

Unit 1 单元检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What kind of music does the man like best?
A. Jazz.
B. Rock music.
C. Classical music.
2. What is the man's problem?
A. He doesn't like French.
B. He doesn't have a dictionary.
C. He doesn't have good reading skills.
3. What does the man want to eat?
A. A pizza.
B. A burger.
C. Some dessert.
4. What will the speakers probably do next?
A. Order some boxes.
B. Go home and rest.
C. Continue working.
5. How is Mary feeling about her speech today?
A. Excited.
B. Proud.
C. Worried.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What kind of bed does the woman choose?
A. A twin bed.
B. A double bed.
C. A queen-size bed.

7. Who is the woman speaking to?

- A. Her friend.
B. Her husband.
C. A salesman.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where will the speakers have the picnic?

- A. By the lake.
B. Under the trees.
C. Beside the walking paths.

9. What's the weather like now?

- A. Cloudy.
B. Hot.
C. Cool.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Colleagues.
B. Schoolmates.
C. A couple.

11. What day is it when the conversation takes place?

- A. Thursday.
B. Friday.
C. Saturday.

12. What will Bailey do on Saturday?

- A. Do some football practice.
B. Learn to play the piano.
C. Attend a birthday party.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What will James do next?

- A. Walk a dog.
B. Take out the rubbish.
C. Sweep the front steps.

14. When does Mrs Thomas's son help her?

- A. On Mondays.
B. On Tuesdays.
C. On Thursdays.

15. Why does James want a bike?

- A. To visit his grandfather.
B. To go to Mrs Thomas's house.
C. To ride to his basketball practice.

16. Who will help Mrs Thomas next weekend?

- A. Leah.
B. Alison.
C. Eric.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When will the new hospital open?

- A. In one day.
B. In two weeks.
C. In six months.

18. What do we know about the big bank?

- A. It's still open.
B. It's being fixed.
C. It's hiring workers.

19. Where is the small bank?

- A. On Main Street.
B. On Forest Road.
C. On Second Street.

20. What is the new city programme about?

- A. Planting more trees.
B. Building a new park.
C. Cleaning up the neighbourhoods.

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

Unlike most other holidays, the history of April Fool's Day, sometimes called All Fools' Day, is not totally clear. Some historians speculate (猜测) that this tradition began in 1564 in France. Before that year, the New Year was celebrated for eight days, beginning on 25 March. The celebration reached the highest point on 1 April. With the reform of the calendar under Charles IX, a new calendar was introduced, and New Year's Day was moved to 1 January.

However, because at that time communications were not as developed as they are today, many people did not receive the news for several years. Some people refused to accept the new calendar and continued to celebrate the New Year on 1 April and they were considered "fools" by other people. They were often sent on "fools" assignment or were played tricks on.

Over time this developed into a tradition of playing a trick on someone on 1 April. The tradition eventually spread to England and Scotland in the 18th century. It was later introduced to the American colonies of both Britain and France. April Fool's Day thus developed into an international fun feast.

21. When did the New Year celebration in France reach the highest point before 1564?

- A. On 25 March.
B. On 1 January.
C. On 1 April.
D. On 3 April.

22. What was people's attitude towards the new calendar?

- A. They accepted it happily.
B. They refused it immediately.
C. Some laughed at it.
D. Some accepted it.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. What the French did on April Fool's Day.
B. How April Fool's Day came into being.
C. When the new calendar was introduced.
D. Why some people were fooled in France.

B

The British are known for their sense of humour. However, it is often difficult for foreigners to understand their jokes. The main point to remember is that the British often use understatement.

Understatement means saying less than you think or feel. For example, if someone gets very wet in a shower of rain, he/she might say, "It's a little damp (潮湿的) outside." Or, if someone is very impolite

and shouts at another person, someone else might say, “He/She isn’t exactly friendly.” Understatement is often used in an unpleasant situation or to make another person look silly. Understatement plays an important part in British humour.

Another key to understanding British humour is that the British like to make fun of themselves as well as others. They often laugh about the silly and unpleasant things that happen to everyday life. They also like to make jokes about other people. They like to make jokes about their accents, the way they dress and the way they behave. What’s more, the British love to watch comedies about people who do not know how to behave in society. The comedy series *Mr Bean* is a good example of this kind of humour. Mr Bean is the character created by British actor Rowan Atkinson in the late 20th century.

Mr Bean doesn’t talk often, and instead he uses his body movements and facial expressions to make people laugh. Perhaps what makes Mr Bean so funny is that he does things that adults in the real world cannot do. Mr Bean is popular in many countries around the world because you do not have to speak English to understand the humour. Because of this, many people have become familiar with the British sense of humour.

24. Why is it difficult for foreigners to understand British jokes?
- A. The British often enlarge the fact.
- B. British jokes are connected with many different cultures.
- C. The British try to make out that something is less important or serious than it is.
- D. British jokes are not as funny as jokes in other countries.
25. How does the author explain understatement?
- A. By using examples.
- B. By making comparisons.
- C. By following time order.
- D. By describing a process.

26. How does Mr Bean make people laugh?
- A. By telling funny stories.
- B. By making jokes about others’ accents.
- C. By copying how others behave.
- D. By using his body movements and facial expressions.
27. What can be the best title for the passage?
- A. British humour in comedy
- B. Humour in different cultures
- C. Developing your sense of humour
- D. Understanding British humour

C

Not all think laughter is the best medicine, but it seems to help. So scientists carried out a study of diabetic (患糖尿病的) patients who were given a good dose of humor for a year to prove it.

Researchers divided 20 high-risk diabetic patients into two groups. Both groups were given standard diabetes medicine. Group L viewed 30 minutes of humor of their choice, while Group C, the control group (对照组), did not. This went on for a year of treatments.

By two months into the study, the patients in the laughter group had a lower level of the hormone adrenalin (肾上腺素), considered to cause stress, which is known to be deadly. After 12 months, HDL cholesterol rose by 26 percent in Group L but only 3 percent in Group C. In another measure, C-reactive proteins, a maker of heart disease, dropped by 66 percent in the laughter group but only 26 percent in the control group.

“The best doctors believe that there is physical good brought about by the positive emotion, happy laughter,” said study leader Lee Berk of Loma Linda University. “And other research has found that humor makes us more hopeful. Still, more study is needed,” Berk said. The research by Berk found that humor can bring about similar changes in body chemistry, which was proved in the new study. Research at the University of Maryland School of

Medicine shows that laughter causes the inner lining of blood vessels to expand, increasing blood flow in a way thought to be healthy.

“Lifestyle choices have an important effect on health and these are choices which we and patients should pay attention to, rather than prevention and treatment,” Berk said in a statement.

28. Why did the scientists carry out the study?
- A. They wanted to find out if laughter was good to health.
- B. They tried to discover the best medicine to cure diabetes.
- C. The number of diabetic patients is the largest in the world.
- D. Diabetic patients need more laughter than other patients.
29. What happened after 12 months according to the study?
- A. C-reactive proteins increased by 66 percent in Group C.
- B. The level of the hormone adrenalin stayed the same in both groups.
- C. HDL cholesterol had dropped in both groups.
- D. C-reactive proteins were reduced by 66 percent in Group L.
30. What could the underlined words “HDL cholesterol” in Paragraph 3 most probably refer to?
- A. Something bad to our health.
- B. Something good to our health.
- C. A kind of wonderful medicine.
- D. A kind of dangerous disease.
31. In what way does laughter benefit people’s health?
- A. It makes blood thick.
- B. It makes blood vessels thin.
- C. It makes blood pressure increase.
- D. It makes blood flow fast.

D

Why we cry with happiness shows: responding with a negative reaction helps us deal with extreme joy. If you cry with happiness at weddings, you are

responding to a happy experience with a negative reaction. The researchers believe the unusual reaction may help renew emotional balance in us and keep extreme emotions under control. The findings make it clear how people express and control their emotions, which could help improve their understanding of people’s mental health.

Psychologist Oriana Aragón set out to explore the phrase “tears of joy”, which she said never made sense to her. But after studying a series of incongruous (不协调的) expressions, she now understands better why people cry when they are happy. “People may be renewing emotional balance with these expressions,” she explained. “They seem to take place when people are struck by strong positive emotions. People, who do this, seem to recover better from those strong emotions.”

The report shows various examples of responding to a positive experience with a negative emotion, such as a crying wife seeing the husband returning from the war again, and teenage girls screaming at a concert. Examples also include a baseball player who hits a home run, only to be slapped (拍) on the back by teammates, as well as when people cannot help kissing babies who they consider lovely.

Aragón and her team discovered that people, who expressed negative reactions to positive news, were able to moderate (使和缓) strong emotions more quickly. There is also some evidence that strong negative feelings may provoke positive expressions. For example, nervous laughter often happens when people are faced with a hard situation. We’ve seen people smiling during times of extreme sadness.

“The findings affect our knowledge of how people express and control their emotions, which is importantly related to mental and physical health, the quality of relationships with others, and even how well people work together,” said Aragón.

32. What might an extremely happy person do to moderate the strong emotions according to the passage?
- A. Jump with joy.
B. Keep silent.
C. Calm down as usual.
D. Burst into tears.
33. What can people do by responding to happiness with a negative reaction?
- A. Hide the true feelings under a mask of politeness.
B. Renew emotional balance and control strong emotions.
C. Show off their rich emotions now and then.
D. Express themselves carefully in a special way.
34. What does the underlined word “provoke” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Lead to.
B. Hold back.
C. Take in.
D. Get over.
35. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. It’s common to express negative reactions to positive feelings.
B. When people cry, it means they are very happy.
C. Expressing and controlling emotions is important for humans.
D. There are differences between positive and negative emotions.

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。

Have you promised that you are going to get healthier? Maybe you want to lose weight, get stronger and have more energy. Maybe you are under

orders from the doctor to eat right and take exercise more. 36 But with so many choices, it can be hard to get started. So here are some healthy tips that you can follow.

Eat right. Healthy eating is harder than before. Now many supermarkets or restaurants are packed with unhealthy choices that cause weight gain and weaken energy. Over time, making poor food choices can cause illness. 37 Eat natural and organic foods as often as possible. Cut out the junk food.

Keep fit. 38 So take exercise at once. Once you get started, you will be more likely to stick to it.

Reduce stress. Nowadays, a large number of people often experience mental and physical stress. 39 You can manage stress by taking exercise, getting enough rest and cleaning bad relationships from your life.

40 Sure, some people are naturally happier than others. But there are things you can consciously do to be happier. And guess what! They are all free. So if you want to be happier, there are a few things to do, for example, express thanks, help others or try to meditate.

- A. Sleep well.
B. Choose happiness.
C. Well, those all sound great.
D. But you don’t have to be concerned about it.
E. That is not a group you want to be a part of.
F. So tell someone you love how you feel about them.
G. People who often take exercise are generally happier and healthier than people who don’t.

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。

Five years ago, I took a sightseeing trip to Washington, D. C. I saw many 41 national treasures, and I also saw many poor 42 like beggars and homeless folks. Standing outside the museum, I heard a voice behind me, “Can you help me?” When I 43 around, I saw an elderly blind woman with her hands extended. I 44 into my pocket, took out the coins and placed them in her hands without even looking 45 her. I hated being troubled by a beggar when I was 46 seeing people and things around. But to my 47, the blind woman smiled and said, “I don’t need your money. I just need your 48 to find the post office.” I soon realized I had 49 another person by what I thought she had to be.

This experience made me feel bad about myself. In fact, in my own life, I have also 50 many acts of prejudice (偏见). When I worked as a busboy (餐馆打杂工) at the age of 17, I heard a father tell his son that he would 51 like me if he didn’t work hard. I should have 52 the treatment and known what it is like. But now living a good life as a network engineer, it’s too easy to forget who I am and where I have been, and to ignore 53 I want to go. The blind woman made me realize that I should always stay humble (谦卑的) and keep my eyes and heart 54.

By the way, I helped that lady to get to the post office. I 55 hope to thank her for the priceless lesson she gave me.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. wonderful | B. official |
| C. colorful | D. popular |
| 42. A. workers | B. audience |
| C. people | D. students |
| 43. A. ran | B. walked |
| C. looked | D. turned |
| 44. A. reached | B. felt |
| C. checked | D. stepped |
| 45. A. for | B. at |
| C. after | D. through |
| 46. A. imagining | B. finishing |
| C. practicing | D. enjoying |
| 47. A. surprise | B. pleasure |
| C. interest | D. sorrow |
| 48. A. hand | B. idea |
| C. help | D. suggestion |
| 49. A. trusted | B. judged |
| C. forgotten | D. met |
| 50. A. experienced | B. watched |
| C. found | D. accepted |
| 51. A. give in | B. fall down |
| C. end up | D. pass away |
| 52. A. kept | B. remembered |
| C. received | D. refused |
| 53. A. where | B. why |
| C. when | D. how |
| 54. A. calm | B. open |
| C. warm | D. shut |
| 55. A. equally | B. gradually |
| C. frequently | D. sincerely |

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。

We all have goals and ambitions in our life.

Whether it's being a great singer 56. _____ just
getting better at sports, they're all 57. _____
(equal) important.

As teenagers, we often get discouraged by others. They tell 58. _____ (we) that we're not smart enough or maybe not socially high enough. We are put down because we're not the right characters.

So we put our heads down and walk away. The voices keep echoing (回响) in our heads, 59. _____ (tell) us we'll never match anything. So we go through life without confidence that we can accomplish whatever we make up our minds to do.

