

2018 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)决赛 高 三 年 级 组 试 题

(总分:150分 答题时间:120分钟)

听力部分(共三大题,计30分)

I. Sentences (句子理解)(共5小题;每小题1分,计5分)

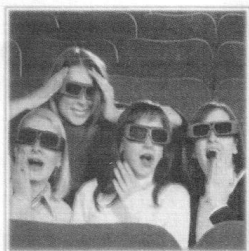
Please listen to the following five sentences and choose the statements which have the same or similar meanings as the sentences you hear. Each sentence will be read **twice**. 请听下面五个句子,选出与你所听到的句子意思一致或相近的答案。每个句子读**两遍**。(答案涂在答题纸上)

- A. Amazingly, he caught a big fish while he was on vacation.
B. He was surprised to learn that his fish had died during his absence.
C. Fishing was his favorite sport while he was on holiday.
D. Strangely, he only brought a fish back with him after his holiday.
- A. Today you'll have to enter the building from the back.
B. After today the back entrance to the building will be closed.
C. It says that cars shouldn't be parked at the back of the building.
D. There are two entrances to the building which you can use today.
- A. The country has passed a law to stop people from buying guns.
B. Some people have voted against trade in guns.
C. The country has warned that buying guns is against the law.
D. Some people believe that buying guns ought to be forbidden by law.
- A. The difficult math problem was finally worked out by the professor.
B. The professor explained the math problem to his teammates.
C. The professor met with so difficult a math problem that he couldn't work it out.
D. The difficult math problem was left to the students as their homework.
- A. A motorway is being built to allow more cars to go through the city center.
B. The government will spend more money building motorways.
C. A new motorway is being built to reduce the heavy traffic in the city center.
D. The government hasn't taken any measures to ease the heavy traffic.

II. Dialogues (对话理解)(共10小题;每小题1分,计10分)

(A) Please listen to the following five mini-dialogues and judge whether the pictures given are suitable for the dialogues you hear. If yes, put the letter Y in the blank, if not, put the letter N in the blank. Each dialogue will be read **twice**. 请听下面五组短对话,判断所给图片与你所

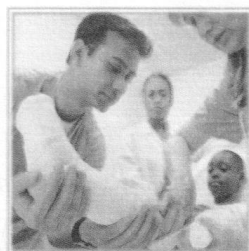
听到的对话内容是否相符。如果相符,请在空格中填入字母 Y,如不相符,则请在空格中填入字母 N。每组对话读两遍。(答案写在答题纸上)



6. _____



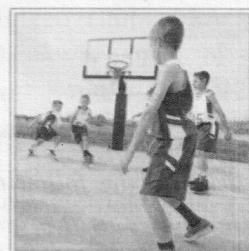
7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

(B) Please listen to the following long dialogue and complete the sentences according to the dialogue you hear with **one word** for each blank. The dialogue will be read **twice**. 请听下面的长对话,根据你所听到的对话内容完成句子。每空一词。对话读两遍。(答案写在答题纸上)

11. Ella won a music competition when she was _____ years old.
12. Ella usually avoids _____ to improve her playing.
13. Ella would like other teenagers to change their attitude towards _____.
14. Ella enjoys relaxing at home, _____ in her free time.
15. Ella is interested in becoming a _____ if she stops performing.

III. Passages (短文理解) (共 10 小题;16—20 小题每小题 1 分;21—25 小题每小题 2 分,计 15 分)

(A) Please listen to the following passage. The passage is followed by five questions. Choose the best answer to each question according to what you hear. The passage and questions will be read **twice**. 请听下面的短文及短文后的五个问题,根据你所听到的短文内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。短文和问题读两遍。(答案涂在答题纸上)

16. A. 430. B. 520. C. 950. D. 970.
17. A. Rules for using the computers. B. Student identity cards.
C. Fines for returning books late. D. Duty for cleaning the facilities.
18. A. An exhibition. B. A film festival.
C. Talks by professional artists. D. Various competitions.
19. A. The building work hasn't been finished.
B. There'll be many things going on there.
C. A national exhibition will be held there.
D. Students have to take exams there.
20. A. Look around on their own. B. Return to the college hall.
C. See a movie together. D. Attend a welcome party.

