**第三单元过关检测**

(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。

M:What are you going to eat?

W:A sausage pizza and a Greek salad.What about you?

M:A cheese pizza and a cup of coffee.

**1**.What is the man going to have?

A.A sausage pizza and a Greek salad.

B.A cheese pizza and a cup of coffee.

C.A sausage pizza and a cup of coffee.

答案:B

M:I wonder if Jane will be here by 5 o’clock.

W:Her mother said she left home at half past four.She should be here at ten past five or a quarter past five at the latest.

**2**.At what time did Jane leave home?

A.5:15.

B.5:10.

C.4:30.

答案:C

W:Bob,this is the third time you have been late this week.One more time and you will be fired.

M:Sorry,Mrs White.I shouldn’t have watched the World Cup last night.

**3**.What’s the relationship between the speakers?

A.Teacher and student.

B.Boss and clerk.

C.Coach and player.

答案:B

W:Good evening,Mr James.I am with the *Daily* *News.*May I ask you a few questions?

M:Sure.Go ahead,please.

**4**.What is the woman’s job?

A.A teacher.

B.A writer.

C.A reporter.

答案:C

W:Excuse me,sir.I am looking for the People’s Hospital.Can you help me?

M:Sure.Go straight ahead.Pass the post office and the gas station.Then you will see the hospital.It’s next to the police station.

**5**.What is next to the hospital?

A.The gas station.

B.The post office.

C.The police station.

答案:C

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。

W:It’s hard to believe we’ve known each other for almost ten years.

M:Has it really been that long?

W:Yeah.We’ve been friends since the first grade.

M:Wouldn’t it be fun to get together with some of our old classmates?

W:Let’s do it!I have an old phone book.I’ll see if I can find it.

M:Good.As soon as you find it,we can start calling them.

W:I can’t wait to see them.

**6**.What does the man suggest?

A.Getting together with old classmates.

B.Finding the old phone book.

C.Calling their teachers.

答案:A

**7**.How does the woman feel about the idea?

A.Surprised.

B.Excited.

C.Angry.

答案:B

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

W:Tom,what are your plans for the weekend?

M:I am thinking about seeing a film.

W:Oh,no.That’s too boring,sitting there still and watching a movie for hours.

M:Do you have any good suggestions?

W:What about joining us?We are going to the beach.We have planned it for quite a while.We can have a lot of fun there.You can swim,surf,play volleyball,barbecue,enjoy the sunshine,etc.Wow,I can’t wait any longer.

M:Sounds great!It looks like a sunny weekend.It could be fun.

W:Absolutely.

M:Should I take anything?

W:Take your hat with you,so you won’t get burnt.

M:Got it.

**8**.What does the woman think of seeing a film?

A.Funny.

B.Boring.

C.Relaxing.

答案:B

**9**.Where does the woman want to go at the weekend?

A.To the beach.

B.To a cinema.

C.To a gym.

答案:A

**10**.What does the woman ask the man to take with him?

A.Some food.

B.A tent.

C.A hat.

答案:C

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

W:You look worried,sir.What’s wrong?

M:I brought my son to do some shopping here,but I’ve not been able to find him since I paid for his shoes.

W:Did your wife come with you?

M:No,she didn’t.She was watching a soap opera at home.My son didn’t want to stay home with her.

W:I don’t think your son has gone too far.Let’s look around first.

M:I have been looking around for him for a while.

W:Shall we call the police for help?

M:I think I had better do that.

**11**.What’s the man’s trouble?

A.His son is missing.

B.He lost his shoes.

C.He bought a broken pair of shoes.

答案:A

**12**.What is the man’s wife probably doing now?

A.Looking after her son.

B.Preparing supper.

C.Watching TV.

答案:C

**13**.Where might the speakers be?

A.In a hospital.

B.In a shopping mall.

C.In a police station.

答案:B

听第9段材料,回答第14至16题。

W:Hi,Steve.

M:Hi,Jane.I’m planning to go to London by train.Do you want to come with me?

W:No,it’s too expensive.Why don’t you take a bus?It would be cheaper.

M:I’ve got a student travel card.I can get cheap train tickets with it.

W:That sounds good.How much does it cost?

M:A card for six months is sixteen pounds.

W:So how do I get one?

M:You need two photos,one for the card and the other for the form.There’s a photo machine in the post office.It gives you four photos for three pounds.So does the one in the library.But I went to a photographer’s studio.It was cheaper.