The 60. _____ (true) is that our lives are made into so much more than what we can see. Each of us has beautiful , given 61. _____ (talent) that are waiting 62. _____ (discover) and shown.

Look at yourself. What do you hide
63. _____ others because you have no confidence
in yourself? Don't be afraid to show them and shine
in front of 64. _____ world! No matter what
anyone 65. _____ (say), you're beautiful inside
and out. Go out and show people the real you.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华, 请你根据以下提示, 以“Power of smile”为题, 用英语写一篇短文, 内容包括:

1. 随着时间的推移,人们的工作越来越忙,
却忘记了我们最具影响力的技能——微笑;

2. 微笑使人显得平易近人;微笑可以表达自信,缓解压力,反映一个人的镇定。总之,微笑具有神奇的力量。

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:平易近人的品质 common touch

Power of smile

[illegible]

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。

What's the best way to experience America? I advise one step at a time. And that's exactly what I set out to do in 2004 when I tried to visit all the 50 states and run a marathon in each of them while staying there.

On a warm day in September, I decided to begin my trip of running 50 marathons, in 50 states, in 50 days with the Lewis & Clark Marathon in St. Charles, Missouri. It seemed like a fitting place to begin, because it was the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (探险队).

After visiting Missouri, my plan was to head west across the country, stopping in each state to visit, explore and run a marathon. As you might imagine, the preparations, including the schedules and research, were every bit as challenging as the

running itself. Due to the embarrassing timing of different marathons across the nation, we weren't always able to follow a straight line from one state to the next. Instead, we could only travel across the country in a complex (复杂的) web. But that was what made the travel so interesting.

Besides the complex web of travel, the presence of my family made my trip more meaningful. My wife, a dentist, had changed her schedule to join me, and our two children Alexandria and Nicholas would be taking 50 days off school, so they wanted to travel with us. My mom, a retired school teacher, would also be part of the team. My father also came along. Well, we're from Greece, where if one family member goes, the others will follow. All of them supported my expedition.

It might be easy to conclude that seeing the country so quickly would lead to an unclear impression, but just the opposite was true. I remember every single state and every detail on the expedition very clearly, even on this very day, more than a decade later.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

After we made careful preparations, my

expedition plan finally began.

[illegible]

Paragraph 2:

My good physical quality was shown in the expedition.

[illegible]

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 does the man like to drink?
A. Tea.
B. Coffee.
C. Cold water.
2. What does the man usually do on Sunday afternoons?
A. He goes shopping.
B. He works in the garden.
C. He reads the newspaper.
3. When will the match begin according to the man?
A. At 2:30.
B. At 3:00.
C. At 4:00.
4. What might Matt do next?
A. Go to the movies.
B. Keep on studying.
C. Check out some books.
5. What is the man?
A. A dentist.
B. A policeman.
C. A guide.

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 looking for?
A. A school.
B. A car factory.
C. A bank.
7. How can the woman get there?
A. Go along the road, turn left and go straight.
B. Go along the road, turn right and go straight.
C. Turn around and go along the road.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the man do in Mr Turner's shop last week?
A. He bought a suit.
B. He ordered a suit.
C. He returned a suit.
9. What will the man do in the afternoon?
A. Go to the shop.
B. Call Mr Turner.
C. Attend a meeting.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What will Millie's mother receive for her birthday?
A. A shirt.
B. A skirt.
C. A small cake.
11. Who will cook the special dinner?
A. Millie's father.
B. Millie's friend.
C. Millie.

12. Where will the speakers go this afternoon?

- A. A restaurant.
- B. A supermarket.
- C. A gift shop.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What month is it now?
A. January.
B. March.
C. June.

14. Where will Lily spend the Spring Festival?

- A. In her company.
- B. In her home town.
- C. In the man's home town.

15. What does Lily think of the festival?

- A. Boring.
- B. Ordinary.
- C. Interesting.

16. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.
- B. Brother and sister.
- C. Workmates.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What day is it today?

- A. Sunday.
- B. Monday.
- C. Tuesday.

18. What are people advised to do today?

- A. Stay inside.
- B. Wear sunglasses.
- C. Take an umbrella.

19. How much rain will come tomorrow?

- A. Only a little.
- B. None at all.
- C. Quite a lot.

20. What might the weather be like on Friday?

- A. Sunny.
- B. Snowy.
- C. Stormy.

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

POETRY CHALLENGE

Write a poem about how courage, determination, and strength have helped you face challenges in your life.

Prizes

3 Grand Prizes: Trip to Washington, D.C. for

each of three winners, a parent and one other person of the winner's choice. Trip includes round-trip air tickets, hotel stay for two nights, and tours of the National Air and Space Museum and the office of the National Geographic Society.

6 First Prizes: The book *Sky Pioneer: A Photobiography of Amelia Earhart* signed by author Corinne Szabo and pilot Linda Finch.

50 Honorable Mentions: Judges will choose up to 50 honorable mention winners who will each receive a T-shirt in memory of Earhart's final flight.

Rules

Follow all rules carefully to prevent disqualification.

■ Write a poem using 100 words or fewer. Your poem can be any format, any number of lines.

■ Write by hand or type on a single sheet of paper. You may use both the front and back of the paper.

■ On the same sheet of paper, write or type your name, address, telephone number, and birth date.

■ Mail your entry to us by October 31 this year.

21. How many people can each grand prize winner take on the free trip?

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

22. What will each of the honorable mention winners get?

- A. A plane ticket.
- B. A book by Corinne Szabo.
- C. A special T-shirt.
- D. A photo of Amelia Earhart.

23. Which of the following will result in disqualification?

- A. Typing your poem out.
- B. Writing a poem of 120 words.
- C. Using both sides of the paper.
- D. Mailing your entry on October 30.

B

As Internet users become more dependent on the Internet to store information, do people

remember less? If you know your computer will save information, why store it in your own personal memory — your brain? Experts are wondering if the Internet is changing what we remember and how.

In a recent study, Professor Betsy Sparrow conducted some experiments. She and her research team wanted to know how the Internet is changing memory. In the first experiment, they gave people 40 unimportant facts to type into a computer. The first group of people understood that the computer would save the information. The second group understood that the computer would not save it. Later, the second group remembered the information better. People in the first group knew they could find the information again, so they did not try to remember it.

In another experiment, the researchers gave people facts to remember, and told them where to find the information on the Internet. The information was in a specific computer folder (文件夹). Surprisingly, people later remember the folder location better than the facts. When people use the Internet, they do not remember the information. Instead, they remember how to find it. This is called “transactive memory (交互记忆)”.

According to Sparrow, we are not becoming people with poor memories as a result of the Internet. Instead, computer users are developing stronger transactive memories; that is, people are learning how to organise huge quantities of information so that they are able to access it at a later date. This doesn't mean we are becoming either more or less intelligent, but there is no doubt that the way we use memory is changing.

24. Why does the author start the passage with two questions?
- To show his/her attitude.
 - To introduce the main topic.
 - To describe how to use the Internet.
 - To explain how to store information.

25. What can we learn about the first experiment?
- Sparrow's team typed the information into a computer.
 - The two groups remembered the information equally well.
 - The second group did not understand the information.
 - The first group did not try to remember the information.
26. What would people do in transactive memory?
- Keep the information in mind.
 - Remember how to find the information.
 - Change the quantity of information.
 - Organise information like a computer.
27. What is the effect of the Internet according to Sparrow's research?
- We need a better way to access information.
 - We have poorer memories than before.
 - We are becoming more intelligent.
 - We are using memory differently.

C

Rehan Staton recently found out he was accepted to Harvard Law School. For him, the sky has the limit, but it wasn't always that way.

The young college student was raised by a single father who worked three different jobs, breaking his back. But, despite his father's best efforts, financial burdens steadily mounted. Staton's study had suffered but he kept pushing himself forwards. He said growing up was tough and he used to struggle in school. One teacher even suggested he switch to a special education class.

But with help from a free tutor, Staton's grades improved. He continued to improve academically while training to be a professional boxer in high school. However, his choices for college dwindled after suffering an injury, which ruined the chances of him turning professional in sports. He was rejected from every school he applied to.

So to help support his family, Staton took a job collecting trash at a local sanitation company, which he said changed his life in ways he never imagined. “It caught me by surprise how much the people in the company uplifted me and really wanted me to make something of myself,” he told the reporter. “They encouraged me to reapply to college. They had nothing but uplifting words for me and my future.”

Through persistence, he took the LSAT (法学院入学考试) and applied to nine schools — getting accepted to five. Ultimately, he decided to commit to Harvard Law School — and he'll never forget all the people who helped him get there. “Throughout this time, people ask me, ‘How did you do it?’.” “It's more so how could I not do it when everyone is breaking their backs for me, and pushing me to win,” Staton said. “When you have a support system, you want to give them your best shot. Because as much as you're investing into yourself, you have others investing into you too.”

28. What can we know about Staton from Paragraph 2?
- He received special care from his teacher.
 - He used to have poor academic performance.
 - He worked three jobs to help support his family.
 - He lost sight of his goal due to family difficulties.
29. What does the underlined word “dwindled” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- Became fewer.
 - Remained the same.
 - Increased a bit.
 - Changed at last.
30. What made Staton surprised while working as a trash collector?
- The mixed backgrounds of his co-workers.
 - The misunderstanding about garbage men.
 - The encouragement from his co-workers.
 - The misfortune of the people in the company.

31. What can we infer from the passage?
- Courage is resistance to fear and pain.
 - Success comes from sweat and support.
 - Achievements are going from failure to failure.
 - Progress takes place outside the comfort zone.

D

A European Union programme is letting blind people experience famous paintings for the first time. It uses 3D printing to recreate famous paintings so they can be touched.

One painting printed with the new technology is Gustav Klimt's *The Kiss*. It is a popular attraction at the Upper Belvedere in Vienna, Austria. The painting shows a couple standing in a field filled with flowers. They are wearing gold robes and have their arms around each other. The man leans down to kiss the woman.

Klimt finished the painting around 1907. In the past, people who had trouble seeing could not appreciate the artwork. But thanks to the reproduction they can touch the piece and feel the ridges and depressions. Andreas Reichinger started making 3D versions of artwork years ago. He said this reproduction was his most difficult project because the couple's robes are so detailed.

Dominika Raditsch was a blind museum visitor. She touched the reproduction. As she moved her hands around it she said, “Exactly, can you see these? There are so many details.” Raditsch said she could imagine what the original painting looks like when she touched the reproduction. “It's somehow round. You can feel it. You can feel it. It comes with it. And in many places it's so smooth. And then I think to myself: It probably shines too!” Raditsch said.

The Belvedere is not the only museum to have 3D versions of its artwork. Some of the pieces at the Prado Museum, in Madrid, Spain, have

reproductions that can be touched. But the piece in Vienna has one special part: it is made with widely available 3D printing technology. That means one day, blind art fans anywhere in the world could download the source files and print the reproductions themselves.

32. What is *The Kiss*?
- A. A European Union project.
B. A popular painting.
C. A 3D technology.
D. A famous museum.
33. Why did Reichinger say this reproduction was difficult to finish?
- A. The painting was reproduced detailedly.
B. The original artwork was made in 1908.
C. Blind art fans can't download the source.
D. The 3D technology is not available.
34. How did Raditsch feel when she first touched the reproduction?
- A. Embarrassed.
B. Puzzled.
C. Excited.
D. Upset.
35. What can be the best title for the passage?
- A. A European Union programme for museum visitors
B. 3D printing lets the blind experience famous paintings
C. How to reproduce the world-famous paintings
D. A special museum for art fans in Vienna, Austria

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。

In an online class, developing healthy patterns of communication with professors is very important. 36 While I have only listed two of them, there

are obviously many other situations that can arise. Students should be able to extend the logic (逻辑) of each to their particular circumstance.

- Do's**
- 37 Questions about the subject content are generally welcomed. Before asking questions about the course design, read the syllabus (课程大纲) and learning management system information to be sure the answer isn't hiding in plain sight.
 - Participate in discussion forums (论坛), blogs and other open-ended forums for dialogue.
- 38 Be sure to stay on topic and not to offer irrelevant information. Make a point, and make it safe for others to do the same.
- Don'ts**
- Don't share personal information or stories. Professors are not trained nurses, financial aid experts or your best friends. If you are in need of a deadline extension, simply explain the situation to the professor. 39
 - Don't openly express annoyance at a professor or class. 40 When a student attacks a professor on the social media, the language used actually says more about the student. If there is truly a concern about a professor's professionalism or ability, be sure to use online course evaluations to calmly offer your comments.

- A. That's what they are for.

B. Turn to an online instructor for help.

C. If more information is needed, they will ask.

D. Remember that online professors get a lot of emails.

E. Below are some common do's and don'ts for online learners.

F. Everyone has taken a not-so-great class at one time or another.

G. Ask questions, but make sure they are good, thoughtful questions.

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 41 learning English years ago, I found I could understand each word easily, 42 when it came to sentences, I really struggled. Although it was a hard time, I wasn't 43. Instead, I asked my friend for help. After hearing my problem, she told me to read some children's books printed in English.

At first, I felt it a bit 44 to read a book designed for children, but then I realised it was reasonable. Children are always given some basic 45 to familiarise their brains with certain vocabulary and writing structures, so I bought some books used to teach 46 in the UK. At the beginning, I 47 to read *Oliver Twist*, but I really found it was difficult for me.

