

答案是 C。

1. What does John find difficult in learning German?

- A. Pronunciation. B. Vocabulary. C.

Grammar.

2. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
B. Brother and sister.
C. Teacher and student.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a bank. B. At a ticket office. C.

On a train.

4. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A restaurant. B. A street. C. A

dish.

5. What does the woman think of her interview?

- A. It was tough. B. It was interesting.
C. It was successful.

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. When will Judy go to a party?

- A. On Monday. B. On Tuesday. C. On

Wednesday.

7. What will Max do next?

- A. Fly a kite. B. Read a magazine.
C. Do his homework.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the man suggest doing at first?

- A. Going to a concert.
B. Watching a movie.
C. Playing a computer game.

9. What do the speakers decide to do?

- A. Visit Mike. B. Go boating. C.

Take a walk.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Which color do cats see better than humans?

- A. Red. B. Green. C.

Blue.

11. Why do cats bring dead birds home?

- A. To eat them in a safe place.
- B. To show off their hunting skills.
- C. To make their owners happy.

12. How does the man sound at the end of the conversation?

- A. Grateful.
- B. Humorous.
- C. Curious.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who is Macy?

- A. Ed's mother.
- B. Ed's teacher.
- C. Ed's friend.

14. How does Ed usually go to kindergarten?

- A. By car.
- B. On foot.
- C. By bus.

15. What does Ed enjoy doing at the kindergarten?

- A. Telling stories.
- B. Singing songs.
- C. Playing with others.

16. What do the teachers say about Ed?

- A. He's clever.
- B. He's quiet.
- C. He's brave.

Welcome to Holker Hall & Gardens

Visitor Information

How to Get to Holker

By Car: Follow brown signs on A590 from J36, M6.
Approximate travel times: Windermere — 20 minutes,
Kendal — 25 minutes, Lancaster — 45 minutes,
Manchester — 1 hour 30 minutes.

By Rail: The nearest station is Cark-in-Cartmel with trains to Carnforth, Lancaster and Preston for connections to major cities & airports.

Opening Times

Sunday — Friday (closed on Saturday) 11:00am — 4:00pm, 30th March — 2nd November.

Admission Charges

	Hall & Gardens	Gardens
Adults:	£ 12.00	£ 8.00
Groups:	£ 9.00	
	£ 5.50	

Special Events

Producers' Market 13th April

Join us to taste a variety of fresh local food and drinks. Meet the producers and get some excellent

23. Which event will you go to if you want to see a live music show?

- A. Producers' Market. B. Holker Garden Festival.
C. National Garden Day. D. Winter Market.

B

Cities usually have a good reason for being where they are, like a nearby port or river. People settle in these places because they are easy to get to and naturally suited to communications and trade. New York City, for example, is near a large harbour at the mouth of the Hudson River. Over 300 years its population grew gradually from 800 people to 8 million. But not all cities develop slowly over a long period of time. Boom towns grow from nothing almost overnight. In 1896, Dawson, Canada, was unmapped wilderness (荒野). But gold was discovered there in 1897, and two years later, it was one of the largest cities in the West, with a population of 30,000.

Dawson did not have any of the natural conveniences of cities like London or Paris. People went there for gold. They travelled over snow-covered mountains and

sailed hundreds of miles up icy rivers. The path to Dawson was covered with thirty feet of wet snow that could fall without warning. An avalanche (雪崩) once closed the path, killing 63 people. For many who made it to Dawson, however, the rewards were worth the difficult trip. Of the first 20,000 people who dug for gold, 4,000 got rich. About 100 of these stayed rich men for the rest of their lives.

But no matter how rich they were, Dawson was never comfortable. Necessities like food and wood were very expensive. But soon, the gold that Dawson depended on had all been found. The city was crowded with disappointed people with no interest in settling down, and when they heard there were new gold discoveries in Alaska, they left Dawson City as quickly as they had come. Today, people still come and go — to see where the Canadian gold rush happened. Tourism is now the chief industry of Dawson City — its present population is 762.

24. What attracted the early settlers to New York City?
- A. Its business culture.
 - B. Its small population.

- C. Its geographical position.
- D. Its favourable climate.
25. What do we know about those who first dug for gold in Dawson?
- A. Two-thirds of them stayed there.
- B. One out of five people got rich.
- C. Almost everyone gave up.
- D. Half of them died.
26. What was the main reason for many people to leave Dawson?
- A. They found the city too crowded.
- B. They wanted to try their luck elsewhere.
- C. They were unable to stand the winter.
- D. They were short of food.
27. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The rise and fall of a city.
- B. The gold rush in Canada.
- C. Journeys into the wilderness.
- D. Tourism in Dawson.

C

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the

new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize — which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture — on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus (校园) of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves (曲线) of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls,

roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements (元素).

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be sealed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

"Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on Chinese traditions. Many people tend to talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions

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