**静安区高三年级英语期中测试卷（2018.5）**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

( ) 1. A. By the seaside. B. In a restaurant.

 C. In a supermarket. D. At home.

( ) 2. A. Driving the private car costs little.

 B. Taking subway requires a special pass.

 C. It’s more convenient to carry canned fish by private cars.

 D. It’s uncomfortable to take the subway.

( ) 3. A. A phone company clerk. B. A mechanic.

 C. A travel agent. D. A marriage consultant.

( ) 4. A. The woman should go out to work.

 B. The woman should take charge of the cleaning herself.

 C. Maids are not very trustworthy these days.

 D. He contributes a lot to the family economy.

( ) 5. A. He is not clever enough for the math club.

 B. He doesn’t have enough enthusiasm to explore math.

 C. He lacks former experiences in math study.

 D. He will be sooner or later admitted into the math club.

( ) 6. A. 2. B. 3. C. 5. D. 7.

( ) 7. A. The woman was mistaken about where she lost her ipad.

 B. The woman’s ipad might be kept well in the library.

 C. There’s a very slight chance of finding back her ipad.

 D. Her ipad is for public use so she might as well buy a new one.

( ) 8. A. As a science fiction fan, she has already seen the film.

 B. She will go to deal with a dental problem then.

 C. She will go for a business appointment then.

 D. She is not very happy to go to see a film with the man.

( ) 9. A. Her personal feeling quite contrasts with the research finding.

 B. Reading books is teenagers’ favourite activity.

 C. All the researches are offering misleading information.

 D. Mobile phones have taken none of teenagers’ leisure time.

( )10. A. Previous customers have bought up the ovens on sale.

 B. Many other goods on sale are still available.

 C. The man can buy the oven through other channels.

 D. The oven is now sold at regular price.

**Section B**

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two passages and one longer conversation. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passages and the conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

*Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.*

( )11. A. To take advantage of cheap sugar cane.

 B. To reduce carbon dioxide emission.

 C. To add a selling point for its cola.

 D. To attract more young customers.

( )12. A. To exchange food *recipe* (配方) with these companies.

 B. To share customer information with these companies.

 C. To get investments from these companies.

 D. To relieve these company’s dependence on petroleum.

( )13. A. Coca-Cola’s new ways to cut costs.

 B. Coca-Cola’s transfer to recyclable plant plastics.

 C. Coca-Cola’s successful partnerships with other business giants.

 D. Coca-Cola’s efforts to pay more attention to customers’ needs.

*Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.*

( )14. A. It provides jet bursts to strongly clean the body.

 B. It installs noise-masking effect equipment.

 C. It has a private doctor stand by the toilet.

 D. It collects one’s physical data when the toilet is used.

( )15. A. The toilet will be more economical on water.

 B. User’s doctor can instantly get the data.

 C. A device inside the basin will be installed.

 D. Treatment suggestions will be delivered to the doctor.

( )16. A. Because young people are not keen on innovations.

 B. Because young people are suspicious of the toilet’s function.

 C. Because the retail price is high for the young.

 D. Because young people don’t know much about the product.

*Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.*

( )17. A. Because it’s an experienced car rental agency.

 B. Because it provides big discount on the rent.

 C. Because it’s convenient to collect the car after arrival.

 D. Because it offers commute cars and cars for long trip.

( )18. A. Unreliable technology.

 B. Short battery life.

 C. Potential radiation from electricity.

 D. Lack of charging points.

( )19. A. €370. B. €400. C. €530. D. €560.

( )20. A. Car rental service fee.

 B. Insurance fee.

 C. Gas fee.

 D. Traffic fine.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

**Section A**

**Directions:** After reading the passage below, fill in the blanks to make the passage coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

Uh-oh, the new year's just begun and already you're finding it hard to keep those resolutions to junk the junk food, get off the couch or kick smoking. There's a biological reason why a lot of our bad habits are so hard to break – they get（21）\_\_\_\_\_\_(wire) into our brains.

"Why are bad habits stronger? You're fighting against the power of an immediate reward," says Dr. Nora Volkow, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse and an authority on the brain's pleasure pathway.

"We all as creatures are behaving that way, to give greater value to an immediate reward as opposed to (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_ is delayed," Volkow says.

