

Unit 1 单元检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. When will the boy be free?
A. On Tuesday afternoon.
B. On Wednesday morning.
C. On Wednesday afternoon.
2. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and parent.
B. Fellow students.
C. Colleagues.
3. What is the man’s opinion on high-speed trains?
A. Comfortable but expensive.
B. Convenient and relaxing.
C. Fast but not enjoyable.
4. Why doesn’t the woman try the fried food?
A. Because she doesn’t like the taste at all.
B. Because she is careful about her weight.
C. Because she doesn’t think it has vitamins.
5. What did Paul plan to do on his way home?
A. Go to the shop.
B. Go to the bank.
C. Go to the office.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where can the man draw his money?
A. From the Allied Irish Bank.
B. From the shopping centre.
C. From the Bank of Ireland.

7. What will the woman do for the man next?
A. Go to the bank with him.
B. Help him get the money.
C. Draw a map for him.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In the classroom.
B. In the library.
C. At the campsite.
9. Why does Jane talk to Eric?
A. To discuss his plan to visit Beijing.
B. To see what progress he’s made on his paper.
C. To give him a message from Professor Grant.
10. What seems to be Eric’s problem?
A. He can’t find a quiet place to study.
B. He has a serious sleeping problem.
C. He can’t narrow down his research topic.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What do we know about the man?
A. He is a driver.
B. He is a policeman.
C. He is a witness.
12. Whose car knocked into Mrs Norris’s car?
A. Mr Jefferson’s.
B. Mrs William R. Cranston’s.
C. Mr William R. Cranston’s.

13. What will the speakers probably do next?
A. Drive to the police station.
B. Meet Mrs Cranston.
C. Go to the garage.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is Mr Brown most probably?
A. A doctor.
B. A farmer.
C. A UN official.

15. How many reasons for the spread of animal diseases are mentioned in the conversation?
A. One.
B. Two.
C. Three.

16. What is important in preventing the disasters from spreading?
A. Staying away from animals.
B. Stopping people from moving.
C. Improving the medical conditions.
17. What happened in South Africa?
A. A large number of sheep were killed.
B. 30 people were killed in an accident.
C. Foot-and-mouth disease broke out.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the main cause of playground injuries?
A. The playgrounds are overcrowded.
B. The playgrounds are in poor condition.
C. Children are keen on dangerous games.
19. What should parents do to prevent playground injuries?
A. Keep a watchful eye on their children.
B. Stop their children from climbing ladders.
C. Teach their children how to use the equipment.
20. What does the speaker say about young children?
A. They can be creative when they feel secure.
B. They may panic in front of some playground equipment.
C. They are aware of the potential risks in the playground.

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

Guided tours at the Natural History Museum at South Kensington

Out of Hours Titano Tour

Book a tour with one of our knowledgeable tour

guides to get up close to all the main characters in our world-famous Dinosaurs gallery. You will get to learn how dinosaurs were first discovered, how they adapted to life on Earth and why they are so important to our science today.

1:00 pm–2:00 pm weekends only.

Behind the Lens Tour

Have you ever wondered how wildlife photography can be used to make a difference to the natural world? Join our hosts for a special tour of the Wildlife Photographer of the Year exhibition and discover the stories behind the photos. We will introduce you to some surprising stories, as well as the impact that these photos have had on wildlife conservation efforts around the world.

9:00 am–10:00 am Wednesday & Friday.

Behind the Scenes Tour: Spirit Collection

Go behind the scenes with our science educators for a look at the Museum’s fascinating zoology collection preserved in spirit. As we explore some of the Darwin Centre’s 27 kilometres of shelves, you’ll encounter treasures hidden among the 22 million animal specimens (标本) housed here.

2:00 pm–3:00 pm Monday closed.

History of the Natural History Museum Tour

With stories stretching from Waterhouse to Darwin, you’ll get to journey through time and discover more about how the incredible “Cathedral of Nature” became world-famous. What’s more, once the tour is finished, you will have the opportunity to visit the whole museum at your own pace, newly equipped with your behind-the-scenes knowledge.

2:00 pm–3:00 pm Monday to Friday.

21. What can you do on Behind the Lens Tour?

- A. Tell stories about nature.
- B. Dig into wildlife photography.
- C. Discover tips to take photos.
- D. Join in a group to protect wildlife.

22. Which tour can you take if you go to the museum on Monday afternoon?
- A. Out of Hours Titano Tour.
- B. Behind the Lens Tour.
- C. Behind the Scenes Tour; Spirit Collection.
- D. History of the Natural History Museum Tour.
23. In what column of the museum website could you find the passage?
- A. Shop.
- B. Join and support.
- C. What's on.
- D. Membership.

B

Have you ever heard someone say “You totally look like you’re a Jessica” or something similar? People seem to think that they know what kind of person a “Jessica” or a “Michael” looks like. Why is this?

According to a study, humans tend to associate people’s names with their appearances, and can even guess someone’s name based on how they look.

Researchers at a university collected thousands of photos of people’s faces. They labelled (贴标签于) each photo with four names. Then, they asked the volunteers to guess which of the four names was correct.

The volunteers were able to guess the right name 38% of the time. It seems that certain characteristics of faces give them clues about someone’s name.

However, this only worked when the volunteers looked at names from their own culture. In addition, the volunteers were not good at guessing the real names of people who used nicknames more often than their real names. This may show that a person’s appearance is affected by their name only if they use it often.

“This kind of face-name matching happens

because of a process of self-fulfilling prophecy (预言), as we become what other people expect us to become,” a researcher said.

Earlier studies have shown that gender and cultural stereotypes can affect a person’s appearance. The researchers believe there are also similar stereotypes about names. For example, people tend to think that men named Bob should have rounder faces because the word itself has a “rounder” sound. People may think that women named Rose are beautiful. They expect them to be “delicate” and “female”, just like the flower they are named after.

24. What was the purpose of the study?
- A. To find out today’s most popular English names.
- B. To learn how names influence personality.
- C. To find out whether people’s names relate to their looks.
- D. To show how men’s names are different from women’s.
25. What can be inferred from the study?
- A. The volunteers found it much easier to guess nicknames correctly.
- B. Names have different associations in different cultures.
- C. The volunteers could guess the characteristics of the interviewees.
- D. The people in the photos and the volunteers were from the same culture.
26. Why do some people look like their names according to the researcher?
- A. Because they want to please everyone around them.
- B. Because they don’t want to be different from others.
- C. Because they tend to become what others expect them to become.
- D. Because they like to copy famous people who share the same name.

27. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. What determines our names.
- B. The reasons why we look like our names.
- C. How to get rid of cultural stereotypes.
- D. How stereotypes affect people’s looks.

C

Covered in lush fur, the thickest in the animal kingdom, sea otters (海獭) can live their entire lives in the ocean, feeding heavily upon sea floor animals such as shellfish. They are often seen to eat clams (蛤), which bury themselves in meadows of eelgrass (大叶藻), a wide-ranging plant species growing in water. Eelgrass meadows where sea otters dig for clams become partly bare, which is commonly a concern for ecologists.

As it turns out, the meadows with otters are healthier, with more eelgrass, according to a new study. That’s because by gently disturbing the sea bed, the otters make the plants flower and produce seeds. What’s more, their digging provides more space and sunlight for seeds to settle and grow. The enhanced genetic diversity caused by sea otters could make eelgrass more adaptable to present and future threats.

The finding is a powerful example of how animals such as sea otters influence their ecosystems beyond predation (捕食), often in unseen and little-known ways, says the study leader. It also means sea otters, an endangered species, are vital to their environments and give eelgrass a better chance to stay healthy and survive.

Seagrass habitats are also important nurseries for many fish, provide food for animals such as sea turtles, and filter harmful pollution and bacteria from the water. “Genetic diversity typically strengthens the adaptability of species, and considering the challenges we’re facing... this will be important for eelgrass meadows,” says the leader.

28. What do we know about sea otters?
- A. They rarely live their lives underwater.
- B. They mainly feed on sea plants.
- C. They eat clams beneath eelgrass meadows.
- D. They become a new concern for ecologists.
29. How does the author develop Paragraph 2?
- A. By giving opinions.
- B. By presenting reasons.
- C. By clarifying concepts.
- D. By comparing results.
30. Why does the author mention the endangered condition of eelgrass?
- A. To provide examples of sea otters’ predation.
- B. To show the urgency to protect the environment.
- C. To highlight the role of sea otters in their ecosystems.
- D. To warn against the potential risk of climate change.
31. What does the study leader think of the impact sea otters have on eelgrass meadows?
- A. Overestimated.
- B. Noteworthy.
- C. Temporary.
- D. Unpredictable.

D

Winter may be seen as the time to fill up with comfort food, but in fact, the sunny summer months are when men eat more calories — unlike women. “The effect may occur because sunlight makes the skin release an appetite-stimulating hormone called ghrelin (食欲刺激素),” says Carmit Levy at Tel Aviv University.

Levy and her team noticed the unexpected effect in experiments in mice that investigated mechanisms behind skin cancer, in which male animals exposed to UV light (紫外线) ate more food. To see if humans do the same, the researchers

used existing data on 3,000 people who had filled in dietary questionnaires as part of the government’s regular national health and nutrition survey. Between March and September, men consumed about 17 per cent more calories per day than they did during the rest of the year while women’s food intake stayed about the same.

Human appetite is influenced by many systems, but ghrelin seems to be the only hormone that directly stimulates eating. It was thought to be mainly secreted by the stomach when empty. “It tells the brain to eat more,” says Caroline Gorvin at the University of Birmingham.

Further investigation revealed that exposing male mice to UVB radiation, which is present in sunlight, raised levels of ghrelin secretion by fat cells in their skin. Boosted levels of ghrelin were also seen in skin samples that were taken from men and exposed to UV light in the lab. Gorvin says the skin hadn’t previously been thought to play a role in appetite. “If it’s real, it’s quite exciting,” she says.

It is unclear why the effect happens, but it may be an adaptive response to fuel greater physical activity in summer, says Levy. “As the largest organ of the body, it makes sense that the skin can sense the environment, sensing that there is UV now, that now is the time to go out.”

The team hasn’t investigated whether the higher food intake makes men gain weight.

32. What can we learn about the effect from Paragraph 1?
- A. Humans tend to eat more food in winter.
- B. Our skin contains a hormone that makes us active.
- C. Summer sunlight seems to boost men’s calorie intake.
- D. Women suffer loss of appetite because of summer heat.

33. What helped the team look into the effect on humans?
- A. Doing experiments in UV light.
- B. Analysing existing data offered.
- C. Carrying out dietary questionnaires.
- D. Surveying national health condition.
34. What does the underlined word “secreted” mean in Paragraph 3?
- A. Balanced.
- B. Influenced.
- C. Raised.
- D. Produced.
35. What can we learn from Levy’s words?
- A. The skin is a decisive factor in physical activity.
- B. Exposure to UV light contributes to calorie burnup.
- C. The role of the skin in appetite needs further research.
- D. Higher food intake makes men gain weight in summer.

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 jobs of the future have not yet been invented. 36 By helping them develop classic skills that will serve them well no matter what the future holds.

Curiosity

Your kids need to be deeply curious. 37 Ask your kids, “What ingredients can we add to make these pancakes even better next time? Do the ingredients make the pancakes better? What could we try next time?”

Creativity

True creativity is the ability to take something that exists now and create something new from it.

38 There are a dozen different things you can do with them. Experimenting with materials to create something new can go a long way in helping them develop their creativity.

Interpersonal skills

Understanding how others feel can be a challenge for kids. We know what’s going on inside our own head, but what about others? Being able to read people helps prevent kids from misreading a situation and jumping to false conclusions. 39 “Why do you think she’s crying?” “Can you tell how that man is feeling by looking at his face?” “If someone were to do that to you, how would you feel?”

Self-expression

40 There are many ways to express thoughts and ideas — music, acting, drawing, building and photography. You may find that your kids are attracted by one more than another.

- A. And we can’t forget science education.
- B. Encourage your kids to cook with you.
- C. We can give kids chances to think about materials in new ways.
- D. Gardening is another great activity for helping kids develop this skill.
- E. So how can we help our kids prepare for jobs that don’t exist yet?
- F. We can do this in real life or ask questions about characters in stories.
- G. Being able to express thoughts and ideas in a meaningful way is a valuable skill.

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。

Since 1985, Johnny Jennings has 41 local churches and businesses to collect paper, which he brings to a recycling centre for money. But 42

putting those earnings in his own bank account, he sends every dollar to a charity. Once a year, he’ll give the organisation a check, which is 43 between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

Jennings 44 himself to helping the charity after his first visit there when he was young. “When I was about to leave, three little boys 45 me by the knees and said, ‘Will you be my daddy?’ And I said, ‘I’ll do what I can.’ That took my 46, right there.”

These days, Jennings’s recycling has turned into a community 47. After he’s made his own rounds recycling paper from churches and businesses, he’ll find more 48 waiting for him at home. Community members 49 other recyclables at his house so he can 50 them, along with books, food, clothes and other items to 51.

Recycling centres typically pay just about one cent per kilo of paper, but in 2016 52, Jennings sold more than 181,000 kilos of paper and over 51,000 aluminum cans, and 53 more than 32,000 pennies. Over the past years he’s recycled more than 4.4 million kilos of paper, 54 about 79,000 trees in the process. Jennings says he’s 55 to continue raising money for charity as long as his health permits.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. helped | B. visited |
| C. persuaded | D. begged |
| 42. A. because of | B. in case of |
| C. instead of | D. by means of |
| 43. A. somewhere | B. everywhere |
| C. somehow | D. anyhow |
| 44. A. adapted | B. adjusted |
| C. connected | D. devoted |

Unit 2 单元检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. What does the man plan to do tonight?
A. Go to the cinema.
B. Attend a concert.
C. Watch a game.
2. Why is the man talking to the woman?
A. To offer help.
B. To ask permission.
C. To look for the smoking area.
3. What time did the woman come back home?
A. At 8:00.
B. At 10:00.
C. At 11:00.
4. Where does the woman want to have dinner?
A. At the man's house.
B. At the Red Rose Restaurant.
C. At the Blue Moon Restaurant.
5. What will the woman do?
A. Take a bath.
B. Cook a meal.
C. Call her dad.

