

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(一)

时量: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。

1. What is the backyard being used as now?
A. A garden. B. A storage place. C. A swimming pool.
2. What is the woman probably?
A. A reporter. B. A teacher. C. A student.
3. When does the conversation take place?
A. At 8:45. B. At 9:00. C. At 9:30.
4. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
A. Forest fires. B. Human activities. C. Natural mysteries.
5. How does the man feel about the woman's proposal?
A. Worried. B. Interested. C. Puzzled.

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。

6. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife.
B. Friends.
C. Customer and waitress.
7. Why is the man going without the directions?
A. He forgot to bring them.
B. The woman lost them.
C. He can remember the directions.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the woman ask the man to do first?
A. To pay the mini-bar bill.
B. To take his own bags himself.
C. To get the bill charged to his company.
9. How does the man pay?
A. With the company's cash.
B. With his Visa Card.
C. With his cash.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's wrong with the man's camera?
A. Its battery runs out very quickly.
B. Its button doesn't work properly.
C. Its screen always goes black.
11. How long has the man had the camera?
A. For a week. B. For half a month. C. For a month.
12. What is the woman's attitude?
A. Impatient. B. Sincere. C. Rude.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What can you learn from the conversation?
- A. The man is busy looking for a job.
B. The man has got a well-paid job.
C. The man has found a job in the restaurant.
14. What will the man probably do tomorrow?
- A. Smile to his customers.
B. Meet the woman's boss.
C. Work in another restaurant.
15. How much can the woman earn roughly an evening?
- A. \$ 64. B. \$ 65. C. \$ 60.
16. What does the woman suggest?
- A. Leaving half an hour for preparation before work.
B. Refusing the customers' unreasonable requests.
C. Never pulling a long face in front of the boss.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Which of the following things is mentioned in the text?
- A. Saying good night.
B. Going home late.
C. Washing before sleeping.
18. What is the easiest to say but the hardest to do for us?
- A. To honor our parents.
B. To imitate our parents.
C. To negotiate with our parents.
19. What does the speaker advise us to do if we can't speak to our parents calmly?
- A. Send a message. B. Make a call. C. Write a letter.
20. What is the last tip?
- A. Trying to reach a compromise with our parents.
B. Telling our parents what we care about and why.
C. Showing love and respect for our parents.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A(2019 全国卷Ⅲ)

OPENINGS AND PREVIEWS

Animals Out of Paper

Yolo! Productions and the Great Griffon present the play by Rajiv Joseph, in which an origami(折纸术) artist invites a teenage talent and his teacher into her studio. Merri Milwe directs. In previews. Opens Feb. 12. (West Park Presbyterian Church, 165 W. 86th St. 212-868-4444.)

The Audience

Helen Mirren stars in the play by Peter Morgan, about Queen Elizabeth II of the UK and her private meetings with twelve Prime Ministers in the course of sixty years. Stephen Daldry directs. Also starring Dylan Baker and Judith Ivey. Previews begin Feb. 14. (Schoenfeld, 236 W. 45th St. 212-239-6200.)

Hamilton

Lin-Manuel Miranda wrote this musical about Alexander Hamilton, in which the birth of America is presented as an immigrant story. Thomas Kail directs. In previews. Opens Feb. 17. (Public, 425 Lafayette St. 212-967-7555.)

On the Twentieth Century

Kristin Chenoweth and Peter Gallagher star in the musical comedy by Betty

Comden and Adolph Green, about a Broadway producer who tries to win a movie star's love during a cross-country train journey. Scott Ellis directs, for Roundabout Theatre Company. Previews begin Feb. 12. (American Airlines Theatre, 227 W. 42nd St. 212-719-1300.)

21. What is the play by Rajiv Joseph probably about?
- A. A type of art.
 - B. A teenager's studio.
 - C. A great teacher.
 - D. A group of animals.
22. Who is the director of *The Audience*?
- A. Helen Mirren.
 - B. Peter Morgan.
 - C. Dylan Baker.
 - D. Stephen Daldry.
23. Which play will you go to if you are interested in American history?
- A. *Animals Out of Paper*.
 - B. *The Audience*.
 - C. *Hamilton*.
 - D. *On the Twentieth Century*

B

NASA's Jet Propulsion (喷气推进) Laboratory (JPL) attracted Marlyse Reeves from an early age. Growing up in Pasadena, California, in JPL's backyard, Reeves developed a love for everything related to outer space, and the lab was a regular destination for school field trips. Even as a child, Reeves, now as an MIT senior, knew she wanted to work in the space industry. Her love of space was cultivated at home, too. At MIT, Reeves quickly found her place in the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics (航空航天系).

As a junior, Reeves was selected to participate in the Gordon-MIT Engineering Leadership Program. The program focuses on leadership for engineers—people who may have high technical IQs but who may be not good at expressing themselves. Reeves holds the point that in industry, people have to communicate with other engineers—to explain their ideas and fit into the organizational structure.

In the second year of the program, students become coaches for the new students, which means a team coach observes, and instructs the younger group. So Reeves thinks it's really the second-year students who are guiding the first-year students into how they can improve as leaders.

Reeves has been with Women in Aerospace Engineering (WAE) since its beginning in her sophomore year. The group builds a community for women in all aspects of aeronautics. Last month, Reeves helped organize the first WAE Day, an event for 18 high school girls in the Boston area to come to MIT to learn about aerospace engineering. Reeves says events like these are especially important for exposing young women to the possibilities of the field.

Just as she says, "Being a person who has gone into the aerospace industry and has seen the lack of women, there are often times when I am the only female in the room. I think it's important for young women and girls to have role models, and just see that there are women doing it. I have met a lot of strong female role models for myself in industry... A lot of our events are open to men as well. We want to build a community of people who support women in aerospace."

24. What can we learn from the first paragraph?
- A. Reeves seldom visited JPL at an early age.
 - B. Reeves became interested in space from childhood.
 - C. Reeves is now a new student studying at MIT.
 - D. Reeves would like to study in the Department of Mathematics at MIT.
25. What is the aim of the Gordon-MIT Engineering Leadership Program?
- A. It is aimed at developing engineers' leadership.
 - B. It focuses on increasing students' technical skills.
 - C. It tends to improve students' observation abilities.
 - D. It aims to train excellent engineers for MIT in advance.

26. What is the attitude of Reeves towards women in the aerospace industry?
- A. She thinks the industry is prejudiced against women.
 - B. She thinks women have a higher IQ than men in the field.
 - C. She believes having role models has a positive effect on women.
 - D. She feels it is difficult for women to become successful in the field.
27. Why does Reeves attach importance to the WAE Day?
- A. Because it's a girl's dream.
 - B. Because it makes her a leader.
 - C. Because it helps women experience more about aeronautics.
 - D. Because it can strengthen the community.

C

We already know that exercise is good for our bodies. Daily exercise fights the loss of muscular tension and flexibility that tends to increase slowly with age. And it turns out that it has the same fountain-of-youth effects on our brains.

Studies show that over time our minds also become less nimble and flexible. We lose the ability to process new information or switch between mental tasks quickly—and now we know why.

A recent study examined nearly 100 individual studies on exercise and brain function and discovered exercising for an average of 52 hours over six months is “associated with improved cognitive (认知的) performance in older adults with and without cognitive damage”.

In previous studies, researchers from Japan's University of Tsukuba wanted to explore this idea by looking at the effect of exercise on the weakening of the brain. They tested the oxygen ability of 60 Japanese men between the ages of 64 and 75 who did not show any signs of dementia(痴呆) or other mental illnesses. Next, they looked at the brain activity of each man as he completed a mental task. They found that the fitter a participant was, the less brain activity he used to complete the tasks when compared with his out-of-shape peers(同龄人).

Although much research is focused on how exercise may benefit an aging brain, exercise offers brain health benefits at almost any age, and this includes children. A review of 14 studies shows that more physically active schoolchildren do better academically. Exercise actually causes your brain to grow in size. So get moving and keep moving for best results.

28. Which of the following best explains “nimble” underlined in Paragraph 2?
- A. Intelligent.
 - B. Dull.
 - C. Traditional.
 - D. Simple.
29. What can we infer about the peers lacking in exercise among the participants?
- A. They had significant brain advantages.
 - B. Their brains were younger than their ages.
 - C. They didn't have to attend health classes.
 - D. Their cognitive performance would decline.
30. How does the author support his idea?
- A. By making comparisons.
 - B. By analyzing study results.
 - C. By describing the processes.
 - D. By telling his own experiences.
31. What's the main idea of the text?
- A. Exercise is beneficial for your bodies.
 - B. Exercise is sometimes bad for your bodies.
 - C. Exercise can benefit your brain health.
 - D. Exercise may lower your risk of mental problems.

None of humankind's battles has proved more lasting—or less successful—than the war on mosquitoes.

Around the world each year, millions of people die of diseases spread by the insect. It's a familiar list of stubborn plagues(瘟疫)—with some frightening recent additions. The mosquito-borne chikungunya virus has spread to parts of Africa, Europe, Asia, and as of 2013, the Americas. Its effects, while painful, pale in comparison with those of the Zika virus, which is spreading fast through both North and South America, and leaving severely damaged babies in its wake. We have drained(排空) polluted pools, warned of the dangers of standing water, and sprayed a river of chemicals to kill mosquitoes. We have put up bed nets and window screens; we have educated and warned. And yet, we're losing this fight. The mosquito remains the most dangerous non-human animal on Earth and many scientists fear it may become even more widespread and harmful with the rise in global temperatures and international travel.

Our next weapon of choice is DNA. Scientists are working to change mosquitoes' genes. New gene-editing techniques, described in this month's cover story, make it possible to change the mosquito's genes so it can't spread the malaria parasite(疟疾寄生虫). And yet another would change mosquitoes' genes to prevent the birth of females—the ones that bite—so the diseases will stop spreading and, in time, the insect will die out.

Some may see these techniques as a revolutionary advance against disease that can be passed from one person to another; others, as a worrying case of scientists playing God. Like many breakthroughs, this one raises deep questions. No matter how harmful a wild species is, can we afford to risk the consequences of changing its genetic code? Or can we afford not to, as malaria alone kills, on average, one child every two minutes in Africa? We invite you to read our cover story with these questions in mind.

32. What may encourage the spread of mosquitoes?

- A. Global warming.
- B. Use of chemicals.
- C. The decrease of pools.
- D. The risk of some diseases.

33. How do the new techniques work?

- A. They can edit a new genetic code.
- B. They will remove the poison of mosquitoes.
- C. They can stop female mosquitoes giving birth.
- D. They can make mosquitoes die out immediately.

34. In what tone does the author write the last paragraph?

- A. Pride.
- B. Regret.
- C. Concern.
- D. Confidence.

35. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Mysterious DNA
- B. An extinct species
- C. A new war on mosquitoes
- D. Mosquitoes around the world

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Ginger(姜) is a magic “pill”. We are glad to tell you there are four interesting facts you probably want to learn about.

36 This magic ginger is not connected with eating, but it is interesting and important. All women want to have long healthy hair. To make their dreams come true, they have to buy tons of oils, which waste their money. Now we can tell you ginger can heal your hair. You can forget about it being dry and weak. 37 Can you imagine this being so easy?

Relieve pain. Ginger is an excellent painkiller. The next time you pull your muscle or sleep in an awkward position, add some ginger oil to your bath. You can even apply a mixture of ginger liquid heated up slightly directly to the affected area for the sweetest muscular relief. Strange as it may seem, this product affects nerve-endings straightly like an ordinary painkilling drug you got used to. 38

Fight nausea(呕吐). 39 If you suffer from sickness or any other kind of nausea, you need ginger in your life. Ginger root has been proven to reduce both the severity and frequency of nausea. And it is a completely natural way of relieving nausea.

Improve skin. It is so easy to make your face and body scrub(擦洗) at home. Ginger's naturally gritty texture is a fantastic way to get rid of dead skin cells. You can mix it with honey, and it will energize your entire body. 40 So you will no longer know what sore or tired skin is.

- A. Treat hair.
- B. Grow hair.
- C. It is also important to mention that ginger is a natural anti-inflammatory(消炎的) drug.
- D. Nevertheless, after relieving the pain, it will cause lots of sides effects.
- E. All you have to do is mix some ginger juice and water in a spray bottle and apply it directly to the scalp(头皮).
- F. This option mostly involves those people who have some healthy troubles.
- G. But at the same time, ginger is completely natural and it is not too expensive.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I took my son to a popular restaurant for a lunchtime treat. And it seems everyone else had the same 41. The place was full of 42.

I drove around the small parking lot for 10 minutes 43 a spot. Finally I 44 one. A lady was returning to her car so I 45 her and waited patiently. As I did this I looked in my rear-view mirror and 46 a young man quickly pull up behind me. As soon as he saw my indicator(转向指示灯) on for the spot, he seemed very 47 and began hitting his steering wheel(方向盘). I knew this wasn't directed at me but at the disappointment that he had 48 a spot. I felt his 49. I too had been 50 the place for ages.

As the lady left I did something that 51 even me. I turned off my 52 and drove straight past. I let the man occupy the spot.

The man behind me was 53, unsure what to do. 54, I lowered my window and gave him a 55 to take it, calling out at the same time "It's yours."

I ended up driving further on to another 56, where although I had to walk quite a bit further, I was 57 I could. Perhaps the man couldn't walk easily as his 58 wasn't as good as mine? I will 59 know. But I knew the spot 60 more to him than it did to me when I saw him react the way he did.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. experience | B. adventure | C. trip | D. idea |
| 42. A. tastes | B. noise | C. customers | D. joy |
| 43. A. accounting for | | B. searching for | |
| | C. begging for | D. applying for | |
| 44. A. occupied | B. found | C. chose | D. accepted |
| 45. A. followed | B. thanked | C. greeted | D. ignored |
| 46. A. ordered | B. let | C. noticed | D. required |
| 47. A. calm | B. ashamed | C. angry | D. embarrassed |
| 48. A. refused | B. chosen | C. reached | D. missed |
| 49. A. pulse | B. despair | C. tears | D. failure |
| 50. A. circling | B. examining | C. visiting | D. hating |
| 51. A. excited | B. persuaded | C. surprised | D. frightened |
| 52. A. headlight | B. motor | C. car key | D. indicator |
| 53. A. in great terror | | B. at a loss | |
| | C. out of breath | D. on top of the world | |
| 54. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Instead | D. Still |
| 55. A. sign | B. glance | C. smile | D. promise |

56. A. road B. restaurant C. lane D. car park
 57. A. hopeful B. regretful C. thankful D. fearful
 58. A. job B. car C. mind D. health
 59. A. seldom B. never C. hardly D. perhaps
 60. A. proved B. brought C. showed D. meant

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)(2019 全国卷 I)

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。

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence 61. _____ they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been 62. _____ (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000-25,000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods 63. _____ tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive 64. _____ (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut 65. _____ (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a 66. _____ (believe) that populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by 67. _____ (note) that hungry bears may be congregating(聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion(错觉) that populations are 68. _____ (high) than they actually are. Of 69. _____ nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six 70. _____ (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Last Sunday I witnessed traffic accident on my way home. I was wandering down the sidewalk while I heard a loud noise. Two taxis crashed into each other about ten meter away. I went up and found the two drivers badly injured, bleeding or trapped in the taxis. Lucky, they were rescued in time because of people came to help them and

called an ambulance. It was clear that the taxi drivers were such eager to take more passengers that they drive too fast. These drivers lacked responsibility for the safe of their passengers. What they did was dangerous for others as well as them.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, Chris 是你校的国际交流生。一年一度的高考升学季来临了,他作为口语辅导小老师受某刚被录取到北大的学生及其家人邀请,到他们家做客。但是,由于他不知道去中国人家做客有哪些习俗,便给你发了一封电子邮件,请你根据下列要点,给他回复一封电子邮件,给他一些建议。要点如下:

1. 到达时间;
2. 适当送一些礼物;
3. 介绍中国的餐桌礼仪。

注意:1.词数 100 左右(文章开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数);

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Chris,

I have received your email of July 28. I am happy to hear that you, as a tutor of the graduate admitted to Beijing University this year, were invited to dinner at his home.

[illegible]

I do wish your first Chinese home dinner an unforgettable experience.

Yours,
Li Hua

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(二)

时量: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。

1. When did the football match start?
A. At 2:15. B. At 2:45. C. At 3:00.
2. Where does the woman work probably?
A. At a hotel. B. At a restaurant. C. At a supermarket.
3. What do we know about the man?
A. He could understand nothing.
B. He could understand the main idea at last.
C. He still couldn't understand the main idea.
4. How much would the woman pay for four plates?
A. 4 dollars. B. 6 dollars. C. 8 dollars.
5. What does the man mean?
A. He took Bill to the hospital.
B. He forgot to call the woman.
C. He didn't know which hospital Bill was in.

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。

6. When is the man going to visit New Zealand?
A. In January. B. In March. C. In April.
7. Which city is well-known as the Garden City?
A. Auckland. B. Wellington. C. Christchurch.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does the woman want the man to do?
A. Show the new students around.
B. Work part-time after class.
C. Attend the Students' Union meeting.
9. Who will probably get in touch with the man later?
A. Betty. B. Ken. C. Ruth.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How is the last candidate's resume?
A. Impressive. B. Horrible. C. Brief.
11. What did the woman think of the candidate avoiding making eye contact?
A. She was impolite.
B. She was nervous.
C. She was unprofessional.
12. What made the candidate fail the interview?
A. Her resume.
B. Her interview manners.
C. Her work experience.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What festival are the two speakers talking about?
A. Mother's Day. B. Easter. C. Halloween.
14. When does the woman usually visit her grandparents?
A. On Saturday afternoon.
B. On Saturday morning.
C. On Friday morning.
15. What is the favorite part of the festival to the woman?
A. Receiving presents.
B. Going to the church.
C. Hunting for eggs.
16. What will the man probably do during the holiday?
A. Hang out with other international students.
B. Join the woman's family for the festival.
C. Stay in the dorm reading a huge book.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What happened to the baby?
A. It was kidnapped.
B. It escaped.
C. It had a rare disease.
18. What do we learn about "free milk" programme?
A. It has been cancelled.
B. It is going quite well at the moment.
C. It offered all students milk from primary school to high school.
19. What will the sale be held for?
A. For selling some milk.
B. For learning some skills.
C. For raising money for a new library.
20. What about tomorrow's weather?
A. It will be very hot.
B. The pollution will be light.
C. It will be rainy.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Apart from a simple "hot", what other ways are there to describe the summer heat? There are many interesting expressions that relate to unbearably hot weather and offer a glimpse into foreign culture.

Dog days of summer

In books and newspaper articles, the period from early July to mid-August is often referred to as the "dog days of summer". Some think the expression means the weather is so hot that dogs go wild. But in fact, the expression comes from 16th century astrology and refers to the days on which Sirius — the Dog Star, the brightest star in the summer sky and part of the Great Dog constellation — rises at the same time as the sun.

Hotter than a two-dollar pistol

The reason for the expression is that no pistol could cost 2 dollars unless it had been stolen. In slang English, stolen goods are often said to be "hot" and anyone in possession of hot goods is likely to get their fingers burned, in other words, to be arrested.

So hot you can fry an egg on the sidewalk

Thousands of curious tourists feel like testing if the saying is true, with the result that sidewalks in Death Valley, California — the hottest place in the US — are now littered with broken eggshells. As long as you use a frying pan with a lid and the temperature is at least 49°C, it is actually possible to fry an egg on the sidewalk.

Hinges of Hades

For those who believe it exists, hell is undoubtedly the hottest place on earth, so

unsurprisingly there are several expressions that refer to hell (Hades), or even the devil himself. “Hotter than the hinges (gates) of Hades” is the oldest version, but more amusing variations have become popular, such as “hotter than the devil’s underwear”.

21. Which expression relates to the study of stars?

- A. Dog days of summer.
- B. Hotter than a two-dollar pistol.
- C. So hot you can fry an egg on the sidewalk.
- D. Hinges of Hades.

22. What’s the meaning of “hot” in the expression “Hotter than a two-dollar pistol” in slang English?

- A. Popular.
- B. Difficult.
- C. Illegal.
- D. Angry.

23. At which temperature can we fry an egg on the sidewalk?

- A. 55°C.
- B. 40°C.
- C. 39°C.
- D. 29°C.

B

A Virginia Burger King employee is going viral for her act of kindness. Nineteen-year-old Alexis Easter, who works at the fast-food chain in Mechanicsville, was photographed escorting an elderly customer to his car.

The man, known to Easter as Mr. John, is a regular at the restaurant.

“When he’s done, I help him to the car because he has a terrible back. When we get to his car, we talk and I make sure he’s safe,” the employee told WTVR.

Easter’s simple act caught the attention of a passer-by, who snapped a photo of the young woman and her customer, which she shared on social media.

“Shout out to the cashier at the Mechanicsville Burger King, making this world a little brighter,” Elizabeth Chandler wrote on Facebook.

Chandler said she was so impressed by what Easter was doing for the man.

“Seeing her help this gentleman was so heart-warming. It’s so seldom to see people going out of their way for others and expecting nothing in return. Since posting this I learned that Alexis is only 19 and does this on a regular basis for any customer in need,” Chandler told Yahoo.

Easter always tries to do what she can to provide the best customer service.

“Always go out of your way to help others,” she told WTVR.

Chandler, who also frequents this Burger King, said Easter isn’t the only employee who goes above and beyond their job description.

“That’s the culture at that Burger King. Every employee I have ever seen goes so far out of their way for everyone. Another employee named Monica hands out plaques (徽章) to those going through hard times, including my grandmother when she was going through treatment for cancer,” she told WTVR.

24. Who brought so much attention to Alexis Easter?

- A. Her colleagues.
- B. The reporters from WTVR.
- C. The marketing manager.
- D. A passer-by.

25. Easter’s act of kindness is impressive because _____.

- A. it’s her duty to help the elderly customers
- B. she interrupted her own business to help others
- C. she seldom helps regulars for free
- D. it’s widely reported

26. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Easter was bothered by the Facebook post.
- B. Elizabeth Chandler works for Yahoo.
- C. Easter is deeply influenced by Burger King’s culture.
- D. Elizabeth Chandler earned good reputation.

27. Why is Monica mentioned in the last paragraph?

- A. To prove values advocated by the Mechanicsville Burger King.
- B. To show Elizabeth Chandler’s appreciation.
- C. To indicate Easter’s behavior is not worth mentioning.
- D. To stress the significance of helping others.

C

Dolphin or not a dolphin? That is the question! You see, there are several types of dolphins. Some are saltwater dolphins while others are river dolphins.

“What are the 32 types of dolphins?” When people are asking the question, they are actually referring to the saltwater dolphins in oceans and seas. The river dolphins living in fresh water are not included in these species. But what would be the answer in this case if we ask, “Dolphin or not a dolphin?” The answer would obviously be yes. River dolphins still belong to the dolphin family.

Among the 32 types of dolphins some do not actually wear the word “dolphin” in their names, such as the tucuxi, while others actually have the word “whale” as part of their names even if they are not whales but in fact, belong to the dolphin family, for example, the melon-headed whale and the killer whale. So what would be the answer to the question “Dolphin or not a dolphin?” in these cases? It would be yes. All these species do belong to the dolphin family.

Another question that people ask is, “Are the sea animals that perform at aquariums(水族馆) all dolphins?” So, it always seems to come back to the question, “Dolphin or not a dolphin?” Well the answer is no in this case. The sea animals that perform there are not all dolphins. The beluga which people tend to think belong to the dolphin family because they show what seems like a smile, like most dolphins, are in fact a species of the whale family.

Now that you read these facts about dolphins, you probably realize that certain sea animals may appear to be part of the dolphin species and that others seem to be part of the whale family but in either case, it is not obvious and can be surprising when you identify a sea animal as being a dolphin or not a dolphin. That is the question!

28. Which of the following statements about dolphins is RIGHT according to the passage?
- A. The tucuxi is a type of dolphin living in rivers.
 - B. There are 32 types of dolphins in the world altogether.
 - C. All the sea animals that perform at aquariums are dolphins.
 - D. The melon-headed whale and the killer whale actually belong to the dolphin family.
29. What do we know about the majority of the dolphins?
- A. They appear friendly.
 - B. They perform for audience.
 - C. They look like whales.
 - D. They live in fresh water.
30. What could be added about dolphins before the last paragraph if you were the author?
- A. The living areas of dolphins.
 - B. Training of dolphins at aquariums.
 - C. The eating habits of dolphins.
 - D. Further identification of dolphins.
31. This article can be classified as _____.
- A. a news report
 - B. literary fiction
 - C. popular science
 - D. a travel diary

D

Do you have a younger brother? Does he always get in trouble? Well, there might be some science behind that.

According to a report from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second-borns are more likely than first-borns to behave badly, which could be why you from time to time consider your younger brothers or sisters sprites.

Researchers, who explored data from tens of thousands of sibling(兄弟姐妹) pairs from Denmark and Florida, found second-borns are 20% to 40% more likely to have behavioral problems. If you're the second-born child you may want to have a little chat with your parents. The reason why second-born siblings may be worse behaved than first-borns is that parents tend to pay less attention to them.

“Second-born children tend to have less attention from the mother than their older siblings because first-born children experience their mother's maternity leave(产假). First-borns enjoy the rewards of not only their own time with Mum following their

birth, but the time Mum takes off with younger siblings, too,” the authors explain.

It’s not just about the parents, however. Speaking to NRP, co-author Joseph Doyle said, “The first-born has role models, who are adults. And the second, later-born children have role models who are slightly unreasonable 2-year-olds, you know, their older siblings. The difference of parental investments and the sibling influences probably contribute to these differences we see in the labor market and what we find in behaviors against regulations, even against laws. It’s just very difficult to separate those two things because they happen at the same time.”

The results, the authors argue, have an important effect on social policy.

32. What does the underlined word “sprites” in Paragraph 2 probably mean?
- A. Losers. B. Troublemakers.
C. Close companions. D. Parents’ pets.
33. According to the report, what influences the second-born children’s behavior?
- A. Challenges of their elder siblings.
B. Fewer chances of talking with others.
C. More family problems they are faced with.
D. The amount of attention they receive from parents.
34. Joseph Doyle holds the opinion that the older siblings _____.
- A. have the same role models as their younger ones
B. are not to blame for their younger siblings’ failure
C. are partly responsible for their younger siblings’ problems
D. affect the parental investment and the labor market participation
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
- A. Why the second-born tend to be misbehaved
B. How parents improve family relationships
C. Social policy guides family education
D. Parents prefer first-born kids

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

An artificial reef(礁) is a man-made underwater structure created as a habitat for marine life to assist in promoting the productivity of the ecosystem. There are a wide variety of materials, such as steel or concrete, which can be used as artificial reefs. These materials are stable and environmentally safe. 36 Once the structure is in place, a live-bottom reef community can form because it provides a hard substrate for marine life.

The term “artificial reef” may be misleading because there is actually nothing artificial about the marine ecosystem around the man-made structure. When the artificial reef is properly designed, placed and constructed, it can be just as productive as natural hard-bottom reef habitat. 37 When we calculate the lifespan of these artificial reef environments, they can remain functional from anywhere for many years.

Artificial reef sites range from small areas to some that can be a square mile in size. 38 It is largely dependent on support from tourists, researchers and fishermen, who object to the use of parts of the ocean floor where interesting plants or animal life exist.

39 40 In particular, the reefs are useful in aquaculture(水产业) because they are built in very specific places, allowing fish farmers to direct where the schools of fish live and monitor their development easily. In addition, artificial reefs also ensure the presence of organic bio-filters, which are important in helping to clean up fish farms. Finally, the reefs are beneficial because they allow large structures to be recycled, saving on valuable landfill space. Old equipment can now serve a whole new purpose at the bottom of the ocean.

- A. The production of artificial reefs has provided people with several important benefits.
B. Currently, artificial reef programs have been refused by many researchers and fishermen.
C. As a result, the reefs tend to be located on flat sand bottoms.

- D. They include deliberately-sunken full-sized ships, tires, cars, aircraft, and military tanks.
- E. The choice of the position for a reef program can be a complex process.
- F. In this case, many creatures choose to live in these locations.
- G. Therefore, those dangerous elements can be removed.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was in Cinderella's Castle in Florida's Disney World. Children and parents were crowded into a room 41 Cinderella's appearance. She made a wonderful 42 and the children gathered around her.

Whoever 43 the girl to play the role of Cinderella found a remarkable match. She was 44: a beautiful face, bright eyes and smile. She looked as if the cartoon character had come to (a) 45.

The children wanted to 46 her and have her wave over their heads. She smiled down at them and the room was filled with 47.

It was electric for everyone except two boys, apparently brothers, who 48 in the corner, away from the other children. The older boy held the hand of the younger, whose body and face had been badly 49 and was scarred.

The 50 in the young boy's eyes was that of yearning(向往). How he wanted to be with Cinderella! How he wanted to be 51 of the other children! But he 52, probably out of fear. He had likely been hurt too many times before by children who didn't 53.

But unexpectedly, Cinderella turned and saw the boys. She 54 made her way through the crowd, stepping towards them.

Then something 55 happened. Cinderella did the most remarkable thing—something I'm sure she never 56 in Cinderella Training Class. She bent down and 57 the little boy's burnt face.

