**综合检测**

(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。

W:Two peaches are missing.That’s strange.

M:Don’t worry about that.I ate them when you were cooking in the kitchen.

**1**.What did the man eat just now?

A.An apple.

B.Some chicken.

C.Two peaches.

答案:C

W:Tell me about your new house.

M:Well,first of all,it’s much bigger.It has the same number of rooms,but each room is larger.We also have a large garden.

**2**.How is the new house different from the old one?

A.It has more rooms.

B.It has larger rooms.

C.It has a small garden.

答案:B

W:Mr Black,could I have a meeting with a student here?

M:Sorry,not here,Miss Hopkins.We need a quiet environment to prepare for tomorrow’s lecture.

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

A.Classmates.

B.Colleagues.

C.Teacher and student.

答案:B

M:Would you like some more coffee?

W:No,thank you.I’ve had enough.

M:How were your eggs?

W:Oh,they were delicious!My first meal of the day was perfect.I’m ready to face the day now!

**4**.When does the conversation probably take place?

A.In the morning.

B.At noon.

C.In the evening.

答案:A

M:Hi,Marcie,this is David calling.

W:Oh,hi there!How are you?

M:I’m fine.That was a great party last night.Listen,did I leave a black hat at your place?

W:I haven’t seen a black hat anywhere.I’m happy to take a look around,though.

**5**.Why did the man call the woman?

A.To return her hat.

B.To thank her for the great party.

C.To ask her if he left something in her house.

答案:C

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

M:What time is your first class tomorrow?

W:Usually,it’s at 10:00 a.m.,but the teacher has some kind of meeting,so now I don’t have to go until 1:00 p.m.

M:I wish my teacher would have a meeting...Anyway,want to go for a drink?

W:How about in an hour?I’ve got to finish writing up this lab report for chemistry class by tomorrow.

M:No problem.I’ve still got to prepare for my history class.

**6**.When will the woman go to her first class tomorrow?

A.At 10:00 a.m.

B.At 11:00 a.m.

C.At 1:00 p.m.

答案:C

**7**.What will the speakers do together?

A.Have a drink.

B.Write a lab report.

C.Prepare for a history class.

答案:A

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

W:Hello,Dr Baker’s office.

M:Hello,this is Tom Keller.I’d like to make an appointment to see the doctor as soon as possible.

W:Is it an emergency?

M:Well,I’ve been suffering a lot from very bad stomach pain for two days now.At first,I thought it would go away quickly.But now I don’t think I can wait for another day.

W:You are one of Dr Baker’s regular patients,aren’t you?

M:Yes,I am.

W:In that case,the doctor might be able to fit you in between appointments.Why don’t you come in this afternoon?

M:Thank you very much.

W:You are welcome.

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

A.In a waiting room.

B.In the doctor’s office.

C.Over the phone.

答案:C

**9**.What’s wrong with the man?

A.He has a stomachache.

B.He has a toothache.

C.He has a headache.

答案:A

**10**.When can the man see the doctor?

A.Right now.

B.This afternoon.

C.Tomorrow.

答案:B

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

M:Hi,Jane.Long time no see!You look just as attractive as before.How can you keep such a good figure?You must have joined a health club.

W:Well,thank you.I make sure to get plenty of exercise every day.

M:So,do you go running in the morning?

W:No,I don’t.I don’t like running,especially in the morning.

M:Then what kind of sports do you do for exercise?

W:Swimming.I go swimming three times a week.I manage to swim two miles each time.

M:Wow,no wonder you have such a fantastic figure.

W:I also play volleyball.

M:Really?How often do you play volleyball?

W:Usually twice a week.

M:That’s great!

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

A.Co-workers.

B.Friends.

C.Coach and player.

答案:B

**12**.Which sport does the woman do for exercise?

A.Running.

B.Basketball.

C.Swimming.

答案:C

**13**.How often does the woman play volleyball?

A.Twice a week.

B.Three times a week.

C.Every day.

答案:A

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

M:Hey,come in!Do you want some tea or something?I have some orange juice in my fridge,too.

W:Some water would be great.

M:No problem!Here you go.

W:Thanks.I like your place!When did you move in?