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 much will the woman pay?
A. \$ 100.
B. \$ 200.
C. \$ 400.

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

- A. Walk the dog twice a day.
- B. Feed the dog every two hours.
- C. Get the dog's registration papers.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Who can view the man's photos?

- A. Only his followers.
- B. Any photographer.
- C. Nearly all netizens.

9. Why is the woman surprised?

- A. Because the man has many pictures.
- B. Because the man is good at taking pictures.
- C. Because the man has many followers online.

10. What does the woman think about the man?

- A. He needs a new smartphone.
- B. He uses his smartphone a lot.
- C. He should post more pictures online.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What does Lynn say about the distance-learning course?

- A. It lasts twelve months in total.
- B. Only psychology majors can register.
- C. There are lots of experiments involved.

12. What will the students do when meeting on campus?

- A. Have a private talk with the professor.
- B. Share their ideas with each other.
- C. Take some exams.

13. Why is the course popular with psychology majors?

- A. Because most of them are busy.
- B. Because the cost is relatively low.
- C. Because it is good for their future jobs.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does Ruth call Jackie?

- A. To invite him to a party.
- B. To help him to buy some food.
- C. To ask him to send some invitations.

15. What does Ruth say about Ben?

- A. He is leaving France.
- B. He has become a teacher.
- C. He will work for a magazine.

16. Who will attend the party?

- A. Ben's teachers.
- B. Ben's parents.
- C. Ben's workmates.

17. When will the speakers meet?

- A. At 8:45.
- B. At 9:00.
- C. At 10:00.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Where was Brandon last seen?

- A. In the frozen foods section.
- B. In the sporting goods section.
- C. In the toys section.

19. What is Brandon wearing?

- A. A white shirt and a red baseball cap.
- B. Blue jeans and a black baseball cap.
- C. A dark shirt and blue jeans.

20. What are the customers advised to do if they see Brandon?

- A. Call the police.
- B. Contact his mom at once.
- C. Take him to the security desk.

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

Theatres and entertainment

St David's Hall

St David's Hall is the award-winning National Concert Hall of Wales standing at the very heart of Cardiff's entertainment centre. With an impressive 2,000-seat concert hall, St David's Hall is home to the annual Welsh Proms Cardiff. It presents live entertainment, including pop, rock, folk, jazz,

musicals, dance, world music, films and classical music.

The Hayes, Cardiff CF10 1AH

The Glee Club

Every weekend this is Wales's major comedy club where having a great time is the order for both audiences and comedy stars alike. It is hard to name a comedy star who hasn't been on stage here. If you are looking for the best comedies on tour and brilliant live music, you should start here.

Mermaid Quay, Cardiff Bay, Cardiff CF10 5BZ

Sherman Theatre

Sherman Theatre is a place in which theatre is made and where children, artists, writers and anyone else have the opportunity to do creative things. Sherman Theatre is excited to present a packed programme of the very best theatre, dance, family shows and music from Wales and the rest of the world.

Senghennydd Road, Cathays, Cardiff CF24 4YE

New Theatre

The New Theatre has been the home of quality drama, musicals, dance and children's shows for more than 100 years. Presenting the best of the West End along with the pick of the UK's touring shows, the New Theatre is Cardiff's oldest surviving traditional theatre. Be sure to pay a visit as part of your stay in the city.

Park Place, Cardiff CF10 3LN

21. Where is the Welsh Proms Cardiff hosted?

- A. At the New Theatre.
- B. At the Glee Club.
- C. At Sherman Theatre.
- D. At St David's Hall.

22. What can people do at the Glee Club?

- A. Watch musicals.
- B. Enjoy comedies.
- C. See family shows.
- D. Do creative things.

23. Where does the passage probably come from?
- A. A travel guidebook.
 - B. An official report.
 - C. A history paper.
 - D. A geography textbook.

B

The lifelong devotion to keeping people fed

On 22 May 2021, Yuan Longping, academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering and winner of the Medal of the Republic, passed away. Mr Yuan has been known as a renowned rice breeder, world hunger fighter and the father of hybrid rice.

Yuan graduated from university in 1953 and began his teaching career at an agriculture school.

After a serious nationwide food shortage in the 1960s, Yuan decided to devote himself to studying how to increase the yields of rice. He then began a lifelong connection with rice.

Yuan succeeded in growing the world's first high-yielding hybrid rice strain in the early 1970s, which could reach a yield of over 500 kilogrammes per *mu* (about 0.067 hectares), rising from the previous yield of only about 300 kilogrammes per *mu*. For the next four decades, he continued to work on research and development of hybrid rice, achieving increasingly higher outputs. In 2020, hybrid rice developed by Yuan's team achieved 1,500 kilogrammes per *mu* in two growing seasons, a new world record.

In China, where rice is the staple (主食), the planting area of hybrid rice has reached more than half of the total planting area of rice, helping feed an extra 80 million people a year.

Hybrid rice has also been grown in many other countries, including the US, Brazil, India, Vietnam, the Philippines and Madagascar. The total planting area of the hybrid rice is said to have reached about 8 million hectares overseas.

Even after a great success, Yuan never held himself back from making new breakthroughs. In

2017, his team started to grow seawater rice in Qingdao. The rice was designed to grow in saline-alkaline land (盐碱地) and survive even after being completely in seawater. His team planned to develop a type of seawater rice that could be planted in vast areas of saline-alkaline land across China to greatly boost the country's rice yield.

In 2018, Yuan's team was invited to plant the saltwater-tolerant rice in experimental fields in Dubai, which proved to be a huge success. In 2020, his team started to grow seawater rice on a farm at an altitude of 2,800 metres in Qinghai Province. The experiment succeeded.

Yuan had two dreams — to “enjoy the cool under the rice crops taller than men” and that hybrid rice could be grown all over the world to help solve the global food shortage.

24. What made Yuan Longping decide to study rice?

- A. A serious food shortage.
- B. Agricultural development.
- C. His interest in the rice experiment.
- D. His wish to plant the tallest rice in the world.

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

- A. Sign.
- B. Symbol.
- C. Kind.
- D. Disease.

26. What can we know from the passage?

- A. Yuan Longping developed a variety of hybrid rice.
- B. Yuan Longping worked as a scientist after graduation.
- C. Yuan Longping started to grow seawater rice in Dubai in 2017.
- D. Yuan Longping grew the first high-yielding hybrid rice strain in 1953.

27. Which of the following words can best describe Yuan Longping according to the passage?

- A. Modest and outgoing.
- B. Honest and creative.
- C. Generous and optimistic.
- D. Responsible and devoted.

C

Every year in May, art galleries and museums prepare shows to honour Leonardo da Vinci, who died in France on 2 May 1519. He was remembered as one of the greatest artists of all time. Among his most famous paintings are *Mona Lisa* and *Last Supper*.

Recently, researchers have been studying a painting — *Landscape 8P* which, they think, is Leonardo's earliest-known artwork. They used special lighting to study the artwork and discovered there were two images, not one. One drawing is on the back of the piece, which dates back to 1473.

The drawing on the front was painted when Leonardo was about 21 years old. It shows a river valley and a castle outside the city of Florence. There is little left of the drawing on the back, perhaps because it was rubbed out. Only a bridge over a river can be seen. But there is writing on both sides.

The writing on the front gives the date and goes from right to left. Some people would call this “mirror writing”. It's a way Leonardo often wrote in his notebooks. The writing on the back goes from left to right and is about an agreement, probably to produce a work of art.

An art historian said, “By looking at his writing, including from this drawing, we can see his right-handed handwriting is educated and well done.”

Experts compared the two handwriting samples and said they were both made by Leonardo. The samples show he could write well using his left hand or his right hand.

The drawing known as *Landscape 8P* is part of an exhibit at an Italian gallery. The gallery director said by studying the drawing researchers gave us a new way of looking at Leonardo's drawing technique and his ability to write.

28. Which of the following mentioned in the passage has been studied by researchers recently?

- A. *Mona Lisa*.
- B. *Landscape 8P*.
- C. *Mirror writing*.
- D. *Last Supper*.

29. What does the writing on the back probably tell about?

- A. A statement about the painting.
- B. Leonardo's self-introduction.
- C. An agreement to produce a painting.
- D. Something about the city of Florence.

30. What can we learn about Leonardo from the researchers' study?

- A. He could write with either of his hands.
- B. He did badly in right-handed handwriting.
- C. He wasn't good at writing with his left hand.
- D. He taught himself to write with his right hand.

31. What's the gallery director's attitude towards the research?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Positive.

D

Imagine a plate holding two strawberries, identical in appearance. One came out of a supermarket box, meaning it was probably harvested when it was still unripe. By the time it reached the plate it may have been off the vine (藤) for two weeks. The other strawberry was picked from a garden minutes before being eaten.

Supermarket strawberries are not entirely without advantages; they are convenient and still available even in winter months. But the two berries differ from each other in the same way that hearing music in a concert hall differs from listening to it on an old CD player. The homegrown fruit is an eatable case for making a home garden.

Your columnist, who long considered gardening a complete waste of time, advances this argument with great enthusiasm. Planting cool-weather greens, as gardeners across the north-east of America are now doing, can seem nonsense, since convenient, continuously well-stocked supermarket shelves are available all week. But the same could be said of cooking: there are many cheap and decent restaurants around, so why bother to make your own meals?

That attitude misconstrues the ultimate appeal of gardening; it mistakes the product for the purpose. It is true that a garden can produce tomatoes and carrots of incomparable sweetness, and lettuce (莴苣) and herbs that taste like themselves rather than the plastic they are usually packaged in. While finding, let's say, lettuce in the shops can take some time, effort, and expense, growing your own vegetables ensures a reliable supply.

On the other hand, a garden, especially in the early years, can produce little but frustration. Green hands may plant the wrong crops for their soil. And even expert gardeners can lose a season's harvest to unco-operative weather.

No matter what, the real joy of gardening is the time spent doing it. The deepest pleasure — as with cooking, writing or almost anything worthwhile — is in the work itself. To garden is to patiently, lovingly and diligently help life become strong and healthy, in the ground and above it.

32. What can we know about the supermarket strawberries?

- A. They look distinct from homegrown ones.
- B. They give out pleasant and fresh smell.
- C. They are picked days before being fully grown.
- D. They are planted typically in winter.

33. What does the underlined word “misconstrues” mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Misinterprets.
B. Transforms.
C. Mistrusts.
D. Highlights.

34. Why does the author mention the failures in gardening?

- A. To warn readers not to take up gardening easily.
- B. To advise readers to work in harmony with nature.
- C. To make readers reflect on the methods of gardening.
- D. To help readers have a whole picture of gardening.

35. What is the author's opinion on gardening?

- A. It's a difficult and time-consuming process.
- B. Products of gardening make it worthwhile.
- C. The time and efforts invested make it a delight.
- D. It reduces the cost of purchasing vegetables.

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。

One of the reasons why we preserve historic places is that they can continue to tell the stories of our history to the next generation. But what if the next generation doesn't understand the value and significance of these places? 36 Here are four things to do with kids in the classroom or at home to get them involved in and excited about historic preservation.

Talk to the neighbours. Encourage kids to talk to the neighbours who have lived on their street for a long time. Find out what they remember about living there and about the people who have moved on. Maybe they have old photographs of how the street and houses used to look. 37 Oral histories are an invaluable resource and provide a link to the places of our past.

Visit a historic site. Take kids to visit a historic site in your area, or stop by the local historical society or museum. You can often find an original map of the surrounding area at the historical society or museum. Make a project out of comparing

old maps to today's roads and neighbourhoods.

38 What has stayed the same?

39 Ask your historical society or local preservation organisation if there are any projects that your kids can get involved in. Help clean up and repair buildings or plant trees in or around historic areas.

Create a historical record of a landmark.

Brainstorm the items that should be included in a historical record, like photographs, construction dates, architectural styles and features, and stories of who lived there or used the building and for what. What kinds of things would someone want to know about this place in 50 or 100 years? 40

- A. What has changed?
- B. Take part in a community project.
- C. Create a historic walking tour of your city.
- D. Then, put together your own historical record.
- E. Do they tell different stories from different ages?
- F. You can also consider recording the conversation.
- G. That's why it's important to get kids involved in historic preservation.

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。

In the summer before I entered middle school, I read the book *They Cage the Animals at Night*. It's a story about Jennings, a boy living in various orphanages (孤儿院) with only his stuffed animal, Doggie, as company. It's a fascinating book, but little did I know how it would 41 my life and the lives of others.

One day, as I looked across my room at the pile of stuffed animals, a(n) 42 came to me. I would 43 stuffed animals for children like Jennings. Immediately, I contacted agencies that support those children and they said the stuffed animals would certainly 44 children's spirits.

I named my project “Cuddle Buddies”. I wrote articles for the local and school newspapers, 45 donations of the “buddies” — stuffed animals. My phone 46 ringing; schools, families, and toy factories all wanted to help. Much to my 47, by the second week my living room looked like a zoo. Whenever Mom and I delivered the “buddies” to the agencies, the children would be waiting there with their eyes down, too 48 to look but shaking with excitement.

Six years after its launch, Cuddle Buddies continues to 49. Now lots of stuffed animals have been donated to agencies worldwide. Simon, a seven-year-old boy in an African orphanage, couldn't sleep at night after he lost his parents. When asked to choose his "buddies", Simon 50 a panda and soon after was sleeping through the night. I never dreamed Cuddle Buddies would 51 this way.

Upon graduation from high school, I designed a website to 52 the project. The response was 53. More and more people joined me and two dozen Cuddle Buddies branches were established across the nation.

This has been a great experience. I've learned how to follow through on an idea and how to 54 impact a life. I will go to college with these lessons in mind and continue my work with Cuddle Buddies, even when I 55 a whole new set of exciting academic and non-academic pursuits.

41. A. touch
C. lead
B. risk
D. save
42. A. chance
C. explanation
B. idea
D. word
43. A. display
C. purchase
B. repair
D. collect
44. A. catch
C. lift
B. reflect
D. record

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 is the man's problem?
A. He lost the woman's book.
B. He couldn't find his wallet.
C. He didn't take enough money.
2. What does the man think of his job?
A. Boring.
B. Satisfactory.
C. Too difficult.
3. How long has Mr White been with the company?
A. More than 15 years.
B. Nearly 15 years.
C. Exactly 15 years.
4. Where is the woman going this afternoon?
A. The railway station.
B. The library.
C. The airport.
5. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. Family members.
B. Work problems.
C. Holiday plans.

