**综合检测**(A**卷**)

(时间:120分钟　满分:150分)

第一部分　听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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

M:Oh,no,it seems that I’ve lost my train ticket.

W:Are you kidding?It’s 8:30 now.The train leaves in half an hour.

**1**.When does the train leave?

A.At 8:30.

B.At 9:00.

C.At 8:00.

答案B

M:Hi,Jenny,you look tired,what’s wrong with you?

W:I have been working without the weekend for two weeks.My boss always asks us to work overtime.

**2**.What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A.Workmates.

B.Strangers.

C.Friends.

答案C

M:Hi,Customer Service Desk.What can I do for you today,Ma’am?

W:Good morning.I bought a TV set and a fridge here a few months ago.But this fridge doesn’t work now.Can you get it fixed?

**3**.Why does the woman call the man?

A.To buy a TV set.

B.To repair the fridge.

C.To praise the service.

答案B

W:Do I have to get to the subway station by taxi?

M:Oh,no,walking is OK.Taking a taxi is not necessary.

**4**.How will the woman go to the subway station?

A.By bus. B.By taxi. C.On foot.

答案C

W:I want to buy some books at Books Plaza.

M:That’s too much trouble.You can buy them on the Internet and they’ll be cheaper.

W:Really?Come and teach me how to buy books online.

**5**.What will the man do for the woman?

A.Teach her to buy books online.

B.Go to the bookstore with her.

C.Return books for her.

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:Remember John Peterson?

M:Yes.What did he do?

W:He can’t do anything right.He knows nothing about this business.

M:Come on,he just graduated from college.

W:I know,but this morning I told him to draw money from the bank.He drew the money,but he left it at the bank.

M:That’s terrible.You should report this to Mr Reed tomorrow.

W:Maybe,but I should have a conversation with him first.

**6**.What is John Peterson?

A.An office worker.

B.A college student.

C.An office manager.

答案A

**7**.What do the speakers mainly talk about?

A.Their business.

B.Their workmate.

C.Their college life.

答案B

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

M:Good morning,Ma’am.Can I help you?

W:Yes.I’m in Room 8715.The room is too bad.My husband and I couldn’t get any real sleep last night.We suffered a lot from the noise outside.

M:I’ll change another room for you right away.We do apologise for the inconvenience.If there is anything else I can do for you,call me please.

W:That way,thank you.

**8**.What can we say about the man?

A.He is helpful.

B.He is curious.

C.He is generous.

答案A

**9**.What will the woman probably do next?

A.Call her husband.

B.Apologise to the man.

C.Move to another room.

答案C

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

M:When do most children start school in your country?

W:In America,most children start primary school at the age of 5.

M:How much time do primary school students usually spend at school every day?

W:Students usually stay at school for about 8 hours every day.

M:How many subjects do they have to study?

W:About 9 subjects.

M:Do students have to wear uniforms in school?

W:Some private schools require their students to wear uniforms,but public schools don’t.I went to a private high school.The uniforms were terrible.We had to wear green uniforms every day although they suited us well both in style and size.

M:At least you spent less money to have the uniform.

W:That’s true.

**10**.How many hours do primary school students stay at school every day?

A.5. B.8. C.9.

答案B

**11**.What does the man think of wearing the green uniform?

A.Money-saving.

B.Terrible.

C.Practical.

答案A

**12**.What does the woman dislike about the school uniform?

A.Its style.

B.Its size.

C.Its colour.

答案C

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

M:Hello,this is *Music* *Tonight*.Welcome back.Lisa,what is your favourite kind of music?

W:Generally I like all types of music except for country music.

M:Exactly.I hate that noisy and crazy new country music,except for Johnny Cash’s.

W:Yeah,yeah.The old country music is good and popular.

M:Do you play musical instruments?

W:Yes,guitar,piano,violin and so on.Nearly all the instruments.But I have been dreaming of a pianist.

M:And the last question,most importantly,do you sing in the shower?

