**第一单元过关检测**

(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:Are you going to spend the summer in Australia?

W:No,I planned to go to Canada,but my children begged me to take them to Japan.I agreed.

**1**.Where is the woman going with her children?

A.To Australia.

B.To Canada.

C.To Japan.

答案:C

M:Excuse me.Do you have any tickets left for tomorrow’s concert?

W:Yes.Each is $16.Um,how many would you like?

M:Two,please.

**2**.How much should the man pay?

A.$16. B.$32. C.$60.

答案:B

W:What’s the matter with you,Jack?

M:Brian phoned me today.He was wondering whether I could help him move house on Saturday.

W:I’d rather you didn’t.It’s Mum’s birthday and I thought we could take her out for the day.

**3**.What does the woman expect the man to do on Saturday?

A.Help Brian move house.

B.Take Brian out for the day.

C.Celebrate their mum’s birthday.

答案:C

M:Have you decided to take that summer job you were offered?

W:Well,I want more information before I accept it.

**4**.What does the woman mean?

A.She hasn’t made a decision yet.

B.She will take the job right away.

C.She refused the offer.

答案:A

M:Ah,I’m glad that’s over.

W:So you don’t like it?It’s based on a novel written by a famous writer.

M:No,I think the story,the dialogue and the whole thing about the war are hard to understand.

W:But the leading actor is my favourite.

**5**.What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A.A novel.

B.A film.

C.A writer.

答案:B

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:Hi,I’m looking for a dress for Jane’s party this evening.Can you give me some advice?

M:How do you like this skirt?It goes well with your skin.

W:Really?OK,I would try it.

M:And I believe this necklace would make you more attractive.

W:OK.Should I take a bag with me?

M:Of course.

W:How about the brown bag you and I bought last week?

M:I can’t agree more.And hurry up,Grandma is waiting for us.

W:OK.

**6**.What will the woman do this evening?

A.Attend a party.

B.Visit her grandma.

C.Do some shopping.

答案:A

**7**.What does the man advise the woman to do?

A.Wear a necklace.

B.Buy a new bag.

C.Wait for her grandma.

答案:A

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

W:Hi,I just arrived on Flight 245 from London.I waited until all the luggage came out,but my suitcase wasn’t there.

M:Well,I guess it might have been put on the wrong flight.There’s a chance it won’t arrive until tomorrow.

W:Tomorrow!

M:I’m very sorry about this.Leave us a phone number so that we can reach you,and the airline will call you as soon as we get your suitcase.

**8**.Where does the conversation take place?

A.At a hotel.

B.At an airport.

C.At a police station.

答案:B

**9**.What does the man advise the woman to do?

A.Wait where she is until tomorrow.

B.Make a request for the loss.

C.Give him her telephone number.

答案:C

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

M:Hi,Jean.You look worried.Is everything OK?

W:Well,my new boss is expecting us to start work at 8 o’clock in the morning.But I have to take our children to school.That means I’ll be late for work.And you can’t spare any time to do it.

M:Oh,dear...er...but not a surprise.My friend Alice had a similar problem last year.

W:How did she settle it?

M:She didn’t do anything at first.But in the end she told it to her boss.He said he hadn’t realised the early start would present a problem and he agreed to let them start half an hour late.

W:That’s great.Perhaps I should deal with it the same way.

**10**.Who is the man most probably?

A.The woman’s boss.

B.The woman’s student.

C.The woman’s husband.

答案:C

**11**.Why does the woman look worried?

A.She has been late for work recently.

B.She is not getting on well with her boss.

C.She has no time taking her children to school.

答案:C

**12**.What does the woman think of Alice’s way to deal with her problem?

A.Practical.

B.Strange.

C.Wrong.

答案:A

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

M:Hello,everyone.We are lucky to have Molly Taylor here today.Molly is organising an activity course for the summer holidays.Molly,this is the second year of the course,isn’t it?

W:Yes.The summer course operated for the first time last year for a six-week period.We did think about making it longer this year and have a seven-week course.But in the end we decided to keep to the same plan as last year.

M:But,as I understand,last year’s course wasn’t a complete success,was it?

W:Well,we were actually very surprised by the number of people interested in the course.We didn’t actually have enough assistants to look after all the children.Besides,there was such a lot of rain that we couldn’t go outside as often as we wanted to.

