



学校 班级 姓名 测评编号

题 答 要 不 内 线 封 弥

professional success and that is why you should exercise regularly.

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Some people prefer to work in a long period of time and they also enjoy working insistently. This is especially characteristic for famous writers like Mark Twain, Ernest Hemingway or Stephen King. They all had a writing routine that kept them fruitful and productive. For instance, Hemingway used to write for a few hours each morning. On the other side, Twain and King used to set the minimum number of pages they ought to write each day. Just like Twain used to say: "The secret of getting ahead is getting started."

- A. Do things one at a time.
- B. Work gradually but steadily.
- C. But longer working hours often take a toll on your health.
- D. It is not a surprise to discover that many famous people get up very early.
- E. These people know that they cannot replace hard work with intelligence or talent.
- F. One of the most popular Latin phrases claims that a healthy mind is in a healthy body.
- G. So, in this article, we will show you the best study tips you can use for your own success.

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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。答案写在答题卡上。

Ding Ding was born with cerebral palsy (脑瘫), and doctors told his parents he was "not worth saving". But his mother 41 doctors and even her husband, devoting her life to helping her son overcome difficulties and make 42 of his abilities. At 29, Ding Ding, who had cerebral palsy, has been 43 to Harvard University.

In 1988, Ding nearly suffocated (窒息) during a birth complication, which left him with cerebral palsy. Doctors 44 to his mother Zou Hongyan that she give up the baby, saying it was worthless trying to 45 him. The doctor said Ding would 46 either disabled or with 47 intelligence. Even the boy's 48 agreed with the doctors, and told Zou that the boy would be a burden for the family for his entire life. 49 Zou insisted on saving the boy and soon divorced.





To support the family and provide 50 for her son, Zou 51 several jobs. In her spare time, she taught 52 how to massage his stiff muscles, and would also play educational 53 with him. "I didn't want him to feel 54 about his physical problems," she said. "I was quite strict with him, so he could 55 with others where he had difficulties."

Ding graduated with a 56 in environmental science from Beijing University in 2011. That same 57, he got a second degree at the university's international law school. In 2016, Ding got the offer from Harvard Law School.

"I never dared to dream of 58 Harvard," Ding said. "It was my mother who 59 stopped encouraging me to give it a try. 60 I had any doubts, she would guide me forward."

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|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. ignored | B. believed | C. abandoned | D. thanked |
| 42. A. fun | B. sense | C. the most | D. a list |
| 43. A. returned | B. accepted | C. moved | D. compared |
| 44. A. lied | B. apologized | C. explained | D. suggested |
| 45. A. support | B. find | C. rescue | D. leave |
| 46. A. build up | B. grow up | C. work out | D. set out |
| 47. A. super | B. extra | C. healthy | D. low |
| 48. A. nurse | B. teacher | C. father | D. friend |
| 49. A. But | B. And | C. So | D. For |
| 50. A. production | B. treatment | C. information | D. entertainment |
| 51. A. quit | B. tried | C. took up | D. turned off |
| 52. A. himself | B. herself | C. it | D. that |
| 53. A. games | B. music | C. roles | D. exams |
| 54. A. amused | B. proud | C. tired | D. ashamed |
| 55. A. catch up | B. end up | C. chat | D. agree |
| 56. A. grade | B. test | C. schedule | D. degree |
| 57. A. year | B. size | C. room | D. kind |
| 58. A. going over | B. applying to | C. looking at | D. sending for |
| 59. A. always | B. ever | C. never | D. yet |
| 60. A. However | B. Because | C. Since | D. Whenever |





题号	第一部分	第二部分	第三部分	第四部分	总分
得分					

第一卷答题卡

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
选项																				
题号	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
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选项																				

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____
66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

第二卷

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

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 个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式, 答案写在答题卡上。

Considering how dangerous electricity is, it may surprise you to learn that we 61 (actual) have a small amount of electricity traveling through our bodies. It is essential to our 62 (survive). Without 63, we would not be able to walk, talk or even see. Whenever you move a muscle, it is powered by electricity 64 (run) through your body.

In many ways, the brain may be thought 65 as a very complicated electronic circuit. Electrical signals 66 (send) through the nerves in our body to our brain. Such signals communicate to our brain 67 the eyes see, what the ears hear and how the fingers feel. And humans are not 68 only living beings to use electricity. Some, such 69 the electric eels, are even capable of generating 70 (they) own electric fields.

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(Λ), 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: 在错的词下画一横线, 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。