(B) Please listen to the following passage and fill in the blanks according to what you hear, using **one word** for each blank. The passage will be read **twice**. 请听下面的短文, 请根据你所听到的内容填空。每空一词。短文读两遍。(答案写在答题纸上)

Managing Money

Important Tips:

- Watch how much you spend
 - Don't overspend, e.g., if you earn \$2,000, don't spend \$2,500.
 - 21. _____ what you spend on some small things.
- Check how much you 22. _____
 - Before you accept a job, compare your _____ with similar jobs in other companies.
 - Make sure you get paid enough.
- Have a 23. _____, i.e. a simple financial plan.
 - Use it. Don't forget it.
- Plan your savings
 - Save 24. _____ of your salary.
 - Try to increase how much you save 25. _____.



笔试部分 (共七大题, 计 120 分)

I. Knowledge and Usage (知识与用法) (共 20 小题; 26—35 小题每小题 0.5 分, 36—45 小题每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

(A) Please complete the following sentences with **one word** for each blank by using the Chinese or English hints given in the brackets and the initials. 请根据括号中所给的汉语或英语提示及首字母完成下列句子。每空一词。(答案写在答题纸上)

26. It's believed that the machine can't work e_____ (有效地) because of lack of proper oil.
27. Our boss told us to stop arguing about questions of p_____ (程序) and let's get down to business.
28. Mr. Smith wanted to cut down the hedge, but his neighbor o_____ (反对; 不赞成) to it.
29. Scientists say they are beginning to b_____ t_____ (有重要创见; 突破) in the fight against cancer.
30. The child danced around the room, s_____ o_____ (炫耀) to everybody present.
31. She is f_____ (to cause something to lose color, freshness or vigor) fast, rapidly losing strength.
32. The foreign teacher required us to make out the s_____ (importance) of this symbol yesterday.
33. My cough is rather t_____ (giving trouble; causing annoyance, pain, etc.) today so that I can't work well.
34. The firm must s_____ a_____ (to begin a task or start doing something) finding solutions to its economic problems.
35. The police warned the *bystanders* (旁观者) to k_____ a_____ f_____ (not to go near somebody / something) the burning building.

(B) Please complete the following passage by choosing the best of the four choices in the boxes, marked A, B, C and D. 请从方框中所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳选项完成下面的短文。(答案涂在答题纸上)

During the 1850s, Levis Strauss, a German immigrant living in America, created the first pair

36. of *denim overalls* (背带牛仔裤). Ever

A. after
B. but
C. since
D. so

 1853, jeans have dominated the clothing industry, with millions of pairs being sold every year. They are the most popular item of

37. clothing available, selling to people

A. despite
B. regardless
C. instead
D. nevertheless

 of age, gender or nationality.

38.

A. Following
B. Providing
C. Imaging
D. Supposing

 the second world war, denim acquired new status among the people of

39. Europe. The material that American soldiers' uniforms were once

A. taken in
B. set off
C. run out
D. made of

 soon became the "must-have" fabric. Some old people definitely would have wanted to be part of the denim

40.

A. flow
B. fashion
C. custom
D. current

 ! But it was in the 1970s that jeans really "hit it big". At that time the kids would buy "flares" and decorate them with colorful fabrics of all shapes and sizes. Jeans also

41. became socially appropriate to the older "uncool" adults

A. when
B. where
C. whose
D. who

 enjoyed their comfort and casual appearance.