M:So,what activities can the children look forward to this year?

W:Well,once again there’ll be artists and musicians who will lead creative classes.We also considered providing some more exciting adventure sports.But we decided not in the end.Instead we’re introducing some fun programmes.I think it’ll be good fun for the children.

**13**.How long will the course run this year?

A.Five weeks.

B.Six weeks.

C.Seven weeks.

答案:B

**14**.What was the woman surprised at last year?

A.The lack of courses.

B.The time of courses.

C.The number of children.

答案:C

**15**.What prevented children from outdoor activities?

A.The weather.

B.The assistants.

C.The cost.

答案:A

**16**.What new activities can the children have this year?

A.Adventure sports.

B.Fun programmes.

C.Creative classes.

答案:B

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

W:Pleased to be here today.My name’s Joan,and I’d like to share something about my French learning with you.I still remember when I first started to learn the language I didn’t really have a problem with the pronunciation.I just had a hard time memorising words.But I made a great effort and soon I was scoring ten out of ten in all of the tests.By the time I got to university,I could do some writing and translations without much difficulty,and I actually enjoyed learning the grammar rules.Then as part of my university course I had to go and live in France for a year.As soon as I arrived,I realised I didn’t know how to order the type of coffee I liked,and trying to find somewhere to live or stay was something difficult to deal with.I called people about information in the paper,but I had to keep putting the phone down because I couldn’t understand a word they were saying—they all spoke so quickly!I could see then that there’s no point in just knowing words if you can’t hold a conversation with a native speaker.The ability to speak freely is what helps you get a job,hold a conversation or just buy the things you need.

**17**.What difficulty did the speaker have when starting to learn French?

A.Grammar.

B.Vocabulary.

C.Pronunciation.

答案:B

**18**.Why did the speaker go to France?

A.To settle there.

B.To look for a job.

C.To continue her studies.

答案:C

**19**.How did the speaker feel when she arrived in France?

A.The native people were not friendly.

B.Her French was not good enough.

C.French was easier than expected.

答案:B

**20**.What is the most important in learning a language according to the speaker?

A.Using it in real life.

B.Mastering the grammar rules.

C.Knowing more words.

答案:A

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**

There are many colours in nature.But do you think that a colour has weight?I think you’ll say “no”.But I’m afraid you are wrong.If you don’t believe it,you may do a small experiment.

First,put two objects with the same weight into two boxes.Then cover the boxes.Third,wrap(包;裹) one box with a red piece of paper,and the other one with a white piece of paper.OK.Now hold the boxes with your hand one by one.It is certain that you will think the red one is a little heavier.

Why do you think so?A scientist found that different colours have different weights in man’s mind.That is to say,every colour has its own weight in our minds.

The scientist told us that colours also have smells.Can you smell the colour?Of course not.Then why did the scientist say so?That is because every colour stands for a kind of light with a certain wavelength(波长).It reaches our brain through sense organs(器官).

According to this discovery,scientists say that people accept the colours they like,and refuse the colours they hate.So your body and mind will be healthy by using the colours you like.Or you’ll be nervous or even get ill.For example,you like blue and hate red.If you stay in a room with red windows,wallpaper and furniture for two hours,you’ll feel you have been there for four hours.But if the room is blue,you’ll feel you have been there for only an hour.And,if a person walks out of a blue room and into a red room,his temperature will rise.That means our body temperature will change with different colours.

**21**.From the experiment,we know that 　　　.

A.the two boxes have the same weight

B.colours can change the weight of an object

C.the red paper is heavier than the white paper

D.colours have different weights in people’s minds

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。根据第三段“Why do you think so?A scientist found that different colours have different weights in man’s mind.That is to say,every colour has its own weight in our minds.”可知,科学家发现不同的颜色在人们的大脑中有不同的重量。故选D项。

**22**.From the fourth paragraph,we can infer 　　　.

A.the smell of colours is changeable(可变的)

B.people can sense the light from colours

C.people can smell the colours through the nose

D.all the colours have the same smell for the blind

答案:B

解析:推理判断题。根据第四段中的“That is because every colour stands for a kind of light with a certain wavelength.It reaches our brain through sense organs.”可知,每种颜色代表一种具有特定波长的光,它能通过感觉器官传播到我们的大脑,因此人们能感觉到颜色。由此选B项。

**23**.Which of the following is TRUE?

A.White colour is heavier than red colour.