How this bit of happiness turns into a habit involves a pleasure-sensing chemical named dopamine. It causes the brain (23)\_\_\_\_\_\_(pursue) that reward again and again strengthening the connection each time – especially when it gets the right hint from your environment.

People tend to overestimate their ability to resist temptations around them, thus

(24) \_\_\_\_\_\_(destroy) attempts to give up bad habits. Even scientists who recognize it (25)\_\_\_\_\_\_ show weakness. "I know popcorns are not healthy. But every time I go to the cinema, I have to eat it," Volkow says，"It's fascinating."

A movement to pay people for behavior changes may exploit that connection, as some companies offer employees outright payments or insurance reduction for adopting better habits.

(26)\_\_\_\_\_\_well paying for behavior plays out, researchers say there are still some steps that may help fight your brain's hold (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_ newly-established habits:

Repeat, repeat, repeat the new behavior – the same routine at the same time of day. You decide to exercise. Doing it at the same time of the morning, rather than fitting it in casually, (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) the *striatum* (终脑皮层)recognize the habit. Therefore, if you don’t keep doing it, you will feel frustrated.

 Exercise itself raises dopamine levels, so eventually your brain will get a feel-good hit (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ your muscles protest.

Besides, try to reward yourself with (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you really desire. For instance, if you exercise all week or stick to your diet, you could try a fancy restaurant - safer perhaps than a box of cookies because the price inhibits the quantity.

**Section B**

**Directions:** Fill in each blank with a proper word chosen from the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

|  |
| --- |
| A. necessary B. infect C. extremes D. refreshed E. spellsF. impact G. accompanied H.sufficient I.shrink J. silenced K. earned |

 As the increased amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, heat stress, longer *droughts* (干旱), and more intense rainfalls linked to ​[global warming](https://www.thoughtco.com/are-climate-change-and-global-warming-the-same-thing-3443706) continue to upset our daily weather, we often forget they also 31 the quantity, quality, and growing locations of our food. Many foods have already 32 top spots on the world's "endangered foods" list, indicating their possibility to become scarce within the next 30 years.

To start with what is 33 in many people’s lives, we are disappointed to find that coffee plantations in South America, Africa, Asia, and Hawaii are all being threatened by rising air temperatures and *erratic* (不稳定的) rainfall patterns, which invite disease and invasive species to 34  the coffee plant and beans. The result? Significant cuts in coffee output.

And Coffee's culinary cousin, cacao (aka chocolate), is also suffering stress from global warming's rising temperatures. But for chocolate, it isn't the warmer climate alone that's the problem. Cacao trees actually prefer warmer climatesas long as that warmth is paired with high humidity and 35 rain. However, the problem is that the higher temperatures projected for the world's leading chocolate-producing countries are not expected to be 36 by an increase in rainfall. Therefore as higher temperatures take more moisture from soil and plants, it's unlikely that rainfall will increase enough to make up for this loss.

A notably nutritious plant, the peanutgrows best when it gets five months of continuous warm weather and 20 to 40 inches of rain. Anything less and plants won't survive. That isn't good news when most climate models agree that the climate of the future will be one of the 37 , including droughts and [heatwaves](https://www.thoughtco.com/heat-waves-weathers-number-one-killer-3443910).

The world has already caught a glimpse of the peanut's future fate when last year a serious [drought](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-causes-droughts-3443828) across the peanut-growing Southeastern U.S. led many plants to die. According to a financial report, the dry 38 caused peanut prices to rise by as much as 40 percent!

Finally, in the world of sea, as air temperatures rise, oceans and waterways absorb some of the heat and undergo warming of their own. The result is the 39 infish population. Warmer waters also encourage vicious marine bacteria, like Vibrio, to grow and cause illness in humans.

And that satisfying "crack" you get when eating *crab* (蟹) could be 40 as shellfish struggle to build their calcium *carbonate* (碳酸钙) shells, a result of [ocean acidification](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-ocean-acidification-2291528).

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

“Don’t get sick in July!”

This is a common concern in teaching hospitals in the U.S. It’s driven by the academic calendar: July is when the new interns, fresh out of medical school, start work. In other words, it’s when everyone is most 41 . The theory is that this disadvantage leads to mistakes.