W:Of course I do,yeah!Every chance I get.

M:Can you sing something right now?

W:I don’t think so.But for our listeners,it is OK.

M:Yeah,wonderful,thank you,Lisa.

**13**.Why do the speakers like Johnny Cash’s music?

A.Because it is crazy music.

B.Because it is old country music.

C.Because it is new country music.

答案B

**14**.What does the man think of new country music?

A.Noisy.

B.Popular.

C.Acceptable.

答案A

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

A.A guitarist.

B.A violinist.

C.A pianist.

答案C

**16**.Where does the conversation probably take place?

A.In the bathroom.

B.In the studio.

C.In the concert.

答案B

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

M:Some holidays are so much fun that they become popular outside of their culture.Christmas is probably the one,which is celebrated around the world.Similarly,in recent years,the Dragon Boat Festival has also been celebrated throughout the world.The Dragon Boat Festival is one of the three major Chinese holidays,along with the Spring Festival and the Mooncake Festival.Of the three,it is possibly the oldest.During the festival,not only we Chinese people but also foreigners are enjoying the traditions of racing dragon boats and eating *Zongzi*.Every spring nearly 60 dragon boat races are held outside China.Canada alone has nearly 50 dragon boat teams and Germany has 30.

So what attracts foreigners about the Dragon Boat Festival?Happiness,excitement in a dragon boat team?No,team spirit is the best answer.

**17**.Why do people around the world celebrate Christmas?

A.To have good food.

B.To attract foreigners.

C.To have great fun.

答案C

**18**.What do foreigners probably do during the Dragon Boat Festival?

A.Eat cakes.

B.Race dragon boats.

C.Enjoy the moon.

答案B

**19**.How many dragon boat teams are there in Canada?

A.60. B.30. C.Nearly 50.

答案C

**20**.What attracts foreigners about the Dragon Boat Festival?

A.Team spirit.

B.Happiness.

C.Excitement.

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**

Here,we have four books that can help improve your life.If you purchase three or more of them,you’ll receive a 20% discount!

**The** **Total** **Money** **Makeover** **by** **Dave** **Ramsey**

Taking care of your finance is hard.Dave Ramsey,a famous businessman,is here to take you on the whole process of planning your finance,and show the myths of cash advances and debt consolidation(债务重整),to make sure your finance is healthy.

Price:$14.49

**Grace’s** **Guide** **by** **Grace** **Helbig**

Grace Helbig shared her tips to becoming a grown-up.The book is full of personal stories of Helbig,her struggles and the lessons she learnt from failing many times.This book is your on-the-go fun read with pictures and drawings of Helbig,and worksheets(工作记录) to practice.

Price:$7.95

**The** **Oh** **She** **Glows** **Cookbook** **by** **Angela** **Liddon**

Having suffered from an eating disorder and living on a diet,Angela Liddon promised to eat healthily forever.She threw out her fat-free butter spray(黄油喷雾) and low-calorie frozen dinners after learning how to properly cook.This book contains more than 100 recipes(食谱) covering breakfast,salads,soups,power snacks and the main dishes for a healthy meal at any time of the day.

Price:$22.22

**Tiny** **Beautiful** **Things** **by** **Cheryl** **Strayed**

Life can be hard,especially when it comes to relationships with others.In the book,Strayed gives advice on love and life.She writes about different subjects:a son rejected by his parents,a mother who has lost her child.And the message hidden throughout all her advice is always that,if you want a good life,you have to create it.

Price:$8.76

**21**.How much will you save at least if you buy three of the listed books?

A.$5.68. B.$6.24.

C.$8.95. D.$9.10.

答案B

解析细节理解题。根据第一段的最后一句可知,如果你买至少3本书以上,就会得到20%的折扣,再根据每一本书的定价可知,如果你买了三本书,至少能省(14.49+7.95+8.76)\*0.2=6.24美元。故选B项。

**22**.What is special for the book *Grace’s* *Guide*?

A.It is about how to grow up healthily.

