

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. When does the rainy season start?  
A. In January.  
B. In February.  
C. In November.
2. What does the man say about his food?  
A. It's hot.  
B. It's salty.  
C. It's tasteless.
3. What is Jennifer learning in school now?  
A. How to make sculptures.  
B. How to take pictures.  
C. How to draw.
4. What does the man mean?  
A. He has finished all the decoration.  
B. There's still lots of work to do.  
C. The bathroom needs repairing.
5. Who is the woman most probably?  
A. A doctor.  
B. A teacher.  
C. The man's friend.

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 will the speakers do first?  
A. Dine out.  
B. See a movie.  
C. Have some coffee.

7. How does Rita feel about the plan?

- A. Excited.
- B. Uninterested.
- C. Surprised.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What will Clark help Annie do?  
A. Clean her flat.  
B. Water her plants.  
C. Feed her dog.
9. What day will Clark go to Annie's flat?  
A. On Monday.  
B. On Tuesday.  
C. On Friday.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What was the programme mainly about?  
A. The history of horse races.  
B. Various kinds of horses.  
C. Different uses of horses.
11. What seems to surprise the man?  
A. People use horses for fun.  
B. Horse races take place everywhere.  
C. Horses are still used for hard labour.
12. What is the woman's plan for this weekend?  
A. To work on a farm.  
B. To attend a wedding.  
C. To go horse riding.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where is the island?  
A. It is in Asia.  
B. It is in the Pacific Ocean.  
C. It is off the coast of Europe.
14. Why did the man choose to go to the island?  
A. It's free of pollution.  
B. It's not far away.  
C. It's small.
15. What does the woman think of the island?  
A. Beautiful.  
B. Wild.  
C. Unusual.

16. How many people live on the island now?

- A. Eight.
- B. Seven.
- C. Six.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who are the announcements for?  
A. The manager.  
B. The employees.  
C. The customers.
18. What time does the store usually close?  
A. At five o'clock.  
B. At eight o'clock.  
C. At ten o'clock.
19. What item is free for another one if you buy one?  
A. Women's dresses.  
B. Men's suits.  
C. Shoes.
20. What does the speaker suggest people do in the end?  
A. Go to a café.  
B. Leave the shop early.  
C. Buy some music CDs.

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

Even if you are naturally shy, these tricks will help you quickly build a new social circle in any new city.

1. Take pictures

One of the great things about taking pictures at an event or a party is that it gives you an excuse to get in touch with the person later. Almost everybody loves seeing pictures of themselves, and it's very easy after taking a picture to say "If you'd like I can email it to you." This can be the seed that leads to new connections. The next time you hear about a fun event, email your new friends to let them know about it.

2. Eat alone in public

You might feel self-conscious eating by yourself

but it has an important benefit: you are much easier to approach when you are alone. People may be afraid of interrupting you or being rude if you are in a conversation with someone else. Bring a book or a newspaper to read (this will make you feel less self-conscious). Plus, having an interesting book with you will give others an excuse to start a conversation if they've read it.

3. Join a class, a sports team, or a club

Yoga, volleyball, Toastmasters (a public speaking club), a class for work etc. Take up a new hobby or continue an old one!

These are all great places to meet new people, primarily because you will be forced to see the same people over and over again. You will automatically make friends with them if you have a common interest and are forced to see each other again.

Tips:

- In the beginning, never turn down an invitation from someone, even if it's something you wouldn't normally do.

- Email your new friends with fun things to do instead of always asking what their plans are. If they have a better plan, you can drop yours and join them. This will help establish you as someone who is contributing value instead of just taking it (people want this in a friend).

- Don't let little things in life upset you or be a negative person. People don't want to be around someone like that!

21. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an advantage of joining a class, a sports team or a club?

- A. It helps you find out people who share a common interest with you.
- B. It helps you find out your interest and take up a new hobby.
- C. It offers an opportunity to meet the same people repeatedly.
- D. It is a good way to meet new people and make friends in a new city.

22. What advice does the author give in the passage?
- A. Trying to be outgoing and talkative instead of being shy.
  - B. Never turning down an invitation from your friends.
  - C. Offering suggestions on how to spend time together.
  - D. Always responding positively to any request.
23. What does the author intend to tell us by writing the passage?
- A. How to move to a new city.
  - B. How to make new friends in a new city.
  - C. Why we should be a positive person.
  - D. How to keep in touch with strangers.

### B

While verbal and written communication skills are important, nonverbal (非语言的) behaviour makes up a large percentage of our daily interpersonal communication.

Good eye contact is an essential nonverbal communication skill. When people fail to look at others in the eye, it can seem as if they are trying to hide something. On the other hand, too much eye contact can seem aggressive. While eye contact is an important part of communication, it's important to remember that good eye contact does not mean staring fixedly at someone's eyes. Some communication experts recommend that intervals (间隔) of eye contact last four to five seconds.

If you are confused about another person's nonverbal signals, don't be afraid to ask questions. A good idea is to repeat your interpretation of what has been said and ask for clarification. An example of this might be "So what you are saying is that...". Sometimes simply asking such questions can lend a great deal of clarity to a situation. For example, a person might be giving out certain nonverbal signals because he or she has something else on his or her mind.

Another important part of good nonverbal communication skills involves being able to take a

more holistic (全面的) approach to understanding what a person is communicating. A single gesture can mean any number of things, or maybe even nothing at all. The key to accurately reading nonverbal behaviour is to look for groups of signals that reinforce a common point. If you place too much emphasis on just one signal out of many, you might come to an inaccurate conclusion about what a person is trying to say.

According to some people, a firm handshake indicates a strong personality while a weak handshake is considered as a lack of courage. This example illustrates an important point about the possibility of misreading nonverbal signals. A limp handshake might actually indicate something else entirely, such as arthritis (关节炎). Always remember to look for groups of behaviour.

24. What is good eye contact?
- A. Looking others in the eye for six seconds.
  - B. Staring fixedly at someone's eyes.
  - C. Looking directly and telling the truth.
  - D. Having eye contact at regular intervals.
25. What should you do if you don't understand another person's nonverbal signals?
- A. Give him or her a smile.
  - B. Ask for further information.
  - C. Repeat your opinion first.
  - D. Give out certain nonverbal signals.
26. What does the author advise listeners to do in Paragraph 4?
- A. Look at signals as a whole.
  - B. Concentrate on their communication skills.
  - C. Ask questions about nonverbal signals.
  - D. Try to use groups of signals.
27. Why does the author mention arthritis in the last paragraph?
- A. To call on readers to understand others while speaking.
  - B. To ask readers to practise nonverbal signals more.
  - C. To tell readers signals can be misread.
  - D. To prove a single gesture is a must.

### C

In my Australian backyard live many wild magpies (喜鹊) that are a hundred per cent free to come and go as they please. Despite the amazing bonds I have formed with them, none of them have been raised by me personally; their real parents have brought them up in the wild.

I believe I have one of the most entertaining backyards in Australia. I posted a lot of interesting videos on the Internet. Some of you may be familiar with the video of the magpie hanging upside down off a towel, with a concerned onlooker (观看者) standing beside him wondering what his friend is doing.

Battling severe social anxiety most of my life, I don't often get out of my house much due to this. I prefer to keep to myself and spend time with birds rather than people. I don't go out to parties or social events; in fact, I avoid all human interaction if possible! Even walking to the letterboxes some days can be a nightmare, for fear of the chance that I may come across some strangers and I have to speak to them. But I have found a positive way out of my situation. I am lucky enough to spend most of my time with the magpies in my backyard, and in return, I am able to form special relationships with every one of them. The magpies have been my best friends and light at the end of the tunnel.

When I look into the eyes of the magpies, I see beautiful souls and intelligent beings that have individual personalities and feelings, just like we do. Each magpie is unique and special; they have as much right to live on Earth as we do.

I could not imagine my life without the magpies; they are my feathered family. They have taught me a lot about their magpie world, which I am fortunate enough to be a part of.

28. What do we know about the author from the passage?
- A. He doesn't like to interact with people.
  - B. He prefers to be close to nature outdoors.
  - C. He has devoted himself to protecting magpies.
  - D. He has raised many magpies in his backyard.

29. What does the underlined word "them" in Paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. Magpies.
  - B. Strangers.
  - C. Neighbours.
  - D. Friends.
30. What view does the author hold?
- A. Humans and magpies are equal beings.
  - B. Magpies are the most intelligent animals.
  - C. Magpies can control their feelings.
  - D. Magpies are too free to be friends.
31. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. The magpie world
  - B. My unique magpie friends
  - C. Man and nature
  - D. The healing pets

### D

Staying up late is a potential battle between parents and kids. But the solution could be as simple as changing your mealtime.

Researchers at the University of Surrey, UK, found that delaying meals could help change one of the internal body clocks. Besides a "master" clock in the brain, there are clocks in other parts of the body. They usually function at the same time according to factors including light.

During the study, researchers tested ten participants to study the effect of changing mealtimes on their body clocks. The participants were given three meals — breakfast, lunch and dinner. In the first stage, participants received breakfast 30 minutes after waking. Lunch and dinner followed, after five-hour intervals. In the second stage, each meal was delayed by five hours. Right after each stage, blood and fat samples (样本) were collected.

Results showed that later mealtimes greatly influenced blood sugar levels. A five-hour delay in mealtimes caused a five-hour delay in the internal blood sugar rhythms (规则变化). The discovery has shown that mealtimes are in line with the body clock that controls blood sugar levels.

This is a small study but the researchers believed the findings could help jet lag (时差反应) sufferers and night shift workers.

In a study by the University of Surrey in 2013, researchers explored what happened when a person’s body was changed from a normal pattern to that of a night shift worker’s.

After people work through the night, over 97 per cent of the body’s rhythmic genes are disrupted (扰乱).

These findings explain why we feel so bad after a long flight, or after working at night, according to one of the study’s researchers. “It’s like living in a house. There’s a clock in every room in the house and in all of those rooms those clocks are now disrupted, which of course leads to chaos (大混乱) in the household,” another researcher said.

Changing mealtimes didn’t affect the “master” body clock — the one controlling when we get sleepy — but it can reset the body clock that controls blood sugar levels. This wouldn’t necessarily cure jet lag completely, but it might reduce the negative effects.

A study published earlier suggested that just a weekend camping trip could be enough to reset our body clocks. And now this research shows regular food schedules could play a key part too.

32. What did researchers at the University of Surrey find from their new study?
- A. There’re connections between the “master” clock and clocks in other parts of the body.

B. Changing mealtimes can reset one of our body clocks.

C. A delay in mealtimes causes an irregular change in blood sugar rhythms.

D. Blood sugar levels are affected by when we eat rather than by our internal clocks.
33. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about the new study?
- A. The intervals between meals being given were different.

B. Blood and fat samples from two groups of participants were collected.

C. The participants were asked to report their feelings after each stage.

D. Each meal was served five hours later during the second stage.

34. What does the study by the University of Surrey in 2013 show us?
- A. All our body’s genes would be disrupted if we worked through the night.

B. Our genes would become less active after a long flight or a night of work.

C. The disruption of one gene could lead to the disruption of other genes.

D. A disruption to the body’s rhythmic genes can cause people to feel bad.
35. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. It’s impossible to reduce the negative effects caused by jet lag or night work.

B. There is more than one way to reset body clocks.

C. The “master” body clock controls all the other body clocks.

D. A change in mealtimes can reset the “master” body clock.

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。

**Ways to make people like you**

**1. Be a good listener.**

Encourage others to talk about themselves. The easiest way to become a good conversationalist (健谈的人) is to become a good listener. To be a good listener, we must actually care about what people have to say. 36 Instead, they just want someone who will listen to them.

**2. Smile.**

37 Smiles are free to give and have an amazing ability to make others feel wonderful. Smile at everything that you do.

**3. Remember a person’s name.**

To any person, his or her name is the sweetest and most important sound in any language. 38 People love their names so much that they will often

donate large amounts of money just to have a building named after them. We can make people feel extremely valued and important by remembering their names.

- 4. Become genuinely interested in others.**
- 39 The only way to make quality, lasting friendships is to learn to be genuinely interested in them and their interests.
- 5. Make others feel valued and do it sincerely.**

The golden rule is to treat others how we would like to be treated. 40 People will talk to us for hours if we allow them to talk about themselves. If we can make people feel important in a sincere and appreciative way, then we will win all the friends we could ever dream of.

- A. You can make more friends by giving attention to them than by making them curious about you.

B. Share your interests with people around you.

C. We love to be valued and so does everyone else.

D. Many times people don’t want an entertaining conversation partner.

E. You should make others feel comfortable whenever and wherever possible.

F. Happiness does not depend on outside circumstances, but rather on attitudes.

G. The average people are more interested in their own names than in all the other names.

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。

Terry Wallis was a young man. In July 1984, he and his friends were driving in his truck when suddenly the truck went out of 41 and fell off a bridge. Before they could get out of the truck, it

crashed into a railing fence and fell 7.6 metres, taking them down with it.

Emergency workers got to work to 42 the truck out of the river bed as soon as possible. 43, one of Terry’s friends was killed in the 44. Terry was still breathing. Unfortunately, the accident had caused great 45 damage. Doctors said that Terry was in a vegetative state (植物人状态) and would 46 recover.

