**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:Why do you shout at me?What’s the matter,darling?

W:Look at the dirty things,Jim!You had your breakfast and never do the washing-up afterwards.

**1**.What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?

A.Teacher and student.

B.Employer and employee.

C.Husband and wife.

答案:C

M:It is Joan’s birthday today.Let’s go and visit her in the afternoon.Do you think 5:30 is OK?

W:No,she finishes work at five and gets home around six.

**2**.When does Joan get off work?

A.After 6:00 p.m.

B.Around 5:30 p.m.

C.At 5:00 p.m.

答案:C

W:What can I do for you,sir?

M:I’d like to have these two shirts cleaned,but I don’t know how to use these washers and dryers.

**3**.Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A.In a clothes shop.

B.In a laundry(洗衣房).

C.In a school.

答案:B

W:What should I buy today?

M:I want some meat for lunch.For supper,I want potatoes and salad.

W:Maybe we still need some eggs for lunch.

**4**.What will the two speakers have for lunch?

A.Meat and eggs.

B.Potatoes and salad.

C.Potatoes and eggs.

答案:A

W:Would you please buy a ticket for me when you pass the cinema?

M:What film will be shown this evening?

W:I don’t know.I really don’t mind what film it is.I just need to relax in the cinema.

**5**.Why does the woman want to go to the cinema?

A.Because she wants to relax herself.

B.Because the film is very interesting.

C.Because she has nothing to do.

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,每小题将给出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。

M:Hey,they say you started swimming this summer.

W:Yeah,it’s my new hobby.

M:What made you decide to start it?

W:Well,my mother goes all the time and she asked me to go with her.I loved it immediately,and now I can’t stop it!

M:I know what you mean.How often do you usually go?

W:I try to go at least once every weekend.Do you go swimming a lot?

M:Yeah,but not every weekend.I usually go a couple of times a month.Maybe we should go together next time.How about next Saturday?

W:That’s a great idea.

**6**.Who made the woman like swimming?

A.Her father.

B.The man.

C.Her mother.

答案:C

**7**.How often does the man go swimming?

A.Once a week.

B.Several times a month.

C.Twice a week.

答案:B

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

W:Would you like some coffee?

M:Yes.But I don’t think you have time.You’re working this evening,aren’t you?

W:Yes,but not until 8:30.In fact,I want to ask you a favour.

M:What?Go ahead.

W:Do you still remember me talking about Sally and David?

M:You mean your friends from New York?Why?

W:They will stay here for a couple of weeks,and I wonder if you’d like to take them around some places of interest.

M:I’d love to.

W:Thanks!

**8**.Where are Sally and David from?

A.America.

B.England.

C.Singapore.

答案:A

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

A.To show Sally and David around some attractions.

B.To pick Sally and David up from the airport.

C.To treat Sally and David to dinner.

答案:A

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

M:Hi,Kate.Are you free tomorrow night?

W:Well,James,I guess I am.Why?

M:I have just got two tickets for the movie *How* *to* *Train* *Your* *Dragon* *2* from a friend and was thinking of inviting you along for the opening show.Are you interested?

W:Of course,I am!Thanks for inviting me!So,what time are we going?

M:Well,let’s see.The movie starts at 10 p.m.We should get there at least half an hour earlier because there’ll be a long line.I think I could pick you up at your house at 9, if that’s OK with you.

W:9 o’clock?That’s fine with me.

M:OK.

**10**.What does James invite Kate to do tomorrow night?

A.To see a movie.

B.To discuss a new movie.

C.To attend an opening ceremony.

答案:A

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

A.Strangers.

B.Neighbours.

C.Friends.

答案:C

**12**.When should they get there?

A.At 8:30.

B.At 9:30.

C.At 10:00.

答案:B

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

M:Hey,Catherine!How are you?

W:I’m fine,Tom.I’m so glad that the final exam is finally over.

M:Yeah!To celebrate it,I’m going to the rock concert tonight.What about you?

W:I haven’t thought much about it.Maybe just stay at home and watch TV.I really need to relax.

M:Oh,no,that would be boring.Why not come with me?

W:That sounds great.

M:But you’ll have to buy your own ticket.

W:Are you running out of money again?I can treat you.

M:Wow!How did you get so much money?

