**第四单元过关检测**

(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:How much are the tickets?

W:They are ten dollars each for the general public,but for children who are below 1.2 metres,the tickets are half price.

M:All right.I want to buy three tickets for the general public and two children’s tickets that cost five dollars each.

**1**.How much will the man pay for the tickets?

A.$20. B.$30. C.$40.

答案:C

M:You don’t look alright.Are you suffering a headache again?

W:No.My temperature was a bit high yesterday.Now the fever is gone.But my stomach is aching.

**2**.What is the woman suffering?

A.A headache.

B.A fever.

C.A stomachache.

答案:C

M:Is this school really as good as people say?

W:It used to be even better.

**3**.How is the school now?

A.People don’t think highly of it.

B.It’s not as good as it was.

C.It’s better than it used to be.

答案:B

W:Mr Jones,I wonder if I could take this Thursday off.

M:Do you really have to?It’s a bit difficult with so many people away on holiday,you know.

**4**.What does the woman want to do?

A.Ask other people to help her this Thursday.

B.Do some extra work during the holiday.

C.Ask for a day off.

答案:C

M:Mary,how did you like the movie last night?

W:I must admit that I dozed off after the first thirty minutes.It wasn’t as good as I expected.I should have stayed at home.

**5**.How did the woman feel about the movie?

A.She felt it was disappointing.

B.She felt it was moving.

C.She felt it was interesting.

答案:A

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,taxi!

M:Can I help you?

W:Yes.I’d like to go to the airport,please.

M:Well,just get in and sit down.Here,let’s go.

W:Could you please drive a little faster?I’m taking the 10:25 plane to Washington.

M:I’m sorry,but it’s not allowed.Don’t you see the police by the roadside?

W:I’m afraid that I will be late for my plane.

M:Take it easy.You see,it is only 9:25.

W:How soon can we get to the airport from here at the railway station?

M:I’m not sure exactly.But I’m sure I can get there in about half an hour.

W:That would be fine.I hope I won’t be late.

**6**.Where is the woman going?

A.Her office.

B.The railway station.

C.The airport.

答案:C

**7**.When does the driver think they will get there?

A.At about 9:55.

B.At about 10:15.

C.At about 9:45.

答案:A

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

W:Good afternoon,my name’s Diana.I’m the manager of the personnel department.Please have a seat.

M:Nice to meet you.My name is Peter.

W:Well,Peter,it’s a pleasure to meet you.Tell me about your work experience.

M:I once worked as a manager for four years.

W:OK.Tell me about your strengths and your personality.

M:I’m good at solving problems.I also love challenges.If something goes wrong,I always remain calm.I’ve never lost my temper.

W:Peter,you seem like a very good manager.You are very confident.We like that here in our company.

**8**.What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A.Doctor and patient.

B.Customer and salesman.

C.Interviewer and interviewee.

答案:C

**9**.How long did the man once work as a manager?

A.For three years.

B.For four years.

C.For five years.

答案:B

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

W:Hello,John.

M:Hi,Mary.I’ve got some bad news.

W:Yes?

M:Our class lost the basketball match yesterday.

W:Oh,really?What was the score?

M:32 to 25.

W:Impossible.You didn’t play well?

M:Tim didn’t come.He had a fever.

W:No wonder.I know his basketball skill is excellent.It doesn’t matter.They were only lucky.I’m sure we will win next time.

M:And there is something else.

W:What?

M:Miss Smith is leaving.She’s going to teach in a high school in London.

W:That’s really bad news.I enjoy her lessons so much.Then we are going to have a new history teacher.I wonder what he or she will be like.

**10**.What was the first piece of bad news John told Mary?

A.Tim had caught a bad cold.

B.He played badly in a match.

C.Their class had lost a match.

答案:C

**11**.What do we know about Tim from the dialogue?

A.He is the team leader.

B.He is not strong enough.

C.He is very good at basketball.

答案:C

**12**.What subject does Miss Smith most probably teach?

A.Politics.

B.Geography.

C.History.

答案:C

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

W:Excuse me.Can you help me,please?

M:Yes,what is it?

W:Is this the advertising firm?

M:Yes,it is.

