

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. Why is Sarah going to China?
A. To go sightseeing.
B. To visit her son.
C. To look after a baby.
2. What will Lisa do tonight?
A. Watch an old film with the man.
B. Entertain her friend at home.
C. Hang out with Anna.
3. What does Mary think of her job?
A. Quite dangerous.
B. Pretty boring.
C. Very interesting.
4. Who might Mr Brown be?
A. The woman’s husband.
B. Tom’s friend.
C. Tom’s boss.
5. What is the weather like?
A. Pleasant.
B. Cold.
C. Hot.

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 did Mike most probably get to New York?
A. By air.
B. By car.
C. By train.
7. What does Mike like doing during a trip?
A. Enjoying the scenery.
B. Talking with people.
C. Trying to make money.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Who is in the house opposite the street?
A. The Smiths.
B. Some kids.
C. Nobody.
9. What will the speakers probably do?
A. Leave the kids enjoying themselves.
B. Stop the kids playing with fireworks.
C. Call the fire service right away.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What was the man’s attitude to Disney’s princess films at first?
A. Curious.
B. Favourable.
C. Negative.
11. What saves Snow White in Gina’s opinion?
A. Her good nature.
B. A brave prince.
C. Her beauty.
12. What does the man decide to do in the end?
A. Take some lessons.
B. Watch princess films.
C. Go to an important meeting.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Whom is the programme mainly for?
A. Retired people.
B. High school students.
C. Job hunters.
14. How often does the programme take place?
A. Three times a week.
B. Four times a week.
C. Five times a week.
15. What is probably the man’s aunt?
A. A professor.
B. A school doctor.
C. A nursing assistant.
16. Why will Anna go to the man’s home tonight?
A. To visit his family.
B. To have an interview.
C. To get more information.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which country had the best non-native English speakers according to the report?
A. The Netherlands.
B. Denmark.
C. Sweden.
18. What do the findings of the report show?
A. Learning grammar rules is important.
B. Speaking the language often really helps.
C. European countries use the same teaching approach.
19. Why couldn’t people in the Middle East use English well?
A. They considered English useless.
B. They had little media contact.
C. They lacked good English teaching.
20. What is the report mainly about?
A. English proficiency in different countries.
B. Common challenges in English teaching.
C. Useful ways of learning English.

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

A job posting

Welcome to our school! We are excited that you are thinking about opportunities to work with us. See below for a quick glance at what the job is like and the impact you could have on the children.

The title of the job posting: An assistant to summer school staff

The type of the job: Part-time; Full-time

Working conditions: Elementary school campus

Weekly scheduled hours: Part-time, 20; Full-time, 40

The earliest start date: Immediately

Position duration: Expected to continue until August 31

Wage: Part-time, \$15 hourly; Full-time, \$20 hourly

Working hours: 9:00 am–5:00 pm

Responsibilities:

- Watch over and care for children in the 5–12 age range.
- Assist in implementing lesson plans, preparation and the clean-up of materials.
- Maintain a healthy and safe environment for children.

• Other related functions as assigned.

Application requirements:

- Your resume.
- High school certificate or above.
- Mail your application form to us by June 10.
- A minimum of six months of experience of working with children aged between 5 and 12.

• Three professional references required, at least one from a teacher.

21. What is the assistant required to do?

- A. Design lesson plans.
- B. Work the night shift.
- C. Safeguard the children.
- D. Clean up the campus.

22. Which of the following will result in the disqualification?

- A. Submitting only one recommendation.
- B. Preparing a personal resume.
- C. Being an undergraduate student.
- D. Having a year of relevant experience.

23. What's the weekly wage of the full-time assistant?

- A. \$400.
- B. \$800.
- C. \$900.
- D. \$1,200.

B

If you have some free time to socialise, do you prefer to spend it with your best friend or partner, or with a larger group of people?

A new study investigated what group size people actually look for and encounter in everyday life. The scientists asked more than 4,000 people to report the size of their social groups for a wide variety of activities. For eight different activities (going to a bar, chatting at work, chatting off work, having dinner, going on a holiday, going to the cinema, working on a project, playing sports), people reported a group size of two more often than they reported larger group sizes. Interestingly, for about half of these activities, women reported a group size of two significantly more often than men did, suggesting that women prefer a social group size of two even more than men do.

The scientists also used a research technique called real-time experience sampling. In this part of

the study, 274 volunteers were asked seven times a day to report the last social situation they had experienced. The results were clear. Two was the most common group size with 52.6 per cent. Thus, this part of the study also suggested that two is the most common group size in social interactions.

So why do people prefer spending their time with one other person compared to spending their time with larger groups? The scientists explained that in general, social interactions with just one other person allow for more control of the situation, especially when it comes to reciprocity (互惠). When we interact with just one other person, one's choices directly affect the other person and only that person. Thus, it is easy to distinguish whether there is mutual cooperation (for example, both people take turns to pay for dinner) or whether someone acts selfishly (for example, one person never pays the bill). In larger groups, the situation gets much more complicated.

24. What is the new study mainly about?

- A. Whom people like to spend time with.
- B. Which activities people choose to kill time.
- C. What social group size people prefer.
- D. How people make friends in social activities.

25. Why did the scientists ask the volunteers seven times a day?

- A. To make their activities last longer.
- B. To know the variety of their activities.
- C. To prove the result of the former study.
- D. To collect the latest data.

26. What drives many people to interact with only one other person according to the text?

- A. The closer relationship.
- B. The limited choices.
- C. The selfish intention.
- D. The sense of control.

27. In which section of a website may this text appear?

- A. Advanced technology.
- B. Entertainment.
- C. Social psychology.
- D. Health.

C

Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects. Why do we often think that more is more when it comes to kids and their belongings? The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.

I found the holidays a good time to encourage young children to donate less-used things, and it worked. Because of our efforts, our daughter Georgia did decide to donate a large bag of toys to a little girl whose mother was unable to pay for her holiday due to illness. She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund.

For weeks, I've been thinking of bigger, deeper questions: How do we make it a habit for them? And how do we train ourselves to help them live with need, and use less? Yesterday, I sat with my son, Shepherd, determined to test my own theory on this. I decided to play with him with only one toy for as long as it would keep his interest. I expected that one toy would keep his attention for about five minutes, ten minutes, max. I chose a red rubber ball — simple, universally available. We passed it; he tried to put it in his mouth; he tried bouncing it, rolling it, sitting on it and throwing it. It was totally, completely enough for him. Before I knew it, an hour had passed and it was time to move on to lunch.

We both became absorbed in the simplicity of playing together. He had my full attention and I had his. My little experiment to find joy in a single object worked for both of us.

28. What do the words “more is more” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Enough is enough.
- B. Earn more and spend more.
- C. More money, more worries.
- D. The more, the better.

29. What made Georgia agree to sell some of her objects?

- A. Adding the money to her school fund.
- B. Raising money for a little boy.
- C. Saving up for her holiday.
- D. Giving the money to a sick mother.

30. Why did the author play the ball with Shepherd?

- A. To train his attention.
- B. To show a parent's love.
- C. To try out an idea.
- D. To help him start a hobby.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Take it or leave it
- B. A lesson from kids
- C. Live more with less
- D. The pleasure of giving

D

Once when I was facing a decision that involved high risks, I went to a friend. He looked at me for a moment, and then wrote a sentence containing the best advice I've ever had: Be bold and brave — and mighty forces will come to your aid.

Those words made me see clearly that when I had fallen short in the past, it was seldom because I had tried and failed. It was usually because I had let fear of failure stop me from trying at all. On the other

hand, whenever I had plunged into deep water, forced by courage or circumstance, I had always been able to swim until I got my feet on the ground again.

Boldness means a decision to bite off more than you can chew. And there is nothing mysterious about the mighty forces. They are potential powers we possess: energy, skill, sound judgement, creative ideas — even physical strength greater than most of us realise.

Admittedly, those mighty forces are spiritual ones. But sometimes they are more important than physical ones. A college classmate of mine, Tim, was an excellent football player, even though he weighed much less than the average player. “In one game I suddenly found myself confronting a huge player, who had nothing but me between him and our goal line,” said Tim. “I was so frightened that I closed my eyes and desperately threw myself at that guy like a bullet — and stopped him suddenly.”

Boldness — a willingness to extend yourself to the extreme — is not one that can be acquired overnight. But it can be taught to children and developed in adults. Confidence builds up. Surely, there will be setbacks and disappointments in life; boldness in itself is no guarantee of success. But the person who tries to do something and fails is a lot better than the person who tries to do nothing.

So, always try to live a little bit beyond your abilities, and you’ll find your abilities are greater than you ever dreamed.

32. Why was the author sometimes unable to reach his goal in the past?
- A. He faced huge risks.
- B. He lacked mighty forces.
- C. Fear prevented him from trying.
- D. Failure blocked his way to success.

33. What is the implied meaning of the underlined part?

- A. Swallow more than you can digest.
- B. Act slightly above your abilities.
- C. Develop more mysterious powers.
- D. Learn to make creative decisions.

34. What was especially important for Tim’s successful defence in the football game?

- A. His physical strength.
- B. His basic skill.
- C. His real fear.
- D. His spiritual force.

35. What can be learnt from Paragraph 5?

- A. Confidence grows more rapidly in adults.
- B. Trying without success is meaningless.
- C. Repeated failures create a better life.
- D. Boldness can be gained little by little.

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。

Do you have dreams, visions or plans about things you’d love to have or achieve? Of course you do! We all do. Unfortunately, dreaming is the easy part. 36 The good news is that there are proven techniques that can get you from where you are to where you want to be. Follow this process to bring your dreams to fruition (实现):

Turn your dream into a goal.

When you have a goal, you have a true target. 37 However, for a greater chance of success, your plan should have a deadline and it must be measurable. Give yourself the gift of setting a deadline and things will start to happen. Make your goal as desirable as possible without being unrealistic. If you feel that your goal is unreasonable, it’s much

more difficult to encourage yourself to actually pursue it.

Prioritise your goal daily.

38 You give instructions to your brain thousands of times a day. Let your mind know that your goal is something more important than “I feel like eating a sandwich” or “I need to stop at the supermarket on the way home”.

39

Difficult goals can rarely be achieved alone. You’re likely to need some help and guidance. Look at the list you made and see what you already have in your life that could help you on your path.

Track your progress.

Measure your progress each day. Use old-fashioned paper and pencil or take advantage of the latest smartphone app. 40 You can only adjust your approach if you know how you’re doing. Consider making a chart if that’s applicable to your goal.

- A. Classify your available resources.
- B. Make a list of negative associations.
- C. Read and write your goal each day.
- D. Turning those dreams into a reality is the challenge.
- E. Tracking is crucial to making continued progress.
- F. It has been said that dreams are goals without a deadline.
- G. Setting unrealistic goals can be worse than setting no goals at all.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I was regarded as a student with special needs because I was not interested in school and did not

care about my grades.

Over time, I started to believe in my stupidity. I 41 the fact that I was in special needs class and poured it out as anger and depression. But one activity 42 this view of myself: chess.

I started to play chess with my father after school simply because I wanted to 43 him at something. My father was a 44 man, fond of physics, writing..., almost every field. He was called a walking dictionary. So, winning at chess against my father would be a 45 that I had an intellectual power. On the small chessboard, I had a chance to 46 my so-called inability.

Game after game, I wanted to beat my father even more. I started to read books on chess and play against a chess computer to 47 my skills. One weekend, I finally checkmated (将死) my father’s king on a ferry ride, which made me feel overjoyed.

Two years later, I became the second board on my school chess team, with our top board being the best high school player in the state. But before the tournament season, our top player 48 to come. There came my chance to play as top board against the best players in other states.

I was determined to show who I had become: a(n) 49 person able to win with calculation, logic and will. My most 50 game came in the final round. Our team was facing a high school which only excellent students attended. It was 51 a game between a student with special needs and a smart soul. My opponent was playing well and kept 52 while I kept defending to keep my king safe. He spent a long time trying to break down my defenses, but could not find the final push. I 53 with more defensive moves, trying to make it as difficult for him as possible. With little time left, he started to make rapid moves. 54 he could make the final decision, he ran out of time.

Honestly, as his clock flag fell, I jumped up out of my seat and kissed the floor out of excitement. I could not control my emotions.

While holding my winner’s cup, I knew I was not 55. The inferiority complex (自卑感) had melted away, and I realized that underneath our thoughts, each person is a genius.

41. A. noticed

B. explained

C. accepted

D. ignored
42. A. changed

B. supported

C. questioned

D. showed
43. A. please

B. comfort

C. beat

D. disturb
44. A. smart

B. strict

C. quiet

D. strong
45. A. dream

B. lesson

C. theory

D. sign
46. A. prove

B. expose

C. overcome

D. promote
47. A. teach

B. sharpen

C. choose

D. invent
48. A. promised

B. managed

C. happened

D. failed
49. A. brave

B. lucky

C. active

D. intelligent
50. A. terrible

B. memorable

C. dangerous

D. popular
51. A. normally

B. possibly

C. actually

D. partly
52. A. attacking

B. smiling

C. pausing

D. escaping
53. A. returned

B. quit

C. won

D. exchanged
54. A. Once

B. Until

C. Before

D. Unless
55. A. proud

B. stupid

C. bright

D. lazy

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 high school students do have some growing pains, but we can get rid of 56. (they) correctly and wisely. First, some of us 57. (be) upset about our appearance. I don’t think it is that important and there is no need 58. (care) about it. Actually it is one’s inner beauty 59. matters most. Second, we sometimes cannot 60. (understand) by our teachers, parents and classmates. Faced with this, we can find a right time to have 61. heart-to-heart talk with them, trying to resolve the misunderstanding. Some of us have fewer friends 62. would like to listen to our deepest feelings and thoughts. I think being open-minded and friendly will do us good. Third, we may fall behind others, which makes us 63. (stress). We can encourage ourselves to work efficiently, full of 64. (determine). At last, some of us don’t have much pocket money, so we feel unhappy. Isn’t it strange? In my view, as long as we have some, that’s enough. And we can earn some extra money by 65. (take) part-time jobs.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你校将举办主题为“My dream career”的英语演讲比赛。请你写一篇演讲稿,内容包括:

1. 你的理想职业;
2. 选择它的理由;
3. 实现它的途径。

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。

Good morning, everyone! I’m glad to have the opportunity to deliver a brief speech on my future career.