Could anything be so 58? Out of all of the children in that room, Cinderella kissed him! And 59 he looks into the mirror he will always see the face Cinderella kissed. Who knows...for months, for years, maybe forever the stings(痛苦) of life will 60 a little less. And he will stand a bit taller and feel a little more special.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. worrying about | B. dealing with | C. waiting for | D. looking for |
| 42. A. appointment | B. journey | C. attempt | D. entrance |
| 43. A. forced | B. hired | C. begged | D. reminded |
| 44. A. perfect | B. clever | C. polite | D. funny |
| 45. A. film | B. picture | C. life | D. light |
| 46. A. instruct | B. employ | C. protect | D. touch |
| 47. A. peace | B. excitement | C. pity | D. interest |
| 48. A. stood | B. cried | C. complained | D. clapped |
| 49. A. pressed | B. bitten | C. burnt | D. cut |
| 50. A. dream | B. advice | C. answer | D. look |
| 51. A. world | B. bottom | C. part | D. top |
| 52. A. held back | B. broke down | C. turned up | D. looked out |
| 53. A. grow | B. understand | C. respond | D. recover |
| 54. A. nervously | B. slowly | C. swiftly | D. desperately |
| 55. A. magical | B. frightening | C. convincing | D. abrupt |
| 56. A. imagined | B. heard | C. accepted | D. learned |
| 57. A. stared | B. wiped | C. kissed | D. changed |
| 58. A. secret | B. wonderful | C. doubtful | D. serious |
| 59. A. when | B. before | C. though | D. unless |
| 60. A. charge | B. prepare | C. appeal | D. hurt |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

Flying cars may soon become a 61. _____ (real). The rideshare service Uber has asked 62. _____ expert from NASA, the American space agency, 63. _____ (help) the company develop cars that can fly.

Uber plans to use flying vehicles 64. _____ the future to avoid traffic in and around cities. The company wants to use small, totally electric aircraft, 65. _____ could take off and land like a helicopter on top of parking garages. Uber said its flying vehicles would be much 66. _____ (quiet), cost less to operate and produce less pollution than helicopters.

One person in San Francisco 67. _____ (write) on Twitter(推特), “I used to think that the flying car was a ridiculous idea. 68. _____ I changed my mind this morning when I sat in heavy traffic.” Another person added from Mumbai, India: “I’m reading about Uber 69. _____ (hire) a NASA engineer to build flying cars, while I’m stuck in traffic. There is hope.”

The expert predicts there will be several early models of cars that can’t fly 70. _____ (they) but with human pilots within one to three years.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)(2019 全国卷 I)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I became interesting in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon where I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly football fell just in front of me but almost hit me. I stopped the ball and kicked it hardly

back to the playground. To everyone’s surprising, the ball went into the net. All the football player on the playground cheered loudly, say that I had a talent for football. From now on, I started to play my football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如是你李华,你急于提高你的英语水平,于是花了 200 元在网上注册了一个英语学习俱乐部,但不久你发现了该俱乐部的种种问题。现在你给该俱乐部主任 Dean Smith 写一封信,期待他能给出说明并做出改进。

注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 文章的开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:register v. 注册; registration n. 注册

Dear Dean Smith,

A truthful reader,
Li Hua

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(三)

时量: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。

1. What does the woman probably like to eat in summer?
A. Bananas. B. Apples. C. Strawberries.
2. How much will the woman spend in total?
A. \$ 120. B. \$ 130. C. \$ 150.
3. Where does the woman want to go?
A. To the Big Splash Pool.
B. To the Mega Slide.
C. To the Wacky Waves.
4. Why isn't the man ready to rent the apartment today?
A. He doesn't like it.
B. It's too close to the train station.
C. He doesn't know if his wife will like it.
5. What is the man doing?
A. Shopping at a store.
B. Looking at an art exhibit.
C. Choosing a bag in his closet.

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。

6. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At a bus stop. B. On a bus. C. In an office.
7. What is TRUE about Bus No. 44?
A. It'll arrive in 4 minutes.
B. It never arrives on time.
C. Its stop is round the corner.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What has happened to the car?
A. It gets stuck in snow.
B. It runs out of petrol.
C. It gets lost in the mountains.
9. Where did the speakers plan to go?
A. Back home. B. To a nearby town. C. To a farm.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. For whom does the woman want to buy a book?
A. Her mother. B. Her daughter. C. Her husband.
11. What kind of books does the woman plan to buy?
A. Love stories.
B. Detective stories.
C. Cartoons.

12. What's the woman's mother like?
A. She is young and pretty.
B. She is old and forgetful.
C. She is diligent and curious.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Patient and doctor.
B. Student and librarian.
C. Customer and saleswoman.
14. Why can't the man return the TV to the store?
A. Because it is too old.
B. Because the man has kept it for more than 90 days.
C. Because it was broken on purpose.
15. What information does the man get from the direction book?
A. The price of the TV.
B. The phone number of the store.
C. The phone number of the TV manufacturer.
16. What does the woman suggest the man do?
A. Call the Customer Service Office of the manufacturer to fix it.
B. Call the manager of the TV store to complain.
C. Return the TV to the manufacturer to get his money back.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker do last night?
A. She went to visit her sister.
B. She sent her sister to hospital.
C. She looked after her nieces.
18. When did the speaker first see the film?
A. At the age of 29.
B. At the age of 20.
C. At the age of 9.
19. Why did the speaker think her nieces would enjoy the film?
A. Because she liked it at their age.
B. Because it was a story about animals.
C. Because it was a funny story.
20. What is the video about?
A. Romeo and Juliet.
B. A love story between two dogs.
C. Different homes of two dogs.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Travel-worthy Destinations in Best Films

ARRIVAL Bozeman, Montana, U.S.

The year's best thriller, *Arrival* follows a professor to a military camp in Montana, where she works to translate the language coming from alien visitors. The film, set in the wide landscape of Montana, connects the vastness of the universe with the natural beauty of Bozeman. Travel to Bozeman, and you're bound to feel its quietness. In this town, the wildlife of the Bridger Mountains lives alongside the constant inflow of Montana State University students. With all its breathtaking landscape, Bozeman is the perfect place to do some soul-searching.

FENCES Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.

Fences tells of an African-American father supporting his family during the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s. The film was shot in Pittsburgh, known for its blue collar history. Today it has grown into a center of progress and culture. It is home to the world's first green convention center. On top of its environmental development, the

city has worked to keep its diverse cultural heritage. Visitors can discover Pittsburgh's history at the Heinz History Center and taste the Mediterranean food at Cure.

MOONLIGHT Miami, Florida, U.S.

A masterpiece of self-discovery, *Moonlight* follows an African-American boy in Miami who is trying to find his place in the world. Much of the film is set in a low-income neighborhood north of downtown, but visitors to Miami will likely see a different side of the lively city. Modern art museums and restaurants fill the inner corridors, while Miami Beach is filled with music and ocean lovers. There's something for everyone in Miami, so enjoy the party.

21. What makes Bozeman a travel-worthy destination?

- A. The story of the movie *Arrival*.
- B. The peaceful landscape it has.
- C. Montana State University.
- D. Alien visitors.

22. Pittsburgh is known for _____ according to Paragraph 2.

- A. its diverse culture
- B. African-American families
- C. the Civil Rights movement
- D. beautiful scenery

23. The author wrote the passage with the intention of _____.

- A. writing a film review
- B. introducing some famous films
- C. describing how the movies were shot
- D. recommending travelling destinations

B

In today's world of email and IM, my 9-year-old son doesn't even know what it costs to mail a letter, let alone the rich history of stamps and the joys of stamp collecting.

All that is about to change.

We arrive at the Spellman Museum of Stamps & Postal History, located on the campus of Regis College. The museum's mission (使命) is "to be a center of learning and activity that enables those of all ages to appreciate diverse cultures and peoples by exploring the ways they communicate through the world's postal systems". Central to the museum's philosophy is that real objects, direct experience, and enjoyment are gateways to understanding and learning.

There are many ways they deliver on this mission. Children can engage in numerous hands-on activities, including museum-wide Stamp Scavenger Hunts, an interactive "Stamp or No Stamp?" quiz game and special activities on Family and Homeschoolers Days.

"We see kids come in the door with no knowledge of stamps, and walk out with a whole new view of their world and an excitement about stamp collecting," says Henry Lukas, the museum's director of educational programs.

"Some kids sit here for hours and search through," says Lukas. "Butterflies, pets, Olympics... if they are interested in a certain topic, we can pull out a box and they can start hunting." My own son is excitedly hand-picking stamps with animals from other countries, eagerly starting his own themed stamp collection.

But there's more to stamps than simply collecting them. "You can learn a lot from a corner of an envelope," Lukas says. "They are an invention; someone had to think up an idea. They come in all different shapes. Some are made of material other than paper, like wood. There's a Brazilian stamp that smells like coffee."

We leave the museum with lots of bits of paper, and a boy who continues his fascination with his stamps once home, glued with fascination to his tiny treasures.

24. Why is the author's son taken to the museum?

- A. He knows little about stamps.
- B. He is interested in stamps.
- C. He wants stamps with animals.
- D. He needs to learn to mail letters.

25. What is the purpose of the activities organized by the museum?

- A. To increase kids' understanding of the museum.
- B. To increase kids' knowledge of postal history.
- C. To help kids communicate with different people.
- D. To help kids learn about the world through stamps.

26. How do kids get stamps in the museum?
 - A. By sitting for hours.
 - B. By finding a box full of stamps.
 - C. By looking for them themselves.
 - D. By learning how to collect them.
27. What does the author think of the Brazilian stamp?
 - A. Educational.
 - B. Creative.
 - C. Convenient.
 - D. Strange.

C

Are you able to tell if people are lying? There is a piece of good news that a technology company is developing a lie detector app for smart phones that could be used by parents, teachers and Internet daters. The app measures blood flow in the face to assess whether or not you are telling the truth. Its developers say that it could be used for Internet daters wanting to see if somebody really is interested in them. Parents could use it on their children to see if they are lying, and teachers could work out which pupils are truthful.

The app is being developed by Toronto start-up NuraLogix and the app is called Transdermal Optical Imaging. The idea is that different human feelings create different facial blood flow patterns that we have no control over. These patterns change if we are telling the truth or telling a lie. Using footage from the smart phone camera, the app will see the changes in skin color and compare them to standardized results.

A study finds that anger is connected with more facial blood flow and redness while sadness is connected with less of both.

Kang Lee, who has been researching the field for 20 years, said that the lie detector test will let you find out the truth remotely and secretly. He said, "It could be very useful, for example, for teachers. A lot of our students have math anxiety, but they do not want to tell us because that's embarrassing."

Lee added that the technology would not replace lie detectors used in a court of law. He said: "They want the accuracy to be extremely high, like genetic tests—a one-in-a-million error rate. Our technique won't be able to achieve an extremely high accuracy level, so because of that, I don't think it's useful for the courts." He added that it will be a few years before the dating app is available to consumers.

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
 - A. The operation process of the app.
 - B. The history of a technology company.
 - C. The functions and applications of the app.
 - D. The origin and development of the new technology.
29. What do we know about the app?
 - A. Its accuracy is the same as genetic tests.
 - B. It can help teachers pick out the honest pupils.
 - C. It will help see the structures of human skin.
 - D. It has been already on the market for a few years.
30. What can we learn from the text?
 - A. The technology will be applied to the medical field.
 - B. The technology will replace lie detectors in the court of law.
 - C. Different human feelings have nothing to do with facial blood flow patterns.
 - D. Sadness is related to less facial blood flow and redness when compared with anger.
31. What is the best title for the text?
 - A. The Story about Kang Lee
 - B. A Developing App for Smart Phones
 - C. Various Smart Phones
 - D. The Disadvantages of New Technology

D

Hot weather is closely associated with clinic visits among migratory farm workers compared to other patients, according to a study by researchers at The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston (UT Health).

Lead author Kai Zhang, Ph. D., used data from the Community and Migrant Health Center in Colorado to compare clinic visits among migratory farm workers, seasonal farm workers and non-farm workers. Migratory farm workers are those who

travel for agricultural work while seasonal farm workers do not change homes or travel away from their established homes for work. Heat has a significant impact on migratory farm workers, even in a moderate summer.

Zhang measured heat effects by using weather data from the National Climate Data Center and ozone (臭氧) levels from the US Environmental Protection Agency(EPA). When Zhang compared hot days to average days, he found that migratory workers were 88 percent more likely to visit a clinic when not factoring in ozone levels and 96 percent more likely when factoring in high ozone levels. There was no significant increase for clinic visits among seasonal farm workers when temperature and ozone levels are high.

“Migratory workers are more susceptible to heat-related health issues for several possible reasons. They tend to have poorer living environments, including a lack of air conditioning, suffer from poverty, which has been linked to a higher risk of exposure to heat, and may lack family support for prolonged periods of time. Also, their immigration status may make them more likely to suffer from labor abuses,” said Zhang.

“Hot weather greatly affects the health of migratory farm workers. This research suggests possible significant impact of heat on migratory farm workers and provides justification (正当的理由) for undertaking further studies, making regulations and developing heat preventive programs,” said Zhang.

32. What can we know about migratory farm workers?

- A. They do not have to change their homes or travel away for work.
- B. They are less likely to visit a clinic than seasonal workers on hot days.
- C. They are greatly influenced by heat even in a mild summer.
- D. They are found to have strong resistance to hot weather.

33. What leads to migratory farm workers' heat-related health problems?

- A. Lack of family and friends.
- B. Unwilling to visit a clinic.
- C. Exposure to air conditioning for a long time.
- D. Unfavorable immigration status.

34. What does the underlined word “susceptible” mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Quickly adapted.
- B. Terribly troubled.
- C. Easily affected.
- D. Closely connected.

35. What does Zhang hope to do for migratory farm workers?

- A. Improve the traffic situation.
- B. Launch heat precautionary(预防的) programs.
- C. Call off related regulations.
- D. Offer more medical support.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Too many people want others to be their friends, but they don't give friendship back. That is why some friendships do not last very long. 36 You must learn to treat your friend the way you want your friend to treat you. Learning to be a good friend means learning three rules. Be honest; be generous; be understanding.

Honesty is where a good friendship starts. 37 If you do not tell the truth, people usually find out. If a friend finds out that you haven't been honest, you may lose your friend's trust. Good friends always count on one another to speak and act honestly.

Generosity means sharing and sharing makes a friendship grow. You do not have to give your lunch money or your clothes of course. Instead, you have to learn how to share things you enjoy, like your hobbies and your interests. Naturally you will want to share your feelings. 38 They tell your friend what is important to you. By sharing them, you help your friend know you better.

39 Something may go wrong at school. Talking about the problem can make it easier to solve. Turning to a friend can be a first step in solving the problem. So to be a friend you must listen and understand. You must try to put in your friend's place, so you

can understand the problem better.

40 But all true friendships have three things in common. If you plan to keep your friends, you must practise honesty, generosity, and understanding.

A. These can be very valuable to a friend.

B. Not all people can enjoy a true friendship.

C. Friends must be able to trust one another.

D. No two friendships are ever exactly alike.

E. To have a friend, you must learn to be one.

F. Helping each other is the quality that everyone should possess.

G. Sooner or later, everyone needs understanding and help with a problem.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Jones is known in the Philadelphia area for giving out free haircuts to the homeless. He spent much of his free time this year 41 around downtown with a tray table and clippers(剪子), his “personal 42 barbershop”. Wherever he saw a homeless guy sitting on a 43, holding a sign or something, he would get out and start a conversation. Then he’d offer something most of them wouldn’t 44: a free haircut.

It started earlier this year, when Jones 45 a homeless person, dropping a couple dollars and a banana 46 him. Then he asked, “Is there something I could do to put a smile on your face 47 give you money?” “No, not really,” the man answered. Jones continued, “Well, I have a(n) 48. What if I can offer you a haircut?” The man was 49, but didn’t want to leave his corner. Jones promised him he wouldn’t have to, 50 all the supplies needed were in his car. He cut the man’s hair 51 there on the sidewalk—the first of hundreds he would do in the coming months. He called his 52 “Haircuts for Homeless” and took it to social media to advertise his service and post the videos of the 53 on Facebook, which quickly became popular.

Now the 54 have turned, and a kind man is 55 Jones. This month, he celebrated the opening of his very own barbershop—a gift from Sean Johnson, a fellow barber who was 56 by Jones’ mission.

“I never considered myself 57 of being an owner of my own business,” Jones said, 58 the moment he went to see the space. “Sean said, ‘Well, this building is 59 here. Do you like it?’ And I said yes, I love it. He gave me the keys and said, ‘Because of what you’ve done for others, this is my 60 of doing something for you.’”

41. A. checking

B. driving

C. running

D. walking

42. A. big

B. busy

C. private

D. mobile

43. A. sofa

B. desk

C. corner

D. stage

44. A. expect

B. doubt

C. say

D. finish

45. A. picked up

B. passed by

C. looked after

D. took in

46. A. on

B. with

C. behind

D. before

47. A. other than

B. rather than

C. let alone

D. as well as

48. A. barber

B. friend

C. idea

D. story

49. A. puzzled

B. interested

C. frightened

D. bored

50. A. though

B. until

C. as

D. if

51. A. right

B. almost

C. back

D. also

52. A. action

B. celebration

C. attention

D. conclusion

53. A. advertisement B. haircuts C. media D. supplies
 54. A. tables B. clippers C. owners D. customers
 55. A. watching B. praising C. helping D. pushing
 56. A. needed B. controlled C. surprised D. inspired
 57. A. aware B. worthy C. free D. shy
 58. A. recording B. spending C. seizing D. remembering
 59. A. shaking B. surrounded C. sitting D. occupied
 60. A. habit B. job C. sign D. way

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

Easy Ways to Build Vocabulary

It's not all that hard to build an advanced and large vocabulary. Like many things in life, it's 61. _____ ongoing process, and the best part of the process is that there's enough room for improvement, 62. _____ means you'll just keep getting better and better. Of course you have to work at it. You wouldn't think that a few 63. _____ (month) of exercise in your teens would be enough 64. _____ the rest of your life, and that's also true for building your vocabulary—you have to keep at it daily, and pretty soon you will find that you have an excellent vocabulary.

One of the 65. _____ (effect) ways to build vocabulary is to read good books. You need to 66. _____ (real) read at least one good book a week, preferably a classic. This isn't as hard as it 67. _____ (sound), and it is far better than any other method because you improve your vocabulary while 68. _____ (read) an interesting piece of literature. Another nice thing is that you learn both new words and 69. _____ (they) use unconsciously, meaning that you will tend to use the words 70. _____ (learn) this way in conversations almost automatically.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

My father's friend Henry used to be a teacher at a medical school and he was very strict with his students. The students were afraid of him though he was seldom pleased of the answers they gave. Once a student was seated before him, and Henry required him describe a certain illness, his description of which turned out to be OK. Then Henry asked about the cure for the illness, but the student gave the right answer. "How much will you give the patient?" "A full spoon!" Suddenly the student realizes that there was anything wrong. He said anxiously, "I've made the mistake; a full spoon is too many, and he can take only five drops." "It's too late; your patient has been died," Henry said cold.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华,你的美国笔友 Tom 在课外阅读中得知毛泽东是你校校友,发邮件向你询问关于毛泽东的一些重要事迹。请你根据以下提示回一封邮件给 Tom,向他简单介绍毛泽东。

毛泽东,湖南湘潭人。1893 年 12 月 26 日生于一个农民家庭。1949 至 1976 年,毛泽东担任中华人民共和国最高领导人。1976 年 9 月 9 日,在北京逝世,享年 83 岁。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头与结尾已为你写好。

Dear Tom,

Yours,
Li Hua

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(四)

时量: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。

1. What will the woman have?
A. Some milk with sugar.
B. Some coffee with sugar.
C. Some coffee with milk.
2. Who had the hair cut?
A. Only the man. B. Only the woman. C. Both of the speakers.
3. What color does the man advise the woman to choose?
A. Grey. B. Green. C. White.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a zoo. B. In a pet shop. C. At a clinic.
5. What does the woman think the man will do?
A. Clean up the room. B. Buy some food. C. Hold a party.

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。

6. What time does the woman's flight leave?
A. 5 a. m. B. 6:30 a. m. C. 7:45 a. m.
7. What will the man do?
A. Leave the city by air.
B. See the woman off at 5 o'clock.
C. Take the woman to the airport.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the woman decide to study at university?
A. Geography. B. Languages. C. Music.
9. What is the woman doing?
A. Having a job interview.
B. Talking about her plan.
C. Working in an office.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man plan to do?
A. Go shopping. B. Find a hotel. C. Visit the art museum.
11. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a store. B. In a museum. C. Mason Street.
12. How will the man probably go to the place he wants to go to?
A. By bus. B. By car. C. On foot.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What does the man come to the woman for?
A. Food. B. Advice. C. Permission.
14. How many problems is the man facing?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

15. Which of the following is not allowed in the university?
A. Buying a car.
B. Selling a car.
C. Lending money to students.
 16. What will the man probably do?
A. Borrow money. B. Sell his car. C. Keep his car.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Where do the walkways lead?
A. To the main square.
B. To Hardacre College.
C. To different parts of the college.
 18. Which of the following is equipped with interactive video teaching boards?
A. The dining hall.
B. The lecture room.
C. The library.
 19. For whom are the special lifts?
A. Disabled students. B. Teachers. C. Old people.
 20. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
A. A new college.
B. College life.
C. College students.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Flying to Helsinki

Airlines offering direct flights to Helsinki from the UK include British Airways, Finnair and Norwegian. Finnair also operates direct flights from the USA. It's worth booking in advance for the cheapest deals, particularly if you're travelling around Christmas time or in July and August.

Flight time:

From London—2 hours 50 minutes; New York—8 hours 10 minutes; Los Angeles—14 hours 30 minutes(including the stopover); Toronto—10 hours (including the stopover); Sydney—22 hours(including the stopover).

Travel by road

The legal driving age in Finland is 18 years old. The speed limit is not the same in different places and time. An EU driving license or an International Driving Permit is required to drive in Finland. All drivers must be fully insured, and accidents must be reported immediately to the Finnish Motor Insurance Centre(tel: +3584 0450 4750). A Green Card is helpful, but not compulsory.

There are some dangers specific to Finland that drivers should be aware of. Although well maintained, Finnish roads can be terrible in winter and all vehicles must use winter tires from December to February to resist skidding(打滑). When driving through rural areas, be careful of reindeer on the road, particularly at dusk. Additional information is available from Autoliitto-Automobile and Touring Club of Finland(tel: +3589 7258 4400).

Routes(路线):

Most people who drive to Helsinki arrive via the car ferry from Stockholm or the E18 motorway from Turku. Other important roads leading to Helsinki include the E12 from Vaasa and the E75 from Rovaniemi.

Long-distance buses:

The main provider of buses in Finland is Oy Matkahuolto(tel: 0200 0400), which handles all long-distance and express bus travel.

21. According to this passage, which of the following flights to Helsinki costs the longest time?
- A. The flight from Sydney to Helsinki.
 - B. The flight from Toronto to Helsinki.
 - C. The flight from New York to Helsinki.
 - D. The flight from Los Angeles to Helsinki.
22. What's compulsory for a foreigner when driving in Finland?
- A. Having a Green Card.
 - B. Being over 16 years old.
 - C. Owning a driving license in his or her own country.
 - D. Having himself or herself fully insured.
23. From the passage, we can learn _____.
- A. the road condition in rural areas is terrible
 - B. the best way to Helsinki is taking direct flights
 - C. driving in winter may be dangerous in Finland
 - D. the earlier you book the flight, the cheaper it will be

B

When I first started university I remember hearing about bone marrow (骨髓) donation during Fresher's Week. Some student volunteers from a group called Marrow tried to convince me to attend an event so I could learn more about it. The word "bone" immediately made me think that donating would be a painful procedure, so I refused. Back then, there was no way I could have known three years later, I would be one of the many people that desperately need a bone marrow donor to save their lives.

I am currently waiting to be matched with a donor and if I am lucky enough to find a good match, it will be this lovely stranger that saves my life. I received my cancer diagnosis in June. It is only at that time that I realized how ignorant I had been about the bone marrow donation process.

The process of donating stem cells is actually very simple. In 90% of cases donors are asked to donate their blood stem cells, the other 10% will give their bone marrow. Lots of donors say that both these things are virtually painfree, and nothing to be scared about. Being a bone marrow donor should be something to be proud of, as every donor has an opportunity to save someone's life!

At the moment I know that the doctors are busy searching for a match, and I simply live every day in the hope that there will be a donor right for me. If I have an opportunity for life, I won't waste it.

When I was in the first year at university, I made the mistake of walking away from becoming a stem cell donor. Please don't make the same mistake that I did. There are so many people out there, including myself, who need your help; and by undergoing a simple, painfree procedure, you could have the chance to proudly say that you saved someone's life.

24. Why did the author refuse to donate her bone marrow at first?
- A. Because she thought she couldn't get anything from it.
 - B. Because she thought that donating would be painful.
 - C. Because she had known nothing about it.
 - D. Because she was in poor health.
25. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?
- A. The author is not concerned about others.
 - B. The author donated her bone marrow to save others.
 - C. The author is in need of the bone marrow donation now.
 - D. The author was confident about the bone marrow donation.
26. The author needs the bone marrow because she got _____.
- A. cancer
 - B. a headache
 - C. flu
 - D. high blood pressure
27. The author told us her story to _____.
- A. show us the experiences of her college life
 - B. encourage people to be a bone marrow donor
 - C. explain the cause of her disease
 - D. recall her painful past

C

The chaparral ecosystem is a plant and animal community that is relatively rare. It is characterized by shrub-land and a specific weather pattern. Winters in this ecosystem are mild and wet, and summers tend to be hot and dry. The state of California in the United States has one of the world's largest chaparral ecosystems. They can also be found in parts of northern Mexico, Australia, Chile, and South Africa.

Wildfires occur frequently in this ecosystem. Lots of very flammable plant growth builds up in between fire seasons. Only about 15-39 inches of rainfall each year. Shrub plants of the chaparral are most likely to catch fire in the late summer or early fall. That's because the summers are extra dry. The thought of fire is frightening to people with homes or businesses. However, it is far more dangerous not to have wildfires. When there are no fires, the shrubs take over. Small fires once in a while are beneficial. They keep the plant growth under control. They also act in some other surprising ways. There are some plant species in chaparral ecosystems that cannot reproduce unless there has been a fire. The heat, smoke and changes in the soil that follow a burn actually release seeds from some plants.

What causes the frequent fires in this region? Sometimes lightning strikes will catch plants on fire. However, this accounts for only a small portion of the fires. Humans are the cause of many wildfires. A match, cigarette or campfire left carelessly unattended can cause a fire. Hot, dry winds, like the Santa Ana winds in California, make the fire go wild. If it has been a long time since the last fire, plants will fuel the fire. It is often very difficult for firefighters to put out these fires.

People who live in and near chaparral ecosystems have to clear plants from around their homes. This helps to prevent the home from being damaged in a fire. Wildfires are a natural and important part of a healthy chaparral ecosystem.

28. According to the first two paragraphs, the chaparral ecosystem _____.

- A. can be found throughout northern Mexico
- B. has a lot of rainfall in winters
- C. can easily catch fire in summers
- D. has few plants and animals

29. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Broad-leaves plants are less likely to catch fire here.
- B. Shrub plants will damage the eco-balance without wildfires.
- C. Plants can't reproduce without wildfires.
- D. Humans here are threatened to leave by frequent fires.

30. What can people do to prevent accidental fires?

- A. They should be careful with matches, cigarettes and campfires.
- B. They should prevent lighting striking.
- C. They should train well-equipped firefighters.
- D. They should clear flammable plants.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Wildfires are an important part of the chaparral ecosystem.
- B. People can take steps to remain safe in the chaparral ecosystem.
- C. Wildfires occur frequently in the chaparral ecosystem.
- D. The chaparral ecosystem is relatively rare in the global area.

D

When you think of the future, you imagine having some sort of robot friend in your life. Musio, a new robot unveiled recently, is something like that.

Musio is an artificial intelligence software that runs on Google's Android mobile OS, and is packaged in the form of a round little robot with pointy ears. It doesn't move around, but it has a digital screen for its eyes and heart that are used to express the robot's emotions. It also comes with a remote pointer device, called Sophy, which is used to detect objects that trigger different interactions with Musio.

The robot was created by AKA, a company specializing in machine learning and

natural language processing. It's designed to interact with its users with a voice interface, much like you'd use Siri. But Musio's creators, Wilmington, Delaware-based AKA Study, stress that this is a much different experience than using Siri—Musio can have interactive conversations and remember information about its users, sort of like a little person. Musio can do all sorts of things like controlling home automation and it has a number of integrated sensors. The robot is also programmable and it is able to speak naturally. It is designed to share its emotions via faces on its LCD screen. There are three versions of Musio that vary on hardware. The Simple version has a 1.2GHz dual core processor, 1800mAh battery, 16GB storage and isn't internet connected. It can only recall the last five conversations it has.

Beyond running on the open source Android platform, Musio is also Arduino compatible. The Arduino platform is an open source electronics platform built to be easy to program. Its purpose is to take different inputs through a suite of sensors and then relay commands to lights, motors, or actuators as a result. Musio is also compatible with the Zigbee wireless standard used by a range of smart home devices, so it's possible that developers could intertwine the robot with other appliances and turn it into a sort of voice-activated smart home hub with a personality.

And there are several educational accessories that come with Musio, such as flash cards and a fold-out accordion board book. Using Sophy, the pointer, Musio can interact with these objects thanks to a Bluetooth low-energy connection and a special code implanted in the printed materials.

32. What is Musio?

- A. A digital e-book reader.
- B. A language learning software.
- C. An artificial intelligence robot.
- D. A voice-controlled website.

33. How is Musio different from Siri?

- A. It can hear and understand what its user speaks.
- B. It connects a lot of programs.
- C. It will give a variety of commands.
- D. It can exchange verbal information with its users interactively.

34. Why could developers intertwine Musio with other appliances?

- A. Because it could run on the open source Android platform.
- B. Because it has a strong compatibility.
- C. Because it takes different inputs through a suite of sensors.
- D. Because it relays commands to lights, motors, or actuators.

35. What does the underlined word "accessories" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Attachments.
- B. Sensors.
- C. Pointers.
- D. Platforms.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Don't get confused over application process

For many students who want to be admitted to an American university, the most difficult part about it isn't the classes themselves, but the application process. For example, the university application process is full of acronyms (缩写): EA (Early Action), ED (Early Decision), ED 2 (Early Decision second deadline). 36.

Early Action (EA)

Early Action is a great gift for the well-prepared student. 37, typically Nov. 1. The good thing is that students receive information of their acceptance, rejection or delay much earlier, with some in December but some not until the end of January. The best benefit is that EA is not binding (有约束力的), so students may apply to more than one school.

