

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did Susan do right before the conversation?

- A. She visited her brother.
- B. She called John Reeves.
- C. She toured the company

12. What does Susan think of the place?

- A. It's big.
- B. It's famous.
- C. It's crowded.

13. Who is Michael?

- A. John's boss.
- B. Tara's husband.
- C. Susan's brother

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What did the woman do last night?

- A. She went to school.
- B. She listened to a talk.
- C. She decorated her home.

15. What does the woman suggest the man do with his big table?

- A. Replace it.
- B. Have it painted.
- C. Make good use of it.

16. What is a benefit of decorating a house by oneself?

- A. Saving money.
- B. Suiting personal taste.
- C. Strengthening family ties.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is special about a live concert?

- A. The whole experience is unique.
- B. The sound quality is outstanding.
- C. The performance can be recorded.

18. What does the speaker say about concerts by university performing groups?

- A. They are expensive.
- B. They are often of high quality.
- C. They are covered by the local media

19. What does the speaker suggest doing before the concert?

- A. Listening to the works to be performed.
- B. Checking information at the box office.
- C. Reading something about the concert hall.

20. What is the speaker?

- A. A news reporter.
- B. A theater designer.
- C. A college teacher.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Non-Credit Courses

The Pre-College Program offers non-credit courses. Students will experience college-level courses given by some of our college's leading experts and will receive written feedback(反馈) on their work at the end of the course. Pre-College students will also receive a grade of Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory and a certificate of completion at the conclusion of the program.

All non-credit courses meet from 9:00 a.m.-11:30 a.m. daily and may have additional requirements in the afternoons or evenings.

COURSE: Case Studies in Neuroscience

·June 11-July 2

·Leah Roesch

Using student-centered, active-learning methods and real-world examples, this course is designed to provide a fuller

understanding of how the human brain works.

COURSE: Psychology of Creativity

·June 15-June 28

·Marshall Duke

Why are certain people so creative? Is it genetic(遗传的) or a result of childhood experience? Are they different from everyone else? This popular psychology course highlights the different theories of creativity.

COURSE: Creative Storytelling

·June 21-July 3

·Edith Freni

This college-level course in creative storytelling functions as an introduction to a variety of storytelling techniques that appear in different forms of creative writing, such as short fiction and playwriting.

COURSE: Sports Economics

·July 19-August 1

·Christina DePasquale

In this course we will analyze many interesting aspects of the sports industry: sports leagues, ticket pricing, salary negotiations, discrimination, and NCAA policies to name a few.

21. Who is the text intended for?

- A. The general public.
- B. College freshmen.
- C. Educational experts.
- D. High school students.

22. Which course can you take if you are free only in June?

- A. Sports Economics.
- B. Creative Storytelling.
- C. Psychology of Creativity.
- D. Case Studies in Neuroscience.

23. Whose course should you choose if you are interested in creative writing?

- A. Leah Roesch's.
- B. Edith Freni's.
- C. Marshall Duke's.
- D. Christina DePasquale's.

B

Optimism(乐观) doesn't mean paying no attention to things that cause stress. But when bad things happen, optimistic people are less likely to be unhappy about themselves and more likely to see the bad things as something that lasts a short time.

A new research has found a direct connection between optimism and healthier diet and exercise behaviors, as well as better heart health, a stronger immune system(免疫系统), better lung function, and lower death risk. "Optimistic people, regardless of sex, often have goals and the confidence to reach them," Lee said. "Those goals could include healthy habits that contribute to a longer life."

Studies find only about 25% of our optimism is controlled by our genes(基因), and the rest is up to us. It turns out we can actually train our brain to be more positive. Researchers studied the brains of monks(僧侣) and found surprising results: Tens of thousands of hours of meditation(冥思) had changed the function(机能) of their brains, which support positive qualities. And that may be key in producing the effect on the body.

There are simple mental exercises to develop an optimistic attitude. One of the most effective ways to increase optimism is called the "Best Possible Self" method. That is to imagine ourselves in a future in which we have achieved all our life goals. And keeping a diary in which we list the positive experiences we had can also help shape our attitude. Taking a few minutes each day to write down what makes us thankful can improve our view on life, too.