Thanks for listening!

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。

I was very excited the first time I went inside a body of water. I was out with a group of friends and we just decided to go swimming. What they didn’t know was that it was my first time. So I lost control quickly. I struggled in the water for a few seconds, trying my possible best to get control of my body to avoid drowning. After a few seconds, luckily, I found my feet — literally.

I stood up, and that was it. I just couldn’t afford to trust the water anymore.

After that experience, I was never interested in going swimming again.

Ten years later, I was looking through my notebooks one day and I saw a note where I wrote things I was going to try. It was written during my 21st birthday. One of the things I wrote was that I was going to learn how to swim. It is exactly six years since I wrote those things down. And apart from starting my first business, I haven’t finished doing up to ten per cent of the things I wrote.

So I decided that I was going to start crossing off the things written on that list as soon as I could.

That was when I decided to go swimming again.

Unlike before, I made plans for it. I decided beforehand that no excuse was going to stop me this time. I made sure I finished all the tasks I had at work. I didn’t want any excuse to tie me down this time.

So I decided on the pool I was going to use, which was about 1.5 metres deep. I bought my swimming gear. I told some of my friends and even got some to come along with me. I just didn’t want to chicken out at the last minute and I wanted to overcome my fear of water.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

When the day came, I went into the water.

Paragraph 2:

I have learnt a lot from my swimming experience.

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 are the speakers talking about?
A. The weather.
B. A great idea.
C. Their plan for tomorrow.
2. What does Lisa like doing in her spare time now?
A. Going to the cinema.
B. Watching TV.
C. Reading.
3. What size shoes does the man wear now?
A. Size 40.
B. Size 41.
C. Size 42.
4. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teammates.
B. Schoolmates.
C. Workmates.
5. Which means of transport did the woman take?
A. The car.
B. The bus.
C. The bike.

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 does the woman offer to do?
A. Try to contact Mr Crowe.
B. Give Mr Crowe the paper.
C. Reschedule an appointment.

7. What will the man do?
A. Sign the paper himself.
B. Cancel the appointment.
C. Inform Mr Brown of the situation.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How much should Nina pay to join the sports centre?
A. £ 50.
B. £ 30.
C. £ 18.
9. When will the speakers go to the sports centre?
A. On Tuesday.
B. On Thursday.
C. On Friday.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How old is Jim's physics teacher?
A. In his thirties.
B. In his forties.
C. In his fifties.
11. What does Jim think of his maths teacher?
A. Boring.
B. Humorous.
C. Strict.
12. Who is new to the girl?
A. Her physics teacher.
B. Her maths teacher.
C. Her English teacher.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does Carlos hate doing?
A. Shopping.
B. Visiting museums.
C. Playing football.
14. Where are the speakers going to eat on Saturday evening?
A. In an Italian restaurant.
B. In a Chinese restaurant.
C. In a French restaurant.

15. What will the speakers probably do on Sunday morning?
A. See Carlos off.
B. Go for a drive.
C. Walk along the river.

16. Why won't the speakers go to the cinema on Sunday afternoon?
A. They don't have time.
B. Carlos doesn't like films.
C. Eric doesn't like that cinema.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the most important requirement for the position?
A. Being patient.
B. Being enthusiastic.
C. Being experienced.
18. What will the staff have to do for the campers?
A. Answer questions online.
B. Arrange great activities.
C. Wake them up at 9:00 am.
19. What should the short essay focus on?
A. How qualified you are.
B. How campers are selected.
C. How important the training is.
20. When will the second session begin?
A. On 20 July.
B. On 1 July.
C. On 20 April.

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

Are you looking for some clubs suitable for you in senior high? Here is information about some popular clubs.

Speech and Debate Club

Do you enjoy talking? Do you want to be a lawyer? Try out for the school's speech and debate team. Not only will you meet people and make new friends, you'll also get to practice public speaking,

a valuable, important tool that you will use at every stage of your life.

Band Club

Are you in a band in junior high? If so, you probably remember always hanging around with your musical friends. If you haven't joined it yet, you should! Most high school bands give performances, and even go on trips to Disneyland. Doesn't that sound like a fun, enriching experience? Not convinced? Did I mention that studies show that students involved in music education tend to receive higher grades? Yes, you read it right.

Red Cross Club

If you are interested in the medical field or planning to take a combined M.D. program, perhaps you should consider joining your school's Red Cross club. As part of the high school club working with the local Red Cross chapter, you can become a lifeguard, learn how to perform CPR, or become a trained instructor who teaches others.

Language Club

Are you a native Spanish, French, or German speaker? Or maybe you just really like the foreign language class! Either way, you should consider joining your school's language club and learn a new language in your spare time. Spanish, French and German clubs put on several charity and cultural events throughout the academic year. You could be helping others in need, and making new friends all at the same time!

21. Which club suits you best if you dream of becoming a lawyer?
A. Speech and Debate Club.
B. Band Club.
C. Red Cross Club.
D. Language Club.

22. What is special about Band Club?

- A. It may improve students' grades.
B. It enables students to be lifeguards.
C. It makes students' speaking ability better.
D. It allows students to experience different cultures.

23. What do Red Cross Club and Language Club have in common?
- A. They can offer you a trip to Disneyland.
 - B. They make you talented and good at languages.
 - C. They enable you to help people in need.
 - D. They can equip you with first aid knowledge.

B

When people ask me how I started writing, I find myself describing an urgent need that I felt to work with language. Having said that, I did not know for a long time what I was looking for. It was not until I followed this feeling to its source that I discovered I had a passion for writing. With some encouragement from my colleagues, I had one of my poems published. This bit of success, however, was the point where my problem began.

Back in 1978, I had to travel between three different campuses in the morning, teaching students composition. I spent afternoons taking my daughter to her ballet and horse-riding lessons. I composed my lectures on the way, and that was all the thinking time I had. When I returned home, there was not enough of me left for writing after a full working day.

As a way out, I decided to get up two hours before my usual time. My alarm was set for 5:00 am. The first day I shut it off because I had placed it within arm's reach. The second day I set two clocks, one on my bedside table, and one out in the hallway. I had to jump out of bed and run to silence it before my family was awoken. This was when my morning writing began.

Since that first morning in 1978, I have been following the habit to this day, not making or accepting many excuses for not writing. I wrote my poems in this manner for nearly ten years before my first book was published. When I decided to write a

novel, I divided my two hours: the first for poetry, the second for fiction. Well or badly, I wrote at least two pages a day. This is how my novel was finished. If I had waited to have the time, I would still be waiting to write my novel.

What I got out of getting up in the dark to work is the feeling that I am in control. For many people, the initial sense of urgency to create easily dies away because it requires making the tough decision: taking the time to create, stealing it from yourself if it's the only way.

24. What motivated the author to start her writing career?
- A. Her strong wish to share.
 - B. Her passionate desire for fame.
 - C. Her urgent need to make a living.
 - D. Her keen interest in writing.
25. What problem did the author face when she decided to begin her writing?
- A. She had trouble in deciding on her writing style.
 - B. She was too exhausted to write after a busy day.
 - C. She had to take time to discipline her daughter.
 - D. She was unsure about her writing skills.
26. Why did the author place an alarm clock in the hallway?
- A. In case the clock in her room broke down.
 - B. In case she failed to hear the ringing.
 - C. To force herself out of bed.
 - D. To wake up her family.
27. How did the author manage to finish her novel?
- A. By sticking to writing every morning.
 - B. By writing when her mind was most active.
 - C. By drawing inspiration from classic novels.
 - D. By reducing her teaching hours at school.

C

The problem of robocalls has gotten so bad that many people now refuse to pick up calls from numbers they don't know. Many calls we receive are scams (欺诈). We are finally waking up to the severity of the problem by supporting and developing a group of tools, applications and approaches intended to prevent scammers from getting through. Unfortunately, it's too little, too late. By the time these "solutions" become widely available, scammers will have moved on to cleverer means. In the near future, it's not just going to be the number you see on your screen that will be in doubt. Soon you will also question whether the voice you're hearing is actually real.

That's because there are a number of powerful voice manipulation and automation technologies that are about to become widely available for anyone to use. A company once showed a new voice technology able to produce such a convincing human-sounding voice that it was able to speak to a receptionist and make a reservation without detection.

These developments are likely to make our current problems with robocalls much worse. The reason that robocalls are a headache has less to do with amount than precision. A decade of data breaches of personal information has led to a situation where scammers can easily learn your mother's name, and far more. Armed with this knowledge, they're able to carry out individually targeted campaigns to cheat people. This means, for example, that a scammer could call you from what looks to be a familiar number and talk to you using a voice that sounds exactly like your bank teller's, tricking you into "confirming" your address, mother's name, and card number. Scammers follow money, so companies will be the worst hit. A lot of business is still done over the phone, and much of it is based on trust and existing relationships. Voice

manipulation technologies threaten to undermine that.

We need to deal with the insecure nature of our telecommunications networks. Phone carriers and consumers need to work together to find ways of determining and communicating what is real. That might mean either developing a uniform way to mark videos and images, showing when and who they were made by, or abandoning phone calls altogether and moving toward data-based communications — using some applications, which can be tied to your identity.

Credibility is hard to earn but easy to lose, and the problem is only going to get harder from here on out.

28. How does the author feel about the solutions to the problem of robocalls?
- A. Satisfied.
 - B. Confused.
 - C. Embarrassed.
 - D. Disappointed.
29. What can scammers do taking advantage of the new technologies?
- A. Aim at victims precisely.
 - B. Damage databases easily.
 - C. Start campaigns rapidly.
 - D. Spread information widely.
30. What does the text imply?
- A. Honesty is the best policy.
 - B. Technologies can be a double-edged sword.
 - C. There are more solutions than problems.
 - D. Credibility holds the key to development.
31. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- A. Where the problem of robocalls is rooted
 - B. Who is to blame for the problem of robocalls
 - C. Why robocalls are about to get more dangerous
 - D. How robocalls are affecting the world of technology

D

Would you bet on the future of this man? Most of his adult life has been a losing struggle against debt and misfortune. A war injury has made his left hand stop functioning, and he has often been in prison. Driven by heaven-knows-what motives, he determines to write a book.

The book turns out to be one that has appealed to the world. That former prisoner was Cervantes, and the book was *Don Quixote* (《堂吉珂德》). And the story poses an interesting question: why do some people discover new vitality and creativity to the end of their days, while others go to seed long before?

We’ve all known people who run out of steam before they reach life’s halfway mark. I’m not talking about those who fail to get to the top. We can’t all get there. I’m talking about people who have stopped learning because they have adopted the fixed attitudes and opinions that all too often come with passing years.

Most of us, in fact, progressively narrow the variety of our lives. We succeed in our field of specialisation and then become trapped in it. Nothing surprises us. We lose our sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to learn, the opportunities are everywhere.

With high motivation and enthusiasm, we can keep on learning. Then we will know how important it is to have meaning in our life. However, we can achieve meaning only if we have made a commitment to something larger than our own little egos (自我), whether to beloved ones, to fellow humans, to work, or to some moral concept.

Many of us equate (同等看待) “commitment” with such “caring” occupations as teaching and nursing. But doing any ordinary job as well as one can is in itself an admirable commitment. People who work towards such excellence — whether they

are driving a truck, or running a store — make the world better just by being the kind of people they are. They’ve learnt life’s most valuable lesson.

32. Why does the text start with the story of Cervantes?
- A. To show loss of freedom stimulates one’s creativity.
- B. To show age is not a barrier to achieving one’s goal.
- C. To explain misery inspires a man to fight against his fate.
- D. To explain disability cannot stop a man’s pursuit of success.
33. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. End one’s struggle for liberty.
- B. Waste one’s energy taking risks.
- C. Miss the opportunity to succeed.
- D. Lose interest in learning.
34. What could be inferred from Paragraph 4?
- A. Those who dare to try often get themselves trapped.
- B. Those who tend to think back can hardly go ahead.
- C. Opportunity favours those with a curious mind.
- D. Opportunity awaits those with a cautious mind.
35. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?
- A. To provide guidance on leading a meaningful adult life.
- B. To stress the need for shouldering responsibilities at work.
- C. To state the importance of generating motivation for learning.
- D. To suggest a way of pursuing excellence in our lifelong career.

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。

Today it is common to see people who walk

about wearing earphones wherever they go. They move about in their personal bubbles, sometimes unaware of what’s happening around them. 36

So are you one of them?

For me, walking about in my own personal bubble is perfect. 37 What’s even better, wearing earphones seems to give a signal to people which says, “I’m not available for chatting at the moment.”

