



- A. She milked the cows.
  - B. She took care of sheep.
  - C. She worked with a cowboy.
13. What do we know about the woman's husband?
- A. He enjoys living in America.
  - B. He doesn't like his hometown.
  - C. He misses life in Sweden.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where does the conversation take place?
- A. On a bus.
  - B. On the subway.
  - C. In a car.
15. What do we know about the ships?
- A. They are 100 years old.
  - B. They were found in the 5th century.
  - C. They are off the coast of Italy.
16. What was found on the ships?
- A. Mostly clay containers.
  - B. Some treasure.
  - C. Some wine from Naples.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker's attitude toward credit card companies?
- A. They are necessary.
  - B. They are dishonest.
  - C. There are too many of them.
18. How much do credit card companies charge stores?
- A. Two or three percent.
  - B. Ten or fifteen percent.
  - C. It changes all the time.
19. What do credit card companies want their customers to do?
- A. Spend more than they can afford.
  - B. Pay off their cards on time every month.
  - C. Use their cards in other countries.
20. Where do most of the companies' profits come from?
- A. Fees charged to stores.
  - B. Interest charged to individuals.
  - C. Online purchases.

## 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. A seat belt can prevent drivers being thrown out of the seat if there is an emergency, so every driver should wear \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure his or her safety.
- A. this
  - B. it
  - C. that
  - D. one
22. Mr Richard made a long pause, clearly \_\_\_\_\_ by the thought that was in him.
- A. scared
  - B. overcome
  - C. comforted
  - D. inspired
23. We were inspired by the account \_\_\_\_\_ an elderly gentleman donated every coin he earned by repairing bikes to poor college students.
- A. when
  - B. what
  - C. that
  - D. where
24. If experiments are carried out according to plan as \_\_\_\_\_ as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly appropriate for researchers to look forward to producing expected results.
- A. sincerely
  - B. thoughtfully
  - C. faithfully
  - D. skillfully
25. ---You haven't handed in your homework?  
---Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ it the whole morning.
- A. have done
  - B. have been doing
  - C. did
  - D. had done
26. White-collar workers are the envy of the public today while blue-collar laborers are generally looked down upon, \_\_\_\_\_ they tend to have high earnings.
- A. so that
  - B. even if
  - C. as if
  - D. in case
27. \_\_\_\_\_ that this was a good opportunity to make a fortune, Mr. Robert invested all his money in this program.
- A. Convinced
  - B. Being convinced
  - C. To convince
  - D. Convincing
28. The millions of calculations involved, had they been done by hand, \_\_\_\_\_ all practical value by the time they were

- finished.
- A. would lose                      B. would have lost                      C. were losing                      D. had lost
29. The China women's national volleyball team would not have won the gold medal in the 2016 Rio Olympic Games, \_\_\_\_\_ their team spirit.
- A. but for                      B. apart from                      C. thanks to                      D. regardless of
30. We'll start at five o'clock if it \_\_\_\_\_ raining by then.
- A. stop                      B. has stopped                      C. will stop                      D. will have stopped
31. The staff of the company were not satisfied with the welfare system, \_\_\_\_\_ the chairman of the company had too much power.
- A. with which                      B. for which                      C. beyond which                      D. over which
32. If you are looking to begin your own company, it \_\_\_\_\_ you to determine whether to start a physical store or open an online store.
- A. lies with                      B. belongs to                      C. appeals to                      D. stays with
33. It is recommended that the project \_\_\_\_\_ until all the preparations have been made.
- A. is not started                      B. not to be started                      C. not be started                      D. is not to be started
34. He paid for a seat, when he \_\_\_\_\_ have entered free.
- A. could                      B. can                      C. must                      D. need
35. ---The city is beautiful, but the living costs here are a little bit high.  
--- \_\_\_\_\_, but if you want convenience and comfort, you have to pay more.
- A. No wonder                      B. No way                      C. No offence                      D. No problem

## 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 felt confused when I pulled out a small piece of paper from under my pillow with the word "Dad" written upon it. I got more 36 when my youngest brother 37 that he had put it there. The 38 of the note was amazing. Ever since the car accident with my stepfather, I've felt that I've become more like a(n) 39 to my brothers than an older brother, but never to this extent.