24. What's the meaning of Lee's words?

- A. Goals can lead to confidence.
- B. Better lung function lowers death risk.
- C. Optimism is connected with length of life
- D. Sex should be taken into consideration when studying optimism

D

A popular saying goes, "Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me." However, that's not really true. Words have the power to build us up or tear us down. It doesn't matter if the words come from someone else or ourselves --the positive and negative effects are just as lasting.

We all talk to ourselves sometimes. We're usually too ashamed to admit it, though. In fact, we really shouldn't be because more and more experts believe talking to ourselves out loud is a healthy habit.

This "self-talk" helps us motivate ourselves, remember things, solve problems, and calm ourselves down. Be aware, though, that as much as 77% of self-talk tends to be negative. So in order to stay positive, we should only speak words of encouragement to ourselves. We should also be quick to give ourselves a pat on the back. The next time you finish a project, do well in a test, or finally clean your room, join me in saying "Good job!"

Often, words come out of our mouths without us thinking about the effect they will have. But we should be aware that our words cause certain responses in others. For example, when returning an item to a store, we might use warm, friendly language during the exchange. And the clerk (职员) will probably answer in a similar manner. Or harsh (刻薄的) and critical language will most likely cause the clerk to be defensive (防御性的, 戒备的).

Words have power because of their lasting effect. Many of us regret something we once said. And we remember unkind words said to us! Before speaking, we should always ask ourselves: Is it loving? Is it needed? If what we want to say doesn't pass this test, then it's better left unsaid.

Words possess power: both positive and negative. Those around us receive encouragement when we speak positively. We can offer hope, build self esteem (自尊) and motivate others to do their best. Negative words destroy all those things. Will we use our words to hurt or to heal? The choice is ours.

32. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.

- A. not sticks and stones but words will hurt us
- B. encouraging words give us confidence
- C. negative words may let us down
- D. words have a great effect on us

33. There is no need for us to feel ashamed when we talk to ourselves because _____.

- A. almost everybody has the habit of talking to themselves
- B. talking to ourselves can have positive effect on us
- C. talking to ourselves always gives us courage
- D. it does no harm to have "self-talk" when we are alone

34. The underlined part in the third paragraph means that we should also timely _____.

- A. praise ourselves
- B. remind ourselves
- C. make ourselves relaxed
- D. give ourselves happiness

35. The author would probably hold the view that _____.

- A. encouraging words are sure to lead to kind offers
- B. negative words may stimulate (鼓舞) us to make more progress
- C. people tend to remember friendly words
- D. it is better to think twice before talking to others

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Four Ways to Be a Great Roommate

Having a roommate can be one of the best experiences in college or, easily, one of the worst.

36 _____ Follow these tips to avoid the common mistakes that turn good roommate relationships sour

Talk things out.

Communication is key. If something happens, sit down with your roommate and have a face-to-face conversation. I've seen roommate relationships fall apart because something happens and, instead of talking to each other the two start

complaining about their roommates behind their backs. 37 _____

Don't expect to be best friends.

Some roommates become the best of friends, and some don't. Don't put pressure on yourself or your roommate, especially when you first meet. 38 _____ And if your roommate doesn't end up being your best friend, don't worry

Ask before you take.

This applies to food, clothes and anything else. If you want to keep a relationship going, show your roommate that you have respect for what is his or hers by asking first. 39 _____

Clean up after yourself.

This should do without saying. Don't be lazy. Or, at least, don't bury your roommate in your clothes and garbage. Most people I've come across in college are messy. 40 _____. But being considerate with where you put your stuff will help you avoid conflict.

- A. So you need to think twice before you help your roommates out.
- B. This creates nothing but awkward situations and unhappiness.
- C. Even if you both agree to share everything, you should still ask
- D. You don't have all the time to clean your room and keep it organized
- E. It all starts with you to have a good relationship with your roommate
- F. Sometime you get stuck with someone who has tons of negative energy
- G. Remember, you're trying to make a new friend, not to scare your roommate away.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My father was a highly educated, intelligent gentleman. He could debate or discuss for hours on almost any topic and hold your ___41___ in the process. I thought there was nothing he wasn't ___42___ to do.