M:Three weeks ago.It was really hard to find.I spent over a month looking at apartments in the east side of the town.Most of the places I saw were terrible.

W:Did you try looking south of the river?

M:Yes.My sister lives there,but apartments there are too expensive.

W:Well,you have a nice kitchen.The big window makes the room really bright.

M:Yeah,the kitchen’s great.The fridge was made in Germany.

W:It looks more expensive than the one we have at the office.Say,will you be attending our team meeting on Monday?

M:No,I’ll be travelling to our Houston office that day...

**14**.What will the woman drink?

A.Orange juice.

B.Tea.

C.Water.

答案:C

**15**.Why didn’t the man choose an apartment in the south of the river?

A.It’s not big enough.

B.It’s too expensive.

C.It’s far away from his office.

答案:B

**16**.What does the woman say about the kitchen?

A.It’s not bright enough.

B.The window lets in a lot of light.

C.Everything was made in Germany.

答案:B

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

A.At the man’s apartment.

B.At the woman’s apartment.

C.At an office in Houston.

答案:A

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

M:Good afternoon,everyone.My name is Richard Parry and I’m the school director.I do hope you’ve all had a good journey,although I’m sure you must be feeling rather tired.No doubt you are looking forward to meeting the families you’re going to be staying with during the next month.Now,please listen carefully to the following arrangements as the various families are waiting in groups to meet you.If your surname,your family name,begins with the letter A to F,your host family will be waiting for you in this hall.At the end of the meeting,you should wait behind in here.Now,for those of you whose names begin with G to L,you should go downstairs,not upstairs,but downstairs to the dining room.When you get there,make sure you go to the far end of the room by the drinks machine.That’s important as people whose names begin with letters from M to R should also go downstairs and wait at the opposite end of the dining room near the doors into the garden.And the final group—those of you with names from S to Z,must go out of this hall,past the office to the car park,where the bus stopped when you arrive at.All right—go out to where the cars are parked by the main gate and your families will be waiting there.

**18**.Who is the speaker most probably speaking to?

A.Football players ready for a match.

B.Exchange students from abroad.

C.Soldiers coming back to their families.

答案:B

**19**.Where should Mary Clinton meet her host family?

A.In the very hall where the speaker is speaking.

B.Downstairs at the end of the dining room near the doors into the garden.

C.Downstairs at the end of the dining room by the drinks machine.

答案:A

**20**.Where must Oliver Twist go to meet his host family?

A.Nowhere but stay where he is now.

B.Downstairs to the dining room.

C.Out of the hall to the car park.

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**

Started in 1636,Harvard University is the oldest of all the many colleges and universities in the United States.Yale,Princeton,Columbia and Dartmouth were opened soon after Harvard.

In the early years,these schools were much alike.Only young men went to colleges.All the students studied the same subjects,and everyone learned Latin,Greek and Hebrew.Little was known about science then,and one kind of school could teach everything that was known about the world.When the students graduated,most of them become ministers or teachers.

In 1782,Harvard started a medical school for young men who wanted to become doctors.Later,lawyers could receive their training in Harvard’s law school.In 1825,besides Latin and Greek,Harvard began teaching modern languages,such as French and German.Soon it began teaching American history.

As knowledge increased,Harvard and other colleges began to teach many new subjects.Students were allowed to choose the subjects that interested them.

Today there are many different kinds of colleges and universities.Most of them are made up of smaller schools that deal with special fields of learning.There’s so much to learn that one kind of school can’t offer it all.

**21**.From the second paragraph,we can see that in the early years,　　　.

A.those colleges and universities were almost the same

B.people,young or old,might study in the colleges

C.the students studied only some languages and science

D.when the students finished their school,they became lawyers or teachers

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。由第二段前三句“In the early years,these schools were much alike.Only young men went to colleges.All the students studied the same subjects,and everyone learned Latin,Greek and Hebrew.”可知,早期的大学都很相似,只有年轻男子可以上大学,所有学生学习一样的课程。故正确答案为A项。