B.People can stay longer in red rooms than in blue rooms.

C.People may get ill if they refuse the colours they don’t like.

D.People’s body temperature will change with different colours.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“For example,you like blue and hate red...And,if a person walks out of a blue room and into a red room,his temperature will rise.”可知,颜色会影响人们的体温。例如你喜欢蓝色,讨厌红色,假设你从一个蓝色的房间走进一个红色的房间,你的体温就会升高。由此可知D项是正确的。

**B**

Race walking shares many fitness benefits with running,research shows,while most likely contributing to fewer injuries.It does,however,have its own problem.

Race walkers are conditioned athletes.The longest track and field event at the Summer Olympics is the 50-kilometre race walk,which is about five miles longer than the marathon.But the sport’s rules require that a race walker’s knees stay straight through most of the leg swing and one foot remain in contact(接触) with the ground at all times.It’s this strange form that makes race walking such an attractive activity,however,says Jaclyn Norberg,an assistant professor of exercise science at Salem State University in Salem,Mass.

Like running,race walking is physically demanding,she says.According to most calculations,race walkers moving at a pace of six miles per hour would burn about 800 calories(卡路里) per hour,which is approximately twice as many as they would burn walking,although fewer than running,which would probably burn about 1,000 or more calories per hour.

However,race walking does not pound the body as much as running does,Dr Norberg says.According to her research,runners hit the ground with as much as four times their body weight per step,while race walkers,who do not leave the ground,create only about 1.4 times their body weight with each step.

As a result,she says,some of the injuries associated with running,such as runner’s knee,are uncommon among race walkers.But the sport’s strange form does place considerable stress on the ankles and hips,so people with a history of such injuries might want to be cautious in adopting the sport.In fact,anyone wishing to try race walking should probably first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn proper technique,she says.It takes some practice.

**24**.Why are race walkers conditioned athletes?

A.They must run long distances.

B.They are qualified for the marathon.

C.They have to follow special rules.

D.They are good at swinging their legs.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。由文章第二段中的“But the sport’s rules require that a race walker’s knees stay straight through most of the leg swing and one foot remain in contact with the ground at all times.”可知,竞走必须遵循特殊规则。故选C项。

**25**.What advantage does race walking have over running?

A.It’s more popular at the Olympics.

B.It’s less challenging physically.

C.It’s more effective in body building.

D.It’s less likely to cause knee injuries.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。由文章最后一段中的“...some of the injuries associated with running,such as runner’s knee,are uncommon among race walkers.”可知,一些对于跑步者常见的伤病,如膝盖受的伤,在竞走者中并不常见。故选D项。

**26**.What is Dr Norberg’s suggestion for someone trying race walking?

A.Getting experts’ opinions.

B.Having a medical checkup.

C.Hiring an experienced coach.

D.Doing regular exercises.

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。由文章最后一段中的“In fact,anyone wishing to try race walking should probably first consult a coach or experienced racer to learn proper technique...”可知,Dr Norberg给想尝试竞走运动的人的建议是先咨询专业人士的意见。故选A项。

**27**.Which word best describes the author’s attitude to race walking?

A.Skeptical. B.Objective.

C.Tolerant. D.Conservative.

答案:B

解析:推理判断题。通读全文,作者介绍了竞走这项运动的特点:需要遵循一定规则;膝盖较少受伤,但会对脚踝和臀部造成压力;如果想从事这项运动,尚需专业人士指导。由此可推断,作者对待竞走的态度是客观的。故选B项。

**C**

3D printers are very hot today.They are being put to all kinds of uses,ranging from creating car models for movies to architectural models.However,none of these ideas is as shocking as the one suggested by Anjan Contractor,who believes that they will be the key to ending world hunger.

According to some experts,the world population will increase to 10-12 billion by the end of this century.This means that food will become very expensive and possibly,even out of reach,for billions of people.

This is where 3D printing may save the day.Anjan thinks that the only way to solve the problem will be to equip every kitchen with a 3D printer and print out meals from tubes of powder and oil.He believes that these meals with a shelf life of over 30 years would result in less food wastage.

