

- A. have thought B. have been thinking C. had thought D. would think
34. Recent research has _____ the causes of the mysterious disease that has claimed thousands of lives.
A. caught hold of B. cast light on C. made sense of D. laid stress on
35. The scheme of the government favours low-income workers, _____ the aim is to provide affordable housing.
A. on which B. of whom C. on whom D. of which

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，并在答题卡将该项涂黑。

Do Americans have any morals? That's a good question. Many people ___36___ that ideas about right and wrong are merely personal opinions. Some voices, though, are calling Americans back to ___37___ moral values. William J. Bennett, former U.S. Secretary of Education, ___38___ the view, edited *The book of Virtues* in 1993, who believes that great moral ___39___ can build character. The success of Bennett's book shows that many Americans still believe in moral values. But what are they?

To begin with, moral values in America are like those in any culture. ___40___, many aspects of morality are universal. But the stories and traditions that teach them are ___41___ to each culture. Not only that, but culture influences ___42___ people show these virtues.

One of the most basic moral values for Americans is ___43___. The well-known legend about George Washington and the cherry tree teaches this value clearly. Little George cut down his father's favorite cherry tree while ___44___ his new hatchet. When his father asked him about it, George said, "I did it with my hatchet." Instead of ___45___, George received praise. Sometimes American moral — being open and direct — can ___46___ people. But Americans still believe that honesty is the best policy.

Compassion may be the question of American virtues. The story of "The Good Samaritan" from the Bible describes a man who showed compassion. On his way to a certain city, a Samaritan man found a poor traveler lying on the road. The traveler had been beaten and robbed. The kind Samaritan, instead of just passing by, stopped to help this person in need. Compassion can even turn into a positive ___47___. In the fall of 1992, people in Iowa sent truckloads of water to help Floridians hit by hurricane. The next summer, during the Midwest flooding, Florida ___48___ the favor. In ___49___ dramatic ways, millions of Americans are quietly passing along the kindnesses shown to them.

In no way can this brief description ___50___ all the moral values honored by Americans. In fact, Bennett's bestseller — over 800 pages — ___51___ only 10 virtues. ___52___ Bennett admits that he has only scratched the ___53___. But no matter how long or short the ___54___ makes, moral values are invaluable. They are the ___55___ of American culture and any culture.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. indicate | B. insist | C. suggest | D. demonstrate |
| 37. A. commercial | B. contemporary | C. permanent | D. conventional |
| 38. A. sharing | B. opposing | C. proving | D. exchanging |
| 39. A. lessons | B. stories | C. characters | D. roles |
| 40. A. What's more | B. Instead | C. However | D. Actually |
| 41. A. common | B. similar | C. unique | D. different |
| 42. A. how | B. why | C. where | D. when |
| 43. A. love | B. honesty | C. perseverance | D. forgiveness |
| 44. A. trying out | B. working out | C. figuring out | D. making out |
| 45. A. cheating | B. fault | C. punishment | D. happiness |
| 46. A. harm | B. surprise | C. offend | D. confuse |
| 47. A. circle | B. cycle | C. moral | D. angle |
| 48. A. rewarded | B. restored | C. returned | D. responded |
| 49. A. more | B. less | C. rather | D. fairly |
| 50. A. conclude | B. convey | C. claim | D. confirm |
| 51. A. argues | B. instructs | C. highlights | D. expresses |
| 52. A. Even | B. Also | C. Yet | D. Still |
| 53. A. detail | B. conclusion | C. importance | D. surface |
| 54. A. book | B. pages | C. list | D. stories |
| 55. A. reflection | B. foundation | C. content | D. fund |

第三部分 阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

请认真阅读下列短文，从短文各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡将该项涂黑。

A

3D TV, Without the Glasses

If you're thinking about buying a 3D TV, you might want to wait a while. Researchers have developed new 3D technology that doesn't need any special glasses to work its magic. The new technology could advance the development of 3D on mobile devices, too.

Bioethics Panel Gives Yellow Light to Anthrax Vaccine Trial in Children

A U.S. bioethics committee has said that the country may consider testing the anthrax vaccine in children. The panel advises that the vaccine be tested in progressively younger age groups and includes the caveat that testing should only take place if risks are "minimal."

Evolution via Roadkill

We usually think of evolution happening over thousands or millions of years, but it can be surprisingly speedy — literally. In just 3 decades, highway-dwelling swallows have evolved shorter wingspans to better **dodge** oncoming cars.