Suppose you’re at work and about to make a breakthrough, but a colleague suddenly turns up. At this exact moment, the slightest disturbance would interrupt your work. 38

39 It’s probably part of the growing-up stage when they just want to ignore their whole family. While their mothers give them lectures about why they should do their homework, they can just turn up the volume, smile, and say, “Yes, Mum.” The problem is solved.

Pretty soon, not only will we have pretty coloured wires hanging from our ears, our brains will also be directly plugged into some new high-tech instrument. We’ll be in a virtual world, communicating with everyone else, or choosing not to, as we like. 40 And they are changing our social habits along the way.

- A. Outside life is shut out.

B. I also have wires hanging from my ears.

C. Our high-tech tools are changing quickly.

D. In the home situation, teenagers love earphones.

E. I don’t have to deal with the noise from the environment.

F. Maybe I just heard a song that reminded me of a happy memory.

G. Once again, wearing earphones would be sure to give that “Go away!” signal.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My life as a tax-paying employed person began in middle school, when, for three whole days, I worked in a baking factory.

My best friend Betsy’s father was a manager of the baking factory, which, at festivals, 41 little bunny (兔子) cakes for all its 42 throughout the city. It happened that the plant downtown needed eight kids for 43 help during our spring break, for which I had no 44 beyond listening to my favorite records. I’d 45 a minimum wage. I’d see how a factory 46. My parents thought all of this was a grand idea and called Betsy’s dad with their 47.

Our 48 in the factory were simple: Place cakes on a moving belt. Attach frosting (糖霜) ears. Apply frosting eyes and nose. 49 bunny cakes from the belt. This was 50 than it sounded. 51 a bit and the cakes would pile up. As I told my parents at dinner that first night, it was all a little more stressful than I’d 52.

Dad 53. The son of a grocer, he’d spent the summers of his childhood 54 food. This was the sort of work that made you 55 the dollars you earned and respect those who did the work, he told me.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 41. A. sold | B. ordered |
| C. made | D. reserved |
| 42. A. stores | B. families |
| C. schools | D. citizens |
| 43. A. generous | B. financial |
| C. technical | D. temporary |
| 44. A. plans | B. problems |
| C. excuses | D. hobbies |
| 45. A. offer | B. earn |
| C. set | D. suggest |

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 the woman suggest the man do?
A. Get more sleep.
B. See a doctor.
C. Give up computer games.
2. What time will the train leave?
A. At 7:30.
B. At 7:15.
C. At 7:00.
3. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In the football club.
B. In the stadium.
C. In the street.
4. How long has Mr White been with the company?
A. More than 15 years.
B. Nearly 10 years.
C. About 5 years.
5. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Whether to learn to drive.
B. How to save money.
C. What kind of car to buy.

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 did John get interested in baseball?
A. From his college friends.
B. From his high school teachers.
C. From the grown-ups around him.
7. When did John play baseball much?
A. After his retirement.
B. During his schooldays.
C. When being a professional player.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why is the man so sad?
A. His walk was ruined.
B. His dog had an accident.
C. His show was cancelled.
9. What does the man probably enjoy doing?
A. Training dogs.
B. Running along the street.
C. Playing baseball with friends.
10. Why does the man want a cup of tea?
A. He feels cold.
B. He is quite thirsty.
C. He wants to calm himself down.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where is Steven from?
A. A city.
B. A town.
C. A village.
12. What did Steven think of his last Christmas?
A. Busy and special.
B. Usual and boring.
C. Exciting and enjoyable.

13. What do we know about Steven?

- A. He isn't the only child in his family.
- B. He lives with his parents.
- C. He knows the woman well.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Schoolmates.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Father and daughter.
15. Why did Emily forget to bring her school sweater?
A. She thought it was Wednesday.
B. Her science teacher didn't tell her that.
C. She was occupied with something else.
16. What does George forget?
A. His birthday.
B. The science class.
C. The day of the week.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. For whom is Lydia leaving a message?
A. Her boss.
B. Her friend.
C. Her client.
18. What is the most important thing?
A. A birthday party.
B. A business lunch.
C. A staff meeting.
19. What does Mr King expect?
A. A reply.
B. A holiday.
C. A room reservation.
20. What will Mr Bank do at 11:00 tomorrow morning?
A. Play golf.
B. See a doctor.
C. Attend a party.

第二部分 阅读 (共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Every diligent parent is constantly looking for the best summer activities for their kids. Whether it's a local tennis camp, a sports league, or an arts and crafts event, there is no shortage of summer activities that you can fill each summer day with. Here are some brilliant summer ideas for your kids.

Playing an outdoor word game

All you need to do is set up many huge letters that can be easily moved. These letters will help spell out certain words. The game gives your kids the opportunity to invest their time in learning new words that may come in handy at school.

Flying a kite

Pick a clear area to run and fly a kite of your choice. Flying a kite teaches your kids patience and coordination (协调). Besides, kites are pretty to watch high in the sky, with a bright sun, during a fun summer day!

Making milk carton boats

Take an old milk carton and shape it into a boat. You can even paint it and stick a toothpick in it with a taped flag! Test it out by putting it in water in the sink or bath. Does it float? If not, your kids can think how to fix it and try fixing it.

Spray-painting

To bring out the creativity in a person, spray-painting is the perfect way to get those creative juices flowing. All you need to do is provide plain white T-shirts and some cans of coloured spray paint. It will be quite surprising to see some of the original ideas that will flow from individuals.

21. Which activity is beneficial to kids’ patience and coordination?
- A. Flying a kite.
- B. Spray-painting.
- C. Making milk carton boats.
- D. Playing an outdoor word game.
22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
- A. You have to make your own kite before flying a kite.
- B. You have to spray orange juice on your T-shirt in spray-painting.
- C. Making milk carton boats develops kids’ hands-on ability and thinking ability.
- D. You learn to sing new songs with huge letters when playing an outdoor word game.
23. Who is the text probably intended for?
- A. Teachers.
- B. Parents.
- C. Kids.
- D. Tourists.

B

Chinese emojis circle the globe

“Funny”, a made-in-China emoji, seems to have moved beyond China. Now, it is more than an emoji, but a cultural expansion.

Reaching global markets

A series of “funny” emoji-based bolsters (长枕) have attracted the attention of Japanese customers. Even if one bolster costs more than three times the price in China, it doesn’t dampen their desires to buy it. One Japanese customer said, “They are just so cute and I bought three bolsters at one time for my family. And every time I see them, my mood just brightens suddenly.”

A Japanese netizen said, “I think the emoji implies very complicated meanings. Different people

can read different things from it. For example, my dad will send it when he doesn’t agree with someone but he has to say something and behave politely. But one of my friends thinks it is nothing but an expression of fun.”

An addition to domestic social media

Compared with Japanese people’s impressions of the “funny” emoji, Chinese netizens prefer to use the emoji to tease one another on social media.

One commonly seen online comment from Chinese netizens is: “We strongly suggest stopping using the emoji. Because every time other people send me the emoji, I feel very uncomfortable and consider myself as a fool.”

Regarded as one of the most popular emojis, the “funny” emoji has received much attention since it was released. In fact, the “funny” emoji is the updated version of its original one. Compared with the original, “funny” has a smiley mouth, a dull red flush and two eyebrows. All these characteristics present a sense of satire (讽刺).

In everyday use abroad

It’s not the first time Chinese emojis have taken the world stage. Since 2016, one smiling emoji from a Chinese basketball celebrity has been spread through the Middle East region. Many locals do not know the celebrity but are familiar with his emoji and nickname.

As a new online language, emojis have become a necessary part of people’s daily life, helping people express their views in a more vivid and precise way. Also, they can help foreigners learn about Chinese culture and learn the language. As Chinese emojis have slowly entered the world stage, how to properly use emojis without hurting others and how to turn them into commercial advantages still need answers.

24. Why did the bolsters attract the Japanese customer’s attention?
- A. They were cheap.
- B. They were easy to carry.
- C. They lifted the customer’s spirits.
- D. They helped the customer behave politely.
25. What can be inferred about the “funny” emoji from the text?
- A. It was created by a Chinese basketball celebrity.
- B. It hasn’t received much attention since its release.
- C. It helps foreigners understand Chinese culture better.
- D. It is seen as friendly by most Chinese netizens.
26. What’s the author’s attitude towards the “funny” emoji?
- A. Critical.
- B. Doubtful.
- C. Supportive.
- D. Objective.
27. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?
- A. To promote the “funny” emoji worldwide.
- B. To teach us how to use the “funny” emoji.
- C. To explain the meaning of the “funny” emoji.
- D. To show us the popularity of the “funny” emoji.

C

We live in a town with three beaches. There are two parks within walking distance from home where neighbourhood children gather to play. However, what my children want to do after school is pick up a screen — any screen — and stare at it for hours. They are not alone. Today’s children spend several hours a day looking at screens, split between watching television and using the Internet.

In the past few years, an increasing number of people and organisations have begun coming up with plans to counter this trend. A couple of years ago, a filmmaker realised that his children were attached to screens to the point where he was able to say “chocolate” into his son’s ear without getting a response. He realised that something needed to change, and, being a media type, appointed himself as “marketing director for nature”. He documented his journey as he set about treating nature as a brand to be marketed to young people. The result was a film, which charts the birth of a group of organisations with the common goal of getting children out into nature.

“Just five more minutes outdoors can make a difference,” the filmmaker says. “There is a lot of really interesting evidence which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be a habit for life.” His own children have got into the habit of playing outside now. “We just send them out into the garden and tell them not to come back in for a while,” he says.

Summer is upon us. There is an amazing world out there, and it needs our children as much as they need it. Let us get them out and let them play.

28. What is the problem with the author’s children?
- A. They often annoy the neighbours.
- B. They are tired of doing their homework.
- C. They have no friends to play with.
- D. They stay in front of screens for too long.
29. How did the filmmaker advocate his idea?
- A. By making a documentary film.
- B. By organising outdoor activities.
- C. By advertising in the media.
- D. By creating a network of friends.

30. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “charts” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Records.
- B. Predicts.
- C. Delays.
- D. Confirms.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Let children have fun
- B. Young children need more free time
- C. Market nature to children
- D. A role model for children

D

Wind turbines (风力发电涡轮机) and solar panels that generate electricity are examples of green technology. A new study finds that such renewable energy might be green in another sense. Large collections of those turbines or so-called farms of solar panels appear capable of bringing rain to the desert. And that would allow more plants to grow.

Building large wind or solar farms just to study how wind turbines and solar farms might alter a region’s climate was not an option. It would be too costly. So the team instead used computer models. Later, they developed a model of the Sahara Desert for their new study.

The team ran its model several times. In one run, it assumed that people would build wind farms only. Another run assumed people would install just solar farms. A third assumed people would build both. The three assumptions would affect the desert’s weather with temperature and average daily rain increased — but differently. Installing a mix of wind turbines and solar farms brought about a bigger change — not in temperature but in rainfall. In the Sahara, having both wind and solar farms more than doubled the amount of rain that fell.

The models predicted that the average rainfall would increase over time, as more plants grew. Plants move water from the ground to the air. Warmer air can carry more water. So as this air rises, it can ferry more water up to become clouds. Those clouds can release rain, relieving the thirst of plants below. Over time, this process repeats itself over and over. This positive feedback can greatly boost rain.

“Such rainfall changes could lead to better agriculture,” says one researcher. “More rain also would help wild plants grow. We believe that the countries in the Sahara region should seriously consider investing in wind and solar power.”

32. What is the finding of the new study?

- A. Deserts will be suitable for farming.
- B. It costs much to get deserts greener.
- C. Renewable energy can green a desert.
- D. Clean energy helps plants grow better.

33. What discouraged the team from building energy farms?

- A. Huge construction expenses.
- B. A lack of suitable test sites.
- C. Shortage of manpower.
- D. Terrible climate.

34. What was the advantage of the third run?

- A. Saving more energy.
- B. Decreasing the average rainfall.
- C. More than doubling the rainfall.
- D. Lowering the temperature.

35. What are the countries in the Sahara region advised to do?

- A. Build more farms to grow crops.
- B. Save more water for agriculture.
- C. Invest in wind and solar power.
- D. Consider moving to other places.

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。

Daily overuse of social media has a bad effect on kids’ health by making them more open to anxiety, and more at risk of future health problems. 36 Many new applications automatically show where the users are and when they’re used. This can tell anyone out there exactly where to find the person using the applications.

37 They are also upset about their kids spending time on the Internet instead of getting down to their homework, and are afraid of what can come out of their online connections.

38 One way is to make a “social media agreement” with your kids — a real contract they can sign. In it, your kids can agree to protect their own privacy, consider their reputation, and not to give out personal information. 39

In turn, parents need to agree to respect their kids’ privacy while making an effort to be part of the social media world. Parents can also help kids spend less time on the computer by putting limits on the use of social media. 40 Avoid laptops and smartphones in bedrooms, and set some rules. And don’t forget that setting a good example through your own virtual behaviour can go a long way towards helping your kids use social media safely.

- A. Trust your kids more.
 - B. Keep computers in public areas in the house.
 - C. It’s important to be aware of what your kids are doing online.
 - D. Kids can also face the possibility of meeting the wrong person face to face.
 - E. Spending too much time on social media can make kids feel upset, too.
 - F. Besides, they must promise never to use technology to hurt anyone else.
 - G. Parents often say that kids would rather be online than hang around with them.

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 Alexa couldn’t crawl, stand or walk as a baby, her mother sensed that something was wrong. 41, doctors told her not to worry — perhaps Alexa was just a “lazy baby”. After seeing a specialist, though, Alexa was diagnosed with a rare disease called spinal muscular atrophy (SMA), which 42 the central nervous system and the 43 in the body.