Terry’s parents were 47. Their strong young son nearly lost his life. Terry’s mother, Angilee, was the first to 48 the whole family. She was strong and full of hope.

After hearing what the doctor said, Terry’s parents put him in a rehabilitation centre (康复中心) so that he could be 49 cared for at all times. Although the doctors repeatedly told her there was no 50 of recovery, Angilee 51 her son at least twice a week. She 52 brought him home for holidays.

For nearly 20 years, Angilee and her husband 53 their comatose (昏迷的) son. Angilee would sit by his side and speak to him. They 54 that maybe he’d never wake up, but he was still their little boy.

On 11 June 2003, the comatose Terry 55 his eyes over to his mother, who was walking towards him and spoke the word “mama”.

41. A. control

B. direction

C. power

D. balance
42. A. throw

B. pull

C. drive

D. dig
43. A. Sadly

B. Surprisingly

C. Actually

D. Suddenly
44. A. adventure

B. challenge

C. crime

D. accident



45. A. neck

B. leg
- C. brain

D. hand
46. A. never

B. possibly
- C. soon

D. surely
47. A. annoyed

B. serious
- C. heartbroken

D. disappointed
48. A. affect

B. support
- C. protect

D. inspect
49. A. entirely

B. calmly
- C. patiently

D. properly
50. A. doubt

B. hope
- C. sense

D. point
51. A. visited

B. called
- C. missed

D. educated
52. A. only

B. still
- C. even

D. seldom
53. A. believed in

B. brought up
- C. longed for

D. cared for
54. A. insisted

B. knew
- C. agreed

D. regretted
55. A. rubbed

B. widened
- C. moved

D. lowered

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。

My most 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (embarrass) moment occurred last month. I was invited to attend an interview for a job as a hotel receptionist (接待员). I arrived on time and was shown into the manager's office by an 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (assist). I was 58. \_\_\_\_\_ nervous that I didn't catch the manager's name.

59. \_\_\_\_\_ interview began. "Do you have any previous experience in hotels?" asked the manager. "No, sir," I said. The manager frowned, "Are you good at using computers?" "Yes, sir. I

am familiar 60. \_\_\_\_\_ most popular kinds of software." The manager frowned again. He didn't look like a friendly person. The interview continued. Every answer I gave 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) by a frown from the manager, even though I told him about my communication skills, my knowledge of French and so on. 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (obvious), I was doing very badly. At last, the interview came to a close. "One final question," said the manager. "How good is 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (you) eyesight?" "Excellent, sir," I replied. "Very well," said the manager. "Thank you for coming." I stood up 64. \_\_\_\_\_ (shake) hands. When the manager stood up as well, I realised that 65. \_\_\_\_\_ I had been doing was wrong. The gentleman who I had been calling "sir" during the whole interview was wearing a skirt! The manager was a woman! I didn't get the job.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校广播站英语节目“Talk and Talk”的负责人李华,请你给外教 Caroline 写一封邮件邀请她做一次访谈,内容包括:

1. 节目介绍;
2. 访谈的时间和话题。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

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。

Boys like to be considered to be brave, but what kind of things can be considered to be brave? It is not a question that can be answered by words, but by actual deeds. A boy named Henry gave us a good example. Henry and Ronny were two friends in the same class. They always played together and went home together. One day as Ronny and Henry were going home after school, they saw some people quarrelling on the street corner. Ronny said excitedly, "Some people are quarrelling! Let's go and have a look!" But Henry refused, "It's none of our business. We'd better go home and don't get close to them. Also, our parents are expecting to have dinner with us together at home and I don't want them to worry about me."

"You are a coward (胆小鬼), and afraid to go," said Ronny, and then he ran to the spot with some other boys. Henry had to go home alone and didn't think about it anymore.

But Ronny thought Henry was a coward and told all the other boys about that. They laughed at Henry a great deal. From then on, they looked down on Henry and didn't want to play with him.

Henry was sad but he wasn't angry with Ronny for his rude behaviour, because he had learnt that true courage was shown most in bearing misunderstanding when it was not deserved, and that he ought to be afraid of nothing but doing wrong.

Thus, he just ignored the other boys' laughter and continued to stick to his thought and go to school and study as well. However, Ronny didn't invite Henry to go home with him anymore. Instead, he had his new friends who also thought Henry was a coward. Every day after school, they didn't go home directly but went to the river or somewhere to play games and had lots of fun.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

A few days later, something terrible happened to Ronny. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

At that moment, Henry happened to pass by.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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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 colour bag will the woman buy?  
A. A red one.  
B. A blue one.  
C. A yellow one.
2. What is the relationship between Jim and Bob?  
A. Classmates.  
B. Close friends.  
C. Twin brothers.
3. What is the man going to do tonight?  
A. Go to the cinema.  
B. Attend a meeting.  
C. Watch TV at home.
4. Why does the man come here?  
A. To book a room.  
B. To meet Mr Stephen.  
C. To pick up his key.
5. What does the man mean?  
A. Their house is big enough.  
B. They cannot afford a big house.  
C. He will manage to buy a new house.

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 Mrs Brandon?  
A. The man's former classmate.  
B. The man's former teacher.  
C. The man's old friend.

7. What is wrong with the man?  
A. He is out of work.  
B. He feels nervous about his final examination.  
C. He has difficulty speaking English well.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What are the speakers going to do this weekend?  
A. Go to the beach.  
B. Go mountain climbing.  
C. Go for a bicycle ride.
9. What do we know about Paul and Mary?  
A. They might be the speakers' friends.  
B. They've decided to join the speakers.  
C. They had a bicycle ride yesterday.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In a library.  
B. In a house.  
C. In the street.
11. What does the man tell the woman to do at the zoo?  
A. Take the No. 7 bus.  
B. Change to the No. 9 bus.  
C. Walk to the nearest bus stop.
12. What can we infer about the woman?  
A. She will walk to the bus stop.  
B. She is taking a holiday in London.  
C. She should turn right at the first turning.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the main topic of the conversation?  
A. The long journey.  
B. The special forest.  
C. The strange birds.
14. According to Dr Green, how many different kinds of birds are there in one square kilometre?  
A. About 1,500.  
B. About 500.  
C. About 400.

15. What does the woman probably do?  
A. A radio host.  
B. A college teacher.  
C. A tour guide.
16. What can we know from the conversation?  
A. The woman will visit the forest for a holiday.  
B. Living things in the forest are interesting.  
C. Dr Green knows little about the forest.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably talking to?  
A. Film fans.  
B. News reporters.  
C. University students.
18. When did the speaker take English lessons?  
A. Before he left his home town.  
B. After he came to the UK.  
C. When he was 15 years old.
19. How does the speaker feel about his teacher?  
A. Proud.  
B. Sympathetic.  
C. Grateful.
20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?  
A. How education shaped his life.  
B. How his language skills improved.  
C. How he managed his business well.

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

Nowadays science has made great progress in every aspect, and more and more really good inventions have changed our daily lives. However, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (美国专利商标局) has issued about 11 million patents, and not all of them are quite so celebrated. Some good, some impractical, and some crazy! The following lists some of the more unusual ideas that have come along.

**Snake Leash**

In 2002, a patent was issued for a snake leash,

which fits around the neck of a snake, allowing anyone to immediately become “That Snake Guy”. But there is a major problem with this idea. Dogs are OK for public places because they are social animals, and people like them. Snakes are not OK for public places because they are not social, and some people are terrified of them. The patent has now lapsed (失效).

**Stadium Helmet**

Americans are known for their love of sports. Unfortunately, good tickets to games are expensive, so some fans have to sit in the backward sections. This invention was designed for these fans. Featuring a built-in radio, binoculars (双筒望远镜), a cooling fan, and a helmet for falling litter, this design transforms the stadium experience.

**Bacon Alarm Clock**

It's not hard to imagine that waking to the dreadful noise of an alarm clock is a terrible way to start the day. However, this clock could change that. You simply put a piece of frozen bacon in the alarm clock, set the alarm, and go to sleep. The clock gently wakes you up with the mouth-watering smell of bacon the next morning, just like waking up on a Sunday morning to the smell of breakfast. Who says there's no time to eat breakfast?

**Toilet Seat Lock**

In the 1960s, a patent was issued for a really bad idea — the toilet seat lock. First of all, fishing for your keys when you have to go seems very unpleasant. Then there is the possibility of losing the key altogether. What about guests? Just think that you would have to ask permission for the bathroom. Of course, there is the ultimate question: Why would you lock it in the first place?

21. Why was Snake Leash designed?

- A. To take a snake for a walk.
- B. To keep off a snake.
- C. To catch a snake.
- D. To keep dogs and snakes together.

22. What can be inferred about the backward sections?
- A. They are close to the centre of a stadium.  
B. They are for fans who have poor eyesight.  
C. They are for fans who can't afford to buy good tickets.  
D. They are in the middle of a stadium.
23. Which of the following inventions can help to save your time?
- A. Toilet Seat Lock.  
B. Bacon Alarm Clock.  
C. Snake Leash.  
D. Stadium Helmet.

**B**

Big cats have existed on Earth for millions of years, though scientists aren't sure exactly how long. But a new study indicates that a complete skull (颅骨) of a snow leopard (雪豹) relative that was recently unearthed is about 4.4 million years old. That makes it the oldest big cat fossil ever found.

A team of American and Chinese scientists unearthed the skull in Xizang. Jack Tseng, a palaeontologist (古生物学家), said that this creature was not a direct ancestor of big cats, but it was closely related to the snow leopard. The fossil lends evidence to the belief that big cats existed in Asia and spread out from there.

Big cats are at the top of the food chain and have few predators of their own. Big cats include lions, jaguars (美洲豹, 美洲虎), tigers, leopards, snow leopards and clouded leopards (云豹). Based on genetic judgements, most scientists believe they first existed in Central Asia. But previously, the oldest known big cat fossil was about 3.8 million years old and found in Africa.

The new fossil findings were published in a science journal. Tseng and his team were fossil hunting in the Himalayas when they discovered some bones, including the buried cat skull. The researchers were able to determine its age by studying the surrounding rocks and soil. The skull

indicated that the animal was about the size of a clouded leopard, which can grow up to 20 kilograms. Two years later, the team returned to unearth more cat bones.

David Polly from Indiana University said that the fossil was “convincingly older than the current record holder”. He added that there could be even older big cat fossils in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to uncover.

24. What does the newly unearthed skull prove?
- A. Big cats might have their origins in Asia.  
B. The oldest fossil is 4.4 million years old.  
C. The snow leopard is the oldest big cat.  
D. The skull is big cats' direct ancestor.
25. What does the underlined word “predators” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. Relatives.  
B. Enemies.  
C. Partners.  
D. Protectors.
26. How did the researchers know the skull's age?
- A. By measuring its size and forehead.  
B. By examining other bones around it.  
C. By studying its chemical composition.  
D. By exploring the rocks and soil around it.
27. Where was “the current record holder” in the last paragraph found?
- A. In Asia.  
B. In Africa.  
C. In America.  
D. In Australia.

**C**

Even if trees cannot walk, they are still on the move.

In parts of the Arctic, entire forests are moving northwards. Across the Arctic, temperatures are rising faster than anywhere else in the world. As that happens, the tree line that marks where forests stop and the treeless tundra (冻原) starts has been shifting northwards. Trees growing along the tree line

must protect themselves from the cold wind. To do this, plants tend to grow horizontal (水平的) branches low to the ground. Trees need more energy to grow in this way, which means they don't have enough energy to produce seeds.

But as the Earth's climate has been warming, trees no longer have to just grow horizontally. Many can instead grow up towards the sky. This takes less energy. And with all that leftover energy, these trees have started producing more seeds. This happens especially in places where white spruce (云杉) grows.

White spruce, which is a North American tree, is quite able to produce a lot of seeds, which can move long distances in the wind. When wind-blown seeds end up on the tundra beyond the tree line, they eventually can sprout new trees. This explains how a forest can move. Of course, the process would work only if the tundra were warm enough. But in recent years, the whole planet has been warming.

New trees will provide shelter for some snow and keep the sun's rays from making the white surface disappear. Instead, the trees absorb the sun's heat. This warms the surrounding air. The extra warmth encourages even more trees to produce seeds. That further boosts a forest's ability to expand. In addition, more trees will trap more snow, preventing much of it from being blown away. Snow can trap heat in the soil below, which encourages trees to grow. The recent rise in temperatures has helped more trees grow past the tree line. People worry about the impacts on the animals that depend on frozen conditions for food and shelter.

28. What is the main cause of the trees in the Arctic moving northwards?
- A. The shrinkage (缩小) of the northern tundra.  
B. The abundant resources in the north.  
C. The fierce cold wind.  
D. The rising temperature.

29. Why do trees growing along the tree line tend to grow horizontally?
- A. To produce more seeds.  
B. To move northwards.  
C. To respond to the climate change.  
D. To protect themselves from the cold wind.
30. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. New trees can trap the snow, which may make the soil colder.  
B. The trapped snow prevents new trees from producing more seeds.  
C. New trees can make the surrounding air warmer.  
D. New trees can bring more food and shelter to local animals.
31. Where can the passage probably be found?
- A. In a fashion magazine.  
B. In a health report.  
C. In a science report.  
D. In a children's magazine.