Early Decision (ED) and Early Decision second deadline (ED 2)

ED is simple. You apply early—typically by Nov. 1—and you're informed early—typically by Dec. 24. If you're accepted, it's binding—you must go.

38. ED 2 is frequently used by students who applied ED elsewhere and were

either rejected or delayed.

There are some disadvantages with Early Decision, however. Yes, the numbers can be very appealing. 39. Early Decision applicants are frequently athletes, or development cases—where the family has donated a lot of money, etc.

The Early Decision choice is binding. Once students are accepted ED, they are asked to withdraw their applications from all other schools where they have applied. 40.

A. Thus, ED is a big decision

B. Now a small number of universities have added an ED 2

C. To help you understand this, here's some information about them

D. Since it is binding, you are allowed to apply to only one college

E. Students must submit their complete application by an earlier deadline

F. But families need to understand that the applicant pool for ED is typically stronger

G. Students accepted are not required to inform the college of their decision until May 1

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Just several days ago, a violent storm hit our community. I looked out of the window and witnessed a tree being 41 by the fierce winds. The branches bent, and swayed back and forth, thanks to their 42 to avoid breaking. The leaves desperately stuck to the branches because their life 43 the tree. The powerful trunk that 44 the tree upright bent slightly backwards from the force in a battle to 45 its position.

After the storm had passed, the tree gracefully returned to its 46 position standing tall among the chaos. It managed to 47 the storm. It didn't look the same as leaves had shed from its branches and the soil had loosened a bit, but what 48 is that the tree won the fight for its life.

For a long time I couldn't understand why this tree 49 my attention the way it did. As time passed, it became 50 that it wasn't just about the tree but about the roots, which, although unseen, dig deep into the soil providing 51 and nutrition. The roots allow the tree to be able to take a 52 because they are there to support them.

I couldn't but ask myself how deep the roots are in my life. 53, the next time you catch your kids 54, when the job is driving you crazy, when you are underpaid and the 55 is tight, and when the storms of life are strong, go back to your roots. Life is full of 56. They will make you sway, make you 57, make you lose some leaves but the deeper your roots, the stronger you stand.

Faced with 58 you might bend but don't break. No matter how hard the wind blows don't let life 59 you into an uncomfortable position. Your 60 lies in your roots.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. crushed | B. abused | C. broken | D. removed |
| 42. A. height | B. thickness | C. flexibility | D. size |
| 43. A. answered for | B. depended on | C. catered for | D. touched on |
| 44. A. held | B. tied | C. pulled | D. raised |
| 45. A. achieve | B. reach | C. establish | D. maintain |
| 46. A. current | B. final | C. original | D. comfortable |
| 47. A. explore | B. avoid | C. chase | D. survive |
| 48. A. counts | B. differs | C. concerns | D. reveals |
| 49. A. fixed | B. transferred | C. escaped | D. caught |
| 50. A. strange | B. obvious | C. possible | D. reasonable |
| 51. A. surroundings | B. resources | C. comfort | D. stability |
| 52. A. beating | B. stand | C. chance | D. turning |
| 53. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Nevertheless | D. Besides |

54. A. misbehaving B. struggling
C. withdrawing D. misunderstanding
55. A. security B. position C. money D. community
56. A. surprises B. choices C. storms D. changes
57. A. smile B. bend C. hesitate D. advance
58. A. opportunities B. challenges C. tasks D. differences
59. A. trick B. argue C. force D. admit
60. A. courage B. ambition C. value D. strength

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

The New Silk Road

Beginning with the marvelous tales of Marco Polo's travels across Eurasia to China, the Silk Road has never put an end to entrance the world. Now, the ancient cities of Samarkand, Baku, Tashkent, and Bukhara are once again firing the world's 61. _____ (imagine). China is building the world's 62. _____ (great) economic development and construction project ever undertaken: The New Silk Road. The project aims at no less than a revolutionary change in the economic map of the world. It is also seen by many 63. _____ the first shot in a battle between east and west for dominance(主导权) in Eurasia.

The 64. _____ (ambition) vision is to resurrect(使复兴) the ancient Silk Road as a modern transit, trade, and economic passage 65. _____ runs from Shanghai to Berlin. The "Road" will traverse(穿过) China, Mongolia, Russia, Belarus, Poland, and Germany, 66. _____ (extend) more than 8,000 miles.

The plan 67. _____ (design) to build high-speed railroads, roads and highways, energy transmission and distributions networks, etc. Cities and ports along 68. _____ route will be targeted for economic development.

When 69. _____ (complete), like the ancient Silk Road, it will connect three continents: Asia, Europe, and Africa. The chain of infrastructure(基础设施建设) 70. _____ (create) the world's largest economic passage, covering a population of 4.4 billion and an economic output of \$ 21 trillion.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Dear Jane,

Hello, Jane. I want to tell you something about your trip. Yesterday it was sunny and a little wind. I went to a park for a trip with my classmates. Since a park is far away, we took a bus to there. What beautiful the park was then! We swam in the pool then played volleyball. We took a lot of food and eat it for lunch under a big tree. Then we listened to musics and had a rest. In the afternoon, we went fish and took lots of photos. Both of us had a great time in the park.

Yours,

Gina

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华,受邀参加国际青少年论坛(the International Teens Forum)。你准备了一个关于气候变化的英语演讲,请给你的外教 Mr. Baldwin 写封邮件,请他帮你修改润色一下附件中的演讲稿并征询他对这个演讲的建议。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(五)

时量: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。

1. How did the man feel about the interview?
A. Nervous. B. Confident. C. Disappointed.
2. What is the original price for a round-trip ticket to Ontario?
A. \$ 720. B. \$ 800. C. \$ 880.
3. What does the woman probably mean?
A. The dog is important to her.
B. The man is considerate.
C. She will get another dog.
4. What will the woman do tonight?
A. Go to a movie. B. Attend a meeting. C. Go on a business trip.
5. Which team lost the basketball match?
A. Class One. B. Class Two. C. Class Three.

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。

6. What is the time now?
A. 10:20. B. 10:40. C. 11:00.
7. What does the woman buy in the end?
A. Two tickets.
B. A first class ticket.
C. A second class ticket.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Neighbors. B. Workmates. C. Friends.
9. What does the woman think of the sound from the violin?
A. Strange. B. Noisy. C. Nice.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman want to do?
A. Speak to Harry.
B. Leave Harry a message.
C. Invite Harry to a meeting.
11. What is the trouble with the woman?
A. She can't read an email.
B. She can't send an email.
C. She can't understand an email.
12. What does the man promise to do?
A. Call the woman back.
B. Call Harry back.
C. Ask Harry to call back.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man doing?
A. Selling used books.
B. Buying used books.
C. Choosing used books.
14. What is the book *Today's World* about?
A. Writing. B. Science. C. Fashion.
15. How much will the woman pay for the book she wants to buy?
A. 7 dollars. B. 14 dollars. C. 23 dollars.
16. Why doesn't the woman want to buy the other books?
A. She thinks they are expensive.
B. She knows they are old books.
C. She is afraid they will be useless.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. For whom are the foundation courses designed?
A. American students.
B. University students.
C. International students.
18. What do you know about the fees for the courses?
A. Lower than university fees.
B. Higher than university fees.
C. Lower than high school fees.
19. What can students spend two or three days a week doing?
A. Taking the full-time courses.
B. Earning money.
C. Studying in university.
20. Why can a student get more attention in the foundation courses?
A. The class sizes are smaller.
B. There are more teachers.
C. The teaching is more advanced.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

No matter where you live or how you define yourself, these are some of the best activities to get in touch with nature.

Hiking

One of the easiest and most accessible ways to get close to nature is by setting out on a good old hike. Hiking generally doesn't require any special equipment or special skills; just a good pair of boots, a map, and a thirst for adventure. This activity can be as relaxing as you make it. Suggestion: consider doing a little advance research on *Trails.com* or *EveryTrail.com*.

Backcountry Camping

Why limit yourself to just a day hike when you can have a full weekend (or longer) adventure? Backcountry camping involves packing your tent, sleeping bag, food, and water on your back to set up camp in a remote location. If you're an experienced hiker and camper, this is an excellent way to test your survival skills and explore the wildness. Many parks require backpackers to obtain permits, so make sure to register and map your route before stepping on the trail.

Mountain and Road Biking

Unlike long hikes through the woods, biking allows you to cover more ground and travel farther while still being in nature. Mountain biking typically involves riding up and down steep slopes, between trees, and over rocks. If this sounds too intense or your tires aren't suited for a rocky path, consider taking a road bike or a hybrid on paved trails through forest preserves or along country roads.

21. What is especially suggested before hiking?
 - A. Having a new pair of boots.
 - B. Having a map.
 - C. Having a thirst for adventure.
 - D. Doing some advance research on the websites.
22. Which of the following items is NOT necessary when taking backcountry camping according to the passage?
 - A. A tent.
 - B. A cell phone.
 - C. Food.
 - D. Some water.
23. What is the typical character of the mountain biking?
 - A. You have to get permits.
 - B. You have to do some research in advance.
 - C. You can ride up and down the mountains.
 - D. You must have a road bike.

B

My husband and I wanted desperately the instant transformation from typical consumers to eco-conscious people. We switched our light bulbs to CFL (compact fluorescent light) bulbs to conserve energy. We went about the house turning off lights and unplugging appliances that weren't in use. But the rate of global warming exceeded our snail's pace conversion(转变) to greenhood. So I pressed onward.

I decided to put veganism(素食主义) at the top of our agenda. Vegans refuse any animal flesh or commercial goods made from any animal byproducts such as milk or fats. All the family applauded this option except for my husband. Some kind of animal needed to sacrifice its dear life for his meal or it wasn't his dinner. I cooked up a storm, struggling to prepare nutritious meals dominated by not-so-obvious vegan dishes like bean burritos and high-fiber vegetable stir-fry. It took a few days before he realized that he hadn't been eating any meat.

"I feel like eating beef," he announced. So that night, I took full advantage of a zucchini(西葫芦), cut it into chunky(粗大的) pieces and cooked them. Then I covered them with spices. My beef-starved husband had some and a curious look crossed his face.

"Where's the beef?"

"Living peacefully somewhere on an open plain where it belongs."

"I knew it!" he murmured. "You've surely made great contributions to the boom in cattle." His taste buds were developed completely around the flavor of every kind of animal: cattle, pigs, deer, lambs, chickens and ducks. Converting him was like feeding grass to a lion.

I'm all for preserving our planet, but what good would it do to save the earth for tomorrow's generation if today's died of starvation? The next day, we went out for burgers. I was very careful to place the paper bag into our recycling bin.

24. Which of the following best explains "exceeded" underlined in Paragraph 1?
 - A. Defeated.
 - B. Absorbed.
 - C. Bound.
 - D. Distributed.
25. What do we know about the author's husband from Paragraph 2?
 - A. He supported the meat-free diet.
 - B. He was a preserver of animals.
 - C. He was regarded as a meat lover.
 - D. He played a dominant role in cooking.
26. Which of the following is TRUE about the author?
 - A. She had a good sense of humor.
 - B. She successfully transformed her husband.
 - C. She advocated raising more cattle.
 - D. She had a perfect recipe for cooking meals.

27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Greens or Lions?
 - B. Hunger or Anger?
 - C. Economy or Environment?
 - D. Discrimination or Appreciation?

C

While e-books are on the rise, most people, especially young kids still prefer printed versions that they can think over for hours on end. Though that is an excellent habit, it also means cutting down precious trees. But what if the book could turn into a tree? Now thanks to a Brazilian children's book publisher, that is possible, at least for one book!

The "Tree Book Tree" program is the thought of Argentina's Pequeno Editor and FCB Buenos Aires. Their first creation *Mi Papá Estuvo en la Selva* (*My Father Was in the Jungle*), has been around in regular format for many years. In the book, a young boy takes the readers on an exciting journey of his father's adventures inside an Ecuadorian jungle.

The book that is made from acid-free paper, printed with natural ink and hand-stitch(手工缝合), is completely recyclable. Jacaranda(蓝花楹) seeds are carefully sewn into the pages to help it transform into a tree.

After a kid finishes reading the book(over and over again), he or she waters the cover and places it in a sunny area inside the house. Once the seeds sprout, the book can be planted in the dirt in any location the owner decides. From then on, the book just has to be nurtured like any other plant. Franco says they picked the Jacaranda, because "It's a tree that provides excellent shade and offers oxygen to the environment."

The only unfortunate part is that the publishers are not planning to transform their other books or even make more copies of this "tree book". This non-commercial project was just a one-time project to make everyone aware of the resources used when producing something even as common as a book.

28. What can we know from the first paragraph?
- A. Reading e-books is an excellent habit.
 - B. Printed books should be thrown away.
 - C. Printed books have consumed too many trees.
 - D. Young kids have a special preference for e-books.
29. What is special about the book *Mi Papá Estuvo en la Selva*?
- A. It can be read again and again.
 - B. It can be easily stored for future use.
 - C. It can be transformed into a tree if planted.
 - D. It is about an exciting journey in the jungle.
30. What can a kid do after finishing reading the "tree book"?
- A. Nurture the book in the dirt.
 - B. Put the book away on a shelf.
 - C. Use the book to protect flowers.
 - D. Sow Jacaranda seeds into the book.
31. What's the publishers' attitude towards the future of "tree books"?
- A. Supportive.
 - B. Doubtful.
 - C. Criticized.
 - D. Positive.

D

Almost every day we come across situations where we have to make decisions one way or another. Choice, we are given to believe, is a right. But for a good many people in the world, in rich and poor countries, choice is a luxury, something wonderful but hard to get, not a right. And for those who think they are exercising their right to make choices, the whole system is merely an illusion(幻觉), a false idea created by companies and advertisers, hoping to sell their products.

The endless choice gives birth to anxiety in people's lives. Buying something as

basic as a coffee pot is not exactly simple. Easy access to a wide range of everyday goods leads to a sense of powerlessness in many people, ending in the shopper giving up and walking away, or just buying an unsuitable item that is not really wanted. Recent studies have shown that many electrical goods bought in almost every family are not really needed. More difficult decision-making is then either avoided or trusted into the hands of the professionals, lifestyle instructors, or advisors.

It is not just the availability of the goods that is the problem, but the speed with which new types of products come on the market. Advances in design and production help quicken the process. Products also need to have a short lifespan so that the public can be persuaded to replace them within a short time. The typical example is computers, which are almost out-of-date once they are bought. This indeed makes selection a problem. Gone are the days when one could just walk with ease into a shop and buy one thing; no choice, no anxiety.

32. What does the author try to argue in the first paragraph?

- A. The practice of choice is difficult.
- B. Choice is a born right.
- C. It's easy to make choices.
- D. Companies offer good shopping decisions.

33. Which of the following is most likely to cause anxiety?

- A. Easy access to everyday goods.
- B. Too many choices.
- C. Misleading advertisements.
- D. Professional shopping advice.

34. The example of computers is used to prove that _____.

- A. updated products flood the market
- B. high-tech products are of poor quality
- C. everyday goods need to be replaced
- D. advanced products are in demand

35. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. The opinions on people's right.
- B. The problems of the availability of daily goods.
- C. The helplessness in purchasing decisions.
- D. The variety of choices in modern society.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Stephen Covey's book *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People* is very popular among business people who want to improve their careers. 36 For example, Covey's principles can be used to improve relationships between parents and children or to improve the way you manage your time.

Covey begins by discussing habits and effectiveness, and why they are both important to success. According to Covey, for an action, such as listening to others, to become a habit, you must know what to do and why you should do it. However, you also must want to do it. On the other hand, effectiveness means having a balance between success and a good relationship with the people around you. 37 However, if the company does not respect its workers, the profits will eventually decline.

38 The first three habits focus on personal growth. The next three habits are about how to get along with others. The seventh habit shows how to achieve physical, emotional and mental health.

Covey includes exercises to help you analyse your life. He challenges you to identify what you want to contribute to society in your lifetime. He does this by asking you to think about what people to say about you after you die. 39 For example, if you want your children to say that you were always willing to spend time with them, then you will spend more time with them and less time at work. 40

- A. It has the potential to really disturb your life.
- B. In this way, you can challenge yourself to make your dreams and ambitions come true.
- C. However, its principles can be applied to any area of life.
- D. In order to be successful, you must have habits that make you able to deal effectively with others and your own personal life.
- E. For example, a company might focus completely on making a profit.
- F. Your answer to this question will help you make better decisions about how to spend your time.
- G. Covey also introduces the seven habits of highly effective people.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When I first met my new parrot, Chico, his wings had been cut short. He couldn't fly and he was stuck on the 41 just like us humans. When the weather turned nice, I would take Chico outside. I 42 him on a branch of a tree, hoping to make him happier. At first he seemed confused. He walked back and forth on the branch looking 43. He didn't even flap(拍打) his wings in a(n) 44 to fly. Somehow he knew he was incapable.

One day Chico got especially excited. He paced back and forth and made an incredible amount of noise. Then all of a sudden he stopped and 45 an even louder scream. He started 46 flapping his wings for the first time ever—then he 47 off the branch like a space shuttle! I was amazed and shocked. Little did I know his feathers had been growing back, and Chico had been waiting until the moment was ripe for 48!

Two days later Chico returned. First I tried to 49 him back with food, but he would not come near me. Then I took his cage and 50 it away—still he would not come. Finally, I made him a firm 51 that I would let him out every day if the weather was nice as long as he did come back. 52, he flew onto my shoulder.

From that day on, whenever the weather was good I would let him out 53 and he would fly around and be back before dark. The 54 lasted for two months until suddenly Chico became weak. The vet said that he had been infected with a 55 from the pigeons in the neighbourhood. Within a few days he died.

I was very sad. The 56 crossed my mind that if I had not set him free to fly, he would be still alive. But what 57 is there in being a bird if you can't fly?

Chico 58 his first breakthrough for freedom on a late Monday afternoon in April. When will you make yours? You too can 59 a chance when the conditions are right, knowing you too, in your own way, were built to fly. If you don't set yourself free, what will be the 60 of your life?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. cage | B. scene | C. earth | D. stage |
| 42. A. brought | B. seated | C. caught | D. chased |
| 43. A. delightful | B. painful | C. anxious | D. guilty |
| 44. A. attempt | B. order | C. journey | D. reason |
| 45. A. gave away | B. took on | C. laid out | D. let out |
| 46. A. proudly | B. madly | C. slowly | D. gracefully |
| 47. A. cut | B. fell | C. knocked | D. lifted |
| 48. A. struggle | B. exchange | C. escape | D. rescue |
| 49. A. trick | B. fasten | C. seize | D. expect |
| 50. A. burnt | B. drove | C. put | D. scared |
| 51. A. contract | B. promise | C. hand | D. feather |
| 52. A. Once in a while | B. As usual | C. In the meantime | D. At last |
| 53. A. early | B. lately | C. sometimes | D. lonely |

54. A. practice

55. A. spirit

56. A. thought

57. A. profit

58. A. discovered

59. A. lose

60. A. success
- B. deed

B. disease

B. fact

B. mistake

B. demonstrated

B. envy

B. purpose
- C. routine

C. relationship

C. concern

C. interest

C. achieved

C. deserve

C. contribution
- D. recreation

D. diet

D. detail

D. meaning

D. announced

D. take

D. entertainment

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

Earthquakes can be destructive. Unfortunately, we don't have a 61. _____ (rely) way to predict. But technologies can still help us under such a desperate situation. China is building the world's largest earthquake alert system and it's 62. _____ (possible) the most advanced. Engineers 63. _____ (set) up over 15,000 sensors(传感器) nationwide and wiring them into a web. 64. _____ an earthquake happens, the sensors can send electrical pulses to the control center and then ordinary people's smartphones.

The signal travels at almost light speed and faster than the earthquake shaking, 65. _____ (give) local people a little time to prepare, and the system can usually send messages to people within less than two seconds. It's life-saving. The system, 66. _____ can be the most advanced in many ways, will be the largest earthquake observation network in the world, not only detecting the 67. _____ (move) of the continents but also calculating the possible impact 68. _____ an earthquake. It will automatically warn local people, making 69. _____ (it) much faster than human observation. The system, overseen by China's Ministry of Emergency Management, is set 70. _____ (complete) in 2022.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

This is a survey of students' after-class activities, that can reflect many problems we students have.

In my opinion, students are supposing to spend less time in front of the TV or the computer. We'd better to go out to take some exercises and visit some friends!

假如你是李华,你的美国朋友 Paul 为了更好地学习汉语,来信请你向他推荐一部中文名著,就此请你给他写一封回信。

2.说明推荐该名著的原因。

2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

How are you?

[illegible]

40

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(六)

时量: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。

1. What is the percentage of the American adult women who smoke regularly?
A. 31%. B. 43%. C. 13%.
2. What kind of clothes does the woman speaker like?
A. Model dress. B. Casual clothes. C. The latest fashions.
3. Where are the two speakers probably?
A. In a cinema. B. In a restaurant. C. In a zoo.
4. Why isn't Helen present?
A. She forgot to come.
B. She decided not to come.
C. She wasn't invited.
5. How can the woman learn driving better?
A. By taking more training.
B. By doing as she always does.
C. By learning more theories.

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。

6. What will Mr. Smith do?
A. He will be out of the office.
B. He will be writing his report.
C. He will call back at 4 o'clock.
7. What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?
A. Good friends.
B. Boss and secretary.
C. Manager and customer.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What will the man do tomorrow morning?
A. Write a report. B. Have a meeting. C. Meet Mr. Black.
9. When will the man leave for Hong Kong?
A. On Wednesday afternoon.
B. On Thursday morning.
C. On Friday afternoon.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the girl care about the showtime?
A. She needs time to do her homework.
B. She and Shannon have fixed the time.
C. She doesn't want to come home early.

11. Which show has the girl finally decided to see?
A. The 9 o'clock show.
B. The 7:15 show.
C. The 5 o'clock show.
 12. How will the girl go to the cinema?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. By bike.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Father and daughter.
B. Interviewer and Interviewee.
C. Husband and wife.
 14. How long is the lunch break now?
A. 2 hours. B. 1 hour. C. Half an hour.
 15. What does the man have more opportunities to do now?
A. Go out with colleagues.
B. Exercise in the gym.
C. Learn new skills.
 16. Why did the man feel more fun to work here before?
A. He had a better salary.
B. It was more social.
C. He could work on his own.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. When was the survey carried out?
A. Several months ago.
B. Several weeks ago.
C. Several days ago.
 18. What was the score for friendliness as a whole?
A. 8 out of 10. B. 7 out of 10. C. 6 out of 10.
 19. What is suggested to improve friendliness?
A. Using some good phrases.
B. Asking the caller's name.
C. Removing hold music.
 20. What is probably the speaker?
A. A customer. B. A manager. C. An interviewer.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

First opened to the public in 1976, the California State Railroad Museum is one of Sacramento's largest and most popular visitor destinations. Over 500,000 people visit the museum every year, with guests traveling from throughout the world to experience this world-famous place.

The museum consists of six original buildings. The main exhibit building, the Railroad History Museum, totals 100,000 square feet. Completed at a cost of US \$ 16.1 million, it opened in May 1981.

Hours: The museum is open daily (except on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day) from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. From May 28 to September 3, the museum will be open until eight o'clock in the evening.

Admission: US \$ 10 for adults, US \$ 5 for youths aged six to seventeen; Children aged five and under are free; Cash, personal checks, traveler's checks and credit cards are accepted for payment.

Location: The California State Railroad Museum is located at the corner of Second and "I" street in Old Sacramento.

Parking: A limited number of spaces are available for parking on the streets near the museum. However, these spaces are not suitable for guests visiting longer than 90 minutes. All-day parking is available in the large public garage at the “I” Street entrance to Old Sacramento, for a small fee.

Food Service: Many restaurants are located near the museum. These range from reasonably priced, family-friendly places to some of the finest dining restaurants in the city.

Accessibility: The museum is fully accessible to people with disabilities. Certain exhibits and programs have limited accessibility, due to factors such as narrow and historic stairways.

Photography: We welcome photography for personal use. Hand-held cameras are allowed; however, tripods(三脚架) are not permitted for safety reasons. A Morning for Photographers at the museum is a special event. Tripods are allowed during this event.

21. When can visitors visit the museum?

- A. At any time on Christmas Day.
- B. At noon on Thanksgiving Day.
- C. At 5 p.m. on August 10.
- D. At 6 p.m. on October 3.

22. How much should a couple pay if they visit the museum with two children aged three and eight?

- A. US \$ 20.
- B. US \$ 30.
- C. US \$ 25.
- D. US \$ 40.

23. Which of the following cannot visitors do?

- A. Take a disabled person to view the museum.
- B. Eat a high-quality dinner near the museum.
- C. Take pictures in the museum with a hand-held camera.
- D. Take tripods into the museum on a normal day.

B

In the last couple of years, we had our kids signed up for a mixed bag of summer camps, each specializing in something such as art, martial arts, musical theatre and so on. This was crazy-making for me. In the middle of the planning stage, I would start wishing for some kind of software to help me figure out which camp each kid was going to and when they were going there. I started to take the same approach again this year. Then I realize that things are very different for us now.

In many ways, they aren’t the same kids that they were last year. Now they may be interested in a much wider range of activities, especially physical activities. I’m even more committed to making sure the kids are outside but many arts camps are strictly inside deals. I’ve been able to rationalize(使合理化) that in the past, but this year with a new awareness about nature deficit disorder(自然缺失症) and the effect of nature on physical literacy(身体素质), I just can’t justify it in the same way.

So we’ve landed on a couple of two-week camps, one in July and the other in August. The first is a really special outdoor camp in Toronto that embraces kids of all abilities and offers a program focusing on the arts, gardening and nature, and free play. This will be our daughter’s third summer there and our son’s first and they’ve told me that this camp is their number one priority.

I agree with them that it’s an important experience for them. However, the emphasis is not on developing their physical literacy. What about swimming, sports, and all the rest of the things they want to participate in? To solve this problem, we realized we need to send them to a day camp which will complement the experience they have in July, fill in those gaps, and offer a wide variety of activities. We have found one that seems to have everything we are looking for. They have every sport and activity under the sun and they focus on skill development. If the kids can dream it, they can try it. Plus there are all the artistic activities they already know and love.

24. In the past, what summer camps did the author want the kids to join?
 - A. Those that had a mixed bag of themes.
 - B. Those that focused on one area of interest.
 - C. Those that encouraged kids to be creative.
 - D. Those that made kids different from each other.
25. What made the author change the way of choosing summer camps?
 - A. His children's pressure in study.
 - B. His failure in choosing outside arts camps.
 - C. His realization of the importance of outdoor activities.
 - D. His children's no longer sharing the same activities.
26. How did the kids react to the camp in July?
 - A. They were disappointed at it.
 - B. They showed no interest at first.
 - C. They really looked forward to it.
 - D. The daughter loved it but the son didn't.
27. What does the underlined word "complement" in Paragraph 4 mean?
 - A. Replace.
 - B. Acquire.
 - C. Put ... aside.
 - D. Make ... complete.

C

In meditation(冥想), people sit quietly and focus their attention on their breath. As they breathe in and out, they attend to their feelings. As thoughts go through their minds, they let them go. Breathe. Let go. Breathe. Let go.

According to a recent study at the Insight Meditation Society in Barre, Massachusetts, three months of training in this kind of meditation causes a marked change in how the brain allocates(分配) attention. It appears that the ability to let go thoughts that come into mind frees the brain to attend to more rapidly changing things and events in the outside world. Expert meditators are better than other people at catching such fast-changing stimuli(刺激), like facial expressions.

The study provides evidence for changes in the workings of the brain with mental training. People can learn and improve abilities of all sorts with practice, everything from driving to playing the piano. The study has shown that meditation is good for the brain. It appears to reduce pressure and promote a sense of well-being.

In an experiment, 17 volunteers with no meditation experience in the experimental group spent three months meditating 10 to 12 hours a day. A control group also with no meditation experience meditated for 20 minutes a day over the same period. Both groups were then given the tests with two numbers in a group of letters. As both group looked for the numbers, their brain activity was recorded.

Everyone could catch the first number. But the brain recordings showed that the less experienced meditators tended to grasp the first number and hang onto it, so they missed the second number. Those with more experience gave less attention to the first number, as if letting it go, which led to an increased ability to grasp the second number. This shows that attention can change with practice.

Just ask Daniel Levison, who meditated for three months as part of the study. "I am a much better listener," he said. "I do not get lost in my own personal reaction to what people are saying."

28. The underlined word "them" in Paragraph 1 refers to _____.
 - A. feelings
 - B. minds
 - C. people
 - D. thoughts
29. Meditators manage their daily tasks better because they _____.
 - A. are given less pressure
 - B. allocate their attention better
 - C. have more stimuli for life
 - D. practice them more frequently
30. In the experiment, volunteers doing meditation for longer hours _____.
 - A. usually ignored the first number observed
 - B. were used to memorizing numbers in groups

- C. were more likely to catch both of the numbers
 - D. paid more attention to numbers than to letters
31. The study proves that _____.
- A. human attention can be trained
 - B. brain activity can be recorded
 - C. meditation improves one's health
 - D. meditators have a good sense of hearing

D

Mayday is an emergency code word. It is used around the world in voice communications. You might see a war movie in which an airplane has been hit by rocket fire. The pilot gets on his radio and calls "mayday, mayday, mayday" to tell that his plane is in danger of crashing to the ground. Mayday has nothing to do with the month of May. It comes from the French expressions "venez m'aider", or "m'aidez", which mean "help me".

Frederick Stanley Mockford created the mayday call signal in the 1920s. Mockford was a radio officer at Croydon Airport in London. He was asked to think of a word that could be used in an emergency. The word had to be easily understood by all pilots and airport workers. Much of the air traffic at that time was between Croydon Airport and Le Bourget Airport near Paris, France. So he proposed the word mayday.

Today, many groups use the word to mean a life-threatening emergency. The call is always given three times to prevent mistaking it for some similar sounding words.

Many other French words are commonly used in English. One of these words is even in the *Special English Word Book*. It is sabotage. It means to damage or destroy as an act of subversion(颠覆;破坏) against an organization or nation.