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 did Jane like to do as a child?
A. Make snowballs.
B. Go skating.
C. Sweep away the snow.

7. What is the weather like today?
A. Snowy and cold.
B. Cloudy and windy.
C. Snowy and warm.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What did Lucy do yesterday?
A. She had an interview.
B. She quitted her job.
C. She got an offer.
9. What does Lucy say about the company?
A. It plans to find a new director.
B. It needs a new employee badly.
C. It is a new company.
10. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. The man lacks work experience.
B. The speakers work together.
C. Lucy is good at English.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Why doesn't the woman buy the science book?
A. Because it's a little expensive.
B. Because it's a little old.
C. Because it's a little thick.
12. What is the original price of the science book?
A. \$ 23.
B. \$ 30.
C. \$ 60.
13. Which book does the woman buy?
A. The novel.
B. The math book.
C. The English writing textbook.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does Ronald make this call?
A. To make an appointment.
B. To change an appointment.
C. To cancel an appointment.

15. What does Ronald usually do around 4:00 pm?
A. Go to see the doctor.
B. Pick up his kids.
C. Work in the office.

16. When will Ronald go to see the doctor?
A. On Tuesday.
B. On Wednesday.
C. On Thursday.

17. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Boss and employee.
B. Salesman and customer.
C. Receptionist and patient.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why does the speaker attend English classes?
A. To improve her communication skills.
B. To learn more about British culture.
C. To go abroad for further study.
19. How many classes does the speaker take a day?
A. Three.
B. Four.
C. Five.
20. What does the speaker suggest doing in the end?
A. Having more practice.
B. Learning the native language well.
C. Trying to use English in class.

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

Science and Technology Camp

- Full-day camp for students aged 12-14
- Four-week program, July 5-30, Monday - Friday, 9 am to 4 pm
- Week 1 | July 5-9
- Week 2 | July 12-16
- Week 3 | July 19-23
- Week 4 | July 26-30
- Registration begins on June 1 — register for minimum two weeks.

- Fees: The registration fee is \$ 75. \$ 795 per week. Full payment must be made at the time of registration.

- The deadline for the cancellation to receive a full refund is June 15.

Camp Structure

Camp days are comprised of eight sessions with two sessions per day while the final day of the week is reserved for overviews and reflection. The morning sessions are from 9 am to 12 pm followed by one hour for lunch. (Campers should bring their lunches.) Afternoon sessions are scheduled from 1 pm to 4 pm with 15-minute breaks midway through each session. Snacks are provided at break time. (Food allergies should be reported at the time of registration.)

Camp Content

The Science and Technology Camp above all emphasizes entertainment while teaching students about how websites are designed using various coding languages, rocket design, practical applications of math and physics, and how to build their own hydraulics (液压装置) system.

Camp Personnel

The camp is headed by the husband-and-wife team of Doctors James and Sophie Clark who are experts in the fields of computer science and mechanical engineering. Our mission is to make sure everyone feels fully supported and excited to be here.

21. What is the lowest cost of attending the Science and Technology Camp?
A. \$ 75.
B. \$ 795.
C. \$ 1,590.
D. \$ 1,665.

22. What is the main emphasis of the camp?
A. Rocket science.
B. Fun in learning.
C. Coding languages.
D. Hands-on experience.

23. Who are the camp leaders?

- A. Mechanical engineers.
- B. Medical doctors.
- C. A married couple.
- D. Computer technicians.

B

It is often said that high school is one of the most important stages people will experience, and is often seen as a critical and life-shaping time. During this period, people often begin to discover what is meaningful to them and how they plan to continue living their lives. Volunteering at a hospital has helped me form this positive experience during my high school years.

When I first began volunteering, I was very nervous about meeting new people and being pushed out of my comfort zone. At the beginning of my volunteer experience I was rather timid and not very outgoing. Fortunately, as time went by, I discovered how to introduce myself to new volunteers, to go out of my way to make patients feel welcome, and to extend the hand of friendship to others. I have learnt to respect diversity, which turns out to be particularly helpful in the real world.

My volunteer experience at the hospital has led me to believe that my love and sympathy for the sick can brighten up the day of those lonely patients. There is another valuable lesson I have learnt from the volunteer programme: The significance of “service” involves making a difference in the lives of others and contributing to the community. Now I feel content each time I finish my shift. This positive feeling has motivated me to continue carrying on this worthwhile cause, and has become something that I view as irreplaceable in my life.

It’s a great pity that many teenagers in my generation have not had experiences similar to my own and therefore missed out on some of the important lessons that can be learnt in life. Knowing that I have made a positive impact on someone is an

emotionally uplifting experience that can never be matched by money or fame. And, to the best of my ability, I will follow this path of “service” throughout my life.

24. What does the author say about high school?

- A. It deserves to be taken seriously.
- B. It is sometimes criticised by people.
- C. It has little significance to life.
- D. It is full of unplanned experiences.

25. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The importance of diversity in the world.
- B. My changes brought by volunteering.
- C. Friendship between volunteers and patients.
- D. Ways to help and respect patients.

26. What sort of person was the author before he or she began volunteering?

- A. Confident.
- B. Shy.
- C. Brave.
- D. Calm.

27. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A. To call on the young to volunteer.
- B. To share the author’s volunteer experiences.
- C. To explain the benefits of volunteering.
- D. To introduce suitable community work.

C

Archaeologists (考古学家) guided by laser images of a remote region of northern Guatemala have discovered 61-metre-high walls, watchtowers, and other evidence that ancient Maya societies had been annoyed by warfare threat over many years. The finds have upended (使颠倒) long-established impressions of a civilisation that tamed the jungle and built thriving cities, and then declined and disappeared quietly beneath the dense tropical forest.

Among the most surprising discoveries was a large stone complex now called La Cuernavilla. Built on a steep ridge, the heavily fortified site including high walls and moats (护城河) served as the largest defensive system ever discovered in the region.

“This was surprising,” says an archaeologist, “because we had a tendency to romanticise Maya warfare as something that was largely ritualised. But the fortifications (防御工事) we’re seeing now suggest an elevated level of antagonism over centuries. Rulers were so deeply alarmed that they felt the need to invest in all these hilltop fortifications. There is an almost visible sense of fear in this landscape.”

All these findings owe credit to the PACUNAM LiDAR Initiative, a laser survey of about 2,100 square kilometres of the Maya Biosphere Reserve in northern Guatemala. Using revolutionary laser technology, the survey revealed the long-hidden ruins of a sprawling pre-Columbian civilisation that was far more complex and interconnected than most Maya specialists had supposed.

Guided by the new high-tech treasure maps, the LiDAR team deployed through the jungle to conduct hands-on investigations of more than a dozen of the most promising sites — most of which would have been imperceptible (难以察觉的) without LiDAR.

“You could walk over the top of a major ruin and miss it,” says another archaeologist, who’s part of the PACUNAM project. “But LiDAR picks up the patterns and makes the features pop out with surprising clarity.”

Three-dimensional maps generated by the survey yielded surprises even at Tikal, a large and extensively explored archaeological site in Guatemala. The ancient city was at least four times bigger than previously thought, and partly surrounded by a massive ditch (沟) and fortified base stretching for kilometres.

Archaeologists stress that LiDAR, for all its usefulness, will never see below the ground or yield direct dates of occupation. “We still need to dig and hack our way through the jungle, but now we have a very accurate map to guide us,” says an archaeologist and geographic explorer.

28. How did people think of Maya before the discovery of the defence ruins?

- A. It was the most advanced civilisation in the history of mankind.
- B. It was long under the threat of large-scale wars.
- C. Its rise and fall were under way peacefully.
- D. It was finally destroyed by a large-scale war.

29. What does the underlined word “antagonism” probably mean in Paragraph 3?

- A. Misery.
- B. Revolution.
- C. Population decline.
- D. Opposition.

30. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. The military system found in La Cuernavilla was intended for occupying more lands.
- B. The new laser technology was mainly used to enlarge the original site size.
- C. LiDAR helps to avoid the traditional digging task in site exploration.
- D. The Tikal site was found to be protected by certain defence works.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. People’s long-time misunderstanding of Maya civilisation.
- B. The discovery of Maya military works aided by new exploration technology.
- C. The finding of a big war resulting in the disappearance of Maya civilisation.
- D. The various advantages of new technologies in the field of archaeology.

D

Something’s happening at the lowest point on our planet. The Dead Sea, a salt lake close to Israel, Jordan and the West Bank, is shrinking at an alarming rate per year, according to an environmentalist group.

“It’s not just like one country is punishing the Dead Sea; it’s more like the whole region,” said photographer Moritz Küstner, who visited the area to

work on his series *The Dying Dead Sea*.

The Dead Sea needs water from the other natural resources surrounding it, such as the Jordan River Basin. But around the 1960s, some of the water sources it relied upon were diverted. Israel, for instance, built a pipeline during that time so it could supply water throughout the country.

Mineral extraction (提炼) industries are another main reason why the water levels are declining, experts say. The Dead Sea’s minerals have been popular for their medical power and can often be found in cosmetics and other consumer products.

And then, of course, there’s the Middle East’s hot, dry climate, which makes it difficult for the lake to refill itself. Israel and Jordan have signed a deal in an effort to stabilise the Dead Sea’s water levels. It involves building a canal from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea which would be able to not only supply water to Israel and Jordan but also to pump much needed water into the Dead Sea.

“This has been the most important and significant agreement since the peace treaty with Jordan,” said one Israel official at the time. Whether the canal will work out positively and as planned remains to be seen.

For now, Küstner shows us that the Dead Sea remains very much a place of interest, with people from all over the world going there to swim in its salty waters.

32. How many reasons for the Dead Sea’s shrinkage does the author mention in the passage?
A. One.
B. Two.
C. Three.
D. Four.
33. What can we learn about the Dead Sea’s minerals?
A. They have practical value.
B. They are controlled by the local government.
C. They can be extracted very easily.
D. They are mainly used in heavy industry.

34. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The Dead Sea is drying out and causing water shortages to humans.
B. Küstner visited the Dead Sea to shoot a TV series about people’s lives.
C. The Dead Sea’s minerals have been used in some products.
D. The Dead Sea’s water levels have been stabilised since a canal was built.
35. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. How the decline in the Dead Sea’s water levels influences human beings.
B. How important the Dead Sea is in Israel, Jordan and the West Bank.
C. What we should do to save the Dead Sea from being destroyed.
D. Why the Dead Sea is dying and the measure taken to save it.

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。

Living with a roommate can be a great experience as many roommates become lifelong friends. However, roommates living together under the same roof for a long time can unavoidably be in conflict with each other. 36. To prevent this from happening to you, each conflict should be addressed in a productive, healthy way.

Set a time for discussion.

Once conflicts occur, you need to set a time to discuss the conflicts. 37. They may think about any problems they want to discuss. It also allows for a better discussion as both parties will most likely enter into the discussion quite calmly.

Make rules for discussion.

Before discussing the actual conflicts, set some rules to guide the discussion. For example, each roommate is allowed to air one problem at a time and the other roommate has a chance to respond to it

before another one is brought up. Making rules beforehand can prevent a shouting match from breaking out. 38.

Point out good things about your roommates.

39 and specific things you like about them. While this won’t solve the conflicts, it can help your roommates better understand your point of view and be more willing to give in.

Come up with a written roommate agreement.

Once grievances (不满) have been put forward by both parties, you should develop a roommate agreement that is written down. This agreement should discuss what the rules are as well as what consequences exist for breaking them. For example, roommates having a conflict about overnight guests may compromise to allow overnight guests only at weekends or guests on weekdays being gone by 11:00 pm. 40.

- A. Talk about your problems openly
- B. Being honest can avoid an unfriendly discussion
- C. This provides both parties with a chance of preparation
- D. And disaster can strike when a conflict never gets settled
- E. This is because both sides know they will have an opportunity to speak
- F. A consequence may be that the violator pays \$5 for breaking the rules
- G. You can use your discussion to point out to your roommates their great traits

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。

Mrs Doyle was a heroine. She was awarded the Legion of Honour, France’s highest decoration, in honour of her 41 in helping to liberate the country from the Nazis.

Mrs Doyle was one of the female agents working for the Special Operations Executive (SOE). She engaged in gathering 42 ahead of the D-Day

landings. “It wasn’t until after my first round of 43 that I was told to become a member of it,” she said in a rare interview.

She recalled that they 44 how to get in a high window, how to get down drainpipes and how to climb over roofs without being 45.

After the training, she was dropped behind enemy lines under the code name “Paulette”. 46 aged 23, she dressed up as a poor teenage French girl to make the Germans less suspicious. She used bicycles to 47 the area, passing information through coded messages.

She would sleep rough in forests and was 48 to hunt for food, or stay with the supporters. “One family I stayed with told me we were 49 a squirrel,” she told the media. “I found out later it was a rat. I was 50 so I didn’t care.”

It was over 15 years ago that Mrs Doyle made her career as a spy 51. “My eldest son found out by 52 something on the Internet, and my children 53 I send off for my medals,” she said.

“I was asked if I wanted them to be 54 presented to me, and I said, ‘No, I didn’t. It was my family who wanted them.’”

Laurent Contini, who made the presentation, said, “I have deep 55 for her bravery and it will be with great honour that I will present her with the award.”

41. A. courage
C. judgement
D. dignity
- B. generosity
D. dignity
42. A. newspapers
C. medicine
D. equipment
- B. information
D. equipment
43. A. fighting
C. voting
D. interviewing
- B. training
D. interviewing
44. A. learnt
C. appointed
D. programmed
- B. desired
D. programmed
45. A. followed
C. caught
D. searched
- B. disrupted
D. searched
46. A. Although
C. Unless
D. Therefore
- B. Because
D. Therefore

47. A. protect

B. change

C. attack

D. tour
48. A. appealed

B. delighted

C. persuaded

D. forced
49. A. eating

B. catching

C. drawing

D. feeding
50. A. dead

B. starving

C. allergic

D. frozen
51. A. worthwhile

B. successful

C. known

D. developed
52. A. reading

B. posting

C. selling

D. inventing
53. A. declared

B. predicted

C. insisted

D. adopted
54. A. flexibly

B. typically

C. formally

D. safely
55. A. ambition

B. admiration

C. anxiety

D. sympathy

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。

It is when crisis occurs that you realise the power of a man is 56. _____ (limit). This is the most honest feeling of a Chinese student studying abroad when armed conflicts broke out in her location.