I realised that I should 48 my way of reading, and gradually, I find the best method is to read a whole chapter of your book, mark the 49 you don't know and then look them up in your dictionary. If you can wait a few minutes before you use a dictionary, you may be 50 at what you can understand merely from the context of the sentence. 51, many children's books have pictures. They may offer you some information to help you understand the passage more 52.

If you can find translations of the books you read as a child, I would strongly 53 you to read them if you are a beginner. However, if you are 54 enough to read in English, there are some great books which may be more 55 for you.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. missed | B. continued |
| C. imagined | D. started |
| 42. A. so | B. but |
| C. or | D. and |
| 43. A. mistaken | B. blamed |
| C. destroyed | D. discouraged |
| 44. A. beneficial | B. silly |
| C. confusing | D. easy |
| 45. A. facts | B. plans |
| C. texts | D. reasons |
| 46. A. foreigners | B. teachers |
| C. children | D. adults |
| 47. A. failed | B. hated |
| C. agreed | D. managed |
| 48. A. introduce | B. change |
| C. share | D. follow |
| 49. A. styles | B. letters |
| C. sentences | D. words |
| 50. A. puzzled | B. surprised |
| C. disappointed | D. good |
| 51. A. Besides | B. However |
| C. Anyway | D. Therefore |
| 52. A. naturally | B. interestingly |
| C. clearly | D. differently |
| 53. A. ask | B. allow |
| C. help | D. advise |
| 54. A. embarrassed | B. excited |
| C. confident | D. nervous |
| 55. A. suitable | B. difficult |
| C. convenient | D. necessary |

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。

The Old Man and the Sea, a great novel

56. _____ (write) by the American writer Ernest Hemingway, was published in 1952. The 57. _____ (succeed) of the book made him well-known and contributed to 58. _____ honour he received in 1954 — the Nobel Prize in Literature.

The story concerns an old Cuban fisherman named Santiago who 59. _____ (work) for 84 days without catching a fish. 60. _____ (convince) that he will change his bad luck, Santiago takes his boat far out into the Gulf Stream, where the water is very deep, and hooks a giant marlin fish, 61. _____ is even longer than his fishing boat. 62. _____ all his great experience and strength, he struggles with the fish for three days and eventually succeeds in catching it, 63. _____ his hard work then goes for nothing — sharks eat the captured fish when he can return to the harbour.

Hemingway is famously interested in ideas of men proving their worth by 64. _____ (face) and overcoming the challenges of nature. Through the old man's struggle, he shows the ability of the human spirit to bear hardship and suffering in order 65. _____ (obtain) greater success.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,你的笔友 Kenton 写信说他上高中后成绩一直不理想,每次考试总是犯很多错误,这让他感到很焦虑。请你给他写一封回信,内容包括:

1. 表示安慰；
2. 提出建议；
3. 给予鼓励。

参考词汇: 分数 score; 压力 pressure

注意：

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

Dear Kenton,

I've received your letter. _____

Best wishes !

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Are you sometimes a little tired and sleepy in the early afternoon? Many people feel this way after lunch. They may think that eating lunch is the cause of the sleepiness. Or, in summer, they may think it is the heat. However, the real reason lies inside their bodies. At that time — about eight hours after you wake up — your body temperature goes down.

This is what makes you slow down and feel sleepy. Scientists have tested sleep habits in experiments where there was no night or day. The people in these experiments almost always followed a similar sleeping pattern. They slept for one long period and then for one short period about eight hours later.

In many parts of the world, people take naps (小睡) in the middle of the day. This is especially true in warmer climates, where the heat makes work difficult in the early afternoon. Researchers are now saying that naps are good for everyone in any climate. A daily nap gives one a more rested body and mind. Therefore, it is good for health in general. In countries where naps are traditional, people often suffer less from physical problems such as heart disease.

Many working people, unfortunately, have no time to take naps. Though doctors may suggest taking naps, employers do not allow it! If you do have the chance, however, here are a few tips about making the most of your nap. Remember that the

best time to take a nap is about eight hours after you get up. A short sleep too late in the day may only make you feel more tired and sleepy afterwards. This can also happen if you sleep for too long.

If you do not have enough time, try a short nap — even ten minutes of sleep can be helpful.

Unit 3 单元检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does Linda think of the cleaner's job?
A. Boring.
B. Tiring.
C. Dangerous.
2. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a supermarket.
B. In a restaurant.
C. In a hospital.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A person.
B. Their worries.
C. The weather.
4. What will the man do?
A. Go and get some paper.
B. Work on his paper.
C. Fix the machine.
5. What does Henry say about the food?
A. It's inexpensive.
B. It's a little salty.
C. It's really delicious.

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 will Tom travel?
A. By air.
B. By train.
C. By ship.

7. What does the woman plan to do this afternoon?

- A. Pack for her trip.
- B. Book a hotel.
- C. Go shopping.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What day is it today?
A. Wednesday.
B. Thursday.
C. Friday.

9. What is Mike going to do this Saturday?

- A. Work on his report.
- B. See a movie with Jenny.
- C. Have supper with the woman.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How does the man feel now?

- A. Worried.
- B. Angry.
- C. Surprised.

11. Where does the man's brother work?

- A. In a shop.
- B. In a factory.
- C. In a restaurant.

12. What does the woman promise to do tonight?

- A. Call her good friends.
- B. Ask her father for help.
- C. Pay a visit to the president.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why did Jim miss the woman's call yesterday?

- A. He turned his phone off.
- B. He was taking a shower.
- C. He left his phone at home.

14. What did the woman do yesterday?

- A. She went shopping.
- B. She attended a concert.
- C. She played computer games.

15. Who is getting married?

- A. The woman's sister.
- B. The woman.
- C. Megan.

16. When will the woman pick up Jim next Saturday?

- A. At 1:40 pm.
- B. At 2:20 pm.
- C. At 3:00 pm.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about the dolphin?

- A. It is man's largest friend.
- B. It is man's favorite animal.
- C. It is man's most intelligent friend.

18. How many dolphin themes were there at the exhibition?

- A. About 100.
- B. About 150.
- C. About 750.

19. Who is Pandora?

- A. An organizer.
- B. A dolphin.
- C. A reporter.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

- A. A famous beach.
- B. A research center.
- C. An art exhibition.

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

Sports like figure skating, ice hockey and curling (冰壶运动) have been part of Olympic history since the first Winter Olympics in France in 1924. But the origins of many Olympic sports stretch back even further. Here are the origins of three popular winter sports.

◆ The ancient origins of skiing

Skiing has been around for possibly thousands of years. Modern skiing can be traced back to the Scandinavians, who primarily used skis as a means of travel or for other practical purposes.

The British are said to be the ones who transformed skiing from its Scandinavian roots into the highly competitive sport it is now. Alpine skiing is a popular form of skiing, and it first appeared in the Winter Olympics in Germany in 1936.

◆ The development of snowboarding

Snowboarding originated as a backyard activity called snurfing.

In 1965, Sherman Poppen of Muskegon was looking for something his children could use as a sled. He tied together two skis, creating a toy "Snurfer". Less than a year, the toy exploded into a national craze.

Although an annual championship in Muskegon was sponsored by the makers of the Snurfer, competitors began to create their own boards. Because Poppen had trademarked the term Snurfer, they began to call the sport snowboarding instead. By 1985, snurfing fell out of fashion, but snowboarding had caught on worldwide. It finally became an official Olympic sport for the 1998 Games.

◆ The earliest evidence of curling

The predecessor (前身) of curling is a Scottish game played on frozen lakes and ponds, using smooth stones from riverbeds. In the sport, players slide the stones towards a target — earning more points the closer the stone lands to the centre. By the 20th century, curling was so widespread that it was one of the few sports played in the first Winter Olympics.

21. Who are said to have transformed skiing into the highly competitive sport it is now?

- A. The Scandinavians.
- B. The French.
- C. The Germans.
- D. The British.

22. What can we learn about snowboarding from the passage?

- A. It became well-known before 1965.
- B. It was invented as a means of travel.
- C. It originated from the toy "Snurfer".
- D. It was named by the inventor Poppen.

23. Which sports appeared in the first Winter Olympics?
- A. Figure skating and curling.
 - B. Snurfing and ice hockey.
 - C. Skating and Alpine skiing.
 - D. Snowboarding and skiing.

B

**Beijing 2022 reveals official motto :
“Together for a Shared Future”**

Beijing 2022 on Friday sent out warm invitations worldwide with the unveiling of “Together for a Shared Future” as its official motto.

An expert panel selected the motto from 79 proposals submitted since May 2020 and finalised it after repeated discussions.

As the Beijing 2022 organisers explained, “Together” depicts how mankind stays strong when facing adversities and points out the solution to overcome those difficulties and create a better future; “For a shared future” embodies a vision for a better life and conveys hope and confidence.

“The motto advocates a universal goal of unity, peace, progress and inclusiveness. It’s the Chinese interpretation of the newly revised Olympic motto of ‘Faster, Higher, Stronger — Together’,” Beijing 2022 said in a press release.

Chen Jining, Beijing Mayor and the Executive President of the Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (BOCOG), expressed his belief that the release of the motto will attract more people to pay attention to Beijing 2022 and join in efforts to deliver a successful Olympic Games under the pandemic.

“It embeds our aspirations (强烈愿望) that people around the world could strengthen solidarity, support each other and join hands for a better future,” he noted.

Chen Ning, director of the BOCOG’s Culture and Ceremonies Department, underlined that the motto is in line with China’s initiative of building a community with a shared future for humanity, and reflects the common aspirations worldwide for a

better future, especially facing the pandemic challenges, and the core value and vision of the Olympic Movement.

“Beijing will become the first city to host both summer and winter Olympics. This motto carries on the legacy from ‘One World One Dream’ of Beijing 2008, and reveals the characteristics of this era,” she said.

She was echoed by Jiang Xiaoyu, vice president of the Beijing Olympic City Development Association, who believes the motto is a call from China.

“The motto of the 2008 Games conveys China’s view of the world. This time it takes a step further — not only shares our view but voices our attitude. It is more appealing and more passionate,” he commented.

24. What does the underlined word “adversities” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Rejections.
- B. Cruelty.
- C. Difficulties.
- D. Criticism.

25. What spirit does Chen Jining try to convey through his words?

- A. Unity and cooperation.
- B. Peace and inclusiveness.
- C. Teamwork and progress.
- D. Delight and peace.

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Jiang Xiaoyu is not in favour of Chen Ning’s viewpoint.
- B. Chen Ning and Jiang Xiaoyu work in the same association.
- C. The motto of Beijing 2022 has something to do with that of Beijing 2008.
- D. The motto of Beijing 2008 shares China’s view as well as voicing its attitude.

27. From which is the passage probably taken?

- A. A science magazine.
- B. A guidebook.
- C. A textbook.
- D. A newspaper.

C

Special Olympics Montgomery County held its eighth yearly show of unified basketball at Blessed Sacrament School. The gym was filled with cheerleaders, parents and friends. The walls were covered with posters made by third- and fourth-graders at the school. And all the elementary, middle and high school unified teams were playing hard and having fun. Every basket, no matter which team scored, was cheered and celebrated.

Special Olympics supports more than 20 unified games. What are unified games? They are programs designed for players with special needs. In the games, they play with kids who are volunteers, called unified partners. The special athletes are unable to play normally like other healthy kids, and some of them are wheelchair users. In basketball, the unified partners rebound (抢篮板球), pass and sometimes push a special athlete’s wheelchair. As Brian Ross, a seventh-grader at St. Albans School in Washington, D.C., says, “You just try to help and get everyone to take part.”

Some special athletes have come a long way to be where they are. Caleb Head is one of the special athletes. When he started, Caleb would only stand at the door and watch. Then Caleb began to practice his shooting but still would not play in the games. Now Caleb runs up and down looking for his shot.

The special athletes are not the only ones who benefit from unified sports; the unified partners do too. Marla Grusin, whose son Tyler is a special athlete, says every kid should come to Special Olympics. If they do, they will learn “to share the ball” and that the game “is not all about me”.

Not a bad lesson for any athlete.

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. An exciting unified basketball game.
- B. The development of Special Olympics.
- C. The benefits of playing basketball.
- D. The meaning of unified games.

29. Who is Special Olympics especially held for?

- A. Students who are disabled.
- B. Students who love cheerleading.
- C. Students who know little about ball games.
- D. Students who want to become a star player.

30. According to the passage, what is Brian Ross most probably?

- A. A cheerleader.
- B. A unified partner.
- C. A special athlete.
- D. A basketball teacher.

31. In Grusin’s opinion, what’s the benefit of children taking part in Special Olympics?

- A. Learning basic basketball skills.
- B. Becoming more selfless.
- C. Improving their health.
- D. Getting better grades.

D

Maybe lots of people like riding bikes for fun, relaxation, or just do it as a sport. But do you know there is a museum for bicycles in China? In 2019, a bicycle museum was completed in Lanzhou, Gansu Province, the collection mainly coming from a Chinese businessman, Chai Lin.

Chai’s obsession with bicycles dates back to the 1960s when he saw some people riding the two-wheeled vehicle in his home city of Lanzhou. “They were like flying on the street, and my heart went flying with them,” recalled Chai. Since then, he dreamed of owning a bike. To get enough money, Chai had to cut back on other expenditures and made use of his talent in calligraphy and painting, selling artworks on the street. Thanks to all the efforts and “crowd-funding” in his family, Chai got his first bike.

After becoming a businessman, he began to collect bikes of various brands and ages, especially antiques, from around the world. With his collection growing, there was no space big enough to keep it. In 2009, with the support of the Gansu provincial government, he invested about 200 million *yuan* for

a museum just for his bikes. After 10 years’ efforts, the Gansu Sanmu Bicycle Museum finally opened to the public free of charge.