Throughout Alexa’s childhood and adolescence, there were no approved medications to 44 SMA. It was a tough 45 to face as a kid. Her muscles continued to weaken over time. But as she grew, she began to wonder what she could achieve despite living with SMA.

Alexa was outgoing and loved to exercise her 46 through pretend (假想的) play and performing. This 47 spirit led her to work as a child 48, appearing in movies, television shows and commercials. With hard work, determination, and gift, Alexa graduated from high school, 49 home to attend college and then went on to law school, where she 50 a drug for SMA that was in clinical 51. Finally, she received the first-ever approved treatment to slow the 52 of her disease.

Now, Alexa works as a lawyer for a production company, insuring child performers 53 the help they need to navigate the industry. Although Alexa doesn’t let her SMA define her, it has certainly 54 who she is today: optimistic, courageous and 55, leading Alexa to get as much out of life as she can.

- 41. A. Initially
 - 42. A. promotes
 - 43. A. bones
- B. Gradually
 - B. expands
 - B. cells
- C. Suddenly
 - C. infects
 - C. muscles
- D. Finally
 - D. affects
 - D. organs

44. A. treat

B. prevent
- C. keep

D. study
45. A. theory

B. reality
- C. world

D. life
46. A. body

B. power
- C. language

D. imagination
47. A. adventurous

B. holy
- C. free

D. competitive
48. A. lawyer

B. athlete
- C. actor

D. patient
49. A. got

B. left
- C. moved

D. returned
50. A. tried out

B. talked about
- C. heard about

D. fought for
51. A. samples

B. settings
- C. experiments

D. applications
52. A. end

B. risk
- C. spread

D. progression
53. A. offer

B. receive
- C. know

D. send
54. A. realized

B. motivated
- C. remembered

D. shaped
55. A. determined

B. talented
- C. learned

D. qualified

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。

Many people find new emojis an exciting way of communicating. They expand the way we communicate. Emojis, by design, make a direct link between written communication and the “real” world, by using pictures or icons that represent ideas or emotions. They are accessible, so we don’t

56. _____ (necessary) substitute an English word for an emoji when we read a text 57. _____ (contain) one.

So then how should we consider emojis collectively? Are they a “language”, when they

58. _____ (use) only in writing? You can send someone an entire message 59. _____ (compose) of emojis. But you probably can’t use emojis by

60. _____ (they) as a self-contained way of communicating with people without sooner or later turning to English or another language. In this way emojis differ from languages like English or more specialist languages like British Sign Language. This is 61. _____ most linguists wouldn’t say that emojis can be considered a language in the strict sense, even though it’s 62. _____ (impress) how much content people can often manage 63. _____ (communicate) with them.

However, people do use the word “language” metaphorically — as is the case when people talk about the programming language, body language, and the language of dance — to describe all sorts of methods of communicating 64. _____ don’t meet all of the criteria for a linguist’s definition of a language like English. Therefore, it’s not surprising that people also often refer to emojis 65. _____ a pictorial “language”.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的英国笔友 Mike 来信向你了解一个拍摄和发布短视频的应用程序。请你给他写一封回信,谈谈你对这个应用程序的看法。

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 Mike,

So glad to hear from you! _____

Best wishes!

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Jatin and his younger sister, Neha, lived with their parents in a poor neighbourhood. Their mother was very sick and their father was struggling to find a job, and they had only a little money with which to buy food. As they had not paid the rent for several months, the landlord was breathing down their necks (紧盯他们).

One day, Jatin took Neha’s shoes to a shoe repairman to fix them, but he lost them on the way home. It wasn’t until he got home that he realised he had lost the shoes. He was afraid that his parents would be angry and disappointed, so he begged his younger sister to keep it secret. Neha agreed and the two decided to share Jatin’s running shoes. Neha’s school hours were in the morning, so she would wear them first. After school, she would rush back and give them to Jatin. He could then run to his school, which began in the afternoon. Although he ran as fast as he could, he often arrived late and was warned by the school.

A long-distance race was going to be held for the boys in the city. When Jatin learnt that the third prize was a new pair of shoes, he decided to take part. He ran home excitedly and promised his younger sister that he would win the new shoes for her.

The day of the race arrived. Jatin had a strong start, but halfway through the race he began to get

tired and his legs began to ache. Getting more and more exhausted, he thought only of Neha and his promise to her. Dreaming of the new shoes he would win for his younger sister gave him strength, and he stayed right behind the two fastest runners, determined to finish third. Suddenly, as the finishing line drew near, another runner collided with Jatin from behind and Jatin crashed to the ground.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

Jatin looked up and saw the other boys rushing ahead. _____

Paragraph 2:

Filled with pleasure, Jatin walked home in no time. _____

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。

- Where was Kevin born?
A. In Boston.
B. In Phoenix.
C. In New York.
- How does Ken usually go to work?
A. By train.
B. By bus.
C. By car.
- What did the man fail to do in Las Vegas?
A. Do the shopping.
B. Go swimming.
C. Visit the Hoover Dam.
- At what age did the man probably start to play basketball?
A. 7.
B. 13.
C. 27.
- What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A gallery.
B. Ancient artists.
C. An impressive picture.

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 do Matt’s family raise dogs?
A. To guard the house.
B. To help blind people.
C. To keep Matt’s mum company.
- What pet does Matt’s friend keep?
A. A cat.
B. A fish.
C. A snake.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- Why don’t those students work at the computer labs today?
A. They quitted the job.
B. They are taking exams.
C. They take a day off.
- What does the man advise the woman to do?
A. Go and seek help in the arts building.
B. Find someone in the student centre.
C. Study at the engineering school.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

- Where did Mark work last year?
A. In a restaurant.
B. In the art library.
C. In the photography centre.
- For what did Mark plan to work as a waiter?
A. Pleasure.
B. Money.
C. Experience.
- What will Mark probably do?
A. Take some classes.
B. Ask Susan for help.
C. Contact the Student Office.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

- What programmes does David show little interest in?
A. Sports.
B. Films.
C. History.
- How long did David stay in Egypt?
A. A week or so.
B. About one year.
C. One and a half years.
- Where are the speakers?
A. In Japan.
B. In Mexico.
C. In Peru.
- What do we know about David?
A. He hasn’t been to South Korea.
B. He has seen the pyramids in Egypt.
C. He has visited all the European countries.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

- How many lab sessions will the students have every week?
A. One.
B. Two.
C. Three.
- What are the students allowed to wear in the lab?
A. Long scarves.
B. Loose clothes.
C. Tennis shoes.
- Why should the students avoid mixing liquid with paper?
A. It may cause a fire.
B. It may create waste.
C. It may produce pollution.
- What is the speaker doing?
A. Introducing a new teaching assistant.
B. Making rules the students should follow.
C. Teaching the students how to do experiments.

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

Chinese elements highlighted
at the Olympic closing ceremony

The curtains came down at the closing ceremony of the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing’s Bird’s Nest. During the ceremony, many Chinese cultural elements were put into the design of the grand show, expressing some Chinese romance. Let’s take a look.

Festival lanterns

The closing ceremony began with a large snowflake torch appearing in the sky, echoing the moment from the opening ceremony. Then accompanied by cheerful music, children hung traditional Chinese festival lanterns, lighting up the emblem of the Winter Olympics, which originated from the Chinese character for winter, “dong”.

Chinese knots

The 12 Chinese zodiac-themed ice cars created an outline of a Chinese knot with its wheel trails. And then it was enlarged, and an enormous “Chinese knot” was presented using digital AR technology. Each ribbon could be clearly seen, and all of the ribbons twisted together, symbolising unity and a good fortune.

Fish and riches

During the closing ceremony, a children’s choir from a mountainous area of Fuping County in Hebei Province performed again, this time with different clothes. The Chinese paper-cut of double fish was seen on their clothes, meaning “rich and have a surplus in the next year” in Chinese culture.

Willow branches for farewell

In ancient times, Chinese people broke a willow branch and gave it to their friends, family or relatives when seeing them off, as willow sounds like “stay” in Mandarin. Willow branches appeared at the closing ceremony, expressing Chinese people’s hospitality and bidding farewell to the world guests.

21. Which of the following was inspired by a Chinese character?
- A. The festival lanterns.
B. The emblem.
C. The snowflake torch.
D. The cheerful music.
22. What did “Chinese knots” and “Fish and riches” have in common?
- A. They both employed AR technology.
B. They both symbolised a wealthy life.
C. They were both created by ice cars.
D. They were both performed by children.
23. What can be adopted as a symbol of departure?
- A. Festival lanterns.
B. Chinese knots.
C. Fish and riches.
D. Willow branches.

B

The values of artistic works, according to cultural relativism (相 对 主 义), are simply reflections of local social and economic conditions. Such a view, however, fails to explain the ability of some works of art to excite the human mind across cultures and through centuries.

History has witnessed the endless productions of Shakespearean plays in every major language of the world. It is never rare to find that Mozart packs Japanese concert halls, as Japanese painter Hiroshige does Paris galleries. Unique works of this kind are different from today’s popular art, even if

they began as works of popular art. They have set themselves apart in their timeless appeal and will probably be enjoyed for centuries into the future.

In an essay, David Hume argued that because “the general principles of taste are uniform in human nature”, the value of some works of art might be essentially permanent. He observed that Homer was still admired after two thousand years. Works of this type, he believed, spoke to deep and unvarying features of human nature and could continue to exist over centuries.

Now researchers are applying scientific methods to the study of the universality of art. For example, evolutionary psychology is being used by literary scholars to explain the long-lasting themes and plot devices in fiction. The structures of musical pieces are now open to experimental analysis as never before. Research findings seem to indicate that the creation by a great artist is as permanent an achievement as the discovery by a great scientist.

24. What can we learn about cultural relativism from the text?
- A. It introduces different cultural values.
B. It relates artistic values to local conditions.
C. It explains the history of artistic works in detail.
D. It excites the human mind throughout the world.

25. Why are the artists mentioned in Paragraph 2?
- A. To show that great works of art can go beyond national boundaries.
B. To show that history gives artworks special appeal to set them apart.
C. To show that popular arts are hardly distinguishable from great arts.
D. To show that great artists are skilled at combining various cultures.

26. According to Hume, why can some works of art exist for centuries?
- A. They are results of scientific studies.
B. They establish some general principles of art.
C. They are created by the world’s greatest artists.
D. They appeal to unchanging features of human nature.
27. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the text?
- A. Are artistic values universal?
B. Are popular arts permanent?
C. Is human nature uniform?
D. Is cultural relativism scientific?

C

Randall Bartlett, a native of Los Angeles, sat under the arched rooftop of a traditional Chinese scholar’s studio, occasionally turning a page of his book. The scene was in the reopened Liu Fang Yuan garden at the Huntington Library, Art Museum and Botanical Gardens. For him, the garden brings to life the Chinese philosophies he learned from books.

The director of the Huntington’s Center for East Asian Garden Studies said, “The idea for Liu Fang Yuan goes back to the 1980s with the initial intention of creating a collection of Chinese plants.” But after research, he realized plants alone were not sufficient to demonstrate the essence of a Chinese garden. Eventually, it was decided to model a garden on 16th- and 17th-century scholarly retreats (僻 静 处) in Suzhou.

The decision was made partly because of the fame of classical gardens in Suzhou, but also because similarities were found between the Huntington and Suzhou gardens. The director said that the founder of the Huntington Library was a successful US businessman who used his fortune to collect rare books, artworks and to create gardens.

“Many Suzhou gardens were also created by rich people who tried to pursue a scholarly lifestyle,” he added.

To preserve the character of the Suzhou gardens, the Huntington Library sought help from Suzhou, triggering collaboration between US and Chinese architects, contractors and designers. In all stages of construction, artisans from Suzhou came to work on details of the venue. At the site, Chinese and US artisans often exchanged ideas and conversation.

“The Americans spoke either English or Spanish, while the Chinese artisans spoke *putonghua* or *suzhouhua* (the Suzhou dialect). To communicate, they relied a lot on sign language, so that was kind of an interesting thing to see,” said the director.

Now, it is meaningful to see how people from local communities interact with the garden. Some people come every morning to walk the garden. Some people bring their children or grandchildren to the garden every weekend. And a lot of volunteers come to all sorts of different lectures about Chinese culture regularly. By exposing its visitors to arts and literature, Liu Fang Yuan goes beyond international boundaries and bridges the cultural gaps between the two countries.

28. What do we know about Liu Fang Yuan?
- A. It was completed in the 16th century.
B. It used to be a scholarly retreat in Suzhou.
C. It was constructed by Suzhou artisans alone.
D. It promotes cultural exchanges between the US and China.
29. What is the third paragraph mainly about?
- A. The introduction to the founder.
B. The fame of classical gardens in Suzhou.
C. The features of a scholarly lifestyle.
D. The reasons for modeling a Suzhou garden.

30. What does the underlined word “collaboration” in Paragraph 4 mean?

- A. Negotiation.
- B. Cooperation.
- C. Inspiration.
- D. Dedication.

31. Why are local people’s interactions with the garden mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. To show its cultural significance.
- B. To detail its architectural features.
- C. To promote its diverse activities.
- D. To boost its international fame.

D

As an Internet influencer, there seems to be nothing special about Miquela Sousa, popularly known as Lil Miquela. She lives in Los Angeles and posts pictures of herself sporting fashionable clothes. But Miquela isn’t real — she is a virtual celebrity.

Her fans don’t seem to mind — she has millions of followers on social media. And she has released several singles since her debut single *Not Mine*.