So is medical experience good or bad? Well, in most cases, your doctor’s experience is very helpful, allowing her to pick up on a(n) 42 symptom early in a disease process, when machines still can’t take a hand. She can also determine the right treatment when your condition falls outside of what is in the 43 , where newbies get most of their ideas. For many medical treatments, there’s a direct connection between physician experience and your treating outcome.

In a variety of situations, though, experience can backfire. The reason is simple

 44 . Doctors are humans too and they 45 tricks of the mind—like believing that an ineffective treatment really works. In fact, entire fields of research are devoted to understanding why these errors of thought occur. They 46 from so-called cognitive prejudice that can mislead even 47 practitioners into making the wrong decisions.

Doctors are usually locked onto a diagnosis early and disregard new and 48 information. For example, a patient may be diagnosed with a quickly fatal cancer, but then ends up trying various herbal remedies and lives for 30 more years. Instead of analyzing the 49 diagnosis, the patient, and maybe even the doctor, may assume that the herbal remedies cured the cancer.

Also, some experienced doctors tend to believe evidence when it supports their previous opinion while subconsciously ignoring information opposing it. Let’s say your doctor is pretty certain you have ill digestion and orders a test to 50 the suspicion, which produces negative result. But she treats you for ill digestion anyway because she was 51 with the prior diagnosis by experience.

In fact, there are clearly many benefits to having a highly experienced doctor, such as technical proficiency. But there may actually be some unexpected benefits to having a less-experienced one too. She may have a more up-to-date education, boundless energy and perhaps is less vulnerable to biases, freed from the same 52 for years.

To safeguard yourself as a patient, one thing you should always do is 53 . It may not always be possible to determine that your doctor has met with an unconscious thinking 54 . But asking questions does force your doctor to think twice and 55 her decision about your case.

( )41. A. innocent B. productive C. inexperienced D. prohibited

( )42. A. slight B. objective C. complex D. sustainable

( )43. A. media B. tradition C. reality D. textbook

( )44. A. psychology B. education C. procedure D. priority

( )45. A. take advantage of B. make sense of

 C. fall victim to D. play fire with

( )46. A. spring B. depart C. benefit D. distinguish

( )47. A.highly-motivated B. well-seasoned

 C. deeply-offended D. wide-eyed

( )48. A. moderate B. visible C. conflicting D. permanent

( )49. A. initial B. tough C. multiple D. private

( )50. A. evaluate B. operate C. confirm D. revise

( )51. A. preoccupied B. labelled C. associated D. concerned

( )52. A. professional circle B. thinking pattern

 C. academic background D. operating order

( )53. A. investigating B. questioning C. monitoring D. observing

( )54. A. obstacle B. trap C. horizon D. struggle

( )55. A. practice B. accommodate C. justify D. remove

**Section B**

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

**(A)**

 Last October I was on a diving holiday in the Philippines with seven other advanced divers. I dived off the boat slowly sinking to about 20m.

After nearly 45 minutes, the sound of my breathing was drowned out by a low rumble like an engine and Ifelt deep powerful *vibrations* (震动) as if a big boat with a propeller was passing overhead. The dive instructor’s eyes were wide with confusion too. We both swam next to each other staying close to the side of the *reef* (礁石). The situation felt sinister.

Then we were enveloped by clouds of white sand that mushmoomed up around us. Could it be a giant *turtle* (海龟) racing past us? They are normally slow movers so this was very weird behavior. The vibration became so intense that I could feel it in my bones and then the sound turned into a deafening roar. Suddenly, a few meters below us, breaks began forming and the sand was sucked down. That’s when I got what it was. The noise was the sound of the earth splintering open and grinding against itself.

The instructor and I held hands and looked into each other’s eyes. I felt comforted by his presence. I was *numb* (麻木的) for terror but clear-headed. My body went on high alert, ready to react. But I have no power over whatever this is. The only option is to stay very still and let it do whatever its going to do.

It took enormous willpower to resist the urge to swim to the surface, which is not sensible as situation on the surface at that time was ambiguous with potential threats pending. Soon we saw other divers.