With an area of 18,650 square metres, the museum stores not only bikes, some 200 years old, but also various bike-related accessories, manuscripts, books and photos. Chai has constantly upgraded the facilities inside the museum, equipping it with state-of-the-art technology. For example, a VR installation is available for visitors to experience the feeling of riding on different types of bikes.

“Bikes carry unique and precious memories of our generation. I hope to expand the scale of the displaying area of the museum and provide a comfortable ‘home’ for my bikes,” he said.

32. What was Chai Lin’s attitude to the appearance of bikes in the 1960s?
A. Favourable. B. Doubtful.
C. Intolerant. D. Unclear.
33. How did Chai Lin collect the money for his first bike?
A. By selling bike-related books.
B. By working in a calligraphy club.
C. By teaching painting and calligraphy.
D. Through his efforts and his family’s support.
34. Which activity is available to tourists in the museum?
A. Riding different types of bikes.
B. Making their own bicycles.
C. Seeing some works about bikes.
D. Buying some unique bikes.
35. What can be the best title for the passage?
A. Cycling is becoming a popular sport
B. Man builds a museum for his bicycles
C. Chai Lin, a famous bicycle collector
D. A museum with state-of-the-art technology

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 is very important to keep fit and stay healthy.

A lot of people fail to acknowledge the numerous benefits of exercise and only begin to do so when health problems arise. 36

Regular exercise will help you burn extra body fat and keep your body slim. 37 Stroke and heart attack are just some of the health risks that arise as a result of extra body fat.

38 Exercising improves clarity of mind and through the release of dopamine（多巴胺）changes your mood for the better. Maybe the reason why you stay bad-tempered all the time is due to lack of exercise. Run around the park each morning, jog or lift weights and see how much good it does to your mind.

Fitness exercises are ideal for strength building. 39 People generally become less active as they grow older and this can be a very big challenge especially when you have small kids that expect you to play with them. Exercising also slows down the ageing process by tightening your skin and increasing your body’s metabolic（新陈代谢的）rate.

These are just some of the benefits of having a fitness routine. Exercising is very important and some of the consequences of not engaging in fitness routines are catastrophic. But how can you drive yourself to exercise? 40

- A. Why then is it important to exercise to stay fit?
B. Exercising keeps you sharp and refreshed at all times.
C. Having fitness goals will help you achieve your desired result.
D. A lot of overweight people struggle with issues of the body image.
E. They will build body muscles and improve your physical strength.
F. There are many health problems associated with having too much body fat.
G. They are also important in strengthening your relationship with your family.

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。

No one is born a winner. People make themselves into winners by their own 41 .

I learn this lesson from an experience years ago. I took the head 42 job at a school in Baxley, Georgia. It was a small school with a weak football program.

It was a tradition for the school’s old team to play against the 43 team at the end of spring practice. The old team had no coach, and they didn’t even practice to 44 the game. Being the coach of the new team, I was excited because I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment we were defeated. I couldn’t 45 I had gotten into such a situation. Thinking hard about it, I came to 46 that my team might not be the number one team in Georgia, but they were 47 me. I had to change my attitude towards their ability and potential.

I started doing anything I could to help them build a little 48 . Most importantly, I began to treat them like 49 . That summer, when the other teams enjoyed their 50 , we met every day and practiced passing and kicking the football.

Six months after suffering our 51 on the spring practice field, we won our first game and our second, and continued to 52 . Finally, we faced the number one team in the state. I felt that it would be a 53 for us even if we lost the game. But that wasn’t what happened. My boys beat the best team in Georgia.

From the experience I learned a lot. Instead of

seeing my boys as losers, I pushed and 54 them. I helped them to see themselves 55 , and they built themselves into winners. Winners are made, not born.

41. A. luck B. tests
C. efforts D. nature
42. A. operating B. editing
C. consulting D. coaching
43. A. successful B. excellent
C. strong D. new
44. A. cheer for B. prepare for
C. help with D. finish with
45. A. believe B. find
C. describe D. regret
46. A. realize B. claim
C. permit D. demand
47. A. reacting to B. looking for
C. depending on D. caring about
48. A. pride B. culture
C. fortune D. relationship
49. A. leaders B. partners
C. winners D. learners
50. A. rewards B. vacations
C. health D. honor
51. A. defeat B. decline
C. accident D. mistake
52. A. relax B. improve
C. expand D. defend
53. A. shame B. burden
C. victory D. favor
54. A. encouraged B. observed
C. protected D. impressed
55. A. honestly B. individually
C. calmly D. differently

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。

UN Chinese Language Day 56._____ (celebrate) yearly on 20 April. Doreen Hynd was among those invitees, who are either experts on the Chinese culture 57._____ have a special skill related to it.

Hynd astonished all those present while performing tai chi, 58._____ Chinese martial art (武术) form, at an event held by a tai chi club. The audience could hardly believe she was a grandma in her nineties. It was definitely amazing that she could bend her body and raise her leg so 59._____ (easy) and keep herself still standing on one leg.

Hynd owed all this to her continuous practice of tai chi.

Born in Australia in 1925, Hynd began tai chi training in her fifties and then moved to America, 60._____ she later became an instructor herself.

When 61._____ (ask) about the greatest benefit she gained from tai chi, Hynd said, “Balance.” Hynd has been teaching people of all ages and different 62._____ (culture) backgrounds how to practise tai chi. They have benefited greatly from their association with the Chinese culture. They’ve developed a balanced state of mind and improved their health after 63._____ (month) of practice. Tai chi allows these people 64._____ (understand) that, from the perspective (角度) of *yin* and *yang*, all things are closely connected with each other. This might be where the attraction of tai chi 65._____ (lie).

Hynd enjoys sharing this great gift from China with her students.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,你从报纸上得知亚洲冬季运动会 (Asian Winter Games) 将在你居住的城市举办。现在运动会的组委会正在招募志愿者,你很想成为其中一员。请你根据以下提示给组委会写一封申请信,内容包括:

- 1. 写信目的;
- 2. 个人情况;
- 3. 表达期待。

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。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Once upon a time, an old woman and her young daughter lived in a small village. They were

extremely poor. Although they worked day and night, they barely managed to survive with the little money they earned.

While the daughter was working in the rice fields all day, her mother tended to a few chickens and pigs that they owned in their yard. At times she took on other jobs like mending and ironing clothes for the villagers. A few years later, their lives started to change for the better. They decided to set up a small shop with the money they had saved.

Upon seeing that, the greedy village chief decided to take advantage of this situation. He told the girl that the village had a peculiar (奇怪的) custom. He explained that anyone who wished to set up a business in the village had to give a gold nugget (金块) to every family in the village. As the custom had been practised for many generations, it was thus compulsory for her to do the same.

The girl disagreed strongly but it was in vain. The village chief refused to listen to her pleas (恳求) and ordered her to get the gold nuggets ready the next day. The young girl ran away to the forest, feeling very discouraged. Crying bitterly as she ran, she tripped over something and fell. When she stood up and looked at what she had tripped over, she saw a smooth, small, round stone that resembled a gold nugget! As she picked it up, a brilliant idea struck her!

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

The girl picked up many of those small stones from the forest and carried them home. _____

Paragraph 2:

That night, the robbers broke into the village chief’s house. _____

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。

- How many people can visit New York for free?
A. Two.
B. Three.
C. Five.
- What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. See Mr Smith.
B. Check the letter.
C. Type the letter again.
- What's wrong with Jane?
A. She misses her family very much.
B. She hasn't received her mother's letter.
C. She is worried about her mother's health.
- What does the man want to do?
A. Learn to play baseball.
B. Organise a baseball team.
C. Find a baseball player.
- What does Susan mean?
A. She has forgotten the date.
B. She will put off the meeting.
C. She didn't have enough time.

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。

- Why does the woman come to see Rick?
A. To say goodbye.
B. To ask for advice.
C. To invite him to her home.

7. Which country would the woman like to visit?

- A. Canada.
- B. France.
- C. Germany.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. The popularity of English.
B. The study pressure on students.
C. Attitudes towards learning foreign languages.
- What percentage of people are forced to learn a foreign language according to the report?
A. About 21%.
B. About 27%.
C. About 35%.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

- What is the room like?
A. Big but old.
B. Big and new.
C. Small but new.

- What will be arranged first?
A. The chairs.
B. The bed.
C. The dressing table.

- Where will the chairs be put?
A. Close to the window.
B. In front of the fireplace.
C. Behind the dressing table.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

- What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Guide and tourist.
- Where is the bank?
A. Next to the coffee shop.
B. Opposite the museum.
C. At the end of the road.

15. What advice does the man give to Samantha?

- A. Eating less chocolate.
- B. Keeping the table clean.
- C. Watching out for the traffic.

16. How will the speakers go to the museum?

- A. By bus.
- B. On foot.
- C. By bike.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

- Why did Murphy go to a doctor?
A. He thought his wife was deaf.
B. He had a serious hearing problem.
C. He couldn't make himself understood.
- What did the doctor tell Murphy to do?
A. Help his wife do some housework.
B. Ask his wife some serious questions.
C. Talk to his wife at different distances.
- What was his wife doing when Murphy got back home from the doctor?
A. Watching TV.
B. Cooking dinner.
C. Setting the table.
- How many times did Murphy ask his wife the same question?
A. Twice.
B. Three times.
C. Four times.

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 Lake District attractions guide

Dalemain Mansion & Historic Gardens

History, Culture & Landscape. Discover and enjoy 4 centuries of history, more than 20,000 square metres of celebrated and award-winning gardens with parkland walk. Owned by the Hasell family since 1679, home to the International Marmalade Festival. Gifts and antiques, plant sales,

museums & the Mediaeval Tearoom.

Town: Penrith

Abbot Hall Art Gallery

Those viewing the quality of Abbot Hall's temporary exhibitions may be forgiven for thinking they are in a city gallery. The impressive permanent collection includes Turners and Romneys and the temporary exhibition programme has Canaletto and the artists from St Ives.

Town: Kendal

Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery

Discover, explore and enjoy award-winning Tullie House, where historic collections, contemporary art and family fun are brought together in one impressive museum and art gallery. There are fantastic galleries to visit from fine art to interactive fun, so there's something for everyone!

Town: Carlisle

Dove Cottage & The Wordsworth Museum

Discover William Wordsworth's inspirational home. Take a tour of his Lakeland cottage, walk through his hillside garden and explore the riches of the collection in the museum. Visit the shop and relax in the café. Exhibitions, events and family activities throughout the year.

Town: Grasmere

- Which of the following is home to a famous festival?
A. Dalemain Mansion & Historic Gardens.
B. Abbot Hall Art Gallery.
C. Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery.
D. Dove Cottage & The Wordsworth Museum.
- What can visitors do at Abbot Hall Art Gallery?
A. Enjoy Romney's works.
B. Have some interactive fun.
C. Walk in award-winning gardens.
D. Learn the history of a family.

23. Where should visitors go if they want to explore Wordsworth’s life?
- A. Penrith.
B. Kendal.
C. Carlisle.
D. Grasmere.

B

Fireworks are exciting, but also hard to control. The Chinese artist Cai Guo-Qiang, though, has developed a way to harness the visual and physical power of fireworks to make art. He used them to create a burning sculpture that stretched high into the sky. Cai fittingly named the work *Sky Ladder*.

Cai built *Sky Ladder* by making a frame out of metal. He coated the frame with gunpowder, the main chemical material in fireworks.

The artist tied one end of the frame to the ground and attached a large weather balloon to the other end. The balloon was filled with helium (氦) — a gas that is lighter than air. When released, the balloon floated upwards, pulling the top of the ladder over 500 metres into the sky. That’s higher than the top of the Empire State Building.

Cai set fire to the bottom of the ladder, and the crackling flames raced skywards up the frame. The sculpture burned for 80 seconds before its flames began to die out from the bottom up.

Dealing with explosive (爆炸物质) was challenging, and conditions had to be perfect for Cai to achieve his desired effect. He first attempted *Sky Ladder* in 1994, but bad weather prevented him from successfully completing the work. Cai put *Sky Ladder* aside so that he could work on other projects, perhaps most famously the fireworks display that opened the 2008 Summer Olympics.

Finally, after two more failed attempts, Cai successfully sent his flaming ladder skywards. He presented *Sky Ladder* in his home town, a quiet fishing village in Quanzhou. He offered the work as a gift to his 100-year-old grandmother, other family members, his friends and his town.

“Behind *Sky Ladder* lies a clear childhood dream of mine,” Cai explained. “Despite all life’s twists and turns, I have always been determined to realise it. The ladder rose towards the morning sun, carrying hope. For me, this not only means a return, but also the start of a new journey.”

24. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “harness” in Paragraph 1?
- A. Control and use.
B. Find and collect.
C. Save and develop.
D. Count and produce.
25. What can we learn about the work *Sky Ladder*?
- A. It proved to be a failure.
B. It could fly free in the sky.
C. It kept burning for over one minute.
D. It was sent skywards in the evening.
26. Why did Cai Guo-Qiang fail to send his *Sky Ladder* skywards in 1994?
- A. Because of the 2008 Summer Olympics.
B. Because of the poor weather conditions.
C. Because of his grandmother’s birthday.
D. Because of a project in his home town.
27. What can be the best title for the passage?
- A. Living with hope
B. A birthday gift
C. Burning man
D. Art on fire

C

Welcome to the Van Gogh Gallery for information about the life and work of Vincent van Gogh. As a post-impressionist painter and one of the most famous artists of all time, Vincent van Gogh has become a model. From his growing up to creating an unbelievable collection of artworks, this site takes an in-depth look at Van Gogh’s life, his work and the influence he has had on our culture.