**22**.As knowledge increased,colleges began to teach 　　　.

A.everything that was known

B.law and something about medicine

C.many new subjects

D.the subjects that interested students

答案:C

解析:推理判断题。由倒数第二段内容可知,随着知识的增加,大学开始开设许多新科目。故正确答案为C项。

**23**.On the whole,the passage is about 　　　.

A.how to start a university

B.the world-famous colleges in America

C.how colleges have changed

D.what kind of lessons each college teaches

答案:C

解析:主旨大意题。由文中每段开头“Started in 1636...” “In the early years...” “In 1782...” “As knowledge increased...”和“Today...”可知,刚开始时,大学数量少,教学科目单一,到后来学校的数量越来越多,而且所教的科目也越来越多,再到现如今大学里有多种不同的学院、学科,全文依据时间顺序介绍了大学的变化。故正确答案为C项。

**B**

As an old saying in China goes,“The days of the *Sanjiu* period are the coldest days.” “*Sanjiu* period”,which is in Minor Cold,refers to the third nine-day period (the 19th to the 27th day) after the day of the Winter Solstice (冬至).There are many different customs related to Minor Cold in China.

**Eating** **hotpot**

During Minor Cold people should eat some hot food to benefit the body and defend against the cold weather.Winter is the best time to have hotpot and braised mutton with soy sauce.But it is important to notice that too much spicy food may cause health problems.

**Eating** **huangyacai**

In Tianjin,there is a custom to have *huangyacai*,a kind of Chinese cabbage,during Minor Cold.There are large amounts of vitamins A and B in *huangyacai*.As *huangyacai* is fresh and tender,it is fit for frying,roasting and braising.

**Eating** **glutinous** **rice** (糯米饭)

According to tradition,the Cantonese eat glutinous rice in the morning during Minor Cold.Cantonese people add some fried preserved pork,sausages and peanuts and mix them into the rice.

**Eating** **vegetable** **rice**

In ancient times,people in Nanjing took Minor Cold quite seriously,but as time went by,the celebration of Minor Cold gradually disappeared.However,the custom of eating vegetable rice is still followed today.The rice is steamed and is unspeakably delicious.Among the ingredients (原料),*aijiaohuang* (a kind of green vegetable),sausages and salted duck are the specialties in Nanjing.

**24**.What do we know about Minor Cold?

A.It refers to the Winter Solstice.

B.The *Sanjiu* period is in this period.

C.It lasts twenty-seven days.

D.It marks the first day of winter.

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的“‘*Sanjiu* period’,which is in Minor Cold”可知,三九在小寒节气内。故B项正确。

**25**.What is a special custom in Tianjin in Minor Cold?

A.Eating hotpot.

B.Having vitamin A and B pills.

C.Having *huangyacai*.

D.Buying cabbage.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据第三段中的“In Tianjin,there is a custom to have *huangyacai*,a kind of Chinese cabbage,during Minor Cold.”可知,天津人在小寒节气里吃黄芽菜。故C项正确。

**26**.How do the Cantonese eat glutinous rice?

A.They fry and toast it.

B.They eat it for dinner.

C.They mix it with many other things.

D.They steam it with soy sauce.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“Cantonese people add some fried preserved pork,sausages and peanuts and mix them into the rice.”可知,广东人会在糯米饭里加一些腊肉、香肠和花生。故C项正确。

**27**.This text may be taken from the 　　　column (栏目) of a newspaper.

A.travel　　　 B.culture

C.fashion D.science

答案:B

解析:文章出处题。根据文章内容,特别是第一段中的“There are many different customs related to Minor Cold in China.”可知,本文介绍了在中国与小寒节气有关的习俗,属于文化范畴,最有可能出自报纸的文化栏目。故B项正确。

**C**

An Indian movie about two sisters has become a huge hit in China.The Hindi language film,called *Dangal*,has earned almost $170 million in China since its release there on May 5th.

Much has been written about why *Dangal* has enjoyed such big success in China.Some people say one reason is that the film’s star and producer is Aamir Khan.He is famous in India’s Bollywood film industry.Two of his earlier films were also big hits in China.

Khan’s popularity was clear after he got more than 600,000 followers on the Chinese social media service Sina Weibo within two months of joining.But he is not the only reason why the film strongly connects with audience across China.Media has pointed out how it shows similarities between parental systems in China and India.