W:I don’t have to show my passport or my driver’s license,do I?

M:No.You only need a letter from your college.

W:OK.I’ll ask my teacher for one.

M:And then you take everything to the tourist office and the travel agent will do that for you.

W:Great!Next time when you go to London,I’ll be coming,too!

**14**.How much is a six-month travel card?

A.￡6.

B.￡16.

C.￡60.

答案:B

**15**.Where did Steve get his photos taken?

A.In a photographer’s studio.

B.In the post office.

C.In the library.

答案:A

**16**.Besides the photos,what must Jane take with her for the travel card?

A.A letter from her college.

B.Her driver’s license.

C.Her passport.

答案:A

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

W:I’m an American-Indian woman from California.In the summer of 1960,I was six years old and I lived in California.At that time,mum wanted dad to stop drinking.Their arguing grew worse each day.One morning,mum woke my brother and me up with a big smile.“Get up.Get dressed,”she said,“We’re going to your grandma and grandpa’s house.”Soon we were seated on a bus,rolling down the highway.We arrived at the bus station,where our grandma was waiting.As we travelled 55 miles to her farm,grandma kept saying,“Watch for your grandpa.He’ll be gathering the cattle.”When I finally saw him,he was riding a big gray horse.Grandpa often sat and had tea with me.I could run barefoot and eat all the watermelons I wanted.With my grandpa,I always felt safe.I even got to attend summer cow camp in the mountains.

**17**.What is the talk mainly about?

A.Farm animals.

B.Quarrels among the family.

C.Some sweet memories.

答案:C

**18**.When was the speaker born?

A.In 1954.

B.In 1960.

C.In 1966.

答案:A

**19**.What was the speaker’s grandpa doing when she saw him?

A.Having some tea.

B.Riding a horse.

C.Feeding the cattle.

答案:B

**20**.How did the speaker feel with her grandpa?

A.Afraid.

B.Excited.

C.Safe.

答案:C

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**

(2023·全国甲卷)

**Where** **to** **Eat** **in** **Bangkok**

Bangkok is a highly desirable destination for food lovers.It has a seemingly bottomless well of dining options.Here are some suggestions on where to start your Bangkok eating adventure.

**Nahm**

Offering Thai fine dining,Nahm provides the best of Bangkok culinary(烹饪的) experiences.It’s the only Thai restaurant that ranks among the top 10 of the world’s 50 best restaurants list.Head Chef David Thompson,who received a Michelin star for his London-based Thai restaurant of the same name,opened this branch in the Metropolitan Hotel in 2010.

**Issaya** **Siamese** **Club**

Issaya Siamese Club is internationally known Thai Chef Ian Kittichai’s first flagship Bangkok restaurant.The menu in this beautiful colonial house includes traditional Thai cuisine combined with modern cooking methods.

**Bo.lan**

Bo.lan has been making waves in Bangkok’s culinary scene since it opened in 2009.Serving hard-to-find Thai dishes in an elegant atmosphere,the restaurant is true to Thai cuisine’s roots,yet still manages to add a special twist.This place is good for a candle-lit dinner or a work meeting with colleagues who appreciate fine food.For those extremely hungry,there’s a large set menu.

**Gaggan**

Earning first place on the latest “Asia’s 50 best restaurants” list,progressive Indian restaurant Gaggan is one of the most exciting venues(场所) to arrive in Bangkok in recent years.The best table in this two-story colonial Thai home offers a window right into the kitchen,where you can see chef Gaggan and his staff in action.Culinary theater at its best.

**21**.What do Nahm and Issaya Siamese Club have in common?

A.They adopt modern cooking methods.

B.They have branches in London.

C.They have top-class chefs.

D.They are based in hotels.

答案:C

解析:推理判断题。根据Nahm部分第三句“Head Chef David Thompson, who received a Michelin star for his London-based Thai restaurant of the same name, opened this branch in the Metropolitan Hotel in 2010.”以及Issaya Siamese Club部分第一句“Issaya Siamese Club is internationally known as Thai Chef Ian Kittichai’s first flagship Bangkok restaurant.”可知,它们的共同之处是二者都具有顶级厨师。

**22**.Which restaurant offers a large set menu?

A.Gaggan. B.Bo.lan.

C.Issaya Siamese Club. D.Nahm.

