



英 语

注意事项:

1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试题相应的位置。
2. 全部答案在答题卡上完成,答在本试题上无效。
3. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案用 0.5mm 黑色笔迹签字笔写在答题卡上。
4. 考试结束后,将答题卡交回。

第一部分 听力测试(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例:

How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What is the boy going to do next?
A. Look for his clothes. B. Move the desk. C. Paint the wall.
2. Where are they talking?
A. In a library. B. In a lab. C. In a bookshop.
3. What did Maria watch yesterday?
A. A soccer game. B. A concert. C. A movie.
4. What does the woman advise Paul to do?
A. Look for another partner. B. Be a tennis superstar. C. Keep practicing tennis.

5. When is Dr. Brown available today?

- A. At 10:15 a.m. B. At 11:15 a.m. C. At 2:30 p.m.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What will the girl bring?

- A. An umbrella. B. A jacket. C. Some dresses.

7. Who will pick up the girl?

- A. Her cousin. B. Her aunt. C. Her uncle.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who is the woman?

- A. A secretary. B. A designer. C. A customer.

9. What time can John call Miss Smith back?

- A. At 10:30 a.m. B. At 2:00 a.m. C. At 3:00 p.m.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where might the camera be now?

- A. In the suitcase. B. In the car. C. In the park.

11. When will they set out?

- A. At 8:00. B. At 10:00. C. At 12:00.

12. What will they do this afternoon?

- A. Pack the luggage.
B. Order a taxi.
C. Get traveler's cheques.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How long does the man need the room?

- A. For one night. B. For two nights. C. For three nights.

14. What does the woman want to have?

- A. Mr. Black's ID card.
B. Mr. Black's credit card.
C. Mr. Black's driver's license.



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15. Which is included in the room charge?
A. Breakfast. B. The welcome event. C. Dinner.
16. What will Mr. Black do first?
A. Check the programme.
B. Go to his room.
C. Eat his breakfast.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What does the speaker do?
A. A travel guide. B. A student. C. A head teacher.
18. What should the students do every day?
A. Do the housework. B. Write a letter. C. Read books.
19. What should the students pay attention to?
A. Their health. B. Their parents. C. Their homework.
20. When will the students go back to school?
A. On Aug. 31st. B. On Sept. 1st. C. On Aug. 30th.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分 60 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 45 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

You may think that work can never be fun. But it doesn't have to be boring, either. Some jobs are fun, interesting and even lucrative (赚钱的). The Balance Careers, a US-based website that provides career advice, created a list of top 15 interesting jobs in the world. We pick out three of them. Let's take a look.

Caretaker of Hamilton Island

What is the best job in the world? It arguably is being a caretaker of an Australian tropical island — a job that includes a salary of £69,000 (610,000 yuan) and involves little more than lazing in the sun, snorkeling (浮潜) and writing a weekly blog about life in paradise (天堂).

NASA sleep tester

NASA is looking for volunteers who will be paid a total of around \$18,000 (124,000 yuan)

to lie in bed for 70 days. Sleep testers can play games, read books and chat with friends online — even work at other jobs remotely (远程地), just as long as they don't get out of the bed before test ends (of course can go to the bathroom). The results of these tests are used to help astronauts maintain their health while in space.

Electrician at the South Pole

The British Antarctic Survey once posted an ad calling for plumbers (水管工), carpenter, and chefs to work on the coldest continent on Earth. Those who were selected received starting salaries of £23,000, while travel expenses, food and winter clothing were provided free of charge. Because there is virtually (几乎) nothing to buy there, all their money went straight to their bank account.

21. What do caretaker of Hamilton Island and NASA sleep tester have in common?
A. They earn the similar amount of money.
B. Both of them all involve a large amount of exercise.
C. Both of the jobs are relatively relaxing.
D. The purpose of the two jobs is to provide test results.
22. What can we learn about electrician at the South Pole?
A. The selected received a whole salary of £23,000.
B. The selected paid their own travel expenses.
C. The selected needed to pay for food and winter clothing themselves.
D. The selected could save almost all the money they had earned.
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Not all of the jobs listed above are interesting and even lucrative.
B. Caretaker of Hamilton Island earns the most.
C. NASA sleep tester can do other things in addition to lying on the bed.
D. Caretaker of Hamilton Island needs to do little more than lazing in the sun, snorkeling and writing a weekly blog.