*Dangal* is based on the true story of a man who enjoyed the sport of wrestling(摔跤).He competed as a wrestler,but never could achieve his lifelong dream:winning a gold medal.As a father,he wanted his son to win the medal.But his wife only gave birth to daughters.So he finally decided to train them to be world-class wrestlers.

The movie is more serious than most Bollywood productions,which tell happy love stories and include colourful music and dance performances.

Edward Chan is a professor at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University.He says the strict way of parenting in the film is something people in China can easily relate to.“I think the father role described by the movie in India is quite similar to the culture,especially the traditional culture in China.”

The Chinese government-supported *Global* *Times* newspaper pointed that movie critics (评论家) in China did not like *Dangal*.Most of them agree with the fact that the father in the film was forceful in pushing his daughters to become wrestlers.But the film *Dangal* is really aimed to educate children to work for their dreams.

**28**.What does the author think of *Dangal*?

A.It’s unsuccessful. B.It’s unknown.

C.It’s educational. D.It’s relaxing.

答案:C

解析:推理判断题。根据文章最后一句“But the film *Dangal* is really aimed to educate children to work for their dreams.”可知,该影片是有教育意义的。故选C项。

**29**.What’s the main reason for the father teaching his daughters to wrestle?

A.He wanted to punish them.

B.He wanted them to realise his goal.

C.Few women took this sport.

D.He loved them very much.

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据文章第四段中的“He competed as a wrestler,but never could achieve his lifelong dream:winning a gold medal.As a father,he wanted his son to win the medal.”可知,影片中父亲想要自己的孩子实现他未完成的愿望。故选B项。

**30**.What do most Chinese movie critics agree?

A.The truth of the whole story was doubtful.

B.The film *Dangal* was against the Indian traditional culture.

C.Indian films often have a bad influence on Chinese parents.

D.The father’s behaviour in the film *Dangal* was cruel.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“Most of them agree with the fact that the father in the film was forceful in pushing his daughters to become wrestlers.”可知,批评者认为影片中父亲迫使自己的孩子来实现他未完成的愿望,他的行为很残酷。故选D项。

**31**.What can we learn from the text?

A.Most films from Bollywood are serious.

B.Indian parents’ roles are similar to those in China in some way.

C.Daughters perform worse in sport than sons.

D.The films produced by Aamir Khan is not popular with Chinese.

答案:B

解析:推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段中的“He says the strict way of parenting in the film is something people in China can easily relate to.‘I think the father role described by the movie in India is quite similar to the culture,especially the traditional culture in China.’” 可知,Edward Chan教授认为该印度电影中的父亲角色与中国传统文化中的父亲形象非常契合,从而可以推断出在某些方面印度家长和中国家长类似。故选B项。

**D**

Being able to take advantage of truly unlimited data is a smartphone user’s dream,but everyone I’ve talked to about 5G is more excited about the usage unlocked by next-generation wireless devices.From smart home security to self-driving cars,all the Internet-connected equipment in your life will be able to talk to each other at lightning-fast speed with reduced latency (延迟).

“5G is one of those forerunners,along with artificial intelligence,of this coming data age,” said Steve Koenig,senior director of market research for the Consumer Technology Association.“Self-driving vehicles are emblematic in this data age — they show application of data completely.With one single task,driving,you have large amounts of data coming from the vehicle itself,and a variety of sensors (传感器) are collecting a lot of information to model its environment as it moves.It’s pulling in data from other vehicles about conditions down the road.There’s lots of data behind that task,which is why we need the speed and lower latency.”

AR glasses and virtual (虚拟的) reality headphones haven’t yet been inside the mainstream,but tech companies are joyfully saying that such equipment will eventually replace our smartphones.With 5G,that could actually happen.This is notable because companies such as Apple are reportedly developing AR glasses to improve—or even replace—smartphones.

Ericsson showed at February’s Mobile World Congress in 2019 how smart glasses could become faster and lighter with a 5G connection,because instead of being weighed down with components,the glasses could rely on outside equipment for processing power.

But don’t get too excited.There’s still a lot of work to be done in the meantime,including some necessary testing to make sure the radio plays nicely with basic systems and service construction so that 5G isn’t concentrated only in big cities.