In the commercial world, entrepreneur is another French word. It means a person who starts and operates a new business and has responsibility for any risks involved.

Many French words are used in the arts. For example, a film noir is a movie about murder and other crimes. These films were popular in the 1940s and 1950s. Anything in art, music or literature which is very modern or ahead of its time is called avant-garde.

If you are looking for a job, you must prepare your résumé. This document lists all of your education, skills and experience. Something that is one of a kind and like no other thing is called unique.

The French are famous for their food. All cooks need to know how to sauté. This is frying something quickly in a small amount of oil or butter. When you are eating at a restaurant, the server may tell you bon appétit, which means good appetite, or enjoy your meal. And if you go away, someone may wish you bon voyage or have a good trip.

32. When you watch a film noir, you are most likely to feel _____.
- A. warm
 - B. scared
 - C. touched
 - D. embarrassed
33. Why should Mayday be repeated THREE times?
- A. To indicate the plane will unavoidably crash.
 - B. To emphasize the seriousness of the situation.
 - C. To make the receiver clearly understand the word.
 - D. To make the word easily heard by pilots and airport staff.
34. What can we know from the passage?
- A. The sauté foods usually have a bitter taste.
 - B. Sabotage means to fight for an organization or nation.
 - C. Someone may tell you bon appétit if you finish your meal.
 - D. You'd better list your education background and your strengths in working in your résumé.
35. What is the best title of the passage?
- A. French in English
 - B. Development of English
 - C. An amazing word: Mayday
 - D. English—a borrowed language

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. The Start of Autumn, the 13th solar term of the year, begins this year on August 7 and ends on August 23. The Start of Autumn reflects the end of summer and the beginning of autumn and means that the fruitful season is approaching. Although the Start of Autumn indicates the beginning of autumn, hot weather will not come to an end.

36 Because of decreasing rainfall, it is even hotter during this period than it is during Major Heat.

37 On the first day of the Start of Autumn, people usually weigh themselves and compare their weight to what it was at the Start of Summer. 38 They usually eat many different kinds of delicious food, especially meat.

In Hangzhou, people eat peaches on the Start of Autumn day. 39 People believed that in this way, plagues (瘟疫) could be prevented for the whole year.

There is the custom of “Touching Autumn” in the northern part of Jiangsu Province. On the eve of the Start of Autumn, people can touch and take for free whatever kinds of fruit they like in private or public gardens. 40 Many gardeners even leave some ripe fruit in the field on purpose for guests during the night.

- A. The solar term culture is still useful today to guide Chinese people's lives.
B. The owners will not be angry, no matter how much they lose.
C. Chinese people have some interesting traditions when the Start of Autumn comes.
D. The peach stones are kept until New Year's Eve and thrown onto the stove to be burned into ash.
E. The period of hot days after the Start of Autumn, usually lasting for 30 days, is called “Autumn Tiger”.
F. If they have lost weight during the summer, then at the beginning of autumn, they need to put on weight.
G. The fruit of the trees starts to appear in the early summer, and the harvest takes place in autumn.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I'd been travelling for long hours on a lonely country road when I had a flat tyre. So I had to stop and get the tools to 41 the problem. It certainly wasn't 42 doing this with a white shirt and suit on.

Nightfall was approaching. Suddenly a car 43 from behind me. A man got out and 44 to help me. Seeing his unpleasant appearance and tattoos (纹身) on his arm, I became frightened as thoughts of 45 flashed through my mind. But 46 I could say anything he had already begun to take the tools to change the 47. While watching him I happened to look back at his car and noticed someone sitting in the passenger seat. This really 48 me.

Then, without 49, it began to rain. He suggested that I wait in his car because my car was unsafe. As the rain increased, getting us wet within seconds, I 50 agreed. When I settled into the back seat, a woman's voice came from the front seat. “Are you all right?” She turned around to me. “Yes, I am,” I replied with much 51 when seeing an old woman there. It must be his mum, I thought. To my surprise, the old woman was a 52 of the man who was helping me. “Jeff insisted on stopping when he saw you 53 with the tyre.” “I am grateful for his help,” I said. “Me, too!” she said with a smile. He helped drive her to see her husband twice a week in a nursing home. She also said that he 54 at the church and tutored disadvantaged students.

The rain stopped and Jeff and I changed the tyre. I tried to offer him money and of course he refused it. It was 55 that I judged people by the way they 56. As we shook hands I began to apologize for my 57. He said, "I experience the same 58 often. People who look like me don't do nice things. I 59 thought about changing the way. But then I saw this as a chance to make a 60. So I'll leave you with the same question I ask everyone who takes time to know me. 'If Jesus returned tomorrow and walked among us again, would you recognize Him by what He wore or by what He did?'"

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. find | B. fix | C. make | D. avoid |
| 42. A. stupid | B. useful | C. easy | D. lucky |
| 43. A. rushed by | B. pulled up | C. drove away | D. showed off |
| 44. A. offered | B. claimed | C. turned | D. managed |
| 45. A. depression | B. crashes | C. thieves | D. robberies |
| 46. A. until | B. when | C. before | D. after |
| 47. A. tyre | B. suit | C. tattoos | D. shirt |
| 48. A. embarrassed | B. discouraged | C. puzzled | D. concerned |
| 49. A. realizing | B. knowing | C. warning | D. waiting |
| 50. A. directly | B. unwillingly | C. happily | D. hurriedly |
| 51. A. relief | B. fear | C. satisfaction | D. excitement |
| 52. A. nurse | B. relative | C. professor | D. neighbour |
| 53. A. working | B. struggling | C. repairing | D. fighting |
| 54. A. performed | B. grew | C. volunteered | D. studied |
| 55. A. shameful | B. grateful | C. upset | D. impatient |
| 56. A. behaved | B. spoke | C. looked | D. thought |
| 57. A. selfishness | B. stupidity | C. weakness | D. rudeness |
| 58. A. life | B. incident | C. change | D. reaction |
| 59. A. actually | B. hardly | C. probably | D. finally |
| 60. A. remark | B. start | C. comparison | D. point |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

Does your family buy the week's groceries including many drinks into your home? Because after having sports or hanging out under the sun, 61. _____ is so cool to get a cold one right out of the fridge, right?

But all those plastic bottles use a lot of oil 62. _____ pollute the environment. 63. _____ (America) buy more bottled water than people in other countries with 29 billion water bottles 64. _____ year. 17 million barrels(桶) of oil will be used up 65. _____ (make) all these bottles. That is enough oil to keep a million cars going 66. _____ twelve months.

Most people choose to throw the bottles away after having the bottled drinks.

Actually, instead of 67. _____ (go) out with the trash, plastic bottles can be turned into carpeting or clothing.

Unfortunately, for every six water bottles 68. _____ we use, only one is made recycling. The rest 69. _____ (send) as garbage. Or, even 70. _____ (bad), they end up as trash on the land or in rivers, oceans.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

The teenage year from 13 to 19 were the most difficult time for me. They were also the best and worse years in my life. At the first, I thought I knew everything and could make decisions by yourself. However, my parents didn't seem to think such. They always tell me what to do and how to do it. At one time, I even felt my parents couldn't understand me so I hoped I could be freely from them. I showed them I was independent by wear strange clothes. Now I am leaving home to college. At last, I will be on my own, but I still want to have my parents to turn to whenever need help.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是晨光高中的李华。美国厚普学校拟从你校选拔一些优秀高三毕业生, 利用暑假时间给他们学校的学生辅导数学课程。你希望参加此活动。请根据提示给美国校方的评选委员会写一封申请信。要点如下:

1. 个人优势;

2. 你的计划;

3. 对此活动的认识。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

3. 开头语与结束语已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am Li Hua, a senior 3 student from Chenguang High School. _____

Yours,
Li Hua

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(七)

时量: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。

1. When will the speakers go to see the match?
A. At 7:00. B. At 7:30. C. At 8:00.
2. Where is Tom probably now?
A. In the lab.
B. In the office.
C. In the library.
3. What's the man's problem?
A. He lost his way to the school clinic.
B. He wanted to go to school.
C. He was shy to talk to his new classmates.
4. Whom did the man get a present from?
A. Jack. B. John. C. The woman.
5. What is the woman going to do this evening?
A. Attend the dinner party.
B. Go to the park.
C. Have supper at a restaurant.

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。

6. How do the two speakers go travelling?
A. By plane. B. By ship. C. By train.
7. Whose seat is near the window?
A. Both the woman's and the man's.
B. The woman's.
C. The man's.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why will the girl miss the concert?
A. She'll have much work to do.
B. She hasn't got any tickets.
C. She has to go to school.
9. Where will the girl hear the concert?
A. At home.
B. At the concert.
C. We don't know.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When was the woman's house broken into?
A. Between 10:00 and 12:00.
B. Between 1:30 and 2:00.
C. Between 12:00 and 1:30.

11. What has been stolen?
 - A. Some money and a TV set.
 - B. Some jewellery and a TV set.
 - C. Some money and jewellery.
 12. Where did the woman put her jewellery?
 - A. The good in the bank and the common in the bedroom.
 - B. The good in the bedroom and the common in the fridge.
 - C. The good in the bank and the common in the fridge.
- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. How will Linda deal with her flat?
 - A. Ask the man to live in it.
 - B. Rent it to someone.
 - C. Sell it to someone.
 14. What is Jim going to do this summer?
 - A. Do some research.
 - B. Do a part-time job.
 - C. Go traveling.
 15. How long will Linda stay in Europe?
 - A. For about one month.
 - B. For less than two months.
 - C. For about three months.
 16. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
 - A. Roommates.
 - B. Friends.
 - C. Strangers.
- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What is the talk mainly about?
 - A. The history of the school.
 - B. The courses for the term.
 - C. The plan for the day.
 18. Where can the visitors learn about the subjects for new students?
 - A. In the school hall.
 - B. In the science labs.
 - C. In the classrooms.
 19. What can students do in the practical areas?
 - A. Take science courses.
 - B. Enjoy excellent meals.
 - C. Attend workshops.
 20. When are the visitors expected to ask questions?
 - A. During the lunch hour.
 - B. After the welcome speech.
 - C. Before the tour of the labs.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Literary festivals across the world

London Book Fair

Time: held annually in April for 3 days

Place: London, UK

The London Book Fair is a part of the London Book & Screen Week. Visitors include anyone who is involved with the creation, distribution, sale or treatment of content. Authors, talent scouts(星探), editors, designers, and gurus(领袖人物) all walk the floor—meeting, talking, observing, discovering. It's a great opportunity to meet all kinds of people.

BookExpo America

Time: held annually in May or June for 4 days

Place: various cities in the US

Unlike most book fairs, BookExpo America doesn't have a base city. It moves to different places every year—mostly big cities such as New York, Washington, Los Angeles and Chicago.

It is the largest gathering in the United States of librarians, booksellers and industry professionals, as well as a great place to discover the latest trends in technology while networking with others in the business. Go to autograph and book signing sessions with your favorite authors, and participate in panel discussions with top writers while you enjoy breakfast. With hundreds of participating authors, there's lots to do, see and read.

Frankfurt Book Fair

Time: held annually in October for a week

Place: Frankfurt, Germany

The Frankfurt Book Fair is the world's biggest and oldest book event with more than 500 years of history, yet it never stops developing with time.

Thematic tours are provided, during which trade visitors and the general public can learn more about the Frankfurt Book Fair. Led by experts, these topical tours take interested groups to stands and other locations around the fair that are relevant to specific themes, such as education, science, kids. With our Book Fair app, visitors have the possibility to take a time-independent tour.

Tokyo International Book Fair

Time: held annually in September for 3 days

Place: Tokyo, Japan

Being Asia's leading book fair, the Tokyo International Book Fair has several sub-categories, including the Natural Sciences Book Fair, the Humanities & Social Sciences Book Fair, and the Children's Book Fair.

One of the highlights(亮点) of the event is the e-books expo, which shines a spotlight on the fact that people's reading habits are switching from printed books to digital books.

Besides book products, the newest e-learning software and digital publishing technologies are also presented.

21. The largest and oldest book fair in the world is held in _____ every year.
A. April B. May or June C. October D. September
22. How is BookExpo America different from the other three book fairs?
A. It is held in different cities every year.
B. It attracts many famous writers.
C. It displays the latest trends in technology.
D. It is the longest annual book fair.
23. What do we know about the Tokyo International Book Fair?
A. It is the most popular book fair in Asia.
B. It is a great place for e-book lovers.
C. It mainly focuses on natural science books.
D. It mainly displays printed books for schools.

B

There was once a captain who loved money so much that he cheated his sailors at the end of every voyage and took their wages.

On the last day of one voyage, the ship was in a small port. It was wintertime, and the sea was very cold, so the captain said to his sailors, "If one of you stays in the water during the whole night, I will give him my ship. But if he comes out before the sun appears, I shall get his wages."

The sailors had heard about the captain's cheating, so they didn't trust him. But then one of them, who thought that he was cleverer than the captain, said that he would do it. He got into the water, and, though it was very cold, he stayed in it. When it was nearly morning, some fishermen lit a fire on the shore about half a mile away.

"You are cheating," the captain said to the sailor. "The fire's warming you."

"But it's half a mile away!" said the sailor.

"A fire's fire," answered the captain. "I have won."

The sailor came out of the water, and said, "Perhaps you think that you are clever because you have won my wages, but you can't cook a chicken."

"I can," answered the captain.

"If you cook this chicken," said the sailor, "I shall work for you without wages for seven years, but if you can't, you will give me your ship."

The captain agreed, took the chicken and said, "Where's the fire?"

"There it is," answered the sailor. "On the shore."

"But it's half a mile away," said the captain angrily.

"'A fire's fire,' you said," answered the sailor. "If it is enough to warm me in the water, it will be warm enough to cook your chicken."

24. The captain got the sailors' wages _____.
A. to buy a chicken for himself
B. to help poor people
C. by controlling them
D. by cheating them
25. The captain insisted that the fire was warming the sailor because he _____.
A. didn't believe the sailor's success
B. wanted to show his cleverness
C. wanted to keep his promise
D. didn't want to lose the bet
26. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. The sailors didn't trust the captain.
B. The captain failed to cheat the sailor this time.
C. In order to help the sailor in the water, the fishermen made a fire.
D. The sailor didn't get out of the water before the sun appeared.
27. Which is the best title of the story?
A. How a Captain Cheated His Sailor
B. A Fire Is Fire
C. A Stupid Captain
D. A Brave Sailor

C

Every winter, I get nervous as I hear about people going to work and school with the flu, spreading it to unsuspecting friends and colleagues under the banner that they are needed and can tough it out.

It's an awful flu season this year, and there have been terribly sad cases of people, including healthy children, dying from it. Maybe this will be the year when people who are sick will stay home until they are not contagious. Maybe this is the year we'll realize our culture of working at all costs is not only bad for us but puts others at risk.

Our daughter Julia, who is 13, is one of those people at risk. Julia has an autoimmune(自身免疫的) disease I couldn't even pronounce when she was diagnosed 10 years ago. The disease is a cruel and complex combination of autoimmune attacks on various organs.

It took years for an amazing team at SickKids Hospital in Toronto to get a handle on how to manage Julia's symptoms. Now, she is doing really well. But each winter we watch in frustration as we see people make the sick march to work.

You know who you are. You wake up feeling awful. You are clammy and have a sore throat and horrible cough. You take two Tylenol, have a cup of tea and head to work. You don't like the other options. You would miss out on something that seems important at the time, or you may disappoint your boss or your co-workers.

You are pushing through the day even though if you stopped to think about it for a moment, you would admit that you should be home in bed. You may even have the flu. I know your kind. I was your kind. I was committed to work, my employer, my colleagues and my clients, over my own health. I was sure that I would be fine.

After dealing with Julia's health problems, I am all too aware how reckless this is. Now I stay home when I'm sick. But I don't always see my friends doing the same.

28. The passage was written to _____.
 A. inform the public of the terrible weather
 B. remind people not to go to work or school with the flu
 C. persuade the sick to go to hospital
 D. inspire people to work harder
29. What probably makes people keep on working even with the flu?
 A. Devotion to their work.
 B. Fierce competition.
 C. Desire to earn more money.
 D. Envy from their colleagues.
30. What has helped to change the writer's attitude toward working with disease?
 A. The regulations of the company.
 B. The working culture.
 C. Sad cases of people dying from the flu.
 D. His or her daughter's disease.
31. The underlined word "Tylenol" can be the name for _____.
 A. a kind of food
 B. a kind of medicine
 C. a kind of drink
 D. a kind of tool

D

Maybe it has been the influence of the current scene: the type among urban biking. Apparently, urban biking requires entirely different bikes than suburban biking does and therefore a Bike Design Project started where five design studios across five cities had to come up with a perfect urban bike. The winning bike will be manufactured for a limited run of 100 bikes and will be in stores next year. Industry, a Portland-based studio, came up with a very interesting bike; one that uses bluetooth and handlebars(车把手) that tell you when to stop or turn.

Industry worked together with Ti Cycles to create a bike with a 3D printed titanium frame(钛框架). The bike is called Solid and can be connected to a smartphone APP: *My Bike*. This APP alarms a user when a light needs replacement and if something gets wrong with one's brakes. There is also software called *Discover My City*, which has a series of routes through Portland's most trendy neighborhoods, with suggestions about where to eat and shop.

Nevertheless, the idea with cycling is that you need to focus on the road and not on your smartphone. This bike therefore uses integrated feedback on handlebars. Those handlebars tell a user when to turn, as they will buzz when a turn appears. As you are getting closer, they will buzz more frequently. And then there is the possibility to control your light via built-in sensors and change gears by pressing an electronic button.

Although the bicycle looks highly interesting and can be seen as a piece of art for the designing world, we don't know if we would like our bike to have an automatic buzz when we are approaching a turn. On the other side, it could add some extra safety to traffic in general. Whether you like the bike or not, you have to admit the Portland-based studio brings the concept of urban biking to a whole new level.

32. Paragraph 1 mainly talks about _____.
 A. the equipment that a hand-made bike requires
 B. the popularity of the winning bike in the urban area
 C. the introduction to a new bike in the future market
 D. the difference between urban biking and suburban biking
33. The 3D printed bike is special in the way _____.
 A. it tells the biker where to eat and shop
 B. it connects the computers
 C. it limits the riding speed
 D. it goes into forests and mountains
34. What is the author's attitude to the newly-designed bicycle?
 A. Disapproving.
 B. Doubtful.
 C. Pessimistic.
 D. Objective.

35. The passage is likely to appear in _____.

- A. a school textbook
B. a TV advertisement
C. an exhibition
D. a newspaper report

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do's and Don'ts of Donating

Giving up your unused or unwanted stuff is a great way to make space in your home for the items that you do enjoy on a regular basis. Not sure where to start? Here are some do's and don'ts of donating your belongings.

Do prepare your clothes.

You've thoroughly cleaned out your closet and drawers, and have a mountain of clothing waiting to be donated. 36 Make sure all buttons are accounted for, and that you can't see any dirty marks, or damage.

37

The number one rule of donating your stuff is to make sure that it's in good, usable condition. Don't pass along worn clothes or furniture, chipped dishes, books with missing pages, or toys with lost pieces. Nobody wants to accept your damaged belongings. Find a local company that will recycle these items instead.

Don't even think of donating these items.

With a little common sense it's easy to figure out items that are ideal for donations. 38 As a gentle reminder, it's never a good idea to donate car parts, dangerous waste, construction materials and weapons.

Don't donate large appliances.

Major appliances such as stoves, fridges, freezers, washers and dryers typically reside on the "do not donate" list due to health and safety reasons. All items accepted for donation must be thoroughly clean and in good working order. With second-hand appliances, it can be difficult to guarantee that they fit the bill. 39

Don't donate recalled items.

Every so often a product recall hits the news headlines. Highchairs, toys, holiday lights for Christmas trees—the list of recalled items due to safety concerns is endless. Never donate recalled items! A dangerous product should be thrown away, and not passed on to an unsuspecting person. 40

- A. They're all acceptable items for donation, too.
B. Instead of donating an unwanted large appliance, call your local trash collection company and arrange for their safe disposal.
C. But unfortunately some people will donate the contents of their home without a second thought.
D. Before you bag up these pieces, inspect each one to ensure that they're in good condition and ready to be owned by someone else.
E. Don't donate damaged items.
F. Clothes aren't the only household items that can be donated.
G. Think of the well-being of others before dropping off something that's viewed as a hidden danger in your own home.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Looking at the checkout lines at the grocery, I quickly turned my handcart to line number three. There were only two women there, and neither had kids or coupons(赠券)! The store was my first 41 that morning, and I had a half dozen others on my 42 before meeting my husband for lunch.

Two minutes turned into ten, and I watched as the other lines moved 43. I moved my 44 in the shopping handcart and dug for my wallet, trying to 45 the cashier that it was time to get a move on. Finally, after fifteen minutes, I took a breath and 46. Then I heard the cashier tell the women in front of me: "And just like

that, he told me what she looked like and 47 one hundred dollars here to 48 her groceries. He said not to worry about the 49, just give it to charity.”

The story she was 50 had taken place in the sales department. An older man had witnessed a(n) 51 mama in need. 52 for foods with kids around, she was sticking to her list and 53 the items on her calculator as she went. The gentleman said he had a little 54 on him that day, so he left one hundred dollars to 55 her groceries and, just maybe, add a little wiggle room(回旋的余地) to her 56.

After hearing about the man who had 57 served a fellow traveler in life, I realized that my hurry, 58 and general worries were 59. What's five extra minutes in a line to hear a story of a man sharing his 60? Suddenly, I know I could wait.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. delivery | B. checkout | C. journey | D. stop |
| 42. A. notebook | B. list | C. criterion | D. admission |
| 43. A. patiently | B. clearly | C. quickly | D. similarly |
| 44. A. items | B. dealers | C. prospects | D. kids |
| 45. A. order | B. debate | C. remind | D. complain |
| 46. A. laughed | B. noticed | C. appreciated | D. sighed |
| 47. A. left | B. threw | C. cost | D. promoted |
| 48. A. apply for | B. pay for | C. look for | D. make for |
| 49. A. reputation | B. change | C. contribution | D. decision |
| 50. A. adjusting | B. booking | C. reading | D. sharing |
| 51. A. well-dressed | B. good-looking | C. worn-out | D. easy-going |
| 52. A. Wandering | B. Preparing | C. Shopping | D. Begging |
| 53. A. supposing | B. adding | C. developing | D. presenting |
| 54. A. principle | B. time | C. extra | D. quantity |
| 55. A. cover | B. suit | C. carry | D. purchase |
| 56. A. basket | B. budget | C. property | D. response |
| 57. A. rarely | B. quietly | C. obviously | D. occasionally |
| 58. A. anxiety | B. happiness | C. attention | D. eagerness |
| 59. A. treated | B. respected | C. rejected | D. misplaced |
| 60. A. notice | B. mistake | C. content | D. love |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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 many countries, it is not unusual for families of different backgrounds 61. _____(live) together in the shared space. 62. _____, in the United States, this idea may still be considered strange.

But this type of housing, 63. _____(call) co-housing, is gaining 64. _____(popular) in the United States, too. Co-housing complexes are popping up across the country. For many people, this way of life is a relief to the busy modern lifestyle. A co-housing community has 65. _____(private) owned houses and shared land. There

is often a “common house” with 66. _____ kitchen and dining room, meeting room, and maybe a workshop of library or music room. About 25 co-housing communities 67. _____ (build) in recent years, and 150 more are planned.

A co-housing complex is a place 68. _____ residents shop, cook, and eat together. Residents of a co-housing complex like its sense of shared community. Children have other kids to play 69. _____, which many families like. Other residents like the feeling of living in a “village”. Residents also say that they can live in co-housing for 70. _____ (little) money than they would pay for nearby apartments.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I am fond of wild animals, which existence makes our world lively and colorfully.

However, many wild animals in nature are in the danger. It is believed that human beings main lead to the terrible problem. Thanks to many governments' and organizations' efforts, much attention from the world are paid to the protection of wild animals. As a member of human beings, I am surely willing protect the wildlife. So far, I had launched two activities to show the public the great achievements make in the protection of the wildlife. Many of my classmates have joined myself. I hope that more people can participate in the activities to advertise the importances and benefits of environmental protection.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 下周你要参加一场有关“Should students attend tutorial classes? (学生该不该上辅导班?)”的英语辩论赛, 作为正方或反方代表(任选一方), 请你写一篇辩论稿。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 私人教师 tutor

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(八)

时量: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。

1. When does this conversation take place?
A. At 5:00. B. At 5:15. C. At 4:45.
2. What does the woman mean?
A. The man can correct his mistake later.
B. The man can't change his answer now.
C. The man didn't take the test on time.
3. How does the woman probably feel?
A. Annoyed. B. Hungry. C. Excited.
4. Why didn't the man answer the phone?
A. He lost it.
B. He didn't hear it.
C. His phone ran out of power.
5. Who did the woman want to call?
A. James. B. Drake. C. Daniel.

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。

6. What does the man do at home every week?
A. Do the washing-up. B. Wash clothes. C. Clean the car.
7. What does the man promise to do at last?
A. Do all the housework from next weekend.
B. Clean the kitchen after cooking.
C. Prepare meals every day.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How long will the man most probably rent the bike?
A. From 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
B. From 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
C. From 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
9. What will happen if the man brings the bike back after 7:00 p.m.?
A. He has to pay for the helmet.
B. He can't get the 50 dollars back.
C. He has to pay 15 dollars more.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is the woman a bit nervous?
A. She is afraid of getting up late.
B. She is a newcomer to the school.
C. She isn't ready for the coming exam.
11. What must the students do before morning reading?
A. Hand in homework.
B. Do morning exercises.
C. Go to the teacher's office.

12. What can the students do if they feel hungry?
A. Ask the teacher for some food.
B. Have something to eat in class.
C. Eat something during the break.
- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. How will the woman spend her summer holidays this year?
A. Going to a concert.
B. Going to Thailand.
C. Going to summer school.
14. What makes the woman upset?
A. The arrival of the end of the world.
B. The coming of the chemistry test.
C. The change of her summer plan.
15. Where will the man pay a visit some time or later?
A. Cambodia and Vietnam.
B. Thailand and Cambodia.
C. Vietnam and Thailand.
16. What is the man's suggestion?
A. Going to more concerts.
B. Focusing on important things.
C. Going to Thailand after graduation.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What kind of English lessons does the speaker recommend?
A. Examination skills.
B. Reading and writing.
C. Listening and speaking.
18. How long does it take the online lessons to complete every day?
A. Less than 4 minutes.
B. 5 to 10 minutes.
C. More than 30 minutes.
19. How can a learner take the lessons when he is not online?
A. By using the downloaded sound files.
B. By making conversations with others.
C. By reviewing words, phrases and idioms.
20. What is the speaker's idea about learning English?
A. Being confident in learning.
B. Learning English little by little.
C. Having clear learning goals.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

What does family mean to you? Could you capture it in a photograph? If so, our great new competition is for you! All you have to do is take a picture that sums up your sense of family life.

The competition will be judged by the RD (*Reader's Digest*) team and award-winning photographer Barry Marsden. To get your creative juices flowing, here are two of our regular photographers' tips for taking great pictures.

Pal Hansen

The most important thing is to carry a camera around with you at all times. Use manual(手动的) settings as much as possible. Now that everything is digital I'd also say, "Shoot as much as possible," because it doesn't cost anything.

Michelle McCarron

Kids find wonder in the simplest things, so as a photographer it helps to be ready for those moments. The connection across generations is sometimes best captured in a photograph. Frame your subject well. Get close to the action, or your subject, and choose your angle carefully. A slightly odd angle can make a photo different.

HOW TO ENTER

★ Take a clear photo with either a phone or digital camera. Send it to rdphotocomp@readersdigest.co.uk by 5 p.m., August 30. Please include a brief explanation of who's in the entry(参赛作品).

★ There are two categories — one for adults and one for under-18s.

★ In the adult category, the winner will receive £ 500. The under-18 winners will receive £ 250 of high-street vouchers(代金券) for a store of their choices.

Rules:

Please make sure that pictures are not published before.

If you are under 16 you must ask your parent's permission to enter this competition.

We will use entries in all print and electronic media. We cannot return your entry.

Entry is not open to employees of Vivat Direct Ltd (trading as *Reader's Digest*) and all other persons associated with this competition, their immediate families, and relatives living in an employee's household. The judges' decision is final.

21. What do we know about the photo competition?

- A. It is designed for readers of RD.
- B. Entries must be about family.
- C. Photos must be taken by camera.
- D. Pal Hansen is one of its judges.

22. To take part in the competition, one should _____.

- A. be 18 years old or above
- B. send the entry in August
- C. ask his family's permission
- D. give a description of the entry

23. According to the text, winners of the competition will _____.

- A. each win £ 500
- B. get their entries back
- C. see their pictures published
- D. be offered some vouchers

B

I'm a student in my third year at Robert Gordon University, but I also work 35 hours a week at Sainsbury's to make ends meet.

I constantly have to force myself to stay awake, and to be alert, whatever it takes. The work I do at Sainsbury's is very physical like stacking(码放) shelves. I am lucky because the amount I lift at work is nothing compared with the weight I lift in the gym. I know I have the strength to bear it.

I am originally from Nigeria. I came here when I was seven. Money was always tight. My parents gave me everything I needed, but there was no money for luxuries. I worked hard at school though and, with the help of professors, I got the best A-level grades in my class.

Unfortunately, though I had applied for "settled" British residential status, the Home Office waited until I was in sixth form to approve my application. That meant I was not eligible for a student loan. The only way I could afford to go to university was that I got a job that would pay for all my living costs and my parents paid for my tuition fees.

I don't have much time to socialize because of my job. Ideally, I'd like to have more time to study so I can excel at my course. Yes, I have a lot on my plate, but working hard isn't new for me. Growing up, my parents cultivated in me the importance of working hard for what I want in life.

My dream is to get a job in the NHS. But now, I'm just focused on trying to get the best grades I can. Whenever I find life hard, I tell myself this is about my future.