Patients Should Get DNA Information, Report Recommends

Would you want to know if you were at risk for cancer? What about a fatal heart condition? A group of genetics experts, along with the influential American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics, have recommended that anyone whose genome is sequenced for any medical reason must be told about their genetic susceptibility to serious health problems, regardless of if they want to know.

Congress Completes Work on 2013 Spending Bill

This week, the U.S. Congress passed a bill to fund the government until the end of the fiscal year, and research agencies now know how much to spend in 2013. The so-called continuing resolution retains the sequester and its \$85 billion cut in discretionary spending. The bill throws NASA's planetary programs a lifeline and gives the National Science Foundation a bit of a boost, but the National Institutes of Health's funding stays flat at 2012 levels — bad news for biomedical research.

Making Moonshine Safe to Drink

Home-brew drinkers in developing countries often risk blindness or even death from methanol poisoning when they drink. Now, scientists have made a reusable wireless chip that can analyze a drink's methanol content and warn users of any danger. In 2 years, they hope to develop a product that can send results directly to a cell phone.

56. If you are concerned about your future health, you will probably be interested in _____.

- A. 3D TV, Without the Glasses
- B. Patients Should Get DNA Information, Report Recommends
- C. Congress Completes Work on 2013 Spending Bill
- D. Making Moonshine Safe to Drink

57. Which of the following can replace the underlined word **dodge**?

- A. fly
- B. avoid
- C. move
- D. leave

58. Most probably you will read the above information in _____.

- A. a magazine
- B. a tour guide
- C. a web page
- D. a newspaper

B

To many, it appears that the days of gentlemen holding doors open for ladies and taking off their hats in the presence of respected peers are long forgotten. Much to the disappointment of many, common sense of manners is a rapidly disappearing trait in today's society, replaced by an idealistic sense of universal equality in status, and thus a corresponding universal equality in treatment. Such need not be the case, however, for traditional manners can indeed coexist with modern concepts of equality.

In the past, the code of *chivalry* (骑士精神) guided western gentlemen on the appropriate behavior for all situations, ranging from addressing a lady to fighting a *duel* (决斗) to defend one's honor. This set of rules for "proper, civilized behavior" developed over the years, influencing and shaping the social graces of men even to this day. In modern times, however, certain elements of the code of chivalry have been considered outdated and unnecessary, causing some misguided individuals to *discard* (摒弃) the entire of practice of gentlemanly behavior altogether, much to the disappointment of society as a whole. Practices such as helping a lady with her chair and referring to peers by their proper titles followed the more outdated and unnecessary elements out the door, such as kneeling before a superior and avoiding one's eye contact with an official.

Much of this disappointing loss is due to negative *reinforcement* (强化) imposed by society's members. When a man is blamed for paying for dinner or helping a lady with manual labor and accused of "treating her as a lesser rather than an equal," he learns not to behave in such a manner in the future. It is certainly true that in today's world women can accomplish most tasks that men can. It must also, however, be recognized that polite behavior in the form of a gentleman

helping a lady is not a sign that the female is incapable of doing it herself, but rather that the gentleman respects the lady enough to offer his assistance. Such friendly courtesy simply makes the world a more pleasant place to live in.

Chivalry, although suffering, is not altogether gone yet, however. Common courtesy still manifests itself in society, to the delight of the cultured people everywhere. Chivalry is going through a continually evolving process, and it will no doubt eventually adjust itself to serve the needs of both those who wish for a more polite world and those who strive for equality at all levels and facets of society.

59. The author uses Paragraph 1 to show _____.
- A. the special status women enjoy in society
 - B. the importance of equality in modern society
 - C. the positive effects of modern practices and beliefs on traditional manners
 - D. the relationship between traditional manners and modern concepts of equality
60. What's the main idea of paragraph 2?
- A. Westerners value the code of chivalry more than Easterners do.
 - B. It is regretful that some good elements of chivalry have been rejected.
 - C. Chivalric practices have misguided some individuals to behave improperly.
 - D. The historical reasons for chivalric practices are worthy of future study.
61. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A. Lost Practices of Chivalry
 - B. Gender Equality in Modern Society
 - C. Chivalry: Still Living in Modern Society
 - D. Traditional Manners: Being Caught in a Dilemma

C

In the US, well-being tends to be highest in a person's earliest and latest years. But elsewhere, new research shows, quality of life follows a very different pattern.