B.It is mainly about how to work better.

C.It is based on its author’s life experience.

D.It teaches readers to learn from others’ life stories.

答案C

解析细节理解题。根据**Grace’s** **Guide** **by** **Grace** **Helbig**部分的第二句可知,《格雷斯指南》这本书的特别之处是基于作者的生活经历。故选C项。

**23**.Which book should you choose for someone who is bad at getting along with others?

A.*Grace’s* *Guide*.

B.*Tiny* *Beautiful* *Things*.

C.*The* *Total* *Money* *Makeover*.

D.*The* *Oh* *She* *Glows* *Cookbook*.

答案B

解析细节理解题。根据**Tiny** **Beautiful** **Things** **by** **Cheryl** **Strayed**部分的第一句可知,对于不善于与人相处的人,应该选择本书,故选B项。

**B**

Alexander Fleming was born in Scotland in 1881 and his parents were both farmers.He moved to London in 1895 and finished his basic education.Fleming entered the medical field in 1901,studying at St.Mary’s Hospital Medical School.While at St.Mary’s,he won the 1908 gold medal as the top medical student.

A position at St.Mary’s Hospital led him to the then-new field of bacteriology(细菌学).During World War Ⅰ,Fleming served in the Royal Army Medical Corps.At the time,antiseptics(抗菌剂) were commonly used.Fleming discovered that their destructive effects on the body were greater than their ability to break down harmful bacteria.Therefore,more soldiers were dying from antiseptic treatment than from bacterial harm.

Fleming suggested that,for more effective treatment,wounds simply be kept dry and clean.However,his idea largely got ignored because of the difficult conditions.Returning to St.Mary’s after the war,in 1918,Fleming worked as the assistant director of St.Mary’s.

In September 1928,Fleming returned to his lab after a month away with his family,and was surprised to notice that a type of bacteria he had left out had become polluted by a mold(霉菌).The bacteria surrounding this mold had been destroyed.He realised that he discovered the world’s first bacteria killer.It was later named “penicillin”.

Further development of penicillin was not a one-man operation,so Fleming employed two young researchers.Penicillin finally came into use during World War Ⅱ and Fleming won the Nobel Prize in 1945.

**24**.What do we know about Fleming?

A.He began to study medicine at the age of 14.

B.He completed his basic education in Scotland.

C.He had excellent performance while in college.

D.He started his career due to his parents’ influence.

答案C

解析细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Fleming entered the medical field in 1901,...as the top medical student.”可知,弗莱明1901年进入医学领域,在圣玛丽医学院学习,当时他应该是20岁,故A项不对。在圣玛丽医学院时,他在1908年以优秀医学生的身份获得金牌。由此可知,弗莱明在大学时表现出色。故选C项。

**25**.What did Fleming find during World War Ⅰ?

A.The British army suffered from a lack of antiseptics.

B.Few people wanted to study the field of bacteriology.

C.Soldiers had limited knowledge of treating their wounds.

D.Antiseptics did more harm than good to wounded soldiers.

答案D

解析细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Fleming discovered that their destructive effects on the body were greater...than from bacterial harm.”可知,弗莱明发现,它们(抗菌剂)对人体的破坏性影响远远大于它们分解有害细菌的能力,死于抗菌剂的士兵比死于细菌伤害的士兵多。因此,在第一次世界大战中弗莱明发现抗菌剂对受伤的士兵弊大于利。故选D项。

**26**.What does paragraph 4 imply?

A.Fleming discovered penicillin quite by accident.

B.Penicillin was Fleming’s first well-known discovery.

C.Penicillin was later put into use by Fleming’s students.

D.Fleming made a mistake while preparing for an operation.

