**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。

W:I want the blue shirt.It fits me very well.Here is $10.

M:Yes,it looks very nice on you.This is your change...$2.

**1**.How much is the blue shirt?

A.$8.　　　　　B.$10.　　　　　C.$12.

答案:A

W:There is something wrong with my cell phone.Could you lend me yours?

M:I want to,but my sister is using it.

**2**.What do we know about the man’s cell phone?

A.It isn’t working at the moment.

B.It was borrowed by the woman.

C.It is being used by his sister.

答案:C

W:What’s the matter with you?You look pale.

M:I’ve got a stomachache.Ouch!Could you ask our teacher for a day’s leave for me?

**3**.What does the man ask the woman to do for him?

A.To call their teacher.

B.To ask for leave.

C.To send for a doctor.

答案:B

M:I’m going to town.Is there anything I can do for you there?

W:Hmm...Could you buy me an English dictionary?

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

A.A visit to the town.

B.An English magazine.

C.A dictionary.

答案:C

W:What should we order?

M:Anything is OK for me.What would you prefer,beef or pork?

W:Beef.And I really like potatoes.

M:Then let’s have the beef with potatoes.

**5**.What will the speakers order?

A.Pork with potatoes.

B.Beef with potatoes.

C.Pork and beef.

答案:B

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

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

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

M:Sorry,I didn’t get high marks in the exams this time.

W:Cheer up,son!You are one of the best students in your class.You’ll do better next time.

M:I thought I could have done better,but I didn’t.

W:Take it easy.There are still many opportunities to be first in the exams,I believe.

M:Thank you,Mum.I’ll try my best to study.

W:Good.And I’ll support you all the time.

**6**.What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A.Mother and son.

B.Teacher and student.

C.Sister and brother.

答案:A

**7**.What does the boy think about his exam results?

A.It is OK.

B.It is disappointing.

C.It is unexpectedly good.

答案:B

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

W:Are you sure you want to move out?Mum and Dad are very anxious.

M:Well,I need my own space.Hey,do you have another box for my things?

W:No,but I have my new backpack.

M:It’s cool!I want to keep it.

W:No way!I need that bag for my gym class.

M:OK.Whose CD is this?

W:It’s mine,but you can keep it.

M:Thanks!And what about that laptop?Whose is it?

W:It’s Pat’s.I sometimes borrow it from him.

**8**.What is the man doing?

A.Packing his baggage.

B.Cleaning his room.

C.Choosing a gift.

答案:A

**9**.What does the woman give to the man?

A.A laptop. B.A CD. C.A bag.

答案:B

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

W:Good morning,sir.May I help you?

M:Yes.I’d like to order a party service next month.

W:When do you want to have the party?

M:Tuesday,October 13.

W:OK.How many tables do you plan to book?

M:Ten.

W:And how much would you like to pay for each table?

M:What are your charges?

W:A table in the main dining hall is 176 yuan.A table in a private room is 300 yuan.

M:Well,I would like to have the tables in the main dining hall.

W:OK.May I have your name and telephone number?

M:My name’s Xu Hua and you can reach me at 010-8659976.

W:I will call you if there is any change.

M:Thank you.

W:My pleasure.

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

A.In a hotel.

B.In a chat room.

C.At a party.

答案:A

**11**.How much will the man pay for the party service in total?

A.3,000 yuan.

B.1,760 yuan.

C.1,670 yuan.

答案:B

**12**.When will the party be held?

A.On Tuesday,October 30.

B.On Thursday,October 13.

C.On Tuesday,October 13.

答案:C

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

W:Summer vacation is coming and it will last for two full months.Where are you going to go?

M:I haven’t decided where to go yet.What about you?

W:I’m going to Yangshuo in Guangxi Province with my parents to spend the first month of the vacation there.

M:Why do you want to go there?

W:Well,as we all know,Yangshuo is one of the most beautiful places in the world.I can try some local dishes and enjoy the comfortable climate there.And the natural scenery attracts me the most.

M:Wow!That sounds great!

W:Why not come with us?

M:Well,I’d like to,but I have an appointment with my friends.They are talking about going to several different places,such as Lijiang,Wuyuan and so on.

