期中素养评估

(时间：120 分钟　满分：150 分)

第一部分　听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一个小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A. In a bank.　　B. In a restaurant.　　C. In a hospital.

2. What can we learn from this conversation?

A. Mr. Davidson is busy right now.

B. The man dialed the wrong number.

C. The woman is quite familiar with the man.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Colors.　　B. Mushrooms.　　C. Wallpaper.

4. What do the speakers decide to do?

A.Go out for dinner.　　B.Work overtime together.　　C.Bring some food back for dinner.

5. Why doesn't the woman help the man?

A. She is busy now.　　B. She is poor at physics.　　C. She has a headache.

其次节(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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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，各个小题将给出 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 day is it today?

A. Wednesday.　　B. Thursday.　　C. Friday.

7. What will the woman do on Saturday night?

A. Meet Professor Smith.　　B. Attend a lecture.　　C. Celebrate her birthday.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What's the weather been like these days?

A. Sunny.　　B. Windy.　　C. Snowy.

9. What will the temperature be tomorrow?

A. 1 ℃.　　B. 4 ℃.　　C. 6 ℃.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. How does the man know about the music concert?

A. From the newspaper.　　B. On the television.　　C. From his friends.

11. When is the Chinese Music Concert?

A. On the 13th.　　B. On the 28th.　　C. On the 29th.

12. How much will the man pay for the tickets?

A. 160 yuan.　　B. 180 yuan.　　C. 200 yuan.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What did the gentleman just do before the conversation?

A. He had a lovely ride.

B. He gave the young man directions.

C. He asked the young man for help.

14.Where does the man want to go?

A. To a bookstore.　　B. To a river.　　C. To a park.

15. Where might the speakers be now?

A. At the L-6 bus stop.　　B. On Gold Road.　　C. On Riverside Road.

16. What does the woman remind the man to do in the end?

A.Be polite to the driver.　　B.Cross the street carefully.　　C.Make sure he has change.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What does a jellyfish have?

A. Eyes.　　B. Bones.　　C. A stomach.

18. How does a jellyfish protect itself against danger?

A. It gives off poison.

B. It can bite using its strong jaws.

C. It swims fast enough to escape danger.

19. Which of the following is one of the reasons for the increase in the number of jellyfish?

A. They have plenty of food to eat.

B. People are not allowed to catch them.

C. The oceans they live in become cleaner.

20. What do we know about jellyfish?

A. They eat quite differently from fish.

B. They can survive on less oxygen than fish.

C. There are only several kinds of jellyfish.

其次部分　阅读(共两节，满分50分)

第一节(共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Our Teen Summer Spanish Program is two weeks of fun, educational excitement that helps students learn Spanish fast. Our Spanish Summer program allows our students to learn from highly trained, certified teachers and be absorbed in the language and the culture of Costa Rica.

Features include:

※Intensive (强化的) daily Spanish classes

※Extracurricular classes in dance, cooking, music, and handiwork

※Outdoor activities including hiking, camping, rafting, and ziplining (高空滑索)

※Homestay with a local Costa Rican family

※Volunteer work in needy neighborhoods

Our Teaching Methods:

We are proud to use TPRS — Total Physical Response Storytelling — in our curriculum. This innovative method uses strange and amusing stories to teach new

vocabulary, increase fluency, and get students involved by giving them the opportunity to alter the details themselves. Because of the silliness, creativity, and repetition involved, TPRS allows students to learn easily and remember information effortlessly.

Memorizing vocabulary and listening to lectures on grammar are slow, inefficient ways to learn a new language. The best way to truly learn and commit new material to memory is through conversation. In our Spanish classes, students can expect to speak up to 80% of each class. By speaking in the new language freely and consistently, students can see progress faster because they are using the new grammar and vocabulary that they have learned at the same time. This helps the brain remember the new words and grammar structures for future use, making it much easier to progress.

21. What does the program do?

A. It offers weekly Spanish classes. B. It focuses more on outdoor activities.

C. It gives teachers a chance to receive training. D. It provides activities about the Spanish culture.

22. What is the best way to learn a language according to the text?

A. Memorizing a larger vocabulary. B. Speaking more in the new language.

C. Mastering more grammar structures. D. Writing stories to share with others.

23. What is the purpose of the text?

A. To employ experienced Spanish teachers. B. To hire foreign volunteers for a program.

C. To attract teen foreigners to a program. D. To introduce language learning methods.

B

The morning after an evening struggle to care for my three—year—old daughter, I couldn't wait to get her to school. I, as a mother, was tired of the anger and

her inability to communicate because of her slow language development.