24. Why does the author work long hours and sometimes overtime every week?

- A. To pay for his tuition fees.
- B. To pay for his own living expenses.
- C. To prove his ability to earn money.
- D. To help his parents pay off the debts.

25. What does the underlined word "eligible" in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Responsible.
- B. Anxious.
- C. Accessible.
- D. Qualified.

26. Which of the following can NOT be used to describe the author?
- A. Persistent. B. Diligent.
C. Ambitious. D. Sociable.
27. Which proverb can best summarize the passage?
- A. God help those who help themselves.
B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
C. A penny saved is a penny earned.
D. Where there is life, there is hope.

C

Dan Buettner has studied five places around the world where residents are famed for their longevity: Okinawa in Japan, Nicoya in Costa Rica, Icaria in Greece, Loma Linda in California and Sardinia in Italy.

People living in these so-called “blue zones” have certain factors in common—social support networks, daily exercise habits and a plant-based diet, for starters. But they share another unexpected commonality. In each community, people are gardening well into old age—their 80s, 90s and beyond.

Could nurturing your green thumb help you live to 100?

It is well-known that an outdoor lifestyle with moderate physical activity is linked to longer life, and gardening is an easy way to accomplish both. “If you garden, you’re getting some low-intensity physical activity most days, and you tend to work routinely,” says Buettner.

He says there is evidence that gardeners live longer and are less stressed. A variety of studies confirm this, pointing to both the physical and mental health benefits of gardening.

If gardening is good, is farming even better? Many of the lifestyle factors associated with longevity—such as living in the country and getting lots of exercise—apply to farmers as well.

Some evidence suggests that farming is one of the healthiest occupations. However, neither farming nor gardening will ultimately guarantee a longer lifespan (寿命). But some of the lifestyle factors associated with both—namely going outside, engaging in light physical activity and eating a healthy plant-based diet—just might.

28. What do the long-lived people in the “blue zones” share?
- A. They all live well beyond 90. B. They keep on gardening.
C. They only eat vegetables. D. They are very sociable.
29. How does gardening possibly help live a longer life?
- A. By getting people working outside occasionally.
B. By getting people involved in creative projects.
C. By providing some appropriate physical activity.
D. By supporting effective social networks.
30. What does the author conclude in the last paragraph?
- A. Farming will get more popular.
B. Farming and gardening can ensure longevity.
C. There is no connection between longevity and occupation.
D. Physical activity and healthy eating count.
31. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Secrets of Longevity
B. Gardening Could Help You Live to 100
C. Gardening and Farming
D. The Benefits of Gardening

D

Several recent studies have found that being randomly (随机地) assigned to a roommate of another race can lead to increased tolerance but also to a greater likelihood (可能性) of conflict.

Recent reports found that lodging with a student of a different race may decrease prejudice and compel students to engage in more ethnically diverse friendships.

An Ohio State University study also found that black students living with a white

roommate saw higher academic success throughout their college careers. Researchers believe this may be caused by social pressure.

In a *New York Times* article, Sam Boakye—the only black student on his freshman year floor—said that “If you’re surrounded by whites, you have something to prove.”

Researchers also observed problems resulting from pairing interracial students in residences.

According to two recent studies, randomly assigned roommates of different races are more likely to experience conflicts so strained that one roommate will move out.

An Indiana University study found that interracial (种族间的) roommates were three times as likely as two white roommates to no longer live together by the end of the semester.

Grace Kao, a professor at Penn, said she was not surprised by the findings. “This may be the first time that some of these students have interacted, and lived, with someone of a different race,” she said.

At Penn, students are not asked to indicate race when applying for housing.

“One of the great things about freshman housing is that, with some exceptions, the process throws you together randomly,” said Undergraduate Assembly chairman Alec Webley. “This is the definition of integration.”

“I’ve experienced roommate conflicts between interracial students that have both broken down stereotypes and reinforced stereotypes,” said one Penn resident advisor (RA). The RA of two years added that while some conflicts “provided more multicultural acceptance and melding (融合)”, there were also “jarring cultural confrontations”.

The RA said that these conflicts have also occurred among roommates of the same race.

Kao said she cautioned against forming any generalizations based on any one of the studies, noting that more background characteristics of the students needed to be studied and explained.

32. What can we learn from some recent studies?

- A. Conflicts between students of different races are unavoidable.
- B. Students of different races are prejudiced against each other.
- C. Interracial lodging does more harm than good.
- D. Interracial lodging may have diverse outcomes.

33. What does Sam Boakye’s remark mean?

- A. White students tend to look up to their black peers.
- B. Black students can compete with their white peers academically.
- C. Black students feel somewhat embarrassed among white peers during the freshman year.
- D. Being surrounded by white peers motivates a black student to work harder to succeed.

34. What does the Indiana University study show?

- A. Interracial roommates are more likely to fall out.
- B. Few white students like sharing a room with a black peer.
- C. Different roommates just don’t get along.
- D. Assigning students’ lodging randomly is not a good policy.

35. What does Grace Kao say about interracial lodging?

- A. It is unscientific to make generalizations about it without further study.
- B. Schools should be cautious when making decisions about student lodging.
- C. Students’ racial background should be considered before lodging is assigned.
- D. Experienced resident advisors should be assigned to handle the problems.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

All animals are part of the food chain; they are listed on someone else’s menu and always run the risk of ending up as someone else’s lunch, dinner or snack. 36

Many animals have adapted to their environment in such a way that they can hide

better. Having the right colour can make a big difference. 37 Some can change colour very quickly, even in a few seconds, making it more difficult for other animals to find them. 38 Some insects look just like a small stick and can easily hide in a tree or bush.

If it is too late to hide or run away, an animal must use other methods to survive an attack. One type of snake that lives in Texas has developed an interesting way to defend itself. If it is attacked, it first makes itself look bigger and pretends to be a dangerous snake. If that doesn't work, the snake uses another trick: it rolls over, opens its mouth and acts as if it were dead. The snake is such a good actor that it seems quite dead.

39 However, if you roll it back on its stomach, it will roll over on its back again in order to look dead.

40 Many animals stay together in large groups and use sounds and body language to warn each other if they see or hear something suspicious. Some animals even work together with other species to stay safe. The birds you often see on the back of a water buffalo have an important job: they help warn the buffalo of danger.

- A. Useful body parts help other animals and insects a lot.
B. Like human beings, animals often try to hide or run away when they are being attacked.
C. Other animals and insects have a body shape that helps them hide.
D. To survive in the wild, many animals have developed clever ways to escape from or avoid danger.
E. The best way to stay safe is to develop a way to receive an early warning when danger comes.
F. Many animals have the same or similar colour as their environment.
G. If someone picks it up, it hangs like a rope and doesn't move.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Coffee shops are cool, but in Wilmington, North Carolina, Bitty & Beau's Coffee is known for its warmth.

At the heart of the shop's popularity is its 41 staff: Almost everyone who works there has an intellectual or developmental disability, ranging from Down syndrome(唐氏综合征) to autism(自闭症). For many 42, it's their first job, and their 43 fills the air.

It's the vision(远见) of Amy Wright, 44 by two of her four children, Beau and Bitty, who have Down syndrome. When Wright and her husband 45 that nearly 70% of adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities do not have 46, they decided to do something about it. "It 47 me like a lightning bolt(闪电): a coffee shop!" Wright said. "I realized it would be the perfect environment for bringing people 48. In this place, taking 49 and serving coffee, they'd realize how 50 they are."

The shop opened in January 2016 and immediately had 51 outside the door. National press attention 52, and six months later, it had to move to a 53 space. Today, the Wilmington store employs 40 people with 54, as well as two managers who have degrees in special education. The team works like a 55 machine. "Well, our 56 time is no longer than any of our competitors," Wright said. "They've all gotten really good at their jobs and step up 57 somebody else needs help."

All the money made from the coffee shop goes to Wright's nonprofit, Able to Work USA. But she's most proud of the 58 it's built in the community. "Creating this has given people a way to communicate with people with disabilities," she said. "This is a place where people can realize how much more 59 we are than different. And that's 60 it's all about."

41. A. warm-hearted B. unique C. hard-working D. innovative
42. A. employees B. managers C. crew D. assistants
43. A. competitiveness B. coldness C. joy D. loneliness

44. A. taught B. touched C. inspired D. invited
 45. A. discovered B. assumed C. concluded D. pretended
 46. A. interests B. talents C. desires D. jobs
 47. A. slid B. hit C. beat D. crossed
 48. A. round B. up C. out D. together
 49. A. pictures B. bills C. orders D. tips
 50. A. patient B. useful C. grateful D. friendly
 51. A. lines B. branches C. bargains D. cries
 52. A. returned B. divided C. advertised D. followed
 53. A. larger B. quieter C. remoter D. safer
 54. A. experiences B. disabilities C. degrees D. brains
 55. A. newly-designed B. time-consuming C. cost-saving D. well-oiled
 56. A. wait B. free C. spare D. plan
 57. A. so B. since C. when D. unless
 58. A. shops B. bridges C. models D. houses
 59. A. awake B. alive C. alike D. alone
 60. A. because B. why C. how D. what

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

It's the job interview of your life and you need to come up 61. _____ something fast.

Here are some sentences that you could use when you 62. _____ (ask) to describe yourself.

"I am someone who...":

1. "can adapt to any situation. I thrive in a changing environment and I transform unexpected obstacles into stepping stones for 63. _____ (achieve)."

2. "64. _____ (consistent) innovates to create value. I find opportunities where other people see none; I turn ideas into projects, and projects into serial success."

3. "leads people. I can unite people around a vision and motivate a team to achieve excellence. I expect no more from the others than what I expect from myself."

4. "always has an eye on my target. I try 65. _____ (deliver) high-quality work on time. Hiring me is the only real guarantee of results."

5. "knows this job inside and out. With many years of relevant experience, there is no doubt that I 66. _____ (be) efficient on the job. I can bring the best practices to the company."

6. "has a practical approach to things. I don't waste time 67. _____ (talk) about theory or the latest fashionable words. Only one question matters to me: 'Does it work or not?'"

7. "is considered to be 'fun'. I believe we are 68. _____ (much) productive when working with people with 69. _____ we enjoy spending time. When the situation gets tough with a customer, a touch of humour can save 70. _____ day."

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Mr. White and his son Herbert were sitting in their living room on the cold night.

Suddenly they have heard a knock on the door. It was Morris, an old friend of

Mr. White. He showed them a lamp, what was bought in India. The lamp was magic

and could grant three wish. Morris threw the lamp on the fire, but Mr. White took it

before Morris had gone. She then wished for \$4,000. Nothing happened. The next

day a man came to the door, and told Mr. White that Herbert had killed in the factory

accidental. The boss of the factory felt sorry to the family, gave them \$ 4,000.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是某中学学生李华，你校安排春节后举行“读书月”活动。请你代表学生会写一份倡议信。倡议信将在校刊杂志英文版刊发，其内容要包括：

1. 倡议同学们踊跃参与“读书月”活动;
2. 说明“读书月”活动的目的;
3. 列举“读书月”活动的 2~3 项内容。

2. 说明“读书月”活动的目的;

3. 列举“读书月”活动的 2~3 项内容。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 倡议信开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear friends,

[illegible]

The Students' Union

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(九)

时量: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。

1. When will the party be held?
A. Next Wednesday. B. Next Thursday. C. Next Friday.
2. What is the man going to do?
A. Have an interview.
B. Have dinner with his friend.
C. Have a party.
3. What does the woman want to borrow from the man?
A. A computer. B. A bike. C. A car.
4. Which subject is difficult for the boy?
A. Math. B. English. C. Physics.
5. How will the man go to work this week probably?
A. On foot. B. By car. C. By bus.

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。

6. What does the man order?
A. Hot dogs and fries.
B. Sandwiches and sodas.
C. Burgers and fries.
7. How much does the man give the woman as a tip?
A. Two dollars. B. Three dollars. C. One dollar.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where did the conversation most likely take place?
A. At a bus stop in the street.
B. In a park.
C. Inside an office.
9. Why doesn't Mary like walking through the streets?
A. It's too cold.
B. The park is too far.
C. It isn't interesting.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What happened to the driver of the other car?
A. He was frightened at the news.
B. He was nothing serious.
C. He was carried away in an ambulance.
11. Why did the man lose control of the car?
A. Because he wanted to drive around the corner.
B. Because he had a bet with others.
C. Because he hit an icy path.

12. What did the man want to do at last?
A. To call his family.
B. To call the police.
C. To go to hospital.
- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What does the woman ask the man to do tonight?
A. Join her for dinner.
B. Play some sport.
C. Help with her schoolwork.
14. What is the man going to do in Miami?
A. Go sightseeing.
B. Set up a coffee shop.
C. Attend a wedding.
15. Where is the woman going now?
A. To the coffee shop.
B. To the tennis courts.
C. To the cinema.
16. What will the man do after the trip?
A. Chat with the woman.
B. Take tennis lessons.
C. Get together with friends.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When will the fire arrive close to Lakewood?
A. By five o'clock in the evening.
B. By six o'clock in the evening.
C. By six o'clock in the morning.
18. Where shouldn't residents go to escape the fire?
A. To Springfield.
B. To Point Cabina Station.
C. To Western Hill.
19. How long will it take residents to drive to the safe zone?
A. Less than ten minutes.
B. Less than thirty minutes.
C. Less than twenty minutes.
20. What are residents advised to do before they leave?
A. Stay calm and do not panic.
B. Leave all pets behind.
C. Tell the state police where they are going.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

If you're too busy to purchase goods in person, online shopping is an ideal choice. As China's largest e-commerce platform, Taobao has just about everything you could imagine. Make your shopping much easier with these top tips.

General

First and foremost, keep your expectations in check. The quality usually matches the price, so if you only look for products with the cheapest price tag, you probably won't get a satisfactory purchase. When you find your desired product, be patient and keep searching, because you can generally find the same products in different Taobao shops. If you don't know which one to choose, select one at an average price—usually it will help you weed out poor-quality products.

Sizing

Prepare a ruler and pay attention to the size, quality, stock and shipping information provided by the seller. If you can't find the information or it isn't clear enough, you'll have to contact the seller through Aliwangwang—a live-chat program of Taobao.

Images

Check if what's shown is an image of the actual product. Some sellers will make it clear that it is, but for others, you'll have to tell from the photography style and the models. If there are detailed images, you can see the level of quality and craftsmanship. Other images are just for reference. The real product won't be as good as the images. You can go to the "Feedback" section to see images posted by other buyers.

Shipping

In urgent cases, or if the product is fragile or expensive and has a seven-day return policy, you can use SF Express, an important cooperation partner with Taobao, to ship it to Hong Kong. If it's not a rush and you don't have plans to return the product, it's best to use the group shipping option. By combining all your purchases from Taobao together and shipping them to Hong Kong in one go, it's much cheaper than SF Express.

Tools

Use the "Find Similar" and "Find Same Design" functions. Through these, you'll find different shops using the same product images and that are located close to each other, which likely means they have the same vendor. Then, you can choose the shop with the highest rating and the best feedback.

21. What should you do when you come across the same products with different prices in different Taobao shops?
 - A. Find a desired one.
 - B. Select one in bad condition.
 - C. Buy the cheapest one.
 - D. Choose one at an average price.
22. Which of the following sections doesn't belong to Taobao?
 - A. SF Express.
 - B. Aliwangwang.
 - C. Find Same Design.
 - D. Feedback.
23. Where can you most probably read this article?
 - A. In a tourist brochure.
 - B. In a medical magazine.
 - C. From a certain purchasing guidebook.
 - D. From some newspaper advertisement.

B

Dear Alcohol,

You've been around forever. I can remember all the pain you've caused for me.

Do you remember the night when you almost took my father's life? I do. He loves you. Sometimes I think he loves you more than he loves me. He's addicted to you, to the way you promise to rid him of his problems only to cause more of them. You just sat back and laughed as his car went spinning through the street, crashing into two other cars. He wasn't the only one hurt by you that night.

Do you remember the night of my first high school party? You were there. My friends were intrigued by you. They treated you as if they were never going to see you again, drinking all of you that they could. I spent two hours that night helping my friends who had fallen completely. "I'm so embarrassed," they said as I patted them on the back so that they could vomit(呕吐). "I'm sorry," they said when I called taxis for them, walking them out and paying the drivers in advance. "This won't happen again," they said as they were sent to the hospital to have their stomachs pumped. Two 15-year-old girls slept in hospital beds that night thanks to you.

Do you remember the night when you took advantage of my 17-year-old neighbor who had to drive to pick up his sister from her dance lessons? Do you know how we all felt when he hit another car and killed the two people in the other car? He died the next morning too. His sister walked home from her dance lesson, and passed police cars and a crowd of people gathering on the sidewalk just two blocks away from the dance studio. She didn't realize her brother was in the midst of it at all. She never saw him again. And it's all your fault.

I wish you'd walk out of my life forever. I don't want anything to do with you. Look at all the pain you've caused. Sure, you've made people happy too from time to

time. But the damage you've caused in the lives of millions is inexcusable. Stop luring (引诱) the people I love. Stop hurting me, please!

Sincerely,
Anonymous

24. What is author's purpose in writing to alcohol?
A. To introduce Mr. Alcohol to the readers.
B. To describe the harm alcohol did to his family.
C. To show how much alcohol can hurt people.
D. To tell people three sad stories about alcohol.
25. What did alcohol do to the author's father that night?
A. It made him drunk and took his life away.
B. It got him into trouble and got his stomach pumped.
C. It made him kill two other people when driving.
D. It got him into a car accident and badly injured.
26. The underlined phrase "were intrigued by" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to "_____".
A. were familiar with
B. were interested in
C. were disappointed by
D. were satisfied with
27. What is the tone of the article?
A. Critical.
B. Doubtful.
C. Unconcerned.
D. Humorous.

C

In times of economic crisis, Americans turn to their families for support. If the Great Depression is any guide, we may see a drop in our sky-high divorce rate. But this won't necessarily represent an increase in happy marriages. In the long run, the Depression weakened American families, and the current crisis will probably do the same.

We tend to think of the Depression as a time when families pulled together to survive huge job losses. By 1932 when nearly one-quarter of the workforce was unemployed, the divorce rate had declined by around 25% from 1929. But this doesn't mean people were suddenly happier with their marriages. Rather, with incomes decreasing and insecure jobs, unhappy couples often couldn't afford to divorce. They feared neither partner could manage alone.

Today, given the job losses of the past year, fewer unhappy couples will risk starting separate households. Furthermore, the housing market collapse will make it more difficult for them to finance their separations by selling their homes.

After financial disasters, family members also tend to do whatever they can to help each other and their communities. A 1940 book *The Unemployed Man and His Family* described a family in which the husband initially reacted to losing his job "with tireless search for work". He was always active, looking for temporary jobs to do.

The problem is that such an impulse is hard to keep across the country. Many similar families were unable to maintain the initial promotion in morale(士气). For some, the hardships of life without steady work eventually struck their attempts to keep their families together. The divorce rate rose again during the rest of the decade as the recovery took hold.

Millions of American families may now be in the initial stage of their responses to the current crisis, working together and supporting one another through the early months of unemployment.

Today's economic crisis could well generate a similar number of couples whose relationships have been irreparably(无法弥补地) ruined. So it's only when the economy is healthy again that we'll begin to see just how many broken families have been created.

28. In the initial stage, the current economic crisis is likely to _____.
A. tear many troubled families apart
B. contribute to enduring family ties
C. result in a drop in the divorce rate
D. cause a lot of conflicts in the family

29. In addition to job losses, what prevents unhappy couples getting a divorce?
- A sense of insecurity.
 - Falling housing prices.
 - Increasing family debts.
 - Difficulty in getting a loan.
30. In the Great Depression many unhappy couples chose to stick together because _____.
- living separately would be too costly
 - starting a new family would be hard
 - they wanted to better protect their kids
 - they expected things would turn better
31. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- Few couples can stand tests of economic hardships.
 - Money is the foundation of many a happy marriage.
 - A stable family is the best protection against poverty.
 - The economic recovery will see a higher divorce rate.

D

How people read facial expressions of others says a lot about their cultural practices, a new study suggests.

In the study, about 80 Japanese and American student participants viewed a series of images (图像), each of which consisted of one center model and four background models. The researchers manipulated (操纵) the facial expression (happy, angry, sad) of the center or background models and asked the participants to determine the emotion (情绪) of the center figure.

The majority of Japanese participants (72%) reported that their judgments of the center person's emotions were influenced by the emotions of the background figures, while the same percentage of western participants reported they were not influenced by the background figures.

"What we found is quite interesting," says Takahiko Masuda, a psychology professor from the University of Alberta. "Our results show that when Americans are trying to figure out how a person is feeling, they selectively focus on that particular person's facial expression, while Japanese consider the emotions of the other people in the situation."

"This may be because Japanese attention is not concentrated on the individual, but includes everyone in the group," says Masuda.

In another round of image-viewing, researchers monitored the eye movements of the participants and again the results indicated that the Japanese looked at the surrounding people more than the westerners when judging the situation.

While both the Japanese and westerners looked to the central figure during the first second of viewing the photo, the Japanese looked to the background figures at the very next second, while westerners continued to focus on the central figure.

"East Asians seem to see people in terms of the relationships to others," says Masuda. People raised in the western culture tend to separate a person from their surroundings, while East Asians are accustomed to "kuuki wo yomu", which literally translates to "reading the air" of a situation. "As a result, they think that even surrounding people's facial expressions are an informative source to understand the particular person's emotion," says Masuda.

32. Why were there background models in the study?
- To show the participants various facial expressions.
 - To let the participants figure out their emotions.
 - To see whether they would influence the center model.
 - To see whether they would influence the participants' judgments.
33. In the image-viewing process, the westerners _____ than the Japanese.
- spent more time looking at the background models
 - spent less time looking at the background models
 - determined the emotion of the center model more quickly
 - determined the emotion of the background models more slowly

34. “Kuuki wo yomu” in the last paragraph indicates _____.
A. dealing with a situation
B. reading facial expressions
C. looking at the surroundings
D. knowing the surrounding people
35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
A. Facial Expressions Show Emotions
B. Culture Affects How We Read Faces
C. Team Work Strengthens Relationship
D. Cultural Differences Determine How We Feel

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

The running of the bulls is a nine-day traditional Spanish festival in honor of Saint Fermin in Pamplona. Every year, at midday on July 6th, the Mayor of Pamplona shoots a rocket. 36 The participants are usually dressed in white and wear red neckerchiefs and belts. They open champagne(香槟酒) mostly used for sprinkling(撒) other people.

37 It starts every day at eight in the morning and the runners run, sometimes wildly, sometimes less. As a sign that the run has begun they shoot the first rocket. Then they shoot the second one when the bulls are out in the streets. Six bulls which are trying to attack the participants from behind run down the 900-meter-long street to the bullring with a lot of spectators. 38 All of the six bulls are going to be killed at the bullfight in the stadium.

The bullfight in the stadium begins at half past six in the afternoon. First, there comes the first bull. There is also a person called “picador”. 39 That makes the bull very wild and it starts to run all over the stadium. Later when the bull is tired, there comes another person—a “matador”, who kills it with an arrow. 40 At the end of the celebration, another rocket is shot as a sign that the bullfight is finished.

- A. It makes the bull very nervous.
B. It is one of the greatest events in the city.
C. This is a sign that the celebration has started.
D. The same thing happens to the other five bulls.
E. The main event is the running of the bulls.
F. The participants can get hurt or even killed.
G. He waves a red cloth in front of the bull.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

For many people, being without any electronic devices(设备) creates an uneasy feeling. I recently experienced a weekend without 41. Allow me to share my 42.

Last month, my family and I drove to my aunt Nan’s home. My aunt was preparing to move closer to us. The 43 of our visit was to help her pack her belongings. During the ride, my dad 44 us that Aunt Nan’s style of living was 45. We wouldn’t hear cell phones ring because signals for electronic devices are not 46 in the mountains. My dad also told us that Aunt Nan had a television, but it 47 few channels. My mother added that my aunt doesn’t own a computer and that I would need to write my English paper on Aunt Nan’s typewriter.

Once we finally 48 Aunt Nan’s house, we packed household items. Very quickly, however, I realized that it was 49 to figure out what to do in my free moments. I was used to watching television or movies in my 50 time. I was becoming restless(焦虑的).

I’m sure that adults you know 51 tell you stories about the games they played and how they had time to think quietly when they were our age. Our parents grew up in a time when electronic devices were not advanced, 52 instant communication with friends and family wasn’t even possible.

Once the packing was 53, there seemed to be nothing else to do. All the quiet thinking time made me 54, so I began writing my English paper. The old typewriter was fun to use, but I had to be a lot more 55 about making typing mistakes since there was no “delete” key. The best part of 56 the typewriter was hearing the sound that the keys made.

I soon finished my paper. My 57 in the paper had time to hike, draw, and make unusual crafts—much like my parents did. The 58 of putting these ideas on paper made me think that our dependence on electronics has 59 our creativity. I challenge you to spend a day without turning 60 any electronic devices. Maybe you will discover the benefit of thinking quietly as well.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. games | B. televisions | C. electronics | D. sports |
| 42. A. feeling | B. belongings | C. experience | D. devices |
| 43. A. value | B. purpose | C. development | D. result |
| 44. A. blamed | B. advised | C. announced | D. informed |
| 45. A. primitive | B. modern | C. new | D. casual |
| 46. A. stable | B. visible | C. direct | D. confusing |
| 47. A. saved | B. received | C. accepted | D. refused |
| 48. A. complained about | B. arrived at | C. left for | D. cleaned up |
| 49. A. safe | B. impossible | C. difficult | D. easy |
| 50. A. waiting | B. travelling | C. spare | D. busy |
| 51. A. finally | B. hardly | C. seldom | D. frequently |
| 52. A. though | B. if | C. for | D. so |
| 53. A. finished | B. included | C. paid | D. opened |
| 54. A. curious | B. uncomfortable | C. angry | D. rude |
| 55. A. careful | B. scared | C. excited | D. crazy |
| 56. A. holding | B. using | C. fixing | D. packing |
| 57. A. characters | B. friends | C. relatives | D. classmates |
| 58. A. process | B. story | C. style | D. beginning |
| 59. A. failed | B. encouraged | C. dulled | D. developed |
| 60. A. down | B. up | C. off | D. on |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

Mention geniuses and we will think about the young. Mozart created his first piano concerto (协奏曲) at 11. Yet, I can't help but draw much 61. _____ (inspire) from those who met their victories with gray hair and a wrinkled face. 62. _____ (give) hope, I am convinced that a breakthrough can come at any age if we have faith 63. _____ ourselves and keep learning and working for 64. _____.

Consider the story of Mary Delany, a 72-year-old woman from the UK, who invented a new art form in the 1770s. On a visit to a friend, she met two plant experts who 65. _____ (accompany) by an explorer(探险家) on his journey through the

South Pacific. Interested in their work, she picked up a pair of 66. _____ (scissor) and began cutting pieces of paper. 67. _____ surprised us most was that her works of art soon became famous and were on display in the British Museum. There's the modern version of that story. Anne Youngson is 70 and a recent author. Her novel *Meet Me* is about our ability 68. _____ (create) our lives, regardless of our age. And away from the 69. _____ (mystery) world, Colonel Sanders didn't open his first KFC restaurant 70. _____ he was 62, while Fauja Singh ran his first marathon at 89.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Recently campus safety has become public concern since a series of violent attacks happen, which caused serious damage. It makes us aware of the fact that safety should always come firstly in our daily life.

In this case, we should take effective measure which can solve this problem. Firstly, we students should realize we must follow our school or traffic rules, and pay attention to food safety. Many incidents happen just because of we are too careless. Secondly, you should take training of security so that we can keep calm if faced with conflicts. Thirdly, our government and schools should provide surroundings in that our students can focus on acquiring knowledge.

As far as I am concerned, improve campus safety is very important that we all should try our best to make everyone on campus safe and sound.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 因弟弟生病住院不能参加 Sarah 下周四晚上的生日聚会, 就此请给 Sarah 写一封道歉信。

注意: 1. 适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

2. 词数 100 左右。

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十)

时量: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。

1. What will the woman do this year?
A. Stay at a hotel.
B. Rent a house.
C. Buy some furniture.
2. When should the speakers start out for the concert by bus?
A. Before 7:45.
B. At 8:00.
C. After 8:15.
3. Why does the man go to England?
A. To attend university.
B. To go on a tour.
C. To have a meeting.
4. How does the woman get to Linden Street?
A. By taking the subway.
B. By walking across a park.
C. By taking the train on the downtown platform.
5. What can we learn about the scheduled flight?
A. It takes off on Tuesday mornings.
B. The return fare is \$ 428.
C. There are no discounts.

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。

6. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a supermarket.
B. In a garage.
C. In a tea house.
7. What will the man do next?
A. To have another cup of tea.
B. To make a stronger tea.
C. Leave the place.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the woman want to go shopping?
A. Because it's Boxing Day.
B. Because she thinks she has no clothes to wear.
C. Because she has nothing to do.
9. What do we know from the conversation?
A. The man won't go shopping with the woman.
B. The man will go shopping with the woman.
C. The man will find another time to go shopping.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When will the man's wife go to hospital?
A. Next Thursday. B. Tomorrow. C. Next Monday.
11. Who is going to take care of the baby while the man's wife is in hospital?
A. The man.
B. The nurse.
C. The man's wife.
12. What do you think of Mrs. Sherwood?
A. She is absent-minded.
B. She is considerate.
C. She is efficient.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are the speakers probably doing?
A. Discussing a plan.
B. Having an interview.
C. Having a meeting.
14. How many sisters does the man at least have?
A. Two. B. Only one. C. Three.
15. What is the man's parents' opinion about his job?
A. They disagree with him.
B. They support him.
C. Not mentioned.
16. What can you infer from the woman's last words?
A. The man is allowed to have the job.
B. The man is asked to go to college with the woman.
C. The man is refused to work in the college.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many emergency exits are there on this plane?
A. Five. B. Six. C. Sixteen.
18. According to the announcement, where might the nearest exit be?
A. Behind the passengers.
B. At the front of the plane.
C. At the back of the plane.
19. What should passengers do if the plane experiences sudden pressure loss?
A. Stay calm and listen for instructions.
B. Go out of the plane.
C. Leave masks behind and stand up.
20. What should passengers do with their luggage?
A. Give it to the air hostess.
B. Store it safely during the flight.
C. Take it away during an emergency.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Podcasts(播客)

The B. S. Report

Designed for the sports fan with a sense of humor, the B. S. Report is hosted by the sportswriter Bill Simmons. Simmons' show is in very loose and free form and it's not uncommon for him to go almost a whole show without even mentioning sports.

