**上海市松江区2016-2017学年度第一学期质量监控（一模）试卷**

**高三英语**

**(满分140分，考试时间120分钟）**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. At a train station. B. At a gas station.

C. At a gas station. D. At a bus station.

2. A. $4. B. $10. C. $14. D. $.14.

3. A. Receptionist and guest. B. Teacher and student.

C. Doctor and patient. D. Waiter and diner.

4. A. She has got everything ready. B. She never hesitates over what to take.

C. She hates packing by herself. D. She needs more time for packing.

5. A. They should wait for John for a while. B. They should stay here for the night.

C. They should start the meeting right away. D. They should call John at once.

6. A. Reasonable. B. Bright. C. Serious. D. Ridiculous.

7. A. She isn’t in the mood to travel. B. France is too far for family holiday.

C. Family holiday no longer interests her. D. She has had too many holidays this year.

8. A. Send leaflets. B. Go sightseeing. C. Do some gardening. D. Visit a lawyer.

9. A. The man is too forgetful. B. The man shouldn’t get annoyed.

C. The man has too many keys. D. The man should attend more lessons.

10. A. He wants to live in apartments. B. He thinks his signature is unnecessary.

C. He has already signed a contract. D. He doesn’t always say what he means.

**Section B**

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question，read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

***Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.***

1. A. Use the company’s equipment. B. Give orders to robots.

C. Make decisions for the company. D. Act as Big Brother.

1. A. Employees gain full freedom. B. Employees suspect one another.

C. Employees children are happy. D. Employees enjoy working there.

13. A. Reward. B. Safety. C. Trust. D. Honesty.

***Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.***

14. A. Education children. B. saving rare animals.

C. Recreating an environment. D. Making a profit.

15. A. Animals make visitors stressful. B. Animals must live their lives in cages.

C. Animals can feel bored and sad. D. Animals are in danger of extinction.

1. A. They are still useful and necessary.

B. They have more disadvantages than advantages.

C. They are a perfect environment for animals.

D. They are recreational places for animals.

**Section C**

**Directions:** In Section C，you will hear a conversation. The conversation will be read twice. After you hear a conversation and the questions about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

***Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.***

17. A. It comes from the heart. B. It’s something you have to think about.

C. It never gets boring. D. It’s not a feeling or an emotion.

18. A. She had long black hair. B. She wore black leather clothes.

C. She never wore pants. D. She wore blue jeans.

19. A. Up Your Alley. B. The Blackhearts.

C. Cary Glitter D. Sly and the Family Stone.

20. A. She didn’t actually have much influence.

B. People still don’t understand her.

C. She still wants to perform.

D. She is a star on the stage.

**II. Grammar and Vocabulary**

**Section A**

**Directions:**After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Maddie and her mother, Stephanie, thought the screams for help were just Boy Scouts (童子军）around. But then they saw the scene: the boy scouts surrounding a hiker who (21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) a scary Six-meter drop in an area near the Hoover Dam, a fall that left his right arm with a bone (22) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stick) out. The mother and the daughter (23) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (suppose)to be having a fun-filled weekend to celebrate Maddie's 17th birthday. But the trip turned into an emergency life-saving adventure. Maddie and her mother were nearly a kilometer into their 18-kilometer river trip in Black Canyon when they pulled onto some sand. The boy scouts, (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had called 9,1, had tied a loose bandage around the hiker, broken arm to stop the bleeding.

Maddie knew another bandage was needed and thought of her lifeguard training. She asked (25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anyone had a pen or a stick, and someone picked up a branch. She turned thebandage, careful not to hit the bone (26) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it stopped most of the bleeding.

The girl grew up doing junior guards and had recently taken a first aid class as part of her training (27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (become) a lifeguard with California State Parks at Crystal Cove. “I’m happy these trainings are so useful” she said. “(28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them, this guy probably would have died. This is something I will never forget. I’ve been considering my college and future career choices and now really feels like that the emergency medical field is (29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I would enjoy.”

It’s not the first time Maddie has quickly jumped into action when (30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (need). In 2015 when she was just 15 during the Surf City Marathon, she was near a man whodropped at mile 26. She pulled him out of the road and treated him for shock until*paramedics* (医务人员）arrive .