42. Jeans

A. decide
B. appeal
C. expect
D. tempt

 to everybody. If you are a dedicated follower of fashion, you might

43. pay hundreds of pounds to be

A. looked
B. glared
C. seen
D. glanced

 in the best designer labels. Or if you're older

44. and need something

A. workable
B. helpful
C. practical
D. beneficial

 and strong to wear while doing the gardening, you can

45. pick up a

A. reasonably
B. logically
C. properly
D. wisely

 priced pair at a local market. No matter who you are, or how much you're willing to spend, jeans continue to be every generation's favorite.

II. Cloze (完形填空) (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

(A) Please read the following passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of 5 words or phrases out of the 7 given in the box, according to the context. 请阅读下面的短文, 并根据其内容提示, 从方框中所给的 7 个词语中选出 5 个, 并用其正确形式填空。(答案写在答题纸上)

take off, quantity, prefer to, healthy, certain, consist of, load

Research has revealed some worrying trends in the way young people are leading their lives. Bad eating habits are at the top of the list, with many youngsters eating too many of the wrong things. Health experts warn that the consumption of large 46. _____ of junk food puts children in danger of becoming *obese* (肥胖的) and developing serious health problems later on in life.



The sit-down lifestyle led by children today is also a major cause for concern. 47. _____ sit for hours at a computer screen chatting instead of actually going out and mixing with friends is a growing tendency among young people, causing them to become more anti-social. Moreover, the combination of lack of exercise and too much eating, with eating too much 48. _____ food, is a way to disaster.

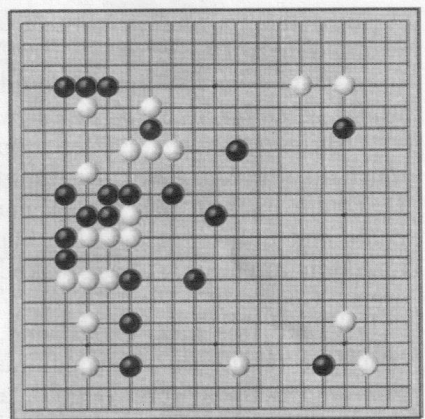
There are, however, ways of tackling these problems. For example, youngsters and their parents can make sure they have a balanced diet that 49. _____ five *portions* (份数) of fruit and vegetables a day. Moreover, children should limit their time on the Internet and take the opportunity to meet with their friends in their free time. They could even join a club or society where they could make new friends. One thing is for sure, a lifestyle of junk food and lack of exercise is 50. _____ not one worth dying for.

(B) Please read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one word** in one of the following three ways: ① based on the context; ② using the correct form of the given word; ③ based on the given letters of the words. 请阅读下面的短文, 用以下三种形式中的一种填空: ① 根据上下文填空; ② 用所给单词的正确形式填空; ③ 根据单词所给的字母填空。每空一词。(答案写在答题纸上)

The ancient game of *Go* was invented in China about 4,000 years ago, and it has 51. spr _____ to become the most popular board game in Asia. It is also gaining in 52. _____ (popular) throughout the rest of the world. It has been played in Japan since 740 A.D., in Europe since the late 19th century, and in Britain since 1930.

The English word *Go* is borrowed 53. _____ the Japanese—*Go*—but it is known by other names in other countries. For example, in Korea it is known as *baduk*—which is spelled *b-a-d-u-k*, and in Chinese it is known as *wei chi*, spelled *w-e-i c-h-i*.

The game is played on a board with 19 by 19 intersecting lines, which of course form squares. But unlike in chess, 54. _____ you place the pieces on the squares, in *Go* you place the stones on the intersection—the points where the lines cross each other. One player has the black stones and the 55. _____ has the white stones, and they take turns to place the stones around their opponent's stones. Once you have 56. _____ (complete) surrounded your opponent's stones, you capture the stones, and remove them from the board. The 57. w _____ is the player that



has captured the most territory at the end of the game.

The game is interesting 58. be _____ it is intellectually challenging. The rules are very, very simple, but the strategies to win the game are very complex. In chess, computer programmers have been able to program computers to beat world champions, but only recently have computer programs for *Go* been 59. _____ (success).