W:Good,then I’m in the right place.I’m looking for the personnel manager.

M:You’re early.The office doesn’t open till nine o’clock.It’s only a quarter to nine now.

W:Oh,is it that early?I’m reporting for work today.

M:Are you a typist?

W:Yes,I am.

M:Mr White will be glad to see you.We have a lot of work.

W:I hope I’ll learn to do it soon.I’m a little nervous this morning.

M:Don’t worry.Here,I have a key.Let’s go inside.It’s more comfortable than standing out here.

**13**.What is the woman?

A.A typist.

B.A programmer.

C.A personnel manager.

答案:A

**14**.Where does the man work?

A.In a public library.

B.In a publishing house.

C.In an advertising company.

答案:C

**15**.What does the woman want to do?

A.Look for a key.

B.Report for work.

C.Apply for a job.

答案:B

**16**.How does the woman feel this morning?

A.Calm.

B.Nervous.

C.Satisfied.

答案:B

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

W:Over the next month on Travel Adventures,we’ll be going to four very different places in the world,and taking a look at four out-of-this-world adventures.In the first week,we’ll take you to the rainforests of Brazil,and we will be taking a boat down the Amazon River.We’ll take a look at an incredible variety of animals,and visit some people that live in the forest.The highest mountain in Japan,Mount Fuji,is actually a volcano,but hasn’t erupted for 300 years.In Week Two of this series we’ll climb to the top of this beautiful mountain,and see the wonderful views at sunrise.In Week Three,we’re travelling to the border of the United States and Canada,where we’ll see the power of Niagara Falls.We’ll take a boat to the base of the falls,where we’ll see this natural wonder up close.Then,in Week Four,we’re off to Thailand.We’ll walk around this country,and look at some of the amazing temples and ruins that still remain in this beautiful place.

**17**.How will the adventurers cross the Amazon River?

A.By train.

B.By boat.

C.By bike.

答案:B

**18**.What will the adventurers do in the rainforests of Brazil?

A.See the sunrise.

B.Look at a variety of animals.

C.Take a boat to the base of the falls.

答案:B

**19**.Where will the adventurers go in the second week?

A.To the Mount Fuji.

B.To the Niagara Falls.

C.To the Amazon River.

答案:A

**20**.What does the speaker say about the temples in Thailand?

A.They are incredible.

B.They are unforgettable.

C.They are amazing.

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**

**Fujian** **Tulou**

Fujian Tulou is a type of Chinese rural buildings of the Hakka and Minnan people in Fujian.Built on a stone base,the Tulou’s thick walls were packed with dirt and wood.The first Tulou appeared during the early Song Dynasty (960-1279).Its design mixes the traditions of Fengshui,showing a perfect combination of unique traditional architecture with picturesque scenery.

**Hongcun** **Village**

Located in Northeast of Yixian County,this village is famous for its long history,deep culture and splendid environment.Hongcun Village was built in the Southern Song Dynasty (1127-1279).As the village looks like an ox,this village is also called “Ox-shaped Village”.Leigang Mountain is the ox head,the dark green trees its horn,the folk houses the body;the lakes are the stomach and four ancient bridges near the village are the legs.

**Courtyard** **of** **Family** **Qiao**

Located in Qiaojiabao Village,Qixian County,the Courtyard of Family Qiao was built in the late 1700s by the influential Qiao family.Looking from the pavilion(亭子) on the southwest corner is a great way to have a bird’s-eye view of the entire complex.Beyond the gate is a wall on which is carved(雕刻) Chinese characters.Various kinds of red lanterns hanged in courtyards.It has been featured in many famous Chinese movies and TV series.

**Kang** **Baiwan’s** **Manor**

Located in Kangdian County of Gongyi City,Kang Baiwan’s Manor was built in the middle of the Ming Dynasty(1368-1644) and took shape in the late Ming and early Qing(1644-1912) dynasties.The manor was built by the wealthy Kang family.It consists of dozens of parts such as a housing section,ancestral hall and garden section.The manor features various kinds of fine carvings,including brick,wood and stone in different vivid shapes.It now has 36 exhibition rooms,boasting a large number of well-preserved antiques.

**21**.Which was built in the earliest time?

A.Fujian Tulou.