W:Where do you want to go?

M:I am dreaming of going to Lijiang,but I don’t know if everyone will agree to go there.

**13**.How long will the woman stay in Yangshuo?

A.For one month.

B.For two months.

C.For three months.

答案:A

**14**.What is the main attraction of Yangshuo for the woman?

A.The comfortable climate.

B.The natural scenery.

C.Local dishes.

答案:B

**15**.With whom will the man spend his vacation?

A.The woman.

B.His parents.

C.His friends.

答案:C

**16**.Where does the man want to go for his vacation?

A.Yangshuo. B.Wuyuan. C.Lijiang.

答案:C

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

W:My cat is a grey Egyptian beauty with yellow eyes and her name is Squash.She is often unhappy when I leave,and she always misses me when I am away.One day,I was away at school,and Squash was in my bedroom.She came out of the bedroom meowing and was walking down the hall with my shirt in her mouth to go into the living room.So my mum took a picture of her!It was so funny!Another funny thing happened one month ago.Well,she loves my computer and she loves drinking milk.That day she jumped onto my desk because she thought I had a glass of milk.However,I had a glass of tea and she spilled it on herself.She sat on the computer until she was dry.I got mad and shouted at her,but she gave me a“You did it—I didn’t!” look.She is really a naughty,but lovely cat!Next month is her third birthday,and I think some fish would be the best present for her.

**17**.What colour is Squash?

A.Yellow. B.Black. C.Grey.

答案:C

**18**.What does the speaker think of Squash?

A.Naughty and dirty.

B.Naughty but lovely.

C.Mad but lovely.

答案:B

**19**.How old is Squash?

A.About three years old.

B.About two months old.

C.About one month old.

答案:A

**20**.What will the speaker give Squash as a birthday present?

A.Fish. B.Milk. C.Tea.

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**

Our children and grandchildren may not have a chance to visit many of the most famous places around the world.War,weather,age and traffic damage these famous places.Looking after these places often costs more than one country can afford.

In the early 1970s,world governments decided that if they joined together,they would be able to preserve our history.If every country paid some money,they said,it would be possible to look after important historic places.Also,if they discovered that a monument needed urgent help,they would have money for repairs.For these reasons,countries around the world united to form the World Heritage Organization.Today,the organization helps to maintain and restore the most important places from our history.

However,one of the biggest problems for historic places is vandalism.People sometimes enter the sites and destroy or damage the buildings.At some sites,such as Stonehenge in England,governments have built high fences to protect the site from vandals.

There are many different ideas about how to solve the problem of vandalism. Some experts say that if guards patrol (巡逻) the sites,vandals will not be able to get in.Some experts say that if they fix more CCTV cameras,they will not need so many guards.Other experts say that the best solution is education.If people learn to respect history,they will not destroy or damage it.They will also want to spend money looking after old places.For this reason,the World Heritage Organization helps to spread information about the value of historic sites.

**21**.The World Heritage Organization is supposed to do the following EXCEPT that 　　　.

A.it will be able to keep our history

B.it will raise money for world peace

C.it will take care of the most important historic places

D.it will collect money to do some repairs if a monument needs help

答案:B

解析:第二段提到了建立世界文化遗产保护组织的理由,包括“preserve our history”“look after important historic places”以及“helps to maintain and restore the most important places from our history”。B项未提到。

**22**.Which of the following shows us the action of vandalism?

A.People enter the sites and destroy or damage the buildings.

B.Governments build high fences to protect the site from vandals.

C.Guards patrolled the sites and they fixed more CCTV cameras.

D.Governments spend money looking after old places and preserving them.

答案:A

解析:根据第三段中的“People sometimes enter the sites and destroy or damage the buildings.”可知,选A项。

**23**.What’s the best way to solve the biggest problem of vandalism according to some experts?

A.Every country spends more money looking after these places often.

B.Form the World Heritage Organization.

C.More guards are employed to prevent vandals getting in.

D.Make people know information about the value of historic sites.