答案A

解析推理判断题。根据第四段可知,1928年9月,弗莱明离开家一个月后回到实验室,惊讶地发现,他遗漏的一种细菌被霉菌污染了。这个霉菌周围的细菌已经被消灭了。他意识到他发现了世界上第一个细菌杀手,后来被命名为“盘尼西林”。由此判断出,第四段暗示弗莱明偶然发现了盘尼西林(青霉素)。故选A项。

**27**.How does the author organise the text?

A.By providing data.

B.By giving examples.

C.By making comparisons.

D.By following time order.

答案D

解析推理判断题。根据第一段中的“He moved to London in 1895 and finished his basic education.Fleming entered the medical field in 1901,studying at St.Mary’s Hospital Medical School.While at St.Mary’s,he won the 1908 gold medal as the top medical student.”,第二段中的“During World War Ⅰ,Fleming served in the Royal Army Medical Corps.”,第三段中的“Returning to St.Mary’s after the war,in 1918...”,第四段中的“In September 1928...”和最后一段中的“Penicillin finally came into use during World War Ⅱ and Fleming won the Nobel Prize in 1945.”可判断出,作者是按时间顺序组织文章的。故选D项。

**C**

Nail biting and hair pulling are two forms of body language.Both nail biting and hair pulling can be either conscious or subconscious(潜意识的)body language gestures,each showing some interesting aspects of the character,emotion and inner working of the individual.

Nail biting is a nonverbal gesture.In adults it’s often a habit adopted and carried through from childhood and can become apparent in stressful situations throughout adulthood.To most people,nail biting is associated with nervousness and shyness and is an involuntary response to certain social situations.In many cases,it’s an adaptor behaviour that channels nervous energy,inactivity or boredom and doesn’t disturb normal functioning.In severe cases nail biting can become a repetitive behaviour that is intentionally performed.It can result in great physical damage.

So when we look deeper,in both adults and children,it has been suggested that severe nail biting is often referred to as a method of “self-heating”.This indicates that nail biting is a subconscious behaviour indicating increased anxiety and low self-confidence.

Hair pulling can indicate a number of emotions and behaviours.For example,children who bite their nails or frequently pull their hair may be nervous or have low self-confidence.Hair pulling may be a comforting action for a child who is tense and anxious,and may become habitual later in life in stressful situations.Routine and severe hair pulling can be a compulsive(强迫的)disorder that may be linked to genetics,anxiety and depression.It’s most commonly thought to be a stress-related condition.

However,hair puling is also another nonverbal body language that can signify different things in different situations.For example,in some situations,it can mean interest and desire.However,in other situations,it can suggest anxiety,incompetence,uncertainty or shyness.

**28**.What does the text say about nail biting?

A.It doesn’t harm its doer physically.

B.It stops its doer functioning normally.

C.It isn’t a gesture only made by children.

D.It is a commonly used way to avoid shyness.

答案C

解析推理判断题。根据第二段第二、三句可知,在成年人中,咬指甲通常是一种从童年开始就一直保持着的习惯,在整个成年期的压力环境中会变得明显起来。对大多数人来说,咬指甲与紧张和害羞有关,是对某些社交场合的不自觉反应。由此推断,咬指甲不是只有孩子才会做的手势。故选C项。

**29**.What can we learn about children who often pull their hair from the text?

A.They may not feel at ease at all.

B.They must suffer from lack of desire.

C.They may take no interest in something.

D.They may feel quite sure of themselves.

答案A

解析细节理解题。根据倒数第二段第二句可知,咬指甲或经常拉扯头发的孩子可能会紧张或缺乏自信。由此可知,经常拉扯头发的孩子可能是因为紧张或缺乏自信而感到不自在。故选A项。

**30**.What does the underlined word “signify” in the last paragraph mean?

A.Hide. B.Indicate.

C.Explain. D.Summarize.

答案B

解析词义猜测题。根据下文的举例可知,在某些情况下拉扯头发可以表示兴趣和欲望,而在其他情况下它可能意味着焦虑、无能、不确定或害羞。由此推断,拉扯头发也是另一种非语言的身体语言,可以在不同的情况下表明不同的事情。故选B项,意为“表明”。

**31**.What can be a suitable title for the text?

A.How to Read Forms of Body Language?