**D**

Eradajere Oleita thinks she may have a partial solution to two of her country's persistent problems: garbage and poverty. It's called the Chip Bag Project. The young student and environmentalist from Detroit is asking a favor of local snack lovers: Rather than toss their empty chip bags into the trash, donate them so she can turn them into sleeping bags for the homeless.

Chip caters drop off their empty bags at two locations in Detroit: a print shop and a clothing store, where Oleita and her volunteer helpers collect them. After they sanitize (给……做卫生处理) the chip bags in soapy hot water, they slice them open, lay them flat, and iron them together. They use padding and liners from old coats to line the insides.

It takes about four hours to sew a sleeping bag, and each takes around 150 to 300 chip bags, depending on their size. The result is a sleeping bag that is “waterproof, lightweight, and easy to carry

around,” Oleita said. Since its start in 2020, the Chip Bag Project has collected more than 800,000 chip bags and created hundreds of sleeping bags.

Sure, it would be simpler to raise the money to buy new sleeping bags. But that’s only half the goal for Oleita — whose family moved to the United States from Nigeria a decade ago with the hope of attaining a better life — and her fellow volunteers. “We are devoted to making an impact not only socially, but environmentally,” she said.

And, of course, there’s the symbolism of recycling bags that would otherwise land in the trash and using them to help the homeless. It’s a powerful reminder that environmental injustice and poverty often go hand in hand. As Oleita said, “I think it’s time to show connections between all of these issues.”

32. What’s Oleita’s solution to the problem of garbage and poverty?
- A. Talking people out of eating chips.
- B. Conducting garbage classification.
- C. Buying sleeping bags for the homeless.
- D. Recycling chip bags to make sleeping bags.
33. What do the numbers in Paragraph 3 show?
- A. The new sleeping bags have many benefits.
- B. A lot of effort is put into making the sleeping bags.
- C. People consume a large quantity of chips every day.
- D. People are aware of the importance of environmental protection.
34. Why do the volunteers make rather than simply buy sleeping bags?
- A. They wish they could earn a better life.
- B. They think it is difficult to raise a lot of money.
- C. They aim to help the homeless by recycling waste.
- D. They want to find a simpler way to help the homeless.

35. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Recycling chip bags can alleviate (减轻) poverty.
- B. The new sleeping bags have been put into wide use.
- C. Few chip bags will end up in the trash in the country.
- D. Environmental injustice and poverty are usually closely connected.

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 think only professionals — engineers, accountants, teachers etc. — have careers. 36 Even if you’ve never had a paid job, you still have a career. Your career is the sum of your life and work. It includes all your activities and experiences. Your schooling, your voluntary work, and even your relationships with your family are all big parts of your career. 37

During your career, you will have a variety of jobs, occupations and roles. People used to think of a job as full-time, permanent, paid work done for an employer at a work site. But in our changing world, a job is a set of duties or tasks. It can be paid or unpaid. 38 Even someone who is self-employed has a job.

An occupation is a group of jobs with similar responsibilities that require a common set of skills. 39 Programmers may have permanent or temporary jobs working for specific employers, be self-employed, work full-time or part-time, be paid for their work or volunteer their services. They may change jobs or hold several jobs at one time but, unless they change the type of duties or tasks they perform, they are still computer programmers.

40 We all play a number of roles in our lives and our roles often change over time. For example, Betty works as a receptionist in a clinic

four days a week and takes evening courses in social work. She also sews gymnastic suits for her neighbour who sells them at summer markets. Now Betty has at least three roles.

- A. A role is just a part you play.
- B. Actually everyone has a career.
- C. In other words, your career is your life story.
- D. For example, computer programmer is an occupation.
- E. As a matter of fact, a job is different from a role in some way.
- F. It can be completed at a work site, at home, or somewhere else.
- G. The following is about your work, your family, and your life story.

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 sat in my seat as my new grade six classmates found theirs. At the front of the class our new maths teacher stood 41 us. The bell rang.

“Welcome to a new school year. I’m Mr Stevens and I’m sure I’ll learn all your names in no time.” He walked around the class 42 maths books. When he was done, he returned to the front of the class and looked at us. “What are you waiting for? Get started!” he said.

We looked at him, 43. Wasn’t he going to teach us?

“Is there anything wrong?” A 44 boy at the back of the class asked what we all wanted to know. “Mr Stevens, aren’t you going to teach us?”

Mr Stevens 45, “You’re smart kids. Open your books and get down to it. If you have any 46 or any questions, raise your hands, and I’ll

help you.”

We opened our books. Mr Stevens helped anyone who had questions. He would stop to teach all the students 47 when we all had the same question. It was a 48 method of teaching, but it was very useful.

It was a turning point in my life. Mr Stevens made me 49 I was good at maths and also able to reach the top of any class I attended.

There was a popular television show back then. The actors 50 the top British humour into our lives. Mr Stevens would often act out one of the funny scenes in front of the class. Some thought he was strange, and I guess he was, 51 he knew how to make a maths lesson interesting.

I’ve carried his 52 with me all my life. Whenever I am faced with a new 53, I think of my first day in Mr Stevens’s maths lesson. 54 sitting and staring at the challenge, I just get 55. Before I know it, the challenge has been settled.

41. A. aiding B. watching C. treating D. criticising
42. A. picking up B. picking out C. handing in D. handing out
43. A. frightened B. bored C. puzzled D. relaxed
44. A. clever B. generous C. lucky D. brave
45. A. doubted B. replied C. asked D. agreed
46. A. secret B. trouble C. promise D. event
47. A. even B. still C. only D. since





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. How much was the rent when the speakers first moved in?  
A. \$600 a month.  
B. \$450 a month.  
C. \$400 a month.
2. What does the man mean?  
A. The problems are hard for him too.  
B. He has dealt with all the problems.  
C. The woman should make a good plan.
3. Where are the speakers most probably?  
A. In a car.  
B. At a parking lot.  
C. On a countryside road.
4. What does the woman learn about the exam?  
A. It has been put off till next Friday.  
B. It will be really hard to pass.  
C. It is about English writing.
5. Why does Tom Davis make the call?  
A. To change an appointment.  
B. To cancel an appointment.  
C. To make an appointment.

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 mainly talking about?  
A. The woman's trip to Shanghai.  
B. The scenery in Shanghai.  
C. The weather in Shanghai.

7. What season is it now most probably?

- A. Spring.
- B. Summer.
- C. Autumn.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What do we know about Mike?

- A. He doesn't like watching the news.
- B. He seldom reads newspapers.
- C. He never watches TV.

9. How does the woman find the sports section?

- A. Interesting.
- B. Useful.
- C. Dull.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What time is it now?

- A. 2:20.
- B. 2:00.
- C. 1:40.

11. What is the man's health insurance policy number?

- A. 88564802.
- B. 88889005.
- C. 55559008.

12. What's the man's problem?

- A. His back hurts.
- B. He has a fever.
- C. He has a stomachache.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man most probably?

- A. A reporter.
- B. A director.
- C. A producer.

14. When does the woman usually watch TV?

- A. In the late morning and at midnight.
- B. Around breakfast and late at night.
- C. During dinner and after lying on the bed.

15. What would the woman hope to see on a new channel?

- A. News.
- B. Love stories.
- C. Local information.

16. What does the man think of the woman's advice?

- A. Useful.
- B. Boring.
- C. Impractical.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. To whom is Lydia leaving a message?

- A. Her boss.
- B. Her friend.
- C. Her client.

18. What is the most important thing?

- A. A business lunch.
- B. A staff meeting.
- C. A birthday party.

19. What does Mr Aziz expect?

- A. A reply.
- B. A vacation.
- C. A room reservation.

20. What will Mr Osborne do tomorrow morning?

- A. Play golf.
- B. See a doctor.
- C. Attend a party.

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

Good news! Job offers!

Receptionist

Full-time

A receptionist is required from 1 June, at Dartford Science & Technology College. The receptionist works only from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm Monday to Thursday and 8:30 am to 4:00 pm Friday, with an hour's break for lunch every day.

The successful applicant must have a good telephone manner, good interpersonal skills and IT skills.

Cleaner

Part-time, term-time

We are looking for a hard-working person to join our cleaning team. Previous experience would be an advantage but it is not necessary. Ten hours per week are required during term-time and the extra three weeks are added in the summer holiday to meet the needs of the school.

Closing date is 16 May. Please return the completed application form to the school.

Science Technician

Term-time, 37 hours per week

We are looking for a technician to provide technical support services for science teaching staff. Applications are to be received no later than midnight on 10 June.

Health & Social Care Teacher

Full-time

Our client, a high school in Ealing, West London, is currently seeking a teacher for Health & Social Care. The position will be a full-time post. We require an energetic teacher to develop the learning potential of students. We are seeking someone with excellent subject knowledge who can combine academic strictness and achievement with enjoyment of teaching Health & Social Care.

If you are keen to work, please contact us.

21. How long will the receptionist work per week?

- A. 20 hours.
- B. 34.5 hours.
- C. 37 hours.
- D. 39.5 hours.

22. What must you do to become a cleaner?

- A. Work full-time.
- B. Hand in the application form by 16 May.
- C. Have previous working experience.
- D. Work the whole summer holiday.

23. What kind of employee does the school in Ealing need?
- A. A full-time science teacher.
- B. A teacher with the ability to get along with people.
- C. A teacher with excellent knowledge about Health & Social Care.
- D. A technician who can provide technical support services.

**B**

Brown cows may not actually make chocolate milk, but pink silkworm eggs do produce pink silk, a team of scientists have discovered. To see if they could produce pre-dyed silk — silk that comes coloured, straight from the source — the team fed ordinary silkworms mulberry (桑树) leaves that had been sprayed with fabric dyes (染料). Out of seven tested dyes, only one worked, producing a thread that looked like pink-dyed hair.

And yes, the worms themselves took on some colour before they produced silk. The team, which included engineers and biologists from the CSIR-National Chemical Laboratory in India, said that the worms' colourful diets did not affect their growth. (The researchers didn't look too deeply into how the dyes affected the silkworms' health. After all, silkworms die when people harvest their silk.)

The team made silk in this way because colouring fabric normally uses large amounts of fresh water. The water gets polluted with dangerous chemicals in the process, requiring costly treatment before factories can send it back into waterways. Dyeing silk directly by feeding silkworms would avoid those water-washing steps. Scientists are just starting to study this idea. However, it remains to be seen if it's commercially successful. In this experiment, the team tested seven dyes, which are cheap and popular in the industry.

The scientists found different dyes moved

through silkworms' bodies differently. Some never made it into the worms' silk at all. Others coloured the worms and their silk, but the colour disappeared before the silk was turned into fabric. Only one dye, named "direct acid fast red", showed up in the final, washed silk threads. By the time it made it there, it was a pleasant, light pink.

24. Why do some silkworms produce pink silk?

- A. They are born pink.
- B. They are dyed pink.
- C. They grow in pink water.
- D. They are fed dyed food.

25. Where was the experiment probably carried out?

- A. In America.                      B. In India.
- C. In England.                      D. In China.

26. How many dyes have been proved successful in the experiment?

- A. One.                                  B. Three.
- C. Five.                                  D. Seven.

27. Where can the passage be found?

- A. In a science report.
- B. In a travel guidebook.
- C. In an interesting story.
- D. In a fashion advertisement.

**C**

If someone created a flying machine capable of tracking you down by listening for your voice, you might be terrified. But what if you were trapped in ruins after a natural disaster and first responders couldn't locate you? Maybe then a human-seeking drone wouldn't be such a terrible idea. That concept is the focus for engineers at a Germany's institute, who've built a drone designed to find people by detecting human screams and listening for other distress signals (遇难信号).

"The human-seeking drones would be ideal for post-disaster situations, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and wildfires," said one of the lead engineers. "They could hover over an area that

rescue crews have difficulty getting to and locate exactly where people may be trapped."

Locating people by sound presents its share of challenges. An auditory (听觉的) system would need to distinguish human cries from sounds that often happen in nature, such as animal calls and wind. It might also need to recognise patterns associated with kicking, clapping or other ways people try to get the attention of rescue teams.

Engineers took those situations into account when designing their concept drone. They recorded themselves screaming, tapping and creating other noises that might be a sign of people in trouble. Then, they analysed each sound frequency to find common signatures and used those to train artificial intelligence software. They also worked to remove the noise created by drone rotors and other environmental sounds.

Once the software part was complete, the team placed tiny digital microphones under a drone and used signal processing techniques that enabled it to track where human noises are coming from. The microphones also enhanced the volume and clarity of the speech. So far, they have conducted successful "open field experiments", finding that the drone can estimate a victim's location within a few seconds of picking up sound.

Next, they would like to add a higher frequency microphone to a drone to acquire more audio sound signals. The idea is to pick up noises from hundreds of metres away. In the real world, victims' location data might one day be sent wirelessly to emergency crews carrying a tablet.

28. What is the advantage of the human-seeking drone?

- A. Its high speed of flying.
- B. Its long working hours.
- C. Its quick response to screams.
- D. Its easy access to the scene of a disaster.

29. What can the auditory system do?

- A. Pick up sounds from far away.
- B. Recognise human cries.
- C. Send victims' location data to a tablet.
- D. Improve the quality of human screams.

30. What does the underlined word "signatures" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Effects.
- B. Symbols.
- C. Features.
- D. Situations.

31. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Engineers teach drones to detect human screams
- B. AI enables drones to give better performance
- C. Human-seeking drones replace rescue crews
- D. Rescuers use drones to locate disaster survivors

**D**

Research shows that wealth and health have little effect on happiness. Happiness is in your genes it seems. The researchers say the findings can help explain why some of the world's poorest nations are also the happiest.

According to the research, the more people in a country have a particular gene, the happier the nation will be. This DNA is known as the FAAH gene. People with a particular version of it tend to be happier ones.

There may be a link between levels of the FAAH gene in a population and a number of people who say they are very happy.

Sweden — one of the happiest countries in the world — has lots of happy DNA. Ghana, Nigeria, Mexico and Colombia all come out near the top in the happiness league, and have high rates of the gene. In contrast, the people of Iraq and Jordan are among the least likely to rate themselves as very happy and also have the lowest levels of the FAAH gene.



However, the FAAH gene and an optimistic attitude do not always go hand in hand. For instance, Russians and Estonians score very low on happiness, despite having the right happy DNA.

Climate differences are also found to be associated with national differences in happiness. One of the researchers said, “We cannot fail to notice the high occurrence of the FAAH gene in tropical environments in the Americas and Africa. And the occurrence of the gene around the Mediterranean Sea is lower than that in Northern Europe.”

Genetics is not the only determinant (决定性因素) of happiness. The economic and political difficulties in some nations also contribute to the very low happiness scores. Nations that are not blessed with the right DNA aren’t necessarily destined to be miserable. Happiness can still raise and fall for other reasons.

32. What does the study show?
- A. Humans are born happy.  
B. Happiness may have something to do with genes.  
C. The FAAH gene can make people sad.  
D. Most people are dissatisfied with their lives.
33. What do the underlined words “go hand in hand” in Paragraph 5 mean?
- A. Be closely related.  
B. Walk with friends.  
C. Grasp others’ hands tightly.  
D. Fight against each other.
34. What affects a nation’s happiness according to Paragraph 6?
- A. Wealth.  
B. Health.  
C. Population.  
D. Climate.

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. Economy is connected with politics.  
B. There is no doubt about the study result.  
C. Happiness is determined by many things.  
D. The poorer the nation is, the unhappier its people are.

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。

A magazine recently ran an article titled “Five Reasons to Thank Your Workout Partner”. One reason was: “You’ll actually show up if you know someone is waiting for you at the gym,” while another read: “36” With a workout partner, you will increase your training effort as there is a subtle (微妙的) competition.

So, how do you find a workout partner?

First of all, decide what you want from that person. 37 Or do you just want to be physically fit, able to move with strength and flexibility? Think about the exercises you would like to do with your workout partner.

You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but it probably won’t result in a useful response. 38 If you plan on working out in a gym, that person must belong to the same gym.

My partner posted her request on the noticeboard of a local park. Her notice included what kind of training she wanted to do, how many days a week and how many hours she wanted to spend on each session, and her age. It also listed her favourite sports and activities, and provided her phone number. 39

You and your partner will probably have

different skills. 40 Over time, both of you will benefit — your partner will be able to lift more weights and you will become more physically fit. The core of your relationship is that you will always be there to help each other.

- A. Your first meeting may be a little awkward.  
B. A workout partner usually needs to live close by.  
C. You’ll work harder if you train with someone else.  
D. Do you want to be a better athlete in your favourite sport?  
E. How can you write a good “seeking training partner” notice?  
F. Just accept your differences and learn to work with each other.  
G. Any notice for a training partner should include such information.

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。

My father was a highly educated, intelligent gentleman. I thought there was nothing he wasn’t 41 to do.

A few days before my younger brother’s 7th birthday, Dad planned to assemble (组装) a new bike as a special birthday surprise. After nearly an hour of 42 the instructions, Dad was still unable to 43 the new bike together.

Later he 44 the paper of instructions, 45 up his tool box, and decided to take the bike back to the local toy store to have it correctly assembled there. Then an idea came to him, as he called out to Lovett, the quiet man who cut our grassland.

“Lovett, have you ever assembled a boy’s

bike?” As Lovett walked towards the bike, Dad handed him the 46. Lovett handed it back to him, saying, “No, thanks. I can’t read. When you can’t read, you have to 47.” Less than 15 minutes later, the new bike was 48 assembled, with no 49 parts remaining.

On the night after my brother received his shiny new gift, Dad announced what had happened several days earlier. He took great 50 in telling it over and over again — he used it as an example of thinking.

He did not refer to illiteracy (文盲), but strongly taught us to use our 51. The joke was on my father, 52 he was able to turn it into a learning tool. I also gained a new 53 for Lovett. To me, he had always been the old yard man who didn’t 54 much, but after that day, he seemed to smile 55, and even walk taller. It’s amazing what a real nod of approval can do to lift people’s spirits.

41. A. willing                      B. lucky  
C. able                          D. capable
42. A. reviewing                B. reading  
C. examining                D. searching
43. A. put                          B. get  
C. work                        D. bring
44. A. looked through        B. folded up  
C. turned to                  D. devoted to
45. A. opened                    B. added  
C. set                            D. picked
46. A. tools                        B. instructions  
C. notes                        D. orders
47. A. exchange                B. learn  
C. think                        D. admit
48. A. partly                      B. fully  
C. hardly                      D. largely



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. What kind of music does the woman like?  
A. Classical music.  
B. Country music.  
C. Rock music.
2. When does the man suggest leaving for the show?  
A. At 6:30.  
B. At 7:00.  
C. At 8:10.
3. Why does the man talk with Susan?  
A. To get a lift.  
B. To borrow her car.  
C. To talk about the project.
4. What does the woman imply about the man?  
A. He should look after his sister.  
B. He doesn't know Jane.  
C. He is overweight.
5. What will the man probably do tonight?  
A. Have a literature lesson.  
B. Watch the football match.  
C. Study in the library.

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 is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Travel agent and customer.  
B. Boss and secretary.  
C. Husband and wife.

7. Where will the man be at 5:30 pm tomorrow?  
A. In the meeting room.  
B. At his home.  
C. On the plane.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does Diana say sorry to Peter?  
A. She can't take the trip as planned.  
B. She failed the geography test.  
C. She has ruined his weekend.
9. What does Diana want Peter to do?  
A. Help her with her study.  
B. Teach a geography lesson.  
C. Take a book to her friend.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why did Julia take the bike trip?  
A. To raise money to build a school.  
B. To go sightseeing around Cambodia.  
C. To find members for an organisation.
11. What did Julia do during the trip?  
A. She went mountain climbing with her friends.  
B. She gave lessons on environment.  
C. She learnt English.
12. What impressed Julia most about the trip?  
A. The friendly people.  
B. The beautiful scenery.  
C. The wonderful buildings.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where are the new houses?  
A. On the main road.  
B. Near the sports centre.  
C. Close to a bus station.
14. What does the woman like most about the new houses?  
A. The space.  
B. The quietness.  
C. The convenient transport.

15. Why does John sound uninterested?  
A. He is expecting his brother to arrive.  
B. He has to finish his work first.  
C. He doesn't want to move.

16. What do we know about John in the end?  
A. He is interested in the new houses.  
B. He will go to see the new houses.  
C. He has changed his mind.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Whom is the speaker talking to?  
A. Parents.  
B. Visitors.  
C. New students.
18. How many departments are there in the university?  
A. Four.  
B. Five.  
C. Six.
19. Where do the teachers in the English department mainly come from?  
A. The UK and America.  
B. America and Australia.  
C. America and Canada.
20. Which is the largest building in the university?  
A. The main library.  
B. The dining hall.  
C. The English department building.

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

The Art Competition 2022

The artworks in this competition are not judged on the basis of creativity and skill. Instead, they're judged by the depth of the subject matter. The subject this year is "A competition about change", where artists can try and show how they'd like to change humanity in a good way.

- Prize: The winner of each type will get the chance to display their artworks in a weeklong

exhibition in our city gallery.

- Eligibility (参赛资格): Open to artists who are interested.

- Entry Fee (参赛费): \$24 for a maximum of 3 submitted (提交的) photos.

- Date of Exhibition: From 25 October to 2 November.

- Notes:  
\* For this competition, there are three types for submissions, namely street art, fine art, and digital art.

- \* Each type will have a winner as chosen by the organisers and all the winners will have the wonderful chance to exhibit their works at the city gallery in a weeklong exhibition.

- \* All the winners will also receive 100% of the sale price when any of their artworks are sold!

All the entrants' artworks will be displayed in the opening ceremony and the winners' artworks will be displayed on the website.

21. What is special about the Art Competition 2022?

- A. It is free to attend.
- B. It lasts for over a week.
- C. It is only open to artists from this city.
- D. It centres on the depth of the artworks.

22. What will the winners get?

- A. Prize money.
- B. A chance to visit an exhibition.
- C. A written judgement of their artworks.
- D. Money from the sale of their artworks.

23. Where will the entrants' artworks be shown?

- A. On the website.
- B. In the opening ceremony.
- C. At a gallery.
- D. At the market.

B

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the design of landmark buildings in China, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the centre stage.



Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize, which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize of architecture. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

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

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

Wang collected more than seven million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements.

“Wang’s works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture,” said another winner of the Pritzker Prize.

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

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

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

“The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty,” he said.

24. What does Wang’s winning of the prize mean to Chinese architects?

- A. They are following the latest world trend.
- B. They are getting international recognition.
- C. They are working harder than ever before.
- D. They are relying on foreign architects.

25. What impresses visitors to the CAA Xiangshan campus most?

- A. Its hilly environment.
- B. Its large size.
- C. Its unique style.
- D. Its diverse functions.

26. What made Wang’s architectural design a success?

- A. The mixture of different shapes.
- B. The balance of East and West.
- C. The use of traditional techniques.
- D. The harmony of old and new.

27. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?

- A. Spread them to the world.
- B. Preserve them at museums.
- C. Teach them in universities.
- D. Recreate them in practice.

### C

For years, I stuck to writing. I wrote when I felt like it. Then one day, a friend asked me what my dream was. When I said it was to be a writer, he said these words that changed my life, “You don’t have to want to be a writer. You are a writer; you just need to write.” So I started calling myself a writer. Everywhere I went, I introduced myself as “Jeff Goins, Writer,” and even put it in email signatures and on my social media page. And you know what? I started acting like it. Eventually, I even began to believe it. It turns out that sometimes you do have to fake it before you make it.

The lesson here is simple: If you wait for

someone to give you permission to start following your dream, you’ll be waiting for a long time. You have to begin before you think you’re ready.

After I decided to pursue my dream, I still had to find time to do it. Working full-time and having other things to do, I didn’t have enough free time. I had to find time to write. For me, that meant getting up very early. Every morning, I would wake up, get my coffee, and write for two hours. At first, this was difficult; I had to force myself out of bed and downstairs before the sun rose. But eventually, it became a habit. I did it without even thinking about it. And soon, what started as a discipline became a daily joy.

By doing this, I learnt the excuse I had given myself — “I don’t have enough time” — wasn’t true. I did have enough time; it was just hiding in “inconvenient” places.

These days, most people I meet are talking about their dreams. However, most of them are doing it wrong. They think they need to take a huge leap into the unknown when, in fact, the opposite is true. So if you have a dream, just take action. And don’t say you don’t have time for it.

28. What does the author’s friend suggest he do?

- A. Meet some famous writers.
- B. Dream of becoming a writer.
- C. Take a writing lesson to be a writer.
- D. Consider himself as a real writer.

29. How did the author find time for writing?

- A. By working part-time.
- B. By doing few other things.
- C. By reducing his sleeping time.
- D. By making good use of his free time.

30. What does the author mean by saying “the opposite is true”?

- A. We should take small steps over time.
- B. We should prepare for our dreams.
- C. We should make time for our dreams.
- D. We should take immediate action.

31. What’s most probably the author’s purpose in telling his life story?

- A. To tell us how to make our dreams come true.
- B. To help us know more things about him.
- C. To tell us how to become a successful writer.
- D. To explain why many people like dreaming.

### D

Music is not just a set of sounds and rhythms. Its influence on the brain is much deeper than any other human experience. Keep on reading to know all those amazing powers of music.

A recent study shows that premature (早产的) babies appear to experience less pain and feed more when listening to music. Experts found that music has a beneficial effect on reducing pain for premature babies experiencing painful medical tests. It can also benefit full-term babies during operations.

Many people experiencing brain damage often have problems related to speech and movement. Music can help them recover from brain injuries. As a different and effective treatment, doctors often advise such patients to listen to good music to improve the parts of the brain responsible for these two functions. When the patients with neurological (神经系统的) disorders hear a musical beat, it helps them to regain a balanced walk.

Though music cannot make deafness disappear, it really can stave off the loss of hearing. There was an experiment involving more than 160 people, half of whom were musicians. Participants were asked to do some listening tests. Musicians heard the sounds better than non-musicians, and this difference gets clearer with age. This means that a 70-year-old musician hears better than a 50-year-old non-musician, even in a noisy environment.

Besides, music mends a broken heart. It is not about a thrown-away love, but about a heart attack. The matter is that music can help people recover from a heart attack or heart operation by reducing

blood pressure, slowing down the heartbeat rate and reducing anxiety. Listening to the quality music produces positive emotions, improves the movement of blood, and expands blood vessels, thus, promoting quick recovery of the whole cardiovascular (心血管的) system.