Van Gogh was influenced by his family and friends, as well as other artists such as Paul Gauguin. In addition, Van Gogh’s health also had a major influence on his life. To see how each of these

affected his life, please visit the Important Figures, Artistic Influences and Health sections. For information about how Van Gogh’s art has influenced our society today, view the Impact on Art, Cultural References, and News sections.

If you are interested in adding more about Van Gogh to your life, the Van Gogh Gallery has plenty to offer. Download Van Gogh images of some of his most famous paintings as wallpaper for your computer, shop for Van Gogh posters or prints, or check out some of the additional resources available including links to Van Gogh exhibitions. There are even lesson plans from multidiscipline areas for those interested in educating others about Van Gogh’s art and life.

Van Gogh has influenced generations of young artists worldwide since his time. Today we can see his impact in painting, in poetry and in video. We are happy to display new examples of art that were influenced by Van Gogh in our Community Art section.

Tragically (不幸地), Van Gogh died not knowing the praise his art would receive. Today his legacy is immortal and he will be forever known as one of the greatest artists in the history of western art. Through this website, the Van Gogh Gallery aims to share his life and legacy with the world.

28. What’s the function of the Van Gogh Gallery?
- A. To collect and sell the artworks of Van Gogh.
B. To recall people’s memory of Van Gogh.
C. To collect experts’ opinions on Van Gogh.
D. To provide information about Van Gogh’s life and work.
29. What information can you get at the Cultural References section?
- A. How Van Gogh began his career as an artist.
B. How those around Van Gogh affected his life.
C. How Van Gogh influenced his family and friends.
D. How Van Gogh has influenced today’s society.

30. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?
- A. All of the gallery’s sections.
B. Some of the gallery’s services.
C. The gallery’s new exhibitions.
D. The gallery’s famous paintings.
31. What can we infer about Van Gogh from the passage?
- A. His artworks weren’t well received during his lifetime.
B. He once worked as a model for painters to make a living.
C. His paintings were widely used as wallpaper for the computer.
D. People widely appreciated his artworks during his lifetime.

D

As a popular saying goes, “Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me.” However, that’s not really true. Words have the power to build us up or tear us down. It doesn’t matter if the words come from someone else or ourselves — the positive and negative effects are just as lasting.

We all talk to ourselves sometimes. We’re usually too embarrassed to admit it, though. In fact, we really shouldn’t be because more and more experts believe talking to ourselves out loud is a healthy habit.

This “self-talk” helps us motivate (激励) ourselves, remember things, solve problems, and calm ourselves down. Be aware, though, that as much as 77% of self-talk tends to be negative. So in order to stay positive, we should only speak words of encouragement to ourselves. We should also be quick to give ourselves a pat on the back. The next time you finish a project, do well in a test, or finally clean your room, join me in saying “Good job!”.

Often, words come out of our mouths without us thinking about the effect they will have. But we should be aware that our words cause certain responses in others. For example, when returning an item to a store, we might use warm, friendly language during the exchange. And the clerk will probably respond in a similar manner. However, harsh and critical (批评的) language will most probably cause the clerk to be defensive.

Words possess power because of their lasting effect. Many of us regret something we once said. And we remember unkind words said to us! Before speaking, we should always ask ourselves: Is it loving? Is it needed? If what we want to say doesn't pass this test, then it's better left unsaid.

Words possess power: both positive and negative. Those around us receive encouragement when we speak positively. We can offer hope, build self-esteem (自尊) and motivate others to do their best. Negative words destroy all those things. Will we use our words to hurt or to heal? The choice is ours.

32. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. Not sticks or stones but words will hurt us.
B. We should live a positive life.
C. We should never say negative words.
D. Words have a lasting effect on us.

33. Which word best describes the author's attitude to self-talk?

- A. Intolerant.
B. Positive.
C. Sceptical.
D. Carefree.

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

- Remind ourselves.
- Praise ourselves.
- Make ourselves relaxed.
- Entertain ourselves.

35. What view would the author probably hold?

- A. Encouraging words are sure to lead to kind offers.
- B. Negative words may stimulate us to make more progress.
- C. People tend to remember friendly words.
- D. It is better to think twice before talking to others.

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。

This way to dreamland

Daydreaming means people think about something pleasant, especially when this makes them forget what they should be doing. Daydreamers have a bad reputation for being unaware of what's happening around them. They can seem forgetful and clumsy. 36 They annoy us because they seem to be ignoring us and missing the important things.

But daydreamers are also responsible for some of the greatest ideas and achievements in human history. 37 Can you imagine what kind of world we would have without such ideas and inventions? So how can you come up with brilliant daydreams and avoid falling over tree roots or otherwise looking like a fool?

First, understand that some opportunities for daydreaming are better than others. Feeling safe and relaxed will help you to slip into daydreams. 38

And if you want to improve your chances of having a creative idea while you're daydreaming, try to do it while you are involved in another task — preferably something simple, like taking a shower or walking, or even making meaningless drawings.

It's also important to know how to avoid daydreams for those times when you really need to concentrate. "Mindfulness", being focused, is a tool that some people use to avoid falling asleep.

39

Finally, you never know what wonderful idea might strike you while your mind has moved slowly away. 40

Always remember that your best ideas might come when your head is actually in the clouds.

- A. They stare into space and wander by themselves.
- B. Having interesting things to think about also helps.
- C. Without wandering minds, relatively, we wouldn't have phones or watches.
- D. At one time, daydreaming was thought to be a cause of some mental illnesses.
- E. It involves slow, steady breathing for self-control that helps people stay calm and attentive.
- F. Daydreams are often very simple and direct, quite unlike sleep dreams, which may be hard to understand.
- G. Therefore, it's a good idea to keep a notebook or voice recorder nearby when you're in the daydream zone.

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。

Recently I understood the true meaning of love. Kane, my neighbour Jolin's son, was born with a physical problem on his 41. And I witnessed the 42 that Kane's physical shortcomings had on his family. I also witnessed much more than that. I

saw a 43 family that hugged this special child, a family that wouldn't allow Kane to know he was 44 . Jolin had constructed a small cart just a few inches off the floor for his son to 45 . Kane used his hands to move about, and the cart 46 him to "go to" any place just as everyone else was able to do. Kane was not just a member of the family, but the centre of the family.

With a wide smile, it was easy to see that even at the age of two, Kane liked to 47 with people very much. With wisdom of an individual, this boy even 48 the most complex human emotions. Later I came to 49 that this child was sent to help some of us who weren't just getting what love was all about.

Kane demanded attention, 50 not because of his mobility (活动性) challenges or other apparent shortcomings. In his mind, he had no 51 or shortcomings. The 52 was that he received attention because he was alive and real and had so much to offer.

Kane 53 me in a deep way. From him and his family I learnt the 54: Love surpasses (超过) all things. I can only imagine that as the parent of a child like Kane one might be filled with 55. But I believe that having a child like Kane

is actually an advantage. The parents of such special babies are angels too, just as the babies are.

41. A. hands
C. legs
B. eyes
D. arms
42. A. effect
C. demand
B. comment
D. look
43. A. similar
C. practical
B. wonderful
D. fair

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 probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student.
B. Classmates.
C. Mother and son.
2. How does David feel when seeing Lucy?
A. Embarrassed.
B. Surprised.
C. Disappointed.
3. What is the time now?
A. 8:15.
B. 8:20.
C. 8:25.
4. What is the man going to do tonight?
A. Go to the airport.
B. See a movie with Sue.
C. Have dinner with the woman.
5. Where should the man turn left?
A. At the next crossroads.
B. At the third building.
C. At the end of the street.

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 day is it today?
A. Monday.
B. Tuesday.
C. Wednesday.

7. What is Mike doing?

- A. Asking for help.
- B. Collecting information.
- C. Offering advice.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the taxi fare for each person?
A. About \$20.
B. About \$30.
C. About \$60.
9. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a taxi.
B. Over the phone.
C. Outside a hotel.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How long has the new manager been in the company?
A. A month.
B. One year.
C. Five years.
11. For what did the woman fail to get the job in her opinion?
A. Her clothes.
B. Her gender.
C. Her educational background.
12. What kind of clothes does the new manager wear to work?
A. A business suit.
B. A sports suit.
C. Jeans and a T-shirt.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Which chess class does Jack choose?
A. The Friday class.
B. The Saturday class.
C. The Sunday class.
14. How long does each computer class last?
A. One hour.
B. Two hours.
C. Three hours.

15. When will Jack start his computer class?

- A. At 3:00 pm.
- B. At 5:00 pm.
- C. At 8:00 pm.

16. What benefit can Jack get if he takes two classes?

- A. He can get some money off.
- B. He can get help with his homework.
- C. He can have the second class for free.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. On which floor did Daniel's family live?

- A. The third floor.
- B. The second floor.
- C. The first floor.

18. What is the old man's grandson like?

- A. Polite.
- B. Noisy.
- C. Clever.

19. What do we know about Daniel?

- A. He's used to peace.
- B. He sleeps well at night.
- C. He is polite to his neighbours.

20. What happened at last?

- A. The old man's grandson moved out.
- B. Nothing changed in Daniel's neighbourhood.
- C. Daniel became friends with the old man's grandson.

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

Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium (水族馆)

The Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium, situated in the heart of Melbourne's CBD, is one of Victoria's leading visitor attractions and an unforgettable outing for the whole family. Having 12 amazing zones of discovery, the Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium is the very place that you cannot miss when you visit the city.

◆ Opening Hours

The Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium is open from 9:30 am until 5:00 pm every day of the year,

including public holidays. Last admission is at 4:00 pm, one hour before closing.

◆ Location

The Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium is located on the corner of Flinders Street and King Street, Melbourne. It is situated on the Yarra River, opposite Crown Entertainment Complex.

◆ Getting to the Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium

Train

The Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium is a short walk from either Flinders or Southern Cross train stations.

Tram (有轨电车)

The Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium tram stop is located on the free City Circle Tram route and also routes 70 and 75. City Circle trams run every 10 minutes in both directions.

◆ Car Parking

While there is no public car parking at the Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium, there are several public car parking lots available only a short walk away.

◆ Wheelchair Access

The Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium provides people in wheelchairs with full access to all 12 zones. Each floor also has wheelchair accessible toilets.

◆ Terms

Tickets will be emailed to you immediately after purchase or you can download and print your ticket once payment has been accepted. Please print out all tickets purchased and show your ticket at the front entrance of the Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium. No ticket, no entry!

21. What do we know about the Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium?

- A. It is located at the centre of the CBD in the city.
- B. It has 12 most attractive places in Melbourne.
- C. It admits visitors from 9:30 am until 6:00 pm.
- D. It is beside Crown Entertainment Complex.

22. How can visitors get to the Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium?
- A. By taking trains from Southern Cross train station.
- B. By taking shuttle buses around the train station.
- C. By taking boats across the Yarra River.
- D. By taking either tram route 70 or 75.
23. What does the Sea Life Melbourne Aquarium offer to visitors?
- A. Free car parking.
- B. Wheelchair access.
- C. Internet connection.
- D. Free printing.

B

When a leafy plant is under attack, it doesn't sit quietly. Back in 1983, two scientists, Jack Schultz and Ian Baldwin, reported that young maple trees getting bitten by insects send out a particular smell that neighbouring plants can get. These chemicals come from the injured parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm. What the plants pump through the air is a mixture of chemicals known as volatile organic compounds (挥发性有机化合物), VOCs for short.

Scientists have found that all kinds of plants give out VOCs when being attacked. It's a plant's way of crying out. But is anyone listening? Apparently. Because we can watch the neighbours react.

Some plants pump out smelly chemicals to keep insects away. But others do double duty. They pump out perfumes designed to attract different insects who are natural enemies to the attackers. Once they arrive, the tables are turned. The attackers who were lunching now become lunch.

In study after study, it appears that these chemical conversations help the neighbours. The damage is usually more serious on the first plant, but the neighbours, relatively speaking, stay safer because they heard the alarm and knew what to do.

Does this mean that plants talk to each other?

Scientists don't know. Maybe the first plant just made a cry of pain or was sending a message to its own branches, and so, in effect, was talking to itself. Perhaps the neighbours just happened to "overhear" the cry. So, information was exchanged, but it wasn't a true, intentional back and forth.

Charles Darwin, over 150 years ago, imagined a world far busier, noisier and more intimate (亲密的) than the world we can see and hear. Our senses are weak. There's a whole lot going on.

24. What does a plant do when it is under attack?
- A. It makes noises.
- B. It gets help from other plants.
- C. It stands quietly.
- D. It sends out certain chemicals.

25. What does the author mean by "the tables are turned" in Paragraph 3?
- A. The attackers get attacked.
- B. The insects gather under the table.
- C. The plants get ready to fight back.
- D. The perfumes attract natural enemies.

26. What do scientists find from their studies?
- A. Plants can predict natural disasters.
- B. Plants can protect themselves against insects.
- C. Plants can talk to one another intentionally.
- D. Plants can help their neighbours when necessary.

27. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. The world is changing faster than ever.
- B. People have stronger senses than before.
- C. The world is more complex than it seems.
- D. People in Darwin's time were more imaginative.