**32**.What does the first paragraph focus on?

A.The super speed of 5G.

B.Potential of 5G.

C.Usage of smart equipment.

D.The future of smart equipment.

答案:B

解析:段落大意题。根据第一段中的“...everyone I’ve talked to about 5G is more excited about the usage unlocked by next-generation wireless devices.From smart home security to self-driving cars,all the Internet-connected equipment...”可知,5G将会有很多用途,其潜力无穷。故选B项。

**33**.Which word can replace “emblematic” underlined in paragraph 2?

A.available B.productive

C.symbolic D.popular

答案:C

解析:词义猜测题。根据画线词上文中的“5G is one of those forerunners,along with artificial intelligence,of this coming data age...”和下文中的“...they show application of data completely.”可知,5G是即将到来的数据时代的预兆,因而运用了5G技术并充分利用数据的自动驾驶汽车自然就成了这个数据时代的象征了,故emblematic就与symbolic(象征性的)意思相近。故选C项。

**34**.What is tech companies’ attitude towards the replacement of smartphones?

A.Uncertain. B.Optimistic.

C.Cautious. D.Disapproving.

答案:B

解析:观点态度题。根据第三段中提到的“...but tech companies are joyfully saying that such equipment will eventually replace our smartphones.With 5G,that could actually happen...smartphones.”可知,这些科技公司的态度是乐观的,故选B项。

**35**.Why does much work still need to be done according to the last paragraph?

A.To make radio play nicely.

B.To construct big 5G cities.

C.To do 5G trials effectively.

D.To expand 5G coverage fully.

答案:D

解析:推理判断题。由最后一段可知,基础系统和服务建设还没有铺设到位,为了避免5G只集中在一些大城市,还需要加大这些工作的投入,以便将来全面扩大5G的覆盖范围。 故选D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。

**How** **to** **Turn** **Your** **Goals** **into** **Habits**

First we make our habits,then our habits make us.It’s such a simple concept,yet it’s something we don’t always do.

I believe that having ONE goal to focus on is much more powerful than having many goals.By putting the belief into practice,I have achieved a lot of personal goals over time.　36　.My answer takes a little explaining.I try to turn my goals into habits,and in doing so!I put my goals on autopilot (自动化).Turning a goal into a habit means really focusing on it for at least a month.The more you can focus,the more it’ll be on autopilot.　37　.You’ll still do it,but you only have to use minimal force to maintain it,and you can focus on your next goal or habit.

Take my marathon goal as an example.I was just starting running and had the brilliant idea to run a marathon within a year.So that was my goal.　38　.First,I had to make running a daily habit.Second,I had to report to people in order to have accountability (负责) so that I could not quit easily.I focused on the daily running habit for about a month,and didn’t have any other goals or habits.When the running habit stuck,I started reporting to people I knew and blogging about my running every day.

　39　.I could focus on new goals without having to worry about the marathon.I still had to do the running,of course,but it didn’t require constant focus.And eventually,I ran the first marathon in my life.I was able to achieve this because,all year long,I had daily running and accountability habits.　40　,so instead of struggling with it daily for an entire year,I focused on it for one month and was able to accomplish it while focusing on new habits and goals.

A.I put my marathon goal on autopilot

B.At the beginning,it was very difficult for me to achieve this goal

C.But in order to achieve it,I broke it down into two habits

D.With this accountability,there’s no way I could stop running

E.Once you put it on autopilot,you don’t have to focus on it much

F.My readers asked me how I was able to achieve them while working on different projects

G.Once those two habits were established,my marathon goal was pretty much on autopilot

答案:36~40 FECGA

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。

28-year-old Jermaine Scott set up in business as a barber in Madison,Tennessee,about a year ago.He gradually noted the kids were 　41　 to tablets and cellphones when they came to the barbershop.It was 　42　 to cut their hair when they were focused on those.That led to the 　43　 of Scott’s “Barbershop Books Day” when kids could come and get a 　44　 haircut.What was required?They had to 　45　 a book while they got it.