Most important of all,it would be easier to make food from things that we now do not consider edible(可食用的).A great example of that is the protein from meat.Most experts believe that as the population grows,the supply is not going to be enough to feed everyone.Anjan believes that we could easily get the same protein from insects.Though all this futuristic food may sound unappealing,scientists believe that when faced with a terrible food crisis,it will be very welcomed.

While this may sound a little difficult to believe,Anjan seems to have convinced the scientists at NASA,who are looking for a solution to feeding astronauts when they go on really long missions,like the one being planned to Mars.They gave Anjan $125,000 to start building the first real 3D printer that creates the food.

Anjan is not the only one with this idea.A group led by Professor Hod Lipson has been experimenting with this idea since 2011 and has even succeeded in printing out cube-shaped creations from powdered milk and cookies with limited sugar!

For more information,click here.

**28**.The passage mainly talks about 　　　.

A.whether 3D printers will have a bright future

B.3D printers will be used in every field in future

C.3D printers will solve the problem of increasing population

D.whether 3D printers will be the key to ending world hunger

答案:D

解析:主旨大意题。本文作者认为3D食物打印机将来很可能解决世界粮食短缺的问题。

**29**.It can be inferred that 　　　.

A.people get unappealing futuristic cube-shaped creations

B.3D printers can only create powdered milk and cookies

C.futuristic food that contains protein can be made by 3D printers from insects

D.insects will be the most popular food in the future,though unappealing now

答案:C

解析:推理判断题。根据第四段中的“Anjan believes that we could easily get the same protein from insects.”可知,未来人们所需的含蛋白质的食物可以由3D打印机通过昆虫制得。

**30**.Which group of people are mostly in need of 3D printers?

A.The people in Africa.

B.The scientists and researchers.

C.The astronauts working in space.

D.The farmers and off-land workers.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据第五段的陈述可知,目前宇航员急需这种高科技产品来解决他们在太空中执行长期任务时的食物问题。

**31**.Where would you be most likely to find the text?

A.On a notice board.

B.In a college newspaper.

C.In an institution brochure.

D.On a high technology website.

答案:D

解析:文章出处题。根据短文最后一句“For more information,click here.”可知答案。

**D**

Some parents will buy any high-tech toy if they think it will help their child,but researchers said puzzles help children with math-related skills.

Psychologist Susan Levine,an expert on mathematics development in young children at the University of Chicago,found children who play with puzzles between ages 2 and 4 later develop better spatial skills.Puzzle play was found to be a significant predictor of cognition(认知) after controlling for differences in parents’ income,education and the amount of parent talk,Levine said.

The researchers analyzed video recordings of 53 child-parent pairs during everyday activities at home and found children who play with puzzles between 26 and 46 months of age have better spatial skills when assessed at 54 months of age.

“The children who played with puzzles performed better than those who did not,on tasks that assessed their ability to rotate(旋转) and translate shapes,”Levine said in a statement.

The parents were asked to interact with their children as they normally would,and about half of the children in the study played with puzzles at one time.Higher-income parents tended to have children play with puzzles more frequently,and both boys and girls who played with puzzles had better spatial skills.However,boys tended to play with more complex puzzles than girls,and the parents of boys provided more spatial language and were more active during puzzle play than the parents of girls.

The findings were published in the journal *Developmental* *Science.*

**32**.In which aspect do children benefit from puzzle play?

A.Building confidence.

B.Developing spatial skills.

C.Learning self-control.

D.Gaining high-tech knowledge.

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段第一句内容可知,两岁到四岁之间的孩子玩拼图,能够发展出更好的空间技能。故选B项。

**33**.What did Levine take into consideration when designing her experiment?

A.Parents’ age. B.Children’s imagination.

C.Parents’ education. D.Child-parent relationship.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段的最后一句可知,设计实验时,Levine考虑到了父母的收入以及受教育的程度。故选C项。

**34**.How do boys differ from girls in puzzle play?

A.They play with puzzles more often.

B.They tend to talk less during the game.

C.They prefer to use more spatial language.

D.They are likely to play with tougher puzzles.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段最后一句可知,男孩们倾向于玩更复杂一些的拼图。故选D项。

**35**.What is the text mainly about?

A.A mathematical method.

B.A scientific study.

C.A woman psychologist.

D.A teaching program.