W:You know,I have a part-time job as a waitress at the Student Centre.Anyhow,now that the summer holiday has begun,I’d love a night out.

M:Since you’ve been so great about buying the tickets,why don’t I take us out to supper?

W:You’ve got a deal.

**13**.When does the conversation most probably take place?

A.At the beginning of the exam.

B.During the winter holiday.

C.During the summer vacation.

答案:C

**14**.What will the woman do tonight?

A.Stay at home and watch TV.

B.See a movie at the Student Center.

C.Go to a rock music concert.

答案:C

**15**.How did the woman get so much money?

A.By doing a part-time job.

B.By attending the Student Centre.

C.By singing at the concert.

答案:A

**16**.Who will pay for the supper?

A.Catherine. B.Tom. C.Tom’s friend.

答案:B

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

W:Red is the colour of fire,heat,blood and life.People say red is an exciting and active colour,and they connect red to a strong feeling like anger.Red is used for signs of danger,such as stop signs and fire engines.Orange is the bright,warm colour of leaves in autumn.They connect orange to happiness.Yellow is the colour of sunlight.People say it is a cheerful and lively colour.They also connect yellow to happiness.Green is the colour of grass in spring.Blue is the colour of the sky and water.Police and navy uniforms are blue.They connect blue to feelings like unhappiness and fear.Purple is the deep,soft colour of darkness and shadow.People consider purple a noble colour.They connect it to loneliness.White is the colour of snow.People describe white as a pure,clean colour.They connect white to a bright,clean feeling.Doctors and nurses wear white uniforms.On the other hand,black is the colour of night.People wear black clothes at serious occasions such as funerals and graduations.

**17**.What kind of feeling do people connect red to?

A.Anger.

B.Sadness.

C.Loneliness.

答案:A

**18**.Which of the following is a cheerful and lively colour?

A.Blue.

B.Purple.

C.Yellow.

答案:C

**19**.Who wears blue uniforms?

A.The policemen and the postmen.

B.The policemen and the navy.

C.The postmen and the navy.

答案:B

**20**.How many colours are mentioned in the passage?

A.Six.

B.Seven.

C.Eight.

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**

**PRACTITIONERS**

**Jacqueline** **Felice** **de** **Almania**(c.1322) highlights the suspicion that women practicing medicine faced.Born to a Jewish family in Florence,she moved to Paris where she worked as a physician and performed surgery.In 1322 she was tried for practicing unlawfully.In spite of the court hearing testimonials(证明)of her ability as a doctor,she was banned from medicine.

**Tan** **Yunxian**(1461—1554) was a Chinese physician who learned her skills from her grandparents.Chinese women at the time could not serve apprenticeships(学徒期) with doctors.However,Tan passed the official exam.Tan treated women from all walks of life.In 1511,Tan wrote a book,*Sayings* *of* *a* *Female* *Doctor*,describing her life as a physician.

**James** **Barry**(c.1789—1865) was born Margaret Bulkley in Ireland but,dressed as a man,she was accepted by Edinburgh University to study medicine.She qualified as a surgeon in 1813,and then joined the British Army,serving overseas.Barry retired in 1859,having practiced her entire medical profession living and working as a man.

**Rebecca** **Lee** **Crumpler**(1831—1895) worked as a nurse for eight years before studying in medical college in Boston in 1860.Four years later,she was the first African American woman to receive a medical degree.She moved to Virginia in 1865,where she provided medical care to freed slaves.

**21**.What did Jacqueline and James have in common?

A.Doing teaching jobs.

B.Being hired as physicians.

C.Performing surgery.

D.Being banned from medicine.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的“where she worked as a physician and performed surgery”以及第三段中的“She qualified as a surgeon in 1813”可知,她们两人的共同之处是都可以做外科手术。

**22**.How was Tan Yunxian different from the other practitioners?

A.She wrote a book.

B.She went through trials.

C.She worked as a dentist.

D.She had formal education.

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段介绍中的最后一句“In 1511,Tan wrote a book, *Sayings* *of* *a* *Female* *Doctor*, describing her life as a physician.”可知,她写了一本书。其余三人的介绍中都没有提到写过书。

**23**.Who was the first African American with a medical degree?

A.Jacqueline Felice de Almania.

B.Tan Yunxian.

C.James Barry.