答案:D

解析:根据最后一段中的“Other experts say that the best solution is education.”以及“For this reason,the World Heritage Organization helps to spread information about the value of historic sites.”可知,一些专家认为教育人们,即提高人们对文化遗产的保护意识是最好的方法。

**B**

The “melting pot” in American cuisine (菜肴,烹饪法) is a myth,not terribly unlike the idea of a melting pot of American culture,notes chef Dan Barber.“Most cultures don’t think about their cuisine in such monolithic (统一的) terms,” he says.“French,Mexican,Chinese,and Italian cuisines each consist of dozens of distinct regional foods.And I think ‘American’ cuisine is moving in the same direction,becoming more localised,not globalised.”

American cuisine is shaped by the natural wealth of the country.Having never faced agricultural hardship,Americans don’t have to rely on rotating crops,such as the Japanese,whose food culture now showcases buckwheat (荞麦) alongside rice,or the Indians,or the French and Italians,who feature beans alongside wheat.“That kind of negotiation with the land forced people to incorporate (接受) those crops into the culture,” says Barber.And so eating soba noodles becomes part of what it means to be Japanese,and eating beans becomes part of what it means to be French.

So if what we eat is what we are,what are Americans?Well,meat.“If Americans have any unifying food identity,I would say we are a mostly meat culture,” says Barber.“The protein-centric dinner plate,whether you’re talking about a boneless chicken breast,or a 16-ounce steak,as an everyday expectation is something that America really created,and now exports to the rest of the world.”

Every single culture and religion uses food as part of their celebrations,says Ellen Gustafson,co-founder of the FEED Project and The 30 Project,which aims to deal with both hunger and overweight issues globally.“The celebratory nature of food is universal.Every season,every harvest,and every holiday has its own food,and this is true in America as well.It helps define us.”

**24**.According to the first paragraph,American cuisine 　　　.

A.consists of varieties of regional foods

B.is becoming more and more globalised

C.has absorbed a lot from Chinese cuisine

D.is not as unified as its culture

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。文章第一段讲述了各国都有自己的特色菜肴,如法国、墨西哥、中国和意大利,美国的也是一样的,所以美国的菜肴也包含了多种当地的特色。故选A项。

**25**.What has made American cuisine different from other cuisines according to the article?

A.Relying on rotating crops.

B.The difficulty of planting crops.

C.The US’ melting pot culture.

D.The US’ agricultural wealth.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段中的“American cuisine is shaped by the natural wealth of the country.”可知,美国的菜肴是由其丰富的自然资源造就的。故选D项。

**26**.We can conclude from the article that 　　　has become part of what it means to be American.

A.eating rice　　　　　　 B.eating beans

C.eating meat D.eating soba noodles

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据第三段中的“So if what we eat is what we are,what are Americans?Well,meat.‘If Americans have any unifying food identity,I would say we are a mostly meat culture,’says Barber.”可知,肉食文化是美国饮食文化的一部分。故选C项。

**27**.Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the article?

A.American cuisine is healthier than other cuisines.

B.American cuisine hasn’t changed much over time.

C.Americans use food as part of their celebrations.

D.Americans are quite proud of their own cuisine.

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“The celebratory nature of food is universal.Every season,every harvest,and every holiday has its own food,and this is true in America as well.It helps define us.”可知,用食物来庆祝节日是世界通用的,美国也不例外。故选C项。

**C**

Living in a foreign culture can be exciting,but it can also be confusing.A group of Americans who taught English in other countries recently discussed their experiences.They found that miscommunication was always possible,even over something as simple as “yes” and “no”.

On her first day in Micronesia,an island in the Pacific,Lisa thought people weren’t paying any attention to her.The day was hot.She went into a store and asked,“Do you have cold drinks?” The woman there didn’t say anything.Lisa repeated the question.Still the woman said nothing.She later learnt that the woman had answered her:She had raised her eyebrows,which in Micronesia means “yes”.

Jan remembered an experience she had in Bulgaria,a country in Europe.She went to a restaurant that was famous for its cabbage.She asked the waiter,“Do you have cabbage today?” He nodded his head.Jan waited,but the cabbage never came.In that country,a nod means “no”.