I grew up without a father to show me how life worked. Being 40 like that made me quieter towards 41 people and made it harder for me to trust 42 the ones I knew. I watch my best friend talk with his father and wonder what it's like to have someone 43 that in my life and wonder I'm going to be a good father. Being around my brothers proves I will. I've watched them 44 —I've changed their *diapers* (尿布) and been there when they've lost their first tooth. I try to teach them 45 life works. I want to teach them everything they need to know.

High school is the hardest time for a person and it's also the most 46 point to make a difference, not just in the 47, but on the football field. To be a football coach is one of my dreams. I want to show kids life is just like 48. You should always 49 it with your shoulders down and your head up, put your feet forward and look for the goal. When you go through, you pull your teammates in with you and you both 50 for that end zone.

I'll try to help my brothers 51 where they believe they have failed. I'll teach them how to get around 52 not by pushing through the wall, 53 instead looking to the side and seeing the path around. My brothers 54 me I can do well in life and that's what I want to do for others. As the American philosopher, Tryon Edwards, once said, "If you would know anything thoroughly, 55 it to others."

36. A. relaxed                      B. excited                      C. serious                      D. confused
37. A. realized                      B. announced                      C. complained                      D. imagined
38. A. form                      B. signal                      C. mystery                      D. power
39. A. advisor                      B. assistant                      C. coach                      D. father
40. A. mature                      B. alone                      C. weak                      D. careful
41. A. new                      B. attractive                      C. kind                      D. aggressive
42. A. thus                      B. instead                      C. still                      D. even
43. A. despite                      B. with                      C. like                      D. for
44. A. appear                      B. grow                      C. exist                      D. practice
45. A. if                      B. when                      C. why                      D. how
46. A. common                      B. direct                      C. critical                      D. flexible
47. A. classroom                      B. dream                      C. contest                      D. career
48. A. challenges                      B. adventures                      C. chocolate                      D. football
49. A. go into                      B. burst into                      C. turn into                      D. look into

- |              |             |               |           |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 50. A. allow | B. run      | C. wait       | D. long   |
| 51. A. stop  | B. ignore   | C. succeed    | D. admit  |
| 52. A. cases | B. problems | C. activities | D. facts  |
| 53. A. or    | B. and      | C. but        | D. so     |
| 54. A. show  | B. require  | C. promise    | D. advise |
| 55. A. teach | B. submit   | C. leave      | D. reward |

### 第三部分 阅读理解（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

#### A

**Organization:** Planet Bee Foundation

**Location:** San Francisco

**Planet Bee Foundation**

**---Changing the World, One Bee at a Time**

**Details:**

Planet Bee Foundation is an environmental nonprofit, looking for creative, energetic individuals to teach and help expand our educational programs within the San Francisco Bay Area. Our mission is to create a green-minded generation through individual action.

We provide schools and other organizations with hands-on workshops. Interactive materials and activities are brought on site and used to engage people of all ages in appropriate manners. These include: educational *pollination* (授粉) games, an observation hive with live bees, and seed ball making. All our courses and activities are *aligned* (使一致) with the Next Generation Standards.

In partnership with San Francisco State University, we offer a citizen science project called ZomBee Watch. Students can research into honey bee decline in quantity through dynamic experiments that produce data for real scientists to use. For more information about the project. Please log in [www.zombeewatch.org](http://www.zombeewatch.org).

**Required Qualifications:**

1. Bay Area residents
  2. Experience of working with youth
  3. Working well in a team
  4. Being willing to work at weekends occasionally
  5. California driver's license with a good driving record
  6. Previous academic background in Biology or Environmental Studies
56. From the passage, we know that Planet Bee Foundation \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. relies on nonprofit organizations to increase people's environmental awareness
  - B. is popular among the schools and organizations in the San Francisco Bay Area
  - C. can help real scientists solve the problem of honey bee decline in number
  - D. bases its courses and activities on the needs of schools and organizations
57. The passage is intended to inform us of Planet Bee Foundation's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. aim and purpose
  - B. courses and activities
  - C. entry requirements for its staff
  - D. cooperation with other universities

#### B

It might seem an extreme step to give up eating meals in order to save time, but this is how a new food substitute is being promoted. Soylent is a drink made by adding oil and water to a specially prepared powder that the manufacturers claim contains all the nutrients the human body needs.