**Section B**

**Directions:** Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can be useonly once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

|  |
| --- |
| A statuses B. relevantly C. reserves D. highlighting E. populationF. estimated G. downgraded H. driving I. criticallyJ. EnforcedK. reverse |

Good news for giant panda lovers: the cute and cuddly creature has just been brought backfrom the edge of extinction.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) \_\_31\_\_ the species from“endangered” to “vulnerable” as the union released its updated Red List on Sept. 4 at Hawaii withtheir \_\_32\_\_ growing by 17 percent in the decade leading up to 2014.

 Chinese conservation efforts, including forest protection and reforestation, are considered to be the \_\_33\_\_ force behind the animal's re-prosperity. The number of panda \_\_34\_\_ in China has also jumped to 67, from 13 in 1992. Nearly two-thirds of all wild pandas live there. Restoring thepanda’s habitat has given them back their space with food available to them.

Apart from giant pandas, the Tibetan Antelope has also moved from “endangered” to “near threatened”. According to a statement from IUCN, the animal's numbers have shrunk severely - dropping from around 1 million to a(n) \_\_35\_\_ 65,000 -- 72,500 in the 1980s and early 1990s - due to commercial*poaching* (偷猎).Rigorous protection has since been \_\_36\_\_ to protect the beastsand the population is now likely to be between 100,000 and 150,000.

Despite the improved \_\_37\_\_，wild animals like the giant panda and the Tibetan Antelope still face challenges. The IUCN warned, for example, that ongoing threats from climate changecould eliminate more than 35 percent of the panda's bamboo habitat in the next 80 years, whichwould \_\_38\_\_ the species recent gains.

Good progress has been made but there is still work to do. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species is devoted to \_\_39\_\_ species from around the world and their statuses in relation to their risk of extinction. The list currently has eight categories, including extinct, extinct in the wild, \_\_40\_\_ endangered, endangered, vulnerable, near threatened, least concern and data deficient. These categories are based on criteria relating to population trends, size and structure, and geographic range.

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B，C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

How to help your kids find a purpose? You don’t have to start with the really big questions. Quick, what s the meaning of life?” Many of us may not be able to answer that, but that doesn’t \_\_41\_\_ our kids don’t have questions or need answers.

“The sense that your personal life is \_\_42\_\_ to you is a basis of psychological well-being,” says Michael F. Steger，director of the laboratory for Meaning and Quality of Life at Colorado State University. Not only that，it is tightly tied to being happier, more positive, more \_\_43\_\_, more caring, more helpful, more resilient (坚初), and more satisfied in your life, relationships, and work.

But helping your kids find meaning doesn’t mean parents have to \_\_44\_\_ all life’s ancientmysteries, Steger says. The \_\_45\_\_ is to understand the difference between the meaning of life andthe meaning in life.

“We do not have to start with the biggest and most troubling questions about our lives,” Steger says. “We can start with trying to \_\_46\_\_ how, today, right now, we are going to do one thing that makes the story of our lives more positive, or makes a positive difference to someone else.”

With kids in \_\_47\_\_ school, Steger says, “At the most basic level, our best hopes for our children are that they feel their lives matter and that they \_\_48\_\_.”To start conversations along those lines, says Steger, “You can ask questions about what they think their best \_\_49\_\_ or strengths are, whether they have good relationships with other people, whether they care about others. You can ask them about times when they have made a difference, made someone feel better, felt \_\_50\_\_ for doing something, or helped someone out. All of these kinds of questions can start a conversation about your kid’s \_\_51\_\_ way of being in and contributing to the world.”

In middle school, says Steger, “Kids are being exposed to ideas, behaviors, assumptions, and priorities that might be \_\_52\_\_ different from the ones they have always assumed were true.” So for kids this age, parents can start conversations focusing on how your children’s sense of who they are, how they related to others and what life is has been \_\_53\_\_.

By high school, according to Steger, “We hope our children see how much their lives matter, see that they are at the beginning of an exciting and strengthening life story, and have some slight ideas about \_\_54\_\_.” But the question of what you want to do with your life is too big for a single conversation, says Steger. Instead, he encourages parents to have \_\_55\_\_, smaller conversations with their kids about how they view themselves and their lives, and what kind of impact they would like to make.