Wait, Wait... Don't Tell Me

One of the most popular programs on National Public Radio, Wait, Wait... Don't Tell Me is now available as a podcast. The show is a news program in the form of a game show. Each week a group of humorists and writers join host Peter Sagal in Chicago, where they are quizzed on the week's most important and funny news stories. Listeners also get to call in to play different news-related games for a prize.

The Moth

The Moth is a weekly podcast run by a nonprofit art organization. The show is

made up of recordings of “true stories told before a live audience without notes”. Each week, the group releases short 10-20 minute tales told by people from all walks of life. Past presenters have included writers, comedians, scientists, and even New York City police officers.

Filmspotting

Filmspotting is a weekly podcast and is a must-listen for any movie fan. The show is focused on movie reviews, but hosts Adam Kempenaar and Matty Robinson do more than just tell their listeners which new movie is worth seeing. They also discuss and examine the film as an art form. The show doesn’t just focus on current movies, either, as the hosts frequently discuss old films as part of theme marathons.

21. If you are a police officer, you can take part in _____.
 - A. The B.S. Report
 - B. Wait, Wait... Don’t Tell Me
 - C. The Moth
 - D. Filmspotting
22. What do The Moth and Filmspotting have in common?
 - A. They are weekly programs.
 - B. They are open to everyone.
 - C. Their hosts tell stories to the listeners.
 - D. They are nonprofit arts organizations.
23. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. You can play games in The B. S. Report.
 - B. People can tell stories in The Moth.
 - C. Adam Kempenaar just tells their listeners old movies.
 - D. The Moth is available only in New York.

B

In the forest that I manage (east of the Belgian border), I tripped on a ring of mossy (满是苔藓的) stones, arranged in a circle about five feet across.

Scratching at the moss with a knife, I discovered a layer of bark—these were pieces of wood, not stone. But they were hard as rock, and at first I couldn’t understand why they were not rotting away, until I tried to move one... and discovered it was rooted into the ground, still alive.

This tree must have been cut down at least four hundred years ago, but it was not completely dead. It had no leaves, however—without leaves, a tree cannot absorb energy from the sunlight.

Living cells must have food in the form of sugar, and they must breathe. Without food and air, the roots of the stump (树桩) ought to have died long ago.

One possible explanation existed: The other beeches (山毛榉) around the stump had been pumping sugar into it for centuries to keep it alive, through their roots.

Most individual trees of the same species growing together will be connected through their root systems. It appears that helping neighbors in times of need is the rule.

But the support they give each other is not random. Research by Professor Massimo Maffei at the University of Turin in north-western Italy suggests trees can distinguish the roots of their own species from other plants, and even pick out their own relations from other trees. Some are so tightly connected at the roots that they even die together, like a devoted married couple. Diseased or hungry individuals can be identified, supported and fed until they recover.

When the thick silver-grey trees in my forest behave like this, they remind me of a group of elephants—like the elephants, they look after their own, helping the sick and the weak back onto their feet. And as those mossy wooden “stones” prove, they are even unwilling, like elephants, to abandon their dead.

It seems many tree species do this. I have observed oak, fir and spruce stumps as well as beeches that have survived long after the tree was cut down.

24. How did the author feel when he discovered the tree was alive?
 - A. Touched.
 - B. Surprised.
 - C. Delighted.
 - D. Frightened.

25. How can the stump stay alive for so long a time?
 - A. It can store enough nutrition.
 - B. Its roots are healthy and strong.
 - C. Its cells can produce a form of sugar.
 - D. It may receive support from its neighbors.
26. What did Massimo Maffei find in his research?
 - A. Trees can help their relatives.
 - B. Trees can have really deep roots.
 - C. Trees compete among themselves.
 - D. Trees communicate with other plants.
27. In what aspect are trees similar to elephants?
 - A. They are tall and strong.
 - B. They catch diseases and then die.
 - C. They give assistance to each other.
 - D. They usually exist in a large group.

C

People who are obese(肥胖的) have a worse memory than their thinner friends, a small study shows.

Tests on 50 people showed that being overweight was linked to worse “episodic memory” or the ability to remember past experiences.

The study in the *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology* argues that a less vivid memory of recent meals may lead to overeating. However, other aspects of memory—such as general knowledge—show no signs.

Tests on rats have previously shown that with burgeoning waistlines come poorer performances in memory tests, but the evidence in humans has been mixed.

Fifty people with a Body Mass Index (BMI) ranging from 18 (healthy) to 51 (very obese) took part in a memory test—a bit like doing a treasure hunt on your own. They had to “hide” objects at different times and on different scenes displayed on a computer screen. They were later asked to recall what they had hidden, when and where. The results showed obese people’s scores were 15% lower than thinner people.

Dr. Lucy Cheke, from the University of Cambridge, told the *BBC News* website, “The suggestion we’re making is that a higher BMI is having some reduction on the vividness of memory, but they’re not drawing blanks and having amnesia(失忆症). As a matter of fact, if they have a less strong memory of a recent meal, with a less strong impact on the mind, then they may have less ability to regulate how much they eat later on.” Hunger hormones(激素) play a huge role in how much we eat, but it has already been recognized that our minds have a key role too.

Dr. Cheke concluded, “It is too early to talk in terms of advice, but we are certainly beginning to observe how obesity causes itself to continue.”

28. What does the underlined word “burgeoning” in Paragraph 4 refer to?
 - A. Changing.
 - B. Declining.
 - C. Swinging.
 - D. Increasing.
29. Which of the following is TRUE about the experiment?
 - A. The researchers compare the performances of people with various BMIs.
 - B. Fifty subjects are required to seek for objects hidden by the researchers.
 - C. All aspects of memory will be influenced by obesity.
 - D. The number of rats tested is the same as that of people.
30. Dr. Lucy Cheke’s words indicate that _____.
 - A. it’s high time that they provided suggestions on dealing with obesity
 - B. it’s our minds rather than hunger hormones that play an important role
 - C. having a higher BMI has a negative influence on memory to some extent
 - D. if suffering from weak memory, people cannot regulate behaviors
31. Where does this text probably come from?
 - A. An entertainment magazine.
 - B. A science report.
 - C. An advertisement.
 - D. Science fiction.

D

Researchers have created a backpack that has a computer and medicines in it that can help even untrained soldiers save the lives of wounded troops. Wounded soldiers

have a better chance of survival if they get help soon after being hurt and are quickly taken to a hospital or clinic. But soldiers who do not have medical training may not know how to help their injured friends.

Doctors and engineers have developed what they call an “intelligent backpack”. It has a computer and electronic measuring devices. The backpack also has robotic instruments and medicines ready to give to injured troops.

About 16 doctors and engineers from the University of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Mellon University and several other places are working on the project. The U. S. Department of Defense has given money to the project.

Ron Poropatich leads the project. He is a retired Army surgeon. He says the backpack will help soldiers care for those who are injured. The devices included in the backpack can monitor a person's heart rate and blood pressure. The robotic instruments can even tell whether the soldier has a collapsed lung.

The intelligent backpack's computer can compare information gathered about the injured soldier with thousands of similar cases, and quickly tell the best methods to use to save the soldier's life.

Sometimes, it is not always possible to quickly remove the injured soldier from the battlefield. So, Dr. Poropatich says, the researchers hope to create a backpack that will have devices that can keep a soldier alive for a long time. Dr. Poropatich hopes the backpack and its instruments will be ready for testing on animals in about three years.

32. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- A. Soldiers should have taken medical training.
- B. Most of the soldiers can't use the backpack correctly.
- C. The backpack can play a big part in the battlefield.
- D. War or battle has brought harm to the world.

33. How many kinds of items are mentioned in the backpack?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.
- D. 5.

34. What can we know according to Ron Poropatich?

- A. The project got support from the whole world.
- B. The robotic instruments can monitor lungs.
- C. The injurer's heart disease can be cured.
- D. The devices can adjust soldiers' blood pressure.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. Researchers and Their Wonderful Discovery
- B. Medical Care Tested on the Wounded Soldiers
- C. Robotic Devices Used in the Battlefield
- D. Emergency Medical Care in a Backpack

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Sticking to your body's natural sleep-wake cycle is one of the most important strategies for achieving good sleep. If you keep a regular sleep schedule, you will feel much more refreshed and energized than if you sleep the same number of hours at different times. This holds true even if you change your sleep schedule by only an hour or two. 36 Try the following ways to help you stick to your body clock, and you will have a better sleep.

37 Keeping a regular sleep-wake schedule helps set your body's internal clock and improve the quality of your sleep. Start by setting realistic bedtime that will work with your lifestyle. 38 The next morning, if you are getting enough sleep, you should wake up naturally without an alarm clock. If you need it to wake up on time, you may need to set earlier bedtime.

Avoid sleeping in—even on weekends you have stayed up late. 39 If you really need to make up for late night, choose a daytime nap rather than sleeping in. This way allows you to pay off your sleep debt without disturbing your natural sleep-wake rhythm.

Be smart about napping. As mentioned above, napping is a good way to recharge and make up for lost sleep hours. But if you tend to have trouble falling asleep

throughout the night, napping can make things worse. 40 Besides, limiting them to 15 to 20 minutes in the early afternoon is a good idea.

A. Never sleep after dinner.

B. Keeping the same routine is vitally important.

C. Try to go to sleep and get up at the same time every day.

D. Don't turn to pills every time you can't sleep quickly.

E. The more your weekend sleeping schedules differ, the worse problems you will experience.

F. If sleeplessness has become a serious problem for you, consider giving up sleep during noontime.

G. Choose a time when you normally feel tired, so that you will fall asleep fast.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I got on the bus and noticed a girl looking at me. With the warmest smiles, she rose and 41 into the aisle(过道), offering her seat to me politely and respectfully. I was 42, and then conflicted. "No," I screamed silently, holding back a laugh from within. "I come from a 43 where I do that for you." I immediately 44 what a strange place that was.

Speech failed me; I burnt with 45. Later, I reflected that this was an act of 46. I bowed in recognition, 47 felt I bowed with shame. I am fit, able, strong. In my head, I am still 48. She shocked me by making me so acutely aware of my 49 years.

To accept the seat was to accept that 50 status—elderly, needy, requiring care—a status I was not yet 51 to acquire. To decline was to 52 an act of generosity. To turn a blind eye was to appear 53 and impolite. To explain, on a 54 bus, was impossible.

The 55 situation was played out before the other passengers. What if, once I was seated, an older person 56 and no one offered a seat? Should I remain seated and burn with shame, or stand and 57 my newly received gift—a slap(巴掌) in the face for the kind and caring girl?

58 I took the seat, smiled and 59 my head on to my chest. The bus came to a stop. I got up, walked slowly, 60 and noisily down the aisle and out into the rain.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. climbed | B. stepped | C. slipped | D. rushed |
| 42. A. surprised | B. touched | C. dizzy | D. conscious |
| 43. A. class | B. community | C. family | D. generation |
| 44. A. wondered | B. desired | C. realized | D. screamed |
| 45. A. disappointment | | B. weakness | |
| | C. happiness | D. embarrassment | |
| 46. A. aggression | B. curiosity | C. goodness | D. faith |
| 47. A. but | B. and | C. so | D. or |
| 48. A. healthy | B. vital | C. normal | D. young |
| 49. A. approaching | B. advancing | C. forgotten | D. misspent |
| 50. A. high | B. low | C. new | D. equal |
| 51. A. ready | B. suitable | C. proud | D. perfect |
| 52. A. perform | B. reject | C. commit | D. balance |
| 53. A. ungrateful | B. unfortunate | C. uncomfortable | D. unbearable |
| 54. A. mini | B. furnished | C. crowded | D. local |
| 55. A. different | B. similar | C. dangerous | D. tough |
| 56. A. boarded | B. entered | C. searched | D. relaxed |
| 57. A. hand out | B. give up | C. bring up | D. come across |
| 58. A. Doubtfully | B. Naturally | C. Delightedly | D. Awkwardly |
| 59. A. wagged | B. nodded | C. hung | D. lifted |
| 60. A. bravely | B. heavily | C. energetically | D. effortlessly |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

For a \$ 2 ticket, people have a chance to win the Mega Millions(超级百万) record-breaking lottery jackpot of \$ 1.6 billion. The drawing(开奖时间) is on Tuesday night in the United States. Players also have a chance at winning the Powerball jackpot(强力球头彩), 61. _____ is now up to \$ 620 million. That drawing will be on Wednesday night.

Mega Millions is a lottery game played in 44 American states. The winning ticket must match six numbers, from 1 to 70. Several states permit online ticket purchases. The first Mega Millions drawing was on May 17, 2002. That winner received a jackpot of \$ 28 million—a small amount 62. _____ (compare) to this week's jackpot. The most recent Mega Millions drawing on October 19 was for a jackpot of \$ 1 billion. But no one 63. _____ (win). It was the 25th drawing in a row that did not result in a winner.

About 280 million tickets 64. _____ (sell) for the October 19 drawing. Those tickets covered 60 percent of all possible number combinations. So, what are your chances of winning the \$ 1.6-billion jackpot this time? Very, very small.

The financial website The Motley Fool says the chance of someone winning the Mega Millions jackpot is 1 in 302,575,350. The chance is a little better with the Powerball. It is 1 in 292,201,338. You are much 65. _____ (likely) to get accepted to Harvard University. The Ivy League school accepted 5 percent of its 39,000 66. _____ (applicant) for its 2021 class. That is 67. _____ 1 in 20 chance.

Americans even have a better chance at becoming president 68. _____ they do at winning this week's jackpot. The U. S. population is about 326 million. There are about 10 presidents in an average lifetime, 69. _____ a person's chances at becoming president are 1 in 32.6 million. However, the U. S. Constitution requires that a person be at least 35 years old and a "natural born citizen" 70. _____ (elect) president.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

A few years before, my family went to a seafood festival in Florida. The food was delicious, the weather was lovely, but the boat ride was great. The last thing was to go on helicopter ride. My little sister was so young to go by herself, so I volunteered to accompany with her on the ride. When I got into the helicopter, I attempt to close the door. Airplanes have doors; so do a helicopter. Wrong! The pilot told me that there was no door as they went skywards. I had never been more frightening in my life. It's a good thing which the ride lasted for only 15 minutes. No more air rides for me, I swear!

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华,几天前,一股超强台风袭击了你所在的城市,造成了巨大的损失。所幸解放军战士及时实施救援。请你用英语给解放军写一封感谢信。信的内容要点如下:

1. 写信目的;
2. 简介台风袭击情况;
3. 简述解放军救援情况;
4. 表达感恩之情。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear officers,

I am writing to _____

Best wishes!

Yours sincerely,
Li Hua

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十一)

时量: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。

1. When does the conversation take place?
A. During a meeting.
B. At the beginning of a term.
C. During a vacation.
2. Why can't the man give the woman a drive tomorrow?
A. His car is under repair.
B. He has to meet a friend at the airport.
C. He will be working in a shop.
3. What is the man probably doing now?
A. Chatting. B. Working. C. Eating.
4. Who is going to get the woman a chair?
A. The man. B. The waiter. C. Tom.
5. What will the man do next?
A. Buy a present for his wife.
B. Have a cup of tea.
C. Go to Japan to celebrate Christmas.

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。

6. What does the man want to watch?
A. A football game. B. A wonderful film. C. A basketball match.
7. When will the wonderful film begin?
A. At eight fifteen. B. At ten. C. At a quarter to ten.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What happened to the woman?
A. She got a car accident.
B. A hurricane injured her.
C. Her right hand was broken.
9. What is the woman worrying about?
A. She is worrying about her cat.
B. She is worrying about her car.
C. She is worrying about her neck.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the woman come here?
A. To help her children find a swimming trainer.
B. To escape the punishment of her boss.
C. To escape the high temperature of her hometown.
11. What did the woman first plan to do?
A. Stay at her office with the air conditioner on.
B. Stay at home with the air conditioner on.
C. Play with her children at school without going to work.

12. When will the man leave here?
A. Tomorrow. B. In three days. C. The day after tomorrow.
- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. Why does the man feel bad?
A. He is out of work.
B. He isn't used to the life there.
C. He has nobody else to talk to.
14. In what way is the woman speaking to the man?
A. Surprising. B. Exciting. C. Encouraging.
15. What is NOT the reason that the man doesn't like the city?
A. Too many people.
B. Traffic problems.
C. Too much noise and dust.
16. According to the conversation, what is the speakers' last decision?
A. To look for a job together.
B. To have a visit.
C. To move to the island.
- 听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Where can people see *Twelfth Night*?
A. In the main theatre.
B. In the small theatre.
C. In the concert hall.
18. Who is the author of *The Wild Duck*?
A. Shakespeare. B. Ibsen. C. Bernard Shaw.
19. What can the visitors do on the third floor?
A. See paintings. B. Enjoy a show. C. Have some snacks.
20. When will the center be closed?
A. At 11:00. B. At 11:30. C. At 11:15.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

China is home to Buddhism, having many superstitions which we can't now explain according to the natural science. At times, some Chinese people owe their success and failure to some phenomena, as do many westerners. Some sources of superstitions are listed as follows, which may help you better understand the superstitions.

Black cats

Black cats have long been seen in Western cultures as a sign of bad luck—they have long been associated with witches, and many cultures believe that a black cat crossing your path means you will suffer disaster or even death. Gamblers(赌徒) are especially fearful of the black cat curse—many of them believe that if they see a black cat while going to a casino(赌场), they should abandon their plans to gamble there. However, it's not all bad news for the black cats; in some cultures, including in Japan, Great Britain and Ireland, the opposite is true, and black cats are seen as a symbol of good luck.

Walking under ladders

Walking beneath a ladder is widely held to be bad luck. Despite some theories suggesting that there is something to do with the triangle formed by a ladder representing the Christian Holy Trinity, the most likely explanation is far more simple and obvious: walking under ladders is quite dangerous. It's actually just health and safety advice dressed up as a superstition.

Groundhog Day

The superstition that a large rodent(啮齿动物) can predict the weather (if he sees his shadow, there'll be an early spring; if he doesn't, there'll be six more weeks of winter) might seem ridiculous. But that doesn't stop it being extremely popular in the US and Canada—even more so since one of the most famous groundhogs, Punxsutawney

Phil of Pennsylvania, was immortalized in the film of the same name. The tradition of animals' shadows predicting the coming of spring actually dates back to an old German superstition around Candlemas Day, which was brought to America by Germanic immigrants. But how good is Punxsutawney Phil's record as a meteorologist(气象学者)? Pretty bad, actually according to the Stormfax Weather Almanac. Tracing his record for over 100 years, the meteorological station found he was only right 39 percent of the time.

21. If a Japanese gambler sees a black cat on his way to a casino, he thinks _____.
 A. he will probably make a fortune
 B. it is a curse for him
 C. he should quit the plan to gamble there
 D. he will suffer disaster or even death
22. Walking under a ladder is widely considered to be bad luck for the sake of _____.
 A. dressing and make-up
 B. safety and health
 C. religion and mathematics
 D. theory and research
23. What is the main purpose of giving statistics about Groundhog Day?
 A. To show the history of the tradition.
 B. To infer the popularity of the superstition.
 C. To imply the random coming of the spring.
 D. To indicate the uncertainty of the prediction.

B

Fifty years ago, my father came to Kansas, where he was getting his PhD six months later. My mother came with the three of us kids—my sister, my brother, and me. We were just two, four and five. In the first winter in Kansas, we had no heavy coats, and my father would walk down the big hill every day to take my sister and brother to school and then walk back up the hill to go to the university. After about two weeks, a woman with her son who obviously was in my sister's first-grade class started noticing them. On one very snowy day when they weren't dressed warmly enough for the weather, she pulled up and said, "I see you walking every day. Can I take your children to school? Would you like a ride?"

My dad responded, "Yes, that'd be great." Then they jumped in the warm car, and she started doing this every day. Her name was Valerie. And this family just became so dear to my family. She'd give my mother rides to go grocery shopping, and my mother loved to cook Indian food for her. And she had three kids about the same ages as my siblings and me. We became close as well.

At the first Christmas, my brother won his class Christmas tree to take home over. But we weren't familiar with the customs about it. Then on Christmas Eve, Valerie came with gifts to fill the space under the tree! When we woke up, it was unbelievable! Even today, the socks Valerie gifted to us are the socks we display every Christmas!

I just learned today that she passed away yesterday. Over the years, our families kept in touch, but we didn't see each other all that often. However, the emotional feelings and connection always remained strong. We're really thankful for whatever our families exchanged and enjoyed over the years!

24. Why did the author's father come to Kansas?
 A. To make a living.
 B. To visit relatives.
 C. To study in a university.
 D. To set up a company.
25. How was the author's family life when they just moved to Kansas?
 A. Hard.
 B. Peaceful.
 C. Easy.
 D. Comfortable.
26. What can we infer from the passage about the friendship between the two families?
 A. It only existed among the children of the two families.
 B. It came to an end as soon as Valerie died.
 C. It began on the first Christmas Day.
 D. It continued even after Valerie died.

27. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The happy life in Kansas.
 - B. The friendly relationship between the two neighbors.
 - C. The neighbor Valerie's family life.
 - D. Father's study in Kansas.

C

When seeing the doctor, you feel better to know you will get some medicine. But the doctor knows that medicine is not always needed. Sometimes all a sick person needs is some reassurance(安慰) that all will be well. In such cases the doctor may prescribe a placebo.

A placebo is a sugar pill, a harmless shot, or an empty capsule. The patient thinks it is medicine and begins to get better. How does this happen?

The study of the placebo opens up new knowledge about the way the human body can heal itself. It is as if there was a doctor in each of us. The doctor will heal the body for us if we let it. But it is not yet known just how the placebo works to heal the body. Some people say it works because the human mind fools itself. These people say that if the mind is fooled into thinking it got medicine, then it will act as if it did, and the body will feel better.

Placebos don't always work. The success of this treatment seems to rest a lot with the relationship between the patient and the doctor. If the patient has lots of trust in the doctor and if the doctor really wants to help the patient, then the placebo is more likely to work. So in a way, the doctor is the most powerful placebo of all.

A placebo can also have bad effects. If patients expect a bad reaction to medicine, then they'll also show a bad reaction to the placebo. Some doctors still think that if the placebo can have bad effects it should never be used. They think there is still not enough known about it.

The strange power of the placebo does seem to suggest that the human mind is stronger than we think it is. There are people who say you can heal your body by using your mind. And the interesting thing is that even people who swear this is not possible have been healed by a placebo.

28. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refer to?

- A. The placebo.
- B. The bad effect.
- C. The body.
- D. The medicine.

29. What do we know about the placebo according to the passage?

- A. It contains some sort of medicine.
- B. It won't function if patients are negative about medicine.
- C. People who don't believe the placebo can't be healed by it.
- D. Patients and doctors know clearly how it helps to heal the body.

30. Why is the doctor sometimes the most powerful placebo?

- A. Because patient needs help badly.
- B. Because patient believes in the doctor and the doctor wants to help the patient.
- C. Because doctor knows better about the patient's body.
- D. Because doctor has carefully studied medicine.

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Placebo: Work on Your Mind
- B. Placebo: The Most Powerful Medicine
- C. Placebo: The Best Doctor
- D. Placebo: Heal the Body

D

On average, American kids aged 3 to 12 spent 29 hours a week in school, eight hours more than they did in 1981. They also did more household work and participated in more of such organized activities as soccer and ballet. Involvement in sports, in particular, rose almost 50% from 1981 to 1997: boys now spend an average of four

hours a week playing sports; girls half that time. All in all, however, children's leisure time dropped from 40% in 1981 to 25% today.

"Children are affected by the same time crunch that affects their parents," says Sandra Hofferth, who headed the recent study of children's timetable. A chief reason, she says, is that more mothers are working outside the home. (Nevertheless, children in both double-income and "male breadwinner" households spent comparable amounts of time interacting with their parents, 19 hours and 22 hours respectively. In contrast, children spent only 9 hours with their single mothers.)

All work and no play could make for some very messed-up kids. "Play is the most powerful way a child explores the world and learns about himself," says T. Berry Brazelton, professor at Harvard Medical School. Unstructured play encourages independent thinking and allows the young to negotiate their relationships with their peers, but kids aged 3 to 12 spent only 12 hours a week engaging in it.

The children sampled spent a quarter of their rapidly decreasing "free time" watching television. But that, believe it or not, was one of the findings parents might regard as good news. If they're spending less time in front of the TV set, however, kids aren't replacing it with reading. Despite efforts to get kids more interested in books, the children spent just over an hour a week reading. Let's face it—who's got the time?

32. What does the underlined phrase "the same time crunch" mean?

- A. Both parents and children have trouble managing their time.
- B. Children are not taken good care of by their working parents.
- C. Children have little time to play with their parents.
- D. Both parents and children suffer from lack of leisure time.

33. According to the author, how can a child develop better?

- A. By spending plenty of time reading and studying.
- B. By spending more time participating in school activities.
- C. By playing with his peers in his own way.
- D. By enjoying freedom to interact with his working parents.

34. What may be the author's worry regarding kids aged 3 to 12?

- A. They are engaged in more and more structured activities.
- B. They are increasingly neglected by their working mothers.
- C. They are involved less and less in household work.
- D. They are spending more and more time watching TV.

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. After-class activities promote children's intelligence.
- B. Most parents believe reading to be beneficial to children.
- C. Efforts to get kids interested in reading have been fruitful.
- D. Most children will turn to reading with TV sets switched off.

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

It's every parent's worst nightmare. 36. Now scientists say they have found a better way to wake up sleeping youngsters. Researchers in the US have discovered that playing a child a recording of their mother's voice is about three times more likely to wake them than a traditional alarm. Moreover, they can escape more quickly.

Dr Gary Smith, a co-author of the research from the Nationwide Children's Hospital in Ohio and his colleagues report how they compared the effects of four different smoke alarms on 176 children aged between 5 and 12 years old. 37. While one alarm featured a high-pitched beep, the other three featured the voice of the child's mother calling either the child's name, giving instructions such as: "Wake up! Leave the room!", or both. Each child slept in a lab-based room that resembled a real bedroom, and was shown how to escape from the room before they went to bed. They each experienced all four alarms—the order of which was chosen randomly.

38. About 90% of children woke for a vocal alarm compared with just over 53% for the traditional alarm. In addition, the children shook off their sleep faster, with a median(中位数) value of two seconds for the voice alarm compared with more than two and a half minutes for the traditional alarm. 39.

Prof Niamh Nic Daéid, director of the Leverhulme Research Centre at the University of Dundee, said the research supported by her team found a human voice combined with a low-frequency pulsing tone was far more effective in waking children than a traditional high-pitched alarm. 40, which might have made them more responsive to an alarm, while more work was needed to explore whether other familiar sounds, such as a dog barking, might also prove effective in waking up children.

- A. But she noted that the latest study involved children sleeping in a location other than their own bedroom
- B. But she said it was important to look at developing better alarms
- C. None of them had hearing difficulties or were taking any medication that affected their sleep
- D. The results show that voice alarms appear to be more effective than high-pitched beeps
- E. What's more, it does so faster and is linked to a quicker escape
- F. There's a fire in the house; the alarms are beeping, but the children are in deep sleep
- G. Similarly, escape times were longer in the cases of the beeping alarms

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

At times my mom has been uncomfortable seeing these qualities in me. For example, when I was 12, I went to Puerto Rico all by myself to stay with my 41 for the summer. My mom was extremely 42 about it. She kept telling me how things were different there, to always put on sunscreen, not to 43 away from my grandmother, and other 44. But despite her 45, she let me go.

As I moved into my teens, she continued to give me 46 to grow and learn. When I reached my senior year, I found that I 47 from my peers. While many of them wanted to be 48 home, I couldn't wait to be 49 in the world on my own. I had been looking forward to this 50 for longer than I could remember. And 51, while my mom was not happy, she was supportive. Sure, sometimes she would nag(唠叨) me about certain choices I made, but for the most part she did not stand 52 my way.

I realized that she actually trusts me, which 53 a lot. Most of my life, I tried to 54 my mother. I knew she expected 55 but the best from me. Sometimes it was 56 to live up to her standards; getting a single B on my report card would make me feel bad 57. I knew she wanted me to have all A's.

I know that her high standards have helped me 58 on what's important, like education. I am thankful for her 59 and involvement in my life. She is the strongest woman I know and that's why I have 60 out so strong and independent.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 41. A. friend | B. grandmother | C. father | D. teacher |
| 42. A. excited | B. disappointed | C. curious | D. nervous |
| 43. A. wander | B. take | C. break | D. live |
| 44. A. favourites | B. warnings | C. questions | D. charges |
| 45. A. understanding | B. trust | C. worries | D. consideration |
| 46. A. time | B. money | C. space | D. admission |
| 47. A. differed | B. separated | C. learned | D. heard |
| 48. A. away from | B. accustomed to | C. close to | D. absent from |
| 49. A. out | B. down | C. up | D. back |
| 50. A. gift | B. difference | C. friendship | D. chance |

51. A. worse still B. above all C. on the contrary D. once again
 52. A. on B. in C. below D. by
 53. A. gains B. means C. improves D. changes
 54. A. impress B. affect C. hate D. control
 55. A. anything B. everything C. nothing D. something
 56. A. easy B. enjoyable C. hard D. unnecessary
 57. A. because B. although C. so D. unless
 58. A. count B. focus C. base D. look
 59. A. selfishness B. rudeness C. illness D. support
 60. A. made B. worked C. carried D. turned

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)(2019全国卷Ⅱ)

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。

A 90-year-old has been awarded “Woman Of The Year” for 61. _____ (be) Britain’s oldest full-time employee—still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, 62. _____ she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have 63. _____ (final) been acknowledged after a customer nominated(提名) her to be Cheshire’s Woman Of The Year.