He created “Barbershop Books Day” to help not only the kids,but also the parents.Madison has many low-income families and many are focused on just keeping their　46　 on.For people in this community,$15 for a haircut per kid is not easy to 　47　 so in some way a reduction in the price can 　48　.

Scott began his initiative (倡议) by 　49　 five library books and putting them near his chair.Book 　50　 began pouring in when a local news station got 　51　 of what he was doing.Scott plans on taking his initiative a step further by 　52　 his “Barbershop Books Day” to an “Ice Breaker Book Tour” where he 　53　 to get kids excited to learn while also giving them 　54　 role models through motivational speakers.Scott said,“If I step outside my comfort zone and tell them school is cool,　55　 it will guide them in the right direction.”

**41**.A.adapted B.reduced

C.glued D.accustomed

答案:C

解析:结合后文“to tablets and cellphones”可知,这些来理发的孩子,专注于平板电脑和手机,好像粘在上面一样。故选C项。

**42**.A.safe B.hard

C.possible D.pleasant

答案:B

解析:结合后文“to cut their hair when they were focused on those”可知,当这些孩子专注于这些电子设备时,理发变得很难。故选B项。

**43**.A.advertisement B.support

C.celebration D.birth

答案:D

解析:结合后文可知,Scott注意到孩子们专注于电子设备的情况,这导致了Scott的“理发店图书日”的诞生。故选D项。

**44**.A.satisfied B.discounted

C.free D.thorough

答案:B

解析:根据后文“in some way a reduction in the price”可知,在“理发店图书日”这天,孩子理发可享受打折。故选B项。

**45**.A.borrow B.purchase

C.read D.choose

答案:C

解析:根据后文“a book”可知是指读书。故选C项。

**46**.A.hands B.hair

C.shirt D.lights

答案:D

解析:根据上文“Madison has many low-income families and many are focused on just keeping their 　　　on.”可知,麦迪逊市有许多低收入家庭,许多家庭的注意力都集中在维持家庭运转上。此处keep lights on可以理解为让家庭继续运转。故选D项。

**47**.A.overlook B.afford

C.believe D.decline

答案:B

解析:上文提到麦迪逊市有许多低收入家庭,所以要付得起每个孩子理发的15美元也不是件容易的事情。故选B项。

**48**.A.arise B.compensate

C.count D.progress

答案:C

解析:因为家庭不富裕,所以理发能获得打折价也很重要。故选C项。

**49**.A.stealing B.buying

C.donating D.borrowing

答案:D

解析:根据后文“five library books”可知书是从图书馆借的。故选D项。

**50**.A.contents B.titles

C.orders D.donations

答案:D

解析:根据后文“...began pouring in when a local news station got...”可知,新闻电台报道了他的行为,导致有很多书籍捐赠。故选D项。

**51**.A.wind B.hold

C.sight D.chance

答案:A

解析:根据后文“of what he was doing”可知电台得知了他的行为,短语get wind of“听到……的风声,得知”。故选A项。

**52**.A.expanding B.applying

C.comparing D.adding

答案:A

解析:结合后文“his ‘Barbershop Books Day’ to an ‘Ice Breaker Book Tour’”可知,是指将他的“理发店图书日”扩展为“打破僵局的图书之旅”。expand to“扩大到”。故选A项。

**53**.A.agrees B.intends

C.deserves D.proves

答案:B

解析:结合后文“to get kids excited to learn”可知Scott打算让孩子们兴奋地学习。intend to“打算”。故选B项。

**54**.A.typical B.classic

C.positive D.alternative

答案:C

解析:根据后文“motivational speakers”可知,是通过励志演说家给他们树立积极的榜样。故选C项。

**55**.A.generally B.certainly

C.accordingly D.hopefully

答案:D

解析:根据后文“...it will guide them in the right direction.”可知,此处是指一种希望,希望这能引导他们走向正确的方向。故选D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。

In today’s world,not all people know **56**.　　　　　(noisy) is also a kind of pollution and is harmful to humans’ health.