B

Young boys aren't easily surprised, but 12-year-old Preston Sharp knows the feeling. "Yeah, I was shocked," Preston said. And disappointed.

Preston's mom, April Sharp, had never seen him like that before. "Not this angry and passionate," she said.

What upset her son so much was visiting his grandpa's grave in Redding, California, and realizing that not every veteran (退伍老兵) in the cemetery had a flag. So April told him, "Son, if you're going to complain about something, you have to do something about it or let it go."

Next thing April knew, Preston was taking on **odd jobs**, like delivering milk and newspapers, and calling for donations to buy flags and flowers for every veteran in his grandpa's cemetery. And when that cemetery was covered, he moved on to another, and then another.

Here we are, nearly three years and an estimated 65,000 graves later. And he does it every week, rain or shine.

His devotion soon influences more. When word gets out that Preston will be at a cemetery — he has a Facebook page, Preston Sharp / Vet Flags and Flowers — folks around the country join him. People like Vietnam Fred Loveland. "It's amazing," Loveland said. "What he's doing brings them out because they can't believe a young man in this country is doing what he does."

It is a movement of young and old, of those who served and those who are so grateful they did, all led by a proud grandson who saw an injustice and decided to do something about it.

24. Why was Preston upset according to his mother?

- A. Because he found his grandpa's grave did not have a flag.
- B. Because he realized not every cemetery had a flag in his grandpa's cemetery.
- C. Because his mother asked him to do something for the veteran and not to complain.
- D. Because he wanted to make his grandpa proud of what he did.

25. What did "odd jobs" mean in paragraph 5?

- A. Strange and complicated jobs that people seldom do.
- B. Important jobs that will make someone successful.
- C. All sorts of small jobs that require patience and time.
- D. Difficult jobs that require one's creativity.

26. What is the best word to describe Preston Sharp?

- A. Enthusiastic and devoted.
- B. Confident and courageous.
- C. Curious and amazing.
- D. Careful and grateful.

27. We can infer from the last two paragraphs that _____.

- A. it is the Internet that helps to spread Preston's actions
- B. the movement is supported by a few famous websites
- C. young people have always been leading many social movements
- D. Preston becomes the official leader of the movement he started

C

It's no exaggeration to say that diabetes is a national health emergency. More than 30 million adults and kids have some form of the disease. Type 1, caused by an immune system attack on the pancreas (胰腺), usually strikes younger people and follow them throughout their lives. Type 2 is more common and is caused by resistance to the hormone insulin (胰岛素), which tells the body to absorb blood sugar. And 84 million people shows signs of prediabetes, which means they have a one-in-ten chance of developing full-blown type 2 diabetes if not treated.

Yet over just the past few years, a remarkable number of diabetes treatments, from medications to surgical solutions to high-tech devices, have shown promise. Here are two that show great promise.

Islet Cell Transplant. In a recent study, when 48 people whose type 1 diabetes was extremely difficult to control received islet cell transplants, 52 percent had healthy blood sugar levels one year without insulin. And in 2017 University of Miami case study, a 43-year-old woman from Texas with unstable type 1 diabetes made the headlines when she passed the one-year mark insulin-free after the transplant. "Transplants are getting better and better, but there's more work to do," notes Dr. Nathan. "Right now, the cells tend to last three to five years. And recipients must take immune-suppressing medications for life so their body won't reject them."

Double-Duty Drugs. Two-in-one treatment is quickly becoming standard for people with type 2. Up to 43 percent of them now take two or more diabetes drugs, according to a recent study of the medical treatments of 70,657 people with type 2. "Taking one pill or getting one shot instead of two is more convenient and may help people stick with their medication." Says John Buse, MD, PhD, chief of the Division of Endocrinology at the University of North Carolina. "And for people with type 2 who move to insulin when other diabetes drugs don't work well enough, a 'double drug' that combines insulin with another medication can minimize insulin side effect like weight gain and hypoglycemia (low blood sugar episodes)." It may even help you save a little money.