B.What Do Nail Biting and Hair Pulling Suggest?

C.How to Express Ourselves with Body Language?

D.What Are the Deep Meanings of Body Language?

答案B

解析主旨大意题。根据第一段可知,咬指甲和拉扯头发是两种有意识的或潜意识的肢体语言动作,每一种都展示了个人性格、情感和内在的一些有趣的方面。然后文章主要就这两种肢体语言背后表明的具体含义进行了说明。B项“咬指甲和拉扯头发暗示了什么?”体现了文章的主旨。故选B项。

**D**

Organic food,grown without artificial chemicals,is increasingly popular nowadays.Consumers have been willing to pay up to twice as much for goods with organic labels(商标).However,if you think paying a little more for organic food gets you a more nutritious and safer product,you might want to save your money.A study led by researchers at Stanford University says that organic products aren’t necessarily more nutritious,and they’re no less likely to suffer from disease-causing bacteria,either.

The latest results,published in the *Annuals* *of* *Internal* *Medicine*,suggest that buyers may be wasting their money.“We did not find strong evidence that organic food is more nutritious or healthier,” says Dr Crystal Smith-Spangler from Stanford.“So consumers shouldn’t assume that one type of food has a lower risk or is safer.”

For their new study,Smith-Spangler and her colleagues conducted a review of two categories of research,including 17 studies that compared health outcomes between consumers of organic against traditional food products,and 223 studies that analysed the nutritional content of the foods,including key vitamins,minerals and fats.

While the researchers found little difference in nutritional content,they did find that organic fruit and vegetables were 20% less likely to have chemicals remaining on the surfaces.Neither organic nor traditional foods showed levels of chemicals high enough to go beyond food safety standards.And both organic and traditional meats,such as chicken and pork,were equally likely to be harmed by bacteria at very low rates.The researchers did find that organic milk and chicken contained higher levels of omega-3 fatty acids,a healthy fat also found in fish that can reduce the risk of heart disease.However,these nutritional differences were too small,and the researchers were unwilling to make much of them until further studies confirm the trends.

Organic food is produced with fewer chemicals and more natural-growing practices,but that doesn’t always translate into a more nutritious or healthier product.The US Department of Agriculture(USDA) states that “whether you buy organic food or not,finding the freshest foods available may have the biggest effect on taste.” Fresh food is at least as good as anything marketed as organic.

**32**.The new research questions whether organic food 　　　.

A.should replace traditional food

B.has been overpriced by farmers

C.is grown with less harmful chemicals

D.is really more nutritious and healthier

答案D

解析细节理解题。根据第一段中的“A study led by researchers at Stanford University says that organic products aren’t necessarily more nutritious,and...bacteria,either.”可以看出,新研究是针对有机食物是否更有营养和更健康的方面提出疑问。故选D项。

**33**.What did Smith-Spangler and her colleagues find?

A.Organic foods could reduce the risk of heart disease.

B.Traditional foods were grown with more natural methods.

C.Both organic and traditional foods they examined were safe.

D.There was not a presence of any forms of bacteria in organic foods.

答案C

解析推理判断题。根据第四段中的第二句可知,有机食品和传统食品一样,都符合食品安全标准,所以被检测的两种食物都是安全的。故选C项。

**34**.Which of the following is relatively healthier according to the passage?

A.Organic chicken and pork.

B.Organic milk and chicken.

C.Traditional chicken and pork.

D.Traditional fruit and vegetables.

答案B

解析细节理解题。根据第四段中的“The researchers did find that organic milk and chicken contained higher levels of omega-3 fatty acids,a healthy fat...heart disease.”可知,研究人员发现有机牛奶和有机鸡肉中一类脂肪酸的含量较高,这种脂肪酸可以降低患心脏病的风险,是健康的。故选B项。

**35**.What is the author’s attitude towards organic food?

A.Skeptical. B.Neutral.