32. How does music affect premature babies?
- A. It helps reduce their pain.  
B. It helps develop their potential in music.  
C. It helps improve their hearing systems.  
D. It helps repair their neurological systems.
33. What do the underlined words “stave off” probably mean?
- A. Lead to.  
B. Increase.  
C. Delay.  
D. Break into.
34. Why can music mend a broken heart?
- A. It has a positive effect on human body systems’ work.  
B. It can help people prevent diseases caused by anxiety.  
C. It helps make a person feel optimistic about life.  
D. It can help patients recover in a slow way.
35. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Who can benefit from music?  
B. The best time to listen to music  
C. The way to choose quality music  
D. How does music affect our mind and body?

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。

It can be hard to come up with original ideas when creating art. However, there are things that you can do to get over your artist’s block and create new, unique art, whether you’re painting, drawing, sculpting or doing anything else.

Listen to music. If you find that you need some help in getting inspired, try listening to music as you create art, particularly the music that you like, and the music that suits the atmosphere of the piece you are trying to create. This method works well for some people. However, others might need complete silence in order to work. 36

Get ideas from other people’s art. 37 You can then attempt to copy the style, but with a twist of your own, to help get you inspired. Watching how other people shape and uniquely create their art can help to inspire you and may help you to improve in drawing.

38 If you’ve been trying too hard to be inspired and keep drawing a blank, it’s time to pull back. Even if you take a break for a month or so, you will come back refreshed and ready to create again.

Learn all over again. 39 If you’re having artist’s block, the problem might just be that you’ve run out of things to do and you find yourself creating the same thing over and over again. If this is the case, it’s time to look up some tutorials or do the copy from the reference method.

Be sure not to copy other people’s artworks. Copying others’ art for the sake of learning to draw is fine as long as you don’t take credit for it. 40 You can’t just draw what they’ve drawn and then change the colours a little or add a few minor details in to make it yours.

- A. Take a break.  
B. Put your heart into your art.  
C. Work to your own preference.  
D. Learn to do new things with your art.  
E. Ask advice from other artists for your art.  
F. Observe how other artists create their works.  
G. Use other artists’ art as inspiration for your own.

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。

When nine-year-old Joe Whale was caught, on many occasions, doodling (乱涂) in his notebooks during class, he got into quite a bit of trouble. He was 41 criticized by his teachers and told to focus on his lessons. 42, Joe didn’t give up. Finally, he 43 his first job decorating a restaurant with his doodles.

Joe kept at his doodles mainly because of his really 44 parents. Rather than shutting him down and forcing him to 45 his teachers’ instructions, his parents were his biggest fans and wished to develop his 46 so much so that they enrolled him in an after-school class, where he could learn more about 47 and improve his skills. His teacher 48 his talent and decided to post pictures of some of his works on the social media. This is when something truly amazing 49.

The owners of a restaurant in the area 50 Joe’s works through his teacher’s social media posts. 51 by his doodles, the owners found the teacher and asked if Joe could stop by in order to decorate the restaurant’s dining room with his cute drawings. Needless to say, Joe and his family were overjoyed by the 52. Since Joe’s family and the restaurant came to a(n) 53, Joe’s father drove him to the restaurant after school every day where he drew doodles across the walls. After his work is 54, Joe’s parents expressed their delight at their son’s ability to turn his passion into a successful project.

Joe’s story is a good example of how a little bit of 55 can go a really long way. Keep doodling, Joe!

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. gradually     | B. suddenly     |
| C. actually          | D. frequently   |
| 42. A. Therefore     | B. However      |
| C. Furthermore       | D. Otherwise    |
| 43. A. lost          | B. offered      |
| C. got               | D. refused      |
| 44. A. supportive    | B. sensitive    |
| C. imaginative       | D. effective    |
| 45. A. read          | B. repeat       |
| C. follow            | D. understand   |
| 46. A. curiosity     | B. creativity   |
| C. confidence        | D. independence |
| 47. A. science       | B. math         |
| C. music             | D. art          |
| 48. A. recognized    | B. showed       |
| C. applied           | D. proved       |
| 49. A. existed       | B. continued    |
| C. occurred          | D. changed      |
| 50. A. got across    | B. came across  |
| C. longed for        | D. cared for    |
| 51. A. Surrounded    | B. Annoyed      |
| C. Confused          | D. Impressed    |
| 52. A. comment       | B. response     |
| C. request           | D. advice       |
| 53. A. conclusion    | B. agreement    |
| C. stop              | D. argument     |
| 54. A. successful    | B. secure       |
| C. similar           | D. complete     |
| 55. A. encouragement | B. enjoyment    |
| C. argument          | D. improvement  |





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 is the man going to do this Saturday?  
A. Entertain relatives.  
B. Skate with friends.  
C. Go out with Mary.
2. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. What to drink.  
B. Where to meet.  
C. When to leave.
3. When will the man do his part-time job?  
A. On Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
B. On Mondays and Wednesdays.  
C. On Mondays and Thursdays.
4. Who may make the phone call?  
A. Maria.  
B. Sofia.  
C. Jeff.
5. What does Mary plan to work as in Seattle?  
A. A teacher.  
B. A director.  
C. A bank clerk.

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 is the woman doing?  
A. Waiting for a tennis star.  
B. Watching a tennis match.  
C. Queuing up for a tennis match.

7. Where does the woman come from?  
A. London.  
B. Berlin.  
C. New York.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How long is the film?  
A. One hour.  
B. Two hours.  
C. Three hours.
9. What will the man do today?  
A. Go for a cycle ride.  
B. Work on his school paper.  
C. Finish watching the film.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Whom does the car belong to?  
A. The man's parents.  
B. The man's friend.  
C. The man himself.
11. What does the price of the car include?  
A. All fees but no taxes.  
B. Free service for one year.  
C. A one-month service agreement.
12. What will the man do next?  
A. Test out the car by himself.  
B. Show more cars to the woman.  
C. Get the car key for the woman.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why won't the speakers go to Europe?  
A. They can't afford it.  
B. They don't have enough time.  
C. They have been there recently.
14. What will the woman do tomorrow?  
A. Go to the dentist.  
B. Book the tickets.  
C. Arrange her work.

15. How will the speakers travel to the countryside?  
A. By car.  
B. By bus.  
C. By train.

16. What does the woman remind the man to do before they leave?  
A. Book the hotel in advance.  
B. Check the weather forecast.  
C. Make a list of things to bring.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker do yesterday morning?  
A. He went fishing.  
B. He went hiking.  
C. He went horse-riding.
18. When do the campers help with cooking?  
A. In the morning.  
B. In the afternoon.  
C. In the evening.
19. What was the speaker in charge of yesterday?  
A. Preparing the hot dogs.  
B. Making the campfire.  
C. Looking for sticks.
20. How long does the camping last?  
A. Eight days.  
B. Six days.  
C. Five days.

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

Trip 1: One week in the mountains

Bring your strong shoes and warm clothes for this walk in a beautiful area of the Green Mountains. You may go hiking or have a try of rock climbing. This is also a protection area for wild animals. You can find many kinds of animals living in this area.  
Date: 8 May — 14 May Tel: 82839666  
Adult: \$110.00 Child: \$55.00

Trip 2: Three days in the country

There are many beautiful gardens. Take your camera and enjoy the wonderful sight in the Hunter Valley. It is a good place for fishing and horse-riding. Bird lovers can also enjoy a great walk.  
Date: 20 May — 22 May Tel: 82786444  
Adult: \$50.00 Child: \$25.00

Trip 3: The torch adventure

Put on your warm clothes, bring a torch, and come for a night walk along the valleys in Dungog. It is a trip full of adventures. A guide will lead the tour. Many of the plants you will see during this trip can only be seen at night.  
Date: 16 May — 18 May Tel: 82675222  
Adult: \$30.00 Not for children

Trip 4: Five days by the sea

Wear your sun hat and enjoy the wonderful sunshine all the time from morning to evening. Our hotel is next to the sea. We have our own boat too. You can swim in the sea or in the swimming pool. Every day our boat will take you to different places for swimming.  
Date: 23 May — 27 May Tel: 82538999  
Adult: \$80.00 Child: \$40.00

21. What number may you call if you want to enjoy the sunshine at the seaside?  
A. 82538999. B. 82675222.  
C. 82786444. D. 82839666.
22. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the four advertisements?  
A. Sun hats. B. Umbrellas.  
C. Warm clothes. D. Cameras.
23. What activity will David probably take part in during his holiday from 7 May to 15 May?  
A. Hiking in the mountains.  
B. Fishing in the country.  
C. Watching plants at night.  
D. Swimming in the sea.

**B**

When you're sitting in class or behind your desk waiting for the clock to strike a time when you can go home, it is natural that your mind can wander (走神) a bit. It is common for your mind to wander to spend a vacation and even travel the world. What if there is a way that you can travel the world without having to pay any money?

A person that managed to make it around the world without spending much was Shantanu Starick. How did he trade off his service? Starick realised that as a photographer he had a service that people would usually be willing to pay money for, but he would instead offer his photography service to anyone who could provide him with food, accommodation and transport. Starick has been travelling for a surprising 30 months and has visited countries ranging from the United States to Ecuador.

In English-speaking countries, trading off service and communicating aren't difficult for Starick. However, in farther areas where there isn't an English-speaking person in sight, it can be quite difficult. More than anything, the locals admire the effort behind trying to speak their language, even if he doesn't exactly sound like a native speaker.

You can do it too!

Honestly, with a bit of confidence, drive and a skill you can trade off, you'll be able to do exactly the same as Starick.

Start thinking about what you can do to get around the world without paying money. With the social networks and the connectivity our world has, you can easily communicate with people across the world and market yourself to them without any effort.

24. What is the author's purpose in writing the first paragraph?

- A. To introduce the topic.
- B. To describe students in class.
- C. To give an example of travelling.
- D. To show people's state of mind.

25. What do the underlined words "trade off" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Give up.
- B. Exchange.
- C. Cut down.
- D. Improve.

26. In the locals' opinion, what is the key to travellers in non-English speaking countries?

- A. The skill to trade off.
- B. The confidence to succeed.
- C. The determination to travel.
- D. The effort to speak the local language.

27. What do we know about Shantanu Starick?

- A. He is too poor to afford his travels.
- B. He earns his living by travelling.
- C. He has a skill to travel without paying money.
- D. He can speak many languages very well.

**C**

Two British teachers have broken the world record for the longest journey in a tuk-tuk after pulling their failing vehicle for about 70 kilometres. Richard Sears and Nick Gough travelled at least 37,500 kilometres around the world and passed through 37 countries. They did this to support the education projects in Africa, Asia and South America.

The pair, who set off from London, thought their expedition was over when the vehicle started to fail. When the tuk-tuk broke, they were only about 70 kilometres from their destination. They decided to pull it the rest of the way. The heavy tuk-tuk was pulled in turn by Richard and Nick over three days. On arrival in Peru, they discovered a mechanic who specialised in tuk-tuks and managed to fix it.

The pair were back on the road and aiming for their next goal. Along their journey they had to tackle deserts and jungles. They also survived close encounters with elephants in Uganda and Botswana and an accident in Malaysia. The greatest hardship on the tuk-tuk was the mountain ranges lying in their path, including the Alps, the Himalayas and the Andes.

Richard and Nick also uncovered some

inspirational projects across Africa, Asia and South America. They witnessed first-hand the educational challenges these areas are facing today. They joined street children in the slums. They visited refugees in camps. They witnessed how education could free victims.

The pair established The Tuk Tuk Educational Trust, a UK registered charity.

Talking about their motivation, Richard said, "The world's leaders have made a commitment to achieving universal primary education... but, despite this pledge (誓言), millions of primary-aged children worldwide are still out of school; many more are in school, but still cannot access quality learning opportunities."

28. Why did the two teachers travel the world?

- A. To entertain themselves.
- B. To challenge themselves.
- C. To create a new world record.
- D. To support education projects.

29. How far did the two teachers pull the broken tuk-tuk each day on average?

- A. A little more than 13 kilometres.
- B. More than 20 kilometres.
- C. About 70 kilometres.
- D. Over 32 kilometres.

30. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

- A. How the two teachers realised their next goal.
- B. The two teachers' exciting experience on the road.
- C. The beautiful scenery of famous mountains.
- D. The difficulties and dangers the two teachers faced on the journey.

31. Which of the following best describes the two teachers?

- A. Curious and brave.
- B. Humorous and generous.
- C. Brave and responsible.
- D. Efficient and honest.

**D**

Nowadays robots may not be as entertaining as R2-D2 or the robots from *Lost in Space*, but they are very important to space exploration and are being used in a variety of different ways for several important reasons.

Robots make great explorations on planets, moons, and other landing areas. Aside from Earth, just about every surface in the solar system is unsafe for humans to explore. The air on most other planets is insufficient (不足的) for humans to breathe, making it necessary to wear a spacesuit and oxygen equipment. The temperatures on these surfaces are much too high or much too low for humans to withstand (承受). Plus there would be problems of radiation, weather and a lack of gravity. Robots have much less limitation in these areas and can survive much longer under these conditions.

Robots are designed to collect scientific data. They are also able to perform many tasks at one time and can process information much more quickly and efficiently. Important scientific projects from detecting minerals, analysing ground samples, to finding water are all performed more quickly and accurately by robots.

