoppers keep an eye on supermarket prices and can often notice when they increase slightly by just a few pence. In Tesco's case, however, data analyzed by Financial Mail suggests that an increase in prices is not uncommon.

Interestingly, however, the study suggests that if customers stop buying an item once its price is increased, the country's biggest supermarket will often respond rapidly. During the last week in April, the price of Tesco's Value Chicken Curry increased from 48 pence to 63 pence before falling again to the original price. Similar patterns were observed for Value Meatballs in Tomato Sauce and Value Sliced Peaches in Syrup.

However, during the same period, the prices of Orange Marmalade, Mixed Fruit Jam and Lemon Curd, all in the Value range, increased—by as much as 50 percent—and stayed there. In other cases observed in the Value range over the past two months, a price would go up significantly only to settle back down later, but would not go back to the original price. A 220g tin of Branston Beans in Tomato Sauce increased from 38 pence to 57 pence in the second week in April before falling back to 45 pence last week.

One person familiar with running a supermarket said, “some products are favored by customers that would not respond well to price rises. Other people may still buy the Value Chicken Curry at a higher price, thinking it's still a relative bargain. Some people point out that the fluctuations are just designed to test customers' resistance to price rises.”

However, Tesco insisted: “We cut thousands of prices every week and have invested more than £ 1 billion in lowering prices for customers over the past year. A small number of prices do go up because cost increases are passed on by suppliers. However, we work hard to get prices back down again and that's what has happened here.”

However, a supplier said, “Some of these prices sound far too high to blame for higher costs. Apart from the most volatile of products, price rises would be much slower.”

56. If customers stop buying a product because of its increased price, Tesco will _____.

- A. give an explanation for the increase
- B. add more products to the Value range
- C. bring the price back down again
- D. stop selling the product

57. The study shows that _____.

- A. many customers are impatient to price rises
- B. overall the prices of the Value range products have increased
- C. most increased prices will go back to the original ones
- D. the price-increased products are those that are customers' favorites

58. Customers may not be sensitive to the price rises of some products when _____.

- A. these products are actually on sale
- B. these products are really good in quality
- C. customers are really fond of these products
- D. the fluctuations are to test customers' resistance to price rises

B

McClure *waded* (涉水) into Sarasota Bay for a little fishing on a beautiful day last April. That afternoon, the water off the New College of Florida campus was shallow enough at low tide that he could easily walk 100 yards offshore and cast his line in any direction. Near sunset, he decided to turn back. Rather than retrace his earlier course, he chose a more direct path toward shore, assuming the bay wouldn't get deeper along the way. Instead, it had become impassable, and he

was trapped.

He felt the deadweight of his flooding waders pulling him down, and knew that if he didn't get out of them, he would drown. Thinking fast, he dropped his fishing rod, then lifted his legs to try to kick his way out. Instead, they pulled him completely below the surface. Thrashing, he started swallowing water. At the same time, the current caught him, and he no longer touched bottom.

Back onshore, Eliza Cameron, Loren Niurka Mora, and Caitlin Petro, lying on a patch of grass after a long week of classes, had been watching McClure fish. They saw him go under, then heard him cry, "Help!" His head was back above the water, but he was still trapped in his waders, and losing his breath.

"We looked around, and there was no one else there," recalls Cameron. "We realized we had to go in."

The three friends kicked off their shoes and ran into the bay. Freestyling their way forward, they fought a strong current for the length of a football field. As they neared McClure, all they could see was his fishing cap above the waves. They were all good swimmers, but each of them had to suppress the fear that he'd already slipped back under, and that they'd have to dive to find him.

McClure was floating on his back with his head barely above the surface when they reached him. He'd managed to kick himself out of the waders, but his eyes had partly rolled back --- a sign that he could be losing consciousness. As the young women drew near, his desperation began to fade.