C.Unconcerned. D.Approving.

答案A

解析推理判断题。作者在第一段提出人们不值得花过多的钱去买有机食品,以及最后一段引用USDA 美国农业部的观点“...whether you buy organic food or not,finding the freshest foods available may have the biggest effect on taste.”和最后一句“Fresh food is at least as good as anything marketed as organic.”可看出作者是持怀疑的态度。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。

**Build** **Your** **Own** **First** **Aid** **Kit**

Emergencies can happen anytime,anywhere,so being prepared for one is important.Having a proper first aid kit in your home is an easy but essential part of good emergency preparation.　36　 Instead of getting such one,you can ensure the kit is personalised to suit you and your family’s particular needs by creating your own.

Pick a good container.One good option is a large,water-resistant,rigid or flexible plastic container.This makes the materials inside visible for easy identification and safe.　37　 A handle is ideal out of consideration for that.Regardless of your container choice,clearly identify it—for example,by writing “FIRST AID” with a permanent marker.

　38　 One should include all of your basic medicinal supplies,such as bandages(绷带),gloves and scissors,while the second one includes medicine.Make sure that the important basic medical tools and medicines are contained in it.　39　 However,when it comes to bandages,wipes and other lightweight items,the more the merrier.And remember that everything is kept in small sealed plastic bags.

　40　 When one of your family is crying about a cut on her finger,you don’t want your home kit buried at the back of a cupboard or lost because it’s not being returned to the same spot after each use.Establish a clearly-defined,consistent spot for it.Let small children know where the kit is located,but place it where they cannot reach it.

A.Make your first aid kit safely accessible.

B.Separate the first aid kit into two sections.

C.The ready-made first aid kits in the store are usually expensive.

D.The kit should be easy to transport as needed to the emergency.

E.The number of each item will depend on the size of your family.

F.Having several first aid kits means you can get one of them anytime.

G.First aid kits on the market often lack what you want or have something useless for you.

答案36~40 GDBEA

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。

Alexei Leonov,the first man to walk in space and create art there,died on October 11th,2019,aged 85.

Climbing from the open airlock of *Voskhod* *2*,Alexei Leonov felt quite 　41　.He was cool-headed,focused.This often 　42　 people.“What!”they would exclaim unbelievably.“The door into 　43　 had been opened,and yet you felt nothing?”They forgot that he had been through all that 　44　 at the cosmonaut school—jumping into 　45　 water,acrobatics,and the rest.They forgot that his head was full of data and instructions.

All the same,as he released one hand,then one foot,then the 　46　 of him,until only a 5.5-metre rope held him to the world of men,he could feel a smile starting on his face and 　47　.He was fascinated but remained calm mostly.He spread his bulky-suited 　48　,kicked his legs and floated,free.In the 　49　 he could hear only his heartbeat and his 　50　 breathing.

Stars were all around him against a 　51　 sky.They did not blink.Below him,about 500 km below,lay the Black Sea.He knew it well,not only as a Russian patriot(爱国者),but because he had visited its shores dozens of times.Now,on March 18th,1965,he saw it wholly,gunmetal gray,with a 　52　 dot of a ship on it that seemed to be caught from all sides by a flow of light.He too was a 　53　,a grain of sand in the near-blinding dazzle of the sun.He saw the earth revolves(转动),the only 　54　 thing apart from himself.What struck him most forcibly was how round it is,how beautiful,and how blue.However,the process is not so smooth.Actually,his travel in space nearly 　55　 in disaster,as his space suit expanded and he could not get back into the craft.Fortunately,he finally solved the problem and successfully returned to the earth.