答案:B

解析:主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了一些与孩子玩拼图相关的研究发现,再结合最后一段内容可知,这些发现是发表在*Developmental* *Science*上的研究成果。故选B项。

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据下面短文,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。

Much of the work in today’s world is accomplished(完成) in teams.Most people believe the best way to build a great team is to gather a group of the most talented individuals.　36　 Companies spend millions hiring top business people.Is their money well spent?

　37　 They focused on football,basketball and baseball.The results are mixed.For football and basketball,adding talented players to a team proves a good method,but only up to the point where 70% of the players are top talent;above that level,the team’s performance begins to decline.Interestingly,this trend isn’t evident in baseball,where additional individual talent keeps improving the team’s performance.

To explain this phenomenon,the researchers explored the degree to which a good performance by a team requires its members to coordinate(协调) their actions.　38　 In baseball,the performance of individual players is less dependent on teammates.They conclude that when task interdependence is high,team performance will suffer when there is too much talent,while individual talent will have positive effects on team performance when task interdependence is lower.If a basketball star is,for example,trying to gain a high personal point total,he may take a shot himself when it would be better to pass the ball to a teammate,affecting the team’s performance.Young children learning to play team sports are often told,“There is no I in TEAM.”　39

Another possibility is that when there is a lot of talent on a team,some players may make less effort.Just as in a game of tug-of-war(拔河比赛),whenever a person is added,everyone else pulls the rope with less force.

　40　 An A-team may require a balance—not just A players,but a few generous B players as well.

A.It’s not a simple matter to determine the nature of talent.

B.Sports team owners spend millions of dollars attracting top talent.

C.The group interaction and its effect drew the researchers’ attention.

D.Stars apparently do not follow this basic principle of sportsmanship.

E.Several recent studies examined the role of talent in the sports world.

F.Building up a dream team is more complex than simply hiring the best talent.

G.This task interdependence distinguishes baseball from football and basketball.

答案:36~40 BEGDF

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。

Though people have discussed the relationship between science and nature for many years,there is no consensual(统一的) explanation.While some view science as a powerful tool in 　41　 nature’s source of power,others view it as a danger.One example is Barry Commoner’s article,Unraveling(解开) the DNA Myth,which explains the recent developments in DNA technology and expresses 　42　.Another example is Nathaniel Hawthorne’s short story,*The* *Birthmark*.It is a tale about a famous scientist,Aylmer,who seems to be unraveling nature’s deepest secrets one by one.Despite all of his 　43　 and vast understanding of science,Aylmer is unable to direct that knowledge into 　44　 free from nature’s grasp.

Despite the different presentations of the concepts,though time separated the two men,both pieces express a similar view on the relationship between science and nature.Both pieces suggest that nature is　45　 and holds wonders,secrets,and powers that many scientists constantly dream about discovering.Although there is a gap of one hundred and sixty years,Commoner still shares and gives evidence to Hawthorne’s beliefs that there is a unique 　46　 in nature that cannot be discovered or understood through science and that the 　47　 to uncover nature’s secrets are 　48　 and can lead to disaster.According to Commoner,nature’s universal power continues to prevent and control their discoveries.Commoner criticises and 　49　 doubt on the true power of science.

As Commoner’s article suggests,nature only allows science to have limited power and success.Both men believe that complete trust in science is　50　,however wonderful and groundbreaking some scientific discoveries are.Commoner believes that people only seem to focus on the few achievements,while avoiding and ignoring all of the laws.For example,“most clones exhibit developmental failure before or soon after birth”.By stressing all of the 　51　 and shortcomings of science,he conveys the notion that nature’s secrets are well kept and far from being understood and 　52　 by man.The government and private companies have invested billions of dollars in mapping the human genome,but we still have no 　53　 for it.Such a discovery is useless,however interesting it might be.

Commoner’s article clearly represents science as weak and useless,but more importantly,dangerous.It gives evidence to support the suggested dangers　54　 with science’s attempts to discover nature’s power.If the result is not 　55　 dangerous,it can still have harmful side effects.