B.Hongcun Village.

C.Courtyard of Family Qiao.

D.Kang Baiwan’s Manor.

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据**Fujian** **Tulou**部分中的“The first Tulou appeared during the early Song Dynasty (960-1279).”以及结合下文各民居建造时间可知,福建土楼建造时间最早。故选A项。

**22**.What is special about Hongcun Village?

A.It contains various fine carvings.

B.It is decorated with red lanterns.

C.It was built on a big stone.

D.It has an ox-like shape.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据**Hongcun** **Village**部分中的“As the village looks like an ox,this village is also called ‘Ox-shaped Village’.”可知,宏村的独特性在于:该村的布局像一头牛,因此也被称为“牛形村”。故选D项。

**23**.What do Courtyard of Family Qiao and Kang Baiwan’s Manor have in common?

A.They show how people live with nature.

B.They combine tradition with environment.

C.They offer the beauty of rich families’ homes.

D.They can be seen in many famous Chinese movies.

答案:C

解析:推理判断题。根据**Courtyard** **of** **Family** **Qiao**部分中的“Located in Qiaojiabao Village,Qixian County,the Courtyard of Family Qiao was built in the late 1700s by the influential Qiao family.”和**Kang** **Baiwan’s** **Mansor**部分中的“The manor was built by the wealthy Kang family.”可以推断,这两处民居都体现了富裕家庭的住宅之美。故选C项。

**B**

Hilversum is a medium-sized city between the major cities of Amsterdam and Utrecht in the Gooi area of North Holland,the Netherlands.Unlike most of the Netherlands,Hilversum is actually in a hilly area with the soil mostly made up of sand.Once called the Garden of Amsterdam,it still attracts travellers to come over to cycle and walk through the surrounding forests.They visit it for a relaxing day off from the urban madness.For Dutch people,Hilversum is all about textile (纺织) and media industries,and modern architecture.

In history,Hilversum was largely an agricultural area.Daily life was marked by farming,sheep raising and wool production.A railway link to Amsterdam in 1874 attracted rich traders from Amsterdam to Hilversum.They built themselves large villas in the wooded surroundings of the town.One of the families moving in was the Brenninkmeijers,currently the wealthiest family of the Netherlands.They moved in after big success in the textile industry and meant to build a large and important textile industry in Hilversum.But the textile boom lasted only several decades.The last factory closed in the 1960s.

The change to a media economy started in 1920,when the Nederlandse Seintoestellen Fabriek (NSF) established a radio factory in Hilversum.Most radio stations moved over in the large villas in the leafy areas of the town.Television gave another push to the local economy.Hilversum became the media capital of the Netherlands,and Dutch television stars moved into the leafy neighbourhoods surrounding the town.

In the early 1900s,modern architects W.M.Dudok and J.Duiker placed hundreds of remarkable buildings in Hilversum.These modern architectural masterpieces are so many that Hilversum almost feels like an open air museum.Dudok alone shaped most 20th century Hilversum and about 75 buildings still bear his unique characteristics.His masterpiece,Hilversum Town Hall,was built in 1928—1931.It has wide international fame and is included in many architecture textbooks.The building has a remarkable shape and looks like a combination of “blocks”.Actually,one may start his journey of modern architecture by walking or biking the W.M.Dudok Architectural Route in Hilversum.

**24**.Hilversum is different from most of the Netherlands in that 　　　.

A.it has a large population

B.it is cut off from big cities

C.it has many beautiful gardens

D.it is in a hilly area with sandy soil

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据文章第一段第二句可知,与荷兰大部分地区不同,希尔弗瑟姆实际上位于一片主要为沙地的山区。故选D项。

**25**.What was the greatest contribution of the Brenninkmeijers to Hilversum?

A.Building a railway link to Amsterdam.

B.Helping its textile industry to develop.

C.Constructing large villas for the poor.

D.Assisting its agricultural industry.