"I'm nearly 70 years old, and I can tell you that bad things begin to happen as you get older," said Angus Deaton, a professor of economics and international affairs. This is not particularly surprising information.

What is surprising, though, is that in terms of psychological well-being, a person's later years — even with declining health and in the face of ageism — tend to be some of their best.

In recent years, a growing number of researchers have supported the idea that well-being tends to follow a roughly U-shaped *curve* (曲线), peaking in youth and old age and bottoming out somewhere around a person's 40s or 50s.

For example, in a study published in *The Lancet*, Deaton and other researchers from London University, Stony Brook University, and the University of Southern California put the U-shaped curve in context to look at the relationship between age and well-being across four different groupings: wealthy English-speaking countries, Eastern Europe and former members of the Soviet Union, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

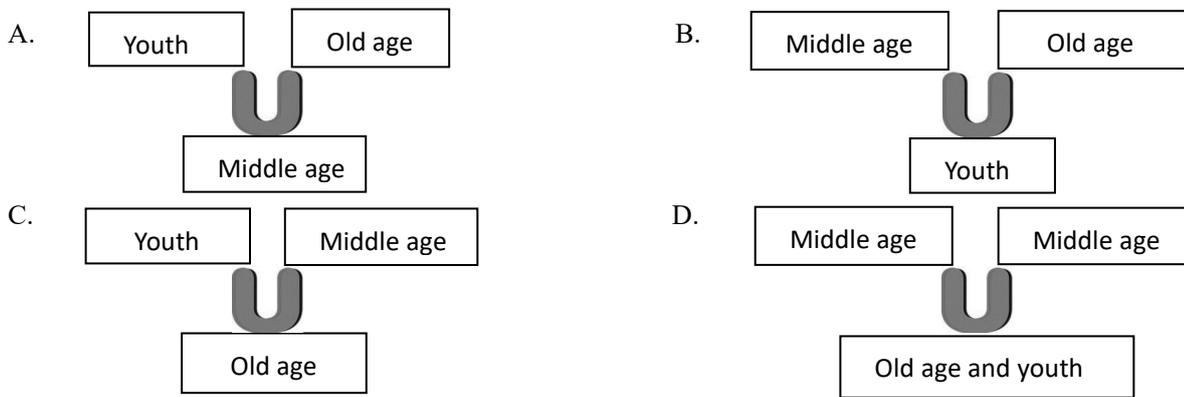
What's behind the late-in-life rising? "You accumulate emotional wisdom as you get older. You know, when you're 25, you go on blind dates with people that, when you're 50, you know you should stay away from," Deaton said, "You just learn how to live your life better."

The problem, though, is that a life in San Francisco, for example, may be lived very differently from a life in Santiago or St. Petersburg. As Gallup showed with its World Poll in 2013, the average person's sense of well-being varies greatly from country to country.

While the study didn't go into why these geographic differences exist — "Your guess is as good as mine," Deaton said — he did offer a few common-sense theories. "In the high-income English-speaking countries, the elderly get treated very well indeed," he said. "In places with poor health care, by contrast, the negatives of ageing may outweigh the profit of emotional wisdom."

But, he added, the particular distribution of each well-being curve is likely generation-specific, with present-day feelings shaped at least partly by the events a person has witnessed over his or her lifetime. "In the former Soviet Union countries, for instance, the collapse of communism was not that terrible for younger people, who could go abroad and do all sorts of things like going to graduate school," he explained, "But older people lost a lot of their pensions and health care. So it was very bad for them."

62. The author is surprised to learn that _____.
- A. quality of life in different countries follow very different patterns
 - B. varieties of bad things will occur to people as a result of aging process
 - C. physical well-being doesn't necessarily lead to psychological well-being
 - D. a person tends to be at the peak of his psychological well-being in his later years
63. Which of the following probably reflects American people's well-being?



64. Which does NOT belong to the findings of Deaton’s study about well-being?

- A. Ages have a great effect on people’s well-being.
- B. Well-being follows a roughly U-shaped curve.
- C. People tend to accumulate emotional wisdom as they age.
- D. There’re some reasons for the existence of geographic differences.

65. What is mainly talked about in the last paragraph?

- A. Younger people are willing to adapt themselves to new situations.
- B. Older people are bent to experience terrible events in their lifetime.
- C. A specific generation are likely to witness a particular well-being curve.
- D. Life experiences are vital to promoting people’s sense of well-being.