Those who have given up regular meals to live on it say it's quite satisfying. Meanwhile, it's cheaper than ordinary food and will be even cheaper in future if it becomes widely popular. The suggestion is that you can give your body what it needs just by drinking Soylent two or three times a day. Invented by a 24-year-old American software engineer, Soylent is being promoted as a solution to a shortage of time.

More than money, Soylent saves time. It's not just preparing, cooking and eating food that you can cut out of your life. You don't have to shop for food or wait to be served in restaurants. Some of those who've experimented with the meal-free lifestyle say it saves them at least an hour every day, effectively adding another day to the week. However, it's far from clear that free time is what consumers of Soylent truly want.

Some critics of the product have focused on what they think are its potential health dangers. We don't know enough about the body's processes, they say, to be sure that the liquid really does contain everything we need. After all, this isn't a diet that humans have lived on for centuries. Others have pointed to the loss of pleasure and company that giving up

regular food causes. For *exponents* (拥护者) of what's sometimes called "slow food", meals also mean occasions when we renew our contact with other human beings while enjoying the taste and variety of local and regional foods. From this point of view, giving up traditional foods would be an impoverishment of life.

No doubt there's some truth in these criticisms, but for me they don't get to the root of the matter. Soylent is the *ultimate* (极好的) fast food, but it's unclear why we feel such a strong need for more time. If you're struggling to meet the demands of family and several part-time jobs, you might well dream of having an extra day in the week. But I doubt whether many who are in this position would consider giving up meals in order to work even harder than they already do, and in any case they aren't the people to whom the food replacement is being marketed.

58. What do we learn about Soylent?

- A. It is likely to become popular in the future.
- B. It should be taken at least twice a day.
- C. It costs a bit more than regular meals.
- D. It contains more nutrients than normal food.

59. Soylent was invented with the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. assuring people of good life quality
- B. improving people's physical health
- C. making consumers truly want free time
- D. freeing people from time-consuming meals

60. What is the author skeptical about?

- A. Whether Soylent is harmful to people.
- B. Whether Soylent can save time for people.
- C. Whether Soylent's users are satisfied with it.
- D. Whether Soylent's users really need more time.

61. What do the underlined words "be an impoverishment of life" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Cause people's lives to be worse.
- B. Change people's eating habits.
- C. Make people's time fully occupied.
- D. Help people get in touch with others.

### C

DNA from an extinct sub-species of tiger has shown that the ancestors of modern tigers moved from one part of the world to another through the heart of China—along what would later become known as "the Silk Road".

A study published in this week's PloS One shows that the Caspian tiger from Central Asia, which became extinct in 1970, was almost identical to the living Siberian tigers found in the Russian Far East today.

The discovery not only sends new light on how the animals reached Central Asia, but also opens up the possibility that people might repopulate tiger-less Central Asia with Siberian tigers from Russia or China.

"What these results indicate is that extinct Caspian tigers and modern Siberian tigers are molecular nearest neighbors," says Carlos Driscoll, a doctoral student at Oxford University's Wildlife Research Conservation Unit, and leader of the study. The relationship is so close that the mtDNA of the two sub-species differs by just a single *nucleotide* (核苷酸).

"We had to travel through Russia and Central Asia taking tiny bone samples from Caspian tiger specimens in natural history museums," says co-author Dr Nobby Yamaguchi. "We then compared the mtDNA from these samples with those taken from living animals, especially Siberian and Indian tigers."

The route Caspian tigers took to get to Central Asia has always been a puzzle, since Central Asian tigers should have been separated from other populations by the massive Tibetan plateau. The new research suggests that, rather than going around the plateau, via India to the south or Siberia to the north, perhaps 10,000 years ago ancient tigers went through it along China's narrow Gansu Corridor—which would thousands of years later form part of the "Silk Road" trade route.

This fresh look at the tiger family tree suggests that the South China tiger, a sub-species now extinct in the wild, is unique—possibly the cat most closely related to the ancestor of all modern tigers.

Professor David MacDonald, another one of the authors, says, "Our research indicates that the Caspian tiger's genes still exist in the Siberian tiger, and could be restored to Central Asia. This restoration would obviously be a huge task, but what a victory it would be!"

62. According to the study, the ancestors of Caspian tigers reached Central Asia by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. crossing the Tibetan plateau
- B. going through Siberia
- C. going through India
- D. following the Gansu Corridor

63. Which of the following tigers have the closest relationship?

- A. Siberian tigers and Caspian tigers.
- B. South China tigers and Caspian tigers.
- C. Indian tigers and South China tigers.
- D. Siberian tigers and Indian tigers.