Of course, it's too soon to declare victory, but these breakthroughs have given people with diabetes something sweet: winning strategies for today and considerable hope for the future.

28. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Type 2 is caused by an immune system attack on the pancreas, which is not easily treated.
- B. 84 million people may have a chance of developing full-blown type 2 diabetes even if they are treated.
- C. The recipients need to take certain medicines for their whole life after the islet cell transplant.
- D. Two-in-one treatment has become the most beneficial because it avoids side effects and saves money.

29. We can infer from John Buse's words that _____.

- A. people with diabetes usually get too lazy to get two shots
- B. the quality of some diabetes drugs is not guaranteed so that they don't work well on the patients
- C. side effect like weight gain can be well controlled after taking the "double drug"
- D. the "double drug" has proved to be effective but there is more work to do

30. What's the author's attitude toward future diabetes treatments?

- A. Indifferent.
- B. Worrying.
- C. Objective.
- D. Optimistic.

31. Where does the passage probably come from?

- A. A popular magazine.
- B. An official report.
- C. A textbook.
- D. An advertisement.

D

We always go to the doctors for help when we get ill. However, sometimes, doctors also need our help as they could be physically attacked at work. But luckily, a recent regulation has been passed to protect them.

People who purposefully attack medical workers will be placed on a blacklist, and will be stopped from being able to do several things, including receiving government subsidies(补助金) or landing a job in the government.

This came after a medical dispute which happened at Peking University First Hospital. A man surnamed Zheng is said to have beaten a doctor in the hospital, who had refused to give a C-section(剖腹产) to Zheng's 44-year-old wife, as the doctor believed she was not suitable for the procedure. Zheng was later detained(拘留) by police.

Such disputes aren't rare in China. According to a study by the Chinese Medical Doctor Association in January, about 60 percent of Chinese medical workers have gone through similar disputes.

Zhou Youdi, a medical expert and writer, told *USA Today* that he believes medical disputes are partly due to "a crisis of mutual(互相的) trust and mutual communication between hospitals and patients".

And the poor doctor-patient relationship has even influenced medical students. According to a report, there are 600,000 students taking medical majors each year, but only about 100,000 will choose to become a doctor.

Luckily, measures have been taken to deal with medical disputes. And recent years have seen the situation improve. The number of medical disputes in China fell by 20 percent compared with that in 2013, according to *China Daily*.

Other countries also suffer from medical disputes and have developed their own ways to deal with them. In Japan, for example, 47 local government prefectures(都道府县) each have a



medical safety support center where patients can meet with health professionals to discuss problems they meet during the healthcare process. And in the US, many universities offer medical programs to teach empathy(共情), giving students the ability to understand a patient's situation.

32. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Medical workers in China are sometimes physically attacked after work.
 - B. People on the blacklist may not get a job in the government.
 - C. Medical disputes are rare in China.
 - D. The poor doctor-patient relationship has no influence on medical students.
33. According to Zhou Youdi, the main reason for the medical dispute is _____.
- A. lack of trust and communication
 - B. lack of government regulation
 - C. lack of school education
 - D. lack of legal protection
34. The last paragraph of the passage wants to show _____.
- A. medical disputes only happen in China
 - B. different countries have their respective ways to approach medical disputes
 - C. measures in Japan are more effective than those in the US
 - D. universities in other countries teach students to understand a patient's situation
35. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?
- A. The Reason for Medical Disputes in China
 - B. The Huge Influence of Medical Disputes
 - C. A New Rule Offers Doctors Protection
 - D. Doctors in China are in Danger

第二节(共5小题;每小题3分,满分15分)

根据短文内容,从短文后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。

All the definitions and facts in a dictionary or book do not express what friendship is really about. It cannot be understood through words. 36.

Friendship can be seen. It is seen in an old couple sitting in the park holding hands. It is seen in a child freely shares the last cookie. It is not difficult to see friendship; it is always there for eyes that can see.

Friendship can be heard. It is heard in the words of two friends squeezing in lunch together on an extremely busy day although they have a lot of things to do. 37. Friendship can be heard by those willing to listen.