D

When you’re at a party, do you suddenly feel desperate to escape to somewhere quiet such as a bathroom and just sit there? Until I read *Quiet: The Power of Introverts (内向的人) in a World That Can’t Stop Talking* by Susan Cain, I think it is just me. Other partygoers grow increasingly dynamic as the night wears on while I feel so eager to go home. But it’s not just me. It’s a characteristic shared by introverts the world over. “We fell this way because our brains are sensitive to *over-stimulation* (过度刺激),” writes Cain. So that’s why I’m like that!

Cain has always been an introvert in a world that misguidedly respects extroverts. We make them our bosses and our political leaders. We foolishly admire their self-help books. Cain writes, “Private occasions that make me feel connected with the joys and sorrows of the world often come in the form of communication with writers and musicians I’ll never meet in person. Before the Industrial Revolution, American self-help books praised characters. Nowadays it’s personality.

She also adds, “We introverts attempt to imitate extroverts, and the stress of not being ‘true to ourselves’ can make us physically and mentally ill.” One introvert Cain knew spent so much of his life trying to attach himself to the extrovert ideal that he ended up catching *pneumonia* (肺炎). This would have been avoided if he’d spent more time in bathrooms.

At the Harvard Business School, socializing is “an extreme sport”, where extroverts are able to get more book deals and art exhibitions. Cain had to convince a publisher that she could overcome *stage fright* (怯场) at book festivals before he agreed to take her on. In America, extroverted parents tend to send their introverted children to psychologists to have their introversion “treated”. We think extroverts are great because they’re charming, chatty and self-assured, but in fact we’re committing a severe error structuring our society around their meaningless talk.

At least one-third of the people we know are introverts. They prefer listening to speaking, reading to partying, creating to self-promoting and working on their own to brainstorming in teams. Although they are often described as quiet, it is to introverts that we owe many of the great contributions to society.

Most unusually, we form workplaces around the extrovert ideal. In open-plan offices group-think favors extroverts. The loudest, most socially confident and quickest on their feet win the day while the quietly well-informed tend not to get a word in. School classrooms are increasingly designed to reflect such a *flawed* (有瑕疵的) environment. Children are rewarded for being outgoing rather than being original. “You can’t ask a teacher for help unless everyone in your group has the same question”, reads a sign in one New York classroom. Even though Gandhi, Rosa Parks, Steve Wozniak, J.K. Rowling and Anna Eleasor Roosevelt have described themselves as introverts, they are at their best when lonely.

Cain says an introverted child “is an *orchid* (兰花) who dies easily and is most likely reduced to depression, anxiety and shyness, but under the right conditions an orchid can grow strong and magnificent”. When I get to this part, I think “Yes, we are like orchids! With good care we can become extremely successful in the things that matter to us.”

I finished *Quiet: The Power of Introverts in a World That Can’t Stop Talking* a month ago and I can’t get it out of

my head. It is in many ways an important book — so persuasive, timely and heartfelt that it should effect change in schools and offices. It's also a good idea to write a book that tells introverts how awesome and undervalued they are. I'm thrilled to discover that some of the characteristics I've found shameful are actually indicators that I'm amazing. It's a *Female Eunuch* of anxious bookworms. I'm not surprised that it went straight to number one on *The New York Times* best-seller list.

66. Cain feels connected to the outside world mainly by _____.
- A. talking to writers and musicians
B. socializing with political leaders
C. enjoying books and music
D. going to different parties
67. Which of the following reflects Cain's opinion?
- A. Mental diseases can cause changes in our personalities.
B. Trying to change our real characters will make us suffer.
C. Structuring our society around talks makes a difference.
D. Introverts make comparatively fewer contributions to society.
68. The underlined sentence in the passage is used to _____.
- A. draw a conclusion
B. provide a typical example
C. analyze a reason
D. present a sharp contrast
69. In Cain's opinion, an "orchid" child _____.
- A. is likely to be shy but enthusiastic
B. is reluctant to overcome depression
C. can achieve success with proper care
D. can change conditions and grow strong
70. What does the author think of Cain's book mentioned in the passage?
- A. It tends to overvalue the introverts.
B. It has already become a hit with readers.
C. It will bring complete reforms in schools.
D. It motivates readers to be amazing people.

第四部分 任务型阅读（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入最恰当的单词。注意：每空只填 1 个单词。

The International Agency for Research on Cancer(IRIC), part of the United Nations' World Health Organization (WHO), claims that *radio frequency electromagnetic fields (RF/EMF)* (射频电磁场) is possibly *carcinogenic* (致癌的) to humans. The main sources of RF/EMF are radios, televisions, microwave ovens, cellphones, and Wi-Fi devices.