Picking up her “Lifetime Achievement” award, proud Irene 64. _____ (declare) she had no plans 65. _____ (retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said, “I don’t see any reason to give up work. I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I 66. _____ (make) over the years. I work not because I have to, 67. _____ because I want to.”

Granddaughter Gayle Parks, 31—who works alongside her in the family business—said it remained unknown as to who nominated Irene for the award. She said, “We don’t have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a call 68. _____ (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was 69. _____ joke. But then we got an official letter and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It’s 70. _____ (wonder).”

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

Dear Tom,

I'm more than happier that you're interested in Chinese culture. Now let me tell you something about a Dragon Boat Festival.

It's a traditional Chinese festival falling in the 5th day of the 5th month of the Chinese lunar calendar. It's widely believed that the festival held in memory of the great poet Qu Yuan, who lived in ancient times. Disappointed with the government, he drowned him in the Miluo River.

The festival is celebrated by boat racing, with the boats building in the shape of dragons. Competing teams row their boats forward to the drumbeat, race to reach the finishing end first. We also have the custom of eating *zongzi*, wrapped with bamboo leaf. It's very popularly among Chinese people.

If you will want to know about other Chinese traditional festivals, just write to me.

Yours,

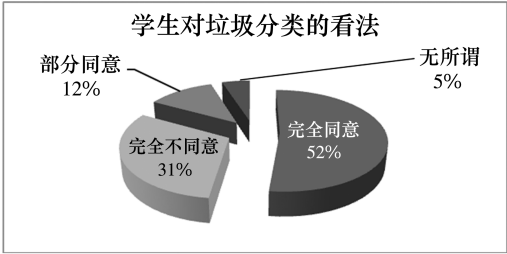
Li Hua

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华,你校正在推行垃圾分类的活动,同学们对此活动意见不一。受《21 世纪中学生英语报》之邀,你对同学们的看法进行了调查。请你用英语给报社写一篇短文,报道你的调查结果(如下图所示),并提出你的观点和建议。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 参考词汇:回收 recycle。



高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十二)

时量: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。

1. What does the man probably do?
A. A shop assistant. B. A policeman. C. A postman.
2. How old is the man's daughter?
A. Six months old. B. One year old. C. Two years old.
3. When did the woman plan to go to Spain?
A. In spring. B. In summer. C. In autumn.
4. Where will the speakers go first?
A. A restaurant. B. A cinema. C. A hospital.
5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Strangers. C. Old friends.

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。

6. What are the speakers talking about?
A. The weather.
B. Outdoor activities.
C. Plans for the weekend.
7. What will the weather be like on Saturday according to the radio?
A. Windy. B. Rainy. C. Sunny.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does the woman suggest buying a new car?
A. The old car is out of date.
B. There's something wrong with the old car.
C. Some new cars are on sale at present.
9. What do we know about the speakers?
A. They don't have enough money at present.
B. They can't borrow money from the bank any more.
C. They don't have time to go to the bank.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the woman blame the man?
A. He works a little slow.
B. He can't operate the machine.
C. He designs machines for right-handers.
11. Who was left-handed in the woman's family besides her?
A. Her father. B. Her mother. C. Her brother.
12. What happened to the man's right hand?
A. It was cut off. B. It was broken. C. It was burnt.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How long will the course run this year?
A. For six weeks.
B. For eight weeks.
C. For seven weeks.

14. What was one of the problems the course faced last year?
 - A. There was nothing to do on rainy days.
 - B. Few people wanted to attend.
 - C. There were not enough workers.
 15. For which age group is the course designed?
 - A. Children aged eight to thirteen.
 - B. Teenagers over thirteen.
 - C. Children under eight.
 16. What will children do this year?
 - A. Learn to take care of others.
 - B. Take part in a talent show.
 - C. Do sports such as rock climbing.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What does the speaker most probably do?
 - A. A coach.
 - B. A reporter.
 - C. A tourist.
 18. Where is the speaker right now?
 - A. At the top of Mount Raven.
 - B. On a ski slope.
 - C. In the newsroom.
 19. What is the lowest temperature tomorrow?
 - A. Zero degree.
 - B. Minus 12 degrees.
 - C. Minus 20 degrees.
 20. What does the speaker suggest that skiers should do?
 - A. Stay indoors.
 - B. Dress warmly.
 - C. Watch skiing.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

How did the ancient Chinese keep food warm in winter?

Facilities like electric rice cookers, microwaves, and electric kettles, make it easy for people to keep food warm and enjoy a comfortable winter. So how did Chinese people in ancient times keep food warm in winter without these? In fact, ancient Chinese people used their own methods of heat preservation as early as the Shang and Zhou dynasties.

● “Wen Ding”, ancient rice cooker

One of the major functions of an electric rice cooker is to keep food warm. The “Wen Ding”, an ancient cooking container, served the same purpose, but instead of using electric energy, the ancient cooking container preserved heat by burning fuels like charcoal.

The “Wen Ding” unearthed in Nanjing in 1989 is thought to be the oldest of its kind discovered in China, dating back to the Stone Age. The craftsmanship of making the “Wen Ding” was developed in the Bronze Age. The bronze Ding from Shang and Zhou dynasties took on different shapes and structures.

● “Ran LU”, ancient small hot pot

The “Ran LU” is a small size cooking vessel(器皿) made of bronze, which can be divided into three parts. A charcoal stove forms the main structure, with a bottom tray to hold charcoal ashes, and a movable cup at the top. Some experts have concluded that the vessel’s structure suggests it may have been used as a small hot pot and that these vessels became popular in the Warring States Period(475—221 BC).

● Bronze You, ancient kettle

The Bronze You was one of the most common wine containers during the Shang and Zhou dynasties. The Bronze You can also be used to warm wine. For example, the Bronze You with beast mask design, unearthed in Jiangxi province, has an opening where charcoals could be placed. Just as people today can’t do without an electric kettle, the Bronze You allowed people to enjoy a hot drink.

● Bronze Yan, ancient steamer

Although the “Wen Ding” was effective at keeping food warm, the ancient Chinese people later found that its burning produced pollution. As a result, the Bronze Yan was

made with a two-tier structure and used to steam rice and other grains. After the Eastern Han Dynasty(AD 25—AD 220), further improvements to the Bronze Yan led to the modern-day steamer.

21. When did the “Ran LU” become popular?
- A. In the Zhou Dynasty.
 - B. In the Warring States Period.
 - C. In the Eastern Han Dynasty.
 - D. In the Stone Age.
22. The Bronze You, unearthed in Jiangxi province, has an opening to _____. .
- A. place charcoals
 - B. pour water
 - C. store wine
 - D. hold charcoal ashes
23. What is the unique advantage of the Bronze Yan?
- A. It is warm.
 - B. It is convenient.
 - C. It is environment-friendly.
 - D. It is useful.
24. Among the following products, which one may have the longest history?
- A. The “Wen Ding”.
 - B. The “Ran LU”.
 - C. The Bronze You.
 - D. The Bronze Yan.

B

The show Taylor Swift presents on stage is well-designed, and so is the surrounding area of her concert. Beyond the traditional sales stands, there are often special selfie-taking(自拍) points and staff distributing light-up sticks. When Swift performed at the Los Angeles Rose Bowl venue on 18 May, fans could watch rehearsal clips at a special booth.

What they didn’t know was that a facial recognition camera inside the structure was taking their photographs and comparing the images with a database held in Nashville of hundreds of Swift’s known stalkers(跟踪狂), according to a *Rolling Stone* report.

While some have raised privacy concerns over the ownership and storage of the images, concerts are technically private events, and Swift has no moral or legal duty to officially inform ticket holders that they may be closely monitored. *The Guardian* has contacted Swift’s representatives for comment.

Swift has a number of known stalkers. In September, she got a restraining order(限制令) against Eric Swarbrick, who had been annoying her with letters threatening rape and murder since September 2016. In April, 38-year-old Julius Sandrock was arrested outside her Beverly Hills home. He was wearing a mask and had a knife in his car, and told police that he had driven from Colorado to visit the singer. Swift took out a restraining order against him in May.

The use of facial recognition software is rising at public events. In April, Chinese police used the technology to arrest a man attending a Jacky Cheung concert in Nanchang. The 31-year-old, who was wanted for “economic crimes”, was located among a crowd of 60,000 concert goers.

A recent UN report criticised the use of facial recognition by police in south Wales during a peaceful demonstration as disproportionate and unnecessary.

25. What is a special booth used for?
- A. Selling some goods including light-up sticks.
 - B. Providing a private stage for fans to take selfies.
 - C. Helping collect images of fans for concert safety.
 - D. Offering rehearsal clips for fans to watch and download.
26. Why are some known stalkers mentioned in the 4th paragraph?
- A. Taylor Swift has been troubled and threatened by them.
 - B. Taylor Swift dislikes them so the author reveals their names to the public.
 - C. They are so famous that the facial recognition software can recognize them.
 - D. They have brought about using facial recognition technology at Swift’s concert.
27. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Taylor Swift Is Recognizing You
 - B. Functions of Facial Recognition
 - C. Stalkers at Taylor Swift’s Concert
 - D. New Software Is Annoying Everyone

C

Anyone with a passing interest in their health will be able to rattle off a few of the major vitamins, and possibly take an educated guess at what they do. Vitamin C, found in oranges and other fruit and vegetables, is important for wound repair. And the much-talked-about ‘sunshine’ Vitamin D, produced by the skin in response to UV light, is essential for strong bones.

But Vitamin P? It might well have you scratching your head. And that’s not surprising: the term was first coined in the 1930s to describe a small group of compounds that provide pigment(天然色素) to plants, and were believed to have health benefits. Fast-forward almost a century and these compounds are now better known as flavonoids.

Today, scientists have identified between 4,000 and 6,000 different kinds and we now know they are responsible for many of the flavors and smells of fruit and vegetables and also that they protect them from invaders such as pests and bacteria.

They are equally important nutrients for the body, helping maintain bones and teeth, and for the production of the protein collagen(胶原), which provides structure to blood vessels, muscles and skin.

They are also said to help the body deal with some of the key drivers of illness, including oxidation(氧化), a natural process by which the body’s cells age and can become damaged and defective(有缺陷的). That means they could help to protect against chronic diseases including cancer and heart disease.

28. Which of the following best explains “rattle off” underlined in Paragraph 1?

- A. Quickly say.
- B. Quickly pass.
- C. Quickly find.
- D. Quickly take.

29. What do we know about Vitamin P?

- A. We would scratch our head if we took it.
- B. It was made into a coin in the 1930s.
- C. People didn’t think it beneficial in the past.
- D. It refers to the compounds also called flavonoids.

30. How many functions of Vitamin P for humans are mentioned?

- A. Four.
- B. Three.
- C. Two.
- D. One.

31. How does Vitamin P help slow the aging process?

- A. By dealing with oxidation.
- B. By maintaining bones.
- C. By strengthening muscle.
- D. By protecting against chronic diseases.

D

A new study, a project of the researchers from the University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, finds the fitness tracker probably does not help with weight loss.

The devices are designed to record your physical activity. They are usually worn around the wrist, where they measure a person’s heart rate. The research team looked at two groups of individuals. The first wore a fitness tracker and took part in health counseling(咨询) with experts to consider the best weight-loss plan. The researchers compared this group with people who only got health counseling.

The study found that those only speaking with the health experts lost nearly 6 kilograms, but those using a fitness tracker lost only 3.5 kilograms. John Jakicic, the lead researcher, questioned the use of electronic devices for weight control in place of “effective behavioral counseling for physical activity and diet”.

The study involved 470 subjects aged between 18 and 35. Some of them were overweight, while others were considered obese(肥胖的). Over three fourths of the subjects were women. All the subjects were told to increase physical activity and start on a low-calorie diet. They had their weight measured once every six months. After six months, researchers divided the group into two parts: one continued with monthly counseling, while members of the other group were given a fitness tracker. Eighteen months later, both groups “showed significant improvements in fitness, physical

activity, and diet”, with no major difference between groups. However, when it came to losing weight, the people who only spoke with experts lost nearly twice as much weight.

Jakicic said, “The study’s findings are important because effective long-term treatments are needed to address America’s obesity.” More information is needed, he added, to learn how to best use these devices to change “physical activity and diet behaviors” in adults who want to lose weight.

32. All the subjects in the study were asked to _____.
A. start on a high-calorie diet
B. wear a fitness tracker
C. increase physical activity
D. record their heart rates
33. Why does Jakicic think the findings are important?
A. Wearing fitness trackers hardly helps people lose weight.
B. Physical activity and diet have no effect on weight loss.
C. Handling obesity requires effective long-term treatments.
D. There are great differences in fitness between both groups.
34. What can we infer about the study mentioned in the text?
A. The study went on for about two years.
B. More than 120 men took part in the study.
C. Health counseling helps lose almost 20 kilograms.
D. Wearing a fitness tracker is useful for keeping slim.
35. The purpose of the text is to _____.
A. describe how the researchers were conducting the study
B. indicate regular counseling for weight control is necessary
C. convince readers to wear fitness trackers for weight control
D. warn women are more likely to suffer from weight problems

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Technology can help solve the problem of bad, absent teachers in poor-country schools

The UN’s Millennium Development Goals included the ambition that by 2015 all the world’s children would complete primary school. This has largely been achieved: nine out of ten children are now enrolled. 36. Even though most of the world’s children go to school, an awful lot of them learn pretty much nothing there. According to a recent World Bank study of seven sub-Saharan African countries, half of nine-year-olds cannot read a simple word and three-quarters cannot read a simple sentence.

37. The same study found that only 7% of teachers had the minimum knowledge needed to teach reading and writing effectively. When classrooms were inspected to see whether a teacher was present, half the time the answer was no.

38. It seems to bring about bigger improvements in poor countries than in rich ones. Some of the scarce resources being spent on teachers could therefore be better spent on ed-tech. That does not mean dumping computers on schools in the hope that children will understand how to use them, a folly on which plenty of money has been wasted. 39, that gets things right more often than the teachers do, that adjusts itself to the child’s ability, that sends teachers clues about what they are supposed to be teaching and that allows the authorities to check on whether the teacher is in the classroom.

Technology is no panacea(灵丹妙药). Good traditional teachers are not outdated, and are never likely to be. 40. But ed-tech can help greatly—by monitoring pupils and teachers alike, assisting the best teachers and, most importantly, making up for the failings of the worst.

- A. The reason is terrible teaching
B. Several recent studies suggest ed-tech can help
C. Paying teachers more in the hope of employing better ones is not the answer
D. Regrettably, the figure is not as impressive as it sounds

- E. Instead, it means providing schools with software that children can use without any help from an adult
- F. Devices can be taken to where there is a connection to upload or download the necessary information
- G. And authorities need to hold teachers to account

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Do you know that body language 41 for over 90% of a conversation? That's why communicating face to face is always better than a telephone conversation—particularly if you are trying to sell something!

Your body language will give others a general 42 of you and it will also show your emotions. It's very difficult to make your body 43. It's easy to tell the difference between a 44 smile of pleasure and a false smile. So if you understand body language codes(密码), it is usually possible to know what someone really 45, whatever they may be saying with 46.

Although much of our body language is universal, a lot is also 47. Culture codes vary from one country to another and they can 48 misunderstandings. Even simple gestures may have a completely different meaning in other parts of the world. For example, the circle 49 made with three raised fingers means “OK” in the United States. But it is not universal. In Brazil, Greece and Germany it is a(n) 50 gesture showing disrespect and in Japan it means “money”!

In many Asian cultures, it is not appropriate for men and women to touch in public. Therefore, displays of affection such as 51 hands or kissing are not 52. In some parts of Asia, 53, it is common for people of the same sex to hold hands as a sign of 54.

Greetings vary according to the country and the sex of the people involved. In the west, it is appropriate to shake hands when you 55 someone for the first time and both men and women can 56 a handshake. In Indonesia, for example, a man will not offer a handshake to an Indonesian woman 57 they are in a business situation.

If you want to avoid making 58 mistakes when you travel to other countries, you should 59 their basic cultures before you leave. If you do this, you are less likely to 60 people.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. accounts | B. looks | C. longs | D. compensates |
| 42. A. concept | B. idea | C. expression | D. impression |
| 43. A. lie | B. move | C. act | D. conduct |
| 44. A. polite | B. shy | C. sincere | D. warm |
| 45. A. likes | B. means | C. shows | D. hates |
| 46. A. words | B. examples | C. gestures | D. movements |
| 47. A. alike | B. foreign | C. cultural | D. similar |
| 48. A. clear up | B. cut down | C. refer to | D. lead to |
| 49. A. sign | B. mark | C. shape | D. signal |
| 50. A. indifferent | B. rude | C. dangerous | D. casual |
| 51. A. washing | B. touching | C. raising | D. holding |
| 52. A. understandable | B. cheerful | C. acceptable | D. reasonable |
| 53. A. meanwhile | B. otherwise | C. however | D. besides |
| 54. A. friendship | B. respect | C. admiration | D. concern |
| 55. A. know | B. introduce | C. approach | D. meet |
| 56. A. suggest | B. start | C. demand | D. follow |
| 57. A. unless | B. when | C. if | D. while |
| 58. A. surprising | B. disappointing | C. embarrassing | D. exciting |
| 59. A. experience | B. develop | C. like | D. understand |
| 60. A. worry | B. hurt | C. affect | D. satisfy |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

Culture is based on many things that are passed on from one generation to the next. Chinese culture is one of the 61. _____ (world) oldest cultures, 62. _____ (originate) thousands of years ago. The area in which the culture is dominant(处于支配地位的) 63. _____ (cover) a large geographical region in East Asia with customs and traditions varying greatly between provinces, cities, and even towns. 64. _____ China being one of the earliest ancient civilizations, Chinese culture is extremely 65. _____ (diversity) and varying, 66. _____ it has a profound effect in Asia. Chinese culture is considered 67. _____ most powerful culture in East Asia, as it was the most dominant civilization 68. _____ laid out the cultural groundwork for East Asian civilization.

Chinese language, architecture, music, dance, literature, cuisine, philosophy, religion, politics and history have a profound impact on the world, while its traditions and festivals are also celebrated, instilled and practiced by people around Asia.

In modern China, there are fifty-six 69. _____ (official) labelled ethnic groups. The Han Chinese make up a 70. _____ (major) of the population of China, making them the world's largest ethnic group, numbering over 1.3 billion people. The term Zhonghua Minzu has been used to describe the concept of Chinese nationalism in general.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Last Sunday, my parents were not in because their busy work. I was at home alone

with everything else to do after finishing all my homework. However, I decided to help

them do something. First, I tidied the bedrooms, including cleaning the furniture and

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十三)

时量: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。

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
A. Careers.
B. Health problems.
C. Types of hospitals.
2. Who is the man?
A. The woman's son.
B. The woman's brother.
C. The woman's husband.
3. How many exams will the man take this week?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Five.
4. Where is the man?
A. At a party.
B. In a library.
C. In a restaurant.
5. What does the man think of Japanese?
A. Easy to learn.
B. Difficult to learn.
C. Interesting to learn.

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。

6. What do you think the woman is?
A. A waitress. B. A doctor. C. A student.
7. What did the woman do during her vacation?
A. She went on a trip.
B. She did a part-time job.
C. She took lessons.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where does this conversation take place?
A. In a bookstore.
B. In a school.
C. In a library.

9. Why is William Shakespeare mentioned in the conversation?

- A. His signature is worth a lot of money.
- B. He gave gifts to millions of people.
- C. He was a very wealthy man in his times.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the man's uncle live?

- A. In York.
- B. In Oxford.
- C. In London.

11. What did the man do in London?

- A. He watched ball matches.
- B. He did some shopping.
- C. He walked on city walls.

12. What do we know about York from the conversation?

- A. York's food is wonderful.
- B. York's musicals are wonderful.
- C. York is a big church in England.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How does the man feel about his interview tomorrow?

- A. He is worried about it.
- B. He is looking forward to it.
- C. He is optimistic about it.

14. What is the job the man wants to get?

- A. Salesman.
- B. Engineer.
- C. Translator.

15. How will the man go to the interview?

- A. On foot.
- B. By bus.
- C. By car.

16. What impressed the woman most?

- A. The man's German.
- B. The man's experience.
- C. The man's business skills.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Where did the speaker go last year?

- A. To the seaside.
- B. To the mountains.
- C. To the countryside.

18. How long could it take the speaker to get to the beach?

- A. About two hours.
- B. About one and a half hours.
- C. About two and a half hours.

19. What does Jim say in his letter?

- A. He says he will go to the beach with the speaker.
- B. He says he will help the speaker with her work at home.
- C. He says he will go to his house in the mountains for the holiday.

20. Why will the speaker not go to the beach at last probably?

- A. Because it's too far away.
- B. Because it's really too cold there.
- C. Because Jim wants her to go with him.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

**PHILIPS HIGH SCHOOL
SCHOOL REPORT**

Head Teacher: T. Smith

Pupil's Name: Wally Williams

Term: Summer 2019

Form: IV B

Subject	Exam	Class work	Comments
English	59	61	Wally has reached a satisfactory standard but now needs to apply himself with more determination.
Mathematics	77	85	Sound work and progress throughout the year. Well done!
History	46	53	A disappointing exam result. He is unable to give attention to this subject for long.
Chemistry	78	85	His obvious ability in the subject is not fully reflected in his exam work, but I have high hopes for him nevertheless.
Physics	86	94	An excellent term's performance. He goes from strength to strength. A born scientist, I feel.
Biology	57	60	This time next year he will be taking the "O" exam. He needs to concentrate on the work, not on class conversation.
French	41	46	Clearly he didn't bother to revise. His general attitude is far too casual.
Physical Education	/	31	Weak. It's time he exercised his body more and his voice less. He should try to work with a team.

HEAD TEACHER'S REMARKS

Basically satisfactory work and progress though he will now have realized, I hope, that in certain subject areas he needs to make speedy improvement.

HEADMASTER

I shall be keeping an eye on his progress in his weaker subjects though his success in the sciences is most pleasing.

21. According to the comments of the Physical Education teacher, Wally _____.
 A. is too talkative in the class
 B. likes to work with his classmates
 C. doesn't exercise his body at the right time
 D. becomes weak because he doesn't exercise at all
22. Which of Wally's subjects will attract the headmaster's attention in future?
 A. Biology and Maths.
 B. History and French.
 C. English and Chemistry.
 D. Physics and Physical Education.
23. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the report?
 A. Wally didn't bother his teacher to revise French.
 B. Wally's potential has been fully reflected in his exam work.
 C. Wally's grade in maths makes him a born scientist.
 D. Wally needs to improve his attitude on certain subjects.

B

Last month I encountered some great fairy-tale books. So I bought some and had them delivered to my sister, who had a seven-year-old son called Henry. I thought Henry must have been very happy when he opened the books. However, some days later, when I called my sister, I was told that she hadn't given the books to Henry. Confused, I asked why. "Well, you know fairy tales are no longer suitable for today's children," said my sister. I couldn't believe my ears. And I don't think my sister is alone.

Do you remember the fairy tales from your childhood? When I was a little girl I believed with every fiber of my heart that *Little Red Riding Hood* and her grandmother could escape from the wolf's stomach, and that *Sleeping Beauty* could be awoken just by the kiss of the prince after sleeping for a hundred years. In my opinion, kids have an unlimited imagination which makes them believe that in the end good always wins.

Today many people say that fairy tales make children fantasize and misunderstanding reality where miracles rarely happen. I totally disagree with that. Children's books are important for their development; fairy stories teach practical lessons and kindness.

Nowadays, unfortunately, adults focus more on rational(理性的) thinking than on creativity, forgetting that only a mixture of both forms an intelligent person. Also, it is useful to instruct children to not only read and count but also be sensitive and emotional. In my opinion, tales are the perfect self-teacher in that case. That's why dear parents should find time to instruct their kids to the magical world of fairy tales.

24. What did the author's sister do after receiving the fairy-tale books?
 - A. She read every one herself.
 - B. She considered them useful.
 - C. She had them delivered to the author.
 - D. She kept them away from her son.
25. When the author was little, she _____.
 - A. firmly believed fairy tales
 - B. had a limited imagination
 - C. had a happy childhood
 - D. didn't think good always won
26. According to Paragraph 3, many of today's parents consider fairy tales _____.
 - A. harmful
 - B. practical
 - C. unique
 - D. humorous
27. Why does the author write this text?
 - A. To express her opinions on reading.
 - B. To recommend some fairy-tale books.
 - C. To encourage parents to let kids read fairy tales.
 - D. To explain why fairy tales are no longer popular.

C

Maybe you paint, keep a journal or knit. Or maybe you play bass in a punk rock band. Whatever hobby you have, keep at it. A little study published this week suggests that having a creative outlet outside the office might help people perform better at work.

Psychologists from San Francisco State University found that the more people engaged in their hobbies, the more likely they were to come up with creative solutions to problems on the job. And no matter what the hobby was, these people were also more likely to go out of their way to help co-workers.

The researchers also surveyed a second group of 90 U.S. Air Force captains. The psychologists knew that these folks were already trained to solve tough problems, and help others—so they wanted to see if having a hobby affected their performance in any way. In addition to asking the officers about their own work performance, the researchers checked performance reviews from the captains' co-workers and bosses.

It turned out that for both groups, having a creative outlet boosted work performance. And that's after the scientists took into account other things that might influence performance—like personality.

"Some people have a personality that's more creative," Eschleman says. To judge how naturally creative participants were, the researchers asked them, for example, to rate how open they are to new experiences and how much they value art.

Behaviors at work and home strengthen each other. "It's very possible that those who are performing better at their jobs also have more energy to pursue these creative

activities,” he says. And, in turn, participating in creative activities may help people feel more energized and engaged at work.

And while the paper doesn't pin down exactly how or why your weekend comes into the wonderful world of soap-making might help your professional life, Eschleman says it's likely because hobbies can help people learn more about their own strengths and weaknesses. “Creative activities really can provide you with the opportunity to learn something new about yourself.”

Hobbies can also provide an escape from everyday stresses. “You're using that time to recharge,” he says.

So bosses should encourage employees to take up hobbies, Eschleman says. Maybe even consider hooking workers up with discount coupons for a pottery class.

28. According to Eschleman, people with hobbies _____.
A. will make efforts to improve their hobbies
B. are willing to offer their hands to others
C. like to do work in their own way
D. tend to avoid solving problems at work
29. In the survey on some captains, researchers _____.
A. trained them to solve tough problems
B. considered the personality of their co-workers
C. asked their colleagues to comment on the captains' work
D. required them to solve some practical problems
30. What Eschleman said in Paragraph 6 implies hobbies _____.
A. engage more people in work
B. need a lot of energy to pursue
C. are the causes of creative activities
D. help people move forward in a positive direction
31. According to Eschleman, hobbies can make people _____.
A. have a better understanding of themselves
B. create the opportunity to escape from learning
C. take advantage of stresses from their work
D. know the strengths and weaknesses of their work

D

Scientists have discovered chains of genetic code linked to short sight, the most common eye disorder in the world.

The findings throw light on what goes wrong to make distant objects look unclear, and raised the possibility of developing drugs to prevent the condition.

Understanding the biological malfunctions behind short-sightedness could help researchers develop eye drops or tablets that could be given to children to stop their eyesight from failing as they get older.

Short-sightedness usually starts to appear early in life.

The extent to which genes are to blame varies, but for those with the worst eyesight, around 80% of the condition is caused by genetic factors.

Two separate studies, published in *Nature Genetics* journal, found variations(变异) in DNA that were more common in people with short sight. Chris Hammond, at King's College, London, found one section of DNA on chromosome(染色体) 15 was more common in people with myopia. Caroline Klaver at Erasmus Medical Centre in Rotterdam found another chain, also on chromosome 15, linked to short sight.

The variations in DNA mean misspellings in the genetic code. These change the activity of three genes that control the growth of the eyeball and ensure light entering the eye is transformed into electrical pulses in the retina(视网膜).

The discovery helps scientists piece together how a healthy eye becomes short-sighted and points the way to medicines to prevent it in children.

“My hope is that we can identify a pathway that we can block with eye drops or tablets that will stop the eye growing too much and without interfering with normal brain development or other processes in the body,” Hammond told the *Guardian*.

Treating short sight in adults is a much tougher job, as their eyeballs have already grown too long.

Children who have genes for short sight won't necessarily have poor eyesight. In 2008, Kathryn Rose at the University of Sydney looked at rates of short-sightedness in

Chinese schoolchildren living in Singapore and Sydney. Some 29% living in Singapore had short sight, compared with only 3% in Sydney. One possible explanation is that those living in Sydney spent more time outdoors, and so got more natural sunlight and were used to focusing on more distant objects.

32. Which of the following is the cause of short sight mentioned in the passage?
- A. The bad reading habit. B. Malnutrition.
C. Unfavorable environment. D. Genetic misspellings.
33. What does the underlined “myopia” in Paragraph 6 most probably mean?
- A. Chromosome 15. B. Poor eyesight.
C. Variation in DNA. D. Genetic factors.
34. What do we know from Kathryn Rose’s research mentioned in the last paragraph?
- A. More time outdoors means less chance of poor eyesight.
B. People in Singapore enjoy anything but outdoor sports.
C. Genes for short sight will certainly result in poor eyesight.
D. Living in Singapore means less chance of poor eyesight than in Sydney.
35. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage?
- A. The effective way to cure short sight
B. Eye drops or tablets to cure short sight
C. Genetic code linked to short sight found
D. The causes of the most common disorder found

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Your house may have an effect on your figure. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. 36 Here are some ways to turn your home into part of your diet plan.

37 Dark environments are more likely to encourage overeating, for people are often less self-conscious(难为情的) when they’re in poorly lit places—and so more likely to eat lots of food. If your home doesn’t have enough window light, get more lamps and flood the place with brightness.

