

Unit 1 单元检测卷

时间:120 分钟 满分:150 分

第一部分 听力 (共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

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

1. What does the man think of the lecture?
A. Boring.
B. Educational.
C. Well-prepared.
2. Why does John look upset?
A. His business is doing badly.
B. The kids lost many pictures.
C. The walls of his shop are ugly.
3. Who organised the evening?
A. Jim.
B. Frank.
C. The woman.
4. What does the man say about cars?
A. They are clean and practical.
B. They make people’s lives much easier.
C. They have caused some environmental problems.
5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A family outing.
B. A wedding.
C. A dinner party.

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 is the dress probably?
A. \$ 200.
B. \$ 600.
C. \$ 1,500.
7. What is the man’s attitude towards the woman?
A. Annoyed.
B. Sorry.
C. Grateful.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How long will the course last?
A. For three weeks.
B. For two years.
C. For three years.
9. What is the most important thing about the course?
A. It is designed for distance learners.
B. It is concerned with some analysis of British culture.
C. It requires the comparison of different cultures.
10. What do we know about the man?
A. He is an English teacher.
B. He has a master’s degree.
C. He is learning Chinese.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What did the man do before applying for the job?
A. He sold computers.
B. He held various exhibitions.
C. He worked in an art school.
12. What does the woman think is useful about the man?
A. His education.
B. His job experience.
C. His family background.

13. What does the woman ask the man to do in the end?
A. Wait for further information.
B. Give his email address to her.
C. Come to work the next day.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. In an office.
B. At a cinema.
C. At a restaurant.
15. What is the man still thinking about?
A. The food to order.
B. The interview.
C. The film.
16. What is the woman’s advice to the man?
A. To ask the boss.
B. To wait for the result.
C. To see the film again.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What probably is the speaker?
A. A writer.
B. A teacher.
C. A reporter.
18. How does a boy prove himself to be an adult in some North American Indian cultures?
A. By getting a driver’s license.
B. By wearing traditional clothes.
C. By spending several days in the woods alone safely.
19. What do young people do to celebrate their coming of age in Japan?
A. Listen to speeches.
B. Go into the woods.
C. Visit their teachers.
20. What is the legal age of adulthood in the United States according to the speaker?
A. 16.
B. 18.
C. 21.

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

Community colleges offer low tuition, job-specific training and other benefits. Whether you’re a high school student unsure of which colleges to apply to or someone considering going back to school, there are plenty of reasons to put community colleges on your list.

Lower costs

The most frequently cited benefit of community colleges is the relatively low cost of attendance. According to a survey, community colleges cost, on average, about one-third of in-state tuition at four-year public universities.

A path to a four-year university

Many four-year universities have transfer agreements with local community colleges. These agreements allow students who complete specific requirements to easily transfer into a four-year program at a nearby university. Transfer students can then earn a bachelor’s degree while only having to pay two years of higher tuition.

Flexibility

Community colleges allow for flexible schedules, making them a particularly good option for older students who are working professionals or parents. Many community colleges also allow high school students to take college-level courses in the evenings or on weekends.

Workforce training

Community colleges tend to offer a wide range of career and technical education programs in fields like nursing or fire fighting. The highly applied nature of these programs prepares students for entering the workforce. From culinary (烹饪的) arts

to automobile mechanics, community colleges offer a broad selection of professionalized coursework that four-year universities often do not.

21. Who are most likely to attend community colleges?
- A. High school students facing college choices.
 - B. Adults planning to work at high schools.
 - C. College students anxious to improve themselves.
 - D. Professionals eager for master’s degrees.
22. Which is thought to be the biggest advantage of community colleges?
- A. Lower costs.
 - B. A path to a four-year university.
 - C. Flexibility.
 - D. Workforce training.
23. Which of the following best describes the workforce training programs?
- A. Interesting.
 - B. Time-consuming.
 - C. Practical.
 - D. Demanding.

B

What do literary greats Arthur Conan Doyle (1859 – 1930) and Robert Burns (1759 – 1796) have in common? They both lived and wrote in Edinburgh, along with many other big names in the field of literature. This fact helped the city become the world’s first UNESCO City of Literature.

Edinburgh left a lasting impression on Arthur Conan Doyle. Although he was born there, he went to school in England. And then he returned home for medical school. After graduation he began writing. He is best known for his Sherlock Holmes stories. His inspiration for the character came from one of his professors at university. Sherlock’s methods were so clever that they actually furthered the advance of the study of criminology (犯罪学).

Robert Burns is still regarded as a national poet of Scotland, more than 200 years after his death. He

is celebrated all over the world through translations of his work and the annual Burns Supper on his birthday. One of his songs, *A Red, Red Rose* ranks among the finest love songs ever written and *Auld Lang Syne* (《友谊地久天长》) is sung all around the world.

As one of the first literate societies in Europe, Scotland passed the Education Act 1496, which made schooling compulsory for the first time in Scotland. By the 1790s, almost all Scots could read. Visitors to Scotland often observed that nearly every member of society had copies of Burns’s poems and other books.

24. What helped Edinburgh become the world’s first UNESCO City of Literature?
- A. The first award ceremony of literature was held there.
 - B. Many literary greats like Arthur Conan Doyle and Robert Burns lived and wrote there.
 - C. It left a deep impression on many literary greats like Arthur Conan Doyle.
 - D. Many literary greats like Arthur Conan Doyle and Robert Burns often wrote about it.
25. What’s the main reason why Arthur Conan Doyle was remembered?
- A. His detective stories.
 - B. His life in Edinburgh.
 - C. His collection of poems and songs.
 - D. His contribution to the study of criminology.
26. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. *Auld Lang Syne* is the finest love song in Scotland.
 - B. Arthur Conan Doyle lived in England all the time.
 - C. By the 1790s, all Scots could read and write.
 - D. Burns is still popular with people all over the world.

27. What does the author mainly discuss in the last paragraph?
- A. Visitors’ impressions of Scotland.
 - B. How Burns’s poems became popular in Scotland.
 - C. The possible historical reasons for many literary greats in Scotland.
 - D. How the world’s first compulsory education law was made.

C

We can have a video chat with astronauts aboard the space station and watch live footage from the frozen heights of Mount Qomolangma. But communicating with a submarine or a diver is not so easy. The lack of practical methods for sharing data between underwater and airborne devices has long been a frustration for scientists. The difficulty stems from the fact that radio signals work perfectly in air but poorly in water. Sonar (声呐) signals used by underwater sensors reflect off the surface of the water rather than reaching the air.

Now, researchers have developed a method with the potential to revolutionise underwater communication. “What we’ve shown is that it’s actually feasible to communicate from underwater to the air,” says a professor who led the research. The researchers designed a system that uses an underwater machine to send sonar signals to the surface, making vibrations corresponding to the 1s and 0s of the data. A surface receiver then reads and decodes these tiny vibrations. The researchers call the system TARF. TARF has any number of potential real-world uses, the professor says. It could be used to find downed planes underwater by reading signals from sonar devices in the planes’ black boxes and it could allow submarines to communicate with the surface.

Right now the technology is low-resolution (低分辨率的). The initial study was conducted in a

swimming pool at maximum depths of around 3.6 metres. The next steps for the researchers are to see if TARF is workable at much greater depths and under varying conditions — high waves, storms, and schools of fish. They also want to see if they can make the technology work in the other direction — air to water.

If the technology proves successful in real-world conditions, expect “texting while diving” to be the latest underwater fashion.

28. What does the author mainly talk about in Paragraph 1?
- A. The future of video chat underwater and in air.
 - B. The difficulty of communication from water to air.
 - C. The frustrations of developing underwater devices.
 - D. The current situation of communicating with a submarine.
29. What does the underlined word “feasible” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Convenient.
 - B. Changeable.
 - C. Achievable.
 - D. Alternative.
30. What do we know about TARF?
- A. It can work well at great depths underwater.
 - B. It is an underwater machine that sends signals.
 - C. It has been widely used to find downed planes.
 - D. It can send, receive and read signals from underwater.
31. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. The real-world uses of sonar technology
 - B. Full air-to-water communication closer to reality
 - C. TARF becoming a new means of communication
 - D. A breakthrough in the application of submarines

D

Forecasting the technological future is difficult at best. Back in the 1980s, the thought of carrying around a small, portable phone seemed to belong in the world of science fiction. Then in the 1990s, imagining a phone that would allow you to surf the Internet — something that didn't become visible to the general public until the early 1990s — was unheard-of. Today, smartphones can surf the Web, run applications and play games, and those with a near field communication (NFC) chip can act as a way to make purchases. Oh, and they can still make phone calls, too.

So what will phones look like in 2050? Based on phone customer behaviour, I imagine the future phones will rely more on combining our physical lives with our digital lives. They probably won't be similar to the ones we're using now. They'll be built into other devices and products. Imagine a pair of glasses that can display a digital overlay on top of your physical surroundings.

I don't think video chat is taking off. Rather, the trend seems to be towards asynchronous (非同步的) communication. That means the two or more people in a conversation complete a discussion over time.

We might even see the phone part of phones disappear. Recent phone customer behaviour suggests that texting is a more popular way to communicate than telephone calls. Future phones will need a way to display messages but they will not necessarily include voice communication.

Since we're talking about 2050 here, there's even the possibility that research into brain-computer interfaces (脑机接口) will have reached a point where we won't need a physical screen or microphone at all. Electronics could be built into clothing. You'd link the devices to an interface connected to your brain and post messages just

through thought. It'd be a form of telepathy (心灵感应术).

But what do you think? Will we be wearing devices that let us communicate easily? Or will we still be carrying around our phones and answering texts between games? Let us know your predictions.

32. What will future phones be like according to the author?

- A. Texting may disappear.
- B. NFC chips can be used for purchasing.
- C. Phones may be built into other products.
- D. Phones will combine our lives with our work.

33. What might happen with the development of brain-computer interfaces?

- A. We may send messages just through thought.
- B. Phones can be connected directly to people's brains.
- C. Clothing may be made into the screen of phones.
- D. Telepathy between people and animals may come true.

34. What can we learn from this passage?

- A. People started surfing the Internet in the 1980s.
- B. We will still be carrying around our phones in 2050.
- C. The author is negative about the development of brain-computer interfaces.
- D. The author's prediction about phones is based on phone customer behaviour.

35. In which column can we read this passage?

- A. Health.
- B. Science.
- C. Economy.
- D. Entertainment.

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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

Every day, whether you like it or not, you have

to make choices for your future selves. Whether it's about where you'll be living next year or how you'll spend your money, making tough decisions is something that is bound to happen. 36

The best way to make a decision is by knowing what your goals are. 37 Is this the direction I want to go in? If the answer is against what I'm working towards, I'll try to change my decision, even if that means taking the harder route.

38 Depending on the situation you're in, this one can be hard to follow through on. Whether you're making a decision about your relationship, your job or your general well-being, every decision you'll make includes one thing: you. No one else is living your life. 39 Their advice helps you weigh your choices more objectively. Remember, though, advice is just advice.

Learn to trust yourself. The person you need to trust first is yourself. Being kind to yourself increases self-confidence and courage. Loving and caring for yourself not only increases self-confidence, but also deepens your connection with others. 40 However, once you have more confidence in yourself, you may feel better about making big decisions in the future.

- A. Ask for advice but make your own choice.
- B. Everything we do is a choice that we make.
- C. Still, it's never a bad idea to ask for outsiders' advice.
- D. Having the confidence to trust yourself is a task on its own.
- E. No matter how things may seem, you always have a choice.
- F. When I try to make a decision, I always think about where I want to be in a year.
- G. Before you make a big decision, though, there are a few things you should consider.

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。

After ten years in the same company, I found my job was no longer fun. However, I didn't have the confidence to apply for new jobs due to lack of experience. I felt 41.

A friend suggested another path — 42. I had toyed with the idea of studying for a master's degree but 43 stood in my way. Yet as I looked into it, that began to change. I found a course at a university in my city, 44 my job and enrolled.

During the 18 months that followed, I began to flourish. Not only had I found the courage to take my 45 forward in a new, exciting direction, but the self-doubt that had followed me around like a 46 began to disappear gradually. My classmates and I treated each other as 47. In fact, if anything, my age helped: younger students 48 my experience and knowledge when it came to group work. I made new friends and joined committees.

I also decided to move out of home. Living in student halls was a unique 49. The life in halls added to my sense of 50 and, with it, confidence. I was 51 new things every day. Even making myself a meal or 52 my small living space felt rewarding.

Soon after completing my master's degree, I made my way back through the university gates — this time to 53. I am now a lecturer in the same course that I took. I 54 the person I was before and smile — she didn't yet know her 55.

41. A. guilty B. stuck
- C. relieved D. shallow
42. A. communication B. management
- C. education D. employment

43. A. self-doubt

B. self-control

C. health

D. poverty
44. A. lost

B. did
- C. quit

D. switched
45. A. wealth

B. interest
- C. belief

D. life
46. A. shadow

B. fire
- C. dream

D. rainbow
47. A. opponents

B. equals
- C. strangers

D. servants
48. A. valued

B. questioned
- C. ignored

D. polished
49. A. embarrassment

B. experience
- C. mess

D. failure
50. A. panic

B. loss
- C. justice

D. independence
51. A. copying

B. missing
- C. learning

D. ordering
52. A. expanding

B. occupying
- C. deserting

D. managing
53. A. visit

B. teach
- C. exercise

D. interview
54. A. look back on

B. keep away from
- C. catch up with

D. hold on to
55. A. image

B. worth
- C. duty

D. career

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。

I came across an interesting story when I visited my cousin in Henan Province, China.

My cousin grew up with a girl 56. _____ (call) Li Shichun next door. The “chun” part of Li Shichun stands for spring. That is when she was born. But that is not all. She is also named 57. _____ a Sui Dynasty engineer, Li Chun. Her father considered the engineer 58. _____ (admire)

because he built bridges people can really count on. But her mother wouldn’t like her 59. _____ (have) that name because it sounded much like 60. _____ boy’s name. Her mother was worried that she would have to put up with too much teasing with this name. So they figured a way out to change it. They 61. _____ (add) “Shi” from her grandmother’s name. She was proud to be given that name.

Li Shichun studied hard at her lessons and got good grades in all her subjects. 62. _____ (ultimate), she went to university 63. _____ she studied medicine. However, she felt that she didn’t like it so she changed her major. She 64. _____ (be) determined to become an engineer and contribute to society! Later, she became famous when she invented a new way of holding up suspension 65. _____ (bridge) during the building process.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 （满分 15 分)

生活中充满了选择,学会自主选择有助于我们的成长。请以 “An important choice I have made” 为题,用英语写一篇短文,记述一次对你影响深远的选择。内容包括:

1. 选择的经过;
2. 你的感想。

注意:

写作词数应为 80 左右。

An important choice I have made

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。

“Got your cellphone? Glasses? Wallet? ID?” I asked.

“Yes,” my husband Avraham smiled. “Can we go now? You’ve to get to your interview before I go to see my patient at one o’clock.”

“Right. Got your medical bag?”

“Yes.”

Even years after moving here, we still loved the half-hour drive to the city center. The blue sky above the mountains, the trees, and the journey to the city center always filled us with gratitude for living in this city.

As we sped along, we came to our favorite part of the journey, where a wonderful view suddenly appeared above the roadway. We had a good time and arrived at my meeting with time to spare.

After my interview, I met Avraham at our favorite café. Avraham ordered his daily iced coffee and a bag of fresh bread. Glancing at the clock, I suggested we go to see his patient.

Avraham had to visit an elderly woman because her daughter had called the day before to arrange the appointment. As there were very few foot specialists, Avraham would travel all over the country to see patients requiring specialized foot care. He searched his pockets for a note on which he had written the address. But the note was nowhere to be found.

“I don’t believe it! I must have left the address at home.”

“Do you remember any part of the address?” I asked.

“I remember that there was a number 17 in it, because it was part of my birth date.”

“Do you know the street name?”

“No. Just that it’s in this neighborhood.”

I had heard the family name mentioned the day before and remembered it sounded like a European name. “Let’s try looking at buildings and see if the mailboxes can give us some help,” I offered.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

We scanned the listings for the number 17 and two more nearby buildings, but without success. ____

Paragraph 2:

We quickly went upstairs and knocked on the door. _____

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 imply about the woman?
A. She should take more exercise.
B. She'd better get some rest.
C. She is seriously ill.
2. When will Mr White probably be free?
A. This Saturday.
B. Next Friday.
C. Next Sunday.
3. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At a bookshop.
B. At a post office.
C. At a supermarket.
4. What will the man probably do next?
A. Confirm his booking.
B. Go to the hotel.
C. Book a room.
5. What is the minimum price the woman can accept?
A. \$ 15.
B. \$ 20.
C. \$ 25.

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 did the man see the Bream records in the window?
A. Last week.
B. Yesterday.
C. This afternoon.
7. What happened to the man's records?
A. They were given to the man's father.
B. They were damaged.
C. They were lost.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How does the man like his new office?
A. Too big.
B. Crowded.
C. Comfortable.
9. How many offices does the man have?
A. One.
B. Two.
C. Three.
10. Where is the bank?
A. In the basement.
B. On the ground floor.
C. On the second floor.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How often does the woman travel in Britain?
A. Quite a lot.
B. Not much.
C. Never.
12. What does the woman think of London taxis?
A. Convenient.
B. Comfortable.
C. Too expensive.

13. What is the best way to travel in London according to the woman?
A. By bus.
B. By taxi.
C. By underground.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is the purpose of the reception party?
A. To offer students delicious food.
B. To introduce teachers to students.
C. To get students to know each other.
15. Who is organising this event?
A. The Students' Union.
B. The President's Office.
C. The university teacher.
16. How does the woman describe the senior students?
A. Careful.
B. Helpful.
C. Grateful.
17. What does the woman mean at the end of the conversation?
A. She will buy some pie.
B. Students should work hard.
C. University life is easy and interesting.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What's the change of the population in the United States according to the speaker?
A. It has hardly increased.
B. It has declined by half.
C. It has more than doubled since 1920.
19. Why can more food be grown for human beings today?
A. Machines are widely used.
B. Farmers work even harder.
C. Farmland has increased greatly.

20. Which benefit of stopping using horses as farm labor is NOT mentioned in the talk?
A. Saving food.
B. Saving land.
C. Saving money.

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

Stories are loved by people of all ages. Stories for kids play a major role in shaping their personalities. Below is a list of some of the best short stories for kids that we're sure that your child would enjoy reading.

Panchatantra stories in English

Most children's stories significantly focus on teaching morals to kids. Panchatantra stories for kids are designed with the same motive. These are old short moral stories for kids. These amazing short stories for kids in English from *Panchatantra* have reached an audience worldwide. To attract your kids with exciting stories, we provide you with our versions of some of the most famous and loved Panchatantra stories for kids.

Fairy tales

Fairy tales are loved by kids. The world of fantasy attracts everyone. These stories give children a chance to leap into a world full of possibilities and imagination as well as moral lessons. They build their own versions of the fairies. Thus, such short stories for kids in English can build better creativity in children.

Moral stories for kids in English

Moral stories for kids convey moral values,

which are crucial during their upbringing. Usually, moral stories for kids convey principles such as love, respect, honesty etc to their readers. Short moral stories for kids fill children with a better understanding of what is considered good and what is termed bad.

Akbar Birbal stories

For generations, Akbar Birbal stories have been enjoyed thoroughly by every kid. Akbar Birbal stories are a great combination of fun, wit, humour and moral values. These stories for kids entertain, bring smiles and teach life lessons in effortless ways.

21. Who is the passage intended for?
- A. Story writers.
 - B. Teachers.
 - C. Parents.
 - D. Kids.
22. Which stories can encourage children’s innovative thinking?
- A. Fairy tales.
 - B. Akbar Birbal stories.
 - C. Panchatantra stories in English.
 - D. Moral stories for kids in English.
23. What do these stories have in common?
- A. They convey moral values.
 - B. Animals are the main characters.
 - C. Some versions are written by kids.
 - D. They are stories for people of all ages.

B

The first essay I wrote for my History of English class was perfect, at least from my perspective. I had worked on it constantly and couldn’t wait to get my grade back. I handed it in with pride.

Two weeks later, I received my grade: a D. The pages were covered in red writing, pointing out

errors. There must have been a mistake.

University started later for me than most. The opportunity wasn’t available when I was younger — too many kids in our family and too little money. But I never stopped wondering what university would have been like. I was in my forties when I sent in my application and as a part-time student, I will be in my sixties before I’m finished. That’s my goal.

What’s it like to be the old guy in a class full of 20-year-olds? It’s strange. They pretty much ignored me, and I ignored them. They also ignored each other. However, after we had more group work together, people started to communicate. Although I was an English major, some of my favorite classes were unrelated electives. Courses in art history and Greek and Roman history were fascinating. I was eager to do well.

I arranged a meeting to discuss my essay grade and arrived 10 minutes early to meet the teacher’s assistant. I was ready to argue for the brilliance of my paper. However, she quickly explained to me that the paper failed to provide a strong argument. The grade remained.

While I kept studying and kept learning, I learned to love two dozen writers I had never heard of before and explored types of literature I had never examined. Eventually, I learned how to write an essay in proper academic prose.

University is different when you are a senior, part-time student. If you are there to establish a career or because your parents force you to go, there are other pressures. For me, it’s just learning. Whether I’m learning remotely or in person, it makes the world a bigger, richer place.

24. How did the author feel after receiving the grade of his first essay?
- A. Excited.
 - B. Pleased.
 - C. Hopeless.
 - D. Surprised.
25. Why did the author start university later than others?
- A. His application was refused.
 - B. His teacher disliked his essay.
 - C. His family was not rich enough.
 - D. His health did not meet the standard.
26. What contributed to the author’s success in writing a proper academic essay?
- A. Great pressure.
 - B. Constant effort.
 - C. Strong curiosity.
 - D. Remarkable creativity.
27. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Practice makes perfect
 - B. Not all that shines is gold
 - C. Where there is a will there is a way
 - D. Actions speak louder than words

C

Students at a high school are participating in a unique activity called the Independent Project. The programme is an “alternative” school that’s completely run by students — no teachers, parents or adults are allowed — and they’re in charge of deciding their entire courses. What these teenagers study in the classroom and their homework are all entirely up to them.

Students aren’t taking this lightly — instead of reacting irresponsibly to the freedom to design their own studies, they’re eagerly grasping their own interests by writing poetry collections, learning

instruments and taking flight lessons.

“I think the more choices we have at our schools, the more students we will help develop into the kind of citizen that we need,” the head teacher explains. “And it’s okay for you to need a little bit of a different approach from mine.”

The only structure of the programme is this: On Mondays students come up with questions that interest them about one of their school subjects, and then they spend the rest of the week researching and drawing potential conclusions about these inquiries. On Fridays, they present this information to their classmates.

Teenagers express their satisfaction with the programme because it accommodates different kinds of learners, even those who don’t always succeed in a traditional academic sense.

“I have dyslexia (诵读困难), so it’s very hard for me to read, write and do those sorts of things. School has always been a big problem for me,” one student explains. “If not for this programme, I don’t know if I’d be graduating — I don’t know where I’d be right now. I think this has really been my saviour and got me through the last two years of high school.”

28. What can we know about the Independent Project?
- A. Normal school courses are a must.
 - B. It aims to help students with maths.
 - C. There are no teachers involved in it.
 - D. Students must study courses at home.
29. What can we infer from the head teacher’s words?
- A. More course choices will benefit top students.
 - B. Different learning styles should be encouraged.
 - C. Teachers play a key role in students’ education.
 - D. Knowledge can be better gained by discussion.

30. What’s teenagers’ attitude towards the Independent Project?

- A. Doubtful. B. Cautious.
C. Approving. D. Critical.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The benefits of interactive learning.
B. An unusual educational programme.
C. The differences in individual learning.
D. The structure of a learning programme.

D

Happiness is an abstract concept. When one thinks of a typical happy person, smiling, laughing and cheering are what usually come to mind. However, if people stop smiling or laughing, it doesn’t necessarily mean that they are unhappy. Happiness has many different levels, and it is difficult to place the word in one concrete category.

I truly believe that age and happiness are related, but to a certain extent. When asking my twelve-year-old sister what made her happy, she initially told me that sleeping made her happy, and then she looked at me for a reaction. When I had none, she changed her answer to food, then to fashion, and then finally to family. Each time she glanced at me, looking for affirmation that she had given a “right” answer.

My younger cousin, who is even younger than my sister, gave me an answer that surprised me. It wasn’t eating sweets or watching TV that made her happy. It was love. Considering the clear differences between my sister and my cousin in their answers, I came to see that age doesn’t always largely contribute to happiness.

When I asked my grandmother what brought her happiness, she immediately answered “her family” without hesitation. This is something I expected, as my grandmother is always a family-centred person.

Besides, this is aligned with her culture, being from Italy and growing up during the 1950s, where family values were at its highest point in society.

Asking myself this question, I think carefully about my answers. Sure, my family, friends and pets make me happy, but so do reading, writing and watching films. This is why I have come to the conclusion that I have no answer to my own question.

There is no one single thing that makes me the happiest, because, like everybody, my mood depends on many factors. Happiness depends on external factors, as well as one’s personality and age. This is why I have come to the conclusion that the journey of happiness cannot truly be defined, and that there isn’t one thing above all that makes everyone the happiest.

32. Which of the following is TRUE about happiness according to Paragraph 1?

- A. It is pursued by nearly all people.
B. It is difficult to describe it with words.
C. Its highest level is often expressed with laughing.
D. It may have nothing to do with one’s expression.

33. What did the author realise by comparing her sister’s answers with her cousin’s?

- A. Happiness comes from very small things.
B. Age won’t always bring people happiness.
C. Little kids can sometimes give us inspiration.
D. Some abstract things can make people happier.

34. What do the underlined words “is aligned with” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Is consistent with.
B. Is beneficial to.
C. Breaks away from.
D. Gets out of.

35. What conclusion does the author draw about happiness?

- A. Happiness is hard to achieve.
B. Happiness is determined by many factors.
C. The happiest people are often open-minded.
D. One’s family gives him the most happiness.

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。

Being a superhero to others

Ewan Baker Drum has always liked superheroes. He likes how they help people. At the age of seven, he told his parents, “I want to dress up like a superhero and help the homeless.” 36 Wearing his red superhero cape (斗篷), Ewan helped pass out dozens of bag lunches to hungry people in a park in Detroit, Michigan. That’s how Super Ewan was born.

37 People donated money and supplies, and Ewan took them to those in need. When someone donated jugs of water, Ewan and his family drove their car to get even more. They took the water to Flint, Michigan, a city that had unsafe drinking water. Another time, a businessman donated six turkeys. 38 “In the end,” he said, “we gave 64 turkey dinners to families all around Detroit.”

Ewan has a motto: everyone can be a superhero to someone! At an event called the Hero Round Table, Ewan told the audience, “It’s not hard to help people. You can keep some socks and food in your car to help people in need. You can help a neighbor do something in the yard. 39”

It’s been several years since Super Ewan started his task. Every month, he still visits the same park to hand out clothes, food, and supplies to people

who are hungry or homeless — his Super Friends.

40 “No matter what happens,” Ewan says, “I will always keep helping people.”

- A. Word spread about Ewan’s good deeds.

B. This superhero says he will never take off his cape.

C. Ewan said he wanted more adults to act like superheroes.

D. Every little thing helps and can make someone feel happy.

E. A few months later, Ewan’s family planned a day of giving.

F. Several days later, his parents drove to Flint and delivered turkeys to the homeless.

G. With his parents’ help, Ewan asked for more turkeys through the Internet, plus side dishes.

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。

An old lady was diagnosed with mild cognitive impairment (认知能力受损) three years ago. She found that anxiety, depression and even looking down on herself became 41 in her life. It was not until last year, after she 42 a reality show and became a restaurant waitress, that her 43 began to improve dramatically.

The restaurant where she 44 is a café, which shares the reality show’s 45 of providing job opportunities for elderly people who 46 Alzheimer’s disease or other cognitive impairments.

The café 47 eight elderly people with cognitive impairments who take turns working with other waiters or waitresses to help customers.

“I provide the 48 service for guests, such as pouring water, serving and taking orders. I can

now remember all the dishes on the 49,” says the lady, who has come to the restaurant three times a week since February and works three hours a day. “The colleagues take good care of us. They never allow us to 50 hot dishes such as soups. The guests are also very 51 of us, because sometimes we make 52,” she adds.

Because of 53 loss, she writes down all the information she wants to 54 on sticky notes. “But I really became 55 and confident because of being here,” she says.

41. A. rare

B. normal

C. similar

D. different
42. A. looked for

B. made up

C. turned down

D. participated in
43. A. image

B. situation

C. service

D. level
44. A. operates

B. manages

C. works

D. eats
45. A. goal

B. advertisement

C. profit

D. communication
46. A. know about

B. worry about

C. suffer from

D. recover from
47. A. treats

B. employs

C. sponsors

D. recommends
48. A. public

B. slow

C. good

D. basic
49. A. menu

B. counter

C. table

D. book
50. A. cook

B. sell

C. deliver

D. taste
51. A. proud

B. tolerant

C. fond

D. afraid
52. A. mistakes

B. promises

C. decisions

D. plans
53. A. weight

B. hearing

C. sight

D. memory

54. A. send

B. analyse

C. remember

D. adapt
55. A. happy

B. wealthy

C. brave

D. generous

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。

An amusement park is a large park that features a group of entertaining 56. _____ (attract) , such as rides and games, and other events for the enjoyment of various people. For many, there’s only one good reason 57. _____ (go) to an amusement park; the roller coaster. Others, however, would rather hide behind the closest sweet stand 58. _____ go near a roller coaster.

Roller coasters often appeal to kids whose lives are 59. _____ (bore) or controlled. An expert says, “The summers 60. _____ kids could be kids and float down a river in an inner tube are over. Roller coasters are a way of 61. _____ (break) out of routines in which too much 62. _____ (expect) of you by others in everyday life. You can let go and scream and shout or do whatever you want.” Attendance at amusement parks shows many adults feel 63. _____ same way.

64. _____ (compare) with skateboarding, extreme mountain biking and other adventure sports, riding roller coasters is safe. Parents 65. _____ (general) don’t mind when kids go on roller coasters. Roller coasters also bring people together. Riders share the thrill and adventure of surviving what feels like an extreme experience.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 （满分 15 分)

你校校报的英语专栏正在开展以“健康的生活方式”为主题的英语征文活动，你打算参加。请你用英语写一篇短文。内容包括：

1. 营养均衡的膳食；
2. 经常参加体育锻炼；
3. 乐观的人生态度。

注意：

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

All of us want to live a healthy life. The following are some useful tips. _____

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。

Environmental problems are becoming more and more serious all over the world. For example, cars have made the air unhealthy for people to breathe and poisonous gas is given off by factories. Trees on the hills have been cut down and waste water is being poured continuously into rivers. Furthermore, wherever we go today, we can find rubbish carelessly discarded.

There are different kinds of pollutants, each of which comes from different sources. It is necessary to identify the sources of pollution in order to make a policy to control them. Different products, processes and activities of our industrialized world together form the major source of pollution.

These pollutants have greatly damaged our planet and continue to do so. In fact, pollution is threatening our existence. The whole ecological balance of Earth is changing. Massive destruction of the environment has brought about negative effects and even posed a great threat to human beings’ existence.

We should face the situation that exists and take action to solve our environmental problems. For instance, new laws should be passed to have strict control over industrial pollution; the public should receive the education about the danger of pollution and raise their awareness of protecting the environment and so on.

Earth is our home and we have a duty to take care of it for ourselves and our later generations. Fortunately, more and more people have realised these problems. Measures have been taken to deal with these situations by the government. And laws have been passed to stop pollution. I hope the problems will be solved in the near future and our home will become better and better.

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。

- Where does the woman live now?
A. In New York.
B. In Chicago.
C. In Boston.
- What can we learn from the conversation?
A. Someone just cried.
B. Someone spilt the milk.
C. Someone got a low mark.
- When can the woman visit Mr Johnson’s class?
A. This afternoon.
B. Next Monday.
C. Before the exam.
- What does the woman tell the man to do?
A. Sit at her table.
B. Book two tables.
C. Order some coffee.
- What news does the woman get about Sam’s sister?
A. She will visit New York.
B. She won’t leave New York.
C. She will leave for San Francisco.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

- What troubles Martin about his job?
A. The working time.
B. The boring work.
C. The low salary.

7. What is Martin?

- A boss.
B. A secretary.
C. A manager.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the woman do?

- She’s a hotel maid.
B. She’s a salesperson.
C. She’s a secretary.

9. What is the man going to do?

- Change the sheets.
B. Meet his friends.
C. Have breakfast.

10. What does the man ask the woman to do at the end of the conversation?

- Turn on the light.
B. Bring some towels.
C. Take the plate away.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man doing?

- Placing an order.
B. Selling insurance.
C. Conducting an interview.

12. What is an advantage of a smaller business according to Leaney?

- Greater contributions to the neighbourhood.
B. A closer employer-employee relationship.
C. More flexibility in providing services.

13. What is Leaney’s plan for the next two weeks?

- To visit her parents.
B. To call her relatives.
C. To finish her work.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. Where does the conversation take place?

- In a bookshop.
B. In a classroom.
C. In a library.

15. Why does Tom suggest the woman read the book?

- It is about sociology.
B. It is written by Professor Smith.
C. It can help her pass the course.

16. What does Tom offer to do for the woman?

- Check the used book section.
B. Ask his roommate for help.
C. Lend his book to her.

17. How does the woman react to Tom’s last idea?

- She thinks it ridiculous.
B. She wonders if she can afford it.
C. She thinks it a good idea.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What caused the traffic to stop this afternoon?

- The storm.
B. The sports meeting.
C. The clean-up campaign.

19. What will the weather be like on Saturday morning?

- Fine.
B. Rainy.
C. Cloudy.

20. What is the season now?

- Summer.
B. Spring.
C. Winter.

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

People often wonder about some of the best places to see. A good point of reference is to first look at attractions recognised as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. These sites are culturally or physically significant places listed by the United Nations for their importance to humanity as a whole. Let’s see some of them!

The Mogao Caves, China

Also known as the Mogao Grottoes, the caves are located along the cliffs above a river in Gansu Province, China. First built in 366 AD, the Mogao

Caves are of unmatched historical value. As a landmark of the historic Silk Road, the Mogao Caves are a perfect display of Chinese art history.

Redwood National and State Parks, the US

Lying in the coastal mountainous region north of San Francisco in California, the US, the Redwood National and State Parks are significant for their collection of redwood trees — among the tallest and oldest trees in the world — as well as their variety of marine and land wildlife. Once abundant throughout the temperate regions (温带地区) of the world, redwood trees are now confined to the wet regions of the west coast of North America. Having existed for about 160 million years, the redwood trees of California are among the only living examples left of this old plant species.

Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Peru

Situated in the Andes Mountains, this fascinating ancient city is remarkable both for its beautiful setting and its use of complex city planning. Standing about 2,430 metres above sea level, the city of Machu Picchu is covered with both mist and mystery. Researchers have yet to uncover the city’s exact role in the Incas’ (印加人的) sophisticated understanding of astronomy and domestication (培育) of wild plant species.

21. What do the three places have in common?

- They all provide shelter for wildlife.
B. They are all located on the mountaintop.
C. They have all existed for millions of years.
D. They all take on great significance to humans.

22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- The Mogao Caves mean a lot to the Silk Road.
B. Researchers have already figured out all the mysteries of Machu Picchu.
C. The Mogao Caves have the biggest collection of art in the world.
D. Redwood National and State Parks are the only home of redwood trees.

23. Where can the passage be found?

- A. In a news report.
- B. In a historical novel.
- C. In an art magazine.
- D. In a travel guidebook.

B

By drawing patterns on the surface of a cup of tea, *chabaixi*, an ancient Chinese tea trick displayed in a recent TV drama, has become popular for its apparent similarity with modern latte art. However, ten years ago, this distinctive technique was close to disappearing completely.

Chabaixi can create endless patterns such as bamboos and mountains or even calligraphy. There are over a dozen steps. For example, grind tea into fine powder, pour boiled water, stir the mixture, and draw the patterns. It is different from making latte because people use clear water as the object to put into the cup instead of milk. But when the water touches the surface of whipped tea, it turns white and disappears in 20 minutes.

Chabaixi is one of the countless forms of tea-making techniques in China. “The significance of *chabaixi* is that not only is this technique unique in the world, but more importantly it gives us a window into people’s lifestyle in the Song Dynasty, a period of time when leisure activities in some ways resemble what we have now,” Zhang Zhifeng, a practitioner of *chabaixi*, said.

Before *chabaixi* was discovered by TV audiences, the technique was listed as part of China’s Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2017, after it was recovered by Zhang. Zhang started researching the origins of *chabaixi* in the 1980s and brought the technique back in 2009 after decades of trials and practice. He spent nearly 30 years studying and researching the origins and making of tea, but for him it was all worthwhile.

“This technique is key to the tea culture from the Song Dynasty, and it would be a shame to let it

fade. This technique must be passed on to the next generations so they can understand the history behind it,” Zhang added.

24. What does the underlined word “grind” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Dry.
- B. Put.
- C. Mix.
- D. Break.

25. What can we learn about *chabaixi* from the passage?

- A. It puts milk into the cup.
- B. It is the origin of modern latte art.
- C. It should be enjoyed in a limited time.
- D. It is common around the world these years.

26. Which of the following best describes Zhang Zhifeng?

- A. Persistent.
- B. Humorous.
- C. Warm-hearted.
- D. Knowledgeable.

27. Why is *chabaixi* important according to Zhang Zhifeng?

- A. It is a good leisure activity for us.
- B. It can be seen in many places in China now.
- C. It is the most important tea-making technique in China.
- D. It makes us know more about traditional Chinese culture.

C

In Auckland, New Zealand, with lion dances, Chinese kung fu, Chinese crosstalk, songs and dances, and award-winning speeches, students from across New Zealand showed their Chinese language skills in the annual “Chinese Bridge” event.

Fifteen secondary school students and two primary school students participated in the event, which was organised by the Confucius Institute in Auckland.

Ms Chen looked back on her own experience of

learning Chinese in her remarks. She came to New Zealand at age five. She had very patient Chinese teachers and passed the Chinese language tests smoothly. The capability to speak Chinese grounded her well in her Chinese culture. She is looking forward to hearing from the bilingual youth who will help New Zealand become more diverse and promote cross-cultural exchanges.

Elijah from a high school in New Zealand started learning Chinese when he was eleven. It was his fifth time participating in the “Chinese Bridge” event. He said that learning Chinese was of great help to him and he wished to visit the Great Wall in Beijing, the Oriental Pearl Radio and Television Tower in Shanghai and the Yellow Crane Tower in Wuhan.

Ryan from another high school said that learning Chinese provided him with more opportunities for his future career development. He added that it was awesome that learning Chinese could allow him to make friends with billions of Chinese people.

Sapir from a college in New Zealand said that learning Chinese had opened a new door for him. From learning Chinese, he started to understand the meaning of filial (孝顺的) piety, which made him feel closer to his parents. He worked very hard to learn Chinese and hoped the friendship between China and New Zealand would make further progress.

28. What can we know about the “Chinese Bridge” event from the first paragraph?

- A. It’s held in China.
- B. It’s a yearly event.
- C. It’s a Chinese bridge.
- D. It’s held for Chinese students.

29. What benefit did learning Chinese bring to Sapir?

- A. It helped him get a job in China.
- B. It saved time and effort in reading.
- C. It made him visit China with a scholarship.
- D. It helped him have a better relationship with his parents.

30. What did the four people mentioned in the passage think of learning Chinese?

- A. Meaningful.
- B. Amusing.
- C. Efficient.
- D. Tough.

31. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Friendship between China and New Zealand.
- B. Students in New Zealand shining in the “Chinese Bridge” event.
- C. How traditional Chinese culture is prevalent in New Zealand.
- D. The most important spirit of traditional Chinese culture — filial piety.

D

Everyone knows what makes a good story. Our hero starts his journey as a flawed (有缺点的) being with a personal goal. In scene after scene, he faces challenges and setbacks that push him down new paths. By the end of the tale, he overcomes setbacks and becomes a better person in the process.

We love these plots in the novels we read but the principles of a good story offer much more than entertainment. Recent research shows that the narratives (叙述) we tell ourselves about our lives can powerfully help us recover from stress. People who generate tales of struggling and turning over a new leaf from their own lives appear to have much better mental health. A professor put forward this idea and discovered that whether someone can describe having had some control over events in their past is an important predictor of mental health. Another key theme involved is finding some kind of positive meaning after stressful events.

The professor invited 14- and 15-year-olds to join in an experiment to write about their experiences of failure and success. Half of them were then given extra instructions to describe the ways they had made their success a reality and how the

failure had changed them for the better. Eight weeks later, members of this group reported greater persistence and better grades in their schoolwork.

Exciting as these results are, some experts sound a few notes of caution. They worry that, hearing about the power of self-narratives, many people may feel they have to find a positive turning point in life. If they can't, they could end up feeling guilty about having somehow "failed".

Clearly, self-narratives aren't the panacea. Nevertheless, if you hope for self-improvement, you can use the findings to good effect. By recognising yourself as the hero at the centre of your own struggles, you can become the author of your own destiny and change yourself for the better.

32. What does the research mentioned in Paragraph 2 focus on?
- A. The causes of stress.
B. The principles of narratives.
C. The connection between struggles and well-being.
D. The link between mental health and self-narratives.
33. Why is the experiment mentioned in Paragraph 3?
- A. To give proof.
B. To make predictions.
C. To draw a conclusion.
D. To make comparisons.
34. What does the underlined word "panacea" in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. Attempt to get rid of worries.
B. Means of recognising yourself.
C. Solution to adolescent problems.
D. Guarantee of becoming better people.
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
- A. Embrace life struggles
B. Be your own hero
C. Ways to make a good story
D. The power of self-improvement

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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

How to write a novel

Many people start novels but never finish them. If you are thinking about writing one, follow the steps below.

Step 1. Write an overview of the story, translating emotional concepts into concrete story ideas. 36

Step 2. Break the story into incidents, problems, and solutions. This outline, which will be broken into three acts, will trace the threat, the fight, and the conquest.

Step 3. Create your leading character or protagonist (主角) and other principals, working out the back story or history of that person, their wants and needs, friends, family, schooling — everything you can imagine.

Step 4. 37 Provide information about the protagonist's philosophical and immediate motivations, and try to explain them fully or properly. What is the conflict within? Who blocks his or her efforts in the real world? Then build your villain (反派角色), the one blocking the protagonist, in the same way.

Step 5. Build characters. 38 Write a treatment tracing how each plays in the main dramatic action, with one event leading to another.

Step 6. Redraft your original idea and story to make the adjustment for what you have learnt so far. 39 None of this needs to be perfect, nor does the novel have to remotely resemble your plans and outlines. You are charting a path to tell the story.

Step 7. Write five or six good pages every day, even if you throw most of them out the next day. 40

- A. Detail the protagonist.
B. Expand the story and subplots.
C. The quality of writing is achieved through rewriting the work.
D. Build each supporting character and their back stories.
E. Map out the basic plot before you start to ensure you create a logical story.
F. Include only information that adds to the story or enhances the characters.
G. Create characters that act consistently to help satisfy the expectations you create for the audience.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

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

My father was born in a small town in the US. He was not sure what he wanted from life, but something told him to 41 and begin a new adventure.

He began that adventure traveling to cities in the US before going on to Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines. He took my mother and us three daughters with him and went wherever the road 42 him.

It's easy to feel 43 when you're on the road. As my mother said, "We made lots of new friends on our trip — most of them were mechanics, since we often 44 hours in repair shops." But that was a way much better than sitting by the roadside while waiting for the engine to 45 when it was 40°C outside.

Getting along well sometimes seemed 46. There were always a lot of arguments. But even if it was hard, we learned a lot about 47. When we were traveling in the Philippines, we drove to

Quezon City one day. It should have been an hour's drive but it took us nearly three hours due to bad roads and 48 traffic. "Did you put our suitcases in the car?" my father asked my mother as we arrived there. From the back seat, we saw her 49 turn toward my father. "No," she said. "I thought you did." That was how a seven-hour car trip turned into a 16-hour one, which was mostly spent in 50.

On occasions like that, we had to learn to let go of our anger because we were 51 in a rolling box with the same people for the rest of the 52. Even if I sometimes felt like opening the car door and getting out, I kept my feelings to myself.

This is why road trips were like 53 universities to us. We 54 our Ph.D.s in how to get along with other people just by traveling in our old car.

If we were 55 given a second chance in life, we would do it all over again. Only this time would I put the suitcases in the car myself.

41. A. break out B. struggle on
C. get out D. settle down
42. A. took B. drove
C. served D. controlled
43. A. anxious B. upset
C. helpless D. lonely
44. A. wasted B. worked
C. spent D. chatted
45. A. break down B. cool off
C. clear up D. turn over
46. A. available B. alternative
C. impolite D. impossible
47. A. sharing B. respect
C. communication D. tolerance
48. A. light B. heavy
C. local D. fast

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. When does the conversation most probably take place?
A. On Monday.
B. On Wednesday.
C. On Friday.
2. Where is the woman going next?
A. To a snack bar.
B. To a cinema.
C. To Simon’s house.
3. What will Miranda do next?
A. Visit a library.
B. Make a telephone call.
C. Go to her father’s office.
4. What kind of notebook did the girl buy?
A. The one with flowers all over it.
B. The one with a singing star on it.
C. The one with cartoon animals on it.
5. How did the girl know about the party?
A. From a text message.
B. From a phone call.
C. From an email.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Having guests this weekend.
B. Going out for sightseeing.
C. Moving into a new house.
7. What is the relationship between the speakers?
A. Neighbours.
B. Host and visitor.
C. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Why is the woman making the call?
A. To ask where the man is.
B. To inform the man of a meeting.
C. To tell the man to call the headmaster.
9. When will the man be back from London?
A. This evening.
B. Tomorrow morning.
C. Tomorrow evening.
10. What does the woman want to do?
A. Read the man’s report.
B. Help the man with his report.
C. Write a report on English learning.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What do we know about the woman?
A. She prefers the job that allows her to study.
B. She likes reading books in the library.
C. She wants to be a photographer.
12. Why doesn’t the woman want to work as a lifeguard?
A. The job is too tiring.
B. The pay is not satisfying.
C. She can’t do anything else while working.

13. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Stop off at the library.
- B. Go to the job fair.
- C. Leave her lifeguard job.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is Robin’s job in Argentina?
A. A translator.
B. A tour guide.
C. A salesman.
15. What did Robin think of dancing?
A. Enjoyable.
B. Boring.
C. Easy.
16. What did Robin do while staying in the village?
A. He went on a bus tour.
B. He went on a boat trip.
C. He went into the forest.
17. What did Robin like about the mountain?
A. The scenery.
B. The wildlife.
C. The quiet.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What can people learn from the first edition?
A. How to cook fish.
B. How to prepare for a party.
C. How to buy fresh vegetables.
19. What does the speaker say about the second edition?
A. It fits every age group.
B. It offers a special free present.
C. It tells people when to drink tea.
20. How much is the first edition?
A. \$ 1.50.
B. \$ 2.49.
C. \$ 3.99.

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

Part-time jobs for 15- and 16-year-olds

Waiter/Waitress

A job as a waiter or waitress is a good choice for teenagers. Not only can they earn £ 7 ~ £ 12 an hour, but they can also get the tips. Most people that visit a restaurant don’t just have good food. They come here to relax and have a good time. Besides serving food quickly, a young waiter or waitress who talks to them politely with a smile on his or her face will make the diners enjoy their time at the restaurant.

Work in a library

If one is fond of books, working in a library is a suitable choice. In addition to the good pay, it offers a lot of free time when students can actually sit down and finish their homework. So on returning home, they would have time to hang around with friends or just relax. So working in a library is an excellent part-time job for teenagers, especially for school students.

Internet jobs

There are many ways of making money through the Internet. A great Internet job for teenagers is to complete online surveys. These are quite simple surveys that usually ask teenagers about their opinions and ideas. Many companies use these ideas to make products designed for teenagers.

21. What does the author say about the job as a waiter or waitress?
- A. It needs a period of training.
B. It pays much more than other jobs.
C. It can improve one's leadership skills.
D. Making diners comfortable is part of the job.
22. Where might a student choose to work if he is busy with his research paper?
- A. In a library.
B. At a restaurant.
C. In a bookshop.
D. In an IT company.
23. Which of the following is TRUE according to the last paragraph?
- A. Online jobs for teenagers don't pay well.
B. Teenagers often find it difficult to complete online surveys.
C. Many companies need advice from teenagers to design products.
D. Teenagers like to express their true opinions and ideas online.

B

I moved to the United States as a teenage girl. The adjustment to a new place was difficult. But there was major stress in my life at that time: I was the only member of my family who spoke English, meaning I had to step up when we dealt with a shop assistant, a waiter and so on. However, there was another universal language I loved to learn as a child: art.

Although I connected myself with drawing and painting while at school, I didn't take art as a career path. Since my dad always said "Think about the future", I did not think he would support the study of art once I went to university. But, to my surprise, it was my parents who suggested just that and urged me to apply to technical and liberal arts schools.

I was admitted into industrial design. It's

basically to design products and services. I could be doing something more technical or something more related to problem-solving. It was no easy task to do the course including metalwork, woodwork and model making. In one class I just drew cubes for an entire month, which led me to a question: "Wow! Do I really want to do this?" But I finally survived the course.

Now I am a design strategist for a famous architecture and interior design (室内设计) company. I have experience in exhibit design, product design and website design, apart from which I enjoy developing public art in my free time.

Throughout my career, I've picked up different things along the way. The best way to learn in my opinion is through working. Therefore, get as many projects as possible. Industrial design can make you an all-round person.

24. What was the author's biggest problem when first moving to America?

- A. The adaptation to a new environment.
B. Difficulty in learning a new language.
C. The burden of being a communicator.
D. Her father's disapproval of her studying art.

25. What made the author choose to study art?

- A. Her deep love for art.
B. The need for a good job.
C. Her talent for design.
D. The suggestion of her family.

26. Why is the author's experience of drawing cubes mentioned?

- A. To emphasise her effort as a student.
B. To prove the course was difficult.
C. To express the regret at her choice.
D. To show the basic content of the course.

27. How did the author feel when she mentioned her career?

- A. Content. B. Stressed.
C. Eager. D. Surprised.

C

Dear boss,

You have always tried to attract young consumers, and our consultants have always come up with new ways to label them. The trouble is that coming up with rules to define a group of humanity is more art than science. It is likely to become an exercise in applying stereotypes; not every youngster is sipping tea in a Brooklyn warehouse. Luckily you have me, and I'm here to tell you that much of what is written about marketing to today's most prized consumers is a myth.

Start with the idea that, glued to smartphones, some youngsters barely notice the physical world and passively follow the latest hit from social media. It's true that the days of marketing mainly through television, newspapers and magazines are long gone. However, social media has not just changed the ways people discover brands; it has weakened the power of marketing as a whole. Online, talk is cheap and prices are easy to search for. Youngsters, therefore, can easily fact-check our suspicious marketing claims and ads. Surveys suggest that young Americans are among the most price-sensitive food shoppers, even though they have accumulated more wealth than earlier generations had at the same age.

There is a similar urge to think that physical shops no longer matter. Young consumers love deliveries. It makes sense for our company to make sales via social media and ship the goods directly to customers' homes. But what works best is the close integration of the digital and physical worlds. Remember those online-only beauty brands, which took the world by storm? It turns out that they struggle to get repeat business and have had to cooperate with physical shops.

What really matters is avoiding hypocrisy. Insincerity is easily exposed online, where everyone loves a

takedown. Remember the strong resistance to a famous fast-fashion firm, when it appointed a celebrity leading a luxurious life as a "sustainability ambassador"? Commit only to causes you can tangibly support and be frank when you are putting profits first. Anyway, nobody is perfect.

Yours,

Jan

28. Why is there trouble with finding rules to define a group of people?

- A. Because art is more challenging to learn than science.
B. Because fixed ideas may be inappropriately employed.
C. Because the consultants are not as expert as the author.
D. Because not everybody likes drinking tea at a warehouse.

29. What is the purpose of mentioning the surveys about young Americans in Paragraph 2?

- A. To reveal their incompetence in saving money.
B. To illustrate they are sensitive to the prices of food online.
C. To prove they are not passive receivers of online marketing tricks.
D. To demonstrate that marketing has a great impact on their spending habits.

30. Which of the following statements may the author agree with?

- A. Celebrities work as reliable ambassadors.
B. Young customers don't visit physical shops.
C. Traditional media still play a major role in marketing.
D. The company where she works should combine the digital world with the physical world.

31. What does the underlined word "hypocrisy" in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Dishonesty. B. Diversity.
C. Sincerity. D. Loyalty.

D

How do consumers access, buy and use their favourite products and services? The answer to the seemingly simple question is changing. Traditionally, people often see ownership as the most desirable way to have access to products. However, an increasing number of consumers are paying to temporarily access or share products and services rather than buy or own them. Customer behaviour towards many goods and services changes from ownership to sharing. This transformation of people's consumption habits has made the sharing economy grow and it seems that some individuals and companies have already benefited from this trend.

The growth in the sharing economy has particularly been inspired by the Internet, with the rise of social media systems. Anyone can be part of the sharing economy. It is reported that among the 44% of the US adults who are familiar with the sharing economy, 86% say it makes life more affordable, 83% say it makes life more convenient and efficient, and 78% say it builds a stronger community. The central idea of group consumption is simple: get value which remains in goods or services that are not entirely used by their owners.

A recent survey from one of the world's largest professional service companies shows this so-called "sharing economy" is growing faster than ever. Although we are not sure about the current size of this market, several years later, according to the survey, the sharing economy could represent around \$335 billion in profit worldwide. Nowadays, there are many well-known examples of successful companies built on group consumption systems.

The speed of its growth suggests that the sharing economy might represent a serious threat to established industries, due to fewer purchases in conventional markets. Therefore, companies should understand the new situation and manage their

operating system in order to adapt to the current and future business models and face the challenge of the sharing economy.

32. How does the sharing economy work?
- A. By exchanging possessions online.
B. By sharing something with the owners.
C. By selling items on the Internet to make money.
D. By paying for sharing products and services owned by others.
33. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the growth of the sharing economy?
- A. The change of people's consumption habits.
B. People's need to reduce living expenses.
C. The falling of traditional business.
D. The easier access to the Internet.
34. What can we learn from the survey mentioned in Paragraph 3?
- A. The sharing economy can have a promising future.
B. Forty-four per cent of the US adults think the sharing economy makes life easier.
C. The sharing economy and traditional business can't exist together.
D. Group consumption systems can be successful if run by large companies.

35. Which can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Sharing makes life better
B. The rise of the sharing economy
C. Advantages of the sharing economy
D. Sharing economy or conventional business

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。

There is one thing that you will want to learn how to do — figure out how to invest your money. It seems a difficult task and each person may have different ideas about it. 36 Things that will improve your knowledge, skills or health are all

great investments. However, before you start, you need to be clear about what you will gain from doing all of these things.

You may think investing in yourself means investing in your education. 37 There are some other things you can do, such as buying a gym membership card or learning a new skill.

So what are some specific things you can do? 38 Reading books can really expand your mind and allow you to learn different skills and gain knowledge. I'm talking about the books where you will actually learn a new skill, not fiction. You can also take courses and attend seminars. These programmes are taught by people with a high level of knowledge or skill. 39 Only in this way can you avoid being fooled by some sales presentations.

Investing in yourself is a safe way to keep your money. Although a savings account is seen as the most secure investment, that isn't 100% safe. Even if you never experience your bank closing down, the return is little when inflation (通货膨胀) is taken into consideration. 40 But over time, they will show up in terms of your happiness level as well as your level of success.

- A. This is just one way.
B. The benefits will stay with you.
C. If you aren't a reader, you should start with reading.
D. The more you do this, the more valuable you will be.
E. Of course, you need to do some research before investing.
F. When you invest in yourself, you may not see gains right away.
G. In my view, the best way to invest your money is to invest it in yourself.

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。

As the daughter of a successful businessman,

I've learnt that hard work will bring positive results. With that in mind, I 41 a clothing company in 2008. Then it grew to include 12 brands with more than 1,000 42.

In 2015, after selling my business, a(n) 43 immediately arose in my mind. I wanted to prove that my personal success was not 44 to business achievements, but I didn't know how to do that. To search for the 45, I went to Nepal, where I explored, reflected and connected with nature.

Once when I went past a building, I came across a man drawing a design. The design, which was complex but balanced, inspired me to think about my 46 in a different way.

I learnt the design indicated that all things in the world are closely related and 47. I bought 10 of them, gave most away as gifts, and kept three for myself. Whenever I looked at their interlocking circles, I would expect a better, 48 lifestyle.

After recalling the fashion industry I worked in, I realised how wasteful the clothing business is and felt the need to 49 it. In 2019, drawing 50 from the design, I set up a carbon neutral (碳中和的) women's clothing brand. We produce everything using sustainable and 51 materials, and we set up a take-back programme to make a fully circular (循环的) product.

Now I'm living a busy life, but with my three drawings at hand, I am 52 to find moments of calm, develop ideas and find a clear path to 53 my goals. They encourage me to follow my inner voice when I'm getting through 54 things, like building a responsible company. And I 55 that good things come from devotion and concentration.

41. A. planned B. started
C. organised D. stayed
42. A. stands B. departments
C. groceries D. stores
43. A. obstacle B. secret
C. impression D. question

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。

- Who watched the music programme?
A. John.
B. Miranda.
C. The Spanish singer.
- Where will the man probably be at 5:00?
A. At the bus station.
B. At his office.
C. At home.
- What is the woman probably doing now?
A. Writing a paper.
B. Studying for a test.
C. Doing some research.
- What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Shop assistant and customer.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Mother and son.
- What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. A snack bar.
B. Their business.
C. Food from Britain.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

- What position does the man want to apply for?
A. A financial manager.
B. A marketing expert.
C. An advertising manager.
- What will the woman probably do next?
A. Go downstairs.
B. Make a phone call.
C. Look at her schedule.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- What is Joan going to do?
A. Visit a friend.
B. Cook a meal.
C. Meet her mother.
- Why is Bill unwilling to eat hamburgers?
A. Because he had them yesterday.
B. Because he is tired of them.
C. Because he finds them unhealthy.

10. What will the speakers have for dinner?

- A. Japanese food.
- B. Chinese food.
- C. French food.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

- What does Dave want to do after he graduates?
A. Become a teacher.
B. Go on to graduate school.
C. Work at a hotel or travel agency.
- What is Maria majoring in?
A. History.
B. French.
C. Computer science.

13. How does Maria pay her university fees?

- A. She has a part-time job.
- B. She has received a scholarship.
- C. Her parents help pay the fees.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

- When does the conversation probably take place?
A. At the end of a term.
B. In the middle of a term.
C. At the beginning of a term.
- What does the woman suggest doing?
A. Inviting a famous actor to the party.
B. Playing some good music at the party.
C. Asking everyone to dress up at the party.
- What will the speakers discuss tomorrow?
A. What clothes to wear.
B. What games to organise.
C. What competitions to have.
- What food will the speakers prepare?
A. Pizza.
B. Bread.
C. Fried chicken.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

- What can we learn about the student dorms?
A. Four students share a room.
B. Students cannot cook there.
C. Meals are included in the price.
- Which type of housing has no more rooms available?
A. The Swedish house.
B. The student dorms.
C. The Spanish house.
- What are the listeners advised to do?
A. Buy their own wardrobes.
B. Fill out application forms quickly.
C. Learn as many languages as they can.

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 unsolved mysteries about the planet Earth
◆ Mystery 1: where did all the water come from?

Water covers about 71% of Earth’s surface and earns Earth the nickname “the blue planet”. But where did it come from? The most popular scientific theory states that water came from several asteroids (小行星) filled with ice. Another suggests that water actually has been around since Earth’s formation. However it happened, though, it’s certainly worked out well for Earth’s life forms.

◆ Mystery 2: what about all the oxygen?

Another thing is the planet’s oxygen. Tiny creatures released oxygen as a waste product, filling the atmosphere with it. After that, the level of oxygen in Earth’s atmosphere went wildly up and down until it finally calmed down. Since then, it’s remained at about the breathable level we experience today. But what caused it to be suddenly steady?

◆ Mystery 3: what caused the Cambrian (寒武纪的) explosion?

The Cambrian explosion refers to the explosion of complex life forms that occurred on Earth hundreds of millions of years ago. Before then, life had consisted mostly of bacteria and microbes. But at the beginning of the Cambrian period, complex creatures began developing at a rate never seen before. Suddenly, life forms had brains, eyes and bones. Most living creatures today can trace their blood back to the Cambrian period.

◆ Mystery 4: will we ever be able to predict earthquakes?

We still haven’t been able to come up with a way to accurately predict earthquakes. We can certainly try, but our current technology cannot

predict them exactly. We know that earthquakes start when rocks crack underground and send earthquake waves towards the surface, but we haven't figured out why that happens, or how to predict earthquakes exactly.

21. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Earth is called “the blue star” because of water coverage.
- B. The level of oxygen has been steady all the time.
- C. Complex creatures had rapid development in the Cambrian period.
- D. We know nothing about predicting earthquakes.
22. What do we know about Mystery 4?
- A. It is the oldest mystery of the four.
- B. It will be solved in the near future.
- C. It is the most difficult mystery to solve of the four.
- D. It remains a challenge for humans to accurately predict earthquakes.
23. Where is the passage most likely from?
- A. A diary.
- B. A novel.
- C. A travel guide.
- D. A geography book.

B

Nicola MacFarlane and her daughter Lucy from Edinburgh were playing on the Portobello Beach when they came across an old glass bottle sticking out of the sand containing a note inside written in Chinese.

It is unclear when the letter was sent off, but it was written on Chinese Valentine's Day, or the Qixi Festival as it is more traditionally known, which falls on the seventh day of the seventh lunar month.

Whether the message has travelled thousands of kilometres from China or whether it was penned by a love-struck pair much closer to Nicola's home may remain a mystery. But for Nicola it doesn't matter — she was still excited to read about the Chinese love

story after having it translated. She said, “I really do hope that it is from China but even if it is from a place nearer to my home, it's still a lovely gesture and an inspiring find. It's a love story regardless of where it came from.”

“We saw the bottle sticking out of the sand and just thought it was litter that someone had left behind. But after picking it up I noticed there was a piece of brown paper rolled up inside and there was some foreign writing on it. We quite excitedly took it home, carefully opened the bottle and took out the sheet of paper using some tweezers (镊子). We knew the text on that piece of paper was written in Chinese, but we had no idea what it said.”

Unable to read the Chinese text, Nicola turned to the Internet and her Australian friend, Julie Gould, whose daughter attended a Chinese school in Sydney. Several hours later Julie returned with the news that it was in fact a love letter.

Nicola said, “It sounds to me like the couple are in love but cannot be together so they have sent the message to tell the world about their love. I'm blown away by it to be honest.”

24. What can we know from the passage?
- A. The letter was written at the Qixi Festival.
- B. The letter was mailed on Chinese Valentine's Day.
- C. The bottle has travelled a long distance from China.
- D. The bottle was thrown into the sea near Edinburgh.
25. According to Nicola, why was the bottle thrown into the sea?
- A. Because the sender wanted to find a true lover through the letter.
- B. Because the sender expected to find a partner who liked Chinese.
- C. Because a couple couldn't stay together and showed their love in this way.
- D. Because a couple fell in love with each other and wished to make their love last longer.

26. What do the underlined words “blown away” in the last paragraph probably mean?
- A. Depressed.
- B. Frightened.
- C. Embarrassed.
- D. Impressed.
27. Which of the following words can best describe Nicola's feelings about the letter?
- A. Curious and excited.
- B. Cautious and excited.
- C. Doubtful and delighted.
- D. Curious and dissatisfied.

C

Even after centuries of exploration, the ocean still holds its mysteries. Although we know more today about the world's oceans and creatures living in them than ever before, every once in a while the sea brings up something so strange, so unexpected, that the world wonders what it could be.

Such was the case when the currents of the Mediterranean Sea washed a four-metre-long, smelly body onto the shores of the village of Villaricos in Andalucía, Spain. An early report described the strange, horned (有角的) body as what might seem like a big fish, but it was already in pieces. Locals joked that it was some kind of Loch Ness monster (尼斯湖水怪).

The media jumped right on the creature, of course. Some sites called it a horned sea monster. A popular newspaper called it a dragon. Some people guessed that it might be an oarfish (皇带鱼), which is actually a rarely seen kind of big fish that can grow up to about nine metres long.

“But now the experts have weighed in and we're sorry to report that it's not a dragon, a Loch Ness monster, or even an oarfish. That is actually a shark skeleton (骨骼),” a professor told the media. “The parts towards the back were confusing me, but those are the lower caudal fin (尾鳍) supports. The ‘horns’ are the scapulocoracoids which support the

pectoral fins (胸鳍).” Scapulocoracoids are bones common to many vertebrates (脊椎动物).

So there we go. Another mystery is solved. Well, the ancient maps that once described areas of the ocean as places of dragons have yet to be proved true. But it's good to know that the ocean still has a few surprises for us, even in cases where they're just dead, smelly bodies.

28. What can we know about the strange creature mentioned in the passage?
- A. It was about five metres long with horns.
- B. It could probably grow up to nine metres long.
- C. It was already in pieces but it was still alive.
- D. It was found on the shores of a village in Spain.
29. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. A Loch Ness monster.
- B. The strange, horned body.
- C. The big fish.
- D. A dragon.
30. What is the third paragraph mainly about?
- A. How the creature was found.
- B. The characteristics of an oarfish.
- C. People's guesses about the creature.
- D. A newspaper's opinion of the creature.
31. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To show the mystery of the ocean.
- B. To ask people to protect sea animals.
- C. To introduce a rarely seen kind of fish.
- D. To show how to find surprises in the sea.

D

Loulan is a myth in the desert. About 2,000 years ago, Loulan was a small, prosperous commercial city on the famous Silk Road. The city was located on the west side of Lop Nur, now an expanse of vast sand dunes (沙丘) and known as a “forbidden zone to life”, in North-west China.

Loulan city suddenly disappeared from the area thousands of years ago, leaving a wealth of mysteries for later generations.

No traces of Loulan had been found until 1900, when a Swedish explorer accidentally discovered the ruins of the ancient city buried in the desert. The ruins of the ancient city attracted numerous adventurers from Britain, Sweden, France, Germany and Japan to the historic site.

It is recorded that the ancient city was the capital of the Loulan Kingdom. Archaeologists found the ruins of government offices, homes and other old buildings, and also dried rivers, dead poplar trees, farmland and so on around the ancient city, which covered approximately 100,000 square metres. Other findings in the area include many precious items like Han-dynasty coins, utensils and fabrics in Greek and Roman styles. All these things show that a lot of business between East and West once took place there.

Much research has been done on the origin, development, decline and fall of the Loulan civilisation over the past century. However, experts and scholars are still puzzled by the ancient city.

There are different views on why and how the city, once a booming trade centre with a thriving trade in silk, glass and perfume, disappeared so suddenly. Some experts say the drying climate and reduction of the river flow drove the ancient Loulan people to move to other places; some hold that the change of the route of the ancient Silk Road had a direct impact on its withering away; and some say its disappearance is a comprehensive reflection of political, economic and environmental changes.

Whatever the reasons, the city's rise and fall must have touched the inner world of modern people, and its mystery will attract more people to invest in it.

32. Where did the first person to set foot in Loulan in the 20th century come from?

- A. Sweden.
- B. America.
- C. China.
- D. Japan.

33. What happened before Loulan disappeared?

- A. There was no government in that area.
- B. People from America and Japan had been there.
- C. A lifeless area with lots of sand dunes could be easily seen there.
- D. Much business between East and West had taken place there.

34. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Loulan was destroyed by the terrible weather there.
- B. Wars between the countries made Loulan disappear.
- C. Too many people gathered in Loulan and destroyed it.
- D. How Loulan disappeared is still unknown to us.

35. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Loulan, a mysterious city in the desert
- B. Loulan, a famous town
- C. Business in the Loulan Kingdom
- D. Cities in Ancient China

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 dangers faced by the ocean may seem terrible. In the face of pollution, climate change and other serious problems, what you can do alone may seem little. 36 Here are some ways to get started.

- Protect water. All waters on Earth are connected, so you can help keep the ocean clean by

using as little fertilizer as possible when growing plants in your garden. 37 Much energy is wasted in transporting foods from faraway places. What's more, remember that rubbish you throw away doesn't disappear. So don't throw waste into the ocean.

- Be fish-friendly. Scientists calculate that up to 90% of large predatory fish, those that eat other animals, have disappeared since humans began heavy fishing. 38 You should choose sustainable seafood in restaurants. When fishing on your own, make sure you follow all local catch limits.

- Cut the emission of carbon dioxide. In other words, we should try to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide given off as we go about our daily activities. 39

- 40 A trip to the ocean is a great way to learn more about the ocean. But when you visit, make sure you aren't causing harm. If you plan to go on a cruise for your next holiday, do some research to find the most eco-friendly way.

- A. Travel the ocean in a responsible way.

B. To protect fish, you need to watch what you eat.

C. If possible, try to look for produce grown close to where you live.

D. Don't buy products that are made from sea animals or animal parts.

E. But if we begin working together now, we can make a huge difference.

F. As a result of global warming, everyone needs to learn how to save energy.

G. To achieve this, we should try to walk, bike or take a bus to work or school.

第三部分 语言运用 (共两节,满分30分)

第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

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

Yesterday I boarded a train and took my seat. Later, a mother with her three children, two boys

and a little girl, 41 into the row of seats in front of me. They looked 42 me. They all had a darker complexion and beautiful brown eyes. The woman was wearing clothes that were 43. I didn't think you could ever find any 44 of the clothes at any shop. I was completely 45 by the beautiful simplicity of these clothes. They weren't expensive, fancy or from a famous designer, 46 they were priceless.

The little girl's eyes and mine met and locked. She smiled 47 and gazed at me. I would receive the present I had been longing for. I had 48 to communicate with people from different cultures, and in my presence was a warm foreign family. We had a conversation. I used standard conversation 49: How old are you? Where do you study? This was a child but the depth and breadth of our conversation took it to amazing 50. Her smile, her gaze and her trust 51 touched me.

Our 45 minutes together 52 quickly but we will always be in each other's hearts. I've learnt a great 53 from this experience; we all need to open our doors so that others can come in. Something amazing will happen when you 54 to others, because people come in 55 beautiful presents. It's likely to start with just a warm smile.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. looked | B. broke |
| C. ran | D. squeezed |
| 42. A. after | B. into |
| C. unlike | D. around |
| 43. A. familiar | B. different |
| C. funny | D. fashionable |
| 44. A. inspiration | B. account |
| C. trace | D. invention |
| 45. A. attracted | B. shocked |
| C. excited | D. attacked |
| 46. A. although | B. so |
| C. and | D. yet |
| 47. A. broadly | B. hopefully |
| C. occasionally | D. gratefully |

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 the man looking for?
A. A book.
B. A pay phone.
C. His mobile phone.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. The man will soon have time to practise.
B. The man shouldn't play all day.
C. The holiday will be put off.
3. What will the man do next?
A. Fill out another form.
B. Correct his mistake on the form.
C. Tell the woman his medical history.
4. When will the dinner start?
A. At 7:00.
B. At 7:30.
C. At 8:00.
5. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. At a fruit market.
B. On a farm.
C. At customs.

第二节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Who is the woman?
A. An interviewer.
B. A guest in the gym.
C. An audience member.
7. What do we know about the man?
A. He exercises twice a week.
B. He doesn't look very healthy.
C. He benefits a lot from exercising.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does the daily rent of \$45 include?
A. Third-party insurance.
B. Fire damage.
C. Gas.
9. When will Ronald pick up the car?
A. Around noon.
B. In the morning.
C. In the evening.

10. What information does the woman ask about at the end of the conversation?

- A. The driver's license.
- B. The name and age.
- C. The credit card.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. When does the woman have to hand in her essay?
A. This afternoon.
B. Tomorrow.
C. In a couple of days.
12. What is the woman worrying about?
A. How to end her paper.
B. How to start her essay.
C. How to give more thoughts.

13. How will Dave help the woman?

- A. By correcting her mistakes.
- B. By showing her some examples.
- C. By reading what she has written.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How does Nancy look to Daniel?
A. Confused.
B. Excited.
C. Anxious.
15. Why does Daniel mention his performance in a play?
A. To express his regret.
B. To comfort Nancy.
C. To show his pride.
16. What is Nancy going to do next week?
A. Have a checkup.
B. Take a school test.
C. Go in for a competition.
17. What does Daniel offer to do for Nancy?
A. Rewrite her lines.
B. Drive her to the theatre.
C. Help her with the practice.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Which of the following is the long-established club?
A. The Football Club.
B. The Rock Club.
C. The Mountaineering Club.
19. When do the members of the Dance Club meet?
A. Every Tuesday.
B. Every Thursday.
C. Every Friday.
20. What is the Dance Club running this term?
A. Spanish dancing classes.
B. Indian dancing classes.
C. Scottish dancing classes.

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

China launched its first lunar spacecraft in 2007. A few years later, the nation has achieved something nobody has managed to do before. Here is a brief history of Chinese lunar missions.

Chang'e 1

It was launched in 2007 on a 16-month mission to map the Moon from the orbit. The mission achieved all of its objectives, and controllers deliberately crashed the spacecraft onto the Moon on 1 March 2009.

Chang'e 2

Launched on 1 October 2010, *Chang'e 2* returned a more detailed map of the Moon's entire surface and took close-up images of the Bay of Rainbows, where mission planners at the time suggested they might put down the country's first lander. After completing its scheduled mission, *Chang'e 2* flew to Sun-Earth lagrangian point L2, from which it travelled for 195 days to the vicinity (附近) of the planet Toutatis and took some clear pictures of this asteroid.

Chang'e 3

Chang'e 3 was the third Chinese lunar mission and the first to land on the lunar surface. It made a safe landing on the Moon on 14 December 2013. It is most famous for landing its rover, *Yutu*, on the Moon. After heading out to the surface, *Yutu* took many amazing pictures that were sent back to Earth.

Chang'e 4

When *Chang'e 4* made a safe touchdown on the far side of the Moon on 3 January 2019, it made history, since it was the first time that a rover has landed there. The far side is a more challenging environment in general than the near side.

Chang'e 5

The *Chang'e 5* spacecraft, which was launched on 24 November 2020, returned to Earth on 17 December 2020, carrying rocks and soils from the Moon. The lunar samples will help scientists fill a gap in knowledge about the history of the Moon.

21. Which spacecraft has explored two planets?
- A. *Chang'e 1*.
B. *Chang'e 2*.
C. *Chang'e 3*.
D. *Chang'e 4*.
22. According to the passage, what do *Chang'e 3* and *Chang'e 4* have in common?
- A. They both mapped the Moon from the orbit.
B. They both landed on the far side of the Moon.
C. They both landed on the surface of the Moon.
D. They both achieved their objectives and returned to Earth.
23. What is unique about the last mission?
- A. It crashed onto the Moon on purpose.
B. It reached the far side of the Moon.
C. It just circled around the Moon.
D. It brought lunar samples to Earth.

B

Not long ago, few little girls imagined they could grow up to become astronauts. For years in the United States, only men had that opportunity. In 1983, that changed. Sally Ride made history by becoming the first American woman to travel into space.

“Ride was a national hero and a powerful role model. She inspired generations of young girls to reach for the stars,” a former president of America said in a statement.

Ride was born on May 26, 1951. She became interested in space when she was a kid. “If you asked me when I was 12 whether I wanted to be an astronaut, I’m sure I would have said yes,” she said in an interview. “But I didn’t even think about that

as a possible career.”

After studying physics in Stanford University, Ride got her chance. She was accepted into NASA’s astronaut training program in 1978, and then chosen to be the first American female in space. In 1983, she became the first American woman in space aboard the *Challenger* space shuttle. “There is no amusement park ride on Earth that even comes so close,” she said.

Ride served on a second space mission aboard the *Challenger* in 1984. After that, she remained involved with the space program and also worked to share her passion for science with kids. She co-authored several science books for children, and started her own science education company.

Ride knew that she held a unique place in history. “I realized how important it was for a woman to break that barrier and open the door for other women to be able to do the same exciting things that men had been doing,” she said.

Since Ride’s historic trip, some other American women have traveled into space. They all had Ride to thank for opening the door to the final frontier.

24. Why was Ride regarded as a national hero?
- A. Because she was the first American to travel into space.
B. Because she opened a door for women to find jobs suitable for them.
C. Because she became the first American female to travel into space.
D. Because she was the first to travel on the *Challenger*.
25. What did Ride really mean by saying “There is no amusement park ride on Earth that even comes so close”?
- A. She came close to an amusement park on Earth.
B. She preferred a ride in an amusement park on Earth.
C. The trip into space was like that in an amusement park.
D. The trip into space was far more interesting than any ride on Earth.

26. Which of the following can best describe Ride?

- A. Brave and creative.
B. Curious and strict.
C. Kind and elegant.
D. Generous and easy-going.

27. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Ride studied astronomy when she was at university.
B. Americans think Ride was the greatest woman in history.
C. There are a few women who have become astronauts after Ride.
D. Ride wanted to find a job as an astronaut when she was very young.

C

Discoveries at the famous Sanxingdui Ruins in southwest China show that the civilisation of the region’s ancient Shu Kingdom shared similarities with Maya civilisation.

The Sanxingdui Ruins belonged to the Shu Kingdom that existed at least 4,800 years ago and lasted more than 2,000 years, while the Maya people built their city-states around 200 AD.

The bronze-made remains of trees unearthed at the ruins of the Shu Kingdom resemble the ceiba tree, which symbolised the union of heaven, earth and the underworld in Maya civilisation. “They are very important similarities,” says a Mexican archaeologist, stressing that “the representations of trees in both cultures provide symbolism that is very similar”.

The findings at the Sanxingdui Ruins, considered one of the greatest archaeological discoveries of the 20th century, also show a new aspect of the Bronze Age culture, indicating the ancient civilisation already had technologies that were thought to have been developed much later.

While the time span between the Shu Kingdom and Maya civilisation is great, the findings highlight

the closeness between the two civilisations. They developed in areas with comparable climates and reflected their world view through related symbols. “In the end, man is still man, independent of time and space. What we have is that, at this latitude, both the Shu people and the Maya people looked at the same sky and had the same stars on the horizon,” says the archaeologist.

One notable feature of the recent discoveries at Sanxingdui was the cross-subject work and technology applied by teams of Chinese archaeologists. The technology allowed the unearthing of artefacts as fragile as silk remains, which other types of less careful digging methods would not have been able to register.

Cooperation between Chinese and Mexican archaeologists could benefit projects in the Maya world, where the rainy climate and humidity are problematic for the conservation of ruins.

“Every time our cultural knowledge increases, regardless of whether we speak one language or another, what it shows us is that we continue to be sister cultures and therefore the exchange of such knowledge is fundamental,” says the archaeologist.

28. What is a similarity between the Shu Kingdom and Maya civilisation?

- A. Their starting time.
B. Their historical origins.
C. Their cultural symbols.
D. Their ceremony traditions.

29. What have the findings at the Sanxingdui Ruins proved?

- A. Silk was a common clothing material then.
B. Some technologies were developed much earlier.
C. The Bronze Age started earlier than previously assumed.
D. The Shu Kingdom and Maya civilisation had close contact.

30. What is a common challenge for the conservation of both ruins?
- A. Language barriers.
- B. The sun’s radiation.
- C. High latitude.
- D. Damp weather.
31. Where is the passage most probably from?
- A. A newspaper.
- B. A historical novel.
- C. A research review.
- D. A guidebook.

D

The space station orbits Earth at an average altitude of 400 kilometres from the surface of Earth and completes about 16 circles per day, once about every 90 minutes. In other words, the astronauts see sunrise and sunset 16 times every day!

The space station is inhabited by astronauts conducting research in various fields, while also used as an observatory to explore Earth and outer space. It is also intended to be a transport centre for spacecraft that are bound for the Moon, Mars and other interplanetary voyages.

The crew is not only responsible for the scientific experimentation and research being conducted on board, but also the upkeep and maintenance of the vessel, a vessel that is continuously in motion and exposed to the worst possible elements. Such conditions are significant areas of study for researchers.

The most common effect of space is the initial contact — getting used to such an alien environment. Astronauts are often seen to display anxiety or depression as they adjust to the novelty of space. Other causes of stress are the high pressure of work while they are being under frequent public observation, being away from home and family, and missing important events.

Sleep is another major factor that affects the mood and efficiency of astronauts. Due to the irregularity in life and the constant rotation of sunrise and sunset, the circadian rhythm (生理节奏) of astronauts goes completely haywire, resulting in the poor quality of sleep. The shuttle itself is noisy, with essential equipment always in operation to sustain the vessel. Half of all the astronauts on board rely on sleeping pills to get some rest and manage to get an average two hours less sleep than when they’re back on Earth. Sleep is so critical for functionality that 50% of all medicines taken by astronauts in orbit is to help them sleep better. Low-Earth Orbit living is a restless endeavour, indeed.

32. Which of the following is most likely to affect astronauts’ mood?
- A. Interplanetary voyages.
- B. Observation of outer space.
- C. Exposure to extreme conditions.
- D. Scientific experiments on board.
33. How can we describe astronauts’ life in the space station?
- A. Quiet and beautiful.
- B. Highly pressured.
- C. Safe and sound.
- D. Trouble-free.
34. Which of the following can best explain the underlined phrase in the last paragraph?
- A. Goes unnoticed.
- B. Returns to normal.
- C. Remains unchanged.
- D. Becomes out of control.
35. What is mainly discussed in the last two paragraphs?
- A. The mental challenges of living in the space station.
- B. The functions of the space station.
- C. The missions of astronauts.
- D. The splendid view of the space.

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。

Five simple things that are actually complex

• The proof of “1 + 1 = 2” is more than 300 pages long.

36 In the early 20th century, Bertrand Russell wanted to prove that mathematics worked, so he decided to start with the simplest concept and prove “1 + 1 = 2”. However, it took this mathematician and philosopher over 300 pages of complex sums.

• Defining the word “the” is really difficult.

The word “the” is one of the commonest words in English. 37 For example, why do we say, “I have the flu”, but not “I have the headache”? In the dictionary, there are almost two dozen different ways the word can be used in a sentence correctly.

• Why we yawn has confused many people.

Some people say we yawn to keep us alert by taking in oxygen. However, various experiments have shown that yawning actually cools down the brain. 38 As for why yawning is contagious (会蔓延的), no one knows that either.

• Left and right have been confusing philosophers for years.

Would you explain the concept of left and right in terms of your relative position to a well-known landmark? 39 It’s a question that has been puzzling philosophers for years because, without a point of reference, it’s difficult to define what left and right actually are.

• We enjoy things for reasons other than enjoyment.

You’d think that the reason we enjoy one thing is that it feels good in some way, but it’s only half

the story. There’s a famous experiment where wine experts were fooled into thinking that a cheap bottle of wine was an outstanding one just by switching the labels. Their enjoyment of the product wasn’t based on appreciation of wine. 40

- A. What you feel may not be the truth.
- B. It was based on the fact that they were told it was good wine.
- C. But what if you were talking to one who couldn’t see?
- D. We all know that one plus one equals two, but do you know why?
- E. In fact, there is no universally agreed theory about why we yawn.
- F. Maybe you’d refer to the move of Earth or something comparably huge.
- G. Most of us have probably never thought about how strange a word it actually is.

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 pair of wild geese

One morning in early autumn, I noticed a pair of wild geese on our pond.

I thought they would soon be on their way, so I seized the opportunity to be 41 to these graceful creatures. As the days passed, my 42 about why they were staying so long on the pond changed to 43. It wouldn’t be long before the hard winter came and the pond 44 over.

One day as they were feeding in the grass near the driveway, I discovered the reason for their 45 — the male had a broken left wing. He was unable to 46, and his lifelong mate would not leave him behind. I asked a friend what I should do. As a wildlife biologist, he explained that sometimes a broken wing would 47 by itself and suggested

leaving them alone.

On the first day of November, I was working near the geese with my tractor. 48 I bent to fasten a chain, I noticed both geese running towards the pond, wings beating 49 . They looked like a couple of planes moving for take-off. 50 , both were in the air and flew over the pond freely. The geese then 51 back towards me, flying at about 15 metres over my 52 as if to say goodbye. Then they were out of 53 .

I grew fond of them during their stay on our pond, and I 54 them. I would never forget their 55 to each other. We could all learn a lesson or two from this pair.

41. A. kind

B. close

C. helpful

D. familiar

42. A. anxiety

B. complaint

C. hesitation

D. curiosity

43. A. ignorance

B. bother

C. concern

D. tolerance

44. A. froze

B. sank

C. rolled

D. swept

45. A. injury

B. sleep

C. fear

D. visit

46. A. swim

B. walk

C. fly

D. move

47. A. recover

B. fall

C. rise

D. wave

48. A. Though

B. As

C. If

D. Unless

49. A. nervously

B. heavily

C. slowly

D. wildly

50. A. Sadly

B. Terribly

C. Gradually

D. Strangely

51. A. circled

B. looked

C. shouted

D. struggled

52. A. tractor

B. head

C. pond

D. house

53. A. control

B. place

C. breath

D. sight

54. A. observed

B. missed

C. protected

D. saved

55. A. promise

B. appeal

C. response

D. devotion

第二节 （共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

As you know, science plays 56. _____ very important role in our education. Do you want to keep up 57. _____ the latest research and discoveries in science? There are many good websites 58. _____ you can check out the latest information in the science world.

One great site is Science News for Kids. This site reports science news 59. _____ (cover) a wide range of subjects. The articles are intended for younger readers, but adults will find this site 60. _____ (suit) for them as well. Another wonderful site, one that I check out every day, 61. _____ (call) Science Daily. The site is 62. _____ (constant) updated with news, often about exciting 63. _____ (finding) that change how we view the world.

These sites post the latest stories and also keep all the past articles they 64. _____ (post) earlier. In that way you can find anything that 65. _____ (be) related to the fields of science you are interested in.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定英语老师要求每位同学用英语做值日报告 (duty report)。请你以“火星生活”为话题,做一份值日报告。内容包括:

1. 人类对火星生活的向往;

2. 人类在火星上生存的条件;

3. 你是否愿意去火星上生活? 为什么?

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。

One Friday afternoon, some of my classmates planned to go on a hike in a jungle, including my friends Jake and Liam. They asked me if I would like to go with them. I love outdoor activities, so I immediately agreed.

It was sunny the following morning. I was in a very good mood. I was so excited about the hiking since it was the first time that I had hiked with them. I ate a light breakfast. After that, I hurriedly ran out of my house to meet them in the school playground.

The jungle where we were going was far from our school. It took about three hours to go there by bus, but it wasn't a boring journey as we were all eager to hike. After we got off the bus, we found a local guide to ensure our safety. The guide, whose name is Thomas, said that he had hiked in the jungle lots of times and that he was familiar with the route. When we arrived, Thomas told us never to leave the group. He warned us that we would easily get lost in the jungle if we walked alone. Then we began to hike.

There were various plants which we had never seen before. All of us were amazed at the beauty of the scenery and the sounds of the creatures. Sadly, after hiking for about an hour, I found that my watch on my wrist was gone. I realised that my watch had fallen off. It was a gift from my grandma, and I loved it very much. Without thinking, I turned back and tried to find my watch. Since I was the last one walking in the group, nobody noticed it when I walked away.

I wasn't worried about getting lost because I thought I could find my watch easily. However, when I finally found my watch and tried to catch up with my friends, they had gone far. I immediately realised that I was alone and lost.

注意:

续写词数应为 150 左右。

Paragraph 1:

The sky started to become dark and I was very worried. _____

Paragraph 2:

Fortunately, they found me with great effort. _____

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 suggest the man bring?
A. Coffee.
B. Milk.
C. Tea.
2. What does the man like to do before an exam?
A. Do sport.
B. Read a lot.
C. Relax at home.
3. What did the man do last night?
A. He held a party.
B. He lost his mobile phone.
C. He bought something in a shop.
4. Who will go to the football match with the speakers?
A. Their friend.
B. The man's sister.
C. The woman's brother.
5. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Mother and son.
B. Sister and brother.
C. Teacher and student.

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 does the conversation take place?
A. In a classroom.
B. In a museum.
C. In a library.

7. In which direction does the woman point the man?
A. Straight ahead.
B. To the right.
C. To the left.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What happened to Jack?
A. He lost his skateboard.
B. He fell off his bike.
C. He got injured.
9. Which place will the woman take Jack to?
A. The hospital.
B. The school gate.
C. The coach's office.
10. What is the woman trying to do?
A. Comfort Jack.
B. Make fun of Jack.
C. Check Jack's injury.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. Where does David want to go?
A. To his office.
B. To the airport.
C. To Johnson's house.
12. What does David ask the woman to avoid?
A. Taking the motorway.
B. Crossing the bridge.
C. Driving along the side roads.

13. How soon will David probably get to his destination?
A. In 20 minutes.
B. In 30 minutes.
C. In 45 minutes.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. What is Helen doing?
A. Going on a business trip.
B. Looking for a new job.
C. Starting an organisation.

15. What does the man think Helen should do?
A. Have an easy life.
B. Run her own business.
C. Join a community group.

16. What is Jessica's attitude towards Helen's decision?
A. Worried.
B. Surprised.
C. Supportive.

17. Where are Helen's children now?
A. At primary school.
B. At college.
C. At work.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. All kinds of animals.
B. His job as an animal doctor.
C. Special treatment for animals.
19. What animals does the speaker see the most?
A. Rabbits.
B. Cows and sheep.
C. Dogs and cats.
20. How was the giraffe's neck problem solved?
A. With a piece of metal.
B. With a piece of plastic.
C. With a long water pipe.

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

Getting into college is a big step for high school graduates, and it comes with a lot of changes. For most students, it's the first time they're living away from home and managing their own life. Not surprisingly, adapting to this new lifestyle can be challenging. The following four tips will make high school graduates better prepared for college life.

Goal setting

When setting goals, whether they're academic, career, or personal, remember they should be attainable but not too easy, so that you really have to

push yourself to achieve them, and feel rewarded when you do. Writing down your goals and breaking down each huge, long-term goal into smaller, more practical ones can help make it feel more real, and writing out a plan for achieving it can give you a road map to success.

Interpersonal skills

At college, you will interact with fellow students, professors, librarians, and many others. Strong interpersonal skills will help you build relationships during this time, and get more out of them. If you feel that your interpersonal skills need some work, practice asking thoughtful questions and listening closely, develop your understanding by putting yourself in someone else's shoes, and enhance your self-confidence.

Studying

With fewer in-class hours and more on-your-own learning, you're required to really digest learning material rather than simply memorize facts. To be successful at college you'll need to learn how to integrate large amounts of information obtained through reading, do research, and write papers. Organization is the key, so if you are not someone who is naturally organized, set up your study schedule.

Budgeting

Managing money is a critical life skill, and for many, it is at college that they develop it for the first time. Start by estimating your financial balance. Then give high priority to the expenses on basic needs and determine how much money to set aside every month to cover those costs. Don't forget about savings... and the fun stuff (movies, dinners out), too.

21. Who is this passage most probably written for?

- A. College teachers.
- B. College graduates.
- C. High school teachers.
- D. Would-be college students.

22. What is the author's suggestion for reaching a huge goal?
- A. Divide it into smaller, more achievable ones.
B. Reward yourself for each goal you have set.
C. Purchase a clear, updated road map.
D. Push yourself to an upper level.
23. What is the key to successful college study according to the author?
- A. Being well-organized.
B. Being well-informed.
C. Having effective reading skills.
D. Finding reliable research methods.

B

When I was a little girl, my dad would let me sit beside him on the porch when he painted. He would tell me how the cow by itself is just a cow, and the meadow by itself is just grass and flowers, and the sun peeking through the trees is just a beam of light, but put them all together and you've got magic.

I understood what he was saying, but I never felt what he was saying until one day when I was up in the sycamore tree to rescue a kite stuck in the branches. It was a long way up, but I thought I'd give it a shot. I started climbing. Then I looked down. And suddenly I got dizzy and weak at the knees. I was higher than I'd ever been! But the kite was still beyond my reach. I caught my breath and forced myself to concentrate on the kite as I climbed up.

When I had the kite free, I needed a minute to rest. That's when the fear of being up so high began to lift, and in its place came the most amazing feeling that I was flying. Just soaring above the earth, sailing among the clouds.

Then I began to notice how wonderful the breeze smelled. It smelled like sunshine and wild grass and rain! I couldn't stop breathing it in, filling my lungs again and again with the sweetest smell I'd ever known.

I never got over the view. I kept thinking of what it felt like to be up so high in that tree. I wanted to see it, to feel it, again and again.

It wasn't long before I wasn't afraid of being up so high and found the spot that became my spot. I could sit there for hours, just looking out at the world. Sunsets were amazing. Some days they'd be purple and pink; some days they'd be a blazing orange, setting fire to clouds across the horizon.

It was on a day like that when my father's notion moved from my head to my heart. The view from my sycamore tree was more than rooftops and clouds and wind and colors combined.

And I started marveling at how I was feeling both humble and majestic. How was that possible? How could I be so full of peace and full of wonder?

It was magic.

24. Why did the author climb up the sycamore tree?
- A. To play in the tree.
B. To get a trapped kite.
C. To prove her courage.
D. To practice climbing skills.
25. Which of the following can best describe the author's climbing experience?
- A. Unusual but painful.
B. Competitive and imaginative.
C. Adventurous but rewarding.
D. Well-planned and interesting.
26. Why did the author like being up high in the tree?
- A. Because the tree had the sweetest smell.
B. Because it could help her to concentrate.
C. Because her father encouraged her to do so.
D. Because she could enjoy more than good views.
27. What message does the author want to convey?
- A. Practice makes perfect.
B. Positive action leads to happiness.
C. Beautiful things don't ask for attention.
D. The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

C

Can people in developing countries benefit from free trade? I quite think so. The most common advantage of free trade is fewer or no barriers between countries. This allows a freer flow of labour and goods between member countries. As free trade agreements become more common around the world, the positive influence on developing countries has been considered as one of the greatest successes of them. There are several advantages for developing countries that take part in free trade.

As developed countries are able to move their operations into developing countries, new job opportunities open up for local workers. Increased levels of employment lead to a higher standard of living and increases in purchasing power of consumers. This finally does good to the country's economy and may help to develop locally-owned businesses. As locally-owned businesses develop, more local people can find jobs there.

Child labour exists in some developing countries for many reasons, but one of the main reasons is the lack of technology. Free trade allows companies to spend more money on equipment and pay higher wages to adult workers. With higher family incomes, children are able to attend school rather than work.

Not only does free trade allow foreign-owned companies to establish themselves in developing countries, it also allows native companies to sell products to foreign markets. This is particularly true for small businesses in developing countries. These companies no longer have to worry about barriers to market entry and can sell their products freely.

An increase in employment levels and incomes in developing countries can lead to better medical care there. The final result is an increase in the average lifespan and a drop in infant deaths.

As is shown above, we can say that free trade really benefits developing countries.

28. What does the underlined word "them" in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Positive advantages.
B. Developing countries.
C. Free trade agreements.
D. Barriers between countries.
29. Which of the following is a benefit of free trade according to Paragraph 2?
- A. Developing countries will have more local people.
B. The employment rates in developing countries will be higher.
C. Developing countries will get more higher-skilled jobs.
D. More foreign companies will be built in developed countries.

30. What will happen to children there if developing countries take part in free trade?

- A. They don't have to work.
B. They can receive higher wages.
C. They don't have to attend school.
D. They can learn more about new technologies.

31. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

- A. Small businesses can get more skilled employees.
B. Free trade provides small businesses with new markets.
C. Foreign-owned companies can sell their products to developing countries.
D. Free trade can lead to greater competition between foreign and local companies.

D

Over the past few years, China's aerospace industry has witnessed many landmark events. Apart from celebrating these scientific achievements, the public has also developed a growing interest in the missions' unique names, of which many are derived from China's myths and legends.

China's spacecraft are called *Shenzhou*. This

literally means “heavenly ship” in Chinese, and is also a homonym for the Chinese words “divine land”, which is a term used in literary works to refer to the country. China’s Moon exploration project and its lunar probe are both named after a Chinese mythical figure about the Moon, *Chang’e*. In 2013, the *Chang’e 3* lunar probe landed on the Moon and was carried around by a lunar rover called *Yutu*. The two names perfectly match the legend of the Moon fairy and her pet. In another example, the relay satellite for the *Chang’e 4* Moon exploration mission is called *Queqiao*, or “magpie bridge”. The magpie bridge, in a Chinese folk tale, was formed by millions of magpies, so that a separated couple could meet each other despite the Milky Way. Likewise, the *Queqiao* relay satellite serves as a “space-bridge” for communication between the Moon and Earth.

Chinese people’s aspiration for the universe dated back to ancient times. Luban, a great inventor living in the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, made a flying bamboo bird. Others created many myths and legends, such as “Kuaifu Chases the Sun”, to explain phenomena that they could not explain. These traditional stories have become the source of inspiration for Chinese scientists in the naming of major space missions.

The famous spacecraft and rovers built by the United States include the *Challenger*, the *Opportunity* and the *Spirit*, whose names reflect a positive and enterprising spirit. This is quite unlike how the Chinese name their spacecraft, which reflects the Chinese people’s sense of romance and awe for space as well as their efforts to pass down traditional culture and their ancestors’ spirit of scientific discovery. Nevertheless, all these names, Chinese or foreign, showcase the dreams of humankind and our collective pursuit of discovering the secrets of space.

When *Apollo 11* prepared to land on the Moon, the control centre on Earth told the astronauts on board to “watch for a lovely girl with a big rabbit”, which refers to *Chang’e* and her rabbit *Yutu*. With the rapid progress of China’s aerospace industry, more and more Chinese stories embodying Chinese romanticism will be shown to the world.

32. How is Paragraph 2 developed?
- A. By making comparisons.
B. By describing processes.
C. By giving examples.
D. By analysing causes.
33. Why was the relay satellite named *Queqiao*?
- A. Because this name can draw public attention.
B. Because this name reflects Chinese romanticism.
C. Because this name comes from a Chinese folk tale.
D. Because this name indicates the function of the relay satellite.
34. What can we know from the last three paragraphs?
- A. China’s aerospace industry has changed the world.
B. Some space missions’ names originate from traditional stories.
C. The ancient Chinese explored the space to create myths and legends.
D. China and the US name their spacecraft differently because of different pursuits.
35. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Space missions’ names embody Chinese romanticism
B. How to name space missions?
C. Chinese myths and legends
D. Space missions’ names

第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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

If you think you’re a pessimist and there’s no

hope of ever turning it around, then think again! According to mental health experts, it is actually very possible to turn into a glass-half-full kind of person, and here’s what you can do to see things in a brighter light.

36 Writing down your ideas of an optimistic tomorrow will make a huge difference when it comes to your overall attitude to life. You may also want to consider a serious challenge you have in life right now, and simply sit back and think about all of the possible positive outcomes.

Choose to be optimistic. Life is all about choices. You can choose to spend the entire day reading or cleaning. You can make the call you’ve been thinking about for a while or you can put it off for another day. What’s more, you can also choose to be positive or you can choose to simply carry on living as you are. 37 And then carry on that way for the rest of your life.

Extend positive influences to others. Making others feel good about themselves can have lasting positive effects on your own life. Never forget to admire your family, friends, and colleagues for the good things which they are doing in their lives, even if they don’t directly affect you. 38

Recognise your negative thought patterns. It’s fine to acknowledge that bad things in life might happen at any time. 39 Yet being overly negative can seriously ruin your chances of finding happiness in life. Reframing your awkwardly negative thoughts into more realistic patterns may be the key to helping you maintain optimism.

Practise gratitude. Spend some time thinking about all of the things you have to be thankful for. 40 You could even choose to keep diaries, where you can put down anything which makes you smile. If nothing else, take a moment every once in a while to stop, smile and be thankful for the positive things in life.

- A. Imagine a positive future.
B. Form the habit of keeping diaries.
C. Of course, it’s also necessary to praise yourself.
D. Ignoring reality isn’t the most helpful method either.
E. Being optimistic starts with the decision to be positive.
F. It will often provide you with an instant optimism boost.
G. Take a moment to work out how realistic your thoughts really are.

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。

Before arriving in China, I had read various books related to China, famous Chinese novels as well as non-fiction, and the seeds of my fascination were 41. Therefore, on arrival, I couldn’t have been more 42 to be living in this historically huge and culturally rich country.

Yet despite my enthusiasm, learning Chinese hadn’t even crossed my 43. This wasn’t ignorance or laziness, but rather fear at the thought of 44 what is regarded as the most difficult language in the world. In my view, the Chinese language was the 45 of the highly intelligent.

46, after a year in China I began to feel uncomfortable, because lots of Chinese people could speak English and yet I couldn’t even speak the most basic Chinese. With these factors in mind and a thirst for a new challenge I 47 to begin my language journey.

In the first two years, I made 48 progress. I found it less difficult than thought. When speaking 49 to native speakers of Chinese, they almost always understand me. But it has still been the challenge that has taken a lot of hard work and 50. The thing I find most discouraging is

listening since native speakers talk at a speed that I can't 51. I can't always understand what's been said, but my weekly online language exchanges help with this. Furthermore, there is a long way to go 52 I reach my goal of fluency. The key to progress is to be patient and persistent.

My biggest 53 from learning Chinese is that it can not only be reached but also be enjoyable. Learning Chinese not only helped me in daily life, but 54 my understanding of Chinese culture. Now my only regret is that I didn't 55 earlier.

41. A. sown

B. reproduced

C. pulled

D. boosted
42. A. hesitant

B. joyful

C. thoughtful

D. awkward
43. A. legs

B. fingers

C. path

D. mind
44. A. learning

B. complaining

C. arguing

D. handling
45. A. responsibility

B. privilege

C. worry

D. hesitation
46. A. Otherwise

B. Moreover

C. Nevertheless

D. Therefore
47. A. refused

B. pretended

C. happened

D. determined
48. A. many

B. much

C. few

D. little
49. A. completely

B. commonly

C. simply

D. secretly
50. A. expectation

B. commitment

C. discussion

D. competition
51. A. steer clear of

B. look out for

C. hold on to

D. keep up with
52. A. after

B. since

C. before

D. unless
53. A. benefit

B. journey

C. shortage

D. struggle
54. A. signed

B. moved

C. declined

D. enhanced

55. A. come

B. start

C. end

D. return

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。

More than 1,500 years ago, ancient Chinese craftsmen 56._____ (invent) a new type of paper. This type of paper, 57._____ is called Xuan paper, or rice paper, later became an essential item for traditional Chinese studies and an icon of Chinese culture. In 2009, the traditional craft of 58._____ (make) Xuan paper was included on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Xuan paper was first made from the straw of rice and bark from a typical tree in ancient Xuan Prefecture, now 59._____ (know) as Jingxian County in Anhui Province. The traditional process of making Xuan paper is 60._____ (extreme) demanding and involves more than 100 steps. The whole process can take as long as two years to complete, 61._____ the skills have been passed down for generations.

Such features as being white, soft and mothproof (防虫的) enable Xuan paper 62._____ (last) for even more than 1,000 years. Amazingly, after such a long time, it can still keep the 63._____ (fresh) of the ink and colour on it, hence the nickname "Paper of Ages".

Because of its lasting popularity 64._____ Chinese scholars and artists and also due to its remarkable longevity, so far the majority of existing ancient Chinese books, calligraphy and paintings 65._____ (preserve) on Xuan paper.

第四部分 写作 (共两节,满分40分)

第一节 (满分15分)

时下共享单车 (bike sharing) 在中国许多城市蓬勃发展。请你就这一话题写一篇短文,向校英文报投稿。内容包括:

1. 共享单车带来的好处;

2. 共享单车存在的问题;

3. 提出解决问题的建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为80左右;

2. 开头已给出,不计入总词数;

3. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

With the development of technology, bike sharing is becoming more and more popular in many cities in China. _____

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。

There was a thick forest on the sides of a mountain. Many kinds of animals lived in the forest. A deer was eating grass with her two young ones. The young ones wandered happily here and there. The deer followed her fawns (幼鹿) into a cave. She was frightened because it was a tiger's cave. There were bones of dead animals all over the cave. Fortunately, the tiger was not inside the cave at the time.

The deer was trying to lead her young ones out of the cave when she heard a loud roar. She saw the tiger at a distance coming towards the cave. It was dangerous to go out of the cave now. She thought of a plan. She raised her voice and shouted, "My dear children, do not weep. I shall capture a tiger for you to eat. You can have a good dinner."

The tiger heard these words and became frightened. He thought, "Whose strange voice is that from the cave? A dangerous animal is staying inside to capture me. I shall run away to avoid being

killed." The tiger began to run away from there as fast as possible.

A jackal (胡狼) saw the running tiger. "Why are you running in great fear?" the jackal asked. The tiger said, "My friend, a powerful and fierce animal is in my cave. The young ones are crying for a tiger to eat. The mother is promising to capture a tiger for them. So, I am running away."

The cunning jackal was now sure the tiger was a coward. It said, "Don't be afraid. No animal is fiercer or stronger than a tiger. Let us go together to find out."

But the tiger said, "I do not want to take a chance. You may run away. I will be left alone to die. So, I will not come with you."

The jackal said, "Trust me. Let us knot (把……打成结) our tails together. Then I will not be able to leave you." The tiger agreed unwillingly to this proposal. So the jackal tied their tails in a knot. Now they walked towards the cave together.

注意:

续写词数应为150左右。

Paragraph 1:

The deer saw the jackal and the tiger coming together. _____

Paragraph 2:

The tiger was shocked to hear this and he was sure now the jackal cheated him. _____