Since the conflicts broke out, I 57. _____ (find) many articles and videos about Chinese students there, 58. _____ (anxious) waiting for opportunities to return to China. Every time I see the reports about groups of Chinese students hiding in the narrow and wet shelters, fearful and 59. _____ (able) to sleep, I am on tenterhooks (紧张不安) just like I am suffering the same situation with the Chinese people far away. Meanwhile, their toughness and 60. _____ (optimistic) have also moved me.

A Chinese girl 61. _____ was suffering from a disease during the conflicts made a video about

waking up in the early morning and 62. _____ (frighten) by the sound of gunfire just outside her house. What she did first was immediately make phone calls to wake up her schoolmates 63. _____ (ensure) their safety. These shining points of the warmth of humanity show the precious qualities of people, which can easily touch one’s heart.

But what excited me most was 64. _____ declaration from the Chinese government — chartered flights (包机) were prepared to take every Chinese citizen safely back home. It is lucky that our country has the power to bring everyone home, regardless 65. _____ the place and time.

We do hope to live in a peaceful and beautiful world in the future.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是校青年志愿者协会会长李华,你校新来的交换生 Jason 有意加入该协会,并写了电子邮件向你咨询相关情况,请你给他回一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 介绍协会;
3. 说明加入方式。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Eric was working in a marketing company. He had been on the road visiting people for more than a month without going home. He couldn’t wait to get back to see his family. It was coming up on Mother’s Day, and he usually tried to make it “back home”, but this year he was just too busy and too tired. One day when he was driving in a small town, he saw a flower shop. He said to himself, “I know what I will do. I’ll send my mother some roses.”

Eric stopped and went into the flower shop and saw a boy talking to the sales assistant in it. “How many roses can I get for five dollars?” the boy asked. The sales assistant was trying to explain that roses were expensive. Maybe the boy would be happy with something else.

“No. I have to have roses,” the boy said. “My mum was badly sick last year and I didn’t get to spend much time with her. I want to get something special. It has to be red roses, because they are her favourite.” He was stubborn.

The sales assistant in the shop looked up at Eric and was just shaking her head. Eric’s heart was touched by the boy’s voice. He wanted to get those roses so badly. Eric had been doing well in his business, and he looked at the sales assistant and silently said that he would pay for the boy’s roses.

The sales assistant looked at the boy and said, “OK, I will give you a dozen red roses for your dollars.” The boy almost jumped into the air. He took the flowers and ran out of the shop. It was worth more than 50 dollars just to see that kind of excitement.

Eric ordered his own flowers and asked the sales assistant to have it delivered to his mother. After that, with relief he drove down the road. Not long after his driving, he saw the boy walking to a graveyard (墓地).

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

Eric stopped his car and followed the boy. ____

Paragraph 2:

Eric went into the car in tears. _____

Unit 4 单元检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题:每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. What does the woman suggest Michael should do?
A. Try to be a good employee.
B. Work overtime at weekends.
C. Balance work and relaxation.
2. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At the train station.
B. In an office.
C. Near a gym.
3. What does Helen imply about the mobile phone?
A. It cost a fortune.
B. She got it changed.
C. The price was reasonable.
4. What does the man say about Slow TV?
A. It's dull.
B. It's stressful.
C. It's relaxing.
5. Why does the woman talk with Daniel?
A. To invite him to London.
B. To get some information.
C. To share her experiences.

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. Why did Jean go to America?
A. For her father's work.
B. For better education.
C. For a family holiday.

7. Which part-time job did Jean like best?

- A. A shop assistant.
- B. A waitress.
- C. A tutor.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How does the man feel?

- A. Excited.
- B. Anxious.
- C. Calm.

9. In what aspect is this test different from the last test?

- A. The questions are from one book.
- B. No paragraphs are included.
- C. There are too many questions.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What do we know about Katie?

- A. She just graduated from college.
- B. She worked for the school newspaper.
- C. She is trying to find a temporary job.

11. What extra class did Katie take at school?

- A. Management.
- B. Keyboard skills.
- C. Image processing.

12. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In an employment agency.
- B. In a magazine agency.
- C. In a training school.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why does Bernie come to New York?

- A. To go on business.
- B. To take a holiday.
- C. To visit his family.

14. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.
- B. A couple.
- C. Strangers.

15. How does Jane like the hotel service?

- A. Poor.
- B. Great.
- C. Just so-so.

16. With what does the hotel impress Bernie most?

- A. Its service.
- B. Its facilities.
- C. Its food.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What's the aim of most technology companies' employee benefits?

- A. To keep employees away from the computer.
- B. To make employees stay longer in the office.
- C. To get employees out of the office.

18. What does the speaker say about the travel packages?

- A. There are many choices.
- B. They usually last three weeks.
- C. The employees pay part of the cost.

19. Who can enjoy the Four-day Summer Weeks policy?

- A. Customer service advisers.
- B. The newly employed workers.
- C. Employees working here for over a year.

20. According to the speaker, what does the company expect the staff to do?

- A. Be more careful.
- B. Work overtime.
- C. Keep quick-minded.

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

Foods of the future

We asked young scientists to write an advertisement that answers this question: How will food options, food availability, and individuals' food choices change in the future? A selection of their suggested marketing campaigns are below. Read previous NextGen Voices survey results at its official

website.

— Jennifer Sills

Personalised Meal Plans

Send us your DNA, and we will predict your food preferences! Receive your personalised food basket, with a day-by-day diet programme. We will send you full meals and personalised fruit shakes based on your genetic taste tendency.

—Ada Gabriela Blidner

Fresh Fruits

If you miss sweet temperate fruits, welcome to our Moon Farm. Our fruit trees are planted in hybrid-soil and artificial air that reproduce Earth's environment from 5,000 years ago. Pick fruits with your family or ship them to your doorstep with MoonEx. Freshness guaranteed.

—Ji Yongsheng

Meat

Our steaks are sourced from natural grasslands, where cattle now play an ecological role. With FoodFootprint feeding system, we enhance natural pastures (牧场) to improve animal growth effectively while minimising methane (甲烷) production and water consumption. At only \$219 per kilogramme (including carbon taxes and ecological taxes), our steaks are affordable for the whole family.

—Falko Buschke

21. Which of the following needs you to provide the information of your genes?

- A. Meat.
- B. Fresh Fruits.
- C. NextGen Voices.
- D. Personalised Meal Plans.

22. Who should you contact if you want to pick fruits with your family?

- A. Jennifer Sills.
- B. Ji Yongsheng.
- C. Falko Buschke.
- D. Ada Gabriela Blidner.

23. Which of the following best describes the steaks in Meat?
- A. Fresh.
 - B. Green.
 - C. Expensive.
 - D. Personalised.

B

Professor Ashok Goel of Georgia Tech developed an artificially intelligent teaching assistant to help handle the numerous questions from students in the online class. Professor Goel already had eight teaching assistants, but that wasn't enough to deal with the huge number of questions from students.

Many students drop out of online courses for lack of teaching support. When students feel ignored or confused and reach out with questions that go unanswered, their motivation to continue begins to fade. Professor Goel decided to do something to change this situation by creating a virtual assistant.

Goel and his team developed several versions of the virtual assistant before releasing her to the online forums. At first, she wasn't too great. But Goel and his team sourced the online discussion forums to find all the 40,000 questions that had ever been asked since the class was launched. Then they began to feed the virtual assistant with the questions and answers. After some adjustments, she was able to answer the students' questions correctly 97% of the time. The virtual assistant became so advanced and realistic that the students didn't know she was a computer. The students, who were studying artificial intelligence, were interacting with the virtual assistant and couldn't tell her apart from a real human being. Goel didn't inform them about her true identity until 26 April. The students were actually very positive about the experience.

The goal of Professor Goel's virtual assistant is to take over answering 40% of all the questions presented by students on the online forums. Professor Goel has a rosy outlook on the future of artificial intelligence, believing it will be widely applied.

24. Why did Professor Goel create a virtual teaching assistant?
- A. Because his course was not interesting enough.
 - B. Because he felt confused about how to teach online.
 - C. Because students' questions were too many to handle.
 - D. Because students were unsatisfied with his eight assistants.
25. What do we learn about the virtual assistant?
- A. She turned out to be a great success.
 - B. She was unwelcome to students at first.
 - C. She was released online as the first version.
 - D. Her true identity was still a secret to students.
26. What does Professor Goel plan to do next with the virtual assistant?
- A. Replace her with different versions.
 - B. Enable her to answer more questions.
 - C. Recommend her to some famous people.
 - D. Equip her with new questions and answers.
27. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. A virtual teaching assistant gives an online course.
 - B. Robots will take humans' place in online classes in the future.
 - C. A virtual teaching assistant is getting popular among students.
 - D. A virtual teaching assistant helps solve online questions in large quantities.

C

In December 2018, a Chinese Internet giant opened a hotel loaded with artificial intelligence (AI) and robots, automating a series of procedures like check-in, light control and room service.

The hotel, opened in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, where the giant is headquartered, is known as the company's first "future hotel". Customers can check in at the hotel by simply scanning their faces. The facial recognition system installed in the hotel also enables customers to use their faces as key cards to open doors and have

access to other hotel services. Users can also control the lights, television and curtains in the room via the voice-activated digital assistant, while robots are programmed to serve dishes, cocktails and coffee. Hotel bookings and check-out can also be done with a few clicks on the mobile through an app. "The AI-based solution can help customers save time and relieve hotel employees of repetitive work," said the CEO of the hotel. The hotel is one of the latest examples of Chinese technology companies' attempt at entering traditional industries such as the hotel industry.

Also, a Chinese e-commerce giant announced in October its strategy to put smart home and electronic devices sold on its platform into hotels, in an effort to improve online sales.

In July, another Chinese technology company teamed up with a leading hotel company in Beijing to allow guests to use its voice-controlled assistant to adjust the room temperature and order room service at ease.

Before that, a social media giant introduced a similar tech solution for hotel operators in Zhuhai.

"We want to install a 'smart brain' for hotels," said the CEO. "In the future, we will continue to make hotels smarter and more automated, as well as creating more personalised experiences for consumers."

28. How can customers check in at the "future hotel" in Hangzhou?
- A. By scanning their faces.
 - B. By clicking their mobile phones.
 - C. By showing the hotel staff their ID cards.
 - D. By using the voice-activated digital assistant.
29. Which of the following hasn't been realised?
- A. All hotel services are controlled by robots.
 - B. Room service can be provided by AI.
 - C. The room temperature can be adjusted by AI.
 - D. Televisions can be turned off by the voice-activated digital assistant.

30. What will probably happen to hotels in the future according to the passage?
- A. Customers will get fewer personalised experiences.
 - B. Human work will completely disappear in hotels.
 - C. Intelligent hotels won't meet any difficulties in the course of development.
 - D. Just staying in the room, customers can easily get many kinds of services by AI.
31. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Artificial intelligence is used in hotels
 - B. Traditional hotels will disappear soon
 - C. Internet giants switch to the hotel industry
 - D. Internet giants open AI "future hotels"

D

When you look through an online social website, you can see posts about simple stretches to make the back pain less, how to make apple pie, and how to be happy. Or if you visit a video-sharing website, you can find fashion experts talking about make-up tips, or some video users teaching how to play the guitar. But those stretching exercises, the way to make apple pie, how to be happy, how to make up, and how to play the guitar are things that many people never master at the end.

Technology has brought a surplus (过剩) of information to the world, but it hasn't made people smarter. Being exposed to this surplus information is not the same as internalising (使内在化) the information really, so it doesn't make people better at thinking, understanding and learning.

Today, the quality of the knowledge is sacrificed for quantity. There's disequilibrium between the information that we access and the information that we use. The chase after more information is exciting, too. The desire to keep up sends most people looking through social websites on a frequent basis. People are troubled by the fear of missing out. Most are keeping track of impressive

stories, and are sharing like mad on social websites, but convenient access to knowledge is no replacement for deep learning through efforts and concentration. Only very little of the easily-accessed information have people really applied in their lives.

While it'd be perfect to absorb and apply 100% of the information, it's not quite possible. If you want to hang on to information for a long time, you'll need to be selective about what you choose to absorb.

Get a brain filter (过滤器). Looking through the Internet is a passive form of knowledge acquisition (获得). The amount of information that you can access is always going to be more than you can process. To focus on the information you take in, remove the information that doesn't make you become better than before. What must you learn to be successful? Taking this simple step enables you to pass over unrelated information.

Knowledge is not used, just like ploughing without sowing. If you are trying to learn a new skill, you'll have to do the things that you've read about in your research. Until you've made many attempts to master the ski trick you saw online, you haven't internalised it. When you can land the trick without thinking or recall information without struggling, it is yours. True learning is not always easy. You'll experience struggles as you deal with new challenges and go through the digital age.

32. Why doesn't exposure to the surplus information make people smarter?
- A. Because people take in some useless information.
- B. Because people ignore the real value of information.
- C. Because people don't master the information truly.
- D. Because people have no ability to select useful information.

33. What does the underlined word "disequilibrium" probably mean in Paragraph 3?
- A. Division.
- B. Linkage.
- C. Comparison.
- D. Imbalance.
34. What do we know about the brain filter?
- A. It will help us update the information.
- B. It will make the brain absorb more information.
- C. It can filter out information that won't improve us.
- D. It can bring some unrelated information to the brain.

35. What does the example of skiing in the last paragraph suggest?
- A. Information should be taken into the real world and be applied.
- B. Knowledge is only meant to be known, not be applied.
- C. Information absorption differs from practical application.
- D. Most people have never learnt how to learn properly.

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。

Shopping therapy (疗法) is the practice of using the shopping experience to help overcome depression or other emotional problems. 36 Actually, it really works.