The most important *Go*-playing countries are China, Japan and Korea, which all have professional players, and it is estimated that there are more than 50 million players in total. Major tournaments in these countries 60. att _____ *sponsorship* (赞助) from large companies and they are usually very big sporting events.

III. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解) (共 20 小题; 61—65 小题每小题 1 分, 66—80 小题每小题 2 分, 计 35 分)

Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Please respond to the questions according to the instructions given at the end of each passage. 阅读下面的短文, 每篇短文后设有若干问题, 请根据短文后的要求回答问题。

(A)

Around the World in 80 Days!

By Jules Verne



"We set out for Dover and Calais in ten minutes," Fogg announced. A puzzled grin appeared in Passepartout's round face: clearly he had not understood. "Monsieur is going to leave home?" "Yes," replied Phileas Fogg. "We are going around the world." Passepartout's eyes widened, he raised his eyebrows, held up his hands and seemed about to collapse. "Round the world!" he murmured. "In eighty days," responded Mr. Fogg. "So we don't have a moment to lose." "But the cases?" gasped Passepartout. "We won't have any cases," Fogg replied. "Only a bag with two shirts and three pairs of stockings for me in it, and the same for you. We'll buy our clothes on the way. Bring down my raincoat and traveling cloak, and some strong shoes, although we will do little walking. Hurry up!"

Passepartout tried to reply, but he could not. He mechanically began to make the preparations for departure.

Around the world in eighty days! Was his master a fool? No. Was this a joke, then? They were going to Dover; good! To Calais; good again! After all, Passepartout, who had been away from France for five years, wouldn't be sorry to set foot in his own country again. Perhaps they would go as far as Paris, and it would do his eyes good to see Paris once again.

By eight o'clock Passepartout had packed the bag. **A.** Then, still feeling troubled, he went down to see Mr. Fogg. **B.** He didn't trust Passepartout. **C.** Mr. Fogg was completely ready. **D.** Under his arm was a book containing timetables showing the arrival and departure of steam boats and trains. He took the bag, opened it, and slipped into it a roll of notes. "You haven't forgotten anything?" Fogg asked. "Nothing, monsieur." "My raincoat and cloak?" "Here they are." "Good!"

"Take this bag," Fogg said, handing it to Passepartout. "Take good care of it because there are twenty thousand pounds in it." Passepartout nearly dropped the bag, as if the twenty thousand pounds were in gold, and weighed him down. Passepartout and his master then left the house and at the end of Saville Row they took a taxi and drove rapidly to Charing Cross. Passepartout followed his master, who, after paying the taxi driver, was about to enter the station, when a poor beggar woman, with a child in her arms, her naked feet covered in mud, her head covered with an old *bonnet* (软帽) and her shoulders in a ragged shawl, approached, and sadly asked for money. Mr. Fogg took out twenty *guineas* (几尼, 旧时英国金币) and handed them to the beggar, saying, "Here, my good woman. I'm glad that I met you." Tears welled up in Passepartout's eyes at the sight of this. It touched his heart.

Questions 61–65: Choose the best answer from A, B, C and D according to the passage. 根据短文内容,从所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出最佳答案。(答案涂在答题纸上)

61. How did Passepartout react to the idea of the journey at first?
A. He argued with Mr. Fogg. B. He was thankful about it.
C. He was quite puzzled. D. He was unhappy about it.
62. From the 3rd paragraph, we learn _____.
A. they didn't take much for their journey
B. they didn't have many clothes C. Mr. Fogg liked to be well dressed
D. Mr. Fogg had already packed for the journey
63. Passepartout felt pleased about _____.
A. the length of time he would be away
B. the fact that Mr. Fogg wanted his company
C. the preparation he had made for the journey
D. the opportunity the journey would give him
64. What surprised Passepartout when Mr. Fogg handed him the bag of the money?
A. Mr. Fogg's attitude to it. B. The size of the bag.
C. The weight of the money in it. D. The amount of money in it.
65. In the third paragraph, there are four sentences marked A, B, C and D. Please choose the one which is not related to the main idea of this paragraph.