As I accompanied her into the car, I felt desperate. Nothing was right in our world. She'd been born around the same time when the nation was witnessing the birth of another Great Recession. My job and my house had been victims. Then this happened. My child's language delay was identified, but doctors struggled to properly help her. I felt like we both needed to be rescued.

I returned that afternoon as disenchanted with the little girl I loved as when I left. Walking slowly toward the school's playground gate, I found her preschool teacher racing to greet me.

"You should have seen her today!" His breathy words were supported by excitement. I didn't interrupt. "See that climber," he pointed to a wooden piece of playground equipment that looked like a rock wall. I nodded. "Well, every day since she started school, she's tried and failed to make it to the top," he took a breath. "And today she did it!"

He expressed his joy just as he'd seen her conquering Mount Everest! "She cheered and celebrated! I wish I'd recorded it!" His words comforted me. My daughter had conquered her mountain.

As she ran toward me, I recognized something I hadn't before. I saw her perseverance (毅力). I saw her strength. I saw a hero.

Everyday greatness celebrates ordinary people who do unusual things in big and small ways, showing courage, kindness, love and selflessness. We encourage you to click these brief accounts and invite you to share your own story.

24. Why did the author rush her daughter to school?

A. She was busy with her work as a doctor.

B. She had a fight with her daughter last night.

C. She broke down when dealing with her daughter.

D. She had to sell their house due to the Great Recession.

25. Which of the following best explains "disenchanted" underlined in Paragraph 3?

A. Happy. B. Concerned. C. Careful. D. Disappointed.

26. Why did the little girl's preschool teacher feel excited?

A. She succeeded in standing on Mount Everest.

B. She managed to climb up the wooden equipment.

C. She was in first place in the school sports meeting.

D. She began to communicate with others normally.

27. From which is the text most probably taken?

A. The radio.　　B. A magazine.　　C. A newspaper.　　D. The Internet.

C

In the trailer (拖车式房屋), Sischo was refreshing the snails'(蜗牛) accommodations — an ongoing routine that takes days of careful work. He had found a dozen of Achatinella bulimoides—a third of the world's population of the species. Once every individual was accounted for, he cleaned the cage and packed in new leaves. "The work took much trouble, but the responsibility," he said, "was like 'a heavy weight sitting on you.'"

The trailer is very vulnerable. It's designed to keep away would—be thieved, and to resist hurricanes. But a fire could easily destroy it, or a disease could sweep through it. Last September, a mystery pathogon (病原体) appeared to have entered the trailer on leaves fed to the snails, killing almost an entire species. As sad as the event was, there's no good way to insure against future catastrophe. The snails can't simply be spread among zoos or other facilities: they need special equipment, experienced handlers, and a diet of native Hawaiian plants.

Consequently, it can be hard for the snails' minders to relax, even when they are outside the trailer. "How do you switch off when your decisions mean existence or extinction?" Sischo said. While action lightens the burden, yet with animals whose natural history is largely unknown, that action can be dangerous. "If you do it wrong, the snails die."

Snails are neither intelligent nor beloved. Sischo's Friends sometimes tease him about being "the strange snail guy"; strangers ask why he cares. It's hard to convince people, but he insists that if he can just get them in the trailer, they will understand why the Achatinella bulimoides are worth saving. "People melt,"

he said. “When you show them that the entire population is in this chamber, it hits them.”

28. What is the trailer used for?

A. Accommodating guests.　　B. Sheltering snails.

C. Planting vegetables.　　D. Alarming thieves.

29. What does the underlined word “vulnerable” mean in Paragraph 2?

A. Quite.　　B. Safe.

C. Easily affected.　　D. Well protected.

30. What is the snail minders’ attitude towards their job?

A. Relaxed.　　B. Confident.　　C. Cautious.　　D. Disapproving.

31. Which of the following could be the best title for the text?

A. The Last of Its Kind　　B. The Worst of Times

C. Mourn Its Loss　　D. Resist Possible Dangers

D

Robots will have taken over most jobs within 30 years leaving humanity facing its “biggest challenge ever” to find meaning in life when work is no longer necessary , according to experts.

Professor Moshe Vardi of Rice University, in the US, says that many middle—class professionals will be assisting the work of machines within the next few decades leaving workers with more leisure (休闲) time than they have ever experienced.

Prof Vardi said the rise of robots could lead to unemployment rates greater than 50 percent.

“We are approaching a time when machines will be able to do better than humans at almost any task,” said Vardi, a professor in computational engineering.