McClure was still fighting for breath, however, as his wet shirt pulled him hard downward. The young women pulled the shirt off him. Then Cameron and Mora each hooked an arm under his shoulders, while Petro supported his back and held his hand. As they began to pull him toward shore, the difficult experience was far from over. The current was strong, and with McClure in company they felt as if they were merely treading water. "I need some encouragement. I need to touch bottom," McClure gasped. The women fought on, assuring him that they were making progress.

Thanks to the three of them, McClure got his breath back finally, but was so full of thankfulness that he could say nothing.

59. The young women decided to rescue the man because _____.

- A. they were all good swimmers
- B. he was surrounded by water
- C. they wanted to go swimming anyway
- D. the current was strong, and there was no one else around

60. We can infer from the text that _____.

- A. the young women easily saved the man
- B. the man was somewhat careless about his safety
- C. the young women were studying onshore
- D. the young women took action hesitantly after hearing the cry for help

61. What would be the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Fishing on a Nice Day
- B. Surviving a Flood
- C. Brave Women Rescue a Man
- D. Encouragement Is Power

C

A new Dutch study has found that many men these days are pressured to work up to 40 more hours per week than usual to stay competitive in today's environment. The latest research has shown that women face the same pressures as men but may work fewer hours due to *household chores* (家务琐事), which increases their risk of losing their jobs.

Obviously, there are different ways of work in many European countries, but the Danish study could also be applicable to the United States, where longer working hours are gradually becoming the rule as well, the researchers said. According to the findings published in the April issue of the journal, *Gender and Society*, increased competition in the workplace, in combination with modern business practices, is resulting in significantly higher levels of overtime. And what is interesting, in most cases, is that working longer hours does not even lead to greater productivity.

"This clearly does not ease the situation for women and men who want to combine career and family life," said a main researcher on the study, Patricia van Echtelt, who is a scientist at the Netherlands institute for Social Research. "What is more, the study shows that working longer hours does not lead to greater productivity and effectiveness, and thus does not necessarily contribute to employers' needs, but potentially harms the well-being of employees," she added.

The experts based their findings on a survey of the working habits of more than 1,000 male and female employees. Overtime was defined as the hours that exceeded the working hours stated in an employee's contract. The researchers found that 69 percent of men worked overtime compared with 42 percent of women. They also showed that women who worked extra hours, spent, on average, approximately five more hours at their workplace, compared with men's seven

additional hours.

Van Echtelt and her fellow colleagues said that the gender gap is partly due to the continuing trend for women to be more involved in unpaid family work. And even when couples share family work, men often refer to their contribution as ‘helping’ their wives, without feeling that they carry the main responsibility, the authors wrote in the journal. However, they did note that men are getting more involved these days with family and children.

Cornell University’s Youngjoo Cha, who carried out another research project based on U.S. data, discovered that if a husband works more than 60 hours per week, his wife is 42 percent more likely to leave her job.

62. According to the text, one can learn that working overtime might _____.
- A. benefit both the employers and the employees
B. benefit neither the employers nor the employees
C. benefit the employers, but not the employees
D. benefit the employees, but not the employers
63. One can learn from the text that working longer hours is a result of _____.
- A. increased competition and modern business trends
B. the anxiety of losing a job and increased family expenses
C. men’s growing responsibility to their family and children
D. employees’ eagerness to earn more overtime pay
64. The underlined word, “exceeded”, in the fourth paragraph could probably be replaced by _____.
- A. added to B. went beyond C. limited D. required
65. When doing housework, men tend to think that _____.
- A. it is their responsibility to do it
B. their wives work harder than they do
C. it can ease their pressure at work
D. they are just giving a hand to their wives

第四部分 根据句意或提示填上所缺的词（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

66. They have to work e _____ hours to meet the deadline, going home late than usual.
67. Alice e _____ a living by ironing clothes in a laundry before she married.
68. He realized it was c _____ to fulfill his task because it was difficult but it could test his ability.
69. The boy’s mother smiled with s _____ when he achieved high grades in the exam.
70. I earn 3000 yuan a month, which means my income is above the a _____ salary, 2000 yuan in my town.
71. This is a d _____ cause to which I think you can donate your money.
72. Whenever I have some spare time and want to be alone, my parents call me selfish and d _____.
73. All the kids can learn a great deal from the activities, which take place under the g _____ of an experienced tutor.
74. Young as the college student is, he has managed to be financially i _____ of his parents.
75. You should have respect for those p _____ challenged.