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据Bo.lan部分最后一句“For those extremely hungry,there’s a large set menu.”可知答案为B项。

**23**.What is special about Gaggan?

A.It hires staff from India.

B.It puts on a play every day.

C.It serves hard-to-find local dishes.

D.It shows the cooking process to guests.

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。根据短文最后一部分Gaggan中的第二句“The best table in this two-story colonial Thai home offers a window right into the kitchen, where you can see chef Gaggan and his staff in action.”可推断,Gaggan的特别之处在于顾客可以直接看到厨房里面厨师烹饪的过程。故选D项。

**B**

Scientists have learnt a lot about the kinds of food people need.They say that there are several kinds of food that people should eat every day.They are:green and yellow vegetables of all kinds; citrus fruits and tomatoes;potatoes and other fruit and vegetables; meat of all kinds,fish and eggs; milk and foods made from milk; bread or cereal; butter or something like butter.

People in different countries and different places of the world eat different kinds of things.Foods are cooked and eaten in many different kinds of ways.People in different countries eat at different times of the day.In some places people eat once or twice a day; in other countries people eat three or four times a day.Scientists say that none of the differences is really important.It doesn’t matter whether foods are eaten raw or cooked,canned or frozen(冷冻的).It doesn’t matter if a person eats dinner at 4 o’clock in the afternoon or at eleven o’clock at night.The important thing is what you eat every day.

There are two problems in feeding the large number of people on the earth.The first is to find some way to feed the world’s population so that no one is hungry.The second is to make sure that people everywhere have the right kinds of food to make them grow to be strong and healthy.

**24**.According to the scientists,which of the following groups of food is the healthiest for your lunch?

A.Beef,pork,fish and milk.

B.Potatoes,carrots,rice and bread.

C.Oranges,bananas,fish and tomatoes.

D.Chicken,apples,cereal and cabbages.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据第一段科学家建议的七大类食品可知,答案为D项。

**25**.It is important for people to eat 　　　.

A.three times a day

B.dinner at twelve o’clock

C.cooked food all the time

D.something from each of the seven kinds of food every day

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。根据第一段及第二段内容可知,对于人们每天吃的食物而言,重要的是这些食物应该是被建议的七大类食品。故选D项。

**26**.People in different countries and different places of the world 　　　.

A.eat food in different ways

B.cook their food in the same way

C.have their meals at the same time

D.have the right kinds of food to eat

答案:A

解析:推理判断题。根据第二段第一、二句“People in different countries and different places of the world eat different kinds of things.Foods are cooked and eaten in many different kinds of ways.”可知,不同国家的人以不同的方式吃不同的食物。故选A项。

**27**.What do you think is going to be talked about in the next paragraph?

A.When people eat their lunch.

B.What to do with the two problems.

C.How to cook food in different ways.

D.Why people eat different kinds of food.

答案:B

解析:推理判断题。A、C和D项都是在文中谈论过的。根据全文最后一段也可推断下文可能要谈论如何解决这两个问题。故选B项。

**C**

Sometime in the early 1960s,a significant thing happened in Sydney,Australia.The city discovered its harbor.Then,one after another,Sydney discovered lots of things that were just sort of there —broad parks,superb beaches,and a culturally diverse population.But it is the harbor that makes the city.

Andrew Reynolds,a cheerful fellow in his early 30s,pilots Sydney ferryboats for a living.I spent the whole morning shuttling back and forth across the harbor.After our third run Andrew shut down the engine,and we went our separate ways—he for a lunch break,I to explore the city.

“I’ll miss these old boats,” he said as we parted.

“How do you mean?” I asked.

“Oh,they’re replacing them with catamarans.Catamarans are faster,but they’re not so elegant,and they’re not fun to pilot.But that’s progress,I guess.”

Everywhere in Sydney these days,change and progress are the watchwords(口号),and traditions are increasingly rare.Shirley Fitzgerald,the city’s official historian,told me that in its rush to modernity in the 1970s,Sydney swept aside much of its past,including many of its finest buildings.“Sydney is confused about itself,” she said.“We can’t seem to make up our minds whether we want a modern city or a traditional one.It’s a conflict that we aren’t getting any better at resolving(解决).”

On the other hand,being young and old at the same time has its attractions.I considered this when I met a thoughtful young businessman named Anthony.“Many people say that we lack culture in this country,” he told me.“What people forget is that the Italians,when they came to Australia,brought 2000 years of their culture,the Greeks some 3000 years,and the Chinese more still.We’ve got a foundation built on ancient cultures but with a drive and dynamism of a young country.It’s a pretty hard combination to beat.”

He is right,but I can’t help wishing they would keep those old ferries.

**28**.What is the first paragraph mainly about?

A.Sydney’s striking architecture.

B.The cultural diversity of Sydney.

C.The key to Sydney’s development.

D.Sydney’s tourist attractions in the 1960s.

答案:C

解析:段落大意题。根据文章第一段第二句“The city discovered its harbor.”以及最后一句“But it is the harbor that makes the city.”可知,第一段主要讲了悉尼发展的关键。故选C项。

**29**.What can we learn about Andrew Reynolds?

A.He goes to work by boat.

B.He looks forward to a new life.

C.He pilots catamarans well.

D.He is attached to the old ferries.

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。根据第三段中的“I’ll miss these old boats”和第五段第二句的“Catamarans are faster,but they’re not so elegant,and they’re not fun to pilot.”可知,Andrew喜爱(be attached to)这些旧的渡船(ferries)。故选D项。

**30**.What does Shirley Fitzgerald think of Sydney?

A.It is losing its traditions.

B.It should speed up its progress.

C.It should expand its population.

D.It is becoming more international.

答案:A

解析:推理判断题。根据倒数第三段第二句“...Sydney swept aside much of its past...”可知,Shirley认为它(悉尼)丢掉了传统的东西。故选A项。

**31**.Which statement will the author probably agree with?

A.A city can be young and old at the same time.

B.A city built on ancient cultures is more dynamic.

C.Modernity is usually achieved at the cost of elegance.

D.Compromise should be made between the local and the foreign.

答案:A

解析:推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的“being young and old at the same time has its attractions”和最后一段“He is right,but I can’t help wishing they would keep those old ferries.”可知,作者赞同Anthony的观点,认为一座城市可以同时既年轻又古老。故选A项。

**D**

Processed foods like chips,sodas and frozen pizzas are full of salt,sugar and fat.Now,scientists are trying to understand if there is something else about such foods that may be bad for humans.

Scientists have already linked low-cost,packaged foods to rising obesity rates around the world.Obesity increases the risk of many health problems.Three recent studies offer more clues on how our increasingly industrialised food supply may be affecting our health.

The researchers created a system that places foods into four groups.The system says highly processed foods are made mostly of industrialised materials and additives(添加剂).Sodas,packaged cookies,instant noodles and chicken nuggets(鸡肉块) are some examples of highly processed foods.But also included are products that can seem healthy,such as morning cereals,energy bars and some kinds of yogurt.

Researchers conducted a four-week study involving 20 people.They found that people ate about 500 more calories a day when fed mostly processed foods.That is compared to when the same people were given less processed foods.The researchers permitted the 20 participants to eat as much or as little as they wanted.They were taken to a medical centre so their health and behaviour could be observed.In another study,researchers in France found people who ate more processed foods were more likely to have heart disease.A similar study in Spain linked eating more processed foods to a higher risk of death in general.

When fed less processed foods,people in the study produced more of a hormone that controls hunger,and less of a hormone that causes hunger.The reason for the reaction is not clear.The scientists also found that people ate processed foods more quickly.Kevin Hall is one of the researchers who led the study.He said that processed foods were usually “softer and easier to chew and swallow”.Hall noted the source of nutrients might make a difference.For example,fiber from fruit and vegetables may be better for making people feel full than fiber added to packaged foods such as energy bars and yogurt.

Avoiding processed foods can be hard,especially for people with limited time and money.Processed foods can also take many forms.In addition,companies continually re-engineer products to make them seem healthier.The newest studies may provide more reasons to avoid processed foods.But,they also call attention to the difficulty of coming up with ways to do that.

**32**.What kind of food do energy bars belong to?

A.Fairly health-friendly foods.

B.Especially beneficial foods.

C.Relatively high-cost foods.

D.Highly processed foods.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Sodas,packaged cookies,instant noodles and chicken nuggets are some examples of highly processed foods.But also included are products that can seem healthy,such as morning cereals,energy bars and some kinds of yogurt.”可知,能量棒虽然看上去好像是健康的,但也属于被高度加工过的食品。故选D项。

**33**.What can we know about eating more processed foods in paragraph 4?

A.It does harm to people potentially.

B.It can often result in death.

C.It makes people get less calories.

D.It makes little difference to people’s health.