A few days before my younger brother's 7th birthday, Dad planned to assemble (装配) a new ___43___ as a special birthday surprise. After nearly an hour of ___44___ the instructions, Dad was still unable to ___45___ the new bike together. Later he ___46___ the paper of instructions, ___47___ up his tool box, and decided to take the bike back to the local toy store and pay extra ___48___ to have it correctly assembled there. ___49___ an idea came to him, as he called out to Lovett, the quiet little man who cut our grassland.

"Lovett, have you ever assembled a boy's bicycle?"

As Lovett walked towards the bike, Dad handed him the ___50___ Lovett handed it back to him, saying, "No, thanks. I can't read. When you can't read, you have to ___51___" Less than 15 minutes later, the new bicycle was ___52___ assembled, with no ___53___ parts remaining. Dad shook Lovett's hand, patted him on the back, thanked him, and hid the bike.

On the night after my brother received his shiny new gift, Dad announced at the family dinner table what had happened several days earlier. He took great ___54___ in telling it over and over again — he used it as an example of thinking.

He did not refer to illiteracy (文盲), but strongly taught us to use our ___55___ The joke was on my father, ___56___ he was able to turn it into a learning tool, and I liked him even more after that incident. I also gained a new ___57___ for Lovett. To me he had ___58___ been the old yard man who didn't ___59___ much, but after that day, he seemed to smile ___60___, even walk taller. It's amazing what a real nod of approval can do to lift people up.

- 41. A. belief B. breath C. view D. attention
- 42. A. willing B. able C. lucky D. capable
- 43. A. bicycle B. toy C. computer D. boat

44. A. reviewing B. reading C. examining D. searching
 45. A. bring B. get C. work D. put
 46. A. looked through B. folded up C. turned to D. devoted to
 47. A. brought B. added C. picked D. set
 48. A. effort B. tax C. service D. money
 49. A. Then B. Thus C. Since D. Though
 50. A. tools B. routines C. instructions D. orders
 51. A. exchange B. think C. learn D. admit
 52. A. partly B. largely C. hardly D. fully
 53. A. separate B. different C. major D. spare
 54. A. care B. action C. delight D. risk
 55. A. resources B. heads C. knowledge D. hands
 56. A. so B. but C. or D. and
 57. A. respect B. reward C. relief D. regard
 58. A. never B. ever C. always D. often
 59. A. say B. show C. care D. earn
 60. A. colder B. weaker C. broader D. grayer

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 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。

There are two primary choices in life: to accept conditions as they exist, or accept responsibility for changing them. Many people are constantly waiting for their life to start. They always say, “When I am older I will and in a few years, I will do that”. 61 , they never really do it. They think the life they 62 (experience) at present is boring and 63 (mean). Who has never considered 64 or herself as worthless and unattractive?

All of us may suffer 65 (disappoint) and frustration(挫败), lose guidance and support, and need help 66 (physical), emotionally, or spiritually. Just think like this way: This too shall pass. Horrible feelings I am going through will finally go away. I need to stop feeling so sorry for myself and actually want to change. I am 67 incredibly lucky person 68 has come from a family who love and support my whole life. I had to be the one to make the decision 69 (change) my way of thinking. All the good things and all the wonderful people in my life would pass finally too. While I am feeling unhappy, my life is still going on and I am missing out on appreciating those precious 70 (moment).

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

I love reading English novels. At twelve, I was able to read a popular novel calling Harry Porter. In the past three years, my vocabulary expanded greatly. Undoubtedly, reading novels play a role in my vocabulary and spelling. So I advise that we English learner should spend some time read English novels every day. When you begin to read English

novels, remember that it's not necessarily to understand each word. Not every word is important in a sentence. After you come into the word several times, you will understand how it means. You can also improve yours grammar after reading many English novels. So why not to open up a whole new world of literature by reading English novels?

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是学校心理社社长李华, 收到高一新生 Henry 的来信, 向你倾诉进入高中后对学习感到十分迷茫, 不知该如何设定并实现学习目标。请你用英文写一封回信, 给他提供建议, 帮助他走出困境。

写作内容:

1. 给予安慰;
2. 提出建议;
3. 适当鼓励。

写作要求:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Henry,

I'm sorry to hear that you are having trouble fitting in your new school and at a loss how to set goals.

Best wishes!

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua