

Unit 1 单元检测卷

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。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。

1. What's the woman?
A. A policewoman.
B. A waitress.
C. A saleswoman.
2. What colour is the woman's case?
A. White.
B. Blue.
C. Black.
3. What does the woman like?
A. Tea.
B. Soda.
C. Coffee.
4. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't need help.
B. She will get across the bridge later.
C. She can get help from her daughter.
5. How does the man sound?
A. Humorous.
B. Helpful.
C. Worried.

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 are the speakers talking about?
A. Their English class.
B. A radio programme.
C. An online course.

7. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man likes English best.
B. People show little interest in French.
C. Many people learn foreign languages in China.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is Jane's plan for the weekend?
A. To work part-time.
B. To meet her friends.
C. To work on her paper.
9. Who is probably preparing for an exam?
A. Martin.
B. John.
C. Greg.

10. What will Jane probably do after the conversation?

- A. Talk with her professor.
- B. Turn to Greg for help.
- C. Switch shifts with John.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Which subject does Jason like best?
A. Maths.
B. History.
C. Science.

12. What language is Marisa starting to learn?

- A. German.
- B. Spanish.
- C. French.

13. What does Aunt Jean think of history?

- A. Interesting.
- B. Boring.
- C. Meaningful.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. For what does the woman plan to go to London?
A. Study.
B. A visit.
C. A business trip.

15. Why does the woman ask about food on the train?

- A. She feels a bit hungry.
- B. She might be nervous without food.
- C. She wants to have dinner on the train.

16. What prevents the woman taking the 4:30 train?

- A. Lack of time.
- B. The expensive food.
- C. The platform number.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who was right in front of the speaker at first?

- A. An old woman.
- B. A businessman.
- C. A child.

18. What choice did the speaker make then?

- A. She stayed in the first line.
- B. She joined the longer line.
- C. She had lunch first.

19. How did the speaker feel about her choice?

- A. Happy.
- B. Sorry.
- C. Calm.

20. What happened in the end?

- A. The post office closed.
- B. The clerk helped the speaker.
- C. The speaker failed to get her stamps.

第二部分 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

After-school Activities

Music Lessons

Ages: six & up

Cost: \$35.00 every four-week session

Because the space is small and the session is increasingly popular, club members may only take three continuous sessions of music programmes before they are required to take a break for one session.

Piano Lessons

Beginners: Wednesday 4:30 pm~5:15 pm

Guitar Lessons

Group: Monday 5:15 pm~6:00 pm

Studio Recording

Ages: eight & up

Cost: \$35.00 every four-week session

Learn how to record and mix music in our professional recording studio. You may choose one of the following class times for your children.

Tuesday & Thursday each week:

3:30 pm~4:00 pm

4:00 pm~4:30 pm

4:30 pm~5:00 pm

5:15 pm~5:45 pm

5:45 pm~6:15 pm

Swimming Lessons

Group Swimming Lessons

Ages: all ages

Cost: \$35.00

To help you decide which class your children should choose, review the *Swim level requirements and skills*.

Level 2: Tuesday and Thursday 4:00 pm ~ 4:30 pm

Level 3: Tuesday and Thursday 4:40 pm ~ 5:10 pm

Water Polo (水球运动)

Ages: all ages

Cost: FREE

The class provides basic skills and understanding of the water polo competition. Water polo is continuous with no breaks between sessions.

Monday, Wednesday, Friday 4:00 pm~5:30 pm

Before choosing the classes, you'd better take your children's interest into consideration.

21. When will piano learners take the class?
- A. On Monday.
 - B. On Tuesday.
 - C. On Wednesday.
 - D. On Thursday.
22. Which activity is free?
- A. Music Lessons.
 - B. Guitar Lessons.
 - C. Swimming Lessons.
 - D. Water Polo.
23. Who is the passage mainly written for?
- A. Children.
 - B. Parents.
 - C. Teachers.
 - D. Players.

B

I began learning to play the violin when I was nine, and the next year I began studying under Nathalie Ghent, who was my teacher until I left high school.

Once, Mrs Ghent held a concert for her students. I played near the end of it. After I played for a while, I forgot the music. No matter how hard I tried, I couldn't think of it. So I had to stop and looked at the pianist's music. When the whole concert was over, I cried hiding in my overcoat.

Mrs Ghent came to comfort me. Then she told us about a coming concert, and she hoped I would go there with her. I remember that the concert was on my birthday in March. It was great, as Mischa Elman was going to perform at Carnegie Hall. My teacher decided to buy the best tickets as my birthday present.

Carnegie Hall is quite beautiful with all the lights on. I had never been in such a concert hall before, and was impressed by the size as well. I don't remember what Elman played. I only remember

that his playing was beautiful. I have seen films about him in recent years, and have been attracted by his performance, but I don't remember the music he played that night. What I remember most is that Mrs Ghent spoke to me in a low voice from time to time that he had forgotten something or played a wrong note, or had made some other kinds of mistakes.

When I teach students to play the violin now, I tell my students who live in dread of making mistakes that if they aren't going to make a mistake, they will never play beautiful music.

24. When the concert was over, why did the author cry?
- A. The concert was such a big success.
 - B. She found she didn't have a gift for music.
 - C. No one tried to help her during her performance.
 - D. She felt sad about her performance.
25. Why did Mrs Ghent take the author to the concert at Carnegie Hall?
- A. To celebrate the author's birthday.
 - B. To teach the author an important lesson.
 - C. To let the author enjoy a perfect concert.
 - D. To let the author know she really cared about her.
26. What does the author probably think of Mrs Ghent?
- A. She was a very good teacher.
 - B. She shouldn't make any mistakes.
 - C. She was better than Mischa Elman.
 - D. She didn't understand her students.
27. What does the author try to tell us?
- A. Don't be afraid of making mistakes.
 - B. Music plays a part in her life.
 - C. Everyone makes mistakes.
 - D. Try to be a great teacher.

C

It's school time again! You're probably feeling excited and maybe a little sad that the summer holiday is over. Some kids feel nervous or a little scared on the first day of school because of all the new things; new teachers, new friends, and even a new school. Luckily, these "new" worries only stick around for a little while. Let's find out more about going to a new school.

Most teachers kick off the new school year by introducing themselves and talking about all the stuff you'll be doing that year. Some teachers give students a chance to tell something about themselves to the rest of the class, too. When teachers do the talking on the first day, they often go over classroom rules and school rules, so you'll know what's allowed and what's not. Please pay close attention.

You might already know a lot of people in your classes on the first day, but it's a great day to make new friends, so try to say hello to the kids that you know and new ones that your don't. Make the first move and you'll be glad about what you did, and so will your new friends!

Seeing friends you haven't seen for a while can make the first day a good one. You can make the day special by wearing clothes that you really like. Maybe you got a great T-shirt on one of your holidays, or a pair of shoes. It can also make you feel good to be prepared and have all the things you need, such as pencils, folders (文件夹), and whatever else you'll be needing. But make sure that you pack them the night before in case you don't have time in the morning.

28. What does the underlined phrase "kick off" in the second paragraph probably mean?
- A. Find.
 - B. Study.
 - C. Start.
 - D. Teach.

29. According to the passage, which is NOT the thing kids do on the first day of school?
- A. Introducing themselves.
 - B. Learning about the school rules.
 - C. Making new friends.
 - D. Going over their new lessons.
30. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us about?
- A. What to know about a new school.
 - B. How to prepare for a new school.
 - C. What to buy on the first day of school.
 - D. How to spend the first day of school.
31. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To provide students with some advice on starting a new school term.
 - B. To encourage students to work harder during a new school term.
 - C. To teach children the importance of starting school.
 - D. To introduce a way to improve students' learning ability.

D

Dear Daisy,

Phew! I'm so glad the day is over. I'm really tired, but my first day at school went well.

First of all, we met outside the school building. I was very nervous because my primary school only had 300 pupils but in the secondary school there are about 1,300. What a difference! The older pupils are really big. I felt so small waiting there in front of the school.

The head teacher came out and told us to go into the school hall. Then he called our names out to tell us which class we were in. My class teacher is called Mrs Black. She took us to our classroom. It's on the fifth floor. We aren't allowed to use the lift! I couldn't believe it.

We spent all morning with Mrs Black looking at our timetables. Everyone in the school had a different timetable. I'm worried that I'll forget my timetable and go to the wrong room.

Lunchtime was OK. I had salad, fish and fruit, which was quite good, and then I went to play football with some of the other boys. They were all friendly and I don't think it will take me long to make friends.

After lunch we started lessons. I had maths and then history, where we started to learn about ancient Greece. That looked interesting. I have to do some homework tonight to find out how the ancient Greek people lived, so I'm going to do an online search and look it up in the library.

So far so good. I am quite looking forward to tomorrow!

Yours,

Jason

32. What do we know about Jason's new school?
- A. It is quite different from his primary school.
B. There are 1,300 new pupils there in total.
C. The older pupils are about the same size as Jason.
D. Students can use the lift at any time.
33. Why did the head teacher come?
- A. To give the pupils a timetable.
B. To tell the pupils which class they were in.
C. To show the pupils how to use the lift.
D. To take the pupils to their classrooms.
34. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Jason realised the new school was smaller than his primary school.
B. Jason was lucky enough to have his friends in the same class.
C. Jason thought it unbelievable that they are not allowed to use the lift.
D. Jason didn't think the boys were friendly when playing football.

35. Which of the following words best describes Jason's first day at his new school?
- A. Terrible.
B. Boring.
C. Tiring.
D. Good.

第二节 (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。

Some things you need to know about college

When you are at senior high, you must be wondering what college would be like. Here are some things you need to know about college.

36 In college, there are so many good chances for you to meet your expectations. However, there is a very important difference between wanting to do something and applying for something. 37 Step into your academic advisor's office, introduce yourself, and begin making the valuable connections that are necessary to help during the rest of your college career. Great things happen when you step out of your comfort zone, and you would be surprised at how many chances exist if you just ask.

Get smart about the people who you spend your time with. The relationships you develop at college will probably be linked to the ones you value later. 38 Surround yourself with the people who challenge you to be better while loving you for who you are.

39 At my high school, there were about only four active clubs and organisations that students could be a part of. Imagine my surprise when I came to the campus of my college, where over 400 organisations exist, ranging from academic organisations to different clubs. You are not paying

all of your school fees to merely go to classes, study, pass tests and graduate. Make something worthy out of your experience. Create stories that you will want to tell your grandchildren one day. 40

- A. Get involved in student activities.
B. There is a significant increase in opportunities.
C. Stay in active communication with your friends.
D. It all begins here, by signing up to join an organisation.
E. So you should be wise about the people who you invest yourself in.
F. In order for you to take advantage of what your college offers, apply!
G. Some students entering a college don't know exactly what they want to study.

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。

"Who can ever have imagined that someone like me would make it this far?" asked Chad Wood last week during his high school graduation speech as the best student. Chad offered 41 to his fellow classmates — never give up — and the words 42 much more to himself.

Chad didn't start to 43 until he was five, according to his mother, Pam Wood. Although her son was at a disadvantage, she was determined not to treat him 44. "I've expected him to do everything every other kid does, and I saw no 45 why he couldn't," she said. "And if he 46 the first time, we just tried again."

Chad, 17, worked hard throughout his school years, 47 no special treatment but sitting at the front of the class and using a special audio system to hear the teacher. All his hard work 48. He won

a scholarship to Vanderbilt University. "Deafness had taught me a lesson that I should never 49," he said in the speech. "Not when the experts tell you it cannot be done. Not when you have 50 so far behind that escaping seems the only way 51. Not when achieving your dreams seems an entire 52."

Chad spoke for about four minutes and received 53 messages from family, friends and strangers. "They've been sending me messages; they've been talking to me in person telling me how it had a(n) 54 on their lives," Chad said. "It feels 55 to see that they want to work harder because of my words."

41. A. warning B. description
C. advice D. information
42. A. analyzed B. meant
C. recognized D. persuaded
43. A. cry B. write
C. smell D. hear
44. A. cruelly B. kindly
C. differently D. similarly
45. A. harm B. reason
C. trouble D. conclusion
46. A. failed B. organized
C. succeeded D. blamed
47. A. giving B. receiving
C. supplying D. exploring
48. A. set off B. dropped off
C. took off D. paid off
49. A. give in B. give up
C. give out D. give away
50. A. waited B. walked
C. fallen D. gone
51. A. up B. off
C. in D. out

52. A. impossibility B. chance
 C. victory D. possibility
53. A. doubtful B. intelligent
 C. supportive D. cautious
54. A. reward B. influence
 C. source D. detail
55. A. unwilling B. amazing
 C. shocking D. embarrassing

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。

Making the move to high school can be 56._____ (difficulty), but with the right attitude it can be an experience 57._____ (fill) with enjoyment.

The first thing you should do is make sure you don't miss the open day. Not only will it give you a chance to look around the school and check out some of the teachers, 58._____ it will also give you a chance to make some friends before you start lessons. If you have 59. _____ elder sister or brother already at the school or know a neighbour's elder child 60. _____ already goes to the school, this can be of great help. They can look out for you and tell you what kind of 61. _____ (behave) is acceptable to certain teachers and what methods of introduction they use, which will help you to avoid early misunderstandings. However, if you don't know anybody there, don't worry as you won't be the only one. It's a good idea 62. _____ (take) part in as many sports or club activities as you can at first until you find something that you really like and those people you get on with. Sports and club activities are great ways to make friends, so don't hesitate to join in 63. _____ (they).

Are you looking forward to 64. _____ (go)

to your new school now? 65. _____ (helpful), you will learn a lot and have a brilliant time.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

最近,你们班召开了以“我的梦想”为主题的班会活动,每位同学都畅谈了自己的梦想。请你写一篇日记,记述班会的情况及自己的感受。

内容要点:

1. 谈谈自己的梦想;
2. 为什么有这个梦想;
3. 如何实现自己的梦想。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Friday	Windy
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Jimmy is an automotive mechanic (机械工), but he lost his job a few months ago. He has a good heart, but he always feared to apply for a new job.

One day, he gathered up all his strength and decided to attend a job interview in order to support his family. His appointment was at 10:00 am and it

was already 8:30. While waiting for a bus to the office where he was supposed to be interviewed, he saw an elderly man wildly kicking the tyre of his car. Obviously there was something wrong with the car. Jimmy immediately went up to lend him a hand. When Jimmy finished working on the car, the old man asked him how much he should pay for the service. Jimmy said there was no need to pay him; he just helped someone in need, and he had to rush for an interview. Then the old man said, “Well, I could take you to the office for your interview. It's the least I could do. Please, I insist.” Jimmy agreed.

Upon arrival, Jimmy found a long line of applicants waiting to be interviewed. Jimmy still had some grease (润滑油) on him after the car repair, but he did not have much time to wash it off or change his shirt. One by one, the applicants left the interviewer's office with disappointed looks on their faces. Finally his name was called. The interviewer was sitting on a large chair facing the office window. Rocking the chair back and forth, he asked, “Do you really need to be interviewed?” Jimmy's heart sank. “With the way I look now, how could I possibly pass this interview?” he thought to himself.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

Then the interviewer turned the chair and to Jimmy's surprise, _____

Paragraph 2:

Seeing this, the manager said, _____

Unit 2 单元检测卷

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。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。

1. What sport does Martin usually do in the morning?
A. Weightlifting.
B. Aerobics.
C. Swimming.
2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At home.
B. In a restaurant.
C. At a family hotel.
3. What does the woman want to do now?
A. Play a piece of classical music.
B. Have something to drink.
C. Go to a concert.
4. What does the man want to get?
A. Information about tours.
B. Information about employment.
C. Information about plane tickets.
5. How will the man probably go downtown?
A. By taxi.
B. By bus.
C. On foot.

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. Who is the woman?
A. A tourist.
B. A musician.
C. An actress.
7. What has the woman got information about?
A. A theatre.
B. A house.
C. A play.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the man trying to do?
A. Buy a new computer.
B. Have his printer repaired.
C. Put the page numbers on.
9. How is the man's problem solved?
A. By restarting the printer.
B. By pressing Enter.
C. By printing the document out.
10. What do we know about the woman?
A. She may be the man's classmate.
B. She may work in a computer lab.
C. She may be the man's secretary.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does Rogers probably refer to?
A. Tom's friend.
B. Tom's teacher.
C. A shop.
12. What did Tom tell his mother in yesterday's letter?
A. He had made a new discovery.
B. He had lost his new job.
C. He had just bought a car.

13. Why does Tom tell his mother about his job?

- A. To get advice from her.
- B. To stop her worrying about his life.
- C. To share his excitement with her.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is wrong with Mike?
A. He cannot sleep well.
B. He has no appetite.
C. He is tired.
15. What does Doctor Wilson suggest Mike do?
A. Do more exercise.
B. Take some medicine.
C. Have a balanced diet.
16. What does Mike love to do in the evening?
A. Read books.
B. Watch TV.
C. Jog in the park.
17. What is Mike probably like?
A. A bit lazy.
B. Strong-willed.
C. Humorous.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the talk about?
A. Some hotel services.
B. A sports centre.
C. Holiday activities.
19. What time is breakfast served?
A. 7:00~9:30.
B. 6:30~9:00.
C. 7:30~9:30.
20. Where can the listeners play tennis?
A. On the seventh floor.
B. Behind the hotel.
C. On the second floor.

第二部分 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

There are many different types of nonverbal communication. The following are some examples.

Facial expressions

The human face is extremely expressive, able to express countless emotions without saying a word. And unlike some forms of nonverbal communication, facial expressions are common. The facial expressions of happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, and fear are the same across cultures.

Body movements and posture (姿势)

Consider how your views of people are affected by the way they sit, walk, stand up, or hold their head. The way you move and carry yourself communicates a wealth of information to the world. This type of nonverbal communication includes your posture, behaviour, stance (站姿), and small movements.

Eye contact

Since the visual sense is dominant for most people, eye contact is an especially important type of nonverbal communication. The way you look at someone can communicate many things, including interest, affection, hostility, or attraction. Eye contact is also important in maintaining the flow of conversation and for determining the other person's response.

Space

Have you ever felt uncomfortable during a conversation because the other person was standing too close and invading your space? We all need physical space, although that need differs depending on the culture, the situation, and the closeness of

the relationship. You can use physical space to communicate many different nonverbal messages, including signals of closeness and affection, or anger.

21. Which type of nonverbal communication can express most emotions without saying a word?
- A. Space.
B. Eye contact.
C. Facial expressions.
D. Body movements and posture.
22. What does the underlined word “dominant” probably mean?
- A. Easily seen.
B. Strongest.
C. More important.
D. More useful.
23. What’s the main idea of the passage?
- A. Some types of nonverbal communication.
B. The importance of nonverbal communication.
C. Why people use nonverbal communication.
D. How to use nonverbal communication correctly.

B

One day an American called Simon went to London to visit his friend, Rick. Rick told him that his flat was on the first floor. When he arrived, Simon went straight to the first floor of the building. But he was told that there was no Rick on that floor. Do you know why?

In fact, the British call the first floor of a building the ground floor. The floor above the ground floor is the first floor, while Americans would call it the second floor.

The story shows that there are a few cultural differences between Britain and America, though the British and Americans both speak English.

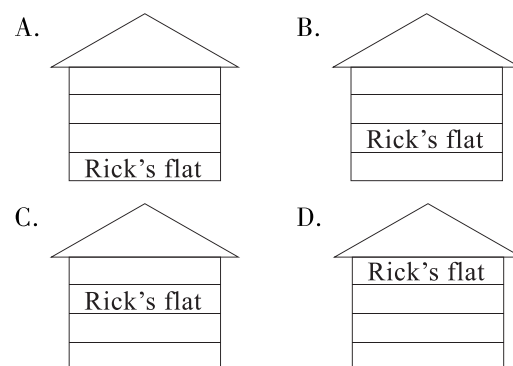
The British usually hide their feelings. They seldom start a conversation with strangers. For

example, on the train the British often spend their time reading newspapers or books. But Americans are quite different. They’re more active and easier to talk with.

The British and Americans may use different terms for many things. The British usually use football, rubber and post while Americans prefer to use soccer, eraser and mail.

24. Why did Simon go to London?
- A. To visit his friend.
B. To spend his holiday.
C. To study English.
D. To have a meeting.

25. Which picture shows us where Rick’s flat was?



26. According to the passage, what do the British usually do on the train?
- A. Play cards.
B. Talk with strangers.
C. Do some reading.
D. Sing and dance.
27. What does the author try to do by giving examples?
- A. To explain the differences between British and American cultures.
B. To show different lifestyles of the British and Americans.
C. To tell the importance of learning English well.
D. To help readers learn more about British life.

C

A woman from Japan was telling a friend about her trip to the United States. The woman had visited major businesses and investment companies in New York City and Chicago.

“I studied English before I left home,” she said. “But I was not sure that people were speaking English.”

Her problem is easy to understand. Americans in business are like people who are in business anywhere. They have a language of their own. Some of the words and expressions deal with the special areas of their work. Other expressions are borrowed from different kinds of work such as the theater and movie industry.

One such saying is “get your act together”.

When things go wrong in business, an employer may get angry. He may shout, “Stop making mistakes. Get your act together.”

Or, if the employer is calmer, he may say, “Let us get our act together.”

Either way, the meaning is the same. Getting your act together is getting more organized. In business, it usually means “to develop a calm and orderly plan of action”.

It is difficult to tell exactly where the saying began. But, it is probable that it was in the theater or movie industry. Perhaps one of the actors was nervous and made a lot of mistakes. The director may have said, “Calm down, now. Get your act together.”

A word expert says the expression was common by the late 1970s. He says a newspaper used it in 1978. The newspaper said a reform policy required that the British government get its act together.

Now, this expression is heard often when

officials of a company meet. One company even called its yearly report, “Getting Our Act Together”.

28. What might the woman realize after she visited the United States?
- A. Her English was poor.
B. It’s easy to master English.
C. It’s difficult to make money.
D. People there weren’t very friendly.
29. In which situation could the expression “get your act together” be used?
- A. A task is completed successfully.
B. Players perform badly in a match.
C. The audience are satisfied with the actor’s performance in a movie.
D. Visitors take a tiresome and unpleasant trip to some place.
30. What can we learn about the expression “get your act together” from the passage?
- A. It was first used by a Japanese businesswoman.
B. People were forbidden to use it in government policies.
C. It originally came from a yearly report of a company.
D. It was commonly read by readers in a newspaper in 1978.
31. Where can the passage be found?
- A. In a book about history.
B. In a book about travel.
C. In a book about language.
D. In a book about business.

D

English is fast becoming the language of science around the world, but what is its future among everyday speakers? One expert points out that the percentage (百分比) of native English speakers is declining globally while the languages of other

rapidly growing regions are being spoken by increasing numbers of people. But English will continue to remain widespread and important.

However, a British language scholar says English will probably drop in dominance by the middle of this century to rank, after Chinese, about equally with Arabic, Hindi and Urdu. “The number of people speaking English as a first language continues to rise, but it isn’t rising nearly as fast as the numbers of many other languages around the world, simply because the main population group has been largely in the less developed countries where languages other than English have been spoken,” he says.

In an article published in a journal, the scholar noted that three languages that are not near the top of the list of the most widely spoken now might be there soon. These are Bengali, Tamil and Malay, spoken in South Asia and Southeast Asia.

But another expert on the English language says the scholar underestimates the future of its dominance. David Crystal, the author of “The Cambridge Encyclopedia”, says a large number of the world’s people speak English as a second language. “All the evidence suggests that the English language snowball is rolling down a hill and is getting faster, but nobody quite knows what’s going to happen because no language has been in this position before,” he said.

32. What does the British language scholar say about English?
- A. English will remain widespread and important.
B. English will be more important than any other language.
C. English will lose its dominant position.
D. English will disappear in the near future.

33. According to the British language scholar, which language will possibly be at the top of the list of the most widely spoken soon?

- A. Malay. B. Arabic.
C. Urdu. D. German.
34. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph imply?
- A. More and more language users will choose English.
B. The English language snowball is rolling down slower than any time in the past.
C. The English language will soon drop in dominance.
D. Snowballs will roll down faster than language balls.

35. What can be the best title for the passage?
- A. English remaining in the dominant position
B. The future of English? Who knows?
C. Opinions about English from different experts
D. The English language snowball rolling down

第二节（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。

If you’re looking for a challenging situation to practise your English, pick up the phone. Not being able to see the other person and the body language can make the chat difficult. 36 Here are some tips to guide you through a phone conversation in English.

Greetings

Every phone call should begin with a polite greeting such as “Hi, how’ve you been doing?” or “Nice to hear from you”. Even if you’re calling a business partner for a specific purpose, it’d be rude to jump right into business. 37

Getting to the point

There always comes the point where you want to move on from the friendly chat and get down to business. What should you do in this situation? 38 However, if you are waiting to find out why someone calls you, you can guide the conversation by saying “So what can I do for you?”.

Interrupting without offence

Sometimes you may happen to be speaking to a very talkative person. 39 Keep in mind when you’d like to interrupt, be sure to do it politely. For example, begin with “I’d like to say something here”.

Closing the call

This can be the trickiest part of the conversation! It may be the time to offer good wishes if it’s appropriate. 40 Sometimes it’s easiest to just say you’ve enjoyed speaking to the other person. Also remember cleverly saying the word “well” at the beginning of a sentence can indicate you’re ready to end the conversation.

- A. Never fear, though!
B. Practise English through phone calls.
C. So it may be difficult to get a word in.
D. You’d better greet the other person in a friendly way.
E. You should make small talk at the beginning.
F. Additionally, you may want to confirm any plans you’ve made.
G. Use the phrase “I’m just calling to...” to change to the topic at hand.

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。

People always say that the earlier one learns a language, the 41 it is to do so, and in theory it

is that. However, in my opinion, that 42 spoken language. The capability to practise some essential 43 of a language and read between the lines can only be trained through proper reading methods and hard work. So spending money to help children learn English may 44 with disappointment. It is likely that the more you 45, the more you are let down.

My friend’s daughter 46 English in primary school, because of her foreign teacher’s blindness to psychology. She did not want to go on 47 English until middle school, when a college student studying English slowly 48 her interest in the language.

It is better to have the child learn Chinese than to have some 49 in learning English for several years. Having been 50 in English education, I find that despite their excellent 51, many students have a 52 command of English words and phrases. So I suggest that children 53 classical Chinese prose（散文）rather than cause them to learn English 54. Otherwise, they may 55 the best time to improve the language ability of their mother tongue.

41. A. harder B. further
 C. easier D. more difficult
42. A. takes off B. refers to
 C. gets to D. breaks in
43. A. opinions B. regards
 C. requests D. expressions
44. A. come up B. put up
 C. catch up D. end up
45. A. pay B. get
 C. buy D. take
46. A. loved B. liked
 C. disliked D. learnt

47. A. learning

B. reading

C. writing

D. speaking
48. A. introduced

B. practised

C. explained

D. developed
49. A. difficulty

B. energy

C. patience

D. fun
50. A. rich

B. engaged

C. lucky

D. lazy
51. A. pronunciation

B. phrase

C. language

D. writing
52. A. natural

B. different

C. poor

D. better
53. A. write

B. do

C. remember

D. memorise
54. A. independently

B. creatively

C. hurriedly

D. formally
55. A. study

B. miss

C. learn

D. master

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。

Have you ever heard “Tuhao, let’s be friends!”? Are you puzzled, wondering 56. _____ it means? Then you’re possibly out of date.

Nowadays, the Chinese words “tuhao” and “dama” have become so familiar 57. _____ many Chinese people that they often play jokes on each other when 58. _____ (chat) about the daily life. For example, if you take out your new 59. _____ (fashion) mobile phone, your naughty friends may call you “tuhao”, laughing loudly and happily.

Amazingly, the two wildly popular words have become hot words in English too. Some years ago, a broadcasting corporation 60. _____ (produce) a programme to introduce “tuhao”. The Chinese word

“tuhao” can 61. _____ (use) to refer to people with great wealth who spend money freely.

Besides, an American newspaper has also borrowed “dama” from the Chinese *pinyin* 62. _____ (describe) bargain-hunting middle-aged Chinese women, calling 63. _____ (they) “a force in the global gold market”. Experts say the Chinese language’s 64. _____ (influential) on English will continue during the entire 21st century, 65. _____ it is expected that more words like “tuhao” will be welcomed by Oxford University Press to appear in the new word lists.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假如你是李华,你的笔友王东是某校高一学生,最近他来信说不知道如何学好高中英语,他为此感到苦恼。请你给他写封邮件,提出你的建议,内容包括:

1. 尽量用英语交流,不要怕犯错误;
2. 坚持每天早晚朗读英语;
3. 多读英语报纸,看英语电影。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右(开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数);
2. 可适当增加内容,以使行文连贯。

Dear Wang Dong,

I’m sorry to hear that you are having trouble learning English at senior high school. _____

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Mr Brown lived in a house less than 1.7 kilometres from his office, so he was able to drive home every day for lunch. Every time he drove home at noon, he found many cars were parked outside his house and there was no room for his own car. He had to drive somewhere else to park his car. Then he had to walk back home. This made him very angry.

He had to put up a board, which said “No parking” in the garden facing the road, but nobody noticed it. People seemed to obey only a police notice but not a private one. There were no parked cars where there was a blue board with white letters on it: Police Notice — No Parking!

Mrs Brown suggested that he should make one just like a police notice. He said he was not a policeman and couldn’t use the word “police”. Several days later, Mr Brown made a blue board with white letters: Polite Notice — No Parking!

“Oh!” Mrs Brown said, “You told me you weren’t going to use the word ‘police’, but why do you use it now?”

“Really?” he asked. “Look again.”

She started to laugh, “You are really clever.”

注意:

续写词数应为150左右。

Paragraph 1:

Why did Mrs Brown say her husband was really clever? _____

Paragraph 2:

If the police discovered the Browns were using a police notice, _____

Unit 3 单元检测卷

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。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。

1. What are the speakers probably talking about?
A. A tour.
B. A new film.
C. A birthday party.
2. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Talk with his child.
B. Invite Sally to dinner.
C. Apologise to Sally.
3. What does Linda think of the position?
A. The working hours are flexible.
B. The salary is low.
C. It is worth a try.
4. At least how many members are there in the woman's family?
A. Three.
B. Four.
C. Five.
5. Who will pay the bill?
A. Sue's boss.
B. Jason.
C. Tom.

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 month is it now?
A. September.
B. October.
C. November.
7. What do we know about the speakers?
A. They both like football.
B. They are teammates.
C. They both enjoy sports.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why was Paul angry with Jane?
A. She asked too much about his new job.
B. She told Mrs Wallance his salary.
C. She always talks to everybody.
9. How did Jane feel about Paul's job?
A. Disappointed.
B. Worried.
C. Excited.

10. What can be inferred from the conversation?

- A. The speakers are co-workers.
- B. Paul got his first job.
- C. Mrs Wallance is helpful.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is one of the purposes of the programme?
A. To provide job opportunities.
B. To teach people to do business.
C. To help prepare for further education.
12. What's the charge for a full-time student?
A. \$2,030.
B. \$2,300.
C. \$2,013.

13. How does one apply to join the programme?

- A. By filling out a form online.
- B. By phoning the centre.
- C. By writing a letter.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Why didn't Mr Stone continue his study?

- A. He got a job offer.
- B. He had to support his family.
- C. He didn't want to study Art.

15. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Close friends.
- B. Fellow workers.
- C. Interviewer and applicant.

16. What do we know about Mr Stone's brothers?

- A. They like music.
- B. They are students.
- C. They love photography.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why does the speaker give this talk?

- A. To introduce a popular sports programme.
- B. To help people choose proper exercise.
- C. To advertise a newly-opened club.

18. What does the speaker suggest people do for running?

- A. Get running shoes of good quality.
- B. Start with a few metres for health.
- C. Try to avoid indoor running.

19. How does the speaker describe swimming?

- A. Quite popular.
- B. Rather dull.
- C. Very relaxing.

20. According to the talk, what can we say about yoga?

- A. It is as popular as running.
- B. It focuses more on mental health.
- C. It might be quite difficult for people who aren't flexible.

第二部分 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

There are many fun and free activities that you can do as a family. All that is required is a bit of imagination and some time set aside for fun. And the best part is that these are the kind of family memories a child will remember for a lifetime.

A family game night

Kids often get games for Christmas or birthdays, and would love to have a chance to play with their family, or, make up some games of their own. Charades (打哑谜猜字游戏) is a fun game that will challenge kids to use their imagination. Divide the family into two teams and let one team come up with words and the other has to act them out.

Family art time

Pick some time for the family to sit down and come up with their own art. It doesn't need to be just a drawing — take some old magazines, let the kids cut out pictures and paste (粘贴) them into their own shape. Or let them use leaves, branches and whatever else they can find to make something from their imagination.

A family picnic

Taking the family for a picnic is a great way for some fun that doesn't cost much money. If the weather is nice, take them to a park or playground and let them have a day of playing.

A family field trip

A family field trip doesn't have to cost a cent. Ask a nearby farm if you can bring your kids for a tour to see some of the animals. Or take them to a park to find certain items from nature. Ask a local business if you could bring the family for a tour to see how things work — you might be surprised at the number of people who would be excited to share

what they do with others, and it could be an interesting lesson for kids.

21. What are kids supposed to do when playing charades?
- A. Prepare some cakes for each other.
B. Sing a song for each other in turn.
C. Connect actions with certain words.
D. Be quick to follow others' actions.
22. Which activities in the passage depend much on the kids' imagination?
- A. A family game night & Family art time.
B. A family game night & A family picnic.
C. A family picnic & A family field trip.
D. A family field trip & A family game night.
23. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. Parents may share their own experience with workers.
B. It costs a lot to visit a park for a family.
C. All the people will be excited to share what they have with others.
D. Parents should ask for permission before visiting a farm.

B

One summer during high school, my mum volunteered me to help Grandpa research our family tree. Great, I thought, imagining hours spent cleaning dusty boxes and listening to boring stories about people I didn't know. "You'll be surprised," my mum promised. "Family histories can be very interesting."

In truth, Grandpa didn't want to limit my work to just research, hoping to also preserve our family memories. He'd discovered a computer programme that could help digitally scan old pictures and letters to preserve their contents before they crumbled from old age. Grandpa wanted me to help him connect the scanner and set up the computer programme. He could type documents and send emails, but had never used a scanner.

Soon after, I became fascinated by my relatives' lives. I asked Grandpa to tell the story behind every picture and letter we scanned. The stories, which turned out not to be boring at all, helped me not only understand but also relate to my relatives. I became so hungry for more information that Grandpa needed additional props (支柱) to keep me satisfied. He showed me a large box filled with random stuff, all covered in dust.

Checking out their belongings, I felt I was opening a window into the world of my relatives, a world long since gone. Grandpa showed me letters he had sent to Grandma. I turned the pages of my great-grandmother's recipe book and could picture her cooking in her kitchen. All of the people who had been merely names to me now had faces to match.

Later, Grandpa admitted, "I probably could have done this project myself. I just wanted someone to share it with." I can't thank him enough for sharing the experience and making me appreciate the family members who have made me the person I am. I will cherish family memories and hope that someday they will be passed down to my own grandchildren.

24. Which of the following best describes the author's first impression of the research?
- A. Delightful. B. Surprising.
C. Tiresome. D. Interesting.
25. What does the underlined word "crumbled" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Fell to pieces.
B. Came to life.
C. Tore apart.
D. Broke through.
26. Why did Grandpa give the author a large box?
- A. To show him old letters.
B. To fulfil his desire to know more.
C. To keep him away from boredom.
D. To give him something to sort out.

27. What can we learn about Grandpa from the passage?

- A. He ever communicated with Grandma by letter.
B. He knew nothing about the computer.
C. He buried the letters in the garden.
D. He loved sharing what he had with others.

C

Now most children chat daily either online or through their mobile phones. They are communicating with a huge number of other children all over the world. Some are shy "in real life" but are confident to communicate with others online; others find support from people of their own age on relationship issues, or problems at home.

Sometimes the online world, just like the real world, can introduce problems, such as arguments. Going online is great fun, but there are also a few people who use the Internet for offensive (冒犯的) or illegal aims. Children must be made aware of both the good things and the dangers.

To keep children safe, your management must cover the family computer. Just as you decide which TV programmes are suitable, you need to do the same for the websites and chat rooms your children visit. Remind your children that online friends are still strangers. Reminding them of the risks will keep them alert (警惕的).

Computer studies are part of schoolwork now, so it's likely that your children may know more than you do. We get left behind when it comes to the latest gadgets (设计精巧的小机械) and the interactive areas of websites, like chat rooms and message boards, which are especially strange. The language children use in online chat rooms is strange to many parents, too. Chatty people love to use abbreviations such as: atb — all the best, bbfn — bye bye for now, cul8r — see you later, gr8 — great, Idk — I don't know, imbl — it must be love,

kit — keep in touch, paw — parents are watching, lol — laugh out loud, xlnt — excellent! It seems like another language, and it is!

28. Whom is the passage written for?
- A. Children.
B. Parents.
C. Teachers.
D. Net bar owners.
29. Which of the following will the author probably agree to?
- A. The Internet is no good for children.
B. The language children use in online chat rooms is strange to adults.
C. Children shouldn't chat online.
D. The online world is always full of dangers.
30. What should parents do in order to keep children safe online?
- A. Choose suitable websites and chat rooms for them.
B. Teach them to use correct net words.
C. Surf the Internet together with them.
D. Stop them using the Internet.
31. If one woman stands beside her son when he is chatting about something secret online, which abbreviation does the son probably use?
- A. Imbl. B. Lol.
C. Paw. D. Xlnt.

D

A study showed that the experiences children have in their first few years are important. These experiences affect the development of the brain. When children receive more attention, they often have higher IQs. Babies receive information when they see, hear and feel things, which makes connections between different parts of the brain. There are a hundred trillion (一万亿) connections in the brain of a three-year-old child.

A researcher tested how good newborns are at telling different sound patterns. The researchers produced images of the brains of babies as they heard different sound patterns. For example, one order was mu-ba-ba. This is the pattern “A-B-B”. Another order was mu-ba-ge. This is the pattern “A-B-C”. The result showed that the part of the brain responsible for speech was more active during the “A-B-B” pattern. This shows that babies can tell the difference between two different patterns. They also were sensitive to where it occurred in the order.

The researcher is excited by these findings because the order of sounds is the base of words and grammar, “Position is key to language,” she says. “If something is at the beginning or at the end, it makes a big difference: ‘John caught the bear’ is very different from ‘The bear caught John.’”

Researchers led by a scientist have found that language delivered by television, audio books, the Internet, or smartphones — no matter how educational — doesn’t appear to be enough for children’s brain development. They carried out a study of nine-month-old American babies. They expected the first group who’d watched videos in Chinese to show the same kind of learning as the second group who were brought face to face with the same sounds. Instead, they found a huge difference. The babies in the second group were able to distinguish (辨别) between similar Chinese sounds as well as native listeners. But the other babies — regardless of whether they had watched the video or listened to the audio — learnt nothing.

32. What makes connections in a baby’s brain?

- A. Having a higher IQ.
- B. Getting new information.
- C. The baby’s early age.
- D. The connection with other babies.

33. What did the researcher and her team find in the experiment?

- A. Babies can identify different sound patterns.
- B. The word order plays a part in determining meanings.
- C. Babies can well understand different words.
- D. Different languages have different grammar rules.

34. What does the underlined sentence mean in Paragraph 3?

- A. Words have different sounds.
- B. Different orders have different meanings.
- C. Memorising words is key to language learning.
- D. Grammar is important for babies to learn languages.

35. What is the main conclusion from the study led by the scientist?

- A. Babies shouldn’t watch a lot of television.
- B. Foreign languages help a baby’s brain develop.
- C. Listening to different languages develops the brains of babies.
- D. Social communication improves babies’ brain development.