答案:A

解析:推理判断题。根据第四段中的“In another study,researchers in France found people who ate more processed foods were more likely to have heart disease.A similar study in Spain linked eating more processed foods to a higher risk of death in general.”可知,吃过多加工食品对人们的健康是有潜在危害的。故选A项。

**34**.What is more likely to make people feel full?

A.Fiber added to packaged foods.

B.Fiber from fruit and vegetables.

C.Highly processed foods like instant noodles.

D.Foods made mostly of industrial materials and additives.

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“For example,fiber from fruit and vegetables may be better for making people feel full than fiber added to packaged foods such as energy bars and yogurt.”可知,水果和蔬菜中的纤维素比添加到能量棒和酸奶等包装食品中的纤维素更让人有饱腹感。故选B项。

**35**.Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A.Different Kinds of Processed Foods

B.Recent Studies on Processed Foods

C.How Bad Processed Foods Are

D.Advantages and Disadvantages of Processed Foods

答案:C

解析:标题归纳题。纵观全文内容可知,本文主要介绍加工食品给人们的健康带来的危害,因此C项作为本文标题最为恰当。故选C项。

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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

It is not as simple as opening the door and hitting the track in winter.There are a few things you can do to ensure you are getting the most out of your run and,importantly,not doing more harm than good.

**Warm** **up**,**cool** **down**

　36　.Your muscles need some time to warm up when it’s cold,so take it easy when you set off and do a few stretches once you’re finished.

**Drink** **water**

You might not feel hot,but that’s because sweat evaporates(蒸发) more quickly into the chilly,dry air.So be sure to drink water before,during and after cold-weather workouts.　37　.A belt bottle conveniently attaches to your waist so you don’t have to carry it and can have a drink whenever you feel like it.

　38

Running in cotton is a bad idea.Wear thin,breathable layers of synthetic(合成的) clothing that help protect you from the wind and snow,but still let out heat and moisture.Thirty percent of your body heat escapes through your hands and forty percent through your head.Wear a hat,or beanie(无檐小便帽),and gloves so your circulatory system can distribute warm blood to the rest of your body.　39　.

**Run** **into** **the** **wind**

　40　.Obviously,it will be an easier passage home with some extra help from Mother Nature.But,more importantly,you won’t have the wind in your face for the second half of your run,when you are more likely to be sweating and catch a chill.

A.Dress right

B.Keep warm

C.Don’t go too fast,too soon

D.Start and finish in the same way

E.Don’t wait to drink water until you feel thirsty

F.Head out into the wind and come home with it at your back

G.On really cold days,wear a mask or scarf over your mouth to protect your face

答案:36~40 CEAGF

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。

Several years ago,when I was in New York,I decided to get my middle-aged self back into shape.The 　41　 near my house was tiny.I was the weakest person there and I felt 　42　 as I did my pull-ups(引体向上).However,nobody really seemed to 　43　 me.

One day,I was on my favourite machine,one assisted pull-up machine that nobody else had ever needed to 　44　.I had just 　45　 a set when a huge guy walked up to me and asked,“Why are you always doing assisted pull-ups?” I looked at him,embarrassed,searching for a(n) 　46　.“Because I can’t do real ones,” I finally 　47　.

“Yes,you can.You are strong,” he smiled.“Get over here,and I’ll 　48　 you.”

We walked over to the “real” pull-up bar,and he 　49　 how to do it.He watched me carefully.Then he told me to come back the next day and try a real one.So I did.“　50　 practicing,”he told me.“By the end of the month,you’ll be 　51　 to knock out four or five.”

After that day,I started to love going there.I was still the weakest one there.But I could do pull-ups:first two,then nine.When I stopped 　52　 looking foolish,I started asking others questions.

There were 　53　 everywhere in that gym,as long as I was willing to ask for 　54　.By the time I left New York,I could complete ten pull-ups and I had been certified as a personal 　55　,so I could teach other women what I’d learned in that gym.