The sound and vibration lasted only two or three minutes and when they stopped I heard the swoosh of sand falling over the seabed. We all held hands before resurfacing to avoid decompression sickness, which can be fatal. When up, it was a huge relief to see all the divers and we all shared incredulous looks before pulling out our breathing tools and shouting,”What was that?”

Back on the boat, we rushed to check the news and discovered we had witnessed a huge earthquake, measuring 7.2 on the Richter scale. It released more energy than 30 Hiroshima bombs, though it seemed that we were not at the *epicenter* (震中). I was high and felt lucky surprisingly not because of my recent survival miracle, but to have experienced nature at its most stunning and its most frightening.

( )56. How did the author realize that they met with an earthquake?

 A. By feeling the violent shake under the sea.

 B. By witnessing a normally-slow turtle quickly movingby.

 C. By seeing the seafloor crack.

 D. By checking the news and be informed of the event.

( )57. Why didn’t the author rise to the surface before the vibration stopped?

 A. Because the instructor gestured him not to rise.

 B. Because he was numb in body.

 C. Because he could sense the unclear water situation.

 D. Because he tried to avoid unexpected danger above.

( )58. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

 A. At the beginning of the event, a big boat passed by causing big vibration.

 B. All the divers used the reef as the protection against the violent vibration.

 C. I felt relieved as the instructor was experienced in handling situations like this.

 D. Powerless to fight nature, I was tame when under the water.

( )59. Why did the author feel fortunate on the boat?

 A. Because he was not at the epicenter of the earthquake.

 B. Because he finally survived a huge earthquake.

 C. Because he could witness a rare natural phenomenon.

 D. Because he didn’t suffer from decompression sickness.

**(B)**

**Amazon is presenting to you our weekly bestsellers in the fiction section.**

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| --- |
| **Twilight Whispers** |

Linked for years through friendship and intermarriage, the Warren and Whyte families find their charmed world marred when Mark Whyte and his wife Deborah Warren are murdered. Police detectives, hearing about**dissension** of the families, set out to examine the mystique behind their superficial rapport.

Katia Morell,daughter of the Whyte’s housekeeper, is drawn back to her growing place and is forced to face her life-long love for Jordan Whyte. As many secrets are uncovered, especially about Katia’s biological father, the two young people from rival families are encountering fierce family objection in their search for happiness.

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| **The New Colossus** |

Nellie Bly,blessed with courage and reportage skill, lands two front-page stories on the widely-read newspaper, Joseph Pulitzer’s NEW YORK WORLD.

Pulitzer is so impressed that he assigns her to a murder case confusing the police—the death of Emma Lazaru. Her investigation leads to tense encounters with some powerful and ruthless men of the time, when evils run wild on unregulated upper class. Bly has one real ally: a doctor who uses scientific techniques to establish criminal behavior. As the pieces fall into place, Bly uncovers layers of *corruption*(腐败). The essential connection between the murder case and the prevalent greed and darkness of the then society finally emerges.

**The Last Days of Night**

A young lawyer named Paul Cravath, takes a case that seems impossible to win. Paul’s client, George Westinghouse, has been sued by Thomas Edison over a billion-dollar question: Who invented the light bulb and holds the right to power the country?

The case affords Paul entry to the heady world of high society—the glittering parties and the dark dealings behind closed doors. The task is beyond daunting. Edison is a dangerous opponent with vast resources at his disposal—private spies, newspapers. Yet this unknown lawyer shares with his famous opponent a compulsion to win at all costs.

In obsessive pursuit of victory, Paul receives favors from Nikola Tesla, a brilliant

inventor holding the key to defeating Edison.

**Bones Don't Lie**

Private investigator Lance Kruger was just a boy when his father vanished twenty-three years ago. Since then he’s lived under the weight of that disappearance for over 20 years—until his father’s car is finally dragged out from Grey Lake. It should be a time for closure, except for the skeleton found in the trunk. A missing person case gone cold has become a murder.

For Lance, the investigation yields troubling questions about a man he thought he knew. But memories can play dirty tricks. For his partner attorney Morgan, uncovering each new lie comes with a disquieting fear that someone is out there watching, killing every witness tied to this decades-old crime.

( )60. In which way is *The Last Days of Night* different from the other three novels?