第二节 (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。

Eyesight plays a very important role in our daily life. Every waking moment, the eyes are working to see the world around us. Lots of Americans worry about losing eyesight, but it’s easy to include steps in our daily life to ensure healthy eyes. Here are some suggestions for a lifetime of healthy sight.

- Schedule yearly exams. Eye care should begin early in life. 36 The good news is that millions of children now can have yearly eye exams and following treatment, including glasses.

- Protect against UV rays (紫外线). A long-term stay in the sun creates risk to your eyes. No matter what the season is, it’s extremely important to wear sunglasses. 37

- Give your eyes a break. Many Americans spend a few hours a day using computers or other digital products. This frequent eye activity increases the risk of eye tiredness. 38

- Eat your greens. 39 Vitamins C and E help protect eyesight and promote eye health.

- Practice safe wear and care of contact lenses (隐形眼镜). Many Americans use contact lenses to improve their eyesight. 40 Always follow the doctor’s advice on appropriate wear. Otherwise, you may have problems such as red eyes, pain in the eyes, or a more serious condition.

- A. They can properly protect your eyes.
 - B. Stay in good shape by taking more vitamins.
 - C. As part of a healthy diet, eat more fruit and vegetables each day.
 - D. Experts advise parents to bring babies 6 to 12 months of age to the doctor for a careful check.
 - E. Parents usually don’t care about their own eyesight.
 - F. While some follow the medical guidance about wearing contact lenses, many are breaking the rules and putting their eyesight at risk.
 - G. Experts recommend that people practice the 20/20/20 rule: every 20 minutes, take a 20-second break and look at something 20 feet away.

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。

I was standing on stage before 200 people, dressed up as a fireman. I played the lead role in my

sixth grade 41 and, for the past two months, I had walked back and forth in my room 42 to say my lines.

Now, it was my turn to give a performance. I began to speak smoothly and clearly, but then it 43 — I stuttered (口吃). I knew I would, and I did. From that moment on, I 44 that my role in that play would be my first and my last. My speech problem 45 everything.

As a boy, I struggled to say a full sentence, repeatedly hearing the 46 comments of my parents. “Take a deep breath and think about what you’re going to say.” I was too 47 to admit I had a problem. As my school career progressed, my speech problem became less 48, but it never disappeared. It held me back.

After realising that class officers had to speak in front of the entire student body, I 49 fighting class elections. I was afraid of reading aloud and meeting new people.

I would constantly sit in my room and cry, imagining what it would be like to be 50, like everyone else. Finally, I came to my senses. I read articles about famous people who 51 their speech problems. I 52 the fact that I do have a problem that will always be with me.

It has made me a 53 person and, with time, I know I’ll gain the confidence to stand up and 54 to myself that it will never hold me back. Most of all, I know that I’m not the only one who 55, because nobody is perfect.

41. A. play

B. game

C. dance

D. concert

42. A. desiring

B. waiting

C. struggling

D. hesitating

43. A. happened

B. seemed

C. broke

D. remained

44. A. urged

B. expected

C. advised

D. repeated
45. A. defeated

B. settled

C. affected

D. welcomed
46. A. exciting

B. surprising

C. puzzling

D. annoying
47. A. ashamed

B. willing

C. weak

D. eager
48. A. acceptable

B. noticeable

C. changeable

D. suitable
49. A. insisted on

B. put off

C. approved of

D. gave up
50. A. normal

B. special

C. usual

D. common
51. A. realised

B. refused

C. overcame

D. avoided
52. A. doubted

B. changed

C. hid

D. faced
53. A. stronger

B. greater

C. wiser

D. purer
54. A. explain

B. prove

C. respond

D. scream
55. A. attempts

B. argues

C. suffers

D. risks

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。

Nowadays, it is common that more and more high school students open 56. _____ (they) own microblogs on the Internet. For one thing, it can provide a colourful platform to show their talent. For another, it is a useful way to release their 57. _____ (press). And all these make it more and more popular with high school students. 58. _____ many parents and teachers hold a different view. They think that managing one’s microblog will take a lot of time and energy, 59. _____ should be used to study. In my view, I

am greatly in favour of this activity. Today the Internet is playing 60. _____ important and essential role in our life. Therefore as high school students of the Information Age, we need to learn to make use of this meaningful tool 61. _____ (communicate) and present ourselves. What’s more, opening and organising microblogs need 62. _____ (variety) abilities such as writing, designing, being skilful at the computer and so on. Only if we master those abilities can we make a 63. _____ (success) microblog. As a result, we improve ourselves while 64. _____ (organise) our microblogs. In fact, the microblog itself is of little harm. It is your attitude towards it that matters. We should make good use of the 65. _____ (advantage) and avoid some bad effects.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,你的美国笔友汤姆(Tom)发来邮件向你抱怨父母给他定了很多家规(family rules),如:晚上 10 点前回家,不得与父母顶嘴等。请你给他写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 家规的重要性;
2. 你对他家的家规的看法;
3. 你家的家规。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Jim slumped (倚,靠) on the couch. Mother’s Day was coming up, and he didn’t have a present. “How can I buy a present without any money?” he thought.

Jim picked up the newspaper on the couch. He noticed a large advertisement on the front page. The local department store was sponsoring (资助) a contest. “Tell us why your mum is special and win a shopping spree (疯狂购物) for her,” said the advertisement.

“This is perfect!” thought Jim. He ran to his room with the newspaper. Taking a pencil and a blank piece of paper from his desk, he started to write.

“My mum is the best mother in the world. She always makes lunch for me to take to school, and she never forgets my dessert. She reads as many books to me before bed as I want. She always remembers to check under the bed for monsters. And she gives the best hug, but never in front of my friends, who would laugh at me for hugging my mum.”

Jim liked what he had written. He copied it neatly and got an envelope and a stamp from his dad. He ran to the postbox with his entry (参赛作品). “Mum will love having a shopping spree,” he thought.

Jim checked the postbox everyday for his prize. Days passed, and then weeks. Soon it was the day

before Mother’s Day. Jim still didn’t hear anything about the contest.

“What am I going to do now?” he wondered. He didn’t have a present, and he didn’t have a shopping spree, and he still didn’t have any money. He had to think of something. Jim closed his eyes and curled his toes and thought so hard that his head hurt.

注意:
续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

Suddenly he had an idea. _____

Paragraph 2:

The next morning Jim handed his present to his mum. _____

Unit 4 单元检测卷

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。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。

1. In what subject did the boy get a C?
A. History.
B. English.
C. Maths.
2. How much will the woman pay?
A. \$9.
B. \$10.
C. \$15.
3. How does the woman feel?
A. Worried.
B. Confident.
C. Puzzled.
4. What is the man doing?
A. Having dinner at home.
B. Sending an invitation.
C. Introducing the Smiths.
5. What will the woman bring to the man?
A. Some chocolate.
B. Some ice cream.
C. Some water.

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 are the speakers talking about?
A. A class activity.
B. A training programme.
C. A department party.

7. When will the speakers go to the Central Park?

- A. On Saturday.
- B. On Sunday.
- C. On Monday.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What kind of dress does the woman buy?

- A. A cotton dress in a size 9.
- B. A special dress in a size 8.
- C. A silk dress in a size 7.

9. How much change does the woman get?

- A. \$6.
- B. \$10.
- C. \$16.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why didn't Mike take an exam yesterday?

- A. He got up late.
- B. He was sick.
- C. He forgot it.

11. What did the professor allow Mike to do?

- A. Have all exams at home.
- B. Take an exam later.
- C. Finish the exam earlier.

12. Where is Mike going first?

- A. To the professor's office.
- B. To his home.
- C. To the chemist's.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How many rules does the woman mention?

- A. Four.
- B. Five.
- C. Six.

14. What should the man do before he goes out?

- A. Close the window.
- B. Keep the cat upstairs.
- C. Put the kettle on the floor.

15. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Give up smoking.
- B. Keep the wallpaper clean.
- C. Take down some pictures from the walls.

16. What does the man think of the room?

- A. Too small.
- B. Uncomfortable.
- C. Satisfactory.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What can we learn about Ms White?

- A. She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.
- B. She caught someone in the act of stealing.
- C. She admitted having stolen something.

18. What was said to have been stolen?

- A. A book.
- B. \$3,000.
- C. A Christmas card.

19. What happened to Ms White after she was taken back to the supermarket?

- A. She was questioned by the police.
- B. She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
- C. She was offended by the shoppers around her.

20. What was the attitude of the supermarket?

- A. They refused to apologise to Ms White.
- B. They regretted having followed Ms White.
- C. They still suspected Ms White was a thief.

第二部分 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

Friendship is a relationship which is based on trust, love, care, and understanding. Generally, people make friends with those who share similar thoughts and ideas with them. The meaning of friendship changes with age.

Childhood friends have a lot in common with you, who seem to know what you want to say even when you are not saying anything. They seem to read your mind whenever you are unhappy. They know

you inside out as they have grown up with you and have known every step and move you take. You attract each other and become friends with each other. Sometimes your childhood friends are pretty good at judging your situations as they know you so well. You should treasure your friends. Robert Louis Stevenson has said that a friend is a gift you give yourself.

Nowadays as the world becomes smaller, stronger friendship develops over the Internet. Earlier people were more familiar with penfriends. Penfriends generally keep in touch through letters. They generally live in different cities, or countries. But now people have faster ways of communication and use the Internet for friendship. Friendship over the Internet or through letters can be risky at times as the real identities of the people are often unknown.

It is true that you are lucky if you have friends in your life. Friendship is a delicate yet strong relationship, so you have to do something to keep it healthy and growing. Don't take a friend for granted as that is the biggest mistake you can make. Never let down your friends. Even though it may be difficult at times, try to stay beside your friends through thick and thin.

21. Why are childhood friends special according to the passage?

- A. They give you more gifts than other people.
- B. They share your ideas and interests all the time.
- C. They always stay with you to give you help.
- D. They have a better understanding of you than other people.

22. What does the underlined word "delicate" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Weak.
- B. Pleasant.
- C. Powerful.
- D. Close.

23. What message does the author seem to convey in the last paragraph?
- A. We should always please our friends.
 - B. We should treasure our friends.
 - C. There are more ways of making friends.
 - D. It's necessary to know the real meaning of friendship.

B

Suppose you're in a rush, feeling tired, not paying attention to your screen, and you send an email that could get you in trouble.

Realisation will probably set in seconds after you've clicked "send". You freeze with horror and your face burns with shame.

What to do? Here are four common email accidents, and how to handle them.

Clicking "send" too soon

Don't waste your time trying to find out if the receiver has read it yet. Write another email as swiftly as you can and send it with a brief title explaining that this is the correct version and the previous version should be ignored.

Writing the wrong name

The sooner you notice, the better. Respond quickly and briefly, apologising for your mistake. Keep the tone measured; don't take it too lightly, as people can be offended, especially if your error suggests a misunderstanding of their culture (e.g. the incorrect ordering of Chinese names).

Clicking "reply to all" unintentionally

You accidentally reveal to the entire company what menu choices you would prefer at the staff Christmas dinner, or what holiday you'd like to take. In this instance, the best solution is to send a quick, light-hearted apology to explain your awkwardness. But it can quickly rise to something worse, when everyone starts hitting "reply to all" to join in a long and unpleasant conversation. In this

instance, step away from your keyboard to allow everyone to calm down.

Sending an offensive message to the person you're talking about

The most awkward email mistake is usually committed in anger. You write an unkind message about someone, intending to send it to a friend, but accidentally send it to the person you're talking about. In that case, ask to speak in person as soon as possible and say sorry. Explain your frustrations calmly and sensibly — see it as an opportunity to clear up any difficulties you may have with this person.

24. If you have written the wrong name in an email, what should you do?

- A. Apologise in a serious manner.
- B. Tell the receiver to ignore the error.
- C. Learn to write the name correctly.
- D. Send a short notice to everyone.

25. What should you do when an unpleasant conversation is started by your "reply to all" email?

- A. Try offering other choices.
- B. Avoid further involvement.
- C. Meet other staff members.
- D. Make a light-hearted apology.

26. How should you deal with the problem caused by an offensive email?

- A. By promising not to offend the receiver again.
- B. By seeking support from the receiver's friends.
- C. By asking the receiver to control his or her anger.
- D. By talking to the receiver face to face.

27. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Defining email errors.
- B. Reducing email mistakes.
- C. Handling email accidents.
- D. Improving email writing skills.

C

"Serena, don't forget your promise to me that you will mow (割) Mrs. Martin's yard this weekend," said Dad. "Don't let me down."

Serena was the oldest child in the family, and one of her chores was to mow their yard. Mrs. Martin, their elderly neighbor, was unable to take care of her yard, so Serena's Dad had volunteered Serena for this job. Since Mrs. Martin's yard was not very big, Serena knew the job would go quickly. However, she still disliked her dad's promise.

"Why didn't you ask me first?" Serena had complained.

"Did you ask me first when you volunteered me to be in the school festival last fall?" asked Serena's father.

"Well, no, I didn't ask you first, but you would have done those things anyway. You're always willing to help."

"I try when I can," Dad answered. "Serena, we have known Mrs. Martin for a very long time. She has often helped our family. Now we can do something for her. Besides, the feeling you get from helping someone makes you wonder who is really helping whom."

"I don't know, Dad," said Serena. "I only feel tired when mowing our yard."

"Just you wait and see," said Dad.