**41**.A.nervous B.calm

C.excited D.frustrated

答案B

解析根据设空处后一句中的“cool-headed,focused”可知,他是头脑冷静且专注的,所以他应该很沉着。后文中的“He was fascinated but remained calm”也为提示。calm意为“沉着的”,符合语境。

**42**.A.satisfied B.interested

C.surprised D.impressed

答案C

解析根据后文的“What!”及“...and yet you felt nothing?”可知,人们觉得他表现沉着是出乎意料的,让人们感到意外。surprise意为“使感到意外”,符合语境。

**43**.A.earth B.star

C.sun D.space

答案D

解析根据第一段中的“the first man to walk in space”可知,此处应指进入太空的门。space意为“太空”,符合语境。

**44**.A.hardship B.experience

C.training D.coaching

答案C

解析根据破折号后面的内容可推知,此处应指,人们忘记了他在航天学校中已接受过各种训练。training意为“训练”,符合语境。

**45**.A.shallow B.deep

C.cold D.warm

答案B

解析结合常识可知,宇航员在水中接受训练主要是为了承受压力,所以一定要进入深水才能达到效果。deep意为“深的”,符合语境。

**46**.A.head B.waist

C.back D.whole

答案D

解析根据设空处前的one hand和one foot并结合常识可知,阿列克谢·列昂诺夫进入太空时首先露出一只手,然后一只脚,最后应是整个身体进入太空。whole意为“整体”,符合语境。

**47**.A.spreading B.appearing

C.disappearing D.shrinking

答案A

解析根据设空处前的“a smile starting on his face”和后文的“He was fascinated”可知,他脸上出现了微笑,然后笑容慢慢绽开。spread意为“扩散”,符合语境。

**48**.A.fingers B.hands

C.arms D.shoulders

答案C

解析根据设空处后的“kicked his legs and floated”并结合常识可知,此处应表示,他伸展开自己穿着笨重的双臂,蹬着双腿,自由自在地漂浮在太空中。arm意为“手臂”,符合语境。

**49**.A.space B.atmosphere

C.darkness D.silence

答案D

解析根据设空处后面的“he could hear only his heartbeat”并结合常识可知,此处应表示,在寂静中他只能听到自己的心跳和呼吸。silence意为“寂静”,符合语境。

**50**.A.heavy B.light

C.short D.long

答案A

解析根据空前的“he could hear only”并结合常识可知,因为周围很寂静,所以他听到的自己的呼吸声应是很粗重的。故heavy符合语境。

**51**.A.snow-white B.blue

C.coal-black D.clear

答案C

解析根据设空处后一句可知,所有星星都没有闪烁。由此可知,此处应表示天空是漆黑的。coal-black意为“漆黑的”,符合语境。

**52**.A.big B.large

C.small D.tiny

答案D

解析结合常识可知,阿列克谢·列昂诺夫从太空中往下看黑海中的一艘船,只能看到极小的一个点。tiny意为“极小的”,符合语境。

**53**.A.dot B.light

C.line D.circle

答案A

解析根据设空处前的too和空后的a grain of sand可知,在浩瀚的星空和太阳炫目的光线里,他也是一个微小的点。dot意为“点”,符合语境。

**54**.A.walking B.flowing

C.moving D.standing

答案C

解析根据空前的“the earth revolves”可知,此处应表示除了他自己,地球是他看到的唯一在移动的东西,故moving符合语境。

**55**.A.ended B.started

C.inspired D.motivated

答案A

解析根据设空处前一句中的However和后文的“he finally solved the problem”可知,此处表示,他的这次太空行走差点儿就以灾难结束。end in...意为“以……结束”,符合语境。

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。

Some people thought Jia Sixie was **56**.　　　　　　 lucky man.He had worked for the emperor and when he got old,he could go to **57**.　　　　　(he) hometown to relax.Jia Sixie,however,had other plans.He had always been interested **58**.　　　　　 agriculture and wanted to do something to make Chinese farming even better.