D.Rebecca Lee Crumpler.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Four years later, she was the first African American woman to receive a medical degree.”可知,Rebecca Lee Crumpler是第一位获得医学学位的非裔美国女性。

**B**

As Internet users become more dependent on the Internet to store information,do people remember less?If you know your computer will save information,why store it in your own personal memory,your brain?Experts are wondering if the Internet is changing what we remember and how.

In a recent study,Professor Betsy Sparrow conducted some experiments.She and her research team wanted to know if the Internet is changing memory.In the first experiment,they gave people 40 unimportant facts to type into a computer.The first group of people understood that the computer would save the information.The second group understood that the computer would not save it.Later,the second group remembered the information better.People in the first group knew they could find the information again,so they did not try to remember it.

In another experiment,the researchers gave people facts to remember,and told them where to find the information on the Internet.The information was in a specific computer folder.Surprisingly,people later remember the folder location better than the facts.When people use the Internet,they do not remember the information.Rather,they remember how to find it.This is called “transactive memory(交互记忆)”.

According to Sparrow,we are not becoming people with poor memories as a result of the Internet.Instead,computer users are developing stronger transactive memories;that is,people are learning how to organise huge quantities of information so that they are able to access it at a later date.This doesn’t mean we are becoming either more or less intelligent,but there is no doubt that the way we use memory is changing.

**24**.The passage begins with two questions to 　　　.

A.introduce the main topic

B.show the author’s attitude

C.describe how to use the Internet

D.explain how to store information

答案:A

解析:推理判断题。根据第一段中的“Experts are wondering if the Internet is changing what we remember and how.” 可知,专家们想知道,互联网是否正在改变我们的记忆,以及它在如何改变我们的记忆。这是本文的中心话题。由此可推断,作者使用两个问句是为了引出要讨论的话题。故选A项。

**25**.What can we learn about the first experiment?

A.Sparrow’s team typed the information into a computer.

B.The two groups remembered the information equally well.

C.The first group did not try to remember the information.

D.The second group did not understand the information.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段中的“People in the first group knew they could find the information again,so they did not try to remember it.” 可知,第一组没有记信息。故选C项。

**26**.In transactive memory,people 　　　.

A.keep the information in mind

B.change the quantity of information

C.organise information like a computer

D.remember how to find the information

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“Rather,they remember how to find it.This is called ‘transactive memory’.”可知,交互记忆引导人们记住怎样找到信息。故选D项。

**27**.What is the effect of the Internet according to Sparrow’s research?

A.We are using memory differently.

B.We are becoming more intelligent.

C.We have poorer memories than before.

D.We need a better way to access information.

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“...but there is no doubt that the way we use memory is changing.”可知,互联网对人们的记忆产生的影响是它改变了我们使用记忆力的方式。故选A项。

**C**

With the ever-increasing popularity of online shopping,users’ reviews are becoming more and more important.Given that you can’t actually touch,see,smell or hear the product you’re buying online,these reviews will provide you with valuable information on the product itself.But how far can you trust them?

Barnaby Bicken had an unpleasant experience.“I took some friends to a restaurant in Manchester that had excellent reviews on a food website.However,the service was awful and we were ignored most of the time.Later,I wrote a review on the same site only to be told that the review site owner would not accept any bad reviews—only the good ones.”

So,how can you get a useful review? Web expert Hilary Saunders has a few top tips.“If there are only a few reviews of a place,there is a good chance they have been planted by friends or enemies.If there are many reviews,start by dropping the most extreme comments.Also,watch out for similarities in style between reviews from people with different user names,particularly if those reviews were placed about the same time.The best thing is to look for reviewers who show some relevant knowledge of the product they are reviewing.”

Some companies seem to be contributing to the problem.A publishing house offered gift vouchers(购物礼券) to anyone who would give their textbook a five-star review.But not all online companies operate like this.“Amazon works hard to keep the completeness of its customer reviews,” said a spokesperson for the company.“We have very clear guidelines,and when a customer reports a review that he feels is inappropriate,we check,and may take it down.”

So,next time you see that five-star review for something you want to buy,be aware—it could be the work of a false reviewer!

**28**.What does the underlined word “them” in paragraph 1 refer to?

A.Products.　 B.Users.

C.Reviews. D.Buyers.