37 One of the most obvious things is the enjoyment people get from the items they buy. When people shop, they often buy things they really care about on some level. For example, when people come home with a new shirt or a new computer, they assume that the item is going to improve their lives in some way. This can help reduce many feelings of unhappiness.

38 Some experts think humans are linked with the need to constantly achieve and fight for improvement. People make a decision to buy something, and then actually follow through this plan. This is one way people can take action to directly change their own lives for the better.

People who don't actually have any money to buy things still benefit from shopping therapy. For them, simply browsing (随便看看) can be a nice experience. That's because it helps them form future shopping plans. 39

The simple act of leaving home and spending time around other humans is another possible reason for the effectiveness of shopping therapy. 40 Many people even regard shopping as a specific social activity by bringing friends along with them and turning the process into a pleasant one.

- A. So why not shop until you start feeling better?

B. So how do people benefit from shopping therapy?

C. These plans offer great expectation and hope in their lives.

D. Many people shop for this reason without even realising it.

E. People can have a sense of achievement after shopping.

F. There are several ways to help avoid excessive spending.

G. There is sometimes a sense of community in the shopping experience.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

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

A teenager named Anika Puri has invented a low-cost tool to spot elephant poachers (偷猎者) in real time. She won the 2022 Peggy Scripps Award for Science Communication for her model of a machine-learning-driven software that 41

movement patterns in thermal infra-red videos of humans and elephants. "I'm especially excited by 42 focusing on endangered species and environmental science," Puri said.

During a recent trip to India, Puri realised that elephants were still being 43 for their tusks. "I was quite taken aback," Puri said. "Because I always thought, 'well, poaching is 44; how come it really is still such a big 45?'"

Over the next two years, Puri 46 the software EISa (short for elephant saviour). This wildlife poacher detection solution is based on a 47 process: an EISa camera attached to a mobile phone 48 over a park on a drone and 49 the movements of elephants or humans. The software is four times more 50 than existing state-of-the-art (使用最先进技术的) detection methods. It also decreases the 51 for expensive high-resolution thermal cameras.

The invention has earned 52 from notable scientists. "Puri's software is quite admirable," says an ecologist. "It's quite 53 that a senior high school student has been able to 54 something like this — not only the research and the analysis, but also being able to 55 it in the models."

41. A. analyses B. changes
- C. repeats D. draws
42. A. restoration B. innovation
- C. imitation D. automation
43. A. trained B. protected
- C. killed D. raised
44. A. dangerous B. harmful
- C. unnecessary D. illegal
45. A. issue B. business
- C. burden D. effect
46. A. used B. created
- C. downloaded D. sold

47. A. similar

B. natural
- C. simple

D. gradual
48. A. passes

B. spreads
- C. jumps

D. flies
49. A. detects

B. controls
- C. stops

D. directs
50. A. expensive

B. accurate
- C. active

D. complex
51. A. wish

B. value
- C. need

D. preparation
52. A. income

B. praise
- C. qualification

D. confidence
53. A. strange

B. essential
- C. mysterious

D. remarkable
54. A. achieve

B. record
- C. imagine

D. learn
55. A. absorb

B. repair
- C. mix

D. apply

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。

In the 2022 Winter Olympic Games, 56. _____ AI sign language TV hostess took up the broadcasting job, 57. _____ (make) sure that Chinese audiences who had hearing difficulties could enjoy the Games.

58. _____ (create) by a leading AI cloud provider, the hostess is supported by the world’s 59. _____ (large) sign language database with up to 200,000 pieces of data. Her mission is to provide a great service for those hearing-impaired audience, allowing 60. _____ (they) to quickly obtain event information.

A college professor and her team conducted extensive research on action identification to make sure that it can work well. The 61. _____ (arm) have 18 points that need to be analysed, a hand has

21 points and a face has more than 100. All of these points are 62. _____ (challenge) for the AI and algorithm to process.

Compared with human language translators, the AI sign language hostess has some advantages 63. _____ them. It can help with the continuous translation for long texts, and limit the amount of information lost. So far, statistics 64. _____ (indicate) that the correct rate of sign language recognition could top 97 per cent while the correct rate of sign language generation could be even higher on some special occasions.

After the Winter Olympic Games, the AI sign language TV hostess will be applied in situations 65. _____ those hearing-impaired people need help to communicate.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

随着互联网的普及,在线教育得到了越来越多的推广。请你以“Advantages and disadvantages of online education”为题,结合以下要点写一篇英语短文。要点如下:

1. 在线教育的利与弊;
2. 你的看法及建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Advantages and disadvantages of online education

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。

A quite funny thing happened to me last Friday. It was a fine day and I went to London to do some shopping. I had planned to get some presents. I also needed to find some books for my course at college as I am a student of University of Oxford.

That morning I caught an early train to London, so by early afternoon I could buy something that I wanted. Anyway, I’m not very fond of London, all the noise and traffic, and I made some arrangements for that evening. I took a taxi to the train station. I couldn’t really afford a taxi, but I wanted to catch the 3:30 pm train. Unfortunately, the taxi got stuck in a traffic jam, and by the time I got to the station, the train had just gone. Disappointedly, I had to wait an hour for the next one. While I was waiting, I bought myself an evening newspaper, and wandered over to the station buffet (快餐部). At that time of the day it was nearly empty, and I bought a coffee and a packet of biscuits — chocolate biscuits. I’m very fond of chocolate biscuits. I found that there were plenty of empty tables and I sat by one near the window, where I could enjoy my coffee and biscuits. Then, I began doing the crossword (纵横字谜). I always enjoy doing the crossword puzzle.

After a couple of minutes a man sat down just opposite me. It seemed that there was nothing special about him, except that he was very tall. In fact, judging from his clean dark suit and a fine briefcase, he looked pretty like a typical city businessman. I didn’t say anything and I carried on with my crossword.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

Suddenly he reached across the table, opened my packet of biscuits, took one, and put it into his mouth. _____

Paragraph 2:

After I took the last biscuit and glanced at the man, he was staring at me angrily. _____

Unit 5 单元检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题:每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. What does the man prefer to do on Sundays?
A. Go shopping.
B. Do some reading.
C. Go swimming.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. The refrigerator doesn't work.
B. They will probably run out of food.
C. More than enough food has been prepared.
3. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a hotel.
B. In a hospital.
C. In a restaurant.
4. What is Professor Davidson probably going to do next?
A. Go to his office.
B. Teach a class.
C. Discuss a project.
5. What subject is less difficult for the woman?
A. Literature.
B. History.
C. Maths.

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 much does a key chain cost?
A. \$ 2.
B. \$ 5.
C. \$ 10.

7. What will Stephanie do next?

- A. Give Fred a hand.
- B. Close the store.
- C. Go home.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why was Jim unable to find Susan's home?
A. Because he forgot to bring the map Susan gave him.
B. Because he hadn't been told how to get there.
C. Because he got the wrong house number.
9. What does Jim want Susan to do now?
A. Come and get him.
B. Send him a new map.
C. Give him directions again.

10. How will Jim go to Susan's home?

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

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Interviewer and interviewee.
B. Husband and wife.
C. Neighbors.

12. Where did Bryce go to college?

- A. In Texas.
- B. In Washington.
- C. In Nebraska.

13. What is Christina's job?

- A. A computer programmer.
- B. A banker.
- C. An artist.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What do we know about the man?
A. He teaches in a university.
B. He works in a bank.
C. He is already 18.

15. What does the man want to do now?

- A. Borrow some money.
- B. Open a bank account.
- C. Do online shopping.

16. What does the woman recommend to the man?

- A. Life Insurance Service.
- B. Internet Banking Service.
- C. Phone Banking Service.

17. How long is the bank open on Saturday?

- A. 3 hours.
- B. 6 hours.
- C. 8 hours.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What does the Golden Rule ask people to do?

- A. Study hard and seek truth.
- B. Respect their families and ancestors.
- C. Treat others as they themselves wish to be treated.

19. Which one belongs to the teachings of Confucius?

- A. People should develop their own personal rules.
- B. People should memorise rules of behaviour.
- C. People should be strict with others.

20. What does the speaker say about Confucius?

- A. He used to be even more popular.
- B. He has influenced many cultures.
- C. He has little effect on people today.

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

Do you want a part-time job to earn some extra money? Here are some choices.

Technical support engineer

It seems almost everyone has a friend who is a technical genius. Such people earn money using their talent. If you are one of them, you could be responsible for technical support in your college or university and get your part-time job. You are able to help the students install programs and you can

market services on different sites and social media.

You can enjoy the process of earning money by doing your favourite thing.

Tutor

A lot of students hire tutors to help them in high school or college. If you are good at some subjects, why not work as a peer tutor? You help your friends and earn money at the same time. If you know foreign languages, you can make more money. All you need to do is make an appropriate advertisement for your services using college newspapers and other tools of spreading information. One of the best things about being a tutor is that you can set your hours.

Fitness instructor

If your college or university has a fitness centre and if you are a sporty person, go and sign up to get this job. You will have an absolute free opportunity to engage yourself in sports. You need to be a good psychologist, because you are going to work with people and it'll be your job to persuade and motivate them to become sporty, healthy and strong. Being a fitness instructor is a perfect position for those who love to help other people and want to make more friends.

Office worker

Nowadays many companies cooperate with college students and give them part-time jobs. Some of the major job duties of an office worker are answering calls and arranging appointments. If you are interested in doing this job, contact the representatives of different companies to find out if they're currently hiring anyone.

21. If you want to have a flexible schedule while earning some money, which job suits you most?

- A. A technical support engineer.
- B. A tutor.
- C. A fitness instructor.
- D. An office worker.

22. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. As a part-time office worker, you are responsible for answering emails.
- B. If you work as a fitness instructor, you should be sporty and sociable.
- C. If you are good at foreign languages, you are able to earn more as a tutor.
- D. The four kinds of part-time jobs are intended for college students.
23. How can one get a job as a part-time office worker?
- A. By submitting the application.
- B. Through an online interview.
- C. By advertising in a newspaper.
- D. By contacting the representatives of companies.

B

A little girl longing to keep a unicorn (独角兽) in her backyard figured she'd get the hard part out of the way first — getting permission from animal control.

In November, Madeline wrote a letter to the Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control with a straightforward request. “Dear LA County, I would like your approval if I can have a unicorn in my backyard if I can find one. Please send me a letter in response.”

Director Mayeda replied a few weeks later. The department does in fact license unicorns, she said, under certain conditions. Those include polishing the unicorn's horn at least once a month with a soft cloth, feeding it watermelon at least once a week, covering it with only non-toxic (无毒的) and biodegradable (可生物降解的) sparkles and giving it regular access to sunlight, moonbeams and rainbows. And, because unicorns are indeed very rare to find, the department is also giving Madeline a toy unicorn to keep her company during her

search, as a token of its appreciation.

“It is always rewarding to hear from young people who thoughtfully consider the requirements of providing a loving home for animals,” Mayeda wrote in the letter. “I like your sense of responsible pet ownership to seek permission in advance to keep a unicorn in Los Angeles County.”

Mayeda said that this was the first time the department had received a request for a license for a unicorn or any mythical (神话的) creature. She and her colleagues were impressed with the first-grader for wanting to ask permission in the first place, and doing her research to work out how to go about that. They deal with a lot of “life-and-death” issues on the job, whether that's seeing cases of animal abuse or animals hurting people, or making decisions about having to put down dangerous or sick animals. So Madeline's letter has considerably lifted their spirits, and she is due to visit the department to discuss her unicorn license application. It's safe to say that she's in for a magical surprise.

24. Why did Madeline write the letter?

- A. To apply to visit a unicorn.
- B. To learn to provide animal care.
- C. To ask permission to keep a pet.
- D. To figure out how to find a unicorn.

25. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

- A. Madeline's application was disapproved.
- B. Requirements should be met for the license.
- C. Madeline was presented with a live unicorn.
- D. Guidance was given for Madeline's search.

26. Which of the following best describes Mayeda?

- A. Imaginative.
- B. Sensitive.
- C. Flexible.
- D. Convincing.

27. Why does the department think the letter “has lifted their spirits”?

- A. Because it is the first application letter for a pet.
- B. Because animal protection is a life-and-death issue.
- C. Because they are worn out by their daily work.
- D. Because they are touched by the girl's deeds.

C

On Mondays, two of my children get ready for school in an unusual way. Each packs plenty of food and water, a pair of wellingtons (防水橡胶靴) and sometimes a cup of hot chocolate. Then, I drop them off at a nearby park where they spend the entire day outside at a certificated forest school.

When I first entered them for the forest school programme, I loved the idea, but as a mum, I was concerned about a few things: Would they be comfortable outside for that long? Would they stay engaged for that many hours? Then I asked them if time ever seemed to move slowly. They stared at me in confusion. They didn't understand my question, which fittingly removed it.

In this programme, kids direct their own play, climbing tall trees or testing ice on the frozen lake. They are never told their play is too high or too sharp, but are rather trusted to adjust themselves. Something else my sons appreciate about forest school is not being told to move on to the next activity, but being left to stay in a particular spot for as long as their curiosity allows.

“What about all the things they're missing in real school?” concerned parents have asked me. Neither of their classroom teachers thinks it's a problem, but most significantly, my kids are

learning new and different skills that a classroom cannot teach. They are learning to sit silently and observe nature up close — a skill that's virtually impossible to develop in a noisy and overcrowded classroom setting. They are making social connections across a broader range of age groups. They cooperate together, using their different sizes and strengths to fulfil various roles within their games.

I am grateful that forest school is shaping my boys' relationship with the outdoors. They're learning how to spend extended periods of time in nature, what to do to pass the time, and developing knowledge that will get them much closer to nature in the coming decades.

28. What is special about the forest school programme?

- A. Teachers engage in kids' play.
- B. Kids play and learn outdoors.
- C. It focuses on nature protection.
- D. It offers various food and drinks.

29. What does the author think of her kids' reaction to her questions?

- A. It's awkward.
- B. It's worrying.
- C. It's comforting.
- D. It's discouraging.

30. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

- A. The concerns caused by the programme.
- B. The benefits gained from role-play.
- C. The skills acquired by children.
- D. The games loved by teachers.