C

Located in northern Manitoba on the west shore of Hudson Bay, Churchill is out in the middle of nowhere. But polar bears like it that way. They spend summers on the tundra (苔原) around Churchill. In autumn, they wait anxiously along the shore of Hudson Bay for the ice to form. Then they go out onto the frozen sea to hunt for ringed seals, their favourite food. October and November are the best polar bear viewing times. From tundra vehicles,

visitors to Churchill observe the bears. Some enjoy day trips or stay overnight on large tundra vehicles that have private cabins and eating facilities. Others stay at a wilderness lodge on the bears' migration route to view the vigorous creatures. These lodges can be reached only by air and feature luxury food and living arrangements.

Despite the large number of polar bears that visit Churchill each year, there is growing concern about the animals' future. Because Earth is getting warmer, the ice forms later in the year now and disappears sooner in spring. As a result, polar bears have less time to hunt for seals. Polar bears can also find smaller animals, bird eggs and berries on land, but these kinds of food are not sufficient to support the animals.

Polar bears are also affected by plastic and chemicals that get into the ocean. A research project carried out in northern Europe has found high concentrations (浓度) of both plastic and chemicals in the tissue of polar bears. These materials and substances can damage the animals' internal organs, especially when the animals are not yet mature. Many people are researching polar bears' health. Their goal is to gather the information that is needed to help save these animals.

28. Which of the following best describes Churchill?
- A. Remote.
- B. Small.
- C. Historic.
- D. Busy.

29. What can we learn about polar bears?
- A. They are a threat to people.
- B. They might migrate in October and November.
- C. Their number is increasing steadily.
- D. They mainly feed on bird eggs and berries.

30. How is the polar bears' hunting season changing?
- A. It's starting earlier.
- B. It's becoming colder.
- C. It's finishing later.
- D. It's getting shorter.

31. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- A. Whether people should stop using plastic and chemicals.
- B. Why people should keep the ocean clean.
- C. How polar bears are endangered by pollution.
- D. What people should do to learn more about polar bears.

D

Vinegar is great. It makes salad, fries and dumplings taste better, and you can even clean your windows with it. And now, according to scientists, it may even help the planet's population to ease hunger.

Researchers from the RIKEN Center for Sustainable Resource Science (CSRS) in Japan found that growing plants in vinegar makes them more resistant to droughts.

This could mean that in the future, worries about climate change affecting the world's supply of food will be much lower.

The discovery was made after the researchers studied the Arabidopsis, a plant known for its ability to survive in dry weather. It was found that when the plant was placed in drought-like conditions, it produced a chemical called acetate (乙酸盐) — the main component of vinegar.

After discovering this, the scientists experimented further by adding acetate to the soil of other plants before they stopped giving them water completely. After leaving the plants for 14 days, they found that the ones treated with acetate had survived, while the untreated plants had dried up and died. It's hoped that this simple method of survival could soon be used to help farmers in dry countries keep their crops alive.

Jong Myong Kim, co-author of the study, told a science journal that he's already been in touch with people around the world who are interested in trying this simple and cost-effective method out for themselves from farmers to companies and amateur gardeners.

Although at this point keeping thirsty plants

alive isn't as easy as just pouring vinegar over them, Kim said he and his team are working on making the process as simple as possible. "Now we are trying to cooperate with some farmers, and also some companies, to make a method to apply this system," he said.

And for those of us who always forget to ask our neighbours to water our plants when we go away, hopefully this means the end of returning home from a trip to find our favourite flowers have died.

32. What is mentioned as a feature of the Arabidopsis?
- A. It produces acetate in wet conditions.
B. It is mainly composed of acetate.
C. It can survive in nowhere but desert.
D. It can be tolerant of drought.
33. Why did the scientists experiment further?
- A. To find a simple way of keeping the crops of farmers alive.
B. To add acetate to the soils of other plants to stop watering.
C. To check the effectiveness of the acetate to resist drought.
D. To treat the dried-up plants by adding acetate to them.
34. What is the author's attitude to the discovery?
- A. Objective.
B. Unsupportive.
C. Indifferent.
D. Optimistic.
35. What can be the best title for the passage?
- A. Vinegar could help end hunger
B. Vinegar keeps plants living forever
C. How to survive climate change
D. Advantages and functions of vinegar

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。

Recently, I've been following a simple rule that is helping me overcome procrastination (拖延) and making it easier for me to stick to good habits at the same time. 36 There are two parts of the "2-

Minute Rule".

Part 1 — If it takes less than two minutes, then do it now.

37 For example, wash your dishes immediately after your meal, toss the laundry in the washing machine, take out the rubbish, send the email, and so on.

If a task takes less than two minutes to complete, then follow the rule and do it right now.

Part 2 — When you start a new habit, it should take less than two minutes to do.

Can all of your goals be accomplished in less than two minutes? Obviously not. But every goal can be started in two minutes or less. 38

It might sound like this strategy is too basic for grand life goals, but I beg to differ. The "2-Minute Rule" works for big goals as well as small goals because of the inertia (惯性) of life. 39 I love the "2-Minute Rule" because it embraces the idea that all sorts of good things happen once you get started.

The most important part of any new habit is getting started — not just the first time, but each time. It's not about performance. It's about consistently taking action.

I can't guarantee whether or not the "2-Minute Rule" will work for you. 40 Anyone can spare the next 120 seconds. Use this time to get one thing done. Go!

- A. I call this little strategy the "2-Minute Rule".
B. And that's the purpose behind this little rule.
C. Here's what you need to know to stop procrastinating.
D. Once you start doing something, it's easier to continue doing it.
E. But I can guarantee that it will never work if you never try it.
F. The goal is to make it easier for you to get started on the things you should be doing.
G. It's surprising how many things we put off that we could get done in two minutes or less.

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。

Jarrett Little was roadtesting his mountain bike outside of Columbus, Georgia. At this moment, his riding partner, Chris Dixon, stopped suddenly. Something in the 41 moving among the trees had caught his attention. It turned out to be a little Great Dane (大丹狗).

"He was really bony, and had a broken leg," Little told the news reporter. The cyclists quickly 42 that they had to take the dog with them, although they had no 43 how to do it. "We couldn't 44 him," Little said. "Out there, next to Oxbow Meadows, he was going to 45 as alligator (短吻鳄) food."

Little, a young CEO, had an idea. He 46 picked up his new friend and slipped the 38-pound dog's hind legs into the back 47 of his cycling jersey (运动套衫). Then he 48 the dog's front paws over his shoulders.

"He was injured, so he wasn't trying to 49," Little said. "He was also happy that we were there, touching and 50 him." Then they arrived at a bike store, where they got more 51 and food for the dog. That was when Andrea Shaw, a lawyer from Maine in town on business, happened to 52. The dog headed straight for her, and licked 53 and declared her intention, "I will 54 this dog as my new family member." Today, Columbo is living a high life on a farm with a horse, a pony and a six-year-old boy to keep him 55. He is literally the luckiest dog alive.

41. A. air
C. distance
42. A. admitted
C. realized
43. A. reason
C. excuse
44. A. punish
C. forget
45. A. show up
C. dress up
46. A. powerfully
C. excitedly
47. A. seats
C. pockets
48. A. placed
C. treated
49. A. fight
C. challenge
50. A. impressing
C. comforting
51. A. energy
C. rest
52. A. fly by
C. stand by
53. A. blocked
C. stimulated
54. A. keep
C. walk
55. A. leader
C. defender
B. center
D. open
B. combined
D. consulted
B. idea
D. belief
B. follow
D. leave
B. end up
D. clear up
B. naturally
D. carefully
B. shoulders
D. collars
B. pushed
D. touched
B. apologize
D. wave
B. encouraging
D. disappointing
B. favor
D. water
B. pass by
D. get by
B. influenced
D. touched
B. train
D. calm
B. company
D. inspector

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。

Are zoos necessary, 56. _____ are they only bad to the animals? This is a question that causes

57. _____ (disagree) among many animal experts. Some, we may just call them Group A, believe that 58. _____ (place) animals in a zoo does harm to them. These people think that it’s our duty to protect all animals from being hunted too much and they should 59. _____ (leave) in their native land. They also advise that people be educated 60. _____ (know) more about animals in the wild. Other experts of Group B think 61. _____ (different). They say modern zoos are designed very close to the natural environment. One of their strongest 62. _____ (argument) is that certain species, 63. _____ as the panda from China and the white tiger from India, 64. _____ (be) not only protected from uncontrolled killing but can put babies under protection and in that way they may be saved 65. _____ dying out.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是一名高中学生,最近生物老师在课堂上带你们做了一个“植物顺应环境而生”的实验,给你留下了深刻印象,由此你感悟到:人生就像一株小苗,只有适应环境,才能生存。请你以“An interesting experiment”为题,用英语写一篇短文,记录这个实验过程。

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。

An interesting experiment

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。

The cost of a smile

Kathy was a young woman in her twenties who worked in a small restaurant as a waitress. One day, as she went about her shift with her usual angry look, a kind old man walked in and sat down at the counter. He read the menu and politely told her what he wanted.

Kathy took his order, and yelled, “Your food will be ready soon.” As she turned to leave, the man said, “A smile costs nothing.” Kathy rolled her eyes at him and walked away.

She brought his order, cleared his plates and gave him the bill, for which he left a nice tip.

Each time the old man saw her, he smiled and thanked her. However, this only made her angrier.

A week went by, and every day the man came for lunch and the same thing happened. And each time Kathy took his order he would say, “A smile costs nothing.”

But a week later, Kathy picked up a menu, wrote the words “I SMILE... \$20” at the bottom, and placed it on the counter for the kind old man to see.

He came, and Kathy waited for his reaction as

he read the menu. The old man ordered as usual and added, “... and a smile, if you don’t mind.” Kathy was so surprised. She laughed out loud, “Now, now...” The man jokingly scolded, “I ordered a smile, not a laugh.” So, Kathy put on a bright smile and said, “Coming right up, sir.” And to her surprise, he left a \$20 tip!

A few years went by, and the two bonded like family. Charlie, the kind old man, was a retired manager whose wife passed away long ago. He spent most of his time at home, with the exception of his frequent restaurant visits. Kathy spent her break talking to him every day.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

One day he didn’t come to the restaurant. _____

Paragraph 2:

Several days after the funeral (葬礼), Kathy received a very important letter in the postbox. _____

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。

- Where is Sally going tonight?
A. A party.
B. A shop.
C. A theatre.
- What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Hostess and guest.
B. Doctor and patient.
C. Teacher and student.
- What does the boy want to have?
A. A dog.
B. A rabbit.
C. Some fish.
- What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Ignore the ad.
B. Get more information first.
C. Order a computer right away.
- What are the speakers talking about?
A. When to relax.
B. How to keep fit.
C. How to handle pressure.

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 do we know about the woman?
A. She took a left turn.
B. She called the police.
C. She got caught speeding.

7. Where does the conversation take place?

- In a car park.
- At a police station.
- On the street.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- When will the man be returning?
A. On 7 July.
B. On 21 July.
C. On 27 July.
- What kind of return ticket will the man buy?
A. First class.
B. Business class.
C. Economy class.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

- What did the woman do before the conversation?
A. She had a meeting.
B. She went to a club.
C. She played tennis.
- How does the woman react to the invitation?
A. Excited.
B. Worried.
C. Calm.
- What does the man want to do?
A. Travel to Sweden.
B. Become a professional athlete.
C. Work and save money for college.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

- Which city is almost always warm?
A. Seattle.
B. Boston.
C. San Diego.
- What do the local people in the southern part of America think of the weather?
A. Some people dislike it.
B. They find it pleasant.
C. Most people complain about it.

15. What is the weather like in Portland?

- It is very hot.
- It rains a lot.
- It is very cold.

16. What do we know about the weather in Chicago and Boston?

- It is rainy in summer.
- It is cold all year round.
- It is pleasant in spring.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

- When does the box office open?
A. 40 minutes before show time.
B. 45 minutes before show time.
C. 50 minutes before show time.
- How long is *Road Trip*?
A. 1 hour and 37 minutes.
B. 1 hour and 49 minutes.
C. 1 hour and 53 minutes.

19. Which film begins at 6:15?

- Road Trip*.
- Go for the Gold*.
- Friends Forever*.

20. How much does a ticket for a 12-year-old child cost at the weekend?

- \$2.00.
- \$4.50.
- \$6.00.

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

Where can you find a nice place to relax on holiday for both you and your children? Well, I suggest you try the beautiful and green Isle of Wight (IOW). The IOW is one of the main tourist attractions. Here is some information on a few of the attractions on the IOW.

Dinosaur Isle

It is located in Sandown, a seaside town on the southern coast of the IOW. It's a large, lovely

museum, both fun and educational. Here you can see a large fossil collection of all kinds of dinosaurs, as well as a gift shop. You can walk into the past and then the future, learning about the history and the development of the civilisation of dinosaurs that lived 120 million years ago.

Robin Hill Country Park

The park is in the beautiful countryside, and is suitable for children's parties and games. It has several new gardens, and offers great opportunities to see and take pictures of the rare red squirrels.

The West of the Wight

Here we have the marine aquarium, the archaeology exhibition and the Model Railway. They offer another opportunity to combine fun with learning. This is a great place to see ancient boats crossing the narrow strait between the island and the mainland.

The Isle of Wight Bus & Coach Museum

This museum is run completely by unpaid volunteers. It has a bus collection stored in what was once a warehouse (仓库). Now the museum has a display of around 20 historic vehicles, transport artefacts (手工艺品), displays, photographs, a tea bar and a shop.

With all of these choices, what are you waiting for? IOW Tourism welcomes you!