After breakfast, Serena made her way to Mrs. Martin's yard. She was good at her job and soon had Mrs. Martin's yard looking tidy. Mrs. Martin came outside with a big glass of orange juice and offered it to her. Serena stopped her work and gratefully enjoyed the drink, while Mrs. Martin talked to her about all of the flowers in her yard. Seeing the joy in Mrs. Martin's eyes, Serena began to understand how much the yard meant to Mrs. Martin.

After finishing her drink, Serena returned to work with a new attitude. A warm feeling began to spread through her body. Her dad was right. It was hard to tell who was helping whom!

28. How can we know that Serena's father is considerate?

- A. Through his words.
- B. Through his actions.
- C. Through Mrs. Martin's words.
- D. Through Serena's actions.

29. What made Serena change her attitude toward the job?

- A. Enjoying the orange juice Mrs. Martin offered.
- B. Seeing the love for the yard in Mrs. Martin's eyes.
- C. Enjoying breakfast with Mrs. Martin.
- D. Seeing the beautiful flowers in Mrs. Martin's yard.

30. Which word best describes Serena's attitude while mowing Mrs. Martin's yard after the drink?

- A. Delighted.
- B. Embarrassed.
- C. Annoyed.
- D. Guilty.

31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Serena likes the job of mowing her family's yard.
- B. Mrs. Martin and Serena did the yard work together.
- C. Serena agreed with her father in the end.
- D. Serena's father volunteered to take part in the school festival last fall.

D

As I was walking home, a boy seemed to be singing a song in a very low voice, walking in front of me and carrying some of the same high school books I had with me. I caught him up, and said "Hello". I could tell he was startled (吃惊的), and dropped one of his books. I picked it up and as

I handed it to him, he said “Thank you” in a strange way, like with a strong accent.

We soon began walking together and talking. It turned out that he was in my science class, and I didn’t even know it!

His name was Nado, and his family had just moved here this school year. He invited me to his home, and his family treated me like a special guest, which made me feel very welcome. He said hospitality (好客) was very basic to his culture, and strangers were always treated very kindly. His mom brought out some great food, and offered me some tea. Nado’s father and two sisters wanted to hear all about me and my family, and my schooling.

Nado’s whole family had to leave their lifelong home because war had broken out, and it wasn’t safe there anymore. They left with only what they could carry. His family was happy to feel safe, and they got used to American culture quickly. They seemed pleased that Nado had brought a friend home to meet them.

And as my friendship with Nado has continued, I now realize that the world is much bigger than I thought! I also realize that your friends don’t have to be just like you. Differences make the world go around.

32. Why was the author treated like a special guest by Nado’s family?
- A. They liked strangers who came to their home for help.
- B. They wanted to know more information about the author.
- C. Strangers were always treated very kindly in their culture.
- D. The author was an American and knew much about their culture.

33. How many people at least are there in Nado’s family?

- A. Three. B. Four.
- C. Five. D. Six.

34. Where does the author probably come from?
- A. Canada.
- B. America.
- C. China.
- D. Australia.

35. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. People from different countries can be good friends.
- B. Friends need different cultures and different accents.
- C. Your friends and you should have a lot of mutual interests.
- D. You can’t make friends with people from other countries.

第二节 (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。

Everyone can benefit from better communication. 36 Of course, we know that isn’t true, but this shouldn’t stop you improving your communication skills. Here are a few tips to help you become a better communicator.

- 37
- Verbal (口头的) language is only one part of the communication — body language is another. If you ever want to know how to tell if someone is lying, body language is the answer. Your body language tells other people what you aren’t verbally saying, such as if you are anxious, confident, confused, angry or in any other type of emotion or state of mind. If you become good at reading body language, it will help you become a better communicator.

• Listen to others.

Before you ever begin to speak, take a minute to see if anyone else has something to say. 38 Listening to others has many benefits, such as allowing you to learn new things or get information that you may later need.

• Think before you speak.

Your parents probably told you this when you were young, but many people still do not take a moment to think about the words they are about to say. 39 There is a time and place for all words and tones of voice.

40 You will have to practise your communication skills before you can ever become an excellent communicator.

- A. Singing a song for them is good.

B. Become fluent in body language.

C. To become a better communicator is not an overnight thing.

D. Don’t try to make the conversation go your way.

E. In fact, if everybody was an excellent communicator, the world would be a much better place.

F. You should decide what you want to get in a conversation before you choose your words.

G. If you are too anxious, you can’t look for the right body language to use in communication.

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。

A mother of three in Cowdenbeath was awarded free milk for what she did in the middle of a snowstorm.

Charlene Leslie was 41 to a local shop for some food with her two kids when she spotted a

truck full of milk 42 to climb a hill in a high street. “Its front wheels were spinning (快速旋转) on the 43 road, and it was stuck from all the snow. My neighbour appeared, so I asked her to 44 the kids while I pushed it from the back. 45, it got safely to the top,” Charlene recalled.

Then her good deed 46. After the video of Charlene pushing the truck up a hill 47 the Internet, the 48 viewers nicknamed her “Wonder Woman”. The company that owned the truck, also 49 her heroic acts.

“The lady’s 50 was incredibly kind. What a 51 she was to our company! As a heartfelt thank-you, Charlene and her family will receive a year’s 52 of free milk,” the chairman of the company told a local newspaper.

“I simply believe that it is your 53 to help others if they are in trouble. I really didn’t help out to get anything 54, but I am absolutely delighted at their generous 55,” the mother laughed.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. running | B. heading |
| C. leading | D. replying |
| 42. A. struggling | B. shaking |
| C. working | D. rushing |
| 43. A. narrow | B. busy |
| C. icy | D. long |
| 44. A. watch | B. free |
| C. guide | D. limit |
| 45. A. Hopefully | B. Willingly |
| C. Surprisingly | D. Eventually |
| 46. A. took off | B. paid off |
| C. showed up | D. made up |
| 47. A. hit | B. surfed |
| C. contacted | D. displayed |
| 48. A. terrified | B. interested |
| C. impressed | D. satisfied |

49. A. checked

B. faced
- C. forgot

D. recognised
50. A. promise

B. intention
- C. method

D. plan
51. A. relief

B. pity
- C. problem

D. blessing
52. A. system

B. invitation
- C. supply

D. sale
53. A. duty

B. honour
- C. turn

D. favour
54. A. for sure

B. in detail
- C. in return

D. with luck
55. A. effort

B. offer
- C. demand

D. change

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。

On a cold winter afternoon, Susan was walking home 56. _____ a supermarket. She was feeling a little tired, as she was carrying her shopping bags. They were 57. _____ heavy that she decided to have a rest in the park. She walked towards the gate of the park. She noticed a poor man 58. _____ (walk) out of a restaurant in front of her. The man was holding a paper bag. He walked to a rubbish bin (垃圾桶) and 59. _____ (start) looking through it.

Susan 60. _____ (sudden) felt sad. She knew this man would take all that he could get, so she went up to him and gave him some fruit. The man looked up in surprise and took what she gave him.

A big smile appeared on his face and she felt very happy. Then he said, “Wow! It is 61. _____ first time for me that someone gave me such fresh fruit. This is my 62. _____ (daughter) lucky day. Thank you, girl.” Then he went away,

63. _____ (sing) a song.
- Just then, Susan understood what the
64. _____ (say) “Giving is getting” really meant.
- Giving sometimes doesn’t cost much, but it means a lot
- to the people who need your help. Everyone in the
- world needs help; everyone can offer help and
- everyone will be helped by showing 65. _____
- (kind).

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是张华,你的美国笔友迈克(Mike)刚转到一所新的学校,班上同学们经常谈论网络交友,为此他感到很困惑。请你用英语给他写封信,内容包括:

1. 帮他分析网络交友的利弊;
2. 指出解决网络交友受欺骗的方法。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右(开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数);
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Mike,

I’m sorry to know that you feel confused about making friends online in your new class. _____

Best regards.

Yours truly,

Zhang Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Meeting people from another culture can be difficult. From the beginning, people may send the wrong signals. Or they may pay no attention to signals from another person who is trying to develop a relationship.

Different cultures emphasise (强调) the importance of relationship building to a greater or lesser (次要的) degree. For example, business in some countries is not possible until there is a relationship of trust. Even with people at work, it is necessary to spend a lot of time in “small talk”, usually over a glass of tea, before they do any job. In many European countries — like the UK or France — people find it easier to develop a lasting working relationship in restaurants or cafés rather than at the office.

Talk and silence may also be different in some cultures. I once made a speech in Thailand. I had expected my speech to be a success and start a lively discussion; instead, there was an uncomfortable silence. The people present just stared at me and smiled. After getting to know their ways better, I realised that they thought I was talking too much. In

my own culture, we express meaning mainly through words, but people there sometimes feel too many words are unnecessary.

Even within Northern Europe, cultural differences can cause serious problems. Certainly, English and German cultures share similar values; however, Germans prefer to get down to business more quickly. We think that they are rude. In fact, this is just because one culture starts discussions and makes decisions more quickly.

People from different parts of the world have different values, and sometimes these values are quite against each other. However, if we can understand them better, a multicultural (多元文化的) environment will offer us a wonderful chance to learn from each other.

Unit 5 单元检测卷

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。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。

1. What does the man want to do?
A. Take photos.
B. Buy a camera.
C. Help the woman.
2. Where are the speakers probably?
A. In a shop.
B. In a cinema.
C. In their son's house.
3. When will the train arrive?
A. At about 2:45.
B. At about 3:45.
C. At about 4:45.
4. What does the man usually do on Saturday?
A. He usually does home improvements.
B. He usually relaxes at home.
C. He usually goes fishing.
5. What are the speakers complaining about?
A. The temperature outside.
B. The cold room.
C. The hard work.

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 至 8 题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A piece of cake.
B. A clever child.
C. Their opinions of the driver's test.

7. What does Patrick think of the driver's test?

- A. It's easy.
- B. It's hard.
- C. It's necessary.

8. What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Strangers.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What does Jason suggest the woman do in the coming holiday?

- A. Go hiking.
- B. Go skiing.
- C. Go rock climbing.

10. Where can Jason get the equipment for the woman?

- A. From his friend.
- B. From his brother.
- C. From an online shop.

11. What will the speakers probably do this weekend?

- A. Invite Lucy to dinner.
- B. Practise in the gym.
- C. Paint their walls.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What time did the accident happen?

- A. At 2:45.
- B. At 2:54.
- C. At 4:25.

13. What colour were the traffic lights when the truck driver went over them?

- A. Red.
- B. Green.
- C. Yellow.

14. How fast was the car driving?

- A. About 10 kilometres per hour.
- B. About 20 kilometres per hour.
- C. About 30 kilometres per hour.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Why did Tracy bring dogs to the children?

- A. To teach them to love animals.
- B. To protect them from dangers.
- C. To help them gain confidence.

16. What is Kevin's concern about the dogs?

- A. They may misbehave.
- B. They may get hurt.
- C. They may carry diseases.

17. What will Helen do tomorrow morning?

- A. Meet the children.
- B. Give a talk.
- C. Take some photos.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the purpose of this talk?

- A. To advertise a band.
- B. To find musicians.
- C. To introduce a disco.

19. How many people are there in the band?

- A. 8.
- B. 10.
- C. 12.

20. What does the speaker do in the band?

- A. A guitarist.
- B. A singer.
- C. The band leader.

第二部分 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

Wildlife faces threats from habitat destruction, pollution, and other human actions. Although protecting wildlife may seem too hard at times, even small actions in your own neighbourhood can help

protect many different animals. Here are some tips on how to protect wildlife through small actions.

1. Create wildlife-friendly areas in your backyard.

When trying to make your yard or garden more beautiful, you can choose plants that can provide food and shelter for native wildlife. This will also help cut down on pollution. Add bird houses to your yard or garden to attract and shelter these species.

2. Avoid harming the natural ecosystem in your area.

Some plants from other places can kill or harm native plants that provide food and shelter for wildlife.

3. Have a greener lifestyle.

By using less water and fewer fuels, you will be helping to protect the wildlife around you. Take buses or the underground when you can, turn off electric devices when you're not using them, take shorter showers, and keep your room temperature at or below 20 degrees centigrade during the winter.

4. Buy products that are wildlife-friendly.

Don't buy products that are made from endangered animals. Keep in mind that some endangered animals are killed by traps, catches or hunters who are after other wildlife within the same habitat.

5. Donate money or time to organisations that protect wildlife.

You can give money to organisations or groups that protect wildlife species in your neighbourhood. Or you can volunteer to help in these organisations or groups in your spare time.

21. What should we do to protect wildlife according to the passage?

- A. Refuse to buy products made from animals.
- B. Share cars with others when we go out.
- C. Grow as many kinds of plants in our gardens as possible.
- D. Provide shelter for birds in our gardens or yards.

22. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. The reason why protecting wildlife is extremely important now.
 - B. Some threats from habitat destruction, pollution and other human activities.
 - C. Why protecting wildlife is not as hard as people think.
 - D. Some tips on how to protect wildlife through small actions.
23. In which section of a newspaper would you most probably read this passage?
- A. Environment.
 - B. Culture.
 - C. Business.
 - D. Geography.

B

Although it's great to spend vacations seeing the world with family or friends, travelling alone can also be completely incredible. A solo adventure has the potential to be life-changing. Here are some reasons why you should travel alone at least once.

If you enjoy meeting new friends, here's your chance; you will likely find some when travelling alone. Since you won't concentrate on talking to anyone you know, you'll be more likely to start conversations with strangers. Meeting people from different backgrounds opens our minds, expands our world, and can inspire us a lot. You may meet some amazing locals or other adventurers like you; either way, you're bound to make some new friends during your journey.