It’s kind of curious that in a time when authenticity and “being real” are valued more than ever, “fake” celebrities like Miquela are appreciated and seen as icons.

Perhaps the reason for Miquela’s popularity lies behind the fame of a similar star Hatsune Miku. She is a recognisable character in Japanese pop culture, known as a singer. Even though Hatsune’s no more than a 3D figure projected (投射) onto the stage, her fans are more than willing to pay to actually see her “in person”, because to them, she’s better than human singers. “She has human parts, but she transcends human limitations. She’s the great post-human pop star,” a fan named Delores said.

Critics may say that 3D stars could never replace humans, but when it comes to being authentic, are humans really the best example of

how to do it?

Some people edit their photos before posting them online, and some tend to create a fantasy that they’re living a perfect life by letting people only see the brighter side of it.

“Miquela is no less real to me than any other Internet stranger with whom I’ve interacted,” a reporter wrote on a website. “Her existence in itself represents a new breed of influencer — someone who is breaking the boundaries of what is real and what is fake.”

32. Who is Miquela Sousa?

- A. She’s a sports star with good looks.
- B. She’s a human singer with millions of fans.
- C. She’s a virtual character with musical talent.
- D. She’s an animated figure created by a Japanese company.

33. Why does the author mention Hatsune Miku in Paragraph 4?

- A. To show the similarities 3D stars share.
- B. To make a comparison with Miquela Sousa.
- C. To explain why 3D stars are well received.
- D. To detail how to overcome human limitations.

34. How does Delores describe Hatsune Miku?

- A. Fake.
- B. Charming.
- C. Hard-working.
- D. Optimistic.

35. What can be concluded from the last three paragraphs?

- A. 3D stars will match the authenticity of humans one day.
- B. Animated celebrities can’t go beyond human limitations.
- C. Human celebrities have a greater influence than animated ones.
- D. 3D stars’ public personalities may be just as authentic as humans’.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

My husband and I just spent a week in Paris. 36 So the first thing we did was rent a fantastically expensive sixth-floor apartment the size of a cupboard. It was so tiny that we had to leave our suitcases in the hallway.

The place wasn’t entirely authentic, though. Unlike a normal Parisian apartment, the plumbing worked. 37 Our building even had a tiny elevator with a female voice that said, “*Overture des portes*,” in perfect French. That is the only French phrase I mastered, and it’s a shame I don’t have much use for it.

Parisians are different from you and me. They never look lazy or untidy. As someone noted in this paper a couple of weeks ago, they eat great food and never gain weight. 38 French strawberries do not taste like cardboard. Instead, they explode in your mouth like little flavor bombs.

39 On our first morning in Paris, I went around the corner to the food market to pick up some groceries. I bought a handful of perfectly ripe small strawberries and a little sweet melon. My husband and I agreed they were the best fruit we had ever eaten. But they cost \$18!

In France, the quality of life is much more important than efficiency. You can tell this by café life. French cafés are always crowded. 40 When do these people work? The French take their 35-hour workweek seriously — so seriously that some labor unions recently struck a deal with a group of companies limiting the number of hours that independent contractors can be on call.

- A. Not all the customers are tourists.

B. The quality of life in France is equally excellent.

C. There was a nice kitchen and a comfortable bed.

D. The amazing food is mainly consumed by local farmers.

E. That’s not the only reason the French eat less than we do.

F. Our aim was to see if we could live, in some way, like real Parisians.

G. The food is so delicious that you don’t need much of it to make you happy.

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 an infectious disease broke out and supermarket shelves were 41, Daniel and Nancy decided they no longer wanted to 42 others for food. The couple decided to start a year-long 43. They wouldn’t buy a single thing to eat. 44, they would grow, raise or catch everything.

Daniel says, “It is something that we have wanted to do. When the disease 45, it gave us that extra 46. At that time we were both 47, and that gave us even more motivation to see if we could 48 ourselves.” The couple built a house for chickens and ducks and studied online about where they would get all the things they needed. Daniel adds, “We had to learn so many new things like how to grow mushrooms and 49 salt from the ocean.”

Now after five months, they both feel well but Daniel 50 the first few weeks were difficult as their bodies adjusted to 51 coffee, wine and sugar all on the same day. He says, “After three

weeks our desires for them 52 and now we feel great.” Now February has come to a(n) 53. As they survive winter, they feel 54 about continuing with this way of living, with their challenge 55 ending in August.

41. A. dusty

B. firm

C. empty

D. full
42. A. look for

B. come across

C. fall behind

D. rely on
43. A. challenge

B. charity

C. construction

D. research
44. A. Nevertheless

B. Instead

C. Therefore

D. Besides
45. A. went

B. dropped

C. failed

D. hit
46. A. burden

B. push

C. debt

D. excuse
47. A. unemployed

B. unconcerned

C. occupied

D. confused
48. A. guarantee

B. protect

C. feed

D. control
49. A. supply

B. save

C. invent

D. harvest
50. A. argues

B. admits

C. doubts

D. denies
51. A. quitting

B. demanding

C. changing

D. consuming
52. A. returned

B. reduced

C. existed

D. doubled
53. A. head

B. stop

C. end

D. point
54. A. positive

B. hesitant

C. regretful

D. bored
55. A. rarely

B. instantly

C. merely

D. officially

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 Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB), one of the world’s 56._____ (long) cross-sea bridges, entered the history of human engineering and connection as a point of pride upon 57._____ (it) opening to traffic at 9:00 am on 24 October 2018.

At a ceremony 58._____ (hold) in Zhuhai, the bridge’s ports in three different administrative regions started serving travellers round the clock, opening twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. 59._____ (ensure) faster boundary crossings for passengers, the Macao and Zhuhai ports jointly use a one-off immigration clearance model, 60._____ allows travellers to queue up only once to finish both exit and entry procedures of the two cities in about thirty 61._____ (second).

Apart 62._____ private cars and taxis, two types of public transport — shuttle bus and cross-boundary coach — can also run on the HZMB. 63._____ frequency of shuttle buses is about five to ten minutes during peak hours. Advance online ticket booking for the shuttle bus 64._____ (be) available since 23 October 2018. With the bridge now in service, the travelling time between Zhuhai and Hong Kong International Airport will 65._____ (shorten) to about forty-five minutes.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,下个月你将去英国学习,并且想利用周末时间参加社区志愿活动。请你给你的笔友 Peter 写一封信,向他了解情况,内容包括:

1. 表达心情;
2. 询问信息;
3. 表达愿望。

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 Peter,

Yours,

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。

Parents everywhere praise their kids. By giving kids a lot of praise, parents think they’re building their kids’ confidence, when, in fact, it may be just the opposite. Too much praise can backfire (产生事与愿违的结果) and, when given in a way that’s insincere, make kids afraid to try new things or take a risk for fear of not being able to stay on top where their parents’ praise has put them.

Still, don’t go too far in the other direction. Not giving enough praise can be just as damaging as giving too much. Kids will feel like they’re not good

enough or that parents don’t care. As a result, they may see no point in trying hard for their accomplishments.

So what is the right amount of praise? Experts say that the quality of praise is more important than the quantity. If praise is sincere and focused on the effort not the outcome, you can give it as often as your kid does something that deserves a verbal reward. You should especially recognise your kid’s efforts to work hard to achieve a goal. One thing to remember is that it’s the process not the end product that matters.

Your son may not be the best basketball player in his team. But if he’s out there every day and playing hard, you should praise his effort regardless of whether his team wins or loses. Praising the effort can also mean recognising your kid when he or she has worked hard to clean the yard, cook dinner, or finish a book report. But whatever it is, praise should be given on a case-by-case basis and be proportionate (相称的) to the amount of effort your kid has put into it.

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。

- How long has the woman waited for the bus?
A. 45 minutes.
B. 30 minutes.
C. 15 minutes.
- What is Jason going to do?
A. Talk to more soldiers.
B. Organise the information.
C. Read a book about the war.
- What time will the next train leave for Southbrook?
A. At 2:00.
B. At 3:00.
C. At 4:00.
- What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Good friends.
B. Waiter and customer.
C. Husband and wife.
- Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a gym.
B. At a clinic.
C. At the man's house.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

- Where might the accident take place?
A. On Fraser Road.
B. By the bridge.
C. On the motorway.
- What is the woman trying to do?
A. Offer help.
B. Get permission.
C. Ask the way.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

- What made Miss Johnson choose teaching as a profession?
A. Pressure from her family.
B. Her passion for the work.
C. A teacher's encouragement.
- What does Miss Johnson want her students to become?
A. Lifelong learners.
B. Creative thinkers.
C. Good communicators.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

- What language can the man speak?
A. Chinese.
B. Japanese.
C. French.
- What did the man think of Japanese grammar?
A. Difficult.
B. Easy.
C. Boring.
- What is probably the man?
A. A salesman.
B. A student.
C. A language teacher.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

- What do we know about the woman?
A. She has a big family.
B. She might have two kids.
C. She lives in a small house.
- What type of car is the woman looking for?
A. Something quite fast.
B. Something with two doors.
C. Something with enough space.
- Why does the man introduce the first car at first?
A. It satisfies the woman's needs.
B. It is cheaper than an SUV.
C. It is the latest style.
- What is the woman's final decision?
A. She'll buy the first car.
B. She'll consider the SUV.
C. She'll look at more cars.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

- What should people do if they need help?
A. Ask the captain for help.
B. Tell a flight attendant right away.
C. Push the button above their seats.
- Where is the flight heading for?
A. London.
B. Beijing.
C. Chicago.
- What time will the flight arrive?
A. At 4:00 pm local time.
B. At 5:00 pm local time.
C. At 10:00 pm local time.
- When does the captain give the talk?
A. A few minutes before landing.
B. A few minutes before take-off.
C. A few minutes after take-off.

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 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meets each year to choose the latest additions to its World Heritage List. Let's have a quick look at some stunning sites.

Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City (China)

The ruins of Liangzhu stand for an early regional state with a collective belief system based on rice growing, dating from about 3,300 to 2,300 B. C. E. The ruins are an outstanding example of early urban civilization. They include a water conservation system and a social hierarchy (等级制度) expressed in different kinds of burials.

Jaipur City (India)

The walled city of Jaipur, founded in 1727, is recognizable for its large public squares, palaces, markets and pink buildings. The city is an exceptional example of indigenous city planning and construction in South Asia. Designed to be a commercial capital, it has maintained its local commercial, artisanal and cooperative traditions to this day.

The 20th-Century Architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright (United States)

UNESCO also recognized the work of the famous American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The organization added eight of his buildings to its World Heritage List, including the Guggenheim Museum in New York City, Hollyhock House in Los Angeles, California and Fallingwater in Mill Run, Pennsylvania. Wright's work had a strong influence

on the development of modern architecture in Europe. The Guggenheim Museum is an architectural icon that has inspired countless visitors and is widely regarded as Wright's best work.

21. What do we know about the ruins of Liangzhu?
- A. It is a good example of early urbanization.
 - B. It is an ancient burying ground for the rich.
 - C. It is still recognizable for its pink buildings.
 - D. It stands for the earliest water conservation system.
22. When was Jaipur City first built?
- A. In the 15th century.
 - B. In the 17th century.
 - C. In the 18th century.
 - D. In the 20th century.
23. Which of the following is widely seen as Wright's best work?
- A. Fallingwater.
 - B. Hollyhock House.
 - C. The Pink Building.
 - D. The Guggenheim Museum.

B

Over the last several years, an increasing number of female African elephants at Mozambique's Gorongosa National Park have been born without their tusks. While that may appear to be just a coincidence, an elephant behaviour expert has another theory. The expert thinks we may be witnessing unnatural evolution of the species due to the constant hunting of elephants for valuable ivory.

He says before the country's 15-year-long civil war, the park was home to about 4,000 elephants. However, by the time the conflict ended in 1992, about 90 per cent of them had been killed for ivory to finance weapons and for meat to feed the soldiers. Of the survivors, over 50 per cent of adult females had no tusks. Therefore, it is not surprising that the

park's tuskless elephant population has grown substantially.

This is not the first time researchers have observed a drastic change in the population of elephants. It was reported that at the Ruaha National Park, an area which was heavily hunted in the 1970s and 1980s, about 35 per cent of elephants 25 years old or older and 13 per cent of those younger than 25 were without tusks. A 2008 study found that the number of tuskless females at Zambia's South Luangwa National Park and Lupande Game Management Area went from 10.5 per cent in 1969 to about 40 per cent in 1989, largely due to illegal hunting for ivory.

The recent ban on ivory in both America and China should help get rid of, or at least reduce, elephant hunting. However, scientists are not sure how long it will take for elephants with a higher rate of tuskless females to change the trend.

24. What is the probable cause of the phenomenon mentioned in Paragraph 1 according to the expert?
- A. Illegal hunting.
 - B. Constant farming.
 - C. A pure coincidence.
 - D. Natural evolution.
25. Why did people kill so many elephants during the civil war in Mozambique?
- A. To get funds by selling ivory.
 - B. To maintain the ecological balance.
 - C. To provide food for the homeless.
 - D. To make ivory products.
26. What does the underlined phrase "the trend" in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. Elephants facing greater danger.
 - B. Elephants growing more slowly.
 - C. Fewer female elephants staying alive.
 - D. More female elephants being tuskless.

27. What is scientists' attitude towards the future of tuskless elephants?

- A. Positive.
- B. Unsure.
- C. Negative.
- D. Indifferent.