“Robots are doing more and more jobs that people used to do. I believe that society needs to face this question before it’s upon us: If machines can do almost any work humans can do, what will humans do?”

“The question I want to put forward is, ‘Does the technology we are developing finally benefit mankind?’”

Prof Vardi said existing robotic and artificial intelligence(AI) technologies

were already getting rid of a growing number of middle—class jobs and that pace of advancement in the field is increasing.

But Prof Vardi is not sure that a workforce of humanlike robots will be good for mankind.

“A typical answer is that if machines will do all our work, we will be free to pursue (追求) leisure activities, ” he said.

“I do not find this a promising future, as I do not find the idea of leisure—only life appealing. I believe that work is essential to human well—being.”

“Humanity is about to face perhaps its greatest challenge ever, which is finding meaning in life.”

“We need to rise to the occasion and meet this challenge before human labor becomes out of date.”

“What's different this time is that computer scientists are working on building machines that can do everything we can do, only better. If machines can do all the work or even 50 percent of the jobs that we used to do , what will people do? ”

32. What does Professor Moshe Vardi say about future human jobs?

A. They will be more challenging. B. Most will disappear completely.

C. Most will be done by robots. D. They will require higher degrees.

33. What is Prof Vardi concerned about?

A. The rapid population growth. B. The fast development of robots.

C. Whether robots will rule humans. D. Whether robots will do good to humans.

34. How does Prof Vardi find leisure—only life?

A. Ideal. B. Undesirable. C. Carefree. D. Interesting.

35. What will humans face in the next few decades?

A. Labor shortage. B. Production surplus.

C. Fierce competition. D. Lack of life purposes.

其次节(共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

For college graduates, it is of great importance to write letters of application well. __36__ It should state clearly the job you want, and should tell what you have done. It should be simple, human, personal and brief without leaving out any necessary facts.

In writing a letter of application, keep in mind that the things a possible employer is most likely to want to know about are your qualifications (学历), your achievements and your aims. __37__ If the first few sentences fail to win the reader's attention, the rest of the letter may not be continued at all. Try to key your opening remarks to the needs or interests of the employer not to your own needs or desires. For example, instead of beginning with "I saw your advertisement in today's newspaper" you might say "I have made a careful study of your advertising during the past six months" or "I have made a survey in my neighborhood to find out how many housewives use your product and why they like it".

__38__Be clear about the kind of job for which you are now applying. College graduates looking for their first positions often ask what they can provide in a letter and what if employers want experience, which, naturally, no beginner has. __39__

It is important to write a good strong closing paragraph for your letter. Make a specific request for an interview or give the possible employer something definite to do or expect. __40__ That makes it easier for a possible employer to get in touch with you.

A. Try to avoid writing in general.

B. Don't be afraid of being a new hand.

C. The opening paragraph is perhaps the most important.

D. The answer is that everything you have ever done is experience.

E. The purpose of a letter of application is to help you to "sell" yourself.

F. Here are a few suggestions for you to prepare yourself better for your interview.

G. An excellent idea is to enclose a stamped, self—addressed envelope with your

letter.

第三部分　语言运用(共两节，满分30分)

第一节(共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Noah had never once been on his family's back porch (门廊). Because of his __41__ condition, he has very limited mobility — __42__ the backyard wasn't possible. For Noah, having a door from his bedroom to the back porch meant he could finally see the trains he __43__ from his room and watch his mom toss the ball with their dogs. For Noah, it meant __44__.

Abe, one of his neighbors, decided to do something __45__. Without hesitation, he gathered the owner of a construction company, friends and neighbors — even drove several hours to Nebraska to __46__ his mother, a fellow carpenter (木匠), for support.

Noah's __47__ would finally become a reality, thanks to Abe's great idea and the generosity of neighbors.

In one week, the community came together to __48__ it. What once was a blank wall was transformed into two beautiful French doors __49__ out to a wheelchair-accessible ramp (坡道) and an updated porch. Abe and his mother even __50__ redecorated Noah's room with all his favorite characters, and neighbors __51__ their helping hands to yard work.

The day finally came for Abe, his mother, all their friends, family and other volunteers to __52__ Noah. When his mother __53__ Noah out of the doors and down the ramp, Noah's smile was __54__. Sometimes, we can construct a small door that will lead to a big __55__ for someone else.

41. A. emotional　B. housing　C. physical　D. financial

42. A. accessing　B. spotting　C. building　D. repairing

43. A. approached　B. sensed　C. heard　D. imagined

44. A　pany　B. freedom　C. love　D. growth

45. A. costly　B. challenging　C. fun　D. big

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