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据文章第二段倒数第二、三句可知,布伦宁克迈耶家族在纺织业取得巨大成功后迁入希尔弗瑟姆,并在那里建造了大型且重要的纺织业,然而却只繁荣了几十年。故选B项。

**26**.The beginning of the media industry in Hilversum was marked by the establishment of 　　　.

A.a radio factory

B.the media capital

C.a radio station

D.a TV station

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据文章第三段第一句可知,当NSF在希尔弗瑟姆建立无线电厂时,传媒经济的转变就于1920年开始了。故选A项。

**27**.What is known about W.M.Dudok’s Hilversum Town Hall?

A.It consists of approximately 75 buildings.

B.It looks like an open air museum in the city.

C.It is a classic example in architecture textbooks.

D.It has shaped most of 20th century Hilversum.

答案:C

解析:推理判断题。根据最后一段倒数第三句可知,希尔弗瑟姆市政厅享誉世界,并被收录在许多建筑学教科书里。故选C项。

**C**

In China,Major Cold(大寒) is the last solar term in winter and also the last solar term in the annual lunar calendar(阴历).In this period,snow,rain and icy cold weather have a big influence on people’s lives.

Here are several things you should know about Major Cold.

**Eating** “**cold-dispelling** **cake**”

During Major Cold,people in Beijing have a habit of eating “cold-dispelling cake”,a kind of rice cake.Sticky rice,the cake’s main ingredient,contains more sugar than rice,which can make people feel warm all over their bodies.In Chinese the pronunciation of “rice cake” is the same as “higher in a new year”,which symbolises good luck and continual promotion.

**Eating** **fried** **spring** **rolls**

In Anqing of Anhui Province,people traditionally eat fried spring rolls during Major Cold.They use a round,cooked,thin pancake to wrap stuffing in a thin roll.Then it is fried in a pan with oil until it turns yellow and floats to the top.The stuffing inside the spring roll contains meat or vegetables and the flavour can be salty or sweet.

**Drinking** **stewed**(炖的) **soup**

People in Nanjing of Jiangsu Province like to drink stewed soup during Major Cold,which can make people feel warm from head to foot.They always stew the aged hen soup with ginseng(人参),goji berries(枸杞) and black fungus.

**Doing** **winter** **sports**

There is a saying that goes,“Dripping water freezes during Minor and Major Cold.” In various regions of China,Major Cold is the perfect time for winter sports such as skiing,ice-skating and sledding.

**28**.Which statement is TRUE about Major Cold according to the passage?

A.Major Cold is the coldest term in the four seasons.

B.Major Cold is the last solar term in the traditional Chinese calendar.

C.Snow and rain don’t have a great effect on people’s lives.

D.You can’t eat many green vegetables during this period.

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的“...also the last solar term in the annual lunar calendar.”可知答案。

**29**.The passage tells us 　　　things we should know about Major Cold.

A.three　　　 B.four

C.five D.six

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据“Here are several things you should know about Major Cold.”下面的四个黑体小标题可知,文章介绍了四件我们应该了解的关于大寒的事情。

**30**.Which of the following foods can make people feel warm in the cold winter?

A.Stewed soup and fried spring rolls.

B.Cold-dispelling cake and fried spring rolls.

C.Stewed soup and rice cake.

D.Cold-dispelling cake and stewed soup.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据“Eating ‘cold-dispelling cake’”和“Drinking stewed soup”两部分的叙述可知答案。

**31**.During the Major Cold period,　　　.

A.everyone must eat fried spring rolls in Anqing

B.people can’t do outdoor sports

C.you can be lucky if you eat “cold-dispelling cake”

D.you can go skiing in some places of China

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“In various regions of China,Major Cold is the perfect time for winter sports such as skiing,ice-skating and sledding.”可知答案。

**D**

Tea,one of the most important English drinks,is a relative latecomer to British shores.Although the custom of drinking tea dates back thousands of years in China,it was not until the mid-17th century that tea first appeared in England.

Afternoon tea was introduced to England by Anna,the seventh Duchess of Bedford,in the year 1840.The Duchess would become hungry around four o’clock in the afternoon.The evening meal in her household was served fashionably late at eight o’clock,thus leaving a long period of time between lunch and dinner.The Duchess asked her servant to bring a tray of tea,bread,butter and cake to her room during the late afternoon.This became a habit of hers and she began inviting friends to join her.