**41**.A.gym B.stadium

C.centre D.theatre

答案:A

解析:根据上文的“get my middle-aged self back into shape”和下文的“pull-up machine”及常识可推知,作者应是在健身房锻炼。此处应指离作者家不远的健身房很小。gym“健身房”,符合语境。stadium“体育馆”;centre“中心”;theatre“剧院”。

**42**.A.out of place B.out of shape

C.out of order D.out of trouble

答案:A

解析:根据空前的“I was the weakest person there”及下文的“We walked over to the ‘real’ pull-up bar,and he 　　　how to do it.”可推知,此处应指作者做引体向上时感觉自己的动作不对。out of place“不得体,不恰当”,符合语境。out of shape“走样的,变形的”;out of order“出故障”;out of trouble“脱离困境”。

**43**.A.hate B.understand

C.notice D.believe

答案:C

解析:根据空前的However 可推知,此处表示尽管作者做引体向上的动作不对,但似乎没有人注意到她。notice“注意到”,符合语境。hate“恨”;understand“理解”; believe“相信”。

**44**.A.purchase B.consider

C.refuse D.use

答案:D

解析:根据上文提到的“I was the weakest person there”可推知,此处应指作者在引体向上辅助设备上锻炼,这个设备从没有人使用过。故use符合语境。purchase“购买”;consider“考虑”;refuse“拒绝”。

**45**.A.designed B.finished

C.imagined D.concluded

答案:B

解析:结合常识可知,此处应指作者刚做完一组动作,这时一个高大的男人走了过来。故finish符合语境。design“设计”;imagine“想象”;conclude “得出结论”。

**46**.A.answer B.aid

C.topic D.chance

答案:A

解析:根据空前的embarrassed和常识可推知,此处应指被这个男人这么一问,作者感到非常尴尬,不知道该如何回答。故answer符合语境。aid“帮助”;topic“话题”;chance“机会”。

**47**.A.agreed B.promised

C.nodded D.admitted

答案:D

解析:根据作者的回答“Because I can’t do real ones...”可知,作者最终承认自己不会做真正的引体向上。admit“承认”,符合语境。agree“同意”;promise“承诺”;nod“点头”。

**48**.A.persuade B.show

C.contact D.expose

答案:B

解析:根据下文的“We walked over to the‘real’ pull-up bar...”可知,此处指这个人对作者说,他可以给作者示范。show“给……看;证明”,符合语境。persuade“劝服”;contact“联系”;expose “显露,露出”。

**49**.A.shouted B.repeated

C.explained D.stressed

答案:C

解析:根据语境并结合选项可知,此处指这个人向作者解释了如何做引体向上。explain“解释”,符合语境。shout“喊叫,呼喊”;repeat“重复”;stress“强调”。

**50**.A.Keep B.Avoid

C.Risk D.Forget

答案:A

解析:根据下文的“By the end of the month,you’ll be 　　　to knock out four or five.”可推知,此处应是这个高大的男人鼓励作者一直练习。故keep符合语境。avoid“避免”;risk“冒……的危险”;forget“忘记”。

**51**.A.ready B.willing

C.likely D.bound

答案:D

解析:根据上文这个人所说的“Yes,you can.” 可推知,此处应指这个人鼓励作者坚持练习,他认为作者到月底一定能做出四五个引体向上。be bound to“一定会”,符合语境。be ready to“准备好”;be willing to“愿意”;be likely to“可能”。

**52**.A.talking about B.going on

C.worrying about D.depending on

答案:C

解析:根据空后的“I started asking others questions”并结合常识可推知,此处应指作者不再担心出丑,开始向健身房里的其他人请教。worry about“担心”,符合语境。talk about“谈论”;go on“继续”;depend on“取决于”。

**53**.A.teachers B.friends

C.professors D.assistants

答案:A

解析:根据上文的“...I started asking others questions.”和下文的“as long as I was willing to ask for 　　　”可推知,此处指只要作者愿意寻求指导,健身房里到处都是“老师”。故teachers符合语境。

**54**.A.support B.choice

C.challenge D.guidance

答案:D

解析:根据上文的“...I started asking others questions.”可推知,此处指只要作者愿意寻求指导。guidance“指导”,符合语境。support“支持”;choice“选择”;challenge“挑战”。

**55**.A.trainer B.lawyer

C.adviser D.doctor

答案:A

解析:根据空后的“so I could teach other women...”并结合选项可推知,此处指作者获得了私人教练证书。故trainer符合语境。lawyer“律师”;advisor“顾问”;doctor“医生”。

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。

When we read a poem,we often imagine what the poets **56**.　　　　　　　(think) when they wrote or what they were doing at the time.These thoughts let us connect with the words better,as if we’d created the poem **57**.(we).Will a poem still mean as much if a computer writes it?