People who work and live in noisy conditions go deaf **57**.　　　　　(easy).For example,many of the workers who print newspapers and books go deaf.Quite a few people **58**.　　　　　(live) near airports also have hearing loss.Recently,

**59**. is reported that many teenagers in America can hear no **60**.　　　　　(well) than 65-year-old people do,because these young people always listen to loud pop music.Making **61**.　　　　　 loud noise in public is also a kind of pollution.It not only disturbs others but also does great harm **62**.　　　　　 people’s hearing.Cars and machines also produce too much noise.Such pollution makes people feel uncomfortable and unpleasant,and it can even cause them **63**.　　　　　　　(become) deaf.

Nowadays,many countries **64**.　　　　　　　　(try) to solve all sorts of

**65**.　　　　　　　　(environment) problems,including noise pollution.

答案:56.noise　57.easily　58.living　59.it　60.better　61.a　62.to　63.to become　64.are trying　65.environmental

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,上周日你不慎在操场丢失一个书包,里面有学生证、钱包等物品。你校外教Mr Smith捡到后上交给学校。请你用英语给他写一封感谢信,内容包括:

1.写信目的;

2.描述事情经过;

3.再次表达感谢。

注意:1.词数80左右;

2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3.开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Mr Smith,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考范文

Dear Mr Smith,

I’m Li Hua,a student from Class 1,Grade 2.I’m writing to thank you for returning my schoolbag.

Last Sunday,I left my schoolbag on the playground owing to my carelessness.I was worried because my students’ ID card,wallet and some documents were all in it,which were very important to me.Just as I was at a loss,I was informed that my schoolbag was at the school’s Lost and Found and it was you who had found my schoolbag.My excitement was truly beyond description at that moment!

Please accept my cordial thanks for your help.

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。

One pleasant New-year morning,Edward rose,and washed and dressed himself very quickly.He wanted to be first to wish everyone a happy New Year.He looked in every room,and shouted the words of welcome.He ran into the street,to repeat them to those he might meet.When he came back,his father gave him two bright,new silver dollars.His face lighted up as he took them.He had wished for a long time to buy some pretty books that he had seen at the bookstore.

He left the house with a light heart,intending to buy the books.As he ran down the street,he saw a poor German family,the father,mother,and three children shivering with cold.

“I wish you a happy New Year,” said Edward,as he was happily passing by.The man shook his head.“You do not belong to this country?” said Edward.The man again shook his head,for he could not understand or speak the English language.But he pointed to his mouth,and to the children,as if to say,“These little ones have had nothing to eat for a long time.” Edward quickly understood that these poor people were in a very difficult situation and required some help.He took out his dollars,and gave one to the man,and the other to his wife.

How their eyes sparkled with gratitude!They said something in their language,which doubtless meant,“We thank you a thousand times.”

When Edward came home,his father asked what books he had bought.He hung his head a moment,but quickly looked up.“I have bought no books,” said he,“I gave my money to some poor people,who seemed to be very hungry.”

“*I* *think* *I* *can* *wait* *for* *my* *books* *till* *next* *New* *Year*,” *continued* *he.*

*Hearing* *what* *his* *father* *said* *and* *holding* *the* *books* *his* *father* *gave* *him* *in* *his* *arms*,*Edward* *felt* *he* *was* *the* *happiest* *boy* *in* *the* *world.*

参考范文

“*I* *think* *I* *can* *wait* *for* *my* *books* *till* *next* *New* *Year*,” *continued* *he.*His father looked at him with a blank look.He explained that it was a German family that was badly in need of help.They even didn’t have enough clothes to wear.Edward’s explanation made his father understand what had happened and he expressed that he couldn’t agree more with him.In order to recognise the work Edward did,his father bought the books,saying,“Never can we turn a blind eye to those in need.What you have done will make a happy New Year.”

*Hearing* *what* *his* *father* *said* *and* *holding* *the* *books* *his* *father* *gave* *him* *in* *his* *arms*,*Edward* *felt* *he* *was* *the* *happiest* *boy* *in* *the* *world.*He felt the sweetness of helping others.A few days later,Edward met the family again,and they still thanked him a thousand times.It seemed the city was bathed in brilliant sunshine because of Edward’s feelings.Additionally,he knows that under any circumstances,lending a helping hand is something we can all do for those facing difficulties.Maybe his bare word would be enough for them.