38. It is a pat on the back from a teammate, a high five between classes, and the wet kiss from the family dog.

Friendship has a taste. 39. Unseen and unmeasured, this is the ingredient that makes the difference. Warm, fresh from the oven, the difference you taste is friendship.

Friendship has a smell. It smells like the slightly burnt cookies your brother made especially for you. 40. Friendship has various smells.

Finally, more than the other senses, friendship is a language of the heart. It is the language of the heart — a language that, whether seen, felt, heard, or tasted, is understood by the heart. Like air fills the lungs, friendship fills the heart, allowing us to experience the best life has to offer: a friend.

- A. Friendship is felt in a touch
- B. In a broad sense, friendship exists between all human beings even though some of them may never know each other all their lives
- C. It is the way they talk to each other, not the words
- D. The only way to understand friendship is through experience, which involves all the senses
- E. It smells like your home when returning it after being away for a long time
- F. It tastes like homemade bread
- G. A friend in need is a friend indeed. Real friendship should stand the test of time and hardship

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

This summer my mom and I did something that was really meaningful and interesting.

Due to the stresses of high school, I felt 41 from time to time. What's more, I liked to eat junk foods to 42 my anxiety. As a result, I had 43 a lot of weight.

My mom decided to take me to 44, and she cooked delicious 45 healthy snacks for me, but 46 this, I broke my word to my mom not to buy high calories snacks, because I 47 wanted to eat them.

My mom found my snack wrappers in the garbage. She got really angry, and when she took me out to run, she told me 48 that I will remember forever. She said: "My dear, I can forgive you and forget the fact that you cheated, but you 49. Remember, it's not all about losing weight. It's about your whole life. You should be 50 that if you want to achieve something you have to 51 it seriously, and persist no matter what. If you keep eating these snacks, you will suffer. But also remember that nothing is impossible for a willing heart."

Since then, we have been out each morning for a run, and we do some yoga in the evening. We sing and laugh 52 running along the empty roads. Day by day, I am feeling better. I'm 53 my low emotion. 54, exercise is helping to strengthen my body and refresh my spirits.

At the same time, my mom and I cook different cakes together. Isn't it 55 that I'm making such tasty-looking foods myself? Baking brings great joy to me. When the appetizing cakes come out of the oven, the mouthwatering 56 is a delight to the nose.

These times with my mom have changed my whole attitude 57 life. I have started to learn the importance of 58 to goals. But I've also learned how to relax. 59 the famous Brazilian soccer player Pele said, with strong 60, the feet are equivalent to a pair of wings.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. depressed | B. nervous | C. regretful | D. shocked |
| 42. A. raise | B. understand | C. relieve | D. complain |
| 43. A. lost | B. gained | C. measured | D. balanced |
| 44. A. hang out | B. work out | C. hold out | D. check out |
| 45. A. or | B. for | C. so | D. but |
| 46. A. despite | B. concerning | C. above | D. regarding |
| 47. A. deliberately | B. flexibly | C. desperately | D. purposely |
| 48. A. nothing | B. everything | C. anything | D. something |
| 49. A. couldn't | B. wouldn't | C. mustn't | D. shouldn't |
| 50. A. aware | B. cautious | C. awake | D. curious |
| 51. A. make | B. take | C. do | D. act |
| 52. A. while | B. as | C. if | D. though |
| 53. A. getting through | B. getting along | C. getting over | D. getting down |
| 54. A. In return | B. In practice | C. In addition | D. In person |
| 55. A. amusing | B. amazing | C. confusing | D. moving |
| 56. A. sound | B. appearance | C. taste | D. smell |
| 57. A. to | B. of | C. with | D. on |
| 58. A. insisting | B. sticking | C. existing | D. consisting |
| 59. A. That | B. Which | C. What | D. As |
| 60. A. feeling | B. support | C. will | D. sense |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

China isn't typically known 61 its science fiction blockbusters, but *The Wandering Earth* is an exception. 62 (base) on a story by Cixin Liu, the author of *The Three-Body Problem*, the story takes place in the future where, as the sun dies, the world government

decides to physically move Earth away from 63 (destroy) and embark on a centuries-long voyage to a new 64 (sun) system. Until now, it 65 (be) beyond the reach of most filmmakers here — technically and financially. Like Hollywood space movies 66 Americans are portrayed as the only ones capable of 67 (save) humanity, here Chinese astronauts are the sole adventurers among the global space community 68 (determine) to complete the arduous task of fending off the apocalypse (末日). It asks the viewer to consider some fundamental questions about who should be saved, 69 cost we are willing to pay to survive. The visual 70 (effect) are stunning. Last but not least, the film passes down Chinese cultural virtues of duty, humility, self-sacrifice, and loyalty, both to family and society to our later generations.