41. A. intend B. mean C. remain D. hope

42. A. significant B. decisive C. meaningful D. useful

43.A. confident B. cautious C. intelligent D. special

44. A. discover B. present C. memorize D. solve

45. A. trick B. occupation C. address D. promise

46. A. look for B. pick up C. deal with D. figure out

47. A. junior B.advanced C. elementary D. senior

48. A. make a difference B. spare no effort C. take the initiative D. make a living

49. A. specialties B. qualities C. features D. performances

50. A. appreciated B. prepared C. understood D. well-known

51. A. apparent B. smart C. unique D. appropriate

52. A. generally B. eventually C. impossibly D. completely

53. A. improving B. strengthening C. appearing D. changing

54. A. truth B. purpose C. positivity D. contribution

55. A. permanent B. long-lasting C. frequent D. occasional

**Section B**

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have read.

**(A)**

Researchers have developed a method to activate electronic implants in the body and eliminate bacterial infections using a wireless signal. When triggered by remote technology, the device delivers heat to infected tissue. And it could lead to technologies that enable drugs and

treatment to be delivered to patients at the press of a button.

The technology was developed by researchers at Tufts University in Massachusetts and the University of Illinois. Mice were given electronic implants that, when a signal was sent, heated up to treat tissue that was infected with ***staphylococcus***, which can cause life-threatening infections of the blood. Tissues collected from the mice 24 hours after treatment showed no sign of the infection, while the device dissolved in 15 days, proving it can not only treat infections but also be disposedof easily.

The research, which also eliminated E. coli bacteria, was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Each device, made of silk and *magnesium* (镁元素)，harmlessly dissolved in the animals after the tests. The heating device in the implants has a resistor and power-receiving coil made of magnesium, and the magnesium is wrapped in ‘packet’of silk, keeping it safe and controlling its dissolution time. The ability of the device to dissolve is important, as it means such implants would not need to be removed. Implantable medical devices normally use non-degradable materials that have limited operational lifetimes and must eventually be removed or replaced. But these new wireless therapy devices can handle the surgical process, and can then dissolve in minutes or weeks, depending on the time needed.

"This is an important demonstration step forward for the development of on-demand medial devices that can be turned on remotely to perform a therapeutic function in a patient and then safely disappear after their use, requiring no retrieval,”said senior author Fiorenzo Omenetto, professor of biomedical engineering at Tufts School of Engineering. “These wireless strategies could help manage post-surgical infection, for example, or pave the way for eventual Wi-Fi drug delivery.”

56. What is special function about the new discovery?

A. It can favourably be used while-treatment stage of a disease.

B. The device has offered drugs at the press of a button.

C. Implantable devices often use materials that have limited operational lifetimes.

D. The implant can be controlled to treat infection and will dissolve later in the body.

1. ***Staphylococcus*** is most probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a virus which can cost a person his life

B. a therapy which can make a person’s life longer

C. a device which can cure a person’s disease

D. a process which can lead to the infection of a virus

1. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Wi-Fi promises a new way of treatment

B. research brings about new discoveries

C. technology offers new opportunities

D. medicine requires persistent efforts

**(B)**

Prices determine how resources are to be used. They are also the means by which products and services that are in limited supply are shared among buyers. The price system of the United States is a very complex network composed of the prices of all the products bought and sold in the economy as well as those of a *myriad* (无数）of services, including labor, professional transportation, and public-utility services. The interrelationship of all those prices makes up the “system” of prices. The price of any particular product or service is linked to a broad, complicated system of prices in which everything seems to depend more or less upon everything else.

If one were to ask a group of arbitrarily individuals to define “price”, many would reply that price is an amount of money paid by the buyer to the seller of a product or service or, in other words that price is the money value of a product or service as agreed upon in a market transaction (交易). This definition is, of course, valid as far as it goes. For a complete understanding of a price in any particular transaction, much more than the amount of money involved must be known. Both the buyer and the seller should be familiar with not only the money amount but the amount and quality of the product or service to be exchanged, the time and place at which the exchange will take place and payment will be made, the form of money to be used, and the credit terms and discounts that supply to the transaction, guarantees on the product or service, delivery terms, return privileges, and other factors. In other words, both buyer and seller should be fully aware of all the factors that make up of the total “package” being exchanged for the asked-for amount of money in order that ***they*** may evaluate a given price.

59. According to the passage, the price system is related primarily to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Labor and education B. transportation and insurance

C. Utilities and repairs D. products and services

1. All the following are the factors in the complete understanding of price except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. instructions that come with a product B. the quantity of a product

C. the quality of a product D. guarantees that cover a product

61. In the last line of the passage, the word “they” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Return privileges B. guarantees on the product or service

C. Buyers and seller D. delivery and credit terms

62. The paragraph following this passage will most likely discuss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. unusual ways to evaluate prices of products

B. types of payment plans for product and service

C. theories about how products affect different levels of society

D. how certain elements of price “package” influence its market value

**(C)**

There will eventually come a day when *the New York Times* ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. “Sometime in the future,” the paper’s publisher said back in 2010.

*Nostalgia* (怀旧) for ink on paper, there are plenty of reasons to abandon print. The *infrastructure* (基础设施) required to make a physical newspaper -- printing presses, delivery trucks -- isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online-only competitors don’t have the same set of financial restrictions. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still overshadow their online and mobile counterparts, *revenue* (收入) from print is still declining.

Cost may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

Peretti says *the Times* shouldn’t waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. “Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them,” he said, ‘‘but if you discontinue it, you’re going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you.”

Sometimes that’s worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on *streaming* (流媒体). “It was seen as a mistake,” he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. “If I were in charge at the Times, I wouldn’t pick a year to end print,” Peretti said “I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product.”

The most loyal customers would still get the product they favour, the idea goes, and they’d feel like that they were helping maintain the quality of something they believe in. “So if you’re overpaying for print, you could feel like that you were helping,” Peretti said. “Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue.” In other words, if you’re going to print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it, which may be what the Times is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly $500 a year -- more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

“It’s a really hard thing to do and it’s a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn’t have a legacy business," Peretti remarked. “But we’re going to have questions like that where we have things we're doing that don't make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive.

63. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition partly due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the high cost of operation B. the pressure from its investors

C. the complaints from its readers D. the increasing online ad sales

64. Peretti suggests that in face of the present situation the Times should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. seek new sources of readership B. end the print edition for good

C. aim for efficient management D. strategic adjustments

1. Peretti believes that in a changing world \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. legacy businesses are becoming outdated

B. cautiousness helps problem-solving

C. traditional luxuries can stay unaffected

D. aggressiveness better meets challenge

1. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
2. Shiftto Online NewspapersAllAtOnce.
3. Cherish the Newspapers Still in Your Hand.

C. Make Your Print Newspapers a Luxury Good.

D. Keep Your Newspapers Forever m Fashion.

**Section C**

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given m the box.Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Parental involvement makes up for what schools are not able to do.B. They have a wide range of activities after school.C. Talking with children is a very simple task.D. A number of recent studies remind us that parents are even more important than schools.E. Engaging in these sorts of conversations has a greater impact on educational accomplishment. F. Recent research has indicated exactly what kinds of talk at home encourage children's successat school. |

It is found that American students spend less than 15% of their time in school. 67 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A study published earlier this month by researchers at North Carolina State University, for example, finds that parental involvement -- checking homework, attending school meetings and events, discussing school activities at home -- has a more powerful influence on students, academic performance than anything about the school the students attend. Another study, published in the Review of Economics and Statistics, reports that the effort put forth by parents reading stories aloud, is devoted by either teachers or the students themselves. And a third study concludes that schools would have to increase their spending by more than $1,000 per pupil in order to achieve thesame results that are gained with parental involvement.

68 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But it is also revealed in researches that parents, of all backgrounds, don’tneed to buy expensive educational toys or digital devices for their kids in order to give them anadvantage. They don’t need to drive their offspring to enrichment classes or test-preparation courses. What they need to do with their children is much simpler: talk.

But not just any talk. 69\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, a study conducted by researchers at the UCLA School of Public Health and published in the journal Pediatrics founds that two-way adult-child conversations were six times as powerful in promoting language development as the ones in which the adult did all the talking. Engaging in this *reciprocal* (双向的) back-and-forth gives children a chance to try out language for themselves, and also gives them the sense that their thought and opinions matter.

The content of parents’ conversations with kids matters, too. Children who hear talk about counting and numbers at home start school with much more extensive mathematical knowledge, report researchers from the University of Chicago. While the conversations parents have with their children change as kids grow older, the effect of these exchanges on academic achievement remains strong. Research finds that parents play an important role in what is called “academic socialization” -- setting expectations and making connections between current behavior and future goals. 70\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Summary Writing**

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

Now another American education icon may be disappearing: the hardbound textbook. More and more school districts are replacing traditional textbooks with electronic ones. Electronic textbooks are usually accessed either through an online server or are downloaded to student laptops.

In North Texas, Plano and Irving schools are introducing e-books into a few classrooms, and Lancaster school officials also are considering them. But no local district appears to be going as far as Forney. The district most likely would be the first in the state to use e-books in every classroom for grades five to twelve.

Officials point out several reasons for turning to e-books. For one, they are easier to update. Thus the publishers are able to find ways to do online textbooks and they can go back and change information. Using e-books will better prepare students for college and the workplace.

Rapid district growth is another reason. The number of the students in the district is expected to double within five years. It’s difficult to know textbook needs in advance and some students wait months for their books. But e-books can be uploaded onto a “blank” laptop in a few hours.

Cost may eventually be a deciding cause for choosing e-books, but here are no big savings yet. Even if they get it electronically, they still have to pay for the book because they’re buying the instructional material. That may change as more and more districts move towards e-books.

Today’s students have little trouble adjusting to laptops and e-books, said Connie Cooley, who has taught at the Academy of Irving ISD for five years. But she said it could worry teachers.

“It’s harder for people who are right around my age and older.” said Ms. Cooley, 36. “I’m laptop-savvy, so I was ready for it, but those that aren’t are a little worrying.

**V. Translation**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 任何为实现梦想而付诸行动的人都应受到尊敬。（deserve）
2. 他高中一毕业就迫不及待地出国旅游去了。（Hardly）
3. 听到两位宇航员安然无恙返回地球的消息，人们欣喜若狂。（wild）
4. 务必保管好你的密码，否则别人会获取你储存在电脑中的重要信息。（access）

**VI. Guided Writing**

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

你校学生会主席Simon在征集明年高中毕业典礼的活动方案，作为高三的学生，请你给他写封信，信的内容必须包括以下两个方面：

1. 阐述你活动方案的主题和内容。
2. 谈谈你设计该方案的理由。

（信中不能提到真实姓名和学校）

**松江区2016-2017学年高三英语一模卷参考答案**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

1------5 BAADC6---10 DCBAD

11----13ADC 14---16 BCA

17----20 ABBC

**II. Grammar and vocabulary**

**Grammar:**

21. had taken 22. sticking 23. were supposed 24.who 25. If/whether

26. until 27.to become 28. Without 29.what/something 30. needed

**Vocabulary:**

31---40 G E H C F J A K D I

**III. Reading comprehension**

Section A: 41----55 BCADA DCABA CDDBC

Section B: 56----58 DAA 59----62DACD 63----66 ADDC

Section C: 67----70 DACB

**I. Translation**

1. Whoever/ Anyone who takes action to realize his dream deserves our respect

2. Hardly had he graduated from the high school when he hurried to travel aboard.

3. Hearing（the news that）the astronauts returned to the earth safe and sound, people were wild with joy.

4. Do keep your password safe, or others can have access to the important information stored in your computer.

**II. Summary writing**

More and more schools in America choose e-textbooks. That’s because it’s easy to update e-textbooks. Besides, with rapid district growth, it’s difficult to know the exact number of students, so some of them have to wait months before textbooks arrive. Finally, adjusting to e-books may help to reduce cost. However, it worries some old teachers. (55 words)

**听力文本**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. W: It’s nice of you to come here to pick me up, Mr. Smith.

M: Don’t mention it. How was the flight?

Question: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

2. W: I wonder if there is a service charge for our meal.

M: I think so. The menu said the service charge is 10%.

Question: How much is the service charge if the food costs 50 dollars?

1. M: Here is your room key and the checkout time is 12 noon.

W: Thanks for reminding me.

Question: What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

1. M: Hi, Jenny. How are you getting on with your packing?

W: I’m still deciding what to take with me.

Question: What can we learn about Jenny?

1. M: Everybody is here except John. Shall we start the meeting?

W: If we wait for John. We might be here all night.

Question: What does the woman mean?

6. M: I'm going to a party at Carol's house.

　 W: you can't be serious. We've got two tests at school tomorrow.

　 Question: How does the woman feel about the man's idea?

7. M: I thought we could all go to France this year.

 W: Oh, dad, I am 18 now. I am too old for family holidays.

Question: What does the woman mean?

8. W: Where shall we go today then?

　 M: Shall we try the Royal Garden, recommended in the leaflet?

　 Question: What will the two speakers do next?

9. M: Oh, this is so annoying, where on earth did I put my car keys?

 W: You never learn your lessons.

 Question: What does the woman mean?

10. M: I don’t know if Steve likes the apartment or not.

 W: He said he liked it, but then he didn’t want to sign the contract.

 Question: What can be concluded abut Steve?

**Section B**

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

***Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.***

Well, I own a small data processing company, in which I employ about eight to ten workers. And the point I want to make has to do with trust. I know it’s possible to force people to be 100% efficient. But I think when you do that, you lose confidence and trust. I let my employees use our equipment and make personal phone calls. They are more than welcome to decide what is right and wrong. Because I think you can’t run a company by just giving orders to robots and watching them like big brother, right? I think you have to trust people and give them a little freedom. And also, as far as phone calls and all that go, I want my people to call home and check on their children and know their children are safe and sound. As a result, I have devoted employees who are willing to go that extra mile and I can honestly say they show up to work smiling. So I get more satisfaction and rewards by trusting my employees than by suspecting them of doing something wrong.

***（Listen again）***

***Questions:***

11. Which of the following does the speaker allow his employees to do?

12. What result does the speaker expect to see under his management?

13. What does the speaker consider important in running a small company?

***Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.***

　　Today, I will make a speech on zoos. Many people think zoos are cruel, and have no place in the modern world. It is my own opinion that zoos, although not perfect, do have a useful function.

　　Firstly, zoos are places of education. Zoos can help children to appreciate nature. Further more, research into animal behavior is done in zoos, and has increased our knowledge of zoology, genetics and even psycology. Above all, zoos can protect the future of many species of animal. Many species today are in danger of extinction, and thanks to zoos, they have a chance of survival.

　　Opponents of zoos say that they are cruel. First of all, they argue, zoos can not recreate the environment in which animals live and because of this, animals are bored and depressed. Secondly, animals have frequent contact with human visitors. Which can be stressful?

　　However, in my opinion, most zoos have improved recently. It is now quite rare to see animals in cages, and most zoos try hard to recreate the environment in which different animals live.

In conclusion, although zoos are not perfect environment for animals, I believe that they have more advantages than disadvantages. In an ideal world, zoos would not be necessary. But as long as man hunts animals for profit and destroy their environments, zoos are essential.

***（Listen again）***

***Questions:***

14. What is the most important function of zoos according to the speaker?

15. Why are some people against zoos?

16. What does the speaker think of zoos?

**Section C**

**Directions:** In Section C, you will hear a conversation. The conversation will be read twice. After you hear a conversation and the questions about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

***Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.***

M: Many of us watched the 2015 Rock and Roll Hall of Fame induction ceremony in Cleveland on Saturday night. I know I did. I’m here to interview Joan Jett, who was honored that night. Welcome, Joan, and congratulations on your honor.

W: Thank you!

M: So your biggest hit was “I love Rock ‘n’ Roll” in 1982. What do you like about rock and roll?

W: It’s a feeling, an emotion. You don’t think about it. If you start thinking about rock ‘n’ roll, you won’t get it. That’s when it gets boring.

M: You are also known for making it okay to be a female rocker. You definitely broke some ground there. You were accepted by even the craziest male rock stars.

W: Yeah, I was just being me. I wore black leather and jeans. I had long, blond hair. And I named my band the Blackhearts.

M: Three of your album hits the Top 20 — “I Love Rock ‘n’ Roll”, “Album”, and “Up Your Alley”. But you also covered other artists’ songs, right?

W: Yeah, Gary Glitter, Tommy James, Sly and the Family Stone… They couldn’t figure out what we were doing, but they liked.

M: Your attitude and choices were a major influence on other female rockers.

W: I’m not done yet. Stay tuned. I can still get on stage, play the guitar, and sing!

***（Listen again）***

***Questions:***

17. How does the woman feel about rock music?

18. What would the woman like to wear?

19. What is the name of the woman’s band?

20. What does the woman suggest in the end?