A trip alone can ignite (激起) your creativity. Spending time alone with an open mind can be exactly what you need for your imagination to soar. Your enthusiasm and passion for life may skyrocket from your awesome adventure.

When travelling with a partner or a group,

every idea can be bounced off someone else. When you travel alone, you will learn to be decisive (果断的); you will be making every decision alone. From where to eat, to what time to wake up, to what sights to see, and which airline to use, travelling alone forces you to rely on yourself truly. As you realise you can make good choices without help from others, you will likely trust your instincts (直觉) more, and this new-found confidence will be helpful in many areas of your life.

24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- A. You will meet new people.
 - B. You will learn to be decisive.
 - C. You will learn to enjoy being alone.
 - D. You will light the fire of your life.

25. What can we infer about a solo adventure from the passage?
- A. You can do anything you want to during your solo adventure.
 - B. Travelling alone, you can learn more things.
 - C. With other adventurers' help, you can make better choices.
 - D. The locals you meet are all friendly.

26. What does the author suggest doing?
- A. Having an open mind.
 - B. Booking airline tickets in advance.
 - C. Eating with some amazing locals.
 - D. Talking with other adventurers before starting a journey.

27. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A. To discuss how to travel alone.
 - B. To explain why people should travel alone at least once.
 - C. To share experiences of travelling alone.
 - D. To introduce an adventurous trip.

C

I have never understood why we keep a garden and why years ago when I bought my first house, I started digging up a small land for vegetables before doing anything else. It is so easy and cheap to buy carrots; why raise them? When April comes, I always find myself looking at that miserable land, deciding not to plant it again. But unavoidably a morning arrives when, just as I am awakening, a refreshing scent, as if from the very centre of this planet, comes through the window. And the sun suddenly seems to have a different, deeper yellow in its light on the carpet.

It is not only pleasure sending me back to stare at that plot of soil; it is real conflict. The question is the same each year — what method should we use? The last few years we put black plastic between the rows, and it worked perfectly. But plastic looks so industrial, so unromantic, that I have gradually moved over to hay (干草). We cut a lot of hay and it does improve the soil. Besides, it looks lovely and comes to us free.

The attractions of gardening, I think, at least for some gardeners, are moral. Whenever life seems a little pointless and difficult to grasp, you can always get out in the garden and get something done. Also, your parental instinct (天性) comes into play because helpless living things are depending on you, requiring training and protection from enemies. In some cases, beans and cucumbers begin to turn upon you in great numbers, growing more and more each morning and desiring to follow you into the house.

28. What can we know from the first paragraph?
- A. The garden is full of flowers.
 - B. A small land was intended for vegetables.
 - C. The author likes buying carrots.
 - D. The author takes good care of the small land.

29. What drove the author to stop using plastic?
- A. A high price.
 - B. Poor function.
 - C. Personal preference.
 - D. Environmental concern.
30. Why does the author say the attractions of gardening are moral?
- A. Gardening requires wisdom.
 - B. Gardening offers moral advice.
 - C. Gardening improves parenting.
 - D. Gardening brings spiritual content.
31. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. How to garden
 - B. To garden or not
 - C. What I garden for
 - D. Wisdom from gardens

D

Say you're walking your dog in the park, when he comes across another dog. The dogs look at each other, sniff each other, and walk in circles around each other. And then the fight begins. But is it really a fight, or is it just play-fighting? It's very important for you to know whether he's in any true danger.

Dog owners everywhere like to take their dogs to the park to play. But is their behaviour best described as "play"? Scientists have used the word "play" to describe any behaviour that does not have any obvious purpose.

The natural world is filled with examples of such "purposeless activities". Two biologists describe a common activity among ravens (渡鸦): snowboarding. Ravens in Alaska and Northern Canada are known to slide down steep, snow-covered roofs. When they reach the bottom, they walk or fly back to the top, and repeat the process over and over again. In Maine, ravens are observed

sliding down small mounds (堆) of snow. “We see no obvious practical function for sliding behaviour,” they write. Anyone who has spent time in a school playground will recognise that ravens and children both like this type of sliding activity.

It is easy to see that play may sometimes have a purpose. Given that young animals borrow actions from fighting, hunting, or other kinds of behaviour, play may serve as a form of practice. Play might help animals become more flexible and prepare better for their future life.

So next time you walk by a playground, take a look around. The kinds of games that young children play may look like simpler forms of play seen in animals. Some children may remind you of the snowboarding raven, just trying to have a good time. Other games, though, might have a deeper purpose, helping children learn their place in the social world within which they live.

32. What does “play” refer to in the scientists’ opinion?
A. The fighting between animals.
B. Walking dogs in the park.
C. Activities without any obvious purpose.
D. Children’s activities.
33. How does the author develop Paragraph 3?
A. By offering a reason.
B. By providing a way.
C. By giving an example.
D. By asking for advice.
34. What does the underlined word “snowboarding” mean in Paragraph 3?
A. Sliding down a bank of deep snow.
B. Hiding in the snow hole.
C. Flying to the top of snow-covered roofs.
D. Walking on the snow-covered ground.

35. Why do young animals sometimes play?
A. To get along well with others.
B. To learn some living skills.
C. To be the ruler of the animal world.
D. To practise sliding and running.

第二节 (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。

Many people have realised that air pollution can cause damage to people’s health. 36 Air pollution can affect an animal’s health. Make yourself know of the types of air pollution and discover ways how you can help your pets.

How does pollution affect animals?

All animals, whatever their size, can be affected by pollution. Experts agree that pollution affects animals in the same way as it affects humans. 37 Not only do animals breathe in harmful gases from pollution, but pollutants are also absorbed through the skin and come from food and water.

Types of air pollution.

38 And it’s important to get familiar with air pollution that affects the health of both animals and humans.

Acid rain (酸雨) — When water drops in clouds combine with acidic (酸性的) air pollutants, the water turns acidic. 39

Global warming — The planet is warming due to greenhouse gases, which include carbon dioxide, methane (甲烷), and water vapour. These gases are released into the atmosphere from air pollution.

40
You can keep the pets in your home safe from air pollutants by keeping fresh air entering your room

and purifying (净化) air with equipment. Unfortunately, this doesn’t protect wildlife, but it’s a step in the right direction to protect your beloved pet’s health. Besides, you should also use less energy, reuse and recycle things as much as possible.

- A. How to help protect animals?
B. Useful equipment for your room.
C. Air pollution is a major global concern.
D. However, most people don’t realise the pollution can affect animals.
E. Global warming affects the health of both animals and humans.
F. Once the water drops down, acid rain causes damage to the environment.
G. The pollutants that animals breathe in can be collected in their tissues (组织) over time.

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。

Maurice Mountain was checking out the snowfall on his land when he met an animal who was in need. It was a young deer 41 on the ice that could not get up.

Because of their hooves (蹄), deer usually have a hard time 42 in the snow and on the ice. Their hooves do not have traction (附着摩擦力), so they can easily slip and fall, leaving them 43. That was the 44 with the deer.

45, the deer was not injured. He was simply 46. He was so tired from trying to 47 that he was just lying in the middle of the 48 river. The man could 49 that he had been there for a while.

The man knew that he had to help the deer

before it got 50. He bravely walked up to the deer and to his 51, the deer was not aggressive (挑衅的), which was probably because the man walked up to him so confidently. He let him know that he was going to help him get up.

And all the deer needed was a few strong 52 and he was right on his feet. He tried his best to get up and finally 53 his balance. He was OK now. Seeing the deer was 54, Maurice Mountain felt so happy.

When it 55 to love and help, we are supposed to bear in mind that not just humans but plants and animals are in need of love and help.

41. A. kept
B. hidden
C. stuck
D. buried
42. A. walking
B. sleeping
C. living
D. surviving
43. A. hopeless
B. helpless
C. useless
D. breathless
44. A. difficulty
B. need
C. disaster
D. case
45. A. Hopefully
B. Interestingly
C. Surprisingly
D. Fortunately
46. A. scared
B. confused
C. shocked
D. exhausted
47. A. get up
B. come up
C. look up
D. walk up
48. A. frozen
B. snowy
C. dusty
D. dirty
49. A. explore
B. tell
C. inform
D. promise
50. A. small
B. peaceful
C. dark
D. lonely
51. A. relief
B. worry
C. embarrassment
D. disappointment

52. A. hugs
C. knocks
- B. pushes
D. shouts
53. A. repeated
C. recovered
- B. retold
D. received
54. A. calm
C. grateful
- B. determined
D. safe
55. A. turns
C. goes
- B. refers
D. comes

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。

There was once a teacher who gave his pupils some seeds, so they could plant and look after 56. _____ (they) own sunflowers carefully. One boy in the class, who loved sunflowers, was so excited that he 57. _____ (plant) the seed and looked after it 58. _____ great care for many days.

When the first shoot (芽) finally appeared, the boy, filled with 59. _____ (patient), went to see his teacher. He wondered if he could harvest the plant. Although the boy 60. _____ (ask) to be patient, as soon as he saw the sunflower’s first seeds, he cut the plant and tried to eat the seeds. 61. _____ the seeds were not ripe, and of course they couldn’t be eaten.

The boy was 62. _____ (disappoint). He had put so much effort into caring for the sunflower, but in 63. _____ end he had wasted it all for lack of patience. And he was even 64. _____ (angry) when he saw how well his classmates’ sunflowers grew. Finally, he resolved not to be so impatient in the future, and to listen to his teacher. 65. _____ (Fortunate), he wasn’t completely out of luck, and his friends were good enough to share their delicious sunflower seeds with him.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,就读于一所国际学校,现在有外国学生来你校交流学习。请你用英语写一篇介绍稿向他们介绍“国宝”大熊猫,内容包括:

1. 大熊猫的习性;
2. 大熊猫的象征意义;
3. 其他你所了解的关于大熊猫的信息。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右(开头已给出,不计入总词数);

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:竹笋 bamboo shoots

Dear friends,

It’s a great honour for me to introduce our national treasure — the panda. _____

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My husband Andrew, a wise father, teaches our kids how to balance risk with freedom.

We have four chickens: Pecky, Buckbeak, Mayonnaise and Cornflake. My husband made their coop (鸡笼). It’s beautifully made.

Actually he made it with our sons and daughter. The kids and their father spent several weekends in

the garage. He gave them tools because he believed it was important that they could actually make something. He slowly helped them and together, they made the coop. They also made the mistakes of learning — a board cut too short, nails smashed (打碎) by hammers — but in the end, Andrew did some tricks and the coop looked perfect.

The chickens loved their perfectly imperfect home and we also gave them free range in the yard. Andrew encouraged our kids to provide the chickens with quite a big area and explained that to take risks is part of life, and by giving chickens the freedom to wander around and dig for small insects, it is a better experience for them than the confines (界限) of the coop.

Yesterday, they ran around the lawn (草地). We needed to go downtown, knowing that chickens wouldn’t go very far. When we got back, my son, Gordon, ran to check on them. There were Mayonnaise, Cornflake and Buckbeak, looking a mess but still alive. Yet Pecky was nowhere to be seen.

With Andrew, we searched the yard and found some feathers by the trees. Then, we saw more feathers littering the yard. By this time, Gordon started to worry; Pecky was his favourite chicken and his eyes got watery.

Andrew picked Gordon up and held him. As we stood there, beginning to accept that we were now a three-chicken family, we heard it — a soft clucking (咯咯响的) sound under a bush.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

Andrew put Gordon down and they looked under the bush. _____

Paragraph 2:

The next day Andrew had a discussion with the kids about what to do with the chickens. _____

Unit 6 单元检测卷

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。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。

1. What will the woman do on Sunday?
A. Cook dinner at home.
B. Visit the man.
C. Go to Paris.
2. How much will the man's monthly rent be according to the woman?
A. About \$100.
B. About \$150.
C. About \$600.
3. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Waitress and customer.
B. Doctor and patient.
C. Boss and clerk.
4. What does the woman mean?
A. The man should take Size 6.
B. They only have Size 7 in this style.
C. This style is a little smaller than usual.
5. What is Mike going to do first?
A. Do his homework.
B. Play ping-pong.
C. Go to school.

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 至 8 题。

6. What did the boy talk about with his father?
A. His graduation ceremony.
B. His study in college.
C. His plan to work.
7. What did the boy's father want him to do?
A. Go to work.
B. Go to college.
C. Go abroad.
8. What is the girl's suggestion for the boy?
A. Taking his father's advice.
B. Doing as he planned.
C. Having a talk with his mother.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Why does Ellen have to put off the meeting?
A. Her plane is delayed because of the bad weather.
B. She has another more important meeting.
C. She couldn't get in touch with her cousin.
10. When will the speakers have the meeting?
A. On Tuesday.
B. On Thursday.
C. On Friday.
11. What does Ellen ask Mr Smith to do?
A. Find out her cousin's number.
B. Give her cousin a message.
C. Attend her cousin's party.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What kind of house is Mr Brown looking for?
A. A new one.
B. A big one.
C. A cheap one.
13. What do we know about Mr Brown?
A. He likes walking.
B. He lives near his office.
C. He is satisfied with the house information.

14. What will Mr Brown do tomorrow afternoon?

- A. Meet the woman.
- B. Move house.
- C. Sign an agreement.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Where did the woman go last year?
A. To London.
B. To Paris.
C. To Scotland.
16. What does the woman prefer to do during the holidays?
A. Explore modern city culture.
B. Stay in a friend's cottage in the country.
C. Enjoy the marvellous scenery and fresh air.