(B)

In the middle of the Pacific Ocean lies the tiny island nation of Tuvalu, the fourth smallest country in the world. This group of four islands and five atolls (islands made from coral) is famous for its sandy beaches and *turquoise* (蓝绿色的) waters and has long been a popular tourist destination for nearby New Zealanders. However, the nation of Tuvalu is at risk of soon no longer existing; not because of war or political change, but because it will be covered by the rising ocean.

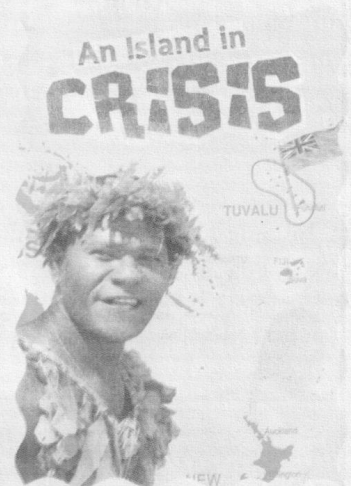
Tuvalu is experiencing the harmful effects of global warming. As global temperatures rise, so too does the ocean temperature. Due to the scientific law of "thermal expansion," when water heats it gets bigger. 66. _____ Most experts claim that the effects of climate change will make Tuvalu uninhabitable within the next 50 years. Problems are already *emerging* (显现). As sea levels rise, ocean water containing high levels of salt is traveling further and further inland destroying the little amount of soil Tuvaluans have to grow crops.

Even before Tuvaluans began to suffer from the effects of climate change, life on Tuvalu was tough. 67. _____ Most of the land on an atoll is rock-hard and any soil that exists on it is usually thin and poor for growing crops. The nation has always had to import food apart from fish.

More serious than Tuvalu's lack of home-grown food has been its lack of drinking water. 68. _____ Therefore, Tuvaluans depend almost entirely on rainwater for their water needs. Unfortunately, due to a geographical phenomenon known as La Niña, Tuvalu often suffers from long periods of drought. In autumn 2010, after seven months of no rain, the Prime Minister had to declare a state of emergency not only because of a lack of drinking water, but also because the water left was *contaminated* (污染) with *cholera* (霍乱). 69. _____

Tuvalu's problems have led some of its 11,000 inhabitants to consider emigrating to Australia or New Zealand. 70. _____ They know that they'll have to someday, but for as long as possible, they want to remain and make the world aware of what is happening to their homeland due to climate change.

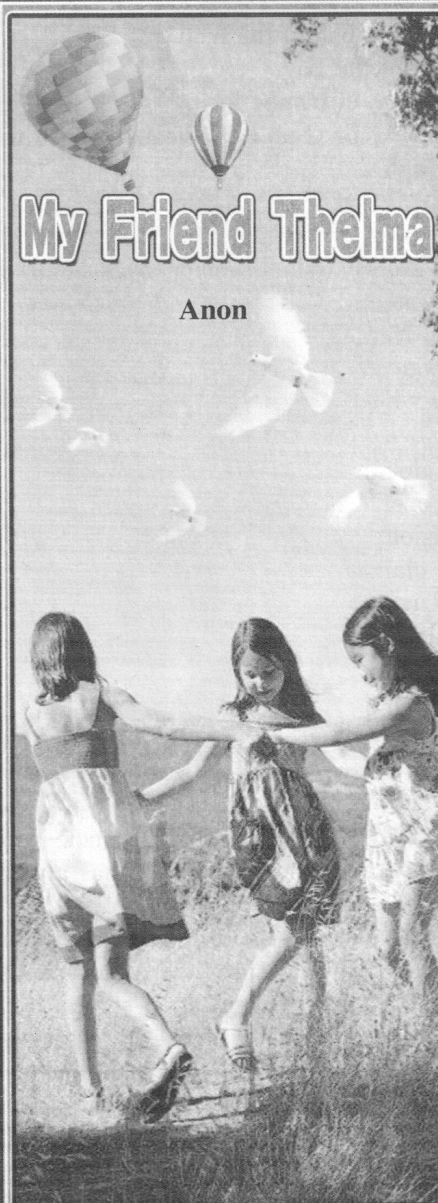
Questions 66–70: Choose from the sentences A–G to complete the passage. There are *two* choices which you do not need to use. 从所给的 A–G 七个选项中选出能填入空白处完成文



章的最佳选项,有两项多余。(答案涂在答题纸上)

- A. It was a desperate situation and, but for emergency shipments from New Zealand and Australia, many Tuvaluans would have died.
- B. This is largely due to the geological makeup of atolls.
- C. Unlike normal islands, atolls have no rivers or streams, which means that most of Tuvalu has no groundwater to use for drinking.
- D. Tuvalu's representatives demanded that nations should take a more responsible role in reducing gas emissions.
- E. Therefore, sea levels are rising and for low-lying Tuvalu, this spells disaster.
- F. However, they are not willing to abandon the land of their forefathers so easily.
- G. And as a member of the United Nations, they are doing just that.

(C)



My Friend Thelma
Anon

Such a friend as my friend Thelma everyone has not.
Such a friend as my friend Thelma is who I have got.

She's the one who always knows
In the winter when it snows
That the school bus will get through,
Calls up kids like me and you
So that we won't think the bus
Isn't coming. Hopeful us.

Thelma, when the ice is new,
Always says, "I think that you
Ought to try it," and I do,
And it's thin, and I go through.
When I get home sopping wet,
Into trouble's what I get.

Thelma will drop in on me
When I have friends, two or three,
Playing dolls and having fun.
Thelma is the extra one
Who is there when she should be
Somewhere else and not with me.

I have seen her several times
With an uncle who gives dimes
Going to the movies. They will take
Other friends, and they have cake
Topped with ice-cream after. All good chances
Go to other friends than Frances.

My friend Thelma is a pain but one that I can stay with.
I know people who have even worse than her to play with.

Questions 71-75: Answer the following questions according to the poem. 根据诗歌内容, 回答下列问题。(答案写在答题纸上)

71. Which *verse* (诗节) tells us Thelma sometimes brings us hope?
72. Why is the poet wet when she gets home?
73. Does Thelma play together with the poet when there are other friends?
74. Where does Thelma sometimes go with that uncle?
75. What do Thelma and her friends do after watching a movie?

(D)

A black hole is a region of space where gravity is so strong that nothing can escape once it has been pulled there.



In nature, the only subjects that can form black holes are large stars—stars many times more massive than our own Sun. At the end of their lives, these stars collapse under their weight and all their matter gets squeezed into a tiny area. While the original star may have been millions of miles wide, the resulting black hole is just a few miles across. It is this massive *concentration* (密度) of matter in a small area that gives black holes their super-strong gravity.

Black holes are invisible. Remember, nothing can escape from a black hole, not even light. Scientists are only able to find black holes by studying their powerful effects on the matter around them. Black holes consist of a central point (called the “singularity”) and a boundary (called the “event horizon”). The singularity is the point where gravity is infinitely strong, and matter gets crushed to infinite density. The event horizon is the point of no return. Anything that crosses a black hole’s event horizon is swallowed forever.

Black holes have a reputation for sucking in everything around them—a bit like a vacuum cleaner! But that’s not very accurate. Black holes are better compared to a waterfall: the nearer you get to the edge, the harder it is to resist being pulled over it. Stars and planets actually have to get very close to a black hole to be sucked in by its gravity. From a great distance, the gravity of a black hole is no different to the gravity of a star of the same mass. In other words, if the Sun were ever to become a black hole (which it couldn’t; only stars much larger than our Sun can end their lives as black holes), there would still be no danger of the Earth falling into it. Why not? Because the black hole would have the same gravity as the Sun and the event horizon would be very small—only about 3 km wide. So as long as the Earth was more than 3 km away, the black hole’s gravity wouldn’t be strong enough to pull it in.

The gravity of black holes is so strong that scientists believe very strange things happen near them. Einstein proved that gravity *distorts* (扭曲) time and space. Approaching a black hole, the flow of time should slow down. At the center of a black hole, scientists believe the entire concept of time and space actually breaks down altogether! Time stops. Space becomes infinitely twisted. The laws of physics, as we know them, no longer apply. No one knows how or why time could come to an end inside black holes. By studying black holes, scientists hope to one day discover new secrets about time and space!

Questions 76–80: Complete the summary of the passage above with **no more than three words** for each blank, according to the information in the passage. 根据短文内容完成摘要。每空不超过三个词。(答案写在答题纸上)

The passage mainly provides us with some information about black holes. Black holes can only be formed by large 76. _____ which are more massive than the Sun. When they collapse at the end of their lives, all their matter gets squeezed into a black hole where gravity is so strong that it's thought that nothing can escape from it. But from 77. _____, the gravity of a black hole is the same as the gravity of a star of the same mass. Black holes are invisible and 78. _____ a central point and a boundary. Due to the strong gravity, scientists believe 79. _____ can be changed and even break down completely. They hope to 80. _____ new secrets about them one day.

IV. Translation (翻译) (共 3 小题;81—82 小题 2 分,每小题 1 分,83 小题 8 分,计 10 分)

(A) Please translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese. 请将短文中的划线句子译成汉语。(答案写在答题纸上)

Underwater *hockey* (曲棍球), also called Octopush, is a very fast-moving game played at the bottom of a swimming pool. The sport was invented in 1945 by Alan Blake in England, in an attempt to improve the snorkeling skills of his scuba-diving students. Today, both girls and boys can participate as long as they know how to swim. 81. This sport enables weaker competitors to participate on equal terms with stronger ones because body size doesn't make a difference in the water.

It is played at the bottom of a swimming pool by two teams of six people. The players wear flippers, a mask, a snorkel, a protective glove and a cap. They also use a 30-centimeter-long stick to hit the *puck* (球) which weighs nearly one and a half kilos. The goalposts are made of metal and are three meters long.

Underwater hockey is similar to basketball because it is a non-contact sport. The rules are simple. The game starts with the puck in the middle of the pool and the teams line up at either side. Then, the players strive to get possession of the puck, but must not physically push or charge into one another in the process. Nor can they touch the puck with anything but their stick. Passing the puck requires skill and is done by throwing the puck off the stick with a flick of the wrist. The puck can travel more than 3 meters across the bottom of the pool. The aim of the game is to score as many goals as possible. 82. However, since each player is underwater for less than 30 seconds at a time, the players need to rely on teamwork in order to score a goal. The game lasts for 30 minutes and is divided into two 15-minute halves.



(B) Please translate the following paragraph into English. 请将下面一段文字翻译成英语。(答案写在答题纸上)

83. 两年后,南丁格尔(Nightingale)返回了英格兰。她得了重病,但是仍然工作。她创办了一所护士学校。这所学校延续至今。南丁格尔终生未嫁,但是她并不是独居。她有 60 只猫。43 岁时,南丁格尔生病了。她的余生卧床不起。她继续工作,帮助他人。她享年 90 岁。我们应该铭记弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔(Florence Nightingale),因为正是她的帮助才使得护士成为像今天一样最重要的职业。

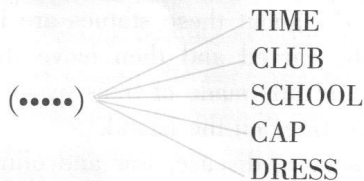
V. IQ Test (智力测试) (共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,计 5 分)

Answer the following questions. 回答下列问题。(答案写在答题纸上)

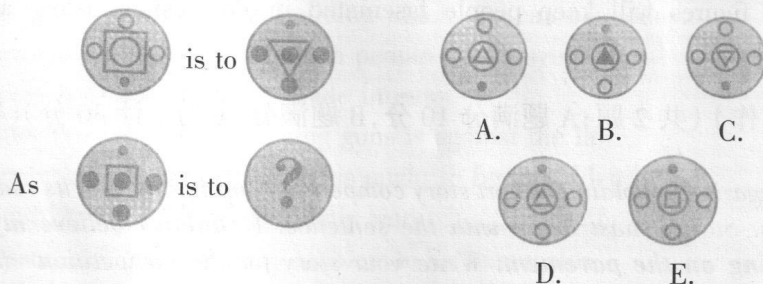
84. We wanted to surprise Rosa with a birthday gift, but Susan let the cat out of the bag by asking her what she would like. What does the underlined phrase mean in Chinese?
 85. Where would you place the numbers 1, 3, 10, 16 and 25 to follow a logical pattern?

17	24	?	8	15
23	5	7	14	?
4	6	13	20	22
?	12	19	21	?
11	18	?	2	9

86. What word can be placed in front of the other five to form five new words? Each dot represents a letter.



87.



88. In a darkened room there are: 25 pairs of black shoes, 23 pairs of white shoes and 21 pairs of red shoes. Each pair is of a slightly different design. How many shoes must you select to be certain of obtaining a matching pair?

VI. Error Correction (短文改错) (共 10 处错误;每处错误 1 分,计 10 分)

There are 10 errors altogether in the following passage. The errors are: missing words, unnecessary words and wrong words. Please correct them as follows: for a missing word, mark its position with the symbol “^” and write the missing word; for an unnecessary word, cross it out with the symbol “\”; for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct word. An example of how to correct the error is provided below.

下文中共有 10 处错误。错误涉及缺词、多词与错词三种。请根据以下要求修改文中出现的错误。

缺词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并写出该词;

多词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉;

错词:在错词下划一横线,并写出改正后的词。

例如:

One of my favorite writers are Charlotte Brontë. She was born in the early nineteenth century when women had far fewer opportunities is they have now. She lived in a small village in Yorkshire and she took great pleasure in walking on the moors than where near her home.

The world is full of wonderful places, both natural and man-made. Easter Island lays in the south-eastern Pacific Ocean, about 3,600 kilometers west of mainland Chile. The island is called Easter Island because of it was discovered on Easter Sunday in 1722 by the Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen. Inhabited by Polynesians since 300 or 400 CE, Easter Island is now a World Heritage Site.



The most amazed sight on it is the giant statues carved out of the volcanic rock. These massive stone figures have made Easter Island a famous site. They were probable made by Polynesians between about 1000 and 1600 CE. One mystery about these statues are how

the primitive Polynesians, using only the simplest stone tools, carved and then move these statues. The answer seems to be that they were pulling along the rails made of trees by lots of people together. This could also be the reason why there are few trees on the island.

Over the century, Easter Island has suffered from deforestation, disease, war and climate changes. As result, most of the island's native Polynesian identity has been lost. So the island's magnificent stone figures will keep people fascinated in Polynesian history and culture for many years to come.

VII. Writing (写作) (共 2 题; A 题满分 10 分, B 题满分 20 分, 计 30 分)(答案写在答题纸上)

(A) *An English magazine is holding a short story competition and has invited its readers to send in their compositions. Stories must begin with the sentence: **I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw a camera lying on the pavement.** Write your story for the competition (no fewer than 100 words).*

Your story should include: a police station; a telephone call.

(B) *Nowadays, there are over 8.5 million robots in the world, which do all kinds of work for us, such as doing housework. Your teacher has asked you to write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using them. You should write **no fewer than 120 words.***