The use of robots has made the cost of space exploration much less than it would cost for humans to do the work. In order to successfully send humans into space we would need to build a vehicle that can carry not only humans, but also enough food and water to keep them alive for the duration of the trip. Moreover, robots have no problem working for hours on end. Robots never complain, they don't require food or water, and they never need a bathroom break.

Over the past 30 years or so there have been many different types of robots used successfully in space exploration. Perhaps the most famous and successful robots are Spirit and Opportunity, who have both been exploring the surface of Mars. They

have both been very successful in experiments on soil and rocks and have even found evidence of water in Mars’ history.

32. According to the passage, what should be taken into consideration when sending an astronaut into space?
- A. The air, the temperatures and the aliens.  
B. The radiation, the aliens and the weather.  
C. The oxygen, the radiation and the languages.  
D. The oxygen, the temperatures and the gravity.
33. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The use of robots has increased the cost of space exploration greatly.  
B. It is dangerous for humans to explore other surfaces in the solar system except Earth.  
C. Robots can withstand lack of oxygen and gravity better than humans.  
D. Many different types of robots have explored space successfully.
34. What is the author’s attitude in this passage?
- A. Negative.                      B. Persuasive.  
C. Subjective.                    D. Objective.
35. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. The development of robots  
B. The origin of space exploration  
C. No robots, no space exploration  
D. The use of robots in space exploration

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。

The science of risk-taking

Sometimes we decide that a little unnecessary danger is worth it because when we weigh the risk and the reward, the risk seems worth taking. 36 Some of us enjoy activities that would surprise and scare others. Why? Experts say it may have to do with how our brains work.

The reason why many of us take risks at any

cost might have to do with early humans. Risk-takers were better at hunting, fighting or exploring. 37 As the quality of risk-taking was passed from one generation to the next, humans ended up with a sense of adventure and a tolerance for risks.

So why aren’t we all jumping out of aeroplanes then? Well, even 200,000 years ago, too much risk-taking could get one killed. A few daring risk-takers survived, though, along with a few stay-in-the-cave types. As a result, humans developed a range of character types that still exist today. So maybe you love car racing, or maybe you hate it. 38

No matter where you are in the risk-taking range, scientists say that your willingness to take risks increases during your teenage years. 39 To help you do that, your brain increases your hunger for new experiences. New experiences often mean taking some risks, so your brain raises your tolerance for risks as well. 40 For risk-takers, a part of the brain related to pleasure becomes active, while for the rest of us, a part of the brain related to fear becomes active.

As experts continue to study the science of risk-taking, we’ll continue to hit the mountains, the waves or the shallow end of the pool.

- A. It all depends on your character.  
B. Those are the risks you should jump to take.  
C. Being better at those things meant a greater chance of survival.  
D. Thus, these well-equipped people survived because they were the fittest.  
E. This is when you start to move away from your family and into the bigger world.  
F. However, we are not all using the same reference standard to weigh risks and rewards.  
G. New brain research suggests our brains work differently when we face a nervous situation.

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。

My work as a travel writer introduces me to extraordinary locations, 41 and people. However, my recent hot-air balloon 42 over the breathtaking ancient buildings of Bagan has proved the most impressive. Without 43 it will stay with me forever, and years later I can still smile at the fond 44 .

The sunrise hot-air balloon experiences are popular so it’s best to book 45 . My husband Ryan Wright and I were picked up at 5:10 am. After picking up some additional guests, we made our way to the launch field. The pilots introduced themselves and 46 the basics of ballooning. They were warm, 47 and funny and set my nerves at ease.

Then, before I even 48 what had happened, we were off the ground. Earth just seemed to drop away from the hot-air balloon. 49 , I felt nothing when the ropes were released and we started to fly into the sky. Graeme, one of the pilots, suggested some of the best 50 and photography opportunities, starting with the sunrise.

Once the sun was up, the buildings were even more beautiful. Ranging from 51 groups of buildings to tiny structures, Graeme was keen to point out some of his personal favourites, as well as those buildings experiencing restoration work. Who knew that bamboo scaffolding (脚手架) could be so beautiful against the 52 ?

With the end of our flight approaching, Graeme reminded us of safe landing procedures. I really 53 that he was so clear and focussed on 54 ! We were soon back on solid land. A circle of chairs had been set up for us to enjoy a light

breakfast.

This hot-air balloon journey was the most 55 travel experience of my life.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. experiences | B. dreams       |
| C. duties          | D. experiments  |
| 42. A. voyage      | B. drive        |
| C. ride            | D. transport    |
| 43. A. command     | B. doubt        |
| C. evidence        | D. basis        |
| 44. A. memory      | B. schedule     |
| C. adventure       | D. reality      |
| 45. A. at present  | B. in advance   |
| C. as usual        | D. on purpose   |
| 46. A. explored    | B. judged       |
| C. explained       | D. suggested    |
| 47. A. grateful    | B. informal     |
| C. hopeful         | D. friendly     |
| 48. A. realised    | B. remembered   |
| C. confirmed       | D. considered   |
| 49. A. Gradually   | B. Personally   |
| C. Strangely       | D. Regularly    |
| 50. A. selfies     | B. designs      |
| C. sights          | D. images       |
| 51. A. large       | B. valuable     |
| C. rare            | D. major        |
| 52. A. sunrise     | B. sunset       |
| C. dusk            | D. light        |
| 53. A. appreciated | B. settled      |
| C. ignored         | D. admitted     |
| 54. A. principles  | B. competitions |
| C. responsibility  | D. safety       |
| 55. A. willing     | B. active       |
| C. wonderful       | D. peaceful     |

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。

As long as I can remember, I’ve been



interested in learning about people, places, and 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) from around the world. I travelled with my dad to adopt my brother and sister on a life-changing trip to Peru when I was 15 years old. 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (immediate) my world expanded; in Machu Picchu I felt as if I 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) from a dream, which made me realise the possibilities and 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (end) adventures beyond my neighbourhood.

In college, I spent 60. \_\_\_\_\_ unbelievable term in Spain, and later in Ecuador. The travel desire led to countless trips abroad, from teaching English as a second language to immigrants in London, 61. \_\_\_\_\_ travelling with my students in Costa Rica.

Now that I have my own family, I hope 62. \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) my children to be globally and culturally aware. Our family looks like a mini-United Nations, with my husband 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from Mexico, and our daughters and sons from China and Ethiopia. 64. \_\_\_\_\_ our original intention was simply to expand our family, we have been enriched by our multicultural backgrounds and experiences. Each member of our family 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) both the trips to home countries and the celebrations of traditions here at home.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华, 你在暑假参加了为期两周的“美国夏令营”活动, 在此期间你住在 Richard 夫妇家中, 他们为你提供了吃、住、行及旅游方面的帮助, 请你写一封电子邮件感谢他们。邮件内容包括:

- 1. 已安全回到中国的家;
- 2. 参加此次活动的收获;
- 3. 感谢 Richard 夫妇的帮助。

注意:

- 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

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。

Rebecca stretched her tired back. “That’s the last seedling (种苗), Pa. Have we planted enough?”

Pa walked to the end of the row of cottonwood (棉白杨) seedlings. “No,” he said. “We have to plant trees all the way to that rock over there. We’ll need about 20 more seedlings.”

“I’ll get the seedlings,” offered Rebecca. She longed to cool her feet in the shallow river running through the cotton field.

“You’d better let me go, Miss Petticoats,” teased her twin brother, William. “There are dangers all over this pasture (牧场).”

“You may both go,” said Pa. “But hurry back. I’d like to finish before sunset.”

Rebecca and William went across the shallow river to the quicksand (流沙) where small cottonwood seedlings grew. Gently, they pulled the seedlings from the sand.

“There! That’s 20, with a few to spare,” said Rebecca.

“OK,” said William. He led the way to the river bank, then stopped. “Look! There’s the dugout

(地洞) we lived in when we moved here last year.” He pointed to a hole in the grassy river bank.

“Come on. Let’s go inside.”

“No,” Rebecca said. “Pa is waiting. Besides, it’s hard telling what’s in there.”

“Then you start back,” said William, handing the seedlings to Rebecca. “I’ll catch up.” He ran to the dugout and stepped inside.

Rebecca tied the seedlings into her long apron (围裙) and began to walk. Suddenly she froze in her tracks.

A huge pasture snake moved along the river bank. It stopped right in front of the dugout and lay still, coiling (盘绕) up on the warm sunny bank.

“William!” Rebecca shouted. “Don’t come out!”

“Huh?” William’s face appeared at a tiny window beside the door of the dugout.

Rebecca pointed towards the snake. William’s face paled when he saw the snake blocking the doorway. He turned desperate eyes towards Rebecca; then he glanced behind himself. Rebecca knew what he was thinking, “Were there more snakes waiting in the shadowy (幽暗的) corners of the dugout?”

Rebecca’s mind raced, trying to think of a way to get William out of there. An idea popped into her head. It was their only hope. It was risky, but it was the only hope.

“Don’t move,” she said to William in a soft

voice. “When I say NOW, you run out of there as fast as you can.”

Rebecca removed the petticoat from beneath her dress, then dipped it into the river. She squeezed out some of the water, then climbed to the top of the bank, directly above the dugout’s opening.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

“Get ready to run, William,” Rebecca said, keeping an eye on the motionless snake. \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

“Are you OK?” he asked, breathing heavily. Rebecca nodded. \_\_\_\_\_

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. Why does the man need a map?  
A. To tour Manchester.  
B. To find a restaurant.  
C. To learn about China.
2. What does the woman want to do for vacation?  
A. Go to the beach.  
B. Travel to Colorado.  
C. Learn snowboarding.
3. What will the man probably do?  
A. Take the job.  
B. Refuse the offer.  
C. Change the working hours.
4. What does the woman say about John?  
A. He won't wait for her.  
B. He won't come home today.  
C. He won't be on time for dinner.
5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?  
A. At the airport.  
B. At a restaurant.  
C. At the hotel reception.

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. How does Lisa usually go to work?  
A. By car.  
B. By bus.  
C. By train.

7. What do the speakers agree about taking the train?  
A. It is safer.  
B. It is faster.  
C. It is cheaper.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the man suggest the woman do?  
A. Save up for the car.  
B. Go to another car dealer.  
C. Ask someone to check the car.
9. What did the salesman finally decide to do?  
A. Give a discount.  
B. Stick to a high price.  
C. Ask for credit card payment.
10. How will the man help the woman?  
A. Lend money to her.  
B. Drive her car home.  
C. Take care of her car.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does the woman think of the living expenses in the city?  
A. Fairly low.  
B. Just acceptable.  
C. Very high.

12. What does the woman spend most on?  
A. Meals.  
B. Trains.  
C. Clothes.

13. What might the woman do in her free time?  
A. See films.  
B. Travel around.  
C. Shop for clothes.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What will Rebecca do on 12 June?  
A. Go on a business trip.  
B. Organise a trade exhibition.  
C. Meet the people from head office.

15. What is John preparing for the meeting?

- A. A report.
- B. A timetable.
- C. A speech.

16. When do the speakers decide to have the meeting?

- A. On 3 June.
- B. On 10 June.
- C. On 17 June.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker decide to do after lunch that day?

- A. Stay to help her friends.
- B. Walk alone to her car.
- C. Wait for the rain to stop.

18. What can we learn about the speaker?

- A. She worked at a hotel.
- B. She had bought a new car.
- C. She was having a baby soon.

19. Where did the speaker meet the taxi passenger?

- A. At a crossroads.
- B. In front of a hotel.
- C. Beside a car park.

20. What is the speaker talking about?

- A. An exciting lunch party.
- B. A well-known short story.
- C. An unforgettable experience.

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

Four earthquakes in the world

Northern Sumatra, Indonesia

Magnitude: 8.6 Date: 28 March 2005

An earthquake happened at Sumatra in March. Being an island area, the earthquake gave rise to a tsunami wave and spread to areas as far as Sri Lanka. The number of deaths is more than 1,000 with hundreds of people getting injured.

Rat Islands, Alaska, USA

Magnitude: 8.7 Date: 4 February 1965

This earthquake only happened inside water

and all the losses were because of the tsunami waves caused by it. The quake gave rise to a huge tsunami, causing a loss of thousands of dollars. The good news in this quake was that no human loss or injuries were reported on these islands.

Bío-Bío, Chile

Magnitude: 8.8 Date: 27 February 2010

This quake happened to take the lives of more than 500 people. The tsunami caused by this quake added to the effects by forcing hundreds of thousands of people to leave their homes. The number of injured people reached a level of 12,000, making it one of the worst earthquakes in human history.

Sumatra, Indonesia

Magnitude: 9.1 Date: 26 December 2004

Having its name twice in the list, it is clear that Sumatra is in an area that is very prone (易于发生某事的) to earthquakes. Just three months before the 8.6-magnitude earthquake, this quake caused much more loss of life and wealth than the later one! The earthquake gave rise to a huge tsunami, killing over 230,000 people in many countries around the Indian Ocean.

21. During which earthquake was nobody injured?

- A. The earthquake in 1965.
- B. The earthquake in 2004.
- C. The earthquake in 2005.
- D. The earthquake in 2010.

22. Which area is most likely to be hit by an earthquake according to the passage?

- A. Sumatra.
- B. Rat Islands.
- C. Bío-Bío.
- D. Indiana.

23. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To explain why the earthquakes happen.
- B. To compare the four worst earthquakes.
- C. To tell some facts about the four earthquakes.
- D. To give some advice on how to protect ourselves during the earthquakes.

B

On 14 April 2010, my entire life changed in an

instant. One moment I was joyfully riding in the sunshine. The next moment, I was hit by a car with a thunderous crash. Another cyclist, biking carelessly, had cut me off and sent me towards oncoming traffic.

As if to symbolise the accident that had hit my life, another disaster also occurred on 14 April 2010. It cost the airline industry billions of dollars. And millions of travellers were stuck for days. Economies all over the world were disturbed. This was the eruption of Eyjafjallajökull, one of Iceland's many volcanoes.

However, volcanoes are not all bad. In fact, they are necessary. They are responsible for the birth of new earth, and for the creation of rich soil. This eruption gave off 0.15 million tonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere daily. But cancelling nearly half of the world's flight travel saved about 2.8 million tonnes of carbon dioxide from entering the atmosphere, temporarily decreasing our carbon footprint.

Similarly, the accident had badly affected my emotions but it also allowed me to look more closely inside myself and discover things about myself that I would never have realised. I learnt how not to judge myself for my new limitations.

In 1973, another Icelandic volcano, Eldfell, broke out. Icelanders decided to bomb it with cold water until it froze and chose a different path. After their plan worked, they used the geothermal (地热的) energy for the next 15 years to heat their homes. A good example of life bringing lemons, and making lemonade! One must move on from misfortunes, focusing only on the present moment and being hopeful for the future.

I ran from 14 April 2010 to every kind of escape. Eventually I ended up in university for a new-found love of Earth sciences.

24. What happened to the author on 14 April 2010?
- A. He was involved in a car crash at night.
  - B. He was stuck in an Iceland's airport.
  - C. He experienced a volcanic eruption.
  - D. He was badly injured on a bike ride.

25. Which was an effect of the eruption of Eyjafjallajökull?

- A. The economy was affected globally by the eruption.
- B. Carbon dioxide increased temporarily.
- C. Most of the world's flights were held up.
- D. The earth in Iceland was terribly polluted.

26. Why does the author mention the volcano Eldfell?

- A. It broke out in Iceland on 14 April as well.
- B. It symbolised the accident that changed his life.
- C. It told us to make the best of a given situation.
- D. It encouraged him to know more about himself.

27. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Escape from volcanoes
- B. Inspiration from disasters
- C. Love for Earth sciences
- D. Attitude towards nature

### C

What will people die of 100 years from now? If you think that is a simple question, you have not been paying attention to the revolution that is taking place in biotechnology (生物技术). With the help of new medicine, the human body will last a very long time. Death will come mainly from accidental factors such as accidents and disasters. Today's leading killers, such as heart disease, cancer and ageing itself, will become distant memories.

In the discussion of technological changes, the Internet gets most of the attention these years. But the change in medicine can be the real technological event of our times. How long can humans live? The human brain was known to decide the final death. Cells are the basic units of all living things, and until recently, scientists were sure that the life of cells could not go much beyond 120 years because the basic materials of cells, such as those of brain cells, would not last forever. But the upper limits will be broken by new medicine. Sometime between

2050 and 2100, medicine will have advanced to the point at which people will be able to take medicine to repair their organs every 10 years or so. The medicine, made up of the basic building materials of life, will build new brain cells, heart cells and so on, and in the same way our bodies will make new skin cells to take the place of old ones.

It is exciting to imagine that the advance in technology may be changing the most basic condition of human existence, but many technical problems still must be cleared up on the way to this wonderful future.

28. According to the passage, what are the leading causes of human death at present?

- A. Diseases and ageing.
- B. Accidents and disasters.
- C. Accidents and ageing.
- D. Heart disease and disasters.

29. In the author's opinion, what does today's most important advance in technology lie in?

- A. Medicine.
- B. The Internet.
- C. Brain cells.
- D. Human organs.

30. Why may humans live longer in the future?

- A. Heart disease will be far away from us.
- B. The human brain can decide the final death.
- C. The basic materials of cells will last forever.
- D. Human organs can be repaired by new medicine.

31. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Human life will not last more than 120 years in the future.
- B. Humans have to take medicine to build new skin cells now.
- C. Much needs to be done before humans can have a longer life.
- D. We have already solved the technical problems in building new cells.

### D

In the aftermath of the deadliest fire in California's history in 2018, it was difficult for anyone in the town of Paradise to find hope.

Shane Grammer paid close attention to the news of the fire's deadly path. He felt quite powerless to help when seeing the picture shared by his childhood friend in the town, in which his friend photographed a white chimney, the only part of his house left after the fire.

"I've got to paint that chimney," he said. "I'm not trying to say anything. It's just that I'm an artist. And it was an opportunity for me to express myself and be an artist, wasn't it?"

Grammer spent three hours spray-painting the image of a woman on the chimney in black and white, which was strikingly mysterious. Perhaps it served as a reminder of the hope of life or just life itself.

Then Grammer put his picture on social media. On seeing it, the victims of the fire could not contain themselves. "Beautiful and impressive," one of them remarked. And another said, "You bring wonder and hope."

At this time, Grammer became aware that something deeper had been transformed by a purely artistic expression. "When the first mural (壁画) moved so many people, I knew I had to come back," he said. Grammer returned to Paradise several times and completed more than 10 murals of victims and other figures, including the original one, on walls, trucks, and shards of buildings.

Today, Grammer's efforts have developed into a movement. He has also painted murals in dark places around the world that seriously need some light.

Ironically, the first painting on the chimney in Paradise existed for just several months, since the



bulldozer (推土机) was a merciless art critic. But Grammer couldn't be more pleased about it, which means the spirit of Paradise is rising again.

32. Why did Grammer say he wasn't trying to say anything?
- A. Because he felt quite helpless.  
B. Because he didn't want to show his feelings.  
C. Because he had his way to express himself.  
D. Because he felt it difficult to say something.
33. What does the underlined part "something deeper" in Paragraph 6 refer to?
- A. People's inner feelings.  
B. People's remarks.  
C. The meaning of the murals.  
D. The artistic expression.
34. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. The bulldozer was so cruel that it destroyed Grammer's murals.  
B. The people in Paradise are in high spirits now.  
C. Grammer is not happy with the destruction of his murals.  
D. Paradise is recovering from the disaster in a short time.
35. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. Painting — a way of bringing light.  
B. Artistic murals that brought victims hope.  
C. Creativity — a chimney left after the wildfire.  
D. Achievements coming after a disaster.

**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。

My friends and I had a one-week trip to Bali in June three months ago, which was really impressive.

It wasn't the typical trip by the sea with swimsuits at the beach. 36 The rest of the days

we would practise what we had learnt from the videos with our coach, first in the pool, and then in the sea. Every day we had to dress ourselves up in the tight diving suit and a jacket with a heavy steel tank on the back.

It wasn't how most people would imagine spending their holiday. 37 Not only did we appreciate the beautiful view under the ocean, but we also felt less like tourists and more like professional divers as we learnt more skills each day. This was more enjoyable than just diving in life jackets. We were able to get away and explore underwater, swimming with turtles and other beautiful sea creatures in the ocean. As an American journalist wrote in his book, "There are no mobile phones down there, no emails... no birthdays to forget... 38 The ocean is the last quiet place on Earth".

39 When we had to fully concentrate on our breathing, we started to realise how we had been taking it for granted. We had never truly "felt" ourselves breathe before.

40 In fact, my friends and I are already planning another diving trip to the Red Sea in the coming winter holiday. Why not join us?

- A. Of course we had dived in the sea before.  
B. However, we really enjoyed every minute of it.  
C. It's said that diving can be attractive yet I was unsure about it.  
D. The experience also allowed us to get to know ourselves better.  
E. All the stress, noise and distractions of life are left at the surface.  
F. I've become interested in diving and have no doubt about the attraction of diving.  
G. Instead, we spent our first morning sitting in a room watching teaching videos about diving.

**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。

"When I grow up, I want to be a mountain climber," Jack, my four-year-old son, announces. My husband, Jack and I are now 41 Cradle Mountain. Here the sky is clear and the plants are green. We don't know how our kid will progress, but we're 42 to give it a go.

Usually some parents, me included, would 43 that bush-walking would present a great opportunity for disaster. However, we couldn't be more surprised. We are swallowed up by the wonder of 44.

My husband and I exchange glances as Jack runs ahead of us. He keeps a confident and steady 45, staying three or four metres ahead of us. Who is this kid 46 us through the bush? This can't be the same boy who won't play outside 47 someone keeps him company.

"Hey, look at this!" Jack cries, pointing at a 48 in a tree. "Who lives here? It may be a snake's home." My husband and I 49 and look on, nodding and predicting who might call the tree home. Before reaching a conclusion, Jack is off again, keeping a distance between himself and us.

I think about how I have often felt 50 as a parent. Frequently I find myself 51 to cross the tricky (问题很多的) stage of boyhood: "Why won't this child 52? Why won't he do as he is told? Why is he so naughty?" Yet, here we find ourselves in the wilderness, and the boy is showing us the 53. The world is unfolding before him,

and he is crossing it with 54 and natural curiosity, and as his parents, we are only 55 on his journey, following his size 12 footsteps.

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. touching   | B. measuring    |
| C. reaching       | D. climbing     |
| 42. A. invited    | B. prepared     |
| C. allowed        | D. encouraged   |
| 43. A. argue      | B. know         |
| C. worry          | D. admit        |
| 44. A. nature     | B. secret       |
| C. state          | D. science      |
| 45. A. beat       | B. pace         |
| C. flow           | D. focus        |
| 46. A. leading    | B. following    |
| C. chasing        | D. pointing     |
| 47. A. while      | B. since        |
| C. as             | D. unless       |
| 48. A. snake      | B. fruit        |
| C. hole           | D. leaf         |
| 49. A. stand up   | B. catch up     |
| C. run away       | D. set off      |
| 50. A. lost       | B. relaxed      |
| C. excited        | D. touched      |
| 51. A. afraid     | B. ready        |
| C. unable         | D. unwilling    |
| 52. A. listen     | B. see          |
| C. talk           | D. ask          |
| 53. A. beauty     | B. way          |
| C. place          | D. future       |
| 54. A. pressure   | B. anxiety      |
| C. confidence     | D. satisfaction |
| 55. A. passengers | B. customers    |
| C. drivers        | D. strangers    |

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。

After the tsunami hit India, many people who lived near the sea were greatly influenced. A lot of people lost their homes and 56. \_\_\_\_\_ (unfortunate) some even lost their lives.

We university students decided to do something for the people 57. \_\_\_\_\_ (affect) by the disaster. So we formed a group and devoted ourselves to 58. \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) money for the tsunami relief fund. We showed a signboard which read “Please help the sufferers.” to the people in the neighbourhood, and asked for 59. \_\_\_\_\_ (they) help. They donated money, clothes, food, medicine 60. \_\_\_\_\_ anything else useful.

A small boy who was on the way to his school came running to us and asked us 61. \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) there for some time. After five minutes he ran to us with 62. \_\_\_\_\_ small savings box. It was a plastic box where there 63. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) many coins. He said he got the little box from his granny as a birthday gift 64. \_\_\_\_\_ saving coins. And he wanted to donate it to the victims. It was the real greatest offering of 65. \_\_\_\_\_ (kind) collected by us. What a lovely boy and what a big heart!

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的美国网友 Jimmy 的家乡发生了野火,他的房屋被烧毁,他现在住在临时避难所里。请你写一封邮件给他以表示慰问。邮件内容包括:

- 1. 询问受灾情况,表示关心;

2. 鼓励他振作起来,重建家园。

注意:

- 1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 野火 wildfire; 临时避难所 temporary shelter

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。

These days our society develops rapidly and forces people to rush. It appears that people have got used to being in a hurry. However, it’s better for people to take their time and live their lives at a slower pace than to hurry to get things done.

The main reason that convinces us to be against doing work in a hurry is the possibility of doing wrong in a rush. When people do their jobs or take action in a hurry, they can’t make a sound decision and probably regret it later. As the saying goes, “Haste makes waste.” We should think carefully before making a decision and do our work less quickly. We should not make mistakes by doing work hurriedly.

Slowing down the pace of life helps people enjoy their life better. For example, taking a train to a place certainly will take more time than taking a plane. However, taking a train makes people have enough time to get to know a lot of new friends. Besides, it allows people to fully enjoy the beautiful scenery along the way. On the contrary, being in a hurry will make us lose chances of enjoying our life.

Finally, the slower pace of life provides better health conditions for us. Studies show that taking action in a hurry bothers people and raises their stress. Some people think if they are not in a hurry, they will become a loser and that annoys them. But being in a hurry can hurt people both physically and mentally. According to some studies, people who have a slower pace suffer fewer diseases, tend to be happier and live much longer than those living a tense life, even if the former finish jobs more slowly than the latter.

In short, working quickly will bring about more material benefits to make our society more advanced. Yet, much stress can’t bring enjoyment, friends and health, which are much more important than money and other material advantages. Therefore, take your time and live your life at a slower pace.