31. What can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Nature: the wonderland for the young
- B. The forest school programme proves a hit
- C. Parks are replacing traditional schools
- D. Forest school is a fine place for my kids

D

One early morning, I went into the living room to find my mother reading a thick book called *Best Loved Poems to Read Again and Again*. My interest was aroused only by the fact that the word “Poems” appeared in big, bright pink letters even before I opened the book.

“Is it good?” I asked her.

“Yeah,” she answered. “There’s one I really like and you’ll like it, too.” I leant forward.

“*Patty Poem*,” she read the title. Who was Patty? I wondered. The poem began:

*She never puts her toys away;
Just leaves them scattered (分散的) where they lay...*

The poem was just three short sections. The final one came quickly:

*When she grows up and gathers poise
I’ll miss her harum-scarum noise,
And look in vain for scattered toys —
And I’ll be sad.*

A feeling of sorrow washed over me. Whoever Patty was, she was a mean girl. Then, the shock.

“It’s you, honey,” my mother said sadly.

To my mother, the poem revealed a parent’s affection when her child grows up and leaves. To me, the “she” in the poem was a little horror. It was my mum who would be sad. It was so terrible that I burst out crying.

“What’s wrong?” my mother asked.

“Oh, Mum,” I cried. “I don’t want to grow up ever!”

She smiled, “Honey, it’s okay. You’re not growing up anytime soon. And when you do, I’ll still love you, OK?”

“OK,” I was still weeping. My panic was gone. But I could not help thinking about that poem. After

what seemed like a safe amount of time, I read the poem again and was confused. It all fitted so well together, like a puzzle. The language was simple, so simple that I could obviously understand its meaning, yet it was still beautiful. I was now fascinated by the idea of poetry and words that had the power to make or break a person’s world.

I have since fallen in love with other poems, but *Patty Poem* remains my poem. After all, *Patty Poem* gave me my love for poetry not because it was the poem that lifted my spirits, but because it was the one that hurt me the most.

32. Why was the author attracted by the book *Best Loved Poems to Read Again and Again*?

A. Because something on its cover caught her eye.

B. Because it was quite a thick book.

C. Because her mother was reading it with interest.

D. Because it had a meaningful title.

33. How did the author feel at first after her mother read *Patty Poem* to her?

A. Afraid.

B. Excited.

C. Sad.

D. Confused.

34. Why did the author’s mother like to read *Patty Poem*?

A. Because it reflected her own childhood.

B. Because it told her what might happen.

C. Because it was composed by a famous poet.

D. Because it was written in simple language.

35. What does *Patty Poem* lead the author to do?

A. Experience great homesickness.

B. Realise her love for puzzles.

C. Find her eagerness to grow up.

D. Discover the power of poetry.

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。

Green is good

Planting and growing things offers a lot more than fresh vegetables and flowers. Working in a nice outdoor space can help you stay refreshed, promote your creativity and enrich your leisure activities. 36. There are more advantages.

Providing a fun workout

It’s wonderful to get out in the garden on a beautiful day to tidy it up. Planting seeds, pulling weeds, moving pots, pushing a lawn mower, and other gardening tasks actually provide a whole-body, moderate-intensity workout for people, especially for adults. 37, which might keep you in motion longer than traditional exercise.

38

Having dirt under your fingernails may be a sign of poor hygiene, but scientists say it could also be a mark of good health. Thanks to beneficial bacteria found in soil, gardening may boost your immune system, helping you become ill less and fight infections.

Nourishing your spirit

39. According to an experiment, scientists found that planting and nurturing seeds, even in small pots, lightened astronauts’ moods and eased their stress in the severe environment of outer space. And if gardening can do that for astronauts, it should be more than good enough for those of us who watch them on TV.

Increasing coordination and strength

Hand and finger strength, flexibility and coordination are essential for everyday tasks like opening jars, carrying packages and picking up

children. 40. Therefore, make good use of gardening as an ideal approach to enhancing your coordination and strength.

A. Sharpening your mind
B. And that’s just for starters
C. Improving your immune system
D. Even better, whatever your age, it is a beneficial activity
E. Working with plants provides stress relief and positive sensory stimulation
F. The benefits come from a combination of physical exercise and stress reduction
G. Gardening is a great way to improve and maintain those fine motor skills and muscles

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。

Joriden’s love for migrating raptors (猛禽) started when he saw a group of strangers scanning the sky with binoculars (双筒望远镜) on top of a hill in his village. His 41 drove him to find out what they were doing. To his joy, the strangers 42 him to take a look. With just one quick look, Joriden was 43. “The sight is very 44,” said Joriden. “They take away my stress. I 45 watching these mighty birds.”

Joriden used to hunt birds just for fun. But the 46 with the bird-watchers shifted his mind. Now, not only did he 47 his fellow youths or even older folk to 48 birds they’ve caught, but he also 49 the community members to stop cutting trees in the mountains to 50 the roosts (栖息处) of the migratory birds.

Raptors are 51 indicators of the health of the environment. They sit at the top of the food chain. Thus their health depends on the health of the

whole ecosystem they live in. The decline in their population can indicate a 52 in the specific ecosystem that raptor species depend upon or visit. Raptors, which are natural predators, are also 53 to human food security and livelihoods. If their population 54, the population of harmful insects and animals along their migratory path will increase, 55 agricultural productivity.

41. A. joy

B. curiosity

C. experience

D. confidence
42. A. reminded

B. urged

C. allowed

D. convinced
43. A. attracted

B. controlled

C. rewarded

D. accepted
44. A. regular

B. strange

C. famous

D. impressive
45. A. imagined

B. avoided

C. enjoyed

D. risked
46. A. encounter

B. discussion

C. adventure

D. training
47. A. wait for

B. send for

C. rely on

D. appeal to
48. A. sell

B. raise

C. scare

D. release
49. A. warned

B. persuaded

C. forced

D. expected
50. A. protect

B. locate

C. clear

D. hide
51. A. natural

B. statistical

C. subjective

D. faulty
52. A. probability

B. problem

C. secret

D. pattern
53. A. familiar

B. accessible

C. obvious

D. beneficial
54. A. doubles

B. decreases

C. varies

D. ages
55. A. boosting

B. maintaining

C. affecting

D. measuring

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。

Yunnan Province is a famous tea-producing area in China. It provides the ideal climate and the ecological environment for large-leaf tea trees, which are located in these 56. _____ (region) along the Lancang River. Thousands of years ago, they formed those ancient tea plantations, 57. _____ are the best gift that nature has granted us.

58. _____ (preserve) the ancient tea trees, Yunnan Province has passed a protection regulation, 59. _____ (clarify) that wild and cultivated tea plants aged over 100 years should be better protected in the province. The new regulation, which has come into force since 1 March 2023, 60. _____ (prohibit) six kinds of behaviour that harm ancient tea plants and their growing environment. Unauthorised transplantation of ancient tea trees, carving tree branches, digging the roots, 61. _____ damaging the ancient tea trees are all banned.

Other 62. _____ (legal) practices include using harmful chemical herbicides (除草剂), releasing waste gas and water, as well as dumping and throwing waste 63. _____ (casual) within the protection range of the trees, according to the regulation.

Yunnan Province has diverse resources of tea trees. The regulation also advocates proper research and 64. _____ (apply) of the province's resources of ancient tea trees, raising different varieties 65. _____ new tea trees of good quality, as well as the establishment of relevant industrial chains.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是高二学生李华,从网上获悉大自然保护协会正在全球招收环保志愿者。请你用英语写一份申请函,内容包括:

1. 写信目的;
2. 个人优势;
3. 希望获准。

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,

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。

Solving the problem of e-waste

One of the problems damaging the planet is the number of things we throw away. A more recent addition to the list of things we throw away is e-waste — electronic items that are broken and not recycled.

Tonnes of televisions, phones, and other electronic equipment are discarded each year, partly because we lack the skills to repair them.

Fortunately, now solutions are being found to give e-waste a new life.

There's a growing trend towards repair events and clubs which could be part of a solution to the growing amount of electronic junk. The Restart Project in London is one of many projects found around the world. "This project allows you to reduce waste, extend the life of objects, and it helps people who cannot afford to get rid of items that have developed a fault," said one of its volunteers.

As many electronic items contain valuable metals, another idea is e-waste mining. An experiment at a university involves extracting these materials from electronic gadgets. It's thought that doing this could be more profitable than traditional mining.

These projects make total sense — collections of e-waste for recycling are stagnating (停滞) or even decreasing. And in countries where there is no legislation (法律), much of it just gets dumped. However, an official organization of European countries, for example, is trying to tackle the problem by insisting that manufacturers have to make appliances longer-lasting and will have to supply spare parts to machines for up to 10 years.

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 is probably the man?
A. A salesman.
B. A programmer.
C. A repairman.
2. What did the doctor advise the woman to do?
A. Avoid strong drinks.
B. Lose some weight.
C. Give up smoking.
3. How long is the park open on Saturdays?
A. 9 hours.
B. 10 hours.
C. 13 hours.
4. What makes the woman upset?
A. Her grade.
B. Her job.
C. Her health.
5. What are the speakers going to do today?
A. Dine out.
B. Go horse riding.
C. Work in the fields.

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. When will James come to the woman's house?
A. On Wednesday and Sunday.
B. On Wednesday and Saturday.
C. On Saturday and Sunday.

7. What will James do for the woman?
A. Do some cleaning.
B. Decorate the bathroom.
C. Pack some clothes.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How often does Catherine go to the fitness club?
A. Every day.
B. Every two days.
C. Every three days.
9. What seems to interest David most?
A. Boxing.
B. Ball games.
C. Weightlifting.
10. When will the speakers go to the gym together?
A. Tonight.
B. Tomorrow night.
C. The day after tomorrow.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How much will Tina save by buying the shirt online?
A. \$ 10.
B. \$ 16.
C. \$ 24.
12. What is the man's attitude to online shopping?
A. Indifferent.
B. Interested.
C. Cautious.

13. What colour does the man like best?
A. Brown.
B. Green.
C. Blue.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Why does Tim call Betty?
A. To get some advice.
B. To invite her to dinner.
C. To ask about the English homework.

15. What is Betty's plan for this evening?
A. Studying at home.
B. Holding a dinner party.
C. Driving to the country.

16. When does Betty usually get up on Saturdays?
A. At 9:00.
B. At 10:00.
C. At 11:00.

17. Why does Betty get a bit annoyed in the end?
A. For her busy schedule.
B. For the cancellation of a trip.
C. For Tim's interference.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the talk mainly about?
A. The popularity of English couplets (对联).
B. The development of English couplets.
C. The influence of English couplets.
19. What kind of couplets did Yu Runrun's friend hang four years ago?
A. Mongolian couplets.
B. Chinese couplets.
C. English couplets.
20. What does Wolk decide to do?
A. Go to college in China.
B. Make his own couplets.
C. Focus on Chinese culture.

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

DIY Your Own Desserts

We offer a wide variety of classes to suit all. A very popular class we are offering these 2 weeks is the class named “DIY Your Own Desserts”.

Can you imagine how happy your beloved one will be when you give him or her your DIY desserts

at his or her birthday party? Come and make your own desserts at The Desserts Kitchen. Give your beloved one a surprise!

Recipes we are offering: cheesecake, cookies, pudding and a lot more!

One-to-one Class (every Monday, Wednesday and Friday)

This is a completely hands-on personal cooking experience lasting up to 4 hours. You can learn 4 to 5 recipes per class. The teacher will guide you through how to prepare and make the food. You'll be able to take home copies of all the recipes and the dishes prepared by yourself.

Fees: \$ 300 per class per person

Group Class (daily)

There are 3 types of group classes: beginners' class, the intermediate class and the advanced class. Below are the details and prices for each class.

All classes run daily and each class lasts 2 hours. You'll be able to learn 2 to 3 recipes per class.

A copy of recipes will be available for you to take home.

The teacher will show how to cook different recipes in front of 8 to 10 people in a friendly and sociable atmosphere. There will be opportunities for students to get hands-on experience in some of the classes. At the end of the class, you can either eat the meal prepared during the class or take it home with you.

Fees: \$ 150 per class per person (beginners' class); \$ 250 per class per person (the intermediate class); \$ 350 per class per person (the advanced class).

Go to our website to get the application form. You can choose to apply for the class online, via email or hand in your completed form in person.

21. When can you take the One-to-one Class?
- A. Every day.
- B. Every Tuesday.
- C. Every Wednesday.
- D. Every weekend.
22. What can all the students get from the class named “DIY Your Own Desserts”?
- A. Guides to 4 to 5 recipes.
- B. 4-hour hands-on experience.
- C. One-to-one instruction.
- D. The dishes prepared during the class.
23. How much should you pay per class if you want to take the advanced class?
- A. \$ 150.
- B. \$ 250.
- C. \$ 300.
- D. \$ 350.

B

Kevin Randall, a teacher, who teaches biology at Grandville High School, runs the environmental club at the high school which has around 2,000 students. The club is known as the GHS Green Team, and it aims to raise awareness among students and teachers about sustainability. It also works on projects to reduce the environmental footprint of the building itself.

One of the club’s recent projects focused on reducing waste in the school cafeteria. Randall said their cafeteria supervisor told them that the school went through 54,000 plastic forks every year. The club applied for a grant (拨款), built recycling centers for the cafeteria, and purchased metal silverware.

And now every student uses a durable metal fork or spoon instead of disposables (一次性物品), “And that’s just one way we’re trying to capture the low-hanging fruit, if you will,” Randall said.

The efforts of Randall and his students have

earned Grandville High School the Michigan Green School certification from the state. In addition to their work reducing waste in the cafeteria, the GHS Green Team has also built a garden with flowers and vegetables on campus, and leads cleanups on site and out in the community. Over the years Randall and his students have also been working on raising money to install solar panels on the roof of the high school.

Randall said he was motivated to take the lead on environmental issues for his school because he wanted his students to have someone to turn to in the building who understands what’s at stake (有风险) when it comes to climate change.

“And I also felt like I needed to do more in my life for my own two children at home,” Randall added. “They need to know that their dad is working as hard as he can to reduce the effects of climate change, and to spread the word, and to make sure that other students out there are learning about this just the way they are at home.”