答案:C

解析:代词指代题。them指代上文中的名词复数形式,上文的复数名词有reviews,再根据下文的关于网上评价未必都和事实相符的例子可知此题应选C项。

**29**.What does Barnaby Bicken’s story imply?

A.The food served was awful.

B.Not all reviews are believable.

C.Many people are easily cheated.

D.He likes to write bad reviews.

答案:B

解析:推理判断题。Barnaby Bicken选择在一家网评很好的饭店吃饭,结果发现饭店的服务质量非常糟糕。他想如实地写一个评论发表,结果网站所有者并不接受差评。该例子是对第一段最后一句“这些评论的可信度有多高?”的回应,故Barnaby Bicken的故事说明了网上的评价未必都和事实相符,故选B项。

**30**.What reviews of products are useful?

A.Those by competitors.

B.Those by different users.

C.Those with good comments.

D.Those with related information.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据第三段中的“The best thing is to look for reviewers who show some relevant knowledge of the product they are reviewing.”可知,最好是去寻找那些对所评论的产品有相关知识的网评者,故有相关信息的那些评论是有用的。故选D项。

**31**.How does Amazon deal with the customer reviews?

A.It helps to finish the reviews.

B.It pays attention to the bad reviews.

C.It offers gifts for the good reviews.

D.It tries to make the reviews objective.

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。根据第四段中的“Amazon works hard to keep the completeness of its customer reviews...”和“We have very clear guidelines,and when a customer reports a review that he feels is inappropriate,we check,and may take it down.”可知,亚马逊公司努力保持顾客评论的完整性,处理顾客所反映的不恰当的评论,可以说该公司在尽量保持评论的客观性,因此答案为D项。

**D**

The way you use your cell phones around your family can have an effect on your relationships.Cell phones can make you feel more connected,but they can also distract (使分心) you and your family from connecting with each other in person.While some people need to check their phones for work or emergency (紧急情况) purposes,it’s important to make meaningful connections through communication face to face.

Some people have trouble putting away their cell phones.They might feel they can’t control how often they pick up their phones or how long they use them.They might feel the need to often check phones without a real reason or feel upset if they don’t have an opportunity to use their phones.Using cell phones for work purposes during family time can increase worries and unhappiness among family members.While using their cell phones,parents talk to their kids less,reply more slowly,and overreact to being interrupted.And ignoring their partner while on the phone is linked to lower relationship satisfaction among couples.

Once you’ve given some thought to your own cell phone use,think about the rules you want your family to follow when you’re together.To get your family on the same page,call a family meeting.Review each person’s current cell phone use and areas where you think some changes might help.It’s not just about simply cutting cell phone use down.Instead,consider what you’re using your phone for and what activities you want to carry out.

For example,are you or your children using phones to stay connected,learn something new,do schoolwork,or do something else?If you have kids,ask their opinions on your own phone use.You might be surprised by what they have to share.Use good communication skills by practising active listening and showing curiosity about what each family member has to say.

Less phone use also usually means less screen time,which enables kids to spend more time outdoors and be more physically active.When teens spend more time actively with their parents,they tend to set higher educational goals.

**32**.What’s the first paragraph mainly about?

A.Family members’ connections.

B.Cell phones’ new challenges at home.

C.One disadvantage of the cell phones.

D.People’s staying away from cell phones.

答案:C

解析:主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“The way you use your cell phones around your family...from connecting with each other in person.”可知,第一段主要是关于手机的一个缺点。故选C项。

**33**.How do some people feel when they have no phone at hand?

A.Uneasy. B.Uncertain.

C.Curious. D.Homesick.

答案:A

解析:推理判断题。根据第二段中的“They might feel the need to often check phones without a real reason or feel upset if they don’t have an opportunity to use their phones.”可知,有些人在手边没有手机时感到不安,故选A项。

**34**.Why should a family meeting be held?

A.To carry out activities.

B.To reach an agreement.

C.To share the latest news.

D.To set an example to others.

答案:B

解析:推理判断题。根据第三段中的“To get your family on the same page,call a family meeting.(为了让你的家人达成一致,召集一次家庭会议。)”可知,召集家庭会议是为了要达成一致。故选B项。

**35**.What can be the best title for the text?

A.Are Cell Phones Influencing Family Time?

B.Are Cell Phones Changing People’s Life?