Jia Sixie **59**.　　　　　(live) in the sixth century CE.He was born in Yidu in Shandong Province and worked in Gaoyang,**60**.　　　　　 is also in Shandong.As he rode through the countryside on his journeys for his work,he looked out at the fields.Some of them were greener and had **61**.　　　　　　　(many) crops than others.Some **62**.(cow) looked healthier than others too.He was lost in thought.What could a **63**.　　　　　　　(farm) do to get good crops from his field?Surely there must be rules that would help them.He thought he was able **64**.(find) out the best way for farmers.Then he wrote a book **65**.　　　　　(call) *Qi* *Min* *Yao* *Shu* to help them.

答案56.a　57.his　58.in　59.lived　60.which

61.more　62.cows　63.farmer　64.to find　65.called

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假如你是李华,你的美国笔友Tom最近在学习汉语,但是他感觉汉语太难了,想要放弃。请你用英语给他回复一封邮件,内容包括:

1.鼓励他;

2.给出至少两条学习汉语的建议。

注意:1.词数80左右;

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3.开头语和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Dear Tom,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Yours,

Li Hua

参考范文

Dear Tom,

I am sorry to know that you want to give up Chinese just because you think it hard to learn.In my opinion,you should keep studying the Chinese language.There are some suggestions for you.

To study Chinese well,you should practice speaking it every day as the saying goes:“Practice makes perfect.”Besides,you can make friends with people who can speak Chinese.The more you know China,the more attractive you will find Chinese.

If you have any questions about Chinese,you can email me.

I am looking forward to your reply.

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。

My sister Jeanne and I were born only 14 months apart,and we once shared many happy moments.She liked telling jokes to me and I would laugh heartily.She always said she loved my laughter and it’s the most impressive sound for her.But by the time we were teenagers we had years without speaking and lost touch due to family breaking.By age 19,I had moved away from our home in Wisconsin to live on my father’s horse farm in Virginia.Jeanne got married at 20,moved to Chicago,and became—well,I didn’t know what.We lived separate lives in separate states,and our connection somehow ended.

Fast-forward about five years,I was 24 and on a trip with my best friend to New York City,a place I had never been to.It was so different from my hometown.I was used to riding my horse to the corner store where everyone knew everyone and everything went on in the quiet little cowboy town of Virginia.We went to New York to visit my friend’s cousin and see the sights.We went to Little Italy,the Statue of Liberty,Chinatown,and several Manhattan clubs.I had never seen so many taxis in one spot in all my life.

During a day of sightseeing,we were crossing a very busy street loaded with people.Everyone was in a hurry.I was laughing at something my friend just said,and then I suddenly heard my name yelled from somewhere behind me:“Cheryl!”The voice was so familiar.I froze in my steps in the middle of the road.Tears welled up spontaneously(不由自主地) in my eyes.I knew without a shadow of a doubt that it was my sister Jeanne.I yelled back before even turning to look.“Jeanne?”

It was her.“Oh my!”I screamed,and I began pushing people out of my way to get to her.The crowd started to part—even by New York standards,we must have seemed crazy.And there we were,standing in the middle of a Manhattan street,facing each other and smiling.I couldn’t believe it.

*I* *later* *asked* *how* *she’d* *known* *it* *was* *me.*

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参考范文

*I* *later* *asked* *how* *she’d* *known* *it* *was* *me.*She said it was my laugh,the impressive and unforgettable sound.My laugh is not all that unusual,but I guess to a family member it’s infectious.It hits her heart and resonates in her mind.I asked her what she was doing in New York,and she said she had come for an opera showing and was there for only a week.Neither of us has ever returned to New York,and both our visits were spontaneous trips planned just a week earlier.

*Since* *that* *time*,*my* *sister* *and* *I* *have* *never* *been* *separated.*We both moved back to Wisconsin.We talked and joked daily like before.Many years have passed,and my sister and I are now both in our 50s.I see the chance of meeting as more of a lesson,a reminder not to lose touch with loved ones.After our sister-to-sister miracle,I don’t plan to let that happen again.Also,I know the secret to connect each other.