24. What is the purpose of the GHS Green Team club?
- A. To inspire students’ love for biology.
- B. To promote environmental protection.
- C. To finish the projects assigned by school.
- D. To prepare students for their future jobs.
25. What is the result of the project on the school cafeteria?
- A. It has changed the outlook of the cafeteria.
- B. Students can have more fruits in the cafeteria.
- C. Plastic forks are no longer used in the cafeteria.
- D. The school has become famous nationwide.
26. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?
- A. The classification of the projects.
- B. The characteristics of the club.
- C. The activities organized by the club.
- D. The future of the club.

27. What can we know according to the passage?
- A. All students know the risk of climate change now.
- B. Many people took part in the project for material rewards.
- C. Randall thinks it necessary to set a good example for his children.
- D. Randall was unwilling to take the lead on environmental issues at first.

C

Traditionally, profiting from forests often meant capitalising on timber (木材) — choosing commercial timber. Yet increasingly, there is an understanding that it’s of greater significance to keep trees standing than cut them down for financial profit. Money is not everything. We have to recognise that real and lasting value is from natural resources. But money is a fact of life.

Good news is that we can expect entire natural woodland is left undamaged and till provides a revenue (收益) stream. Leaving woodland complete does not necessarily mean that we do not touch it at all. Conservation work may involve building back biodiversity or the removal of foreign plant species.

A healthy woodland system can provide a range of yields. Besides eatable fruit, berries, and food crops, it produces substances for chemical use. The non-timber forest products provided by natural ecosystems will vary significantly depending on where they are. But there’re almost always ways to explore to acquire revenue.

A project in the UK shows woodland is also a draw for visitors. It involves a community who creates a sustainable area of woodland. The sale of handmade wooden items and non-timber forest products is involved. But the community largely obtains revenue by opening up parts of the natural woodland to the public with an adventure playground and outdoor recreational activities on the site. It also

offers courses on nest building, special wildlife events and more. The project is thought to have great uniqueness. In terms of revenue, it centres round the existing natural land; the yields woodland can provide become by-products (副产品).

Recreational activities, tours, and courses are just the commencement. The rich and biodiverse woodland can be an ecosystem that draws in people looking for a beautiful place to stay. Woodland has great value in ecological and social terms. And when you nurse it, it could also add to the income from your land.

28. What do people increasingly think about forest conservation?
- A. It is difficult to carry out.
- B. It means making full use of timber.
- C. It outweighs financial development.
- D. It should centre on building back biodiversity.
29. Why is the project in the UK considered unique?
- A. Because it makes woodland itself the main product.
- B. Because it focuses on protecting natural land.
- C. Because it aims to promote ecotourism.
- D. Because it provides educational experiences.
30. What does the underlined word “commencement” mean in the last paragraph?
- A. Intention.
- B. Wish.
- C. Exception.
- D. Beginning.
31. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Woodland brings profit while staying complete
- B. A project creates sustainable woodland
- C. Forest conservation has been a top priority
- D. Non-timber products help gain more revenue

D

Plastic-eating worms

Humans produce more than 300 million metric

tons of plastic every year. Almost half of that is buried in landfills, and up to 12 million metric tons pollute the oceans. So far there is no effective way to get rid of it, but a new study suggests an answer may lie in the stomachs of some hungry worms.

Researchers in Spain and England recently found that the worms of the greater wax moth can break down polythene (聚乙烯), which accounts for 40 per cent of plastics. The team left 100 wax worms on a commercial polythene shopping bag for 12 hours, and the worms consumed and broke down about 92 milligrammes, or almost 3 per cent of it. To confirm that the worms' chewing alone was not responsible for the polythene breakdown, the researchers made some worms into paste (糊状物) and applied it to plastic films (薄膜). 14 hours later the films had lost 13 per cent of their mass — apparently broken down by enzymes (酶) from the worms' stomachs. Their findings were published in a top general journal in 2017.

Federica Bertocchini, co-author of the study, says the worms' ability to break down their everyday food — beeswax (蜂蜡) — also allows them to break down plastics. “Wax is a complex mixture, but the basic bond in polythene, the carbon-carbon bond, is there as well,” she explains. “The wax worm evolved a method or system to break this bond.”

Jennifer DeBruyn, a microbiologist at the University of Tennessee, who was not involved in the study, says it is not surprising that such worms can break down polythene. But compared with previous studies, she finds the speed of breakdown in this one exciting. The next step, DeBruyn says, will be to identify the cause of the breakdown. Is it an enzyme produced by the worm itself or by its gut microbes (肠道微生物)?

Bertocchini agrees and hopes her team's findings might one day help employ the enzyme to break down plastics in landfills. But she expects the use of the chemical in some kind of industrial process — not simply “millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic”.

32. What can we learn about the worms in the study?
- A. They take plastics as their everyday food.
B. They are newly evolved creatures.
C. They can consume plastics.
D. They are buried in landfills.
33. According to Jennifer DeBruyn, what's the next step of the study?
- A. To identify other means of the breakdown.
B. To find out the source of the enzyme.
C. To confirm the research findings.
D. To increase the breakdown speed.
34. What can be inferred about the enzyme from the last paragraph?
- A. It might help to raise worms.
B. It might help make plastic bags.
C. It might be used to clean the oceans.
D. It might be produced in factories in future.
35. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To explain a study method on worms.
B. To introduce the diet of a special worm.
C. To present a way to break down plastics.
D. To propose new means of keeping eco-balance.

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。

With advances in transport and information technology, even the most remote places on Earth are within reach of the traveller. 36 People want to experience nature, but should try not to affect the natural environment. In response to the

increasing affection for nature experiences, a new form of travel has arisen called ecotourism.

37 The Nature Conservancy adopts the concept explained by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN): Environmentally responsible travel to natural areas, in order to enjoy and appreciate nature that promotes conservation, has a low visitor influence and provides for beneficially active socio-economic involvement of local people.

Increasing tourism to sensitive natural areas without appropriate planning and management can threaten the whole ecosystem and local cultures. 38 Similarly, local communities and local cultures can be harmed in numerous ways by crowded foreign visitors.

39 Ecotourism can provide much-needed revenues for the protection of national parks and other natural areas, which might not be available from other sources.

Additionally, ecotourism can provide a practical economic development alternative for local communities with few other income-generating options. Besides, ecotourism can increase the level of education and motivation among travellers. 40

- A. What is ecotourism?
B. The growth of the ecotourism income is also beneficial to the local people.
C. But most of the tourism in natural areas nowadays is not ecotourism at all.
D. In fact, tourism is now one of the world's largest industries, and nature tourism grows very fast.
E. However, this same growth in ecotourism does good to both conservation and local communities.
F. And it makes them more enthusiastic and effective spokesmen for nature conservation.
G. The increase in visitors to ecologically sensitive areas can lead to much environmental damage.

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。

Jess, a 12-year-old girl, lives in a small town in Australia. She is one of many children having been through mental 41 and heartbreak in the New Year bush fires.

She 42 the bush fires with fear. “I've never been so scared. The sky was turned to blood red, and the embers (余烬) were 43 all around us. It was much worse than any 44 film,” she said.

Jess, along with her family, spent two terrifying days on the local boat where residents stayed for 45, and it was also a place where 46 could not be broken. Jess and her little companions planned to 47 their community garden and the house for chickens.

One blessing for Jess's home town is that no one 48 their life during the disaster. Roads into and out of the town are beginning to reopen. Wandering alone among the houses 49 to the ground, Jess still managed to find a 50 side and said at least now she would not have to clean her bedroom anymore. In no time she and her companions 51 started to restore the community garden and even 52 a family of chickens to the new “home”, making something bad into something good.

It's a long road back to a 53 life. But it is surely 54 if we have the will. As Jess said, “My beloved home town will 55 again.”

41. A. disorder B. suffering
C. growth D. training
42. A. recalled B. imagined
C. observed D. controlled
43. A. escaping B. crowding
C. flying D. running

44. A. scary

B. artistic
- C. fancy

D. silent
45. A. comfort

B. peace
- C. treat

D. safety
46. A. rules

B. spirits
- C. habits

D. promises
47. A. reserve

B. design
- C. rebuild

D. decorate
48. A. saved

B. lost
- C. took

D. changed
49. A. knocked

B. blown
- C. exploded

D. burnt
50. A. positive

B. warm
- C. familiar

D. correct
51. A. wisely

B. luckily
- C. actively

D. anxiously
52. A. returned

B. welcomed
- C. forced

D. contributed
53. A. simple

B. common
- C. normal

D. social
54. A. hopeful

B. risky
- C. special

D. tough
55. A. rest

B. expand
- C. struggle

D. shine

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。

While thousands of college students headed for
warm climates to enjoy sunshine and fun during their
week off from classes, several local students had
other plans.

These college students and one of their
56._____ (teacher) spent part of their spring
break in New York City 57._____ (help) repair
an area destroyed by the hurricane.

“I wanted to see for myself what happened,”
said Terry. “I couldn’t imagine 58._____ it is
like to lose your home and everything that you had

and the 59._____ (power) effect the hurricane
had on those people. I wanted to do something and
to understand their feeling of helplessness.”

The group headed into a district in Brooklyn,
which was hit hard by the hurricane. There they met
people from other parts of the country, who had also
volunteered 60._____ (offer) help. Together,
those volunteers and the students 61._____
(work) to clear rubbish out of a three-story
building. They put on protective suits and gloves
62._____ they entered the building.

Inside the building, the students saw nothing
but 63._____ (break) walls and doors and
pieces of the building lying all over the place.

The students returned to school with a sense of
64._____ (achieve), a feeling that they helped
people in need. It was remarkable how a community
lost so much and was still able to recover, and this
left the deepest impression 65._____ the
students.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华,你校英语报将举
行主题为“The Beauty of Nature”的绘画创作比
赛。请你以学生会的名义在你校英语报上写一
则通知,内容包括:

1. 举办比赛的目的;
2. 参赛作品的要求;
3. 欢迎参赛。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:参赛作品 entry

NOTICE

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头
语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

My father asked me to chat with him for a
while. Actually, I was unwilling to listen to his
talking endlessly as he always did. My father was a
lawyer, but I never wanted to go to law school or
follow his path through life. As expected, he cleared
his throat and started to say, “Er... What... What
do you really want to do in the future?”

I was silent for a moment. I kept thinking,
“Should I tell him my true thoughts? What if he gets
angry? What if I let him down?” Later I replied,
“Well, I want to be a writer.”

I guessed this may not be the answer he would
expect. But he answered surprisingly, “Interesting
idea!” I was shocked, speaking in a low voice with
hesitation.

“Are you serious, Dad?”

“Well, you need confidence and good
preparations, and you still have plenty of time. You
need to find out what you really enjoy now. Look,
it’s late. Let’s take the boat out tomorrow morning,
just you and me. Maybe we can catch some crabs for
dinner, and we can talk more.”

Early next morning we packed up the
equipment and set off for the coast. We didn’t talk
much, but enjoyed the sound of the seabirds and the
sight of the coastline.

There were no big waves and blinding sunlight

at that time. “Let’s see if we are lucky,” he said,
picking up a cage with a rope tied to it and throwing
it into the sea. We waited a while. Then my father
stood up and said, “Give me a hand with this.”
Then we pulled up the crab cage onto the deck.

To our joy, the cage was filled with dozens of
crabs. Squatting down, we watched them for a
moment. At first they fought against each other to
climb out hard, trying to escape. Many were pulled
back into the cage. Later, some gave up, but there
were still some crabs trying to escape again and
again.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

At that moment, my father pointed to the cage,
“Look at that crab, there!” _____

Paragraph 2:

From that day on, I was determined to realise
my dream. _____

综合检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. What does the woman plan to do?
A. Go camping.
B. Fly a kite.
C. Tidy the house.
2. How does Lisa feel now?
A. Disappointed.
B. Confident.
C. Happy.
3. Where will Thomas go to fetch his notebook tomorrow?
A. The library.
B. The classroom.
C. The teachers' office.
4. What kind of music does the man often listen to?
A. Jazz.
B. Classical music.
C. Rock music.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Sarah's happy retirement.
B. The man's art classes.
C. Their hobbies.

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. Why does Vicky talk with the man?
A. To book a table.
B. To apply for a job.
C. To put an advertisement.

7. What will Vicky do at 2:00 this afternoon?

- A. Attend a class.
- B. Meet the manager.
- C. Work in a restaurant.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What makes Mr Welsh change his appointment?
A. An unexpected visitor.
B. His urgent problem at work.
C. The traffic due to the bad weather.
9. On what day will Mr Welsh meet Dr Martin?
A. Wednesday.
B. Thursday.
C. Friday.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In the woman's home.
B. In a furniture shop.
C. In a housing agency.
11. When did the television arrive?
A. Last Thursday.
B. Last Friday.
C. Last Sunday.
12. What problem does the woman have now?
A. She can't cook a proper meal.
B. She has no computer to work on.
C. She has lots of things to put away.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student.
B. Journalist and sportsman.
C. Interviewer and job applicant.
14. What does Jack think of the job as a teacher?
A. Easy.
B. Interesting.
C. Challenging.

15. What does Mrs Spence like doing best?

- A. Playing sport.
- B. Watching sport.
- C. Teaching sport.

16. What is the third benefit of doing sport according to Jack?

- A. It teaches important life lessons.
- B. It is good for mental well-being.
- C. It can help people keep physically fit.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What are the biggest obstacles according to language researchers?
A. Pronunciation and grammar.
B. Fluency and pronunciation.
C. Fluency and grammar.
18. What do most people think is very important in spoken communication?
A. Pronunciation.
B. Vocabulary.
C. Grammar.
19. Why should we listen to experts according to the speaker?
A. To develop our reading fluency.
B. To improve our note-taking skills.
C. To find out our mispronunciations.
20. What is the speaker's last suggestion?
A. Spell out the difficult words.
B. Look up the words in a dictionary.
C. Practise reading the words aloud.

第二部分 阅读 (共两节,满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Four family-friendly autumn walks in the UK

With the coming of autumn, we have decided to make a list of autumn walks for you and the whole family. These places will include historic buildings, fantastic scenery and wildlife for all to enjoy.

Formby, Liverpool

Formby is a coastal town near Liverpool and is

luckily one of the best places in Britain where there are a large number of red squirrels. Children will love the excitement of getting to see these cute animals. The paths are well protected, meaning they are fit for pushchairs (婴儿车) or wheelchairs. And dogs are allowed, too.