64. What does MacDonald think introducing Siberian tigers into the wilds of Central Asia would be like?

- A. Impossible.
- B. Possible.
- C. Unnecessary.
- D. Easy.

65. What can we learn from the text?

- A. The study was conducted by both British and Russian researchers.
- B. Probably ancient tigers reached Central Asia about 10,000 years ago.

- C. The researchers have studied the DNA of existing Caspian tigers.
- D. The study discovered how ancient animals traveled along the “Silk Road”.

## D

Immigrants take our jobs. They don't pay taxes. They're a drain on the economy. They make America less American. You've probably heard all of these arguments, especially with the country recovering from a financial disaster. Indeed, they've been heard for a century or two, as successive waves of immigrants to this nation of immigrants have first been criticized, then reluctantly tolerated, and ultimately respected for their contributions.

This time, too, there is ample evidence that immigrants are creating businesses and revitalizing the U.S. workforce. From 2006 to 2012, more than two-fifths of the start-up tech companies in Silicon Valley had at least one foreign-born founder, according to the Kauffman Foundation. A report by the Partnership for a New American Economy, which advocates for immigrants in the U.S. workforce, found that they accounted for 28 percent of all new small businesses in 2011. Immigrants also hold a third of the internationally valid patents issued to U.S. residents, according to University of California economist Giovanni Peri. In a 2012 article published by the Cato Institute, the libertarian think tank, Peri concluded that immigrants boost economic productivity and don't have a notable impact—either positive or negative—on net job growth for US-born workers. One reason: Immigrants and native-born workers move toward different jobs.

Immigration isn't without its negative effects, especially on Americans who lack a high school diploma, according to George Borjas, a professor of economics and social policy at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government. In a 2013 report published by the immigration-restrictionist Center for Immigration Studies, Borjas calculated that immigrants might have depressed the wages of native-born high school dropouts by 6 percent between 1990 and 2010, mainly due to foreigners who'd arrived illegally.

But immigration, on the whole, encourages the workforce and adds to the nation's overall economic activity. Look at the impact on cities that attract the most foreign-born residents. New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Houston are all major immigrant destinations and also economic powerhouses, accounting for roughly one-fifth of the country's gross domestic product. In New York, immigrants made up 44 percent of the city's workforce in 2011; in and around Los Angeles, they accounted for a third of the economic output in 2007. Immigrants tend to contribute more to the economy once they've learned English and become citizens. A few cities—notably, New York—have a long history of guiding immigrants into the mainstream society and economy. Other parts of the country have less experience with newcomers but are learning to adapt.

Take Nashville, for instance. The foreign-born immigrants not only benefiting from the local prosperity—they're contributing to it. Immigrants are twice as likely as native-born Nashville residents to start their own small businesses, according to data compiled by the Partnership for a New American Economy. They also play an outsized role in important local industries, including construction, health care, and hotels.

Nashville has welcomed these immigrants with open arms, in ways that other *municipalities* (自治市) around the country are trying to copy. In the forefront is a nonprofit organization called Welcoming Tennessee, started in 2005 to highlight immigrants' contributions and potential role in Nashville's future. It put up billboards around Nashville—“Welcome the immigrant you once were,” and the like—in hopes of *defanging* (缓和…敌意) the political debate.

The “welcoming” movement that started in Tennessee has evolved into “Welcoming America,” a national network of organizations that advocates the economic upside of immigration and help people adjust to life in the U.S. Since 2009, 57 cities and counties, from San Francisco and Philadelphia to Dodge City, Kansas, have taken “welcoming” pledges, meaning that the local governments committed themselves to a plan to help immigrants *integrate*.

Local governments, mindful of their pressing economic needs, have taken the lead. Many cities have created offices devoted to serving “new Americans” locally. Dayton, Ohio, has intensified its efforts to redevelop a neighborhood with a growing Turkish community. Nashville runs a program called MyCity Academy, which teaches leaders from immigrant communities about local government.