There is still an argument about the dangers of our modern communication systems. Obviously, these devices and the resulting fields are extremely common in modern society. Even if we want to, we can't eliminate our exposure or our children's to RF/EMF. But, we may need to limit that exposure, when possible.

That was among the conclusions of a controversial survey article published in the *Journal of Microscopy and Ultrastructure* entitled "Why children absorb more microwave radiation than adults: The consequences." From an analysis of relevant studies, the authors argue that children and adolescents are at considerable risk from devices that radiate microwaves. The following points were offered for consideration:

- Pregnant women should avoid exposing their fetus to microwave radiation.
- Cellphone manual warnings make clear an overexposure problem exists.
- Government warnings have been issued but most of the public are unaware of such warnings.
- Current exposure limits are inadequate and should be revised.
- Wireless devices are radio transmitters, not toys. Selling toys that use them should be monitored more closely.

Children and fetuses absorb more microwave radiation, according to the authors, because their bodies are relatively smaller, their skulls are thinner, and their brain tissue is weaker.

This is not a call to throw out all electronic devices. However, at the very least, it should open up the discussion about different safety levels for adults versus children. Hopefully more studies will be done to check or contradict the assumptions so far. In the meantime, are the government's current regulations adequate? The exposure levels they warn against haven't seemed to have been updated for more than 19 years.

In a *Network World* opinion article *ominously*(不祥地)titled "Is Wi-Fi killing us ... slowly?" columnist Mark Gibbs makes the point that "...laws and warnings are all very well but it's pretty much certain that all restrictions on products that use microwave technology will *err* (犯错) on the safe side; that is, the side that's safe for industry, not the side of what's safe for society." Gibbs then added this ominous closing question, "Will we look back (sadly) in fifty or a hundred years and be surprised at how Wi-Fi and cellphones were responsible for the biggest health crisis in human history?"

Passage outline	Supporting details
Assumptions of a survey article	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ RF/EMF is likely to (71) <u>▲</u> cancer to humans. ◆ When possible, we should try to (72) <u>▲</u> ourselves less to modern communication systems.
(73) <u>▲</u> taken to avoid microwave radiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pregnant women should stay away from microwave radiation. ◆ Cellphone manuals clearly warn people of the (74) <u>▲</u> of overexposure. ◆ The government should raise public (75) <u>▲</u> of such warnings and revise current exposure limits. ◆ Toys with radio transmitters should be closely (76) <u>▲</u>.
Reasons for more harm to children and fetuses	Their bodies have not physically (77) <u>▲</u> .
(78) <u>▲</u> to the problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Different safety levels for adults versus children should be discussed in public. ◆ More studies will be done to check or contradict the assumptions. ◆ The government should (79) <u>▲</u> current regulations.
Summary	We may be surprised in the future that Wi-Fi and cellphones were to (80) <u>▲</u> for health crisis.

第五部分 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面的短文，然后按照要求写一篇 150 词左右的英语短文。

There are two factors which determine an individual's intelligence. The first is sort of brain he is born with. Human brains differ considerable, some being more capable than others. But no matter how good a brain he has to begin with, an individual will have a low intelligence unless he has opportunities to learn. So the second factor is what happens to the individual — the sort of the environment in which he is brought up. If an individual is *handicapped* (受阻碍) environmentally, it is likely that his brain will stop to develop and he will never attain the level of intelligence of which he is capable.

The importance of environment in determining an individual's intelligence can be proved by the identical twins, Peter and John. When the twins were three months old, their parents died, and they were placed in separate *foster* (寄养) homes. Peter was reared by parents of low intelligence in an isolated community with poor educational opportunities. John, however, was educated in the home well-to-do parents who had been to college. This environmental difference continued until the twins were in their late teens, when they were given tests to measure their intelligence. John's IQ was 125, twenty-five points higher than the average and fully forty points higher than his brother.

【写作内容】

- 1) 以约 30 个词概括短文的要点;
- 2) 然后以约 120 个词就“环境与人的智力发展”的主题发表看法，并包括如下要点:
 - a) 你是否赞同“环境决定智力的发展”这一观点? 为什么?
 - b) 请举出具体事例说明你的观点;
 - c) 你认为如何才能最大限度地发展智力?

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。
- 更多资讯: www.2150088.com
- 咨询电话: 4000-021-058