Hadrian's Wall, Newcastle

Stretching about 117 kilometres from coast to coast, Hadrian's Wall was built to guard the wild north-west frontier of the Roman Empire. Walking along Hadrian's Wall in autumn is an excellent way to educate children on the history of Britain and let them really get close to the styles of ancient Roman buildings rather than just seeing them in a textbook!

Lyme Park, Cheshire

Not only is Lyme Park home to many trees, it is also home to a group of red deer. This district is quite fit for family walks, and along the way are playgrounds and gardens, making sure that the little ones that you are with will never feel bored.

Lakeside walk at Stowe, Buckinghamshire

This place provides people with perfect chances to escape from the busy city lifestyle. The flat and wide paths make it more than fit for pushchairs or wheelchairs. This walk is short in length, meaning it is a great way to introduce young people to walking as a hobby.

21. Where should children go if they want to learn about ancient Roman buildings?

- A. Lyme Park.
- B. Hadrian's Wall.
- C. Lakeside walk at Stowe.
- D. Formby.

22. What do Formby and Lyme Park have in common?

- A. They have historic buildings.
- B. They allow pet dogs in.
- C. They have cute animals.
- D. They provide playing areas for children.

23. What is special about Lakeside walk at Stowe?

- A. It is popular for red deer.
- B. It is for long-walk lovers.
- C. It is wheelchair-friendly.
- D. It is for young athletes.

B

A group of students stand on a pier (突堤码头) over the Harlem River in New York City. They stare down into the brown water. Their teacher, Mr. Rodman, pulls a long rope out of the river. Fastened to the end of the rope is a metal cage and inside are oysters (牡蛎). Taking turns, the students measure all the oysters, and then compare notes. The biggest oyster is over five centimeters long, much bigger than a healthy size for its age! They also measure the level of oxygen. As more oysters grow, the water should become clearer and hold more oxygen. Also, other animals should move in.

Oysters are soft-bodied animals, and share the underwater community with plants, fish, and other life. They are food for crabs and other animals. As new oysters grow, they attach their shells to older ones, forming big reefs with many small spaces where other animals live. Oysters eat algae. If algae grow too fast, they can decrease oxygen from the water — and even fish need oxygen to breathe!

But what happened to the oysters 100 years ago in New York Harbor? Before then, lots of oysters lived in these waters. They were shipped to restaurants around the world. By the early 1900s, people were eating them faster than they could grow. Pollution was pouring into the waters. The harbor became seriously polluted. Since the 1970s, new laws have helped reduce poisonous waste. Some fish started to swim through again. But oysters were still missing — until recently.

An oyster project began in 2014 to help bring oysters back to New York Harbor. The project has recruited thousands of students at more than 100 middle schools and high schools to help grow, distribute, and study the oysters.

Finally, the students put the oysters back in the cage. Mr. Rodman lowers the cage into the river. In a few months, they will check the cage again. When the oysters are big enough, they will be moved to join a healthy reef in the middle of the harbor.

24. Why do students come to the pier over the Harlem River?

- A. To do research.
- B. To go fishing.
- C. To buy oysters.
- D. To clean up the river.

25. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. What oysters are like.
- B. How oysters get fed.
- C. Why algae grow fast.
- D. What role oysters play.

26. What can we learn about oysters in New York Harbor?

- A. People's love of eating oysters boosted their numbers.
- B. More oysters than before lived in waters in the 1900s.
- C. Polluted water was partly to blame for the disappearance of oysters.
- D. New laws in the 1970s were crucial to oysters' recovery.

27. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Oysters were raised in New York Harbor.
- B. The Harlem River has been polluted heavily.
- C. Nature's helpful crew were brought back.
- D. A teacher devoted himself to wildlife protection.

C

Art museums are places where people can learn about various cultures. The increasingly popular “design museums” that are opening today, however, perform quite a different role. Unlike most art museums, the design museum shows objects that are easily found by the general public. These museums sometimes even place things like fridges and washing machines in the centre of the hall.

People have argued that design museums are often made use of as advertisements for new industrial technology. But the role of these museums is not simply a matter of sales — it is the honour of excellently invented products. The difference between the window of a department store and the showcase in a design museum is that the first tries to sell you something, while the second tells you the success of a sale.

One advantage of design museums is that they are places where people feel familiar with the exhibits. Unlike the average art museum visitors, design museum visitors seldom feel frightened or puzzled. This is partly because design museums clearly show how and why mass-produced products work and look as they do, and how design has improved the quality of life. Art museum exhibits, on the other hand, would most probably fill visitors with a feeling that there is something beyond their comprehension.

In recent years, several new design museums have opened their doors. Each of these museums has tried to satisfy the public's growing interest in the field with new ideas. One design museum in London, for example, shows a collection of mass-produced objects from lighters to electric typewriters to a group of tinned Italian fish. The choices open to design museums seem far less strict

than those to art museums, and visitors may also sense the humorous part of our society while walking around such exhibits as interesting and unusually attractive toys collected in our everyday life.

28. Why are showcases in design museums different from store windows?

- A. Because they show more technologically advanced products.
- B. Because they help increase the sales of products.
- C. Because they show why the products have sold well.
- D. Because they attract more people than store windows do.

29. What can be inferred about most design museum visitors?

- A. They do not like mass-produced products.
- B. They are puzzled about technological exhibits.
- C. They are interested in industrial technology.
- D. They know the exhibits very well.

30. What can we learn about the choices open to design museums?

- A. They are not as strict as those to art museums.
- B. They are not aimed at interesting the public.
- C. They may fail to bring some pleasure to visitors.
- D. They often contain precious exhibits.

31. What does this passage try to tell us?

- A. The forms of design museums.
- B. The exhibits of design museums.
- C. The nature of design museums.
- D. The choices open to design museums.

D

These days, there's a green version of just about everything. There are cars that run on electricity and alternative fuel, houses that are powered by solar energy and wind farms seemingly

popping up on every open space. Even drones are getting in on the act. The unmanned air vehicles are also being put to good use around the globe to protect the environment.

The eye in the sky that drones provide helps researchers better understand what’s going on with the natural world in which we live. For environmentalists and scientists, the flying machines can be sent way up in the air to record sweeping footage (影片片段) of a large area to track the impact of things like climate change, migration and the acts of cutting down and burning forest trees, which can be done without having to buy a helicopter, rent a plane or tape a video camera to a bird.

Sure, there’s plenty of satellite footage already out there. But drones let researchers accurately position the data set that they want to retrieve (检索) to get a quicker, closer look at the area that they’re planning to observe. In 2013, for example, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of America sent a drone into a volcano to gather data about its emissions. The temperature, ash height and gas concentration information collected during the mission helped scientists determine which way the potentially poisonous gas erupting from the volcano was moving and take steps to limit its environmental impacts.

Similarly, Arctic researchers are using drones to help study changes in temperature and the melting of glaciers. They use drones equipped with infra-red (红外线的) cameras to swoop into places that they may otherwise not be able to reach to monitor and collect data on the melting ice. The same flying machines may also eventually be used to transport other data collection tools into the wild.

32. How does the author introduce the topic of the passage?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By listing data.
- C. By drawing a distinction.
- D. By making assumptions.

33. What mainly makes drones used to better watch nature?

- A. The high safety.
- B. The huge space.
- C. The recovery capability after damage.
- D. The ability to collect data at a higher altitude.

34. What do the last two paragraphs mainly tell us about drones?

- A. Their production steps.
- B. Their practical functions.
- C. Their potential impacts on the atmosphere.
- D. Their data set for monitoring the environment.

35. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Drones: Poisonous
- B. Drones: Eco-friendly
- C. Drones: Limited
- D. Drones: Adaptable

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。

Going green is a great way to reduce your environmental footprint and help the planet. Being green is all about reducing the resources you use, reusing items when you can, and recycling items that can’t be reused. 36

Carry a reusable water bottle so you will not need bottled water.

37 Not only does it create rubbish, but it also uses more resources because it is shipped to the store. To be more eco-friendly, make it a habit to

carry a reusable water bottle with you everywhere so that you can drink water anytime. Plastic bottles are usually the lightest and most convenient.

Use reusable bags while you’re shopping.

Shopping bags make it easy to carry your items home, but they also pollute the planet. Skip the store’s shopping bags and bring your own instead. Use a backpack that you already own, or purchase a couple of reusable bags from the checkout area at your local grocery store. 38

Reuse items to save them from the landfill.

Before you throw something away, look for ways you might reuse it. Try reusing items or making green crafts. 39 For example, you might use a jar as a glass, vase or storage container instead of throwing it away.

Reduce the amount of time you spend using electronic products.

While electronic products are really fun and help you stay in touch with your friends, they also consume a lot of energy. Schedule breaks from your electronic products so you can use them less. During your breaks, do something fun like going for a walk, playing a game with your friends, or pursuing a hobby. 40 For instance, go to a local park together instead of chatting online.

- A. Invite your friend to meet you in real life.

B. Bottled water is really bad for the environment.

C. You can use your reusable bags at most stores.

D. To be green, you probably need to change your personal habits.

E. Glass bottles have come a long way in recent years.

F. This will help you keep rubbish out of the landfill.

G. You can find ideas for green crafts by searching online.

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。

One summer day, Bella, our pet dog was in the bushes in our backyard making all sorts of noises. Our 11-year-old daughter, Kaitlin, discovered her sniffing and pawing at a 41, where several caterpillars (毛虫) chewed away.

My husband and I quite worried that our backyard — 42 hangout (聚集处) of birds, squirrels, and neighbourhood cats — wasn’t the safest environment for 43 caterpillars. So we got a butterfly house and take the caterpillars from the branch into it so that they could 44 change into butterflies.

Each day, when we took the butterfly house to the backyard, Bella 45 with it. Each night, when we brought it back inside, Bella 46, and then slept under the table on which it rested. We didn’t know why Bella was so 47, but she was there for every step of the budding butterflies’ 48.

Finally, the caterpillars turned into beautiful queen butterflies. 49, Bella didn’t seem worried when Kaitlin 50 them. In fact, Bella seemed to understand that this was part of the 51. It wasn’t until one last butterfly wouldn’t fly away that Bella expressed 52. She gently rested her head near the 53 butterfly, which crawled onto her nose. Bella lifted her head, pointed her nose, and let out 54. Away the queen butterfly flew, moving its wings lightly up and down, seemingly needing a little 55 from a friend to begin her migration.

41. A. cave

B. branch

C. bone

D. dustbin

42. A. messy

B. rare

C. frequent

D. noisy

43. A. delicate

B. valuable

C. gentle

D. delicious

44. A. gradually

B. comfortably

C. safely

D. easily
45. A. fought

B. dealt

C. agreed

D. moved
46. A. followed

B. left

C. hesitated

D. ignored
47. A. curious

B. annoyed

C. scared

D. attached
48. A. journey

B. transformation

C. tragedy

D. flight
49. A. Fortunately

B. Delightfully

C. Surprisingly

D. Thankfully
50. A. released

B. cupped

C. hurt

D. approached
51. A. experiment

B. adventure

C. cycle

D. rescue
52. A. love

B. concern

C. doubt

D. gratitude
53. A. stubborn

B. abnormal

C. brave

D. unwilling
54. A. sighs

B. cries

C. cheers

D. regrets
55. A. benefit

B. hug

C. understanding

D. push

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。

What’s the one thing almost every child desires in school? More break time! And that’s exactly 56._____ some schools are giving to students, which turns out to be beneficial to everyone. The schools are carrying out a project that 57._____ (satisfy) every child’s desire for more rest and therefore helps encourage 58._____ (create), develop character and promote success.

The project was inspired by approaches to 59._____ (learn) based on the simple concept of giving children more playtime. In Finland, where the learning system has been in place 60._____

decades, students have some of the 61._____ (high) scores in global assessment tests. Instead of spending increasing amounts of time inside the classroom, they’re spending more and more time on physical activity.

Some studies discover that traditional break actually helps students improve 62._____ (they) performance inside the classroom and it provides a platform for students to be able 63._____ (function) at their best level.

Other studies have shown that playtime decreases restlessness and tiredness, and has 64._____ number of benefits such as improving motor (运动神经的) function and physical fitness, and promoting social development. The children in these schools where the project is carried out are happier because of it. So the best way to make children happy and successful is to 65._____ (simple) let them be children every once in a while.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是高中生李华,你校校园网正在招收一名英语网络编辑。请你用英语写一封电子邮件,向外教主编 Miller 申请这一职位,内容包括:

1. 关心时事,对新闻工作感兴趣;

2. 有做校报记者的工作经历;

3. 擅长英语,曾在学校的英语写作大赛中获得一等奖。

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。

参考词汇:时事 current affairs; 新闻工作 journalism

Dear Miller,
I’m Li Hua, a senior high school student. _____

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Sam was a junior high school student. He lived in a community in Charlotte and usually had little exposure to country life. So much of what he knew about plants came from textbooks. As a kind-hearted person, he longed for a chance to explore nature and he wanted to do his part to beautify the world.

Finally, the opportunity came. On Arbor Day (植树节), his class organized a trip to a local village to plant trees. Sam was excited about it and couldn’t wait to tell his mom the good news. So the next day, Sam and his mom went to buy some tools for planting trees, including a shovel (铲子), a bucket, gloves and so on.

On the day of the event, Sam and his classmates arrived early at the starting point. It was a beautiful day and everyone looked particularly happy. With the tools in hand, Sam got on the bus with everyone else and headed off to their destination.

As soon as they reached the village, all the students were divided into three teams by their teacher. One team was responsible for planting the trees, one team for shoveling the soil and one team for watering the trees. At the teacher’s command, everyone started to do their job.

However, it was the first time that many of the students had taken part in planting trees, so they didn’t know how to start. Of course, Sam was one of them. Fortunately, their teacher was a person who had some knowledge of planting trees. In order to set an example for the students, the teacher started to plant trees himself. Sam watched very carefully, not wanting to miss any of the details. Finally, Sam learned how to plant trees by himself and felt happy.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

A few days later, a storm damaged some young trees in the community. _____

Paragraph 2:

The neighbors praised Sam for what he had done. _____