Tom had a similar problem when he arrived in India.After explaining something in class,he asked his students if they understood.They answered with many different nods and shakes of the head.He thought some people had not understood,so he explained again.When he asked again,they did the same thing.He soon found out that his students did understand.In India,people nod and shake their heads in different ways depending on where they come from.You have to know where a person is from to understand whether they mean “yes” or “no”.

**28**.The Americans teaching English in other countries found that they 　　　.

A.had problems with communication

B.needed to learn foreign languages

C.should often discuss their experiences

D.should go abroad for vacations

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的“They found that miscommunication was always possible,even over something as simple as ‘yes’ and ‘no’.”可知,在外国教英语的美国人发现,即使是在“是”和“否”这样的简单问题上,也总是有可能出现沟通不畅的情况,也就是他们发现沟通有问题。故选A项。

**29**.People in Micronesia show “yes” by 　　　.

A.nodding heads B.raising eyebrows

C.shaking heads D.saying “no”

答案:B

解析:细节理解题。根据第二段中的“She had raised her eyebrows,which in Micronesia means ‘yes’.”可知,密克罗尼西亚人用抬眉毛表示“是”。故选B项。

**30**.Tom misunderstood his class at first because 　　　.

A.he didn’t know where the students came from

B.he didn’t explain everything clearly enough

C.some students didn’t understand his questions

D.he did not know much about Indian culture

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据第四段中的“In India,people nod and shake their heads in different ways depending on where they come from.You have to know where a person is from to understand whether they mean ‘yes’ or ‘no’.”可知,在印度,来自不同地区的人以不同的方式点头和摇头,你必须知道一个人来自哪里,才能知道他的意思是“是”还是“不是”。Tom最初误解了学生们的意思就是因为他不了解这方面的印度文化。故选D项。

**31**.Which of the following is TRUE according to this passage?

A.In Bulgaria,nodding heads means “no”.

B.Jan taught English on a Pacific island.

C.Lisa was trying to buy some cabbage.

D.In India,only shaking heads means “yes”.

答案:A

解析:细节理解题。根据第三段中的“In that country,a nod means ‘no’.”可知,在保加利亚,点头意味着“不是”。故选A项。

**D**

During the mid-1960s,Vinh Linh,Quang Tri in Vietnam was a wasteland,which was often under attack from the US air force.Vietnamese soldiers who were fighting against the US discussed how to make people there safe.Some suggested moving the people underground.Then they began to build a tunnel (隧道).

The Vinh Moc tunnel was built for the people of Son Trung and Son Ha in Vinh Linh county of Quang Tri Province.It was built in several stages,beginning in 1966 and was not in use until 1971.It grew to include wells,kitchens,rooms for each family and hospitals.Around 60 families lived in the tunnel.

Deep under the ground,hidden from soldiers,people lived in the tunnel for many years.They survived.The tunnel was a success and no villagers lost their lives thanks to it.

During that time,17 children were born in the tunnel,each of whose lives was a proof that the tunnel was effective in protecting the villagers.As time goes by,it has become both a historical site and a tourist attraction for people wishing to learn about a heroic period in Vietnam’s history.

The total length of the tunnel network is nearly 2 km,and it has three floors.It was built over two years.The two sides have small houses every 3 m.The tunnel centre has a 150-seat hall,a hospital and maternity rooms (产房).It is linked to the sea by seven exits,which also function as ventilators (通风设备),and to a nearby hill by another six.

People wanting to know about the Vietnam War should have some knowledge of the tunnel network in Quang Tri.The tunnel network shows the wisdom and bravery of the local people in their fight for their identity.

Ten years after the war ended,the Vinh Moc tunnel was opened to tourists.These days,the government is working to protect the historical relic.

**32**.Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A.During the mid-1960s,Vietnam was at war with the US.

B.Vinh Linh,Quang Tri in Vietnam was an undeveloped place.

C.Soldiers built the tunnels as hiding places for villagers there.

D.Some people in the tunnel suffered much and died during the 1960s.