C.How Can People Get Along with Their Parents?

D.How Do Children Set Right Educational Goals?

答案:A

解析:主旨大意题。通读全文,尤其是第一段的“The way you use your cell phones around...your family from connecting with each other in person.”可知,本文主要讲的是过度使用手机对家庭关系的不良影响和如何解决这个问题,因此最好的题目是A项“Are Cell Phones Influencing Family Time?(手机影响家庭时间了吗?)”,故选A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。

Technology is here to stay.　36　 However,they are often unsure on how to help children use technology responsibly and keep a balance between online and offline time.Here are some tips.

**Have** **a** **device** **contract**(契约)

Having a device usage contract allows parents and children to work through what responsible technology usage looks like in your family and ensure that everyone is aware.　37　 Kids are more likely to make sense of the reasons you have for restriction(限制).

　38

Although this tip seems like common sense,it is often difficult due to the demand of work and the expectation of being constantly connected.By making sure you build offline time into your own day and communicate with your children about that,they will see the value and benefits.Whether you are reading a book or just taking a walk,letting your children be aware of your offline actions will encourage them to do the same!

**Encourage** **non-tech** **activities**

One great way to keep kids off their screens is to ensure that they have other activities to fill their time.　39　 These activities are also great ways to help children to develop their social skills and confidence.

**Tech-free** **family** **time**

Once a week,pencil in a “tech-free family time” in your schedule.It can be a meal or trip.To help increase the success of outings,try designing special activities,e.g.going to the beach to build a sand castle that looks the same as a photo you have found online.　40

A.Model good technology use

B.Communicate with children

C.A little extra planning goes a long way.

D.The contract is helpful to the settlement of conflicts.

E.Parents are seeing more technology in their homes and jobs.

F.Also,drafting the contract together promotes understanding.

G.This can come in a variety of forms:soccer,fencing and more.

答案:36~40 EFAGC

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 video showing a 12-year-old boy from Moche,Peru,doing his homework on the sidewalk,under a streetlight,has been watched several million times on the Internet after being 　41　 by local police.

Staff at the Moche police station first 　42　 Victor Martin late last month,while checking security cameras(监控摄像).They found a young boy sitting on the sidewalk by 　43　 at night.At first,they thought he was doing something bad,but later they realised he was 　44　 writing something in his notebook,taking advantage of the streetlight overhead.Moved by the boy’s 　45　,the police shared the video on the Internet.

At the time of this writing,Victor’s heart-warming and 　46　 heartbreaking story has spread all around the world.Local TV station 　47　 to find the boy and sat down with his mother to learn why he was doing his homework on the street instead of at home.

It turns out that the 12-year-old’s family is so 　48　 that they couldn’t pay for electricity,so they just depended on a 　49　 during the night.Unluckily,Victor Martin could 　50　 finish his homework before the sun went down,and recently he couldn’t 　51　 the weak candlelight any more.

“One day,my son said 　52　 I continue with the candle,he will be crazy!He’d better go outside to finish his homework,”Rosa Angulo Cordoba told Panamericana TV.She 　53　 that Victor’s neck would often become hard to move because of tilting(倾斜) his head to let the candlelight through.

Victor’s mother said that although he 　54　 housework and takes care of the family sheep every day,the sixth grader takes 　55　 very seriously and gets good grades.

**41**.A.shared B.taken

C.discussed D.praised

答案:A

解析:句意:在一段秘鲁莫切警方分享的视频中,一个当地的12岁男孩在街灯下的人行道上做作业。该视频在网络上被观看了数百万次。share“分享”;take“拿走”;discuss“讨论”;praise“表扬”。根据上文“A video showing a 12-year-old boy from Moche,Peru,doing his homework on the sidewalk,under a streetlight...”可知,只有视频被分享后才会在网络上被观看。故选A项。

**42**.A.met B.interviewed

C.noticed D.caught

答案:C

解析:句意:莫切警察局的工作人员在检查安全摄像头时,第一次注意到维克多·马丁。meet“见到”;interview“面试,采访”;notice“注意到”;catch“抓住”。故选C项。

**43**.A.itself B.yourself

C.myself D.himself

答案:D

解析:句意:他们发现一个小男孩晚上独自坐在人行道上。itself“它自己”; yourself“你自己”;myself“我自己”;himself“他自己”。此处指a young boy,要用himself。故选D项。