**41**.A.building B.defining

C.showing D.uncovering

答案:D

解析:上文提到虽然人们多年来一直在讨论科学与自然的关系,但并没有达成共识,因此有人认为科学是揭示自然力量来源的有力工具,也有人认为科学是一种危险,故D项正确。

**42**.A.concerns B.views

C.findings D.achievements

答案:A

解析:一个例子是康芒纳的文章《解开DNA之谜》,它解释了DNA技术的最新发展并表达了担忧。上文提到有人认为科学是一种危险,因此DNA技术引起了担忧,故A项正确。

**43**.A.interests B.ambitions

C.discoveries D.thoughts

答案:C

解析:尽管艾尔默有了诸多发现,对科学也有了广博的理解,但他却无法将这些知识从大自然的掌握中挣脱出来。空前说著名科学家艾尔默似乎在一个接一个地揭开大自然最深处的秘密,他自然是有很多发现,故C项正确。

**44**.A.preventing B.earning

C.destroying D.breaking

答案:D

解析:根据Despite可知,艾尔默无法将这些知识从大自然的掌握中挣脱出来,break free from表示“挣脱”,故D项正确。

**45**.A.mysterious B.powerful

C.fantastic D.special

答案:A

解析:这两个例子都表明,大自然是神秘的,蕴藏着无数科学家梦寐以求的奇迹、秘密和力量。根据空后的“and holds wonders,secrets,and powers that many scientists constantly dream about discovering”可知,大自然是神秘的,故A项正确。

**46**.A.prosperity B.perfection

C.improvement D.integrity

答案:B

解析:虽然相隔一百六十年,但康芒纳仍然赞同并为霍桑的观点提供了证据,即自然中存在着一种独特的“完美”,这种完美无法通过科学发现或理解,而试图揭示自然的奥秘是徒劳的,甚至可能导致灾难。下文提到,自然的奥秘一直很好地保存着,是远离人类的理解和控制的,在霍桑和康芒纳的观点中,这样的自然是“完美的”,故B项正确。

**47**.A.beliefs B.experiences

C.actions D.attempts

答案:D

解析:根据上文可知,一直以来科学家都试图揭开自然的奥秘,故D项正确。

**48**.A.disappointing B.meaningful

C.useless D.significant

答案:C

解析:上文提到康芒纳和霍桑认为自然中存在着一种无法通过科学发现或理解的“完美”,因此试图揭示自然的奥秘是徒劳的,故C项正确。

**49**.A.throws B.expresses

C.holds D.casts

答案:D

解析:由上文可知,此处是说康芒纳对科学的真正力量表示怀疑,cast doubt on表示“对……表示怀疑”,故D项正确。

**50**.A.improper B.unbelievable

C.dangerous D.unwise

答案:D

解析:两人都认为,无论某些科学发现是多么精彩和有突破性,完全相信科学都是不明智的。故D项正确。

**51**.A.reforms B.failures

C.experiments D.changes

答案:B

解析:上文举例说大多数克隆体在出生前或出生后不久就表现出发育失败,这是科学上的失败,故B项正确。

**52**.A.controlled B.digested

C.shared D.applied

答案:A

解析:自然界的秘密被很好地保存着,是人类不能理解和控制的,故A项正确。

**53**.A.question B.doubt

C.hope D.use

答案:C

解析:这里作者是在说,虽然政府和企业已经投资了数十亿美元来绘制人类基因组图谱,但人类仍然看不到希望,故C项正确。

**54**.A.provided B.supplied

C.associated D.compared

答案:C

解析:此处指“与科学试图揭示自然力量相关的潜在危险”,故C项正确。

**55**.A.directly B.especially

C.definitely D.necessarily

答案:A

解析:即使结果不是直接的危险,它仍然可能产生有害的副作用。与空后提到的“harmful side effects”相对的应是“直接(危险)”,故A项正确。

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The World Health Organization (WHO) has made an appeal to scientists,drug manufacturers and governments.The WHO wants them to work together **56**.　　　　　　(develop) drugs to fight 12 bacteria.These bacteria **57**.(be) able to resist

**58**.　　　　　　(power) antibiotic(抗生素) drugs.The resistance is so unusually strong that all the 12 bacteria have been given a special name “superbug”.

The United Nations agency reported the 12 superbugs are a threat to human

**59**.　　　　　(healthy).It said they have **60**.　　　　　　 ability to easily turn treatable infections into killers.The WHO says superbugs can also pass along genetic material **61**.　　　　　　 helps other bacteria become resistant to drug treatment.