This pause for tea became a fashionable social event.During the 1880’s upper class and society women would change into long gowns(长袍),gloves and hats for their afternoon tea which was usually served in the drawing room between four and five o’clock.

Traditional afternoon tea consists of a selection of dainty(讲究的) sandwiches,scones(烤饼) served with cream and jams.Cakes and pastries(油酥糕点) are also served.Tea grown in India or Ceylon is poured from silver teapots into delicate bone china cups.

Nowadays,however,in the average suburban home,afternoon tea is likely to be just a biscuit or small cake and a mug of tea,usually produced using a teabag.

**32**.Afternoon tea was introduced in English in 　　　.

A.1880

B.1840

C.3 BC

D.the mid-17th century

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段第一句可知选B项。

**33**.The best title for the passage is “　　　”.

A.Anna,the seventh Duchess of Bedford

B.Tea,one of the most important English drinks

C.Anna,a person introducing afternoon tea to England

D.Afternoon tea,a very British tradition

答案:D

解析:标题归纳题。根据文章的内容和第二段第一句“Afternoon tea was introduced to England by Anna,the seventh Duchess of Bedford...”可知,这篇文章介绍了英式下午茶的历史由来。故选D项。

**34**.Traditional afternoon tea can be made up of 　　　.

A.sandwiches,scones as well as cakes and pastries

B.a biscuit or small cake and a mug of tea

C.a tray of tea,bread,butter and cake

D.a selection of dainty sandwiches

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据文章第四段的“Traditional afternoon tea consists of a selection of dainty sandwiches,scones served with cream and jams.Cakes and pastries are also served.”可知,传统的下午茶包含三明治、烤饼、蛋糕和油酥糕点。故选A项。

**35**.According to the passage,we can learn that 　　　.

A.tea appeared in England much earlier than in China

B.the reason why the Duchess was hungry at 4 p.m.is that dinner time came quite late

C.in the suburban home,afternoon tea is also served in a dainty way

D.tea grown in India or Ceylon is poured from china teapots into delicate silver cups

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段的“The Duchess would become hungry around four o’clock in the afternoon.The evening meal in her household was served fashionably late at eight o’clock,thus leaving a long period of time between lunch and dinner.”可知,由于午餐和晚餐之间隔的时间太长了,the Duchess通常在下午4点就饿了。故选B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。

The rules about how to talk,eat and sit,which are highly limited,are observed in most Western restaurants and homes.　36　 Many Westerners have no idea how to act at the Chinese dinner table.No forks or knives for them to use!The Chinese host makes great,sweeping arm movements that go over large sections of the table,passing over both food and friends alike.　37　 However,it leaves many foreigners at a loss for what to do.

In my childhood home,dinner was enjoyed with low voices,and the topics that we could discuss were very limited.　38　 If I had to leave the table to use the toilet,I had to excuse myself without mentioning what it was that I was going to do.“May I be excused,please?I need to wash my hands.” I would say.My mother would say,“Sure.” My father would often play a joke on me by saying,“　39　”

As for eating,we did it quietly.No eating noises were allowed.Everything must be done as quietly as possible.If any sound was created by eating food or drinking,it would be considered as bad manners!

　40　 He is to sit up straight with the recessive hand (usually the left) in one’s lap holding a napkin while the dominant hand (usually the right) holds the fork or spoon.The only time one is allowed to have both hands on the table is when he is using a knife to cut something.

A.How one sits at the table is also prescribed.

B.We were not allowed to talk about anything that made listeners uncomfortable.

C.Can’t you think up a better excuse than that?

D.They’re completely different from what we find here in China.

E.Your hands don’t look dirty!

F.The scene is fantastic.

G.In general they were all strictly forbidden topics.

答案:36~40 DFBEA

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。

**Britain** **and** **Ireland**

The British Isles is made up of two large islands:One is called Ireland and the other 　41　.Britain,or Great Britain,is the larger of these two islands,and it is 　42　 into three parts:Scotland,Wales and England.

The United Kingdom is that 　43　 of the British Isles ruled over by the Queen.It is made up of Scotland,Wales and England,that is,the 　44　 of Britain,and also about one sixth of Ireland,the Northern part.The 　45　 of Ireland is self-governing.The full name of the United Kingdom is 　46　 “The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”.