**44**.A.shyly B.actually

C.carelessly D.certainly

答案:B

解析:句意:起初,他们认为他在做坏事,但后来他们意识到,他实际上是在借头顶上的路灯发出的光亮,在笔记本上写东西。shyly“害羞地”;actually“实际上”;carelessly“粗心地”;certainly“当然”。故选B项。

**45**.A.wish B.plan

C.spirit D.hobby

答案:C

解析:句意:警察被这个男孩的精神所感动,在网络上分享了这段视频。wish“希望”;plan“计划”;spirit“精神”;hobby“习惯”。故选C项。

**46**.A.by the way B.at least

C.at the same time D.in the end

答案:C

解析:句意:维克多那既感人又令人心碎的故事同时也传遍了全世界。by the way“顺便问一下”;at least“至少”;at the same time“同时”;in the end“最后,终于”。故选C项。

**47**.A.managed B.stopped

C.promised D.refused

答案:A

解析:句意:当地电视台设法找到了这个男孩,并和他母亲坐下来,了解他为什么在街上而不是在家里做家庭作业。manage“设法完成”;stop“停止”;promise“承诺”;refuse“拒绝”。manage to do sth为固定搭配,意为“设法做成某事”。故选A项。

**48**.A.traditional B.popular

C.special D.poor

答案:D

解析:句意:结果发现,这位12岁的孩子家里太穷了,连电费都付不起。traditional“传统的”;popular“流行的,受欢迎的”;special“特殊的”;poor“贫穷的”。根据下文 “they couldn’t pay for electricity”可知,他因为付不起电费才会在路灯下写作业。故选D项。

**49**.A.flash B.candle

C.camera D.fire

答案:B

解析:句意:他们付不起电费,所以他们晚上只能点蜡烛。flash“动画”;candle“蜡烛”;camera“相机”;fire“火”。根据上文“they couldn’t pay for electricity”可知,他们在夜里只能靠蜡烛照明。故选B项。

**50**.A.seldom B.even

C.only D.still

答案:A

解析:句意:不幸的是,维克多·马丁很少能在太阳下山之前完成作业。seldom“很少”;even“甚至”;only“仅仅”;still“还”。根据Unluckily可知,维克多很少能在太阳落山时完成作业。故选A项。

**51**.A.change B.stand

C.enjoy D.protect

答案:B

解析:句意:最近他再也忍受不了微弱的烛光了。change“改变”;stand“忍受”;enjoy “喜欢”;protect“保护”。根据下文“...I continue with the candle,he will be crazy!”可知,他再也不能忍受微弱的烛光了。故选B项。

**52**.A.although B.because

C.if D.until

答案:C

解析:句意:有一天,我儿子说如果我继续用蜡烛,他会疯的!Although“尽管”;Because“因为”;If“如果”;Until“直到……为止”。根据前后句的意思可知前句是后句发生的条件,主句用一般将来时,从句用的是一般现在时。故选C项。

**53**.A.added B.warned

C.hoped D.lied

答案:A

解析:句意:她补充说,为了不挡住烛光,维克多总得歪着脖子,这使得他脖子僵硬,难以转动。add“加,补充”;warn“警告”;hope“希望”;lie“撒谎”。根据上文“One day,my son said 　　　I continue with the candle,he will be crazy!He’d better go outside to finish his homework,”可知,本句是维克多的妈妈补充说明的维克多不想再用蜡烛的原因,故选A项。

**54**.A.puts off B.worries about

C.gives up D.helps with

答案:D

解析:put off“推迟”;worry about“为……担心”;give up“放弃”;help with“帮助”。根据下文“takes care of the family sheep every day”可知,维克多也会帮忙做家务。故选D项。

**55**.A.health B.school

C.friendship D.safety

答案:B

解析:health“健康”;school“学习”;friendship“友谊”;safety“安全”。根据句末“...gets good grades.”可推断,维克多之所以成绩好是因为他对待学业很认真。故选B项。

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。

Smartphones are an **56**.　　　　　　 (importance) part of everyday life to most teens today.But are teens addicted to their phones?One out of every two teens in the US and Japan feel they are,according to **57**.　　　　　 recent study.