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。

- How does the man plan to find a used car?  
A. Through a car dealer.  
B. On the Internet.  
C. From the newspaper.
- Where is the man going?  
A. The park.  
B. The woman's home.  
C. The supermarket.
- What are the speakers mainly talking about?  
A. A book.  
B. A writer.  
C. A bookstore.
- What season is it now?  
A. Autumn.  
B. Summer.  
C. Spring.
- What present has the man bought?  
A. A book.  
B. Some flowers.  
C. A pair of gloves.

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。

- What are the speakers doing?  
A. Reporting a live match.  
B. Interviewing a champion.  
C. Talking about a new world record.

- What do we know about Timmons?  
A. He breaks a world record.  
B. He is talented in competing.  
C. He isn't in the lead all the time.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- What is the woman probably?  
A. A writer.  
B. A tour guide.  
C. A reporter.
- What is on the man's right?  
A. A statue.  
B. A park.  
C. A palace.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

- When did the man buy the T-shirt?  
A. Yesterday.  
B. A couple of days ago.  
C. A few weeks ago.
- For what did the man want to change the T-shirt?  
A. The colour.  
B. The quality.  
C. The size.
- What will the woman do next?  
A. Change the T-shirt for the man.  
B. Have a word with her manager.  
C. Give the man's money back.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

- What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Employer and employee.  
B. Wife and husband.  
C. Mother and son.
- What does the woman advise the man to do?  
A. Balance the budget.  
B. Buy a cheaper guitar.  
C. Find another job.

- What is the man's problem?  
A. He can't join a band.  
B. He can't find a satisfying job.  
C. He can't make ends meet.

- How does the man feel about the woman's words?  
A. Embarrassed.  
B. Impatient.  
C. Disappointed.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

- What prize did the youngest group get?  
A. The second prize.  
B. The third prize.  
C. The fourth prize.
- What should Eastside practise more?  
A. The music.  
B. The dance.  
C. The violin.
- Why did The Storm win the first prize?  
A. They danced wonderfully.  
B. The guitarist played very well.  
C. The singer performed perfectly.
- What kind of person is the speaker?  
A. Serious.  
B. Humorous.  
C. Boring.

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

Creative kids — film making

◆ Become a director, scriptwriter (编剧), editor and more... all in a week?

◆ Six half days of film making and six half days of fun activities.

What's it all about?

Imagine yourself as the new Steven Spielberg? Love the cinema, but think you could do better? Or do you dream of being the next Ridley Scott? If so, then this is your holiday! You and your group will

choose the type of film to make — adventure, fantasy, thriller or comedy. Then you'll create your own film to show at the end of the week. What's more, you'll also take your film home on DVD too!

Can I do other activities as well?

Yes — there are also half-day activities every day, with different entertainments every evening. So you can pack in lots of other new experiences too!

What do I learn?

You'll learn the basics of film and sound recording, acting, and script-writing, and how to use sound effects, visual effects and music.

You'll also learn about the work of a famous director before editing your own film.

Do I need any experience?

No, our fantastic trained instructors and film industry experts will guide you through the whole process, and give you tips from the professionals.

Do I need any specialist equipment?

No, we'll provide all the equipment, from digital video cameras and editing equipment, to costumes and make-up. Just bring your imagination!

Only £ 695 per kid!

21. Why are Steven Spielberg and Ridley Scott mentioned?

- To make the course attractive.
- To show they are really great.
- To show the popularity of films.
- To introduce the course's teachers.

22. What will the kids do at the end of the week?

- Watch some famous films.
- Show their films.
- Learn how to make films.
- Take part in outdoor activities.

23. What are the kids expected to do for the course?

- Wear make-up.
- Bring cameras.
- Be film lovers.
- Be experienced.



**B**

Nowadays, online shopping is becoming more and more popular. Accordingly, buying books on the Internet has become the preferred option for people to buy books. And it does have many advantages.

Book collecting used to be a very long, hard process, but buying books on the Internet can save you a lot of time and easily help you find the books you want. Online bookshops are far better compared to traditional bookshops as they offer much broader kinds of books. Armed with your browser, a wallet and a set of links to the best online bookshops, you could quite possibly have the books you want within an hour. In addition, most of the popular online bookshops offer useful tools. One tool is a wish list tool on its website. You can update the list of books you wish to buy in the future. The bookshop will know what you want and will contact you immediately when the book of your choice is available.

Buying books on the Internet is a great way to save money. Online bookshops offer new books, as well as used books that can save you lots of money. Besides, they offer great discounts to regular customers, which is a big attraction for book lovers.

Another advantage of buying books on the Internet is that you can also read the book reviews as well as readers' reviews to get an idea whether the book is worth buying.

In order to help you better experience buying books online, here are some tips to use when choosing an online bookshop.

For book lovers, the most important thing is to get books on time. Therefore, you need to find a reliable online bookshop that will be able to provide fast deliveries.

Some online bookshops are popular for fiction books; some are for non-fiction books or novels etc. Understanding their specialisation will help you get

the right kinds of books in time.

Check whether you will be buying the books from a third-party seller or directly from the website. Although the website could be reputable, third-party sellers advertised on the site may not have a good reputation.

Never jump at shops that offer super low prices, as books sold at such low prices could be in very bad condition.

24. According to the passage, why online bookshops are much better than traditional ones?

- A. Because online bookshops offer the latest books.
- B. Because online bookshops have more kinds of books for readers to choose from.
- C. Because online bookshops offer readers the lowest prices.
- D. Because online bookshops offer readers more information about their favourite authors.

25. What can the wish list tool help readers to do?

- A. Learn about the number of the books.
- B. Get to know more reliable booksellers.
- C. Pay for their books more quickly.
- D. Buy their desired books in time.

26. How can a reader buy a satisfying book when shopping online?

- A. By comparing service.
- B. By asking for discounts.
- C. By reading online reviews.
- D. By asking booksellers for advice.

27. Which of the following is NOT a good way to choose a reliable online bookshop?

- A. Choose shops that offer great discounts.
- B. Understanding online bookshops' specialisation.
- C. Check where you will be buying the books.
- D. Never jump at shops that offer super low prices.

**C**

School days are supposed to be the best days of your life and part of that experience usually involves

some unforgettable physical activities. I asked some people to give me their memories of what happened to them on and off the field, and this is what they told me.

**Cup winners**

When I was about ten, the football team from our year inexplicably (费解地) made it to the cup final of the local schools' league. I say inexplicably because I only remember us losing nearly every match we played. Anyway, in the final I set up the winning goal, a brilliant cross to my mate David who headed the ball in just before the final whistle. I still have a photograph of the team holding the cup.

**A forest hike**

I remember having to lead a group of eight boys on a school expedition for the best part of two days when I was a teenager. Even though we got lost at one point, I managed to keep them all together and get them from one end of a large forest to the other and back by sheer force of will. I was chosen to be the leader, I think, because I was the only one who knew how to read a map!

When we got back to the campsite, we found out that all the other groups had cheated and hitched (搭便车) most of the way instead... I felt a bit stupid, but also rather proud of myself at the same time for having done it properly.

**Learning to swim**

I went to learn to swim with my brother when I was about nine years old. And I remember my brother had a painful experience which nearly put him off for life. We lived in the US for a while and had access to a university pool where the coaches had trained the American Olympic team. In those days, though, their idea of teaching kids how to swim was to tie a tin can to their ankles with a piece of string, throw them in the deep end and shout "Swim!". I am surprised my brother survived. He could only have been about six at the time.

28. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Tips on taking part in outdoor activities.
- B. How people consider physical activities.
- C. Why people love outdoor activities.
- D. People's experiences of physical activities.

29. What did the first person do in the cup final?

- A. He scored the winning goal.
- B. He provided the pass for the final goal.
- C. He blew the whistle at the end of the game.
- D. He took a photograph of the team.

30. What does the underlined word "expedition" probably mean?

- A. Match.
- B. Deal.
- C. Trip.
- D. Research.

31. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. The third person learnt swimming from the same coach as his elder brother.
- B. The swimming coach's teaching method was rather inconsiderate.
- C. The third person's family lived near a university pool for about ten years.
- D. The American Olympic team had no swimming pool of their own.

**D**

Every time your fingers touch your mobile phone, they leave behind trace amounts of chemicals. And each chemical offers clues to you and your activities. By analysing them, scientists might be able to piece together a story about your recent life.

A molecule (分子) is a group of atoms. It is the smallest unit into which any substance can be divided without losing its own chemical nature. Your skin is covered in molecules picked up by everything you have touched. On each new thing that your skin touches, you leave behind some small share of what it'd touched earlier.

Researchers recently studied such chemical leftovers on the mobile phones of 39 volunteers. To

explore those residues ( 残留物 ), the team wiped the surface of each volunteer’s mobile phone with a cotton swab ( 棉签 ). The scientists also swabbed each person’s right hand. Then the researchers compared the chemicals found on each mobile phone.

The scientists discovered as many of the molecules as they could. They then compared those to a database of chemicals. That database, which contains various substances, including spices, caffeine and medicines, was set up a few years earlier.

With this information, the researchers developed a personalised lifestyle “read-out” from each mobile phone. The molecules they detected on mobile phones suggested what had been in the body, and what each person had handled before touching the mobile phone. “By analysing the molecules they’ve left behind on their phones, we could tell if a person is likely female, uses cosmetics ( 化妆品 ), colours her hair, drinks coffee or likes spicy food,” the scientists said.

The police have already used molecular analysis to look for traces of explosives or illegal drugs. Maybe one day they will use mobile phone residues to narrow down behaviour clues to search for a suspect.

32. What can we conclude by studying the residues on the mobile phone?
- A. The user’s personality.
- B. The user’s lifestyle.
- C. The user’s appearance.
- D. The user’s intelligence.
33. What was the first thing the researchers had to do for the study?
- A. Comparing different chemicals.
- B. Hiring volunteers with mobile phones.
- C. Collecting different kinds of mobile phones.
- D. Building a database containing chemicals.

34. What’s the author’s attitude towards the application of the research findings?
- A. Doubtful.
- B. Disappointed.
- C. Positive.
- D. Uninterested.

35. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Mobile phones will be used in more fields
- B. Molecules are used to search for illegal drugs
- C. Your mobile phone may be home to various chemicals
- D. Fingers leave clues about you on your mobile phone

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。

As is known to all, many things can be measured in terms of data. Sometimes data can indeed tell the truth. With the help of data we can easily know the price of a can of cola in the supermarket or the result of a football match. 36 What is more important, data seem to be fairer than words or statements. If the data are true, we don’t have to worry about being cheated. Therefore, many of us would rather believe data.

On the other hand, if we judge things only by data from the so-called specific research, aren’t we a little too narrow-minded? Many people often treat the so-called specific data unwisely just to make sure that they are making the right decisions. 37 For example, how can you tell that somebody isn’t a good student just because he or she doesn’t get high marks in the final examination?

There are many things in our life which cannot be measured by data, for example, the degree of your feeling happy in your life, the depth of love between you and your friends, and the faith you

have in your country. 38

There is no doubt that analysing the exact data is important to assessment ( 评价 ) of an actual event. 39 We often get wrong data which mislead us. And if we do not have the abilities to analyse the data with the knowledge and confidence to judge whether they are true or false, they do not mean much to us.

Data are data after all. 40 So give the cold data a warm heart and we’ll find that the world is far more wonderful than the pale data can describe.

- A. But data should be dealt with wisely.
- B. Life is much more colourful than the pale data.
- C. Data can make our life easier and more comfortable.
- D. But sometimes we may find that data aren’t everything.
- E. Now and then the so-called specific data puzzle us very much.
- F. The exact data should come from assessment of an actual event.
- G. We can only feel them in our hearts but can never express them in data.

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。

My dear daughter, you are teaching me how selfless real love is!

My wife called, “How long will you be with that 41? Will you come here and make your darling daughter eat her food?” I threw the paper away and rushed to the place. My daughter, Sindu, sat there, tears welling up in her eyes. In front of her was a big bowl of rice.

I 42 the bowl and persuaded, “Sindu, why not take a few mouthfuls of this rice?”

“OK, Dad. I will eat — not just a few

mouthfuls, but the whole lot of this. But...” Sindu 43. “Dad, if I eat this entire rice, will you give me what I ask for?”

“Promise,” I agreed.

After eating the rice painfully, Sindu came to me, her eyes wide with 44. Now I became a bit 45. “Dear, you shouldn’t insist on getting a computer or any such 46 things. Dad does not have that kind of money right now.” 47, “I want to have my head shaved this Sunday!” was her demand, which was far beyond 48.

On Monday morning, I 49 Sindu at her school and watched her walking towards her classroom. She turned around and 50. I waved back with a smile. Just then, a boy, who just got out of a car, shouted, “Sindu, please wait for me!” What 51 me was the hairless head of that boy.

“Sir, your daughter is 52 indeed!” Without introducing herself, a lady standing beside me continued, “That boy is my son, who lost all his hair because of a disease. He 53 to come back to school fearing the unintentional ( 无心的 ) but 54 teases ( 玩笑 ) of his schoolmates. Sindu visited him last week, and promised him that she would take care of the teasing issue. But, I 55 imagined she would sacrifice her lovely hair for my son!”

41. A. bowl
- B. newspaper
- C. book
- D. food
42. A. took out
- B. picked up
- C. broke down
- D. gave out
43. A. insisted
- B. wondered
- C. thought
- D. hesitated
44. A. expectation
- B. confidence
- C. worry
- D. attraction