C

When we see a person in deep sorrow, our immediate reaction is to lend a hand. Not to do so would be a moral failure. But what if we see an animal in deep sorrow, does the same logic apply?

This question was raised following the "rescue" of a group of penguins from an icy gully (深沟) in Antarctica. It was filmed for the wildlife series *Dynasties*.

The film crew was alarmed when they saw that a group of penguins had fallen into a gully and been trapped with their young. The crew dug a shallow ramp (人造斜坡) so that a few of the penguins could save themselves.

The case has taken the international media by storm. Viewers watching this episode let out a sigh of relief on social media. "I'm so glad. I understand not getting directly involved, but a helping hand isn't intervening, right?" said a viewer.

However, others think that human intervention is unnatural. It's an unwritten rule among documentary filmmakers that they are there to observe, not to intervene. For example, in another episode of *Dynasties*, a chimpanzee (黑猩猩) was left to die after he was filmed being beaten up by other chimpanzees.

"Tragedy is a part of life. You can't have sunshine throughout your life. To have done anything else would only make matters worse and distort (歪曲) the truth," said the show's creator.

In this case, however, the executive producer of the series said that this was a one-off situation.

"There were no animals going to suffer by intervening. It wasn't dangerous. You weren't touching the animals and it was just felt by doing this... they had the opportunity to not have to keep slipping down the slope," he said.

Such cases are familiar to a wildlife photographer. "I have a practical view when it comes to the natural rhythm of life," he said. "If it's ever a predator situation, no matter how gut-wrenching, you stay out of the way. Even when you are watching a male polar bear eat a cub." But he said that he would help animals if he saw no real gain or disruption to the ecosystem.

Indeed, there will always be two sides of the same coin, and human beings will forever be conflicted in such circumstances. "There's no rule book in those situations. You can only respond to the facts that are right there in front of you," said the show's director.

28. What has led to a heated media discussion?
- A. People's various remarks on penguins.
 - B. The rescue of penguins from a gully.
 - C. Some penguins' sufferings in a gully.
 - D. Ways of filming the series *Dynasties*.
29. What does the underlined word "gut-wrenching" in Paragraph 8 probably mean?
- A. Highly embarrassing.
 - B. Slightly worrying.
 - C. Very comforting.
 - D. Extremely upsetting.
30. What can be inferred about human intervention from the text?
- A. It is a topic rarely mentioned by the international media.
 - B. It once resulted in a chimpanzee's death directly.
 - C. It is usually not expected in making documentary films.
 - D. It surely breaks the natural rhythm of life.

31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Reasons for the necessity of lending a hand to animals
- B. Suggestions on how to protect animals from danger
- C. Effects of human interference in the animal kingdom
- D. Opinions on whether to help animals in trouble or not

D

In a world with limited land, water and other natural resources, the harm from the traditional business model is on the rise. Actually, the past decades have seen more and more forests disappearing and the globe becoming increasingly warm. People now realise that this unhealthy situation must be changed, and that we must be able to develop in sustainable ways. That means growth with low carbon or the development of sustainable products. In other words, we should keep Earth healthy while using its supply of natural resources.

Today, sustainable development is a proper trend in many countries. According to a recent study, the global market for low-carbon energy will become much bigger over the next decades. China, for example, has set its mind on leading that market, hoping to seize chances in the new round of the global energy revolution. It is now trying hard to make full use of wind and solar energy, and is spending a huge amount of money making electric cars and high-speed trains. In addition, we are also seeing great growth in the global markets for sustainable products such as palm oil, which is produced without cutting down valuable rain forests. In recent years, the markets for sustainable products have grown dramatically.

Governments can fully develop the potential of these new markets. First, they can set high targets

for reducing carbon emissions and targets for saving and reusing energy. Besides, stronger arrangement of public resources like forests can also help to speed up the development. Finally, governments can avoid the huge expenses that are taking us in the wrong direction, and redirecting some of those expenses can accelerate the change from the traditional model to a sustainable one.

The major challenge of this century is to find ways to meet the needs of growing population within the limits of this single planet. That is no small task, but it offers abundant new chances to sustainable product industries.

32. What can we infer from Paragraph 2?
- A. China lacks wind and solar energy.
- B. China is the leader of the low-carbon market.
- C. High-speed trains are a low-carbon form of transport.
- D. Palm oil is made at the cost of valuable forests.
33. What can governments do to fully develop the low-carbon markets?
- A. Cut public expenses.
- B. Forbid carbon emissions.
- C. Develop public resources.
- D. Encourage energy conservation.
34. What do businesses have many chances to do according to the last paragraph?
- A. Make full use of natural resources.
- B. Explore new natural resources.
- C. Develop sustainable products.
- D. Cope with financial challenges.
35. What is the main purpose of the text?
- A. To advocate sustainable development.
- B. To compare two business models.
- C. To predict a change of the global market.
- D. To introduce a new business model.

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 the near future, absolute water scarcity will be a daily reality for billions of people. In a world where vital resources are increasingly scarce, nations cannot afford to flush them down the drain. 36 After we use water in our homes and businesses, it is washed away, and takes many valuable resources with it.

Waste water is rich in carbon and nutrients. 37 A number of large cities have already built waste water treatment plants. The plants can effectively recover nutrients and bioenergy, and produce “new water” that can be reused. But much waste water still currently flows into natural ecosystems.

38 This is still better than the situation in smaller cities. There, you frequently find badly adapted systems that lack the necessary staff to perform the needed maintenance and operation.

Imagine that outside one of these small cities lies a lovely piece of land; on the surface it is pleasing and provides habitats for local wildlife. Beneath the surface is a wetland that treats waste water and produces energy. The energy saves families from having to use firewood collected in the wild for cooking purposes. What’s more, the outflow of this wetland can be used safely in crop irrigation. This is not a dream project. 39 A team of scientists have been looking into the potential of constructed wetland environments. Having analysed about 800 examples of biomass (生物量) in more than 20 countries, they found that, depending on climate and the type of plant used in the construction of this type of wetland, up to 450,000 square metres

of land could be irrigated with waste water on a daily basis. 40

- A. But that is exactly what we do.
- B. This can provide easy access to clean water.
- C. There is no longer any good reason to waste any type of water.
- D. A constructed wetland environment is already in practice on a small scale.
- E. This would reduce the need for fresh water for irrigation and energy for pumping.
- F. If collected and treated properly, it could provide “new water”, fertiliser, and energy.
- G. Although waste water systems in large cities are effective, the whole procedure usually costs much.

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。

Diving in the oceans, marine biologist Erika Woolsey has seen first-hand how coral reefs and sea life are being damaged by climate change. It has made her determined to 41 a way for others to share her experience.

Through her non-profit organisation, Woolsey is 42 virtual reality to “bring the ocean to everyone”. The San Francisco-based collective of scientists, filmmakers and divers is taking people on immersive virtual dives to create a(n) 43 of “universal ocean sympathy”, raising awareness of reef damage and inspiring action to 44 our seas.

As a habitat, coral reefs rival the biodiversity of rain forests, with an estimated 25% of marine species depending on them. 45, climate change, pollution and overfishing have 46 around half the world’s shallow water coral reefs.

Two decades of underwater 47 have given Woolsey an intimate understanding of the 48 facing reefs. “I’ve seen first-hand this... change from a 49 colourful vibrant coral reef to what 50 a moonscape,” Woolsey says.

It is this experience that the team set out to recreate with their award-winning film. With a VR headset, viewers 51 Woolsey for a nine-minute guided virtual dive on the coral reefs off the Western Pacific Island of Palau.

Woolsey 52 advances in camera technology will allow her team to “take more and more people to places in the oceans that are underexplored”. The VR technology 53 not only the state our oceans are in but how they have a chance to 54. It is this that Woolsey says people take away with them after the 55. “When we go up, we go up with a message of hope that we bring back to land,” she says.

41. A. change

B. find

C. learn

D. discuss
42. A. using

B. expecting

C. banning

D. designing
43. A. picture

B. system

C. atmosphere

D. sense
44. A. watch

B. protect

C. cross

D. sail
45. A. Besides

B. Instead

C. Thus

D. However
46. A. saved

B. affected

C. destroyed

D. preserved
47. A. exploration

B. communication

C. disturbance

D. training
48. A. competitions

B. threats

C. advantages

D. comparisons
49. A. broken

B. sick

C. artificial

D. healthy

50. A. turns into

B. stands for

C. looks like

D. brings out
51. A. prepare

B. join

C. watch

D. help
52. A. responds

B. hopes

C. concludes

D. argues
53. A. controls

B. adjusts

C. shows

D. ruins
54. A. recover

B. worsen

C. disappear

D. rise
55. A. chance

B. behaviour

C. experience

D. lesson

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 giant panda 56._____ (love) by people throughout the world. Chinese scientists 57._____ (recent) had a chance to study a female wild panda with a newborn baby. She was a very 58._____ (care) mother. For 25 days, she never left her baby, not even to find something 59._____ (eat) ! She would not let any other pandas come near. She licked the baby constantly to keep it clean. Any smell might attract natural 60._____ (enemy) that would try to eat the baby. The mother held the baby in her front paws much as a human does. 61._____ the baby cried, she rocked it back and forth and gave it comforting pats. The mother continued to care for the young panda 62._____ more than two years. By that time, the young panda no longer relied on 63._____ (it) mother for food. However, the young panda still stayed with its mother and learnt about the ways to survive in the wild. Then, after two and a half years, the mother 64._____ (drive) the young panda away. It was time for her to have a new baby, 65._____ it was also time for the young panda to be independent.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你从报纸上得知有很多动物面临着灭绝的危险。请你给世界自然基金会(WWF)写信反映这一情况,呼吁该组织采取措施保护这些动物,内容包括:

1. 写信的目的;
2. 动物濒危的原因;
3. 你的建议。

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 Sir or Madam,

I have learnt from a newspaper that many animals are in danger of dying out, _____

Please give the endangered animals a hand. They need help to survive.

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。

A class pet can be an invaluable experience for primary school children. The pet can teach responsibility, build a connection to the classroom, serve as a motivator, and be something for the children to love. If the teacher is willing to take on the added responsibility of caring for an animal in addition to all of the children in the classroom, a

class pet can be a wonderful addition to a class.

Many factors need to be taken into consideration when choosing a class pet. It cannot be too big, as classrooms generally have limited space. Costs should also be considered since the teacher will likely have to pay for the pet, its food and its habitat. It must also be somewhat hardy (强壮的). Each particular type of animal has its advantages and disadvantages, and the teacher must weigh these and make a decision about which one is right for the class.

Birds are physically more delicate than many other animals. They will not survive in a draught and need a somewhat regulated temperature in their environment. Young children are not likely to have the skill to handle a bird without harming it, making it a poor choice of a class pet.

Some reptiles (爬行动物) are beautiful to look at but are delicate or poisonous and shouldn’t be handled by children. Others are more hardy but require expensive habitats. Most snakes eat rats and mice, which may be a frightening thing for young children to witness.

A hardy fish is a good low-cost option for a class pet. They are obviously not cuddly (令人想拥抱的) or able to be caught by children. Besides, they are inexpensive, have a relatively long lifespan, and can be kept in a simple fishbowl.

Unit 6 单元检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. What do we know about John?
A. He had an accident.
B. He works in the hospital.
C. He suffered from a broken leg.
2. Why is the man late?
A. He overslept.
B. He lost his car key.
C. His car broke down.
3. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Health.
B. Education.
C. Environment.
4. How old is the girl?
A. About 6 years old.
B. About 9 years old.
C. About 15 years old.
5. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbours.
B. Former classmates.
C. Workmates.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Who needs a new dress?
A. Jenny.
B. Ann.
C. Lucy.

7. Where will the speakers go first?
A. A clothing store.
B. A library.
C. A bookstore.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What is the party for?
A. A festival.
B. A birthday.
C. An anniversary.
9. Why does the girl talk to Mr Paul?
A. To ask for permission.
B. To make an invitation.
C. To get some advice.
10. What will the headmaster do before the party?
A. Sing an English song.
B. Share his resolutions.
C. Deliver a speech.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did Mr Smith think of the girl's last paper?
A. Excellent.
B. Ordinary.
C. Poorly done.
12. Who helped the girl with her research?
A. Jean.
B. Mr Smith.
C. Ms White.

13. What will the girl do next?
A. Rewrite the paper.
B. Ask for sick leave.
C. Prepare for an oral presentation.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What does the woman want to do?
A. Get fit.
B. Kill time.
C. Relax herself.

15. When can non-members enjoy the special offer?
A. This month.
B. During holidays.
C. On their birthdays.

16. How much do the swimming pools cost non-members each time?
A. \$35.
B. \$25.
C. \$10.

17. What class will the woman choose?
A. A weightlifting class.
B. A swimming class.
C. A yoga class.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why did the reader feel lonely?
A. She had trouble with her studies.
B. She missed her best friend.
C. She moved to a different class.
19. What is the speaker trying to do?
A. Introduce a class.
B. Share experiences.
C. Give suggestions.
20. Whom is this talk mainly for?
A. Teachers.
B. Parents.
C. Students.

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

Gap year sailing programmes

A gap year spent sailing will show you more of the world than most people see in their whole lives. So hoist the anchor, throw off the bowlines, catch the following wind, and set sail for a voyage of discovery to create memories that will last a lifetime.

Where to go

The beauty of a sailing gap year is that you

don't just visit a single place. These unique adventures can take you across oceans and whole regions to experience dozens of countries in a single gap year. Some programmes combine several regions while others stick to just one.