第五部分 短文语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 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（不超过 3 个单词）

Planet Earth is home to some great *relics*（遗迹）that seem to go beyond the technological *capabilities*（能力）of their time because they’re either too big 76. _____ too complex.

As such, some suggest the ancient 77. _____(build) of the Egyptian pyramids were following an *extraterrestrial*（地球以外的）instruction handbook. Perhaps the hands that 78. _____(work) at these sites weren’t really of this world.

Just outside Cario, in Giza, one of the most famous pyramids in Egypt rises from desert. But how, exactly, did the Egyptians build these things? The Great Pyramid is made of millions of stones 79. _____(weigh) about two tons each. Even 80. _____ today’s construction equipment, building a pyramid as big as that of Pharaoh Khufu would be a(n) 81. _____(frighten) challenge.

Certainly, 82. _____ is fun thinking about whether aliens have visited Earth. After all, we humans are trying to expand our reach in space, and places like Mars are in our sight. But the truth is, there’s no evidence 83. _____ suggests aliens have ever been here. And giving a supernatural 84. _____(explain) for some of the most monumental human achievements means skipping over the ways in which prehistoric people managed to make some of the largest and most 85. _____(mystery) constrictions on Earth.

第六部分 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面的短文, 然后按照要求用英语写一篇 150 词左右的作文。

Street sanitation workers (garbage men) are the backbone of the urban cleaning system of any society and they are responsible for cleanliness maintenance. In developing countries with limited resources, most of the cleaning process in urban areas remains manual. Brooms are the main and probably the only equipment used. With all types of garbage being *disposed* (处理) of on the street, sanitation workers are suffering from exposure to dirt, infectious organisms and other harmful chemicals. These factors make sanitation workers pick up skin, *gastrointestinal* (胃肠的) and *respiratory* (呼吸的) diseases.

A survey was conducted this year, which included screening for skin diseases and an investigation of protective measures. A total of 87 sanitation workers were screened. Only one used gloves while working and most didn't use masks during working hours. Various skin diseases were detected and some of the workers had more than one respiratory disease.

1. 用约 30 个词概括短文的要点。
2. 用约 120 个词发表你的观点, 内容包括:
 - (1) 城市环卫工人目前面临的健康问题;
 - (2) 就如何解决这些问题提出你的想法。
3. 写作要求
 - (1) 可以使用亲身经历或虚构的故事;
 - (2) 阐述你的想法时, 不能直接引用原文语句。

全国中学生英语能力竞赛

参赛日历



2018-09-01: 学生扫码进班, 免费报名初赛、免费学习竞赛课程、免费领取往年试题。

2018-10-03: 学生扫码进班, 提交第一次月考模拟试题答案, 免费获得人工智能批改。

2018-10-19: 学生初赛报名截止。

2018-10-20: 学生扫码进班, 可提交往年竞赛试题答案, 免费获得人工智能批改。

2018-11-11: 学生免费参加初赛。

2018-11-12: 老师批阅初赛试题, 老师扫码进班, 推荐优秀学生参加决赛。

2018-11-17: 学生扫码进班, 可提交各自初赛答案, 免费获得人工智能批改。

2018-11-19: 老师决赛推荐截止。

2018-12-03: 学生扫码进班, 查看并打印《参赛证》

2018-12-09: 学生按《参赛证》指定考点, 自愿自费自行参加决赛。

2019-01-08: 学生查看决赛成绩奖项。

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