答案:D

解析:细节理解题。根据第三段中的“They survived.The tunnel was a success and no villagers lost their lives thanks to it.”可知选D项。

**33**.The villagers living in the tunnels were 　　　during those years.

A.awful B.safe

C.poor D.generous

答案:B

解析:推理判断题。地面上在发生战争,而文章第三段说村民们生存了下来,第四段提到17个孩子在隧道里出生,由此可以推断出隧道里的村民的生活是安全的。故选B项。

**34**.According to the passage,the Vinh Moc Tunnel 　　　.

A.is nearly 2 km in length with bad ventilation

B.had been built for 7 years before it came into use

C.is a place that shows the bravery of the local people

D.was first built as a base for the Vietnamese army

答案:C

解析:细节理解题。根据文章第六段中的“The tunnel network shows the wisdom and bravery of the local people in their fight for their identity.”可知选C项。

**35**.What is the best title for the passage?

A.How to protect the Vinh Moc tunnel

B.A painful memory of the Vietnam War

C.The wisdom and bravery of the Vietnamese

D.The Vinh Moc tunnel—a famous historical relic in Vietnam

答案:D

解析:标题归纳题。阅读全文可知文章介绍了越南的著名历史遗迹之一——the Vinh Moc tunnel。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。

Perhaps you have heard the expression “When in Rome,do as the Romans do.”So when you want to do business in France,you have to get to know French culture,make marketing plans,and run your business by local laws.

　36　 The French take great pride in their language,so anyone who does not speak it may run the risk of being disrespected by his French colleagues or business partners.Also,another reason why learning French is important is that it is a great way to show every possible French business partner that you care and respect their country’s culture and language.

The first thing that you should do when meeting someone new is to shake his hand firmly and always look at the person in the eye.In social meetings with friends,kissing is common.

Use first names only after being invited to.　37　 The French will sometimes introduce themselves using their surname first,followed by their first name.

Dress well.　38　 Your business clothing is a reflection of your success and social status.Always try to be tasteful and stylish.Women are advised to dress simply but elegantly.Wearing make-up is practised widely by businesswomen.

The French are passionate about food,so lunches are common in doing business in France,which usually consist of an appetiser,main meal with wine,cheese,dessert and coffee,and normally take up to two hours.　39

Do not begin eating until the host says “bon appetite”.Pass dishes to the left,keep wrists above the table and try to eat everything on the plate.　40　 This may suggest that you find the food tasteless.If eating in a restaurant the person who invites always pays.

A.Remember to be as polite as possible.

B.This is a time for relationship building.

C.Use “Monsieur” or “Madame” before the surname.

D.Be careful with adding salt,pepper or sauces to your food.

E.Make an appointment with your business partner in advance.

F.The French draw information about people based on their appearance.

G.Language should be the focus of anyone planning to do business in France.

答案:36~40 GCFBD

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。

Ask people to name the world’s tallest peak and anybody with sound general knowledge will name Mount Qomolangma.But quiz them on its exact　41　and many will be not sure.

In 1975,Chinese surveyors　42　 that Mount Qomolangma was 8848.13 metres high.As 　43　 improved,satellites,photoelectricity,radars and gravity measurement technologies were 　44　 to get more exact figures.Of course,someone still had to carry 　45　 to what is the world’s rooftop.

In 2005,a Chinese team scaled Qomolangma and found that it was not as high as that,as they　46　 the height to be 8844.43 metres.Scaling Qomolangma is no 　47　 task.The average air temperature there is -29 degrees Celsius,even four degrees　48　 than in Antarctica.The snow there is 4-5 metres thick and hurricane-like 　49　 blow all the time.Team members were training to 　50　the extreme conditions.

In a nutshell,measuring the Qomolangma’s height is a tall order,　51　 huge amounts of money and human resources.But it is worth the　52　.Qomolangma is the perfect 　53　 for observing crustal (地壳的) movements.And changes to the peak’s height could 　54　 whether the two plates are heading toward or away from each other.

Besides,the condition of snow and other natural materials at the top is an indicator of upcoming climate change on the Xizang-Qinghai Plateau.That’s 　55　 measuring the Qomolangma’s height is so significant.Put to good use,it can benefit mankind.