Costs

How much a sailing gap year costs varies greatly depending on the type of programme and the length of the voyage. A programme lasting a few weeks may cost \$5,000 or more. Months-long adventures may cost as much as \$20,000, especially if they involve college credits or other coursework.

Visa

Visa requirements will vary depending on where your voyage takes you. Your programme will inform you of which visas you'll need. Make sure you obtain your visas well in advance.

Housing

Housing will consist of a berth (舱位) aboard your boat. Don't expect anything fancy. You'll likely have little more than a bed and a small storage locker in a two- or three-person cabin. Given the limited size of your living space, expect to stay close to your cabin mates at all times with little real privacy.

Health & Safety

Living aboard a ship means that you can't always count on having medical facilities nearby. You may be asked to provide a note from your doctor confirming that you are in good health before being accepted into your programme. Most programmes include medical emergency insurance as part of their fees. See what it covers and what it doesn't when making your decisions.

21. What do the sailing programmes provide for participants?

- A. Opportunities to travel around the world.
- B. Courses of famous universities.
- C. Chances to study abroad.
- D. Journeys by land.

22. What do participants have to do before entering for the programmes?
- Ask college teachers for advice.
 - Save as much as \$50,000.
 - Prepare enough medicine.
 - Obtain their proper visas.
23. Which word can best describe the living conditions in the programmes?
- Tough.
 - Fancy.
 - Noisy.
 - Comfortable.

B

How does an ecosystem work? What makes the populations of different species the way they are? Why are there so many flies and so few wolves? To find an answer, scientists have built mathematical models of food webs, noting who eats whom and how much each one eats.

With such models, scientists have found out some key principles operating in food webs. Most food webs, for instance, consist of many weak links rather than a few strong ones. When a predator always eats plenty of a single prey, the two species are strongly linked; when a predator lives on various species, they are weakly linked. Food webs may be dominated by many weak links because that arrangement is more stable in the long term. If a predator can eat several species, it can survive the extinction of one of them. And if a predator can move on to another species that is easier to find when a prey species becomes rare, the switch allows the original prey to recover. The weak links may thus keep species from driving one another to extinction.

Mathematical models have also revealed that food webs may be unstable, where small changes of top predators can lead to big effects throughout entire ecosystems. Scientists proposed that predators at the top of a food web had a surprising amount of control over the size of populations of other species — including species they did not directly attack.

And unplanned human activities have proved the idea of top-down control by top predators to be true. In the ocean, we fished for top predators such as cods on an industrial scale, while on land, we killed off large predators such as wolves. These actions have greatly affected the ecological balance.

Scientists have built an early-warning system based on mathematical models. Ideally, the system would tell us when to adapt human activities that are pushing an ecosystem towards a breakdown or would even allow us to pull an ecosystem back from the borderline. Prevention is key, scientists say, because once ecosystems pass their tipping point (临界点), it is remarkably difficult for them to return.

24. What have scientists discovered with the help of mathematical models of food webs?
- The living habits of species in food webs.
 - The rules governing food webs of the ecosystems.
 - The approaches to studying the species in the ecosystems.
 - The differences between weak and strong links in food webs.
25. When can a strong link be found between two species?
- When a predator has a wide food choice.
 - When a predator can easily find new prey.
 - When a predator sticks to one prey species.
 - When a predator can quickly move to another place.
26. What will happen if the populations of top predators in a food web greatly decline?
- The prey species they directly attack will die out.
 - The species they indirectly attack will turn into top predators.
 - The living environment of other species will remain unchanged.
 - The populations of other species will experience unexpected changes.

27. What conclusion can be drawn from the examples in Paragraph 4?
- Uncontrolled human activities greatly upset ecosystems.
 - Rapid economic development threatens animal habitats.
 - Species of commercial value dominate other species.
 - Industrial activities help keep food webs stable.

C

California condors are North America's largest flying birds, with wing-length of up to three metres. In the 1980s, electrical lines and lead poisoning nearly drove them to extinction. Now, electric shock training and medical treatment are helping to rescue these big birds.

In the late 1980s, the last few condors were taken from the wild to be bred. Since 1992, there have been multiple reintroductions to the wild, and there are now hundreds of condors flying over California and nearby areas in Arizona, Utah and Baja California, Mexico.

Electrical lines are one problem for the condors. "As they go in to rest for the night, they just don't see the power lines," says Bruce Rideout of San Diego Zoo. Their wings can bridge the gap between lines, resulting in electrocution if they touch two lines at once.

So scientists have come up with a shocking idea. Tall poles were placed in large training areas to teach the birds to stay clear of electrical lines by giving them a painful but non-life-threatening electric shock. It's reported that before the training was introduced, 66 per cent of released birds died of electrocution, but this has just dropped to 18 per cent.

Lead poisoning has proved more difficult to deal with. When condors eat dead bodies of other animals containing lead, they absorb large quantities of lead. This affects their nervous systems and ability to

produce baby birds, and can lead to kidney failure and death. So condors with high levels of lead are treated with calcium EDTA, a chemical that removes lead from the blood over several days. This work is starting to pay off. The annual death rate for adult condors has dropped greatly.

"Although these measures are not effective forever, they are vital for now," Rideout says. "They are truly good birds that are worth every effort we put into recovering them."

28. Why do California condors attract researchers' interest?
- They are active at night.
 - They have to be bred in the wild.
 - They are found only in California.
 - They almost died out in the 1980s.
29. What have researchers found about electrical lines?
- They are blocking condors' journey home.
 - They are big killers of condors.
 - They are rest places for condors at night.
 - They are used to keep condors away.
30. What can be inferred about lead poisoning from Paragraph 5?
- It makes condors too nervous to fly.
 - It has little effect on condors' kidneys.
 - It can hardly be got rid of from condors' blood.
 - It makes it difficult for condors to produce baby birds.
31. What does the text intend to tell us?
- The average survival time of condors is satisfactory.
 - Rideout's research interest lies in electric engineering.
 - The efforts to protect condors have brought good results.
 - Researchers have found the final solutions to the problem.

D

A new study shows that the increased heat from Arctic rivers is melting sea ice in the Arctic Ocean and warming the atmosphere.

According to the research, major Arctic rivers contribute more heat to the Arctic Ocean than they did in 1980. River heat is responsible for up to 10% of the total sea ice loss that occurred from 1980 to 2015 over the shelf region of the Arctic Ocean. “If Alaska were covered by 1-metre thick ice, 20% of Alaska would be gone,” explained a researcher.

Rivers have the greatest influence during spring breakup. The warming water pours into the ice-covered Arctic Ocean and spreads below the ice, slowly destroying it. Once the sea ice melts, the warm water makes the temperature go up. The research found that much more river heat energy entered the air. Since air is mobile, this means river heat can influence areas of the Arctic far from river deltas (三角洲).

The influence was the most prominent in the Siberian Arctic, where several large rivers flow onto the relatively shallow shelf region extending nearly 1,600 kilometres offshore. Canada’s Mackenzie River is the only river large enough to contribute substantially to sea ice melt near Alaska, but the country’s smaller rivers are also a source of heat.

The researcher expects that rising global air temperatures will continue to warm Arctic rivers in the future. As rivers heat up, more heat will flow into the Arctic Ocean, melting more sea ice and accelerating Arctic warming.

32. What does the increased heat from Arctic rivers cause?
- A. Dry weather in the Arctic Ocean.
B. A strange disease in the Arctic Ocean.
C. The gradual loss of sea ice in the Arctic Ocean.
D. The death of fish in the Arctic Ocean.

33. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?
- A. Alaska will disappear in the near future.
B. There’s more and more sea ice in the Arctic Ocean.
C. 10% of sea ice in the Arctic Ocean melts each day.
D. Arctic rivers bring more heat to the Arctic Ocean.
34. What does the underlined word “prominent” in Paragraph 4 mean?
- A. Obvious.
B. Important.
C. Famous.
D. Generous.

35. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Arctic rivers will disappear
B. Arctic rivers are melting Arctic sea ice
C. Arctic rivers will create a new river delta
D. Arctic rivers bring more sea animals to the Arctic Ocean

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. The 24 solar terms were created thousands of years ago to guide agricultural production. 36 Lesser Fullness of Grain is the 8th solar term. Let’s see what we can do during the Lesser Fullness of Grain period.

A good season for eating fish

During the Lesser Fullness of Grain period, the summer harvest is about to begin. A saying about rain during this time mentions, “A heavy rainfall makes the river full.” Because of the great increase in rainfall, rivers are full of water, which makes fish and shrimps big and fat. This is a good time to enjoy them. 37

Eating the herb of the common sow thistle

Lesser Fullness of Grain is a season for eating the herb of the common sow thistle, which tastes a little bitter. It can be made into different types of dishes. 38 And some people boil the herb with water and then squeeze out the juice, which can be used to make soup.

Tips on health

39 The increase in temperature over this season may also give rise to all sorts of skin diseases. It is important to exercise to keep healthy during the hot summer days. Walking, jogging and practising tai chi are popular.

A key period for flower management

This time is a good period of the quick growth of flowers. It is also a season when plant diseases and pests are at an all-time high, which makes caring for your garden even more critical. 40 And a systematic fertilised water system should be carried out.

- A. Flower trimming and clipping is important.
B. It is also the harvest season for fishermen.
C. Butterflies feed on the flowers of garden plants.
D. But the solar term culture is still useful today to guide people’s lives.
E. It means that the seeds from the grain are becoming full but not ripe.
F. Some people like to eat it blended with salt, vinegar, peppers or garlic.
G. High temperatures and humidity are common during the Lesser Fullness of Grain period.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I shared one of the lifeboats with the chief engineer, Tom Fenton. I don’t 41 the exact circumstances, but the storm continued into the

second night. In some way, we were able to avoid being 42 into the sea. Then as quickly as it had come, the 43 passed. The wind died down and the stormy sea became 44. We didn’t know where we were or what would happen to us, but it was a marvellous feeling, just being 45.

All night the little boat 46 in the open sea while Tom and I slept soundly. We were both exhausted. The next morning, I was 47 by brilliant sunshine. At first the bright sun made it impossible to see, but as my 48 became used to the light, I was able to look around. There was nothing but the deep blue 49 of the Pacific in all directions.

Now that the danger of the storm was over, I began to 50 our other problems. All our supplies were 51. We had no food, no fresh water, and we were somewhere in the South Pacific, 52 hundreds of kilometres from land. Perhaps we would drift here in the quiet 53 for weeks. It was a frightening thought.

My companion was still sleeping. I was about to 54 him up when I saw something in the distance. 55 away from the sun towards the west, I thought I saw the blue shape of land in the distance.

41. A. remember B. recognise
C. doubt D. see
42. A. pulled B. carried
C. thrown D. trapped
43. A. shadow B. cloud
C. wind D. storm
44. A. quiet B. unusual
C. rough D. deep
45. A. crazy B. bored
C. sad D. alive
46. A. sank B. returned
C. drifted D. appeared

47. A. shocked

B. hurt

C. awakened

D. heated
48. A. body

B. face

C. ears

D. eyes
49. A. shape

B. water

C. bank

D. sky
50. A. get around

B. worry about

C. max out

D. pick up
51. A. important

B. ready

C. gone

D. broken
52. A. possibly

B. successfully

C. luckily

D. mostly
53. A. forest

B. island

C. ocean

D. river
54. A. ring

B. wake

C. dress

D. bring
55. A. Keeping

B. Turning

C. Getting

D. Looking

第二节（共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)
阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单
词或括号内单词的正确形式。

As is well-known to us all, ants move between
their home and sources of food 56. _____
(frequent), on which their survival depends.
Motsch and his colleagues wondered if ants on the
move could get 57. _____ (catch) in the jams.
Therefore, they controlled traffic density by
constructing 58. _____ (bridge) of various
widths between ants’ home and a source of food. The
only goal was to try to find out at what point ants
would have a traffic jam. The flow of ants did
increase as ants started to fill a bridge,
59. _____ it never slowed down, even when the
bridge was crowded 60. _____ ants. The team
found when ants 61. _____ (sense) overcrowding,
they adjusted their speeds and avoided entering
high-density areas and running into each other, thus
62. _____ (prevent) jams.

Can ants help us solve our own traffic
problems? “ Not likely,” says Motsch. “ That’s
63. _____ when it comes to getting from point A
to point B as fast as possible, human drivers put
their own goals first. Ants have no choice but
64. _____ (be) more cooperative in order to feed
65. _____ (they).”

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你班最近一次班会的主题是
“探险外太空的意义”。请你结合下表内容,给校
英语报写一篇文章,客观介绍讨论的情况并表达
你的观点。

一些同学赞同	一些同学反对	你的观点
1. 更好地了 解外太空; 2. 从外太空 获得新资源; 3. 扩大人类 未来的生存 空间。	1. 耗资巨大; 2. 宇航员的 安全问题。	?

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

Outer space exploration: yes or no?

We had a discussion over whether it’s necessary
to carry out outer space exploration at a class
meeting the other day. _____

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。

I was invited to a cookout on an old friend’s
farm. I parked my car outside the farm and walked
past a milking house which had apparently not been
used in many years. A noise at a window caught my
attention, so I entered it. It was a humming bird (蜂
鸟), desperately trying to escape. She was covered
in spiderwebs (蜘蛛网) and was barely able to
move her wings. She ceased her struggle the instant I
picked her up.

With the bird in my cupped hand, I looked
around to see how she had gotten in. The broken
window glass was the likely answer. I stuffed a piece
of cloth into the hole and took her outside, closing
the door securely behind me.