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:在错的词下划一横线,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。

Recently our class had a discussion which topic was whether it was necessary for high school students to do voluntary work. Opinions were divided on the topic.

73% of the student supported the view for the reason that volunteering to help others made a contribution to build a harmonious society. Besides, they believed a good sense of responsibility could also be formed.

However, 27% of the students are against the idea, argued that for one thing, teenagers

were too young to take up some work. For other, students' time was limited with so much homework to do it.

In my point of view, it's beneficially for us to do voluntary work, for we can not only gain valuable experience but also better understanding of society.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

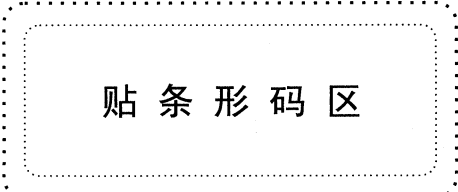
近些年,“懒人经济”——为节省时间和劳动的消费方式,在年轻人中正在兴起,如外卖。假定你是李华,你班近期就“懒人经济”现象进行了讨论。有的同学认为这种方法很方便,能更有效地利用时间,使他们享受繁重学业后难得的休闲时光。但有的同学认为这会使人的交际能力退化,并丧失基本生活技能。

请对班级讨论情况进行描述,并表明你对“懒人经济”的看法。

参考词汇:the lazy economy; consumption; take-out food



英语答题卡



姓名 _____ 准考证号 _____

**注意
事项**

- 答题前，考生务必首先认真核准条形码上的姓名、准考证号，然后使用0.5毫米的黑色笔迹签字笔将姓名、准考证号填写在相应位置，并在答题卡背面左上角填写姓名和准考证号末两位。准考证号的每个书写框内只能填写一个阿拉伯数字。要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。填写阿拉伯数字的样例：
- 答选择题时，必须使用2B铅笔填涂。修改时，要用橡皮将修改处擦干净。规范填涂样例：
- 答非选择题时，必须使用0.5毫米的黑色笔迹签字笔书写；要求字体工整、笔迹清晰。严格按题号所指示的答题区域作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在试卷、草稿纸上答题无效。
- 保持答题卡清洁、完整。严禁折叠，严禁在答题卡上作任何标记，严禁使用涂改液、胶带纸和修正带。严禁污染答题卡上的黑色方块。
- 未按上述要求填写、答题，影响评分质量，后果自负。

此栏禁止考生填涂

缺考标记

缺考考生由监考员贴条形码，并用2B铅笔填涂左边的缺考标记。

选择题 (用2B铅笔填涂)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 22 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
<input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D
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<input type="checkbox"/> 50 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> 55 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D		

非选择题 (用0.5毫米的黑色笔迹签字笔书写)

第二节

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____

65. _____ 66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____

69. _____ 70. _____

考生请勿在此区域作答

考生
必填

姓名

准考证号
末两位

考生务必将姓名、准考证号末两位用0.5毫米的黑色笔迹签字笔认真填写在书写框内，
准考证号末两位的每个书写框只能填写一个阿拉伯数字。

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域的答案无效

第一节 短文改错

Recently our class had a discussion which topic was whether it was necessary for high school students to do voluntary work. Opinions were divided on the topic.

73% of the student supported the view for the reason that volunteering to help others made a contribution to build a harmonious society. Besides, they believed a good sense of responsibility could also be formed.

However, 27% of the students are against the idea, argued that for one thing, teenagers were too young to take up some work. For other, students' time was limited with so much homework to do it.

In my point of view, it's beneficially for us to do voluntary work, for we can not only gain valuable experience but also better understanding of society.

第二节 书面表达

请在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域的答案无效