17. What is the woman's decision?

- A. To visit her friends in Paris.
- B. To stay at home.
- C. To go to the country.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the talk mainly about?
A. The plan for next week.
B. The new teacher.
C. Details of the exam.
19. What will the speaker do on Thursday?
A. Teach a class.
B. Write a paper.
C. Attend a meeting.
20. When will the exam take place?
A. On Monday.
B. On Wednesday.
C. On Friday.

第二部分 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

Welcome to Los Angeles (L.A.). Here are some best things to do in L.A. with your kids.

Fun at the beach

Thanks to its almost perfect weather all through the year, a visit to the beach is one of the best things to do when in L.A. with kids. While they enjoy themselves nearby, you can simply relax and have a good rest in the sun.

A trip to Disneyland

A trip to L.A. with your kids is incomplete (不完整的) without a visit to Magic Kingdom Park. The joy they'll feel from being around all those Disney characters will light up your day, too.

A visit to the museums

If you want to turn your stay in L.A. into an educational one for your kids, you should visit the museums. Starting with the Natural History Museums of Los Angeles County, or the California Science Center, or even the Kidspace Children Museum in Pasadena, you have many choices. I'm sure a visit to all these places will make your kids feel smarter.

A visit to Universal Studios Hollywood

Your kids could get to see interesting things from some of the most popular movies ever. From the theme park of *Jurassic Park* to Wisteria (紫藤) Lane from a popular TV play, Universal Studios Hollywood is a place that we all find wonderful.

21. What can we learn about the beach in Los Angeles?
A. Children can learn a lot there.
B. Parents can take a rest there.
C. It provides different sports equipment.
D. It's the best beach in the world.
22. Where will parents choose to go if they want their kids to learn?
A. To Universal Studios Hollywood.
B. To Magic Kingdom Park.
C. To the museums.
D. To the beach.

23. Who is the passage written for?
- A. Those who will go on a business trip to Los Angeles.
 - B. Those who plan to have a trip to Los Angeles with their kids.
 - C. Those who want to educate their kids by traveling abroad.
 - D. Those who are interested in the history and culture of Los Angeles.

B

On a hill 180 metres above the surrounding land, we watch the lines of rain move across the scene, the moon rise over the hills, and the stars appear in the sky. The views invite a long look from a comfortable chair in front of the wooden house.

Every window in our wooden house has a view, and the forest and lakes seldom look the same as the hour before. Each look reminds us where we are.

There is space for our three boys to play outside, to shoot arrows, collect tree seeds, build earth houses and climb trees.

Our kids have learnt the names of the trees, and with the names have come familiarity and appreciation. As they tell all who show even a passing interest, maple (枫木) makes the best fighting sticks and white pines are the best climbing trees.

The air is clean and fresh. The water from the well has a pleasant taste, and it is perhaps the healthiest water our kids will ever drink. Though they have one glass of juice a day and the rest is water, they never say anything against that.

The seasons change just outside the door. We watch the maples turn every shade of yellow and red in autumn and note the poplars (杨树) put forth the first green leaves of spring. The rainbow smelt (彩虹香鱼) fills the local river as the ice gradually

disappears, and the wood frogs start to sing in pools after being frozen for the winter. A family of birds rules our skies and flies over the lake.

24. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
- A. The scenes are colourful and changeable.
 - B. There are many windows in the wooden house.
 - C. The views remind the author that how small the house is.
 - D. The lakes outside the windows are quite different in colour.

25. What does the author aim to show by mentioning the names of the trees?
- A. The kids like playing in trees.
 - B. The kids love to plant trees.
 - C. The kids have learnt much knowledge.
 - D. The kids find trees useful learning tools.

26. What does the underlined sentence in the last paragraph mean?
- A. The change of seasons is easily felt.
 - B. The weather makes the scenes change.
 - C. The weather often changes in the forest.
 - D. The door is a good position to enjoy changing seasons.

27. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To describe the beauty of the scene around the house.
 - B. To introduce her children's happy life in the forest.
 - C. To show that living in the forest is healthful.
 - D. To share the joy of living in nature.

C

Global warming is the increase of the earth's average surface temperature due to the effect of greenhouse gases, for example, carbon dioxide,

which trap heat that would otherwise escape from the earth. After the trees are cut down and more greenhouse gases are released, the "blanket" around the earth called the ozone layer (臭氧层), will get thicker. This catches more heat and makes the earth hotter. Luckily, there are many things that every citizen of the earth can do to help reduce the effects of global warming, and it's never too late or too early for children to take action.

Children should learn what a carbon footprint is. A carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide people produce as they lead the daily life and go about the normal activities. In other words, the carbon footprint is a measure of the environmental impact the life has. To live an environmentally friendly life that doesn't contribute to global warming, people want to have the smallest possible carbon footprint.

Almost everything people do contributes to global warming and is related to fossil fuel consumption. These can be the direct use of fossil fuels, like riding in a petrol-powered car, or indirect contributions to greenhouse gases, such as eating fruit or vegetables that have to be shipped from far away to reach their tables.

If a child wants to make a contribution to reducing global warming, he should ride a bicycle to the nearby park, school, his friend's house, or anywhere else instead of taking the car. Or he may try to walk or jog, which is also helpful. In addition, although trains and buses often run on fossil fuels, on average, each person uses less energy and produces less pollution to run. Next time if children with their parents have to get around town or it's too far to walk or bike, take the bus or other public transport instead of asking for a ride.

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- A. A brief description of the carbon footprint.
 - B. The serious water pollution.
 - C. The protection of the ozone layer.
 - D. The causes of global warming.
29. Which of the following is TRUE about the carbon footprint?
- A. It has nothing to do with global warming.
 - B. It is about a new way of life.
 - C. It can be used to measure how life affects the environment.
 - D. It is more related to children.
30. What does the author suggest kids do to help reduce global warming?
- A. Travel in a green way.
 - B. Avoid any transport using fossil fuels.
 - C. Eat fruit or vegetables from far away.
 - D. Stop the direct use of fossil fuels.
31. What could be the best title for the passage?
- A. What can people do to save energy?
 - B. Why does global warming affect humans' life?
 - C. How can children help reduce global warming?
 - D. How does the carbon footprint measure pollution?

D

The elderly residents in care homes in London are being given hens to look after to stop them feeling lonely.

The project was dreamt up by a local charity to reduce loneliness and improve elderly people's well-being. It is also being used to help patients suffering from dementia, a serious illness of the mind. The staff in care homes have reported a reduction (下降) in the use of medicine where hens are in use.

Among those taking part in the project is Ruth Xavier, who is in her 80s. She said, "I used to

keep hens when I was younger and had to prepare their breakfast each morning before I went to school.”

“I like the project a lot. I am down there in my wheelchair in the morning letting the hens out and down there again at night to see they’ve gone to bed.”

“It’s good to have a different focus. People have been bringing their children in to see the hens and residents come and sit outside to watch them. I’m enjoying the creative activities, and it feels great to have done something useful.”

There are now hundreds of elderly people looking after hens in some care homes, and the charity has been given financial support to roll it out countrywide.

Wendy Wilson, one of the first to embark on the project, said, “Residents really welcome the idea of the project and the creative sessions. We are looking forward to the benefits and fun the project can bring to people here.”

Lynn Lewis, director of Notting Hill Pathways, said, “We are happy to be taking part in the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities.”

32. What is the purpose of the project?

- A. To ensure harmony in care homes.
- B. To promote the elderly people's health and happiness.
- C. To raise money for medical research.
- D. To provide part-time jobs for the old people.

33. How has the project affected Ruth Xavier?

- A. She has gained a sense of achievement.
B. She has learnt new life skills.
C. She has recovered her memory.
D. She has developed a strong personality.

34. What do the underlined words “embark on” mean in Paragraph 7?

- A. Improve.
- B. Oppose.
- C. Begin.
- D. Acquire.

35. What can we learn about the project from the last two paragraphs?

- A. It is highly profitable (有利可图的).
- B. It needs to be more creative.
- C. It is well received.
- D. It takes ages to see the results.

第二节 (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。

How to be a green kid?

What does it mean to be green? Green is more than just a colour. 36 Why green? Plants are green, and without them the earth wouldn't be such a lovely home for us human beings. Here's a four-step guide to being green.

Reduce it!

37 For example, a shorter shower means you use less water and less fuel because your house uses fuel to run the water heater that warms up the water.

Reuse it!

Sometimes people call ours a “throwaway society”. It means that we’re always throwing away old stuff and buying new stuff. 38 For example, if your baby brother doesn’t like his toys, why not give them to another family who has a little kid?

Recycle it!

Recycling has never been easier. Some communities may pick up things that are to be recycled right in front of your house and some towns

even require them. Recycled things go to a recycling centre, where they can be turned into new cans, bottles, and paper.

Enjoy it!

It's true that pollution is a problem, but the earth is still a large and beautiful place for you to explore. 39 Go for a hike, visit local parks and gardens, climb up mountains and so on.

But before you travel the globe, take a look at your own backyard. Is there a spot where you could plant a tree or put in a little fruit or vegetable garden? If so, get out there and get your hands dirty. 40

- A. Choose reusable travel cups.
- B. Turn off the water when you brush your teeth.
- C. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment.
- D. You can start by visiting the naturally beautiful places in your city or state.
- E. When you use less of something, you do a good thing for the earth.
- F. Then you can watch with pride as your tree takes root and your garden plants grow.
- G. Many times, even if you no longer need something, someone else just might need it.

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。

I fell in love with Yosemite National Park the first time I saw it, when I was 13. My parents took us there for camping. On the way out, I asked them to wait while I ran up to El Capitan, a 41 rock of thousands of meters straight up. I touched that giant rock and knew 42 I wanted to climb it. That has been my life's passion ever since — 43

the rocks and mountains of Yosemite. I've long made
Yosemite my 44 .

About 15 years ago I started seeing a lot of 45 , like toilet paper, beer cans, and empty boxes, around the area. It's beyond me why visitors started respecting the place 46 .

I tried picking up trash (垃圾) myself, but the job was too big. I would 47 an hour or two on the job, only to find the area trashed all over again weeks later. I decided something had to change.

As a rock climbing guide, I knew 48 about organizing any big event. But in 2004, together with some climbers, I set a date for a 49. On that day, more than 300 people 50. Over three days we collected about 6,000 pounds of trash. It was amazing how much we were able to 51. I couldn't believe the 52 we made — the park looked clean!

I often hear people 53 about their surroundings. If you are one of them, I would say the only way to change things is by 54 rather than complaining. We need to teach by 55. You can't blame others unless you start with yourself.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 41. A. distant | B. huge |
| C. narrow | D. loose |
| 42. A. immediately | B. finally |
| C. gradually | D. recently |
| 43. A. imagining | B. painting |
| C. describing | D. climbing |
| 44. A. garden | B. home |
| C. lab | D. palace |
| 45. A. material | B. resources |
| C. waste | D. goods |
| 46. A. more | B. most |
| C. less | D. least |
| 47. A. kill | B. save |
| C. wait | D. spend |

综合检测卷

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。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。

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. What is the most important.
B. Whether to save money.
C. How to keep healthy.
2. How would the woman like to get to the post office?
A. By car.
B. By bus.
C. By bike.
3. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In the school.
B. In the laboratory.
C. In the hospital.
4. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Friends.
B. Wife and husband.
C. Waitress and customer.
5. What will Li Lei do this afternoon?
A. Go shopping.
B. Do exercise.
C. Read books.

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 至 8 题。

6. What do the speakers pick out a person to do?
A. Play a role.
B. Sing a song.
C. Organise an activity.
7. Who is the right person?
A. Lily.
B. Mary.
C. Connie.
8. When will the performance be given?
A. On 9 October.
B. On 11 October.
C. On 20 October.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What would Paul like to buy?
A. A basketball.
B. A schoolbag.
C. New clothes.
10. Why is Hong Kong mentioned?
A. Paul's grandparents live there.
B. Paul will have a trip there.
C. It is Paul's home town.
11. What are the speakers?
A. Doctors.
B. Workers.
C. Students.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Why does the woman talk to the man?
A. To get some advice.
B. To get a lift.
C. To get information about the city.
13. What is the woman going to do in the city?
A. Visit friends.
B. Have a class.
C. Go shopping.

14. When will the speakers go to the city?

- A. Next Wednesday afternoon.
- B. Next Wednesday morning.
- C. This Wednesday.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What are the speakers doing?
A. Discussing Simon's hobbies.
B. Making plans for Simon.
C. Planning for their holiday.
16. What will Simon do on Saturday afternoon?
A. Attend a party.
B. Take a piano class.
C. Go to a football match.
17. Where will Simon go on Sunday afternoon?
A. To a park.
B. To a hospital.
C. To a swimming pool.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does the speaker usually do?
A. She does research on wildlife.
B. She trains animals for fun.
C. She cares for wildlife.
19. What is Buddy?
A. A lion.
B. A giraffe.
C. An elephant.
20. What is the speaker pleased with?
A. She gets help from wildlife researchers.
B. The animals get along well with people.
C. More and more visitors come to the farm.

第二部分 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

Conservation volunteering in New Zealand

Whether you are a student, a professional or a retired person, anyone is welcome to make a difference and contribute to protecting some of the

most beautiful islands in the world. Choose a city and travel out to your conservation site to work with local people!

Duration: 1~12 weeks

Dates: Throughout the year

Arrival day: Friday

Return day: Friday

Requirement: General level of fitness

Ages: 18+

What will I be doing?