England is larger and richer than Scotland,Wales and Northern Ireland,and has the largest 　47　 of the United Kingdom,so people often use the words “England” and “English” when they 　48　 “Britain” and “British”.This sometimes makes the Scots and the Welsh a little 　49　.The Scots in particular are very 　50　 of their separate nationality.The Welsh too do not regard themselves as English,and have a culture and even a 　51　 of their own.

Ireland became part of the United Kingdom in the 19th century,but for forty years the “Irish 　52　” was the greatest headache of the United Kingdom.　53　,Ireland is divided into two:Northern Ireland still belongs to the United Kingdom,and in the 20th century,the rest of Ireland 　54　 from the UK to found the Irish Free State,later called Eire and now the Republic of Ireland.

The Republic of Ireland does not regard itself as part of Britain,and is not now even a supporter of the Commonwealth of Nations(英联邦).Unlike the major Commonwealth countries it did not lift a finger to 　55　 British in the Second World War.

**41**.A.Wales B.Britain

C.England D.Scotland

答案:B

解析:此处表示不列颠群岛由两个大岛组成:一个叫“爱尔兰岛”,另一个是“大不列颠”。根据下文的“Britain”可知答案。

**42**.A.divided B.cut

C.broken D.separated

答案:A

解析:根据下文的“three parts”可知大不列颠分为三个部分。

**43**.A.piece B.island

C.country D.part

答案:D

解析:根据上文的“three parts”可知此处表示英国是大不列颠群岛上由女王所统治的那一“部分”。

**44**.A.south B.north

C.part D.whole

答案:D

解析:此处表示英国是由大不列颠的“全部”和大约1/6的爱尔兰岛组成的。

**45**.A.smaller B.larger

C.rest D.island

答案:C

解析:大约1/6的爱尔兰岛属于英国,“其余部分”是自治领域。rest“剩余部分”。

**46**.A.also B.therefore

C.likely D.perhaps

答案:B

解析:此处句意为:“因此英国的全称是大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国。”

**47**.A.colleges B.officials

C.cities D.population

答案:D

解析:英格兰是其中最大、最富有、人口最多的部分。

**48**.A.call B.forget

C.speak D.write

答案:A

解析:因为英格兰是其中最大、最富有、人口最多的部分,所以人们常常用词语“England”和“English”称呼“Britain”和“British”。

**49**.A.angry B.difficult

C.tired D.lonely

答案:A

解析:苏格兰人和威尔士人不愿意被称为“English”,所以他们有时会“生气”。

**50**.A.proud B.fond

C.full D.kind

答案:A

解析:此处表示苏格兰人对自己的民族很自豪。be proud of “对……感到自豪”。

**51**.A.capital B.language

C.history D.programmes

答案:B

解析:由语境可知,此处表示威尔士人甚至有自己的语言。

**52**.A.Country B.Question

C.Disease D.Republic

答案:B

解析:根据“the greatest headache”可知,40年来“爱尔兰问题”一直是令英国最头疼的问题。

**53**.A.At last B.So

C.Meanwhile D.Also

答案:A

解析:此处表示爱尔兰人经过长期的斗争之后,“最终”分成两个部分。

**54**.A.hoped B.refused

C.broke away D.used

答案:C

解析:在20世纪,爱尔兰其余的部分“脱离了”英国,建立了后来的爱尔兰共和国。

**55**.A.feel B.touch

C.fight D.help

答案:D

解析:根据最后一段第一句中的“...and is not now even a supporter of the Commonwealth of Nations.”可推断,在第二次世界大战期间爱尔兰没有给予英国任何“帮助”。

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。

Chinese weddings are as much about the happy couples as they are about their families.The weddings are **56**.(impress) affairs that focus on blessings of happiness.The date of the wedding ceremony is chosen not **57**.　　　　　 chance.Many couples carefully choose a favourable date **58**.(bring) success to their marriage.The ceremony can last anywhere from four hours to three days,**59**.　　　　　　  depends on how many Chinese wedding traditions are observed.