 A. In that *The Last Days of Night* exposes the evil and the dark dealings of the upper class life then.

 B. In that nobody is killed illegally in *The Last Days of Night.*

 C. In that the leading character in *The Last Days of Night* has got help from other characters.

 D. In that the leading character is born into a rich upper class family.

( )61. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

 A. In *Twilight Whispers*, the biggest challenge for Katia and Jordan is the long separation of time and space between them.

 B. In *The New Colossus*, the cause of the murder is rooted in the then corrupted society.

 C. In *The Last Days of Night*, Paul finally wins the law case because of his client Westinghouse’s vast resources at disposal.

 D. In *Bones don’t lie,*Lance Kruger’s father was confirmed by the police as the murdered when Lance was a boy.

( )62. The underlined word **dissention** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. financial worsening

 C. the loss of power

 B. silence

 D. conflict

**(C)**

If what we did were simply work to live, the reality of our everyday existence would be equivalent to that of stone age man. All of human achievement that makes modern life possible has happened because of the time that has been freed up from the work of everyday survival.

For most of the human species on earth man and woman have been occupied with the simple business of staying alive in as much relative comfort as possible. Hunting and gathering, finding or building shelter, defending the little that one has from *plunder* (抢夺), surviving long enough to have offsprings of a mature enough age to contribute to the welfare of the group—this was initially the main business of living. It has only been comparatively recently, since the agricultural and industrial revolutions that used emerging technologies to free human beings from the **drudgery** of day-to-day survival, that time has become available to do other than simply survive.

However, living to work is a luxury that we should not take for granted, for even now still most of the human race couldn’t be blessed with the pearl.

When we live to work we enjoy what we are doing, otherwise we wouldn’t be doing it. The term “live to work” implies choice. Working to live denotes the exact opposite: anything will do that pays the bills. Anyone in the latter situation will attest to the undesirability of being in such a position. Living to work suggests exhilaration in one’s calling; it summons images of freedom and excitement in the prospect of what each new day will bring, whereas working to live suggests little choice if any. “What do you want to do when you grow up?” is a question with which most children will be familiar, perhaps even bored. It is a question of what even a young adult can often not be sure of until they have had experiences of many different jobs, or at least the ones they thought to try. But to be forced to work at a task that one does not enjoy day after day for survival would be last choice on anyone’s list. Enlightened humanity, while acknowledging that some undesirable jobs must be done regardless, would acknowledge that if one was motivated in his work, the work would be so much better accomplished.

( )63. The underlined word **drudgery** is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. imagination B. hard labor C. dragging D. familiarity

( )64. It is implied in the text that human beings \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. have been satisfied by contributing to the welfare of the group.

 B. stayed alive in much possible comfort for centuries

 C. made little progress before the emergence of technologies

 D. were addicted to hunting, gathering and building shelters.

( )65. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

 A. Human achievements facilitating modern life are done during the leisure time freed from survival work.

 B. The major early business of humans is to seek chances for technological developments.

 C. In modern society, most people have enough comforts to make individual choices for work.

 D. Most adults can answer confidently questions concerning what jobsthey want to do.

( )66. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. Technology, a driving force to push humans ahead

 B. Working to live, a basic condition for pleasant living to work

 C. Different desires and prospects people have for different kinds of work.

 D. Working to live or living to work, a choice distinguishing joy from suffering

**Section C**

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Fill in each blank with a proper sentence given in the box. Each sentence can be used only once. Note that there are two more sentences than you need.

|  |
| --- |
| A. The appropriate feeding and caring styles were greatly rewarded in all aspects.B. It was claimed that simply feeding and changing them would be adequate. C. Some, however, demonstrate little influence with roughly ordinary behavior pattern.1. D. Maternal attachment plays a fundamental role in shaping who we are.
2. E. Necessities are not just the availability of food and water.
3. F. And they simply didn’t grow like normal infants.
 |

Most people don’t need science to appreciate the importance of a mother’s love. But to understand how early maltreatment can derail a child’s development requires careful study.

In a famous research, Harry Harlow had demonstrated that proper psychological and physical development of infants requires nurturing and attention from a parent. 67 In that research, socially isolated monkey babies that were removed from their mothers were found to be clinging to a cloth-covered *surrogate* (替代的) mother for comfort.

Such experimentations sound cruel. They, however, have been critical in helping change policies in human *orphanages*(孤儿院) in the U.S. For centuries some orphanages treated infants equally inhumanely. Despite early evidence that orphanage infants were far more likely to die than others, supporters argued that it didn’t matter whether children had “parents” specially devoted to them at the orphanage. 68 Orphans were supposed to be in positive mental and physical health until adoptive parents were found. Babies, they said, couldn’t remember anyway.

The harrowing consequences of these theories were most vividly brought to light in Romania in the 1980s and ‘90s. A ban on *abortion*（流产) led to a surge in orphanage babies. Simply being fed and changed without individualized affection, some babies present serious problems. Many developed violent behaviors, repetitively rocking or banging their heads. Some were cold and withdrawn or indiscriminately affectionate.

 69 Their head sizes were especially small. They even had problems with attention and comprehension. The longer these children were left alone, the more damage was seen.

The lack of a secure attachment relationship in the early years has destructive consequences for both physical and mental health later in life, with long-lasting effects. The persistence of these effects emphasizes the need to intervene early in life. The Nobel-prize-winning economist James Heckman, has long argued that investing in early childhood education provides a greater return for society than virtually any other type of spending. It is obviously reflected in increased educational success and productivity,. The reduced crime, addiction, distress and disorder point to the same theory. Early life conditions critically affect adult life. 70 Remove it and the harm is great.

**IV. Summary Writing**

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Summarize the main idea and the main point(s) of the passage in no more than 60 words. Use your own words as far as possible.

 African elephants are in trouble. Their numbers have fallen violently from as many as ten million a hundred years ago to as few as [400,000 today](http://www.elephantdatabase.org/preview_report/2013_africa_final/Loxodonta_africana/2013/Africa). Losses are largely from *poaching*（偷猎）for the illegal ivory trade, and also because of the smaller living space for elephants, as people open up land for farming and development.

Killing some elephants to help save the species is one suggested strategy for preserving them. Here’s the thinking: Invite rich hunters to pay generous fees to shoot specified numbers of elephants, and use that money as sources for various conservations.

Some people claim that trophy hunting can provide generous financial support for people to conserve and restore wild elephant numbers, protect wildlife from poaching, and to help give local communities a boost in economy. Doing that, the theory goes, poor villagers won’t need to poach elephants to feed their families.

To look into the new business closely, the trophy hunting industry does not provide significant benefits to the communities where it occurs. Across Africa, there are only about 15,000 hunting-related jobs created by the business—a tiny number, especially considering that the six main game-hunting countries alone have a population of nearly 150 million.

Besides that, it is true the total income from trophy hunting is substantial. Take an unnamed area for example, the total income to wild conservancies from trophy hunting, amounted to $165,000. Six years later, this is expected to increase almost tenfold to $1,330,000. Yet after various kinds of processing fees and expenses are reduced, the local communities make an average of only ten cents a hectare (25 cents an acre) from trophy hunting. The return is so small that it justly explains locals’ lack of interest in preserving hunting areas and their continued poaching.

**第II卷（共40分）**

**V. Translation**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

72. 听到学校篮球队赢球的消息，我们都很兴奋。（excited）

 .

73. 重要的是目前这个免费配送服务向全体顾客开放。（available）

 .

74. 尽管在发掘学生潜能方面我们做了很多努力，但仍留下许多领域亟待进一步的探索。（although）

 .

75. 一个知识体系包含了理论与实践经验，两者互相成就，缺一不可。（consist）

 .

**VI. Guided Writing**

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

 你是李华，日前报名参与社会团体 BenefiTEAM组织的7月3日暑期一日实践活动，收到了活动计划如下：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 时间:地点:活动: | 9：00--11：30上海火车站为来沪旅客提供帮助信息 |
| 时间: 地点:活动: | 13:00—16:00华山医院协助病人电子挂号（electronic registration） |

考虑自己的实际，给该活动的组织者王老师写信，如你觉得该活动计划有可修改之处，提出你的修改意见并阐述理由; 如无，提出你对有效实施该计划的建议并阐述理由。

（信中不得出现考生姓名，学校等真实信息）