Marie-Paule Kieny is the Assistant Director-General at the WHO.She said,“Antibiotic resistance is growing and we are fast running out **62**.　　　　　　 treatment options.”She urged governments to give drug companies reasons to develop new treatments.“If we leave it to market forces alone,the new antibiotics we most

**63**.　　　　　　 (urgent) need are not going to be developed in time,”she said.

Antibiotic drugs can lose their effectiveness when people take more or less than the amount **64**.　　　　　(require) by doctors.When this happens,infections that

**65**.(treat) at one time easily become resistant.

答案:56.to develop　57.are　58.powerful　59.health　60.the　61.that/which　62.of　63.urgently　64.required　65.were treated

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,你的外国笔友Jeff得知你参加了你校学生会主办的“The Chinese Scientist I Admire Most” 故事分享会,写信向你询问相关情况。请你回复邮件,内容包括:

1.感谢关注;

2.你的分享;

3.你的感想。

注意:1.词数80左右,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Jeff,

Thank you for your attention to the activity themed “The Chinese Scientist I Admire Most”,which was organised by the Students’ Union of our school.

Could you please tell me about your favourite scientist?

Yours,

Li Hua

参考范文

Dear Jeff,

Thank you for your attention to the activity themed “The Chinese Scientist I Admire Most”,which was organised by the Students’ Union of our school.I am more than willing to tell you about the event.

I shared the story of Mr Yuan Longping,an agricultural scientist known as “Father of Hybrid Rice”.He developed the world’s first successful hybrid rice varieties,which dramatically increased rice production in China.His approach to rice breeding also served as a solution to food problems around the globe.

The scientists’ stories shared by other participants deeply inspired me,motivating me to truly love science by making great contributions to it.

Could you please tell me about your favourite scientist?

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。

(2022·新高考Ⅰ卷)

It was the day of the big cross-country run.Students from seven different primary schools in and around the small town were warming up and walking the route(路线) through thick evergreen forest.

I looked around and finally spotted David,who was standing by himself off to the side by a fence.He was small for ten years old.His usual big toothy smile was absent today.I walked over and asked him why he wasn’t with the other children.He hesitated and then said he had decided not to run.

What was wrong?He had worked so hard for this event!

I quickly searched the crowd for the school’s coach and asked him what had happened.“I was afraid that kids from other schools would laugh at him,” he explained uncomfortably.“I gave him the choice to run or not,and let him decide.”

I bit back my frustration(懊恼).I knew the coach meant well—he thought he was doing the right thing.After making sure that David could run if he wanted,I turned to find him coming towards me,his small body rocking from side to side as he swung his feet forward.

David had a brain disease which prevented him from walking or running like other children,but at school his classmates thought of him as a regular kid.He always participated to the best of his ability in whatever they were doing.That was why none of the children thought it unusual that David had decided to join the cross-country team.It just took him longer—that’s all.David had not missed a single practice,and although he always finished his run long after the other children,he did always finish.As a special education teacher at the school,I was familiar with the challenges David faced and was proud of his strong determination.

*We* *sat* *down* *next* *to* *each* *other*,*but* *David* *wouldn’t* *look* *at* *me.*

*I* *watched* *as* *David* *moved* *up* *to* *the* *starting* *line* *with* *the* *other* *runners.*

参考范文

*We* *sat* *down* *next* *to* *each* *other*,*but* *David* *wouldn’t* *look* *at* *me.*Tapping him gently on the shoulder,I asked David what had caused him to decide to give up the opportunity.Having hesitated for a moment,he replied in a low voice,“You know,I run very slowly and my running posture is ugly,which will result in others laughing at me.” I smiled,shook my head and said,“That’s just your supposition.As a matter of fact,all the people respect and admire those who overcome their own difficulties and bravely achieve their goals.” “Really?” He seemed to be in doubt about my words.Seeing me nod firmly,he wore his big toothy smile again,his eyes sparkling with excitement and curiosity.

*I* *watched* *as* *David* *moved* *up* *to* *the* *starting* *line* *with* *the* *other* *runners.*As soon as the starting gun rang,the children began to run.After a while,David became the last in the team,as we had expected.However,David seemed calm,firm and persistent.During the whole cross-country race,nobody teased him.On the contrary,when he finally reached the finish line,all the people present cheered for him.It was David’s strong determination and perseverance that helped him become a popular person.