The study **58**.　　　　　　 (base) on an April 2017 survey of 1,200 parents and teens.It’s the first such study in Japan,**59**.　　　　　　 90 percent of parents and teens own smartphones.It’s also the first **60**.　　　　　　　　(compare) those results with the **61**.　　　　　　 (exist) US data from Common Sense Media about digital media use among families in North America.

Most parents surveyed said **62**.　　　　　(their) believed their teens were addicted to mobile devices.Many of the **63**.　　　　　(adult) said they also felt addicted to their own phones.

Willow Bay,dean of the USC Annenberg in Los Angeles,said,“These shifts are happening **64**.　　　　　　　　(fast) and more dramatically than any change

**65**.　　　　　 recent history.”

答案:56.important　57.a　58.is based　59.where　60.to compare　61.existing　62.they　63.adults　64.faster　65.in

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

随着网络的发展,人们消费观念的转变,购物方式也在悄然地发生变化。“网购”已成为一种时尚,越来越多的学生也正加入网购群体。请你根据以下提示,在你的博客上写一篇关于“网上购物”的文章。

优点:

1.足不出户;节约时间。

2.价格通常比较便宜。

3.可供选择的范围广,种类多。

缺点:

1.只能看到图片,看不到商品本身。

2.容易购买大量不太需要的东西,造成浪费。

注意:

1.词数80左右;

2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考范文

With the development of the Internet,many people are used to shopping online.

Shopping online has many advantages.Just by a click of the mouse,you can buy what you’re interested in without going outdoors.When shopping online,you can choose from more varieties of goods,whose prices are generally lower.

Its disadvantages are obvious,too.First,it’s very easy for you to buy goods different from the pictures you see on the Internet.Second,shopping online may cause people to buy goods that are not badly needed.

What’s your opinion about shopping online?Post your comments below!

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。

You are in a beautiful place enjoying the landscape,maybe fishing,but suddenly the peace and quiet is interrupted by the noisy sound of a cell phone!Cell phones are everywhere,but some people don’t know what the limits of cell phone use are.

As far as I am concerned,it’s just a matter of education,good manners and common sense.If I go to a beautiful place,just like the one I mentioned,it is because I want to enjoy nature.I can do it,but without disturbing other people.

Nowadays,that’s the biggest problem.People disturb others,first with the ringing of their cell phones and then with their conversations because they usually speak very loudly.Not everybody in a public place should have to listen to private conversations.Even more annoying,you hear just one part of the conversation.

People need to learn how to use cell phones correctly.If there is an emergency,cell phones are acceptable;but remember that just a few years ago few people had cell phones and the whole society survived!Nowadays people can’t seem to live without this kind of technology.They talk in restaurants,in restrooms,in cars,in hospitals,and at parties.It’s incredible!

But again,not everybody wants to listen to other people’s private conversation.It’s like smoking.Just as people don’t want to be bothered by smokers,they don’t want to be disturbed by cell phone talkers.Our society has to learn to respect other people.It would be great if loud talking was seen as really bad manners.The use of cell phones must be restricted in places such as cinemas,theatres,museums,classrooms and hospitals.

Nowadays,people just laugh when a cell phone rings in these places,but it’s just the beginning,so in the future I think things are going to change.They should get tickets when they use them in inappropriate places,like people get parking tickets when they park in wrong places.

*One* *should* *make* *an* *apology* *if* *he* *disturbs* *others.*

*In* *today’s* *society*,*we* *are* *in* *need* *of* *etiquette* *and* *good* *manners.*

参考范文

*One* *should* *make* *an* *apology* *if* *he* *disturbs* *others.*Sometimes when you are talking to someone,that person interrupts the conversation because of a cell phone call,sometimes without saying “Excuse me.” or “I’m sorry,but this is urgent.” That is bad manners.Such people don’t have any limits.They don’t know how to respect other people.It’s just common sense!But our society sometimes lacks common sense.So,we have to write some rules to restrict,or even prohibit cell phone use in some places.

*In* *today’s* *society*,*we* *are* *in* *need* *of* *etiquette* *and* *good* *manners.*In the past few years,our world has been changing.There is more stress,and everything is faster.We have a lot of new but useless information,and people are becoming more stressed out.New rules of etiquette are needed for new behaviours in our lives,such as using cell phones.It’s going to have to be part of our education in the future.