66. By mentioning the arguments in the beginning, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show that immigrants rob native-Americans of benefits
- B. express that Americans refuse the invasion of immigrants
- C. illustrate that Americans change their view of immigrants
- D. explain that immigrants are making America less American

67. Paragraph 2 is developed EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. by using examples
- B. by citing some data
- C. by analyzing causes
- D. by make comparisons

68. What can we learn about Nashville?

- A. Its immigrants are twice as many as its native residents.  
 B. It sets an example of how to treat immigrants to other cities.  
 C. Its important industries are dominated by immigrants.  
 D. Its local business organizations lead the way in welcoming immigrants.
69. The underlined word “integrate” in Paragraph 7 refer to “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
 A. adjust to  
 B. live legally  
 C. improve themselves  
 D. be independently economically
70. What does the passage mainly talk about?  
 A. How the American government treats immigrants.  
 B. How American cities develop their local economy.  
 C. Why a large number of people immigrate into US.  
 D. Why American cities are fighting to attract immigrants.

**第四部分 任务型阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）**

请认真阅读下列短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

The loss of handwriting in our high-tech world saddens me. People of all ages openly admit their handwriting as keyboards replace pen and paper. Increasingly, schoolchildren deal with assignments on computer and struggle to write, having had little practice. I am of the generation that learnt to write with a dip pen in kindergarten and a fountain pen in high school; by the time I reached university, like everyone else. I used a functional ballpoint. Handwriting has filled every aspect of my life since I was first taught to shape letters on the lined pages of my exercise books.

From the age of 12, I kept a handwritten journal, recording my thoughts and feelings regarding both the significant and mundane aspects of my life. Through this daily practice I connected with myself, explored experiences and found a way to interpret and make sense of my relationships. Although I rarely reread my written material, the process of writing has remained with me as a means of processing my feelings and *filtering* (过滤) my experiences.

Yet today, handwritten letters are as rare as a red panda. Few of us write any longer, even to those to whom we are close. We communicate difficultly when we e-mail or text, both methods characterized by speed and informality. The deep thinking which accompanied a handwritten letter is almost entirely absent. We may be communicating more frequently and with more people, but the depth and quality of our communication has reduced.

Sadly, modern technology tends to be temporary. Few of us keep old e-mails or even print them out, so a sense of history and memory is lost. *Archivists* (档案管理者) report that more information has been lost in the past decade than in the previous 150 years. It is too easy to press the delete button.

In many other areas of records, material is now in the digital format. Yet saving material in a digital format only is extremely unstable. How it will survive the future remains a problem.

In this digital world of text, e-mails and instant messaging, the perceived value of writing is no longer obvious and the case for retaining the practice of writing needs to be made. Should we save the bumble pen and paper when laptops and mobiles are functional, universal and unstoppable? Should children continue to be taught to write with a pen and paper?

With its passing a good mode of self-expression is being lost. I invite readers to engage with handwriting and become aware of this special skill that has created civilization for centuries.

Paragraph outline	Detailed information
The current __71__ of handwriting	▲ Students __72__ to computers to complete their homework. ▲ With little practice, students have __73__ writing. ▲ We seldom write letters even to people we are close to.
The author's link with handwriting	▲ The author __74__ himself to handwriting from kindergarten to university. ▲ The author kept __75__ of his thoughts and feelings by keeping writing journals. ▲ The author also takes __76__ of writing to process his feeling and filtering his experiences.
The __77__ with modern communication methods	▲ There is an __78__ of depth and quality in e-mail and texts. ▲ The temporariness of modern technology tends to give __79__ to the loss of some history and memory. ▲ Saving materials only in a digital format is not very stable. ▲ A style of self-expression is being lost.

The author's 80 to people for handwriting

Write as much as possible and realize the importance of this special art.

### 第五部分 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

“ Many factors, such as heavy work pressure, negative emotions and excessive use of electronic products at night, can cause sleep disorders.”

### Average daily sleeping hours during working days

Unit: hours

Construction workers: 8.3

Salespeople: 8.3

Freelancers: 8.3

Online shop owners: 8.2

Nurses: 8.2

Government employees: 8.1

Finance professionals: 8

IT workers: 8

Company executives: 7.8

Doctors: 7.7

Lawyers: 7.7

High school students: 7.2

#### [写作内容]

1. 用约 30 个单词概述上述图表内容;
2. 用约 120 词发表你的观点, 内容包括:
  - (1) 举例分析目前高中生睡眠缺失的原因。
  - (2) 就如何保证充足睡眠提出具体建议。

#### [写作要求]

1. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句;
2. 作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称;
3. 不必写标题。

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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