Volunteer in New Zealand and enjoy preserving urban, regional and remote locations through activities such as:

- Tree planting
- Walking trail construction
- Protecting native birds, insects, fish and penguins
- Seed collection
- Weed control

You, and a group of up to 10 volunteers, will work under the guidance of a conservation team leader. Your team leader will give you regular safety instructions, inform you of the aims of the project and assist you in working effectively.

No previous experience or qualifications are necessary to join the project. All you need is a passion for the environment and a fairly good level of fitness to help out!

21. Who can sign up for this conservation volunteering project?

- A. A healthy retired teacher.
- B. A primary school student.
- C. A scientist with heart disease.
- D. A businessman in a wheelchair.

22. What can you do if you join the project?

- A. Collect seeds and plant trees.
- B. Protect weeds and build roads.
- C. Protect cultural sites and go shopping.
- D. Enjoy the local scenery and go fishing.

23. From which is the passage probably taken?

- A. A novel.
- B. A history book.
- C. A research paper.
- D. A travel magazine.

B

Kilometers away from home, senior Nanuka Dudashvili notices the heat of the Texas climate as she waits for her host family. Dudashvili thinks about what they will be like and what being an exchange student will bring to her later in life.

On September 11, Dudashvili arrived in the U.S. as a foreign exchange student from Georgia. She wanted to participate in the foreign exchange program because it's her last chance to get involved this year. "I think everybody's exchange family is different because it depends on what kind of school, what state, and what kind of host family you have," Dudashvili said.

Dudashvili was used to how close everything was in her hometown but coming to the U.S., she realized the distance of everything around her. She comes from a small country, where the schools are smaller and the classes they teach are different. When she first started school in the U.S., she noticed the size and friendly environment of the buildings. "I was amazed by the school. I was actually walking with a map all week," Dudashvili said.

It wasn't hard for her to get comfortable in a new place, for her classmates made her experience in the U.S. more enjoyable. Dudashvili's host parents also helped her develop some of her favorite experiences. One of them being New Year's since in Georgia they don't observe Christmas, her host parents celebrated all of the traditions for the holidays.

However, it turned out that Dudashvili had a

little bumpy time. A challenge Dudashvili faced as an exchange student was the use of technology in classrooms. Sometimes she would spend twice the amount of time submitting assignments through an electronic device than she spent writing them by hand.

Dudashvili believes being a foreign exchange student has completely changed her life because it has helped her grow as a person. "I always wanted to change something in my life and I felt like this was the best thing to do," Dudashvili said. "It gave me everything and meant a lot to me."

24. Why did Dudashvili want to take part in the program?

- A. Because she loves the climate in Texas.
- B. Because she wants to leave her hometown.
- C. Because she is quite familiar with her host family.
- D. Because she doesn't want to miss out on the opportunity.

25. What do we know about Dudashvili's new school?

- A. It requires students to take a map.
- B. It's huge and has many buildings.
- C. It's kilometers away from where she lives.
- D. It has smaller classes than those in Georgia.

26. What can we say about Dudashvili from Paragraph 4?

- A. She gets homesick sometimes.
- B. She is fond of school traditions.
- C. She experiences severe culture shock.
- D. She gets on well with her friends from school.

27. What does the underlined word "bumpy" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Tough.
- B. Opposite.
- C. Dull.
- D. Plain.

C

Americans use many expressions with the word "dog". People in the United States love their dogs and treat them well. They take their dogs for walks, let them play outside and give them good food and medical care. However, dogs without owners to care for them lead a different kind of life. The expression, to lead a dog's life, describes a person who has an unhappy life.

Some people say we live in a dog-eat-dog world. That means many people are competing for the same things, like good jobs. They say that to be successful, a person has to work like a dog. This means they have to work very, very hard. Such hard work can make people dog-tired. And, the situation would be even worse if they became sick as a dog.

Still, people say every dog has its day. This means that every person enjoys a successful period during his or her life. To be successful, people often have to learn new skills. Yet, some people say that you can't teach an old dog new tricks. They believe that older people do not like to learn new things and will not change the way they do things.

Husbands and wives use the word "doghouse" when they are angry at each other. For example, a woman might get angry at her husband for coming home late or forgetting their wedding anniversary. She might tell him that he is in the doghouse. She may not treat him nicely until he apologizes. However, the husband may decide that it is best to leave things alone and not to create more problems. He might decide to let sleeping dogs lie.

Dog expressions are also used to describe the weather. The dog days of summer are the hottest days of the year. A rainstorm may cool the weather. But we do not want it to rain too hard. We do not want it to rain cats and dogs.

28. What can "dog-tired" be used to describe?

- A. A very successful person.
- B. A rainy and cloudy day.
- C. A person who did much work.
- D. A student who did well in English.

29. If a man comes home late, what might his wife say angrily?

- A. It will rain cats and dogs.
- B. Every dog has its day.
- C. You lead a dog's life.
- D. You are in the doghouse.

30. How does the author develop the passage?

- A. By listing reasons.
- B. By stating opinions.
- C. By making comparisons.
- D. By giving examples.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Expressions in American culture.
- B. Some expressions with the word "dog".
- C. A good way to learn English well.
- D. Dogs' influence on American culture.

D

As they migrate, butterflies and moths (蛾) choose the winds they want to fly with, and they change their body positions if they start floating in the wrong direction. This new finding suggests that insects may employ some of the same methods that birds use for travelling long distances. Scientists have long thought that insects were simply at the mercy of the wind.

As fascinating as their feats (壮举) of flight are, migrating behaviour has been difficult to study in insects because many long-distance trips happen hundreds of metres above ground. Only recently have scientists developed technologies that can detect such little creatures at such great heights.

To their surprise, though, the insects weren't passive but active travellers on the winds. In autumn, for example, most gusts blew from the east, but the insects somehow sought out gentle winds that carried them south and they positioned themselves to navigate (导航) directly to their places where they would spend the winter.

Even in spring, when most winds flowed northward, the insects didn't always go with the flow. If breezes weren't blowing in the exact direction they wanted to go, the insects changed their body positions to compensate (弥补). Many migrating birds do the same thing.

The study also found, butterflies and moths actively flew within the air streams that pushed them along. By adding flight speeds to wind speeds, the scientists calculated that butterflies and moths can travel as fast as 100 kilometres an hour. The findings may have real-world applications.

With climate warming, migrating insects are growing in number, including varieties that infest (大批出没于) agricultural fields. Knowing how and when these pests move could help when farmers decide when to spray their crops.

32. What did scientists originally think of insects?
- A. Insects always waited for their favourable winds.
- B. Insects chose the winds they wanted to ride.
- C. Insects were just blown around by the winds.
- D. Insects positioned themselves in the winds.
33. What makes it not easy to study the migrating behaviour of the insects?
- A. The little creatures can fly very fast.
- B. They have no regular migration routes.
- C. The winds' direction is hard to foresee.
- D. Their flight is long and high above ground.

34. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Insects may fly in the way birds do.
- B. The number of migrating insects is falling steadily.
- C. Insects never position themselves when flying.
- D. Butterflies fly passively when the winds push them along.
35. What can the findings help do according to the passage?
- A. Prevent climate warming.
- B. Increase insects in number.
- C. Instruct farmers when to spray crops.
- D. Guide birds through migration paths.

第二节 (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。

Every year, lots of students choose to study in another country for a term, or a year. Studying abroad can be an exciting experience for many people.

36 Living in another country can help you to learn a new language, and about another culture. You will see the world in a new way, and learn more about yourself. 37 Many companies today want people who speak a second language, or have experienced living or working in another country.

Make the right choice. Once you decide to study abroad, you have to make some choices. To choose the right country or school, ask yourself: Where do I want to go and why? How much do I want to pay? How long do I want to study abroad? 38

Get ready. Get your passport and visa early! Before you go, learn some of the language, and read about some common customs in the country that you are going to. Learn about the money. 39

Once you are there. After the first few weeks

abroad, many students will feel a little homesick. They may miss their family, friends, and familiar ways of doing things. 40 When you feel sad or homesick, try to talk to others, or write about your feelings in a notebook.

- A. Why do you study abroad?
- B. Get quick access to foreign universities.
- C. Bring some of it, and a credit card with you.
- D. The experience of studying abroad may also look good on your future CV (简历).
- E. Do I want to live with a host family, with roommates, or alone?
- F. Remember that it takes time to get used to a new place, school, and culture.
- G. As a student studying abroad, you have to pay tuition fees to the foreign school.

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。

I felt very unhappy the other day. The weather had been dark and rainy, and I just didn't feel so 41 .

As I was sitting at my desk, I 42 it was the birthday of a dear long-time friend — a single, middle-aged woman who has devoted the past 30 years to nursing and loving her 43 .

Knowing that she didn't have family in town, I decided to give her a call. Sure enough, she was on her shift, 44 to work late into the evening, and wouldn't have 45 of a birthday this year. As always, though, she sounded 46 and was happy that I called.

After I hung up, I couldn't 47 the feeling that she would really appreciate a little attention on her special day. I set off for the hospital with a card, a cheese cake, and some balloons that evening. My

friend's grateful smile and joyful surprise 48 me that I'd done the right thing, and they were a generous 49 for the little effort it had taken.

When I got home, I realised that not only had I cheered up a friend on her birthday, but my own 50 feelings had also disappeared. Making her day had made my own! Isn't that the way it is when we take the time and make the 51 to do something for someone else? It's just like the 52 , "Kindness blesses the one who gives it, and the person who 53 it."

54 people on their birthdays isn't the only thing we can do to make their day. Life constantly presents us with 55 to take an extra step or do a kind deed that will make a difference to someone. And the wonderful thing is that as we do, it changes things for the better for us, too.

41. A. special B. positive C. nervous D. scared
42. A. explained B. complained C. remembered D. informed
43. A. family B. training C. work D. school
44. A. surprised B. disappointed C. bored D. prepared
45. A. much B. many C. little D. few
46. A. cheerful B. smart C. curious D. patient
47. A. give off B. put off C. shake off D. turn off
48. A. convinced B. advised C. promised D. reminded
49. A. response B. contribution C. reward D. share
50. A. positive B. wonderful C. sensitive D. negative

51. A. suggestion

B. money
- C. effort

D. call
52. A. lesson

B. story
- C. saying

D. fact
53. A. tries

B. receives
- C. expects

D. cares
54. A. Cheering up

B. Showing up
- C. Calling up

D. Waking up
55. A. opportunities

B. dreams
- C. choices

D. regrets

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。

Is there such a thing as being “overprotective”? I can honestly say that my answer to this question 56. _____ (change) dramatically since I became a parent.

Before the birth of my daughter, I taught at 57. _____ private school, often viewing my students as overprotected, worrying 58. _____ would happen when they went on to middle schools.

Some did fine, and some did not. Some needed constant pats on the back, words of 59. _____ (encourage) and extra support, which I 60. _____ (happy) gave. Others were content on their own, needing little or no interaction with their teachers. 61. _____ for the most part, graduates would go on for higher schooling.

I’d always supposed their parents were over-protective, for they were the ones that still walked (护送) their fifth-graders into the classroom and 62. _____ (meet) them at the school gate.

Admittedly, I laughed at those parents, 63. _____ (think) their children would never learn to be 64. _____ (independence) if they didn’t let go just a little. Then I had my own daughter. The moment I looked at her little face, I

knew I’d do everything in my power 65. _____ (protect) her and make sure she always felt safe!

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

假如你是李华,你想邀请外教彼得(Peter)一起参加学校为高一年级学生组织的一次郊游。请你给他发一封电子邮件,邀请他参加郊游,内容包括:

1. 活动目的——放松心情,亲近自然;
2. 活动地点——阳光公园(Sunshine Park);
3. 活动形式——骑自行车,放风筝,野餐等;
4. 注意事项:穿舒服的鞋子,自备饮料和点心等。

参考词汇:短途旅游 outing 野餐 have a picnic

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右(开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数);
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Peter,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Michelle was eight years old when she heard her mom and dad talking about her little brother, Jack, now only an infant (婴儿). He was very sick and they were completely out of money. Only a very

costly operation could save Jack now, but there was no one to whom they could turn for the money needed. She heard Daddy say to her tearful mom, “Only a miracle can save him now.”

Hearing the words, Michelle went to her bedroom and took out all the coins from her little piggy-bank. After counting the coins three times, she slipped out the back door and made her way to the drugstore six blocks away.

She waited for a long time before the pharmacist (药剂师) turned around and asked her, “And what do you want?”

“Well, it’s about my brother,” Michelle answered. “He’s really, really sick. And I want to buy a miracle.”

“I beg your pardon?” said the pharmacist.

“His name is Jack and he has something very bad growing inside his body, and my daddy says only a miracle can save him now. So how much does a miracle cost?”

“We don’t sell miracles here, little girl. I’m sorry, but I can’t help you,” the pharmacist said.

“Listen, I have the money to pay for it.” With these words, Michelle poured out all the coins from her pockets.

At this time, a well-dressed man behind Michelle stooped down (俯身) and asked the little girl, “I’m selling the miracle you want. Tell me how much money you have.”

“One dollar and eleven cents,” Michelle answered in a low voice. “And it’s all the money I have, but I can get some more if I need to.”

“Well,” smiled the man, “a dollar and eleven cents — the exact price of a miracle for your little brother. Show me the place where your brother lives.”

注意:

续写词数应为150左右。

Paragraph 1:

Holding the man’s hand firmly, Michelle took him home. _____

Paragraph 2:

When asked why he chose to help the family, the man said, _____