By **58**.　　　　　(use) algorithms(算法),computers can now create all kinds of text,including research papers,books,news,stories and even poems.Computer-generated poems might be correct in both grammar and style,**59**. some say they still lack **60**.　　　　　　(create) and true meaning.

Australian researcher Oscar Schwartz created a website **61**.　　　　　　(call) “bot or not”.On his site,you can read poems and guess whether they **62**.　　　　　　　(write) by a human or a computer.Schwartz recently gave a speech in Sydney,in

**63**.　　　　　  he stated that some of the website’s poems were able to **64**.　　　　　(foolish) 65 percent of human readers.He said that on his website,he hoped people would question the difference between humans and machines—and be able to identify what it is **65**.　　　　　　 makes us human.

答案:56.were thinking　57.ourselves　58.using　59.but/yet　60.creativity/creative/creativeness　61.called　62.were written/are written　63.which　64.fool　65.that

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,得知学校要举办英语周活动,其间要举办多场晚会,需要招聘晚会主持人。请你向负责招聘的刘老师写一封求职信。内容包括:

1.信息来源,求职意愿;

2.自我介绍,申请理由;

3.表示谢意,盼望回复。

注意:

1.写作词数应为80左右;

2.可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考范文

Dear Mr Liu,

I’m Li Hua,a student from Class 6.I learned from the Internet that during the School English Week a host for parties is wanted,a position which I am interested in.

I’m sure I am well qualified for the job.To begin with,I can speak English fluently.In addition,I enjoyed acting and performed many times on different stages,which will contribute to hosting the party well.Last but not least,I am capable of organising activities and have a strong team spirit.

Thanks for reading my application.Looking forward to your early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写词数应为150左右。

Once upon a time in a faraway land,lived two young men,much like many young men you may know today...

The two brothers were likeable,but undisciplined(无组织纪律的),with a wild character in them.They behaved badly,which turned serious when they began stealing sheep from the local farmers—a serious crime in this rural place,so long ago and far away.In time,the thieves were caught.The local farmers decided their fate:The two brothers would be branded on the forehead with the letters ST for “sheep thief”.This sign they would carry with them for evermore.

The younger brother was so embarrassed by this branding that he ran away;he was never heard from again.

The elder brother,filled with deep regret,accepted his fate and chose to stay and try to make amends(改过自新) to the villagers he had wronged.At first the villagers had doubts about his behaviour and would have nothing to do with him.But this brother was determined to make reparation for his wrongdoing.

Whenever there was a sickness,the sheep thief came to care for the ill with soup and a soft touch.Whenever there was work needing to be done,the sheep thief came to help with a lending hand.It made no difference whether the person was rich or poor.The sheep thief was there to help.Never accepting pay for his good deeds,he lived his life for others.

Many years later,a traveller came through the village sitting at a sidewalk café eating lunch.He saw an old man with a strange brand on his forehead seated nearby.The stranger noticed that all the villagers who passed the old man stopped to share a kind word,to pay their respects;children stopped their play to give and receive a warm hug.

Curious,the stranger asked the café owner after the old man left.“What does that strange brand on the old man’s forehead stand for?”

“I don’t know.It happened so long ago...”the café owner replied.Then,pausing briefly for a moment of reflection,he continued,“...but I think it stands for ‘saint’.”

*Just* *at* *that* *moment*,*another* *old* *man* *came* *in.*

*The* *villagers* *looked* *at* *him* *curiously.*

参考范文

*Just* *at* *that* *moment*,*another* *old* *man* *came* *in.*He was in rags and looked exhausted.After exchanging glances with the owner of the café,he seated himself and ordered his meal.The owner served him and asked,“You seem to be tired,why?”“Oh,I have walked for days,with the intention to see if my elder brother still lives here.” “Your brother?”The owner was surprised.“Yes,my brother,an old man with a strange brand on his forehead.”Thinking of the “saint”,he added,“The letters of the brand are ST?”“Oh,Yes.Long time ago,he was punished for stealing sheep...”

*The* *villagers* *looked* *at* *him* *curiously.*The old man became the focus for quite a while.Then some senior villagers recognised him—the younger brother.But with time going by,their hatred for him no longer existed.Instead,they came to extend their concern to him when he expressed his regret for stealing sheep.The villagers all smiled and greeted him with welcoming hugs.Meanwhile,some enthusiastic youngsters went and fetched the elder brother.Finally,the overjoyed brothers went home together with tears of happiness.