**41**.A.location B.appearance

C.area D.height

答案:D

解析:location“位置”;appearance“外貌”;area“地区”;height“高度”。根据下文1975年以及2005年对珠穆朗玛峰高度的测量可知,此处指的是其高度。故选D项。

**42**.A.determined B.assumed

C.estimated D.admitted

答案:A

解析:根据下文“As 　　　improved,satellites,photoelectricity,radars and gravity measurement technologies were 　　　to get more exact figures.”可知,此空指的是中国的测量员确定珠穆朗玛峰的高度是8848.13米。故选A项。

**43**.A.condition B.technology

C.society D.economy

答案:B

解析:句意:随着技术的进步,卫星、光电、雷达和重力测量技术被用来获得更精确的数据。condition“条件”;technology“技术”;society“社会”;economy“经济”。根据下文的“satellites,photoelectricity,radars and gravity measurement technologies”可知,卫星、光电、雷达和重力测量技术都是科技。故选B项。

**44**.A.employed B.expected

C.approached D.inspired

答案:A

解析:employ“运用”;expect“期望”;approach“接近”;inspire“鼓舞”。根据下文的“to get more exact figures”可知,这些高科技被运用到测量珠穆朗玛峰的精确高度中。故选A项。

**45**.A.weapons B.vehicles

C.instruments D.packages

答案:C

解析:句意:当然,仍然要有人携带一些设备到世界屋脊。weapon“武器”;vehicle“交通工具”;instrument“设备”;package“包裹”。根据常识可知,测量是需要设备仪器的,此处指的是需要携带一些设备登山。故选C项。

**46**.A.changed B.calculated

C.extended D.expanded

答案:B

解析:change“改变”;calculate“计算”;extend“延伸”;expand“扩大”。根据上文“In 2005,a Chinese team scaled Qomolangma and found that it was not as high as that...”以及下文“the height to be 8844.43 metres”可知,此处指的是中国登山队在2005年计算的珠穆朗玛峰的高度是8844.43米。故选B项。

**47**.A.glorious B.easy

C.admirable D.tough

答案:B

解析:根据下文“The average air temperature there is -29 degrees Celsius,even four degrees　　　 than in Antarctica.”可知,攀登珠穆朗玛峰并不是一件容易的事。故选B项。

**48**.A.colder B.hotter

C.higher D.lower

答案:D

解析:根据-29 degrees Celsius可知,此处表示珠穆朗玛峰的温度比南极洲还要低4摄氏度。故选D项。

**49**.A.snows B.rains

C.winds D.snowflakes

答案:C

解析:句意:那里的雪有4~5米厚,像飓风一样的风一直在吹。根据下文的blow可知,此处表示风。故选C项。

**50**.A.cope with B.fight for

C.take on D.carry out

答案:A

解析:句意:队员们正在接受应对极端条件的训练。cope with“应付”;fight for“与……斗争”;take on“承担”;carry out“实施”。故选A项。

**51**.A.wasting B.spending

C.overcoming D.involving

答案:D

解析:根据“huge amounts of money and human resources”可知,测量珠穆朗玛峰的高度要投入大量的人力和物力。故选D项。

**52**.A.effort B.loss

C.harvest D.achievement

答案:A

解析:根据下文“Put to good use,it can benefit mankind.”可知,这项任务值得努力去做。故选A项。

**53**.A.channel B.window

C.solution D.entrance

答案:B

解析:根据下文“observing crustal movements”可知,珠穆朗玛峰是观测地壳运动的最佳窗口。故选B项。

**54**.A.measure B.foresee

C.indicate D.expose

答案:C

解析:句意:峰顶高度的变化可以表明两个板块是朝着相向还是反方向运动。measure“测量”;foresee“预见”;indicate“表明”;expose“暴露”。故选C项。

**55**.A.where B.how

C.why D.whether

答案:C

解析:句意:这就是为什么测量珠穆朗玛峰的高度是如此重要。where“哪里”;how“怎样”;why“为什么”;whether“是否”。故选C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。

Many of us would like to travel somewhere that is safe and peaceful.For foreign visitors,China **56**.　　　　　　　　　　　　(see) as one of the safest places in the world,according to an international security report.The report,now in its

**57**.(eight) year,is released every year by International SOS,a medical and travel security services company,and consulting company Control Risks.