The Chinese wedding invitation is **60**.　　　　　　 (typical) red with a golden Double Happiness symbol,with dates for the wedding and names of the couple

**61**.　　　　　(include) inside.

While Chinese wedding traditions have modernised,the journey to pick up the bride **62**.　　　　　(be) still a lively affair.It can involve **63**.　　　　　 use of firecrackers,playing the drums,or even a lion dance.

Another vital tradition,the Chinese tea ceremony (Jing Cha),**64**.　　　　　　　　　　(perform) at Chinese weddings to show the new couple’s respect,gratitude,and

**65**.　　　　　　　 (appreciate) for their parents’ love and effort in raising them.A red tea set with a Double Happiness symbol is used for the tea ceremony.

答案:56.impressive　57.by　58.to bring　59.which　60.typically　61.included　62.is　63.the　64.is performed　65.appreciation

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华,来你校交流的英国学生Jim想参加即将开展的“传统文化进校园”活动(剪纸、武术、京剧等)。请你给他写一封邮件,介绍其中一项活动,内容包括:

1.该活动的时间和地点;

2.该活动的内容;

3.欢迎他参加。

注意:1.词数应为80左右;

2.开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

提示词:传统文化进校园 Traditional Culture Entering Campus

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考范文

Dear Jim,

I am delighted to hear that you are interested in “Traditional Culture Entering Campus”.Now,I am writing to tell you something about its details.

Firstly,there will be a lecture in our library.Our history teacher Mr.Zhang will be invited to talk about Chinese traditional paper cuts.Secondly,with teachers’ help,we will learn how to make paper cuts,which is an important skill.The activity will be in Room 101,Classroom Building at 6 p.m. next Friday.It will last about two hours.

Please come and join the fun!

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。

Deep in the forest,my husband and I had fun climbing over and crawling under the downed trees that blocked the dirt path before us.It was May,yet we walked up a snow-covered hill.When we noticed our jeans were wet up to our knees,it did not dampen our spirits.Not once did we say,“Let’s turn around.” This was our vacation,and we were on an adventure.Little did we know this was the beginning of many more surprises.

The trail was marked as an easy one-kilometre hike,yet we were already walking a long distance.Our lightheartedness stopped when we came out into a clearing and saw a parking lot without our rental car in it.As my eyes scanned the surroundings,nothing looked familiar.My heart raced.I realised we were lost in a national park that did not officially open for another week.

Usually,I am the calm one in the relationship,but my husband surprised me with his calmness.This did not comfort me;in fact,it heightened my fear.As we walked,I asked my husband to call for help,but there was no cell phone signal in this isolated(偏僻的) area.

It was awfully quiet except for our footsteps hitting the road and my heavy breathing.My husband suggested we conserve energy and walk slower.With each step on the road,my feet and thighs hurt while my mind raced with thoughts about people who got lost in the Canadian woods for days.

My vision sharpened.I noticed everything around me:the trees,rocks and snow.I thought we could eat the snow on the ground in case we needed water.For the first time in my life,I was ready and willing to get a ride,but we did not meet with a single car on the road.We focused on each other,made joint decisions and connected through gratitude.We managed to stay on the main road and walked straight on.

*My* *husband* *suddenly* *spotted* *a* *small* *building* *on* *a* *hill* *in* *the* *distance.*

*Just* *then*,*a* *friendly* *woman* *appeared*,*saying*,“*Hello.*”

参考范文

*My* *husband* *suddenly* *spotted* *a* *small* *building* *on* *a* *hill* *in* *the* *distance*.In no time did we find ourselves heading for it.We were filled with hope and excitement to find such a building in the middle of nowhere.We climbed up the hill at a swinging pace as if all the pains were gone.As we approached,a sign came into sight,which read:Administration Office.However,it was not open for business.The empty hall made us nervous all at once.We stood there hopelessly,wondering what to do next.

*Just* *then*,*a* *friendly* *woman* *appeared*,*saying*,“*Hello.*”I could barely hold back my enthusiasm and blurted out,“We’re lost!” She comforted us and opened a room for us to take a break.Seeing we were cold and hungry,she treated us with hot chocolate.After studying the map,we figured out that our car was parked over three kilometres away.She offered us a ride back to our car and we accepted gladly.I felt relieved to see our rental car again.What a blessing to have such an unforgettable experience!