21. What can we learn from the passage?

- Those running the Isle of Wight Bus & Coach Museum work for free.
- People can learn about all kinds of animals on Dinosaur Isle.
- There are some new gardens on Dinosaur Isle.
- The Isle of Wight Bus & Coach Museum can be visited free of charge.

22. What do Dinosaur Isle and the West of the Wight have in common?

- They both have fossils of ancient animals.
- They both offer boats for tourists to take.
- They are both fun and educational.
- They are both large and lovely.

23. From which is the passage probably taken?
- A. A travel magazine.
 - B. A science journal.
 - C. A book review.
 - D. A film advertisement.

B

From the loss of wildlife to rising sea levels, we're all well aware of the problems that climate change could cause. But while it may seem like such issues won't affect most of us directly, it looks like future generations could grow up without something that many of us now take for granted: chocolate.

According to an essay published by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, changes of the climate in the areas that produce cacao — the seed from which chocolate is produced — may mean that it will soon become extinct.

Most of the world's cacao grows in countries close to the equator (赤道), with over half of it growing in the African nations of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. It's predicted that by 2050 climate change will have sped up the rate at which temperatures in these countries rise, making it extremely difficult for cacao to grow there. The problem doesn't lie in increasing heat, but in lower humidity (湿度), as it's believed that rainfall will stay at the same level if the temperature rises.

"In other words, as higher temperatures squeeze more water out of soil and plants, it's unlikely that rainfall will increase enough to offset the moisture loss," wrote Michon Scott, the essay's author.

To help fight this problem, researchers from the University of California, Berkeley in the US are working on changing the DNA of cacao plants to allow them to survive in dryer conditions by using gene (基因) editing technology. In the meantime, one of the world's biggest companies of chocolate products announced that it would spend 1 billion dollars helping reduce the effects of climate change.

"This is a world issue, and it requires everyone to work together," the company's spokesperson said.

The message here is that if we all do our part, we may be able to prevent some of the worst influences of climate change. Or if we're unlucky, chocolate will become a thing of the past.

24. What will make it hard for cacao to survive around the equator in the future?
- A. The increasing rainfall.
 - B. The higher humidity.
 - C. The moisture loss in the soil.
 - D. The decrease of rainfall.
25. What does the underlined word "offset" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Make up.
 - B. Add up.
 - C. Dry up.
 - D. Use up.
26. What will the company mentioned in the passage do to help cacao survive?
- A. It will work hard to plant cacao in greenhouses.
 - B. It will use the gene editing technology to plant cacao.
 - C. It will develop cacao that can survive in dryer conditions.
 - D. It will give financial support to help fight climate change.
27. What can be the best title for the passage?
- A. Cacao plants can survive in dryer conditions now
 - B. Gene editing technology may increase chocolate production
 - C. Chocolate may become history due to climate change
 - D. Climate change may cause lower humidity in Africa

C

For many of us, our workplace can be dark, depressing and dull. Windowless rooms and airless open-plan floors can kill motivation and cause a loss to the workers' performance, possibly even their health.

But a refreshing trend is taking root in workplace design: nature. There's growing evidence showing that workplaces which include natural elements, such as plants, light, colours and shapes, have noticeable and measurable benefits for both companies and their employees.

The positive effects touch on everything from the workers' happiness and creativity to increased productivity, improved profits, and the improved ability to attract the best workers. It's all based on the principle of biophilia (热爱自然的天性) — the born relationship between humans and the natural world. And it's easier to achieve at the office than you think.

"People just don't like using lights in a building with no plants, no views, no natural light," says Sir Cary Cooper CBE, a former distinguished professor at Lancaster University in the UK. He led a 2015 study on the impact of biophilia in the workplace that surveyed 7,600 workers in 16 countries and found that even small nature-inspired changes can have a great effect.

Responding to a report, those who worked in environments with natural elements reported a 15 per cent higher level of well-being, a 6 per cent higher level of productivity and a 15 per cent higher level of creativity. One third of them said the design of an office would affect their decisions to work for a company. Even so, 58 per cent said there were no live plants at their workplaces and 47 per cent reported having no natural light.

An earlier, 2014 study by Cardiff University in Wales also showed that plants in the office make people happier and more productive. But more research is needed into biophilia, experts say.

28. What's the purpose of Paragraph 1?
- A. To compare different ideas.
 - B. To express the author's worry.
 - C. To introduce the topic of the passage.
 - D. To describe the conditions of the workplace.

29. Which word can best describe workplaces with natural elements?

- A. Difficult.
- B. Beneficial.
- C. Emotional.
- D. Astonishing.

30. What does the report mentioned in Paragraph 5 show?

- A. People working at places with natural elements are happier and more creative.
- B. Only a few workers reported having no natural light at their workplaces.
- C. Most workers are not satisfied with their workplaces.
- D. Only great nature-inspired changes can affect workers.

31. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. The more plants in the office, the happier people will feel.
- B. A natural workplace leads to a successful company.
- C. More research is needed before adding natural elements to offices.
- D. Experts will do further research on biophilia.

D

Like toolmaking, teaching was once thought to be an exclusive capacity of the human mind. It is not actually.

"Teaching" requires this: one individual must take time from their own task to demonstrate something and instruct the student with effort and the student must learn a new skill. That's a tall order.

When a young chimpanzee watches a skilled adult and then imitates him or her, that's learning. But the adult has not taken time specifically to instruct the chimpanzee, so it is not teaching. In the honeybees' amazing dance, the dancer takes time to indicate information about a source of food, but the observers learn no new skill. They do take time to show something, but they do not pass on new skills to learners.

Dolphins teach. Atlantic spotted dolphin mothers

sometimes free a caught fish in the presence of their youngsters and let their youngsters chase it, catching it again if it's getting away. Dolphin youngsters also position themselves alongside mothers who are scanning sandy bottoms for hidden fish, and the mother spends extra time demonstrating something.

Other teachers include: house cats who bring back live prey and let their young learn to catch it, and meerkats who first bring dead scorpions (蝎子) to their growing young, then disabled ones, to demonstrate how to remove the poisonous part on their tails.

Like toolmaking and teaching, imitation is also considered to reflect high intelligence. In South Africa lived a baby dolphin named Dolly. One day while she was just six months old, Dolly was watching a trainer standing at the window smoking a cigarette, blowing puffs of smoke. Dolly swam to her mother, got a mouthful of milk, then returned to the window and released a cloud of milk that surrounded her head. The trainer was “absolutely astonished”. Somehow Dolly came up with the idea of using milk to represent smoke. Using one thing to represent something else isn't just imitation. It is art.

32. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell us?

- A. The change of teaching.
- B. The teacher's duties.
- C. The requirement of teaching.
- D. Some teaching methods.

33. What do we know about honeybees' dance?

- A. It is presenting something.
- B. It is learning something.
- C. It is imitating something.
- D. It is teaching something.

34. What can we infer about animals that can teach?

- A. Bees show their dance to younger generations.
- B. House cats teach in a way similar to dolphins.
- C. Young dolphins must learn how to free a fish.
- D. Meerkats have poisonous parts on the tails.

35. Why does the author use Dolly's example?

- A. To prove smoking can affect other animals.
- B. To explain dolphins are capable of making art.
- C. To show animals can be surprisingly intelligent.
- D. To stress imitation is important to dolphins.

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。

Be a green child

What does it mean to be green? “Green” is more than just a colour. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment. Why green? Plants are green, and without them Earth wouldn't be such a lovely home for us human beings. What can we do? 36

Reduce it!

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

Reuse it!

Sometimes people call our society a “throwaway society”. It means that we're a little too willing to throw away old stuff and buy new stuff. 38 For instance, if your baby brother becomes older and loses interest in his plastic basketball hoop, why not give it to another family who has a little kid?

Recycle it!

Recycling has never been easier. Many communities will pick up recycled goods right in front of your house and some towns even require that people recycle things. Recycled goods go to a recycling centre, where they can be turned into new cans, bottles, and paper.

Enjoy it!

It's true that rubbish and pollution are

problems, but Earth remains a huge and beautiful place that's ready for you to explore. 39 Go for a hike, visit local nature centres and gardens and climb up mountains.

But before you travel the world, take a look at your own backyard. Is there a spot where you could plant a tree or put in a little fruit or vegetable garden? If there is, have a look at it. 40

- A. Here's a four-step guide to be green.

B. It is important to respect nature and protect Earth.

C. Turn off the water when you're brushing your teeth.

D. When you use less of something, you do a good thing for Earth.

E. You can start locally by visiting the naturally beautiful spots in your city.

F. You can watch with pride as your tree takes root and your garden plants grow.

G. But many times, even if you no longer need something, someone else just might.

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。

Most people agree that a pet adds joy to a person's life. Scientists are now finding that having a pet may keep its owner 41. And good health may add years to a person's life.

Scientists have been 42 the link between pets and health for years. In 1990, a study was done with people aged 65 and older. It showed that pet owners went to the doctor less than people 43 pets. Do pets make people happier? Alan Beck, who is a researcher, says that 44 the answer to the question is yes, then having pets may be a good

idea.

Can pets also help people live longer? Rebecca Johnson did a study to find out. Johnson teaches nurses how to care for 45 people. Her study shows that having pets may cause people to 46 more slowly.

The human body makes many chemicals. Some of the chemicals make people feel 47. Others make people feel bad. In Johnson's study, levels of the “good” chemicals 48 when people were around pets while levels of the “bad” chemicals went down. The good 49 seemed to slow the ageing of cells. If this is 50, maybe people should spend more time with their 51. Then people might feel better and 52 longer.

You might be allergic to pets, or you may not want to 53 a pet. Don't worry. A robotic, or computer pet may be just the thing for you.

Scientists are testing computer pets, like the robotic dog. They want to see if computer pets can help people the way 54 pets do.

Will a robotic pet 55 the real pet sitting with you on the sofa? Something tells us that it will probably become a reality.

41. A. healthy

C. mad

42. A. carrying out

C. looking at

43. A. through

C. against

44. A. though

C. if

45. A. sick

C. old

46. A. age

C. walk

B. excited

D. hurried

B. making up

D. breaking down

B. beyond

D. without

B. until

D. unless

B. friendly

D. lovely

B. move

D. grow

综合检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the woman want to do?
A. Invite Daniel to London.
B. Get some information.
C. Share her experiences.
2. Which European city does Tina like best?
A. Ibiza.
B. London.
C. Florence.
3. What do we know about the woman?
A. She has a wide variety of hobbies.
B. She started singing as a child.
C. She is a famous ballet star.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a restaurant.
B. At home.
C. At a bookstore.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A forest.
B. A travel plan.
C. A survival experience.

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. Where are the speakers?
A. In Suzhou.
B. In Beijing.
C. In Shanghai.

7. Why do the speakers come here?

- A. To attend a meeting.
- B. To spend their holidays.
- C. To visit their family.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbours.
B. Husband and wife.
C. Gardener and homeowner.
9. Where does John prefer to grow the vegetables?
A. By the windows.
B. On the balcony.
C. On the rooftop.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does Lynn say about the distance-learning course?
A. It lasts twelve months in total.
B. Only psychology majors can register.
C. There are lots of experiments involved.
11. What will the students do when meeting on campus?
A. Have a private talk with the professor.
B. Share their ideas with each other.
C. Take some exams.

12. Why is the course popular with psychology majors?
A. Most of them are busy.
B. The cost is relatively low.
C. It is good for their future jobs.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who are the speakers?
A. Volunteers.
B. Tourists.
C. Students.

14. What is Naadam?

- A. A festival.
 - B. A country.
 - C. A game.
15. Why is archery unique according to Lucy?
- A. It takes place in three separate places.
 - B. It has both male and female participants.
 - C. It is quite different from the traditional kind.

16. What do the types of horse racing depend on?
- A. The species of the horses.
 - B. The ages of the horses.
 - C. The sizes of the horses.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why does the speaker give this talk?
- A. To tell the tour plan.
 - B. To tell some safety rules.
 - C. To tell the history of the park.
18. How can the tourists see the animals in the marsh?
- A. By running a canoe.
 - B. By taking a park bus.
 - C. By walking along the wooden path.
19. What does the speaker remind the tourists to do?
- A. Pay attention to the mosquitoes.
 - B. Take pictures of rare birds.
 - C. Avoid getting lost.
20. When is the best time to visit the park?
- A. In spring.
 - B. In winter.
 - C. In summer.

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
BOOKED UP!

Expand your horizons with our top picks from the season's new books.

Wanderers
By Kerri Andrews

Think of famous walkers and it is men like William Wordsworth and John Keats who likely spring to mind. But that's only half the story: here Andrews fills in the blanks with the history of women walkers of the last 300 years, including 18th-century walker Elizabeth Carter, Anaïs Nin, Nan Shepherd and Cheryl Strayed.

Writing Wild
By Kathryn Aalto

This comes with a warning: it will add many more books to your wish list. It celebrates 25 women writing about the outdoors, from historic people skilled in using words like Dorothy Wordsworth to contemporaries (同时代的人) like Camille T Dungy. Devoted to their life and work, Aalto travels to the lands that they loved, trying to get walking and reading inspiration.

Wild Abandon
By Jennifer Barclay

If you're eager for sunny islands, this book about backpacking around the Dodecanese is for you. Many of the villages on these Greek islands now lie deserted (空寂无人的) and Barclay spent over four years exploring their ruins, gathering stories from the local people for this explanation.