The report listed China as having **58**.　　　　　 low travel risk.It also said that the safety situation in China **59**.　　　　　　　　　　　　(remain) stable and its risk rating has not changed for many years.**60**.　　　　　　　(actual),China has become the fourth most **61**.　　　　　　　(popularity) destination for tourists across the world,with more than 60 million trips **62**.　　　　　(make) by people from other countries last year,according to the United Nations.

Maria Pelayo,24,of Madrid,who arrived in Beijing last year,said she was impressed by China’s order and safety on her arrival.This has made her feel much safer than in the United States or Turkey, **63**.　　　　　 she has also visited.She didn’t feel she was **64**.　　　　　 any danger in Beijing,because she saw China’s efforts to keep order from police officers and **65**.　　　　　　　　(volunteer) on the street.

答案:56.is seen　57.eighth　58.a　59.has remained　60.Actually　61.popular　62.made　63.which　64.in　65.volunteers

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假设你是李华,你的英国朋友 Tom计划来中国旅游,想了解中国的历史文化并参观旅游景点。请你用英文给Tom写一封回信,给出你的建议。

注意:1.词数80左右;

2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

Yours,

Li Hua

参考范文

Dear Tom,

I know from your last letter that you plan to travel to China to know more about China’s culture.Now I’d like to offer some suggestions for your stay in China.The most important place that you need to pay a visit to is Beijing,the capital of our country.For one thing,Beijing is the best place to experience Chinese culture.For another,there are many places of interest for you to visit,such as the Great Wall and the Summer Palace,etc.Moreover,you can also enjoy many different delicious foods in Beijing.

Looking forward to your coming!

Best wishes!

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 family and I go to the Big Island of Hawaii in the United States every year.Each year,we do the same things—spend time at the beaches,surfing and fishing.On this trip,however,my family got tired of this holiday style and wanted to do something different.We learnt from a local that there was a hot spring on the island called the Boiling Pots.Without doing any research,we decided to set off on an adventure to that spot.

We drove to the destination,but were surprised to find that the area was closed off by a fence (栅栏).Reading the sign placed in front of the gate,we found out it was,in fact,a forbidden area that lay at the bottom of the mountain.And we were on the mountaintop.Seemingly out of nowhere,a strange man came up to us.He told us he would go to the Boiling Pots and that he would show us the way down there if we would just jump over the fence and follow him.After some discussion,my family,8 members,followed the man past the fence.

The “path” was a slope (斜坡) covered in mud and high grass.Several times,our members fell but nobody gave up and turned back because it seemed an amazing adventure.

After about one hour’s walk,we arrived at the bottom finally,but a large river stopped us.The strange man went to borrow a boat from his friend living nearby.We stood on the bank,waiting for him and joking that we could swim across the river.

Just then,I heard the voice of my father screaming at us to move.I looked up to the sky and saw a large tree falling towards us.I ran forward,pushing the people in front of me.I fell to the ground,hearing a loud sound of the tree hitting the ground,along with pieces of branches surrounding us.

*In* *a* *second*,*all* *went* *quiet.*

*When* *we* *had* *no* *idea* *what* *to* *do*,*the* *strange* *man* *came* *back.*

参考范文

*In* *a* *second*, *all* *went* *quiet.*I slowly got up,looking around to see if anyone was hurt.However,one person did it faster than me.It was my father.He rushed to us,asking us,“Is everyone OK?” His voice was full of anxiety and love.Luckily,all were safe,except my little sister who had injured her left knee.We all surrounded her to check whether she could walk normally.She tried to stand up but failed because of the ache.

*When* *we* *had* *no* *idea* *what* *to* *do*,*the* *strange* *man* *came* *back.*He said that the moment he heard the loud sound,he returned immediately.Seeing what we had experienced,he said sorry to us again and again,and told us the dangerous situation could be the reason why the area was a forbidden one.We had to give up our plan to the hot spring.With the strange man’s help,we made a little “bed” with the branches,and carried my little sister back finally.What an adventure!