When I opened my hand, the bird did not fly
away; she sat looking at me with her bright eyes. I
removed the sticky spiderwebs that covered her head
and wings. Still, she made no attempt to fly.
Perhaps she had been struggling against the window
too long and was too tired? Or too thirsty?

As I carried her up the blackberry-lined path
toward my car where I kept a water bottle, she
began to move. I stopped, but she did not
immediately fly away.

Hovering (盘旋), she approached within 15
centimeters of my face. For a very long moment, this
tiny creature looked into my eyes, turning her head
from side to side. Then she flew quickly out of sight.

During the cookout, I told my hosts about the
humming bird incident. They promised to fix the
window. As I was departing, my friends walked me
to my car. I was standing by the car when a
humming bird flew to the center of our group and
began hovering. She turned from person to person
until she came to me. She again looked directly into
my eyes, then let out a squeaking call and was gone.
For a moment, all were speechless. Then someone
said, “She must have come to say goodbye.”

注意:
续写词数应为 150 左右;

Paragraph 1:

A few weeks later, I went to the farm again. _____

Paragraph 2:

I was just about to leave when the humming
bird appeared. _____

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 will the man probably do?
A. Attend a meeting.
B. Give Craig a call.
C. Wait in the office.
2. When will Henry start his holiday?
A. This weekend.
B. Next week.
C. At the end of August.
3. What is the weather like now?
A. It's raining.
B. It's cloudy.
C. It's sunny.
4. What is the woman busy doing?
A. Working on a paper.
B. Tidying up the office.
C. Organising a party.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. How to fry fish.
B. How to make coffee.
C. How to remove a bad smell.

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 many flats with three bedrooms are available?
A. One.
B. Two.
C. Four.

7. What is the woman going to do next?
A. Call her husband.
B. Look at a flat.
C. Make payment.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What happened to the woman's flight?
A. It failed to take off on time.
B. It was called off without notice.
C. It arrived about two hours earlier.

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a restaurant.
B. On a plane.
C. At the airport.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man think of the flowers?
A. Special.
B. Important.
C. Expensive.

11. Where will the ceremony be held?
A. In the gym.
B. In the library.
C. In the theatre.

12. For whom are the front seats reserved?
A. The professors.
B. The students' parents.
C. The graduating students.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is *People You Meet*?
A. An office party.
B. A radio programme.
C. A training course.
14. How many people does Mark's office receive every year?
A. About 100,000.
B. About 200,000.
C. About 500,000.

15. What do we know about Mark?

- A. He is a team leader.
- B. He was born in London.
- C. He speaks thirteen languages.

16. What do Mark and his co-workers usually do to help people?

- A. Show them around.
- B. Plan tours for them.
- C. Teach them English.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who would like to make small talk according to the speaker?

- A. Relatives.
- B. Strangers.
- C. Friends.

18. Why do people have small talk?

- A. To express opinions.
- B. To avoid arguments.
- C. To show friendliness.

19. Which of the following is a frequent topic in small talk?

- A. Politics.
- B. Films.
- C. Family life.

20. What does the speaker recommend at the end of his lecture?

- A. Asking open-ended questions.
- B. Feeling free to change topics.
- C. Making small talk interesting.

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

Explorers Camp

- Full-day camp for kids aged 5–13.
- Monday–Friday, July 8–26, 9:00 am–4:00 pm.

Week 1 | July 8–12

Week 2 | July 15–19

Week 3 | July 22–26

- Register for a single week or multiple weeks.
- Fees: \$365 per week.
- The last day to cancel registration and receive

a full refund is June 15.

Camp structure

The day is divided into two thematic sessions per age group. Campers have a three-hour morning class engaging with a morning theme (9:00 am to 12:00 noon) and a one-hour lunch break, followed by another three-hour class engaging with an afternoon theme (1:00 pm to 4:00 pm). Snack periods are held throughout the day. All campers should bring their own bagged lunch and snacks.

Camp content

Explorers Camp organizes engaging arts, history and science-related activities in every class, and focuses on a range of topics that emphasize active learning, exploration and, most of all, fun! All camp sessions are created with age-appropriate activities that are tailored to the multiple ways that kids learn.

Camp staff

Campers enjoy a staff-to-child ratio ranging from 1:4 to 1:7 depending on the age group. Instructors are passionate educators who are experts in their fields and have undergone training and a background check.

21. When can you cancel your registration with a full refund?

- A. On June 12.
- B. On June 22.
- C. On July 19.
- D. On July 26.

22. How are campers divided into different groups?
- A. By gender.
B. By nationality.
C. By interest.
D. By age.
23. How many hours of class will you have altogether if you register for a single week?
- A. 15.
B. 21.
C. 30.
D. 42.

B

You've heard that plastic is polluting the oceans. But does one plastic straw or cup really make a difference? An artist wants you to know that it does. He builds massive installations out of plastic rubbish, forcing viewers to re-examine their relationship to single-use plastic products.

In 2019, the artist built a piece called "Strawpocalypse", a stunning pair of 3-metre-tall plastic waves, frozen mid-crash. Comprised of 168,000 plastic straws collected from several volunteer beach clean-ups, the installation made its first appearance at a shopping centre in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.

Just a small portion of global plastic waste is recycled. Plastic straws are by no means the biggest source of plastic pollution, but they've recently come under fire because most people don't need them to drink with and, because of their small size and weight, they cannot be recycled. Every straw that's part of the installation likely came from a drink that someone used for only a few minutes. Once the drink is gone, it will take centuries for the straw to disappear.

In a piece from 2018, the artist wanted to illustrate a specific statistic: every 60 seconds, a

truckload's worth of plastic enters the ocean. For this work, titled "Truckload of Plastic", the artist and a group of volunteers collected more than 10,000 pieces of plastic, which were then tied together to look like they'd been dumped from a truck all at once.

The artist hopes that his work will inspire people to use less plastic, as well as pressuring big beverage companies to reduce their brands' plastic footprint.

24. What are the artist's installations intended for?
- A. Beautifying the city he lives in.
B. Introducing eco-friendly products.
C. Drawing public attention to plastic waste.
D. Reducing rubbish on the beach.
25. Why does the author discuss plastic straws in Paragraph 3?
- A. To show the difficulty of their recycling.
B. To explain why they are useful.
C. To voice his views on modern art.
D. To find a substitute for them.
26. What effect would "Truckload of Plastic" have on viewers?
- A. Comforting. B. Disturbing.
C. Refreshing. D. Challenging.
27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Artists' opinions on plastic safety
B. Media interest in contemporary art
C. Responsibility demanded of big companies
D. Ocean plastics transformed into stunning installations

C

Researchers from the University of Liverpool, in collaboration with Public Health England, have determined why Ebola virus becomes increasingly deadly as it jumps species.

Scientists investigated why Ebola virus is so deadly when it spreads from animals to humans and then among humans. The research team looked at an Ebola strain (类型) in an animal system to understand how it gains strength. This virus was responsible for the outbreak in West Africa. The team found that initially the animal systems were not affected by the virus, but subsequent transmission into other animals caused the virus to "hot up" and become more severe.

The team analysed the virus at different stages and were able to identify several changes in its genetic material that were associated with increased disease.

Professor Julian Hiscox, who led the study from the University's Institute of Infection and Global Health, explained, "The work tells us that the evolutionary goal of Ebola virus is to become more fatal."

"We were able to show through genetic analysis which parts of the virus are involved in this process. The information we have gathered will now allow us to monitor such changes in an outbreak and develop future treatment strategies."

Professor Roger Hewson, leading the study from Public Health England, Porton Down, said, "Ebola virus is such a destructive infection to the people and the economy of West Africa."

"Our understanding of Ebola virus is way behind that of other viruses and our collaboration shows how we can bring together our specialist skills to close this knowledge gap."

Professor Miles Carroll, a co-author of the work, said, "This study has allowed the team to be at the forefront of developing methodologies to analyse patient samples taken from West Africa to understand the evolution of the disease during the outbreak."

28. What does the second paragraph mainly tell us?
- A. How severe Ebola virus is.
B. How Ebola virus spreads.
C. How Ebola virus gradually becomes deadly.
D. How scientists discovered the cure for Ebola virus.
29. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
- A. In the first stage, the virus hurts its victims much.
B. As the virus spreads, it'll change and become more and more deadly.
C. The research into Ebola virus is more advanced than that into other viruses.
D. The scientists have a negative attitude to the research into Ebola virus.

30. What does the underlined word "fatal" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Optimistic.
B. Deadly.
C. Common.
D. Fantastic.
31. Where is the text probably from?
- A. A science report.
B. A storybook.
C. An advertisement.
D. A fashion magazine.

D

Ecuador may have a new tourism jingle. But they don't want anyone to actually sing it. Indeed, the country's latest national park is built on the belief that silence is golden. The country has become the first in the world to build a quiet park, a lush stretch of land straddling the Zabalo River where silence is protected like a natural resource.

There are no transport routes here. Nor are

there residential and commercial developments. You can't even hear the sound of power lines. The land is owned by the Cofan people of Ecuador. But hopes are high that this unique space in a world increasingly affected by noise will start tourism in the region — quiet tourism.

These days, it's almost impossible to escape the human noise. And noise has a big effect on the health of humans and animals.

“Science has made it clear that noise pollution is not just an annoyance, it damages health and impacts wildlife's ability to survive. By certifying (证明) the Zabalo River as the world's first quiet park, we are paving the way for many more quiet parks around the globe,” says an ecologist.

So, what's it actually like when nature is the only soundtrack? Here's how a journalist describes it: “The monkeys roar; the insects buzz; the Zabalo bubbles...”

But the park not only gives nature a chance to find its voice. The people who own the land — the Cofan people — have long regarded themselves as caretakers of the rivers and rain forests in the region but their numbers have decreased. This designation, Quiet Parks International notes, will help the Cofan people defend their lands and preserve their culture.

32. What's the purpose of this text?
- A. To introduce a special park.

B. To explain a new living concept.

C. To warn people of noise pollution.

D. To recommend a travel destination.
33. What do we know about the Zabalo River?
- A. It values natural quiet much.

B. It develops rapidly in business.

C. It can easily get rid of the human noise.

D. It provides tourists with various transport routes.

34. What can we learn from the ecologist's words?
- A. Wildlife in Ecuador is in danger of extinction.

B. Noise pollution has become a serious problem.

C. The Zabalo River is the best quiet park in the world.

D. There are already many quiet parks around the globe.
35. What can be inferred about the Cofan people from the last paragraph?
- A. They care little about environmental protection.

B. They are in need of help to protect their safety.

C. Their numbers have decreased due to noise pollution.

D. They have long been protecting their living environment.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Some people are so rude. Who sends an email or a text message that just says “Thank you.”? Who leaves a voice mail message instead of texting you? Who asks for a fact easily found on the Internet?

36

Maybe I'm the rude one for not appreciating life's little courtesies. But many social norms just don't make sense to people drowning in digital communication.

Take the thank-you note. Daniel Post Senning, a co-author of *Emily Post's Etiquette*, asked, “At what point does appreciation and showing appreciation outweigh the cost?”

37 Think of how long it takes to listen to one of those messages. In texts, you don't have to declare who you are or even say hello. Email, too, is slower than a text. The worst are those who leave a voice mail message and then send an email to tell

you they left a voice mail message.

This isn't the first time technology has changed our manners. 38 Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, suggested that people say “Ahoy!”. Finally, “Hello” won out, and the victory sped up the greeting's use in face-to-face communication.

In the age of the smartphone, there is no reason to ask once-acceptable questions about the weather forecast, the phone number of a business, or directions to a house, a restaurant, or an office, which can be easily found on a digital map. 39 And when you answer, they respond with a thank-you email.

How to handle these different standards? It's easy. Consider your audience. Some people, especially older ones, appreciate a thank-you message. 40 In traditional societies, the young learn from the old. But in modern societies, the old can also learn from the young. We're hoping that politeness never goes out of fashion but that time-consuming forms of communication do.

- A. Then there is voice mail.

B. Others, like me, want no reply.

C. But people still ask these things.

D. Don't these people realise that they're wasting your time?

E. Won't new technology bring about changes in our daily life?

F. Face-to-face communication makes comprehension much easier.

G. When the telephone was invented, people didn't know how to greet a caller.

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。

Aged 50, I decided to learn how to surf. I

surfed in surfing spots which are tough and 41 . Life is tough enough, but I like to make things 42 on myself, because I want to interrupt my comfort zone.

When I 43 in the entertainment business, I made a 44 of people I thought it was good to meet. I didn't list those who could give me a job, but those who could teach me something and 45 my ideas about the world. So I started telephoning these 46 in various fields. Some of them were famous throughout the world. I didn't know any of them and none of them knew me. So when I called them, the 47 weren't always friendly. Even when they agreed to give me some time, the 48 weren't always pleasant.

Over the last 30 years, I've 49 over 50 films. I've done them 50 and I'm well-known in my business. I'm a guy who could 51 to the golf course tomorrow. So why do I continue? The answer is 52 : interrupting my comfort zone. I think it's the best way I know to keep 53 .

I'm not the best surfer on the wave, but I enjoy the challenges. All of them may be the things that others spend their time trying to 54 . But to me, they are 55 the things I want to meet.

41. A. comfortable

B. secretive

C. competitive

D. stunning

42. A. attractive

B. skilful

C. difficult

D. necessary

43. A. brought out

B. got out

C. took out

D. started out

44. A. list

B. plan

C. name

D. category

45. A. challenge

B. praise

C. support

D. correct

46. A. coaches

B. leaders

C. experts

D. guides