The Wild Silence
By Raynor Winn

Anyone who read Winn's first book, *The Salt Path*, about walking the South West Coast Path with her sick husband Moth, will want to know what happened next. This is that story — of finding home again on a Cornish farm. To follow Winn on her journey back to Cornwall is to know how it feels to walk yourself into the land which you love.

21. Whose book should you read if you are interested in women walkers in history?
- A. Kerri Andrews's.
 - B. Kathryn Aalto's.
 - C. Jennifer Barclay's.
 - D. Raynor Winn's.

22. From which book can you learn about life on islands?

- A. *Wanderers*.
- B. *Writing Wild*.
- C. *Wild Abandon*.
- D. *The Wild Silence*.

23. What do the four books have in common?

- A. They are about rural life.
- B. They focus on walking.
- C. They include historical stories.
- D. They introduce genius writers.

B

One day, I received a call from a colleague. He was about to give a student a zero for his answer to a physical problem, when the student claimed a perfect score. I was elected as their arbiter (公断人). I read the examination problem: “Show how it is possible to determine the height of a tall building with the aid of a barometer (气压计).” The student had answered: “Take the barometer to the top of the building, attach a long rope to it, lower it to the street, and then bring it up, measuring the length of the rope. The length of the rope is the height of the building.”

The student had really answered the question completely, but the answer didn’t confirm his competence in physics. I suggested the student try again. I gave him six minutes to answer the question, warning that the answer should show some knowledge of physics. Five minutes later, he said he had many answers and dashed off one, which read: “Take the barometer to the top of the building and lean over the edge of the roof. Drop the barometer, timing its fall with a stopwatch. Then, use the physical formula (公式) to calculate the height of the building.”

At this point, my colleague had to accept it, and then the student made almost full marks. I couldn’t help asking the student what the other

answers were. He listed many others, and then added, “Probably the best is to take the barometer to the administrator and said to him, ‘Sir, here is a fine barometer. If you tell me the height of the building, I will give it to you.’”

Then, I asked the student if he really did not know the conventional answer to this question. He admitted that he did, but said that he was fed up with high school and college instructors trying to teach him how to think.

The name of the student was Bohr who later was famous all over the world. He won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1922.

24. Why did the student get a zero in the beginning?

- A. The teacher wasn’t satisfied with him.
- B. His answer wasn’t complete or correct.
- C. The teacher couldn’t fully understand his answer.
- D. His answer didn’t show his knowledge of physics.

25. What does the underlined word “conventional” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Traditional.
- B. Correct.
- C. Innovative.
- D. Remarkable.

26. What was Bohr’s attitude to his schooling?

- A. Optimistic.
- B. Critical.
- C. Approving.
- D. Ambiguous (不明确的).

27. What does the author want to show by telling the story?

- A. Instructors can teach students how to think.
- B. Arbiters can help students to get high scores.
- C. Students should be given more freedom in thinking.
- D. Teachers should make students use physical formulas.

C

Traditionally, robots have been hard, made of metal and other rigid material. But a team of scientists at Harvard University in the U. S. has managed to build an entirely soft robot — one that draws inspiration from an octopus (章鱼).

Described in a science journal, the “Octobot” could pave the way for more effective autonomous robots that could be used in search, rescue and exploration. “The Octobot is a minimal system which may serve as a foundation for a new generation of completely soft, autonomous robots,” the study’s authors wrote.

Robots built for precise, repetitive movements in a controlled environment don’t do so well on rough terrains (地形) or in unpredictable conditions. And they aren’t especially safe around humans, because they’re made out of hard and heavy parts that could be potentially dangerous to their users.

So researchers have been working on building soft robots for decades. They’ve taken inspiration from nature, looking to animals from jellyfish to cockroaches, which are often made up of more flexible matter.

But creating a completely soft robot remains a challenge. Even if engineers build a silicone (硅酮) body, it’s still a grand challenge to construct flexible versions of essential parts, such as a source of power.

“Although soft robotics (机器人学) is still in its early stage, it holds great promise for several applications, such as search and rescue operations and exploration”, researchers of the Center for Micro-BioRobotics wrote in a comment. “Soft robots might also open up new approaches to improving wellness and the quality of life.”

28. What’s the special feature of the “Octobot”?

- A. It’s soft.
- B. It’s made of metal.
- C. It’s very small.
- D. It looks like an octopus.

29. What’s the disadvantage of traditional robots?

- A. They’re hard to control.
- B. They’re too heavy to move.
- C. They can’t predict conditions.
- D. They can’t behave well all the time.

30. What’s the possible application of the “Octobot”?

- A. Medical research.
- B. Life rescue.
- C. Machine operation.
- D. House cleaning.

31. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. It is not challenging to build soft robots.
- B. Soft robots are made from natural materials.
- C. Soft robots have been applied to medical fields.
- D. Nature contributes a lot to scientific exploration.

D

Chinese volleyball superstar Zhu Ting has inspired a new English word. “Stay awesome and ZHUPERB!” wrote a blogger at a US-based volleyball website. The word combines “Zhu” and “superb (卓越的)”, to describe the Chinese young player.

Zhu’s excellent scoring performances put her among the Top Athletes at home and abroad. Zhu helped creat the new golden age of women’s volleyball in China and is considered a national hero by many in China, with good reason. She helped the national volleyball team win the 2015 FIVB World Cup, the 2015 Asian Women’s Volleyball Championship, and the 2016 Rio Olympic Games. And in 2021, she and taekwondo athlete Zhao Shuai were named as flag bearers for China at the opening ceremony of the Tokyo Olympic Games.

Although she’s a superstar now, it hasn’t been easy for Zhu to get to where she is. Born to a farming family in Henan Province, Zhu earned a chance to attend a local sports school at age 13. She became well-known to the public by helping China’s U20 team win the 2013 FIVB U20 World Championship. Shortly after, Zhu joined the national team and began playing under legendary coach Lang Ping.

At first, the 1.98-metre-tall Zhu found it difficult to move quickly and stay balanced. But Lang Ping took advantage of her height and trained her to jump high and smash balls. Her work paid off. Zhu is now an outstanding player. “Hard work and talent are equally important. I’ll move forwards step by step,” she told a newspaper.

32. Why was “ZHUperb” created?
- A. To create a new game.
B. To introduce a volleyball website.
C. To describe the volleyball superstar.
D. To celebrate Zhu Ting’s success.
33. What does Paragraph 2 mainly tell us?
- A. Zhu Ting’s training.
B. Zhu Ting’s personal qualities.
C. Zhu Ting’s achievements.
D. Zhu Ting’s future plan.
34. When did Zhu Ting probably join the national team?
- A. In 2000. B. In 2013.
C. In 2015. D. In 2016.
35. What was the purpose of Lang Ping’s plan for training Zhu Ting?
- A. To build up Zhu Ting’s confidence.
B. To make use of Zhu Ting’s advantages.
C. To train Zhu Ting to be the captain of the team.
D. To instruct Zhu Ting to move forwards step by step.

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。

According to Jessica Hagy, author of *How to Be Interesting*, it’s not difficult to make yourself interesting at a dinner party.

____36____, if you’re out of your comfort zone or if you’re wandering into somebody’s house for the first time. So the main thing is just to show up and be

adventurous, trying different foods and talking to strangers.

People love to talk about themselves. If you can start the conversation with a question other than “What do you do for a living?”, you’ll be able to get a lot more interesting conversation out of whomever it is you’re talking to. ____37____, it can bring in “I have this old, broken-down vehicle” or “I rode the bus with these crazy people who were laughing at silly jokes in the back”. It just opens up conversation.

____38____? If you can’t take their wine away, you should certainly try to take away their soapbox（临时演讲台）. If you’re the host, you can ask them to help you in the kitchen with something and just remove them from the situation. ____39____.

And what about that other dinner-party killer: awkward silence? If you’re faced with an awkward silence at a dinner party, the only thing that always gets everyone talking again is to give the host a compliment（赞美）. ____40____. Just quickly turn around and say, “This cake is extremely delicious and you have to tell me all about it.”

So being interesting at a dinner party isn’t that hard.

- A. How do you know the host
B. The first step is to go exploring
C. If you ask the question “How did you get here?”
D. Be prepared to have awkward conversations with strangers
E. Or you can turn the conversation into a topic where they have little to say
F. What about those who have had too much to drink or won’t stop talking
G. He or she is the person who is feeling the weight of that awkwardness the most

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 heard my name pronounced by the teacher, I knew what lay ahead. She called me to the whiteboard to ____41____ a long division（除法）problem. Maths was my ____42____ subject. When doing a long division problem, I always ____43____ put the numbers in the wrong places, or forgot to add in the zeros.

As I ____44____ the whiteboard, I looked at the blonde-haired girl next to me, trying to ____45____ what she was writing. ____46____ I tried my best, she went faster than I could understand. Impossible to understand. Why me? Why couldn’t I wrap my mind around this strange concept that all the other kids understood? Why, even when I ____47____ my hardest to deal with the division problems?

Why? Why?

I ____48____ salty tears and wrote some numbers randomly（随意地）on the board. The teacher read over our answers silently.

“Now, class, Susie did this problem absolutely correctly.”

“As for Tara,” the teacher said, ____49____ her eyes, “gosh, I don’t even know what she did.”

The class burst into ____50____ as I tried to sink as low as possible into my seat, hoping to ____51____ them from seeing me at all. However, after class my teacher wrote me a note, saying, “No one will care about how you feel, unless you ____52____ yourself to succeed.”

This ____53____ from middle school is the most impressive and the only one I can remember. The experience made me feel stronger and gave me

____54____. When I am put down by somebody, I think of that moment and every single one of those whys that I asked myself, which gives me the willingness to ____55____ all of those whys and continue until perfection, or as close as I can get.

41. A. find B. do
C. make D. examine
42. A. favourite B. best
C. worst D. last
43. A. repeatedly B. carefully
C. directly D. reasonably
44. A. moved B. approached
C. used D. returned
45. A. guess B. imagine
C. think D. copy
46. A. If B. Unless
C. Though D. Because
47. A. suggested B. asked
C. admitted D. tried
48. A. gave back B. went back
C. held back D. cut back
49. A. rolling B. closing
C. focusing D. opening
50. A. anger B. laughter
C. cheers D. tears
51. A. protect B. judge
C. prevent D. differ
52. A. force B. allow
C. forbid D. hope
53. A. accident B. problem
C. promise D. memory
54. A. determination B. explanation
C. frustration D. communication
55. A. get B. answer
C. see D. bring

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。

The tea culture of China is 56. _____ (amaze) and has a long history. Tea drinking was widespread in China for about one thousand years 57. _____ appearing in Europe.

Tea drinking in China enjoys wide popularity. Many people nowadays go to expensively decorated teahouses 58. _____ (have) business talks. However, tea drinking is very complex. Many factors contribute to 59. _____ enjoyable experience. It starts with the surroundings. In the past, tea drinking usually took place in a setting 60. _____ spring water runs on marble. At present, in order to create such atmosphere, teahouses 61. _____ (decorate) with traditional paintings and furniture. Besides, there is always a 62. _____ (perform) of a traditional Chinese musical instrument, such as the *guzheng*, *pipa* and *erhu*. Water 63. _____ (use) for tea also matters. In the old days, the water that came from melted snow was regarded as the best. Today no one collects snow any longer because of pollution and what people use is bottled water. Black tea, together with green tea, oolong tea and pu'er tea 64. _____ (rank) the top four favourites. The first three types of tea are processed using similar methods but pu'er tea uses a 65. _____ (total) different method.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,你的美国笔友 Dick 对中国的传统文化很感兴趣,他打算近期到中国具有文化底蕴的地方旅游。请你给他写一封电子邮件,推荐几个他可能感兴趣的景点,内容包括:

- 1. 推荐的地方;

- 2. 推荐理由;

- 3. 表达期待。

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。

Dear Dick,

I'm delighted to learn that you are coming to China for a visit. _____

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Steve was the most amazing person in all of Minneapolis, and he was my cousin. By the age of 19, Steve was a star baseball player at the University of Minnesota. I wanted to be exactly like him. So when Steve asked me to go with him on a spring fishing trip in northern Minnesota, I was excited!

After planning the trip, we gathered clothes and supplies, and began our great adventure. We reached the Superior National Forest in northern Minnesota by early evening. On our way to the

campground, Steve pointed to a small house faraway in one of the mountains, saying that it was the ranger station (护林站) where the forester worked.

Finally, after a long walk, we reached the campground and set up the camp as the sun was setting. Steve knew all the tricks of an experienced wilderness camper. After we gathered enough wood from the forest, he started the campfire using only stone and steel — no matches. For supper we feasted on freeze-dried beef, wild rice and pea soup. I ate greedily after all that work.

Tired enough, we climbed into our sleeping bags early and talked about our plans for fishing the next day. We were still talking quietly when a sudden north wind picked up. The temperature dropped and it began to snow. Steve found a way to increase the temperature inside the tent. He dragged a log (原木) from the forest to the opposite side of the campfire. Then he wrapped aluminum foil (铝箔) around the log. The heat from the fire reflected off the foil and into the tent. Soon images of lake fish were filling my dreams.

The snow had stopped, but sometime later a powerful wind must have kicked up the flames of our dying fire. I was abruptly awakened by Steve. Our tent was on fire. Frightened, I ran out of the tent immediately. The tent collapsed (倒塌) with Steve inside. Without any thought of endangering myself, I reached into the burning tent and pulled him to the icy lake. Fortunately, we were not seriously hurt.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

Later, as we stood by the burning tent to keep warm, we considered our difficult situation. _____

Paragraph 2:

Suddenly, we heard a noise in the forest. _____