Mind the colors. Research suggests warm colors fuel our appetites. In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. Warm colors like yellow make food appear more appetizing, while cold colors make us feel less hungry. 38

Don’t forget the clock—or the radio. People who eat slowly tend to consume about 70 fewer calories per meal than those who rush through their meals. Begin keeping track of the time, and try to make dinner last at least 30 minutes. And while you’re at it, actually sit down to eat. 39 It makes you less likely to rush through a meal.

Downsize the dishes. Big serving bowls and plates can easily make us fat. We eat about 22 percent more when using a 12-inch plate instead of a 10-inch plate. 40 And we’ll pour about 30 percent more liquid into a short, wide glass than a tall, skinny glass.

- A. So when it’s time to repaint, go blue.
B. If you need help, please turn on the TV.
C. So KFCs usually paint yellow.
D. Open the curtains and turn up the lights.
E. When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake jumps by 14 percent.
F. If you need some help slowing down, turn on relaxing music.
G. You can make your environment work for you instead of against you.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

For my 17-month-old son, it must have felt like the biggest betrayal of his young life. Early last year, my wife 41 to London for a week to visit her ill mother. We both 42 that adding a jet-lagged(有时差的) baby son to this already emotionally 43 situation wouldn’t help anyone, so the boy 44 with me. Of course, my son couldn’t understand our 45. He was simply 46 that his mom, his main caregiver and the 47 of his tiny world, kept disappearing. And he felt 48 with his mom.

49, I became the favorite 50. When she returned, he didn't want to play with her and didn't want to be put to bed by her.

He's now two and a half years old, and their bond is almost 51 healed. But the 52 of that relatively short period of time apart still 53; When we're both home at bedtime, he insists that Dad, not Mom, brush his teeth and read him stories.

For the thousands of migrant 54 who have been removed from their parents at the U.S.-Mexico border for months, the scars of 55 won't fade so easily.

Research shows that such a 56 wound floods a child's developing brain with stress hormones (激素), 57 lasting problems with trust, decision-making, and emotional 58.

In China, children who are "59" in villages when their parents migrate to work in cities are more likely to suffer anxiety and depression in later life. Even when they are reunited with their parents, they will 60 live with the psychological consequence of separation for decades to come.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. headed off | B. called around | C. set down | D. got down |
| 42. A. assured | B. explained | C. agreed | D. complained |
| 43. A. painful | B. fearful | C. flexible | D. ambitious |
| 44. A. came out | B. stayed home | C. left off | D. got away |
| 45. A. bargaining | B. discovering | C. denying | D. reasoning |
| 46. A. ashamed | B. thrilled | C. pleased | D. confused |
| 47. A. center | B. certainty | C. belief | D. edge |
| 48. A. relieved | B. amused | C. annoyed | D. regretful |
| 49. A. Always | B. Generally | C. Personally | D. Suddenly |
| 50. A. teacher | B. parent | C. player | D. defender |
| 51. A. entirely | B. lastly | C. normally | D. roughly |
| 52. A. arguments | B. effects | C. notes | D. conditions |
| 53. A. echo | B. fade | C. exist | D. count |
| 54. A. children | B. adults | C. military | D. groups |
| 55. A. identification | B. institution | C. separation | D. devotion |
| 56. A. physical | B. mental | C. thoughtful | D. mindful |
| 57. A. advocating | B. correcting | C. causing | D. solving |
| 58. A. control | B. lack | C. conflict | D. evidence |
| 59. A. kept back | B. carried off | C. looked after | D. left behind |
| 60. A. occasionally | B. likely | C. literally | D. optimistically |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

As an important part of traditional Chinese culture, tai chi is often 61. _____ (relate) to the Chinese idea of yin and yang, which means one can see two sides in everything. Once upon a time, Taoist Zhang Sanfeng 62. _____ (see) a bird attacking a snake in the Wudang Mountains. The snake's 63. _____ (defend) inspired him to create a set of 72 movements, using softness and power from inside to defeat violent force.

Tai chi, for those doing it, can 64. _____ (practise) anytime and anywhere without equipment or a gymnasium. And 65. _____ (learn) to do it correctly gives us a practical way to achieve such things as balance, motor control and rhythm of movement. Therefore, it is 66. _____ (wide) acknowledged that practicing tai chi can 67. _____ some ways help us stand, walk, move and run better.

Tai chi's benefits certainly go beyond physical ones. For Marleni Calcina from Peru, 68. _____ has done tai chi for over 10 years, it is not only a sport, but also a way of life. And 69. _____ is tai chi that has helped her understand 70. _____ value of "going slowly".

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

In order to leave some fun memories for all of us before graduation, our class made the special video to express our appreciation to our school. We carried out a heat discussion about why to design the video. We were gathered a lot of interesting ideas during our discussion, but then began to make the video. We shoot some fun clips in our schoolyard, and interviewed some of your teachers. After that, we asked some computer experts help us edit the video. The video received a warm welcome to our classmates. Many great memories of our times at school flooded into our minds when we watched it.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是某国际学校的学生会主席。学生会计划为交换生开设汉语辅导班, 并招募在校志愿者。请你根据内容提示写一份通知。内容包括:

1. 时间: 每周三晚上七点到八点;

2. 地点: 校演讲厅;

3. 辅导内容: 纠正发音、组织活动来练习口语;

4. 招募条件: 表达能力强、普通话流利等。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 辅导班 tutorial class; 普通话 Mandarin

NOTICE

The Students' Union

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十四)

时量: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。

1. What is the time now?
A. 8:50. B. 9:50. C. 10:00.
2. What is Bobby doing now?
A. Having dinner. B. Doing his exercise. C. Having his final test.
3. What are the speakers going to do?
A. Celebrate Mary's 17th birthday.
B. Celebrate Mary's 18th birthday.
C. Celebrate Mary's 19th birthday.
4. For what is the man going to Hawaii?
A. On business. B. For his holiday. C. For warm weather.
5. What does the man think of the lecture?
A. It was boring.
B. It was far beyond his understanding.
C. It was long but easy to understand.

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。

6. Who will perform the new play?
A. The students. B. The speakers. C. The man's friends.
7. Where will the man meet his old friends?
A. In his home. B. In town. C. In the college theatre.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the man do?
A. He visited an exhibition.
B. He worked for an exhibition.
C. He held an exhibition.
9. What kind of exhibition are the two speakers talking about?
A. A modern art exhibition.
B. A transport exhibition.
C. A natural history exhibition.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man want the girl to do?
A. Find a village. B. Draw a picture. C. Provide information.
11. Which of the following can describe the girl?
A. She is unfriendly.
B. She lacks imagination.
C. She lacks confidence.
12. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Teacher and student.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Boss and secretary.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman?
A. A driver. B. A witness. C. A policewoman.
14. What time did the accident happen?
A. At 2:25. B. At 2:35. C. At 2:45.
15. Who went over the traffic lights when they were still red?
A. The truck driver.
B. The car driver.
C. The bus driver.
16. How fast was the car running?
A. 10 miles an hour.
B. 30 miles an hour.
C. 40 miles an hour.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was the speaker before she taught in high schools?
A. She was a doctor.
B. She was a journalist.
C. She was an engineer.
18. How long did the speaker work at San Diego State University?
A. 4 years. B. 5 years. C. 6 years.
19. How old is the speaker's son?
A. 3 years old. B. 6 years old. C. 6 months old.
20. What is the speaker doing?
A. Introducing herself.
B. Giving a lecture.
C. Applying for a job.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Notice: Medical Alert (警报)

Dear Readers,

Medical related emergencies are on the rise with more old people living alone. More seniors are looking for an independent lifestyle and better quality of life. More than 1 in 3 people over the age of 64 will fall this year. Nearly half will not be able to get up without support.

Medical fees can increase when a person is not given timely support. You can prevent a medical disaster with our 24-hour emergency response system. Our solution is highly suggested by doctors, healthcare professionals and hospitals.

We are offering a FREE Medical Alert System to seniors or their loved ones who call now. For a limited time, there will be no set-up fees and the medical monitoring starts at less than \$ 1 a day. The system is easy to use. The necklace pendant(饰坠) can travel with you. Our new system can detect(探测) falls automatically.

Call Toll-Free 1-800-360-0405 and gain peace of mind. There's no long-term contract. Our medical alert professionals can walk you through everything over the phone.

The first 100 callers to order will receive:

- ※ The Free Medical Alert System (\$ 300 value).
- ※ 24 Hours a Day/7 Days a Week LIVE Monitoring and Support.
- ※ The Free Necklace Pendant.
- ※ No Long-term Contract.
- ※ Free Shipping (Mention *Reader's Digest*).

Don't wait until after a fall to give us a call. Take advantage of this special offer now to protect yourself or a loved one.

Call now Toll-Free 1-800-231-0167 and mention *Reader's Digest*.

Sincerely,
Jim Nelson

21. Why are there an increasing number of medical related emergencies?
 - A. Old people's quality of life is down at present.
 - B. The old are not paying attention to their health.
 - C. The overall health of the old is worse than before.
 - D. Many old people have no one to keep them company.
22. What's the main advantage of the system mentioned in the text?
 - A. Preventing falls.
 - B. Serving as an alarm.
 - C. Replacing doctors.
 - D. Improving health and mind.
23. What benefit can the first 100 callers to order get?
 - A. Buy the system at \$ 300.
 - B. Get a copy of *Reader's Digest*.
 - C. Have a pendant at a discount.
 - D. Get all-day monitoring and help.

B

Where do you find beauty? Fashion magazines? Music videos? One American photographer is finding beauty in unexpected places. Rick Guidotti put aside his career as a fashion photographer to turn his lens to people living with genetic, physical and behavioral differences.

He says what changed his belief of beauty was a chance encounter with an albino (白化病) girl. "I was just tired of people telling me who was beautiful. Every season that face would change but I was always told who was beautiful. And as an artist, I don't see beauty just on covers on magazines. I see it everywhere. So that was my initial intention—that opened my eyes a little wider and wider."

He has created Positive Exposure, a not-for-profit organization that uses photography and video to transform public beliefs and promote a world where differences are celebrated. A new documentary (纪录片) *On Beauty* features him and his work. The cast and crew recently hosted a screening at Georgetown University in Washington.

One of the women featured in the film is Jayne Waithera. She said, "I never had self-worth. I never liked to speak about my condition. I never thought I was beautiful because nobody said that to me, but my meeting him was my great moment. I remember that particular day he took my picture and I felt so godlike. I felt there's somebody who really loves me and sees me for who I am and who sees me more than my condition. These pictures are gorgeous."

Rick Guidotti and the film's producer are travelling from city to city to promote *On Beauty*. They say their tour is not about money; it's about the message: "As we travel from community to community we're taking photographs. We're empowering individuals with a powerful sense of who they are. They're seeing beauty in their reflection. We're also empowering their families and they in turn are empowering their communities as well. All is based on the philosophy of change—how you see, how you change."

24. What does the author mean by "unexpected places" in Paragraph 1?
 - A. Places people have never seen or been to.
 - B. Whoever are genetically, physically and behaviorally unlike.
 - C. Other entertainment products except music videos and fashion magazines.
 - D. Surprising places which might be expensive or abandoned.
25. The reason why Rick created Positive Exposure is that _____.
 - A. he wants to be a more famous photographer
 - B. Positive Exposure is a non-profit organization
 - C. he wants to call on more of people to accept differences
 - D. it saves people who are struggling with the beauty problems
26. Why does the author quote Jayne's words in Paragraph 4?
 - A. To prove that Rick is doing meaningful work.
 - B. To prove that Rick's idea is clear and practical.
 - C. To tell everyone to change themselves and their own fates.
 - D. To tell the difference between the true me and the false me.
27. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - A. The promotion tour is intended to spread Rick's idea of beauty.
 - B. Rick states that the promotion tour is just about money.
 - C. The message from the tour is teaching individuals to change.
 - D. The tour is helpful because it has changed communities.

C

The state of being poor, illness and other things are just a few reasons why truly needy people beg on the streets for money. But the poor in Southeast Asia are increasingly being joined by some rich Western backpackers who are begging simply to get money for their trips.

They also appear to be openly breaking strict laws on street begging in many of the countries they visit. For example, in Singapore, only visitors with a work visa are allowed to play music or sing in public places.

Maisarah Abu Samah, who is from Singapore, put two pictures of people begging on Twitter—one couple selling postcards and another playing music.

Expressing her anger, she wrote, “It was the first time that I’d seen something like that and it stopped me where I stood. First, you don’t see many people selling postcards or playing music on the streets in Singapore because there are strict rules of these activities. Second, if you do happen to see street vendors(小贩) or street performers, they are usually in the town centre and not near a bus stop like this. We find it very strange to ask other people for money to help you travel. It isn’t regarded as respectable. People who do so are really in need; they beg to do acceptable things, such as buying food and paying their children’s school fees, but not to do something seen as a luxury(奢侈品).”

The same situation has also happened online. People use websites to raise money for them to go on voyages. There is even a specialized website called *fundmytravel*, which allows people to raise money for their “meaningful travel experiences”.

While some projects on the website seem to be concerned with respectable things, like work in poor countries, others seem to be less acceptable.

28. Why do some rich Western backpackers beg on the streets?

- A. To buy food.
- B. To pay for their travels.
- C. To see a doctor about their illness.
- D. To help the poor in Southeast Asia.

29. What does the underlined word “They” in Para. 2 refer to?

- A. People truly needing money and begging in the city.
- B. Rich Western travelers begging on the streets.
- C. The poor in Southeast Asia.
- D. Visitors with a work visa.

30. What filled Maisarah Abu Samah with anger?

- A. People’s doing something regarded as a luxury.
- B. People’s openly breaking laws in Singapore.
- C. People’s begging money for their trips on the streets.
- D. People’s playing music or selling things in the town centre.

31. What does the author think of *fundmytravel*?

- A. It takes money from many poor people.
- B. It makes the entire world a big family.
- C. It’s a meaningful website.
- D. It’s not worth accepting.

D

Sea turtles are one of several species that have temperature-dependent sex determination. The number of female babies increases when nests are made in warmer sands.

A recent study by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, California State University and Worldwide Fund for Nature Australia examined two genetically distinct populations of green sea turtles living in the Great Barrier Reef. The study found that a group of about 200,000 turtles living in the northern part of the reef was almost entirely female.

While the southern population was 65 to 69 percent female, females in the northern group accounted for 99.1 percent of young turtles and 86.8 percent of adults.

After combining their results with temperature data, the scientists in charge of the study found that the northern green turtles have been producing mainly females for more than two decades and that the complete feminization(雌性化) of this population is possible in the near future.

The temperature at which the turtles will produce male or female babies can be passed on to the turtles' children. Most sea turtle populations are now producing offspring above the most suitable temperature, making it clear that climate change poses a serious threat to the survival of these populations.

The chief executive of World Wildlife Fund Australia, Dermot O'Gorman, said this is another sign of the impact of climate change, following recent research that shows that coral bleaching(珊瑚白化) events are occurring far more frequently than in the past.

"We've had two years where we've had mass bleaching events on the Great Barrier Reef," he told *Guardian Australia*. "That's a very visible sign of the impact of climate change. But this is a quiet change. We can't see the impact it's having on a turtle population until a study like this shows some long-term trends."

The lead author of the paper, Dr Michael Jensen, said the findings represent a major environmental conservation issue.

O'Gorman said more urgent action on climate change is clearly needed, adding that some conservationists have already taken practical measures, such as using shade cloth on turtle nesting beaches to lower the sand temperature, and reducing bycatch in the fishing industry.

"Shade cloth can be used in certain places, but there's a limit to the scale you can do that," he said.

"Now every large male who can reproduce is going to be even more important."

32. According to the research on Great Barrier Reef's green sea turtles, _____.

- A. about 65 to 69 percent of northern turtles are female
- B. 86.8 percent of southern turtles have grown up to adults
- C. the feminization of green sea turtles could become worse
- D. adult green sea turtles can change their sex in warmer places

33. Why did O'Gorman mention coral bleaching?

- A. To suggest that climate change poses more risks to coral than turtles.
- B. To compare the living environments of turtles and coral.
- C. To urge people to take practical measures to fight climate change.
- D. To stress this discovery about green sea turtles is very valuable.

34. Conservationists are taking action to _____.

- A. keep the sea turtles' nests cool
- B. stop the illegal fishing of green sea turtles
- C. expand the size of the green sea turtles' nesting places
- D. build special nests for turtles to produce offspring

35. Which would be the best title for the article?

- A. How climate change affects ocean creatures
- B. Invisible change caused by global warming exposed
- C. Necessity of protecting green sea turtles and their habitat
- D. Global green sea turtle populations in greater danger

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Want to live in a perfectly clean environment and make it shine brightly? 36
Then you will not need to purchase expensive cleaning products.

Clean the toilet with Coke. It's amazing how powerful Coke might be as a toilet cleaner. 37 You'll save your health by not consuming chemicals that Coke contains and save money by not purchasing professional cleaners. Pour some cola over the stains and leave it all for a few hours. Then let water wash the toilet!

Remove water stains with orange peels. You've just eaten an orange. 38 Do not throw away those orange peels. You can use the skins to clean stainless steel. Your appliances will shine again after you rub(擦) them with the skins. The peels can easily make those stubborn stains disappear in a second.

Use banana peels to polish leather furniture. Experts claim that banana peels are great for polishing leather sofas and armchairs. Banana skins are rich in oils and have the right texture to do the task. 39 Afterwards, remove the leftover with a cloth. This trick is simple and cheap. Use it if you want your leather furniture to look brand new again.

40 Why would you want to buy one when you can make your own product that is cheap and non-toxic(无毒的)? Just pour 2 liters of slightly warm water into a deep bowl. Then add 50ml of white vinegar and half a teaspoon of dishwashing liquid. Shake the bowl and then fill up a plastic spray with the mixture. Use it to clean windows and mirrors. Make your glass surfaces clean and shiny.

A. Wait a minute!

B. Make your own glass cleaner.

C. Follow the steps given below.

D. Of course your answer is “yes”.

E. They leave no marks or scratches.

F. Instead of drinking it, use it to clean the toilet bowl.

G. They are economical and safe to use on all kinds of furniture.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

At a beautiful beach a little boy on his knees packs the sand into a bucket. He turns the bucket upside down and 41 it. To the 42 of the little architect, a castle tower is created. He works all afternoon packing the walls, building sentries(哨兵) with bottle tops and bridges with sticks. And a sandcastle will be built.

In a big city with 43 streets and traffic, a man works in an office. He packs papers into piles, holds the phone between his 44 and shoulder and 45 the keyboard with his fingers. Contracts get signed and to the joy of the man, a 46 is made. His pension will be sentries and capital gains will be 47. An empire will be built.

The two builders of the two castles have very much 48. They both 49 smallness into greatness. They both make something beautiful out of 50. And for both, the tide will rise and the 51 will come. Yet that is where the 52 stop. The little boy sees the end of his castle while the man 53 it. As the dusk approaches and waves near, the child 54 to his feet and begins to clap as the waves wash away his 55. There is no sorrow, no 56 and no regret. He smiles and goes home.

The man in his office is not very 57 like the child. As his empire is fading, he is terrified, trying to 58 it. “It’s my castle!” he 59 at the incoming tide.

Go ahead and build your dreams, but with a child’s heart. When the sun 60 and the tides take, just applaud. Salute the process of life and go home with a smile.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 41. A. lifts | B. kicks | C. breaks | D. covers |
| 42. A. surprise | B. relief | C. delight | D. amusement |
| 43. A. busy | B. lonely | C. clean | D. empty |
| 44. A. hand | B. neck | C. ear | D. arm |
| 45. A. fixes | B. touches | C. checks | D. hits |
| 46. A. point | B. profit | C. record | D. wish |
| 47. A. tools | B. bridges | C. buckets | D. beaches |
| 48. A. in common | B. in hand | C. in need | D. in total |
| 49. A. increase | B. cut | C. put | D. shape |
| 50. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 51. A. award | B. victory | C. end | D. future |
| 52. A. competitions | B. similarities | C. differences | D. changes |
| 53. A. follows | B. accepts | C. enjoys | D. ignores |

54. A. struggles B. jumps C. sticks D. bends
 55. A. dream B. gift C. memory D. masterpiece
 56. A. excitement B. hesitation C. desire D. fear
 57. A. naughty B. wise C. curious D. active
 58. A. protect B. finish C. improve D. collect
 59. A. glances B. stares C. points D. yells
 60. A. shines B. sets C. rises D. burns

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

One day, a beggar found a leather purse that someone 61. _____ (drop) in the marketplace. Opening it, he discovered it contained 100 pieces of gold. Then came a shout from a merchant, “A reward! A reward to 62. _____ has put his hands on my leather purse!”

Being an honest man, the beggar came forward and handed the purse 63. _____ the merchant saying, “Here is your purse. May I have the reward now?” “Reward?” The merchant mocked(讽刺), 64. _____ (greedy) counting his gold. “Why, originally I had 200 pieces of gold in my purse. But now there are only 100 pieces 65. _____ (remain) here. Beyond doubt, you have taken possession of the missing ones! Go away 66. _____ I’ll tell the police.”

The truthful beggar insisted that he 67. _____ (be) innocent and that he should take this matter to the court.

In court, after listening to both 68. _____ (side) of the story patiently, the judge said, “I believe you both and it is time that I did justice to this case! Merchant, you stated that the purse you lost contained 200 pieces of gold, which is a considerable sum.” However, he added, “The one 69. _____ (find) by this beggar had only 100 pieces of gold. Therefore, it couldn’t be 70. _____ (you).”

And with that, the judge gave the purse and all the gold to the beggar. On hearing the judgement, the merchant collapsed to the ground.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

This morning, when I was walking in the street, I saw two travelers reading a map, looked puzzled. It seemed as they were lost. I went up them and asked how they could help.

They told me that they were looking for the Temple of Heaven. I lead them to a nearby bus stop and advised them to take Bus No. 20, that could take them there directly. They appreciated my helps greatly. Before long, a No. 20 bus pulled out. They got on a bus and waved goodbye to me. Seeing them on the bus, and I felt a kind of satisfaction.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

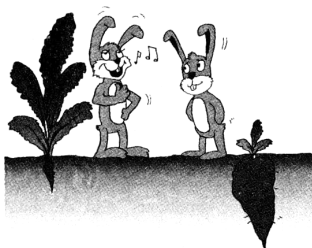
请根据你对右图的理解,以“Success is not always what you see”为题写一篇英语作文。你的作文应包括以下内容:

1. 简要地描述图画的内容;
2. 陈述你对这个现象的看法;
3. 说明图画对你的启示。

注意:1.可参照图画适当发挥;

2. 词数 100 左右。

Success is not always what you see



高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十五)

时量: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。

1. What does the woman usually do at the weekend?
A. Do the cleaning.
B. Do the cooking.
C. Surf the Internet.
2. How much money will the woman lend the man?
A. \$ 2,000. B. \$ 1,200. C. \$ 800.
3. What does the woman want to do?
A. Sell her car to the man.
B. Wait for the bus with the man.
C. Drive the man back to his apartment.
4. When is the woman's birthday?
A. In May. B. In April. C. In March.
5. Where are the speakers?
A. In a hotel. B. In a shop. C. In a restaurant.

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。

6. Why does the man get some gifts today?
A. It is his birthday today.
B. It is New Year's Day today.
C. It is Christmas today.
7. What is the gift from Mr. Sharp?
A. It is an ice-cream sandwich.
B. It is a CD player.
C. It is a skateboard.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Where are the speakers?
A. In a car. B. On a boat. C. On a motorcycle.
9. What is the woman doing?
A. Looking at a paper map.
B. Using a phone to give a direction.
C. Trying to find a website.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman's problem?
A. She can't visit the Great Wall tomorrow.
B. She can't think of a topic for her composition.
C. She can't decide which place to visit.
11. What does the man suggest the woman do?
A. Take pictures. B. Visit the Great Wall. C. Write about her trip.

12. Why does the man have to leave?
A. He wants to go on a trip.
B. He has to write his own composition.
C. He is not feeling well.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. What will Betty do in Moscow?
A. Meet a friend. B. Change her flight. C. Attend a meeting.
14. When will Jane arrive?
A. At about 6:05 p.m.
B. At about 7:15 p.m.
C. At about 7:45 p.m.
15. Where will Jane go after arriving?
A. A hotel. B. Betty's home. C. Alex's home.
16. What does White Smith do?
A. A teacher. B. A lawyer. C. A doctor.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What is the guide dog used for?
A. It helps people who cannot see.
B. It helps people who cannot hear.
C. It helps people who cannot write.
18. Who taught a dog to guide a person at first?
A. A doctor. B. A writer. C. A soldier.
19. Which country first helped start a program training dogs to be guides?
A. America. B. China. C. Germany.
20. How long does it take to train a little dog to be a guide dog?
A. About 4 weeks.
B. More than 2 years.
C. Less than 14 months.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

The spirit of Christmas isn't always so cheerful. Here are four unusual and a little scary Christmas traditions from around the world.

1. Guatemala: Burning devils

In order to make houses free from bad spirits for the New Year, Guatemalans do a full house clean in December. The dirt and dust is gathered from every home and each neighborhood creates a large amount of garbage. A devil statue is built and placed on top of the dirt, and burned. The bad luck is said to burn up with the devil.

2. South Africa: Don't eat Santa's cookies

To keep kids from stealing on Santa's cookies, parents tell children a story about a boy named Danny who ate all of Santa's cookies and really angered his grandmother. She killed him and now his ghost visits houses during Christmas time.

3. Iceland: Fear the Yule Cat

Children who don't receive new clothes by Christmas Eve will be eaten by the Yule Cat, a large and angry cat, which is said to hide in the snow. The strange tradition comes from farmers who used the myth to encourage their workers to finish making the autumn wool before Christmas.

4. Ukraine: A spooky tree

If you find yourself in Ukraine around the holidays, you may be wondering: Is it Christmas or Halloween? Trees here are decorated with artificial(人工的) spider webs and decorative spiders. The unusual tradition comes from a story where a spider wove a web around the tree of a poor family. When morning came, the white strands(线) turned to precious metals and the family became rich. The webs today show good fortune for the next year.

21. To celebrate the New Year, what will people do in Guatemala?
 - A. Buy a devil statue.
 - B. Show their respects to the devil statue.
 - C. Clean their houses.
 - D. Move to a new house.
22. In which country do kids fear to eat Santa's cookies?
 - A. Guatemala.
 - B. South Africa.
 - C. Iceland.
 - D. Ukraine.
23. What can we infer about Christmas in Iceland?
 - A. The Yule Cat usually hides in the grass.
 - B. None of the children will receive new clothes on Christmas.
 - C. New clothes are popular Christmas presents for children in Iceland.
 - D. The Yule Cat would eat the farmers who don't finish their work on time.
24. Why do Ukrainians like spiders on Christmas?
 - A. Spiders are pretty insects.
 - B. Webs of spiders are suitable for decoration.
 - C. Spiders always help poor family out of pity.
 - D. Spiders are believed to bring good fortune.

B

In my very first job with some archaeologists, I wasn't digging objects out of the ground, instead I was employed as an artist, drawing what they found. However, I was soon more interested in the stories behind the objects than in drawing them and that's how my career in archaeology started. I still draw what I find in my work as a specialist on the Silk Road, the old trade route running from Egypt to Mongolia, and I also work on some underwater projects too.

In archaeology, my all-time hero is an American called Raphael Pumpelly. I first heard about him when I was a student on a trip to Turkmenistan, a country right in the heart of Asia. To get around the country, I had to learn Russian so that I could speak to the local people. When I got there I thought, "Wow! I'm one of the first Americans here!" Then an old man told me about an American archaeologist, Raphael Pumpelly, who was there doing the same thing over 100 years ago.

Archaeology's in my family. My wife's in the same profession, and, although our two boys aren't interested in the future in archaeology themselves, we've been on some great digs together and they love what we do because they get to travel with us. Last summer, we took them to Lake Titicaca in South America, in the high areas of the Andes mountain range. My best experience was when I was digging on the Egyptian Red Sea coast. There's very little rain and it's so dry that everything is kept as it was. In an old house, where the owner used to store goods from the ships that came in, I picked up a 700-year-old mat in front of the house and there, under it, after all that time, was the house key with the owner's name carved on it. It felt like he could be on his way home any minute! And I thought, "Hey, I do just that. This man's not much different to me!"

25. While working in Egypt, what did the writer find so interesting?
 - A. That people from different centuries can be so similar.
 - B. The fact that the doormat was in such good condition.
 - C. The way the people managed to live in such a dry place.
 - D. That there had been so much trade in that area.
26. Which entry will the writer probably make in his diary?
 - A. Turkmenistan is interesting. I'm the first American to come here but I'm glad this is my last trip away.
 - B. I have been diving today and found some objects for an exhibition. I've just finished drawing them for my records.
 - C. I wish my children weren't more interested in archaeology and would not work hard in the open like their parents.
 - D. It's nearly dark but Raphael's still busy digging in that old house. He can be very annoying. He thinks he's the most important person here.

insects go all out to protect their own comrades, often carrying the wounded back to the nest to heal. Now, researchers have discovered ants who explode and sacrifice themselves to save their nests from attackers.

Although scientists have known about the existence of exploding ants since 1916, they were first found in the rainforests of Borneo in Southeast Asia by an international team of researchers led by Alice Laciny, a graduate student at the Natural History Museum, Vienna.

The researchers noticed that during the day, when the ants went outside to look for food, they would be closely monitored by a small army of “guards”, who touched each member as it went in and out of the nest. Upon running into an attacker, the guard ant would angle its back part towards the attacking creature and shrink its stomach. This caused the ant’s body to explode and release a yellow, deadly goo(粘状物), which instantly killed the attacker.

The ability to explode, however, was not universal among the species and appeared to be possessed only by minor worker ants, usually the smallest ants of the nest. Even more interesting was that while the minor members were blowing themselves up, the large worker ants with oversized plug-shaped heads, placed barriers at the nest’s entrance to prevent other potential enemies from entering.

While the defense measure may sound extreme, Tomer Czaczkes believes it is necessary. The behavioral ecologist at Germany’s University of Regensburg says since the insects live in large groups, they are a natural and easy source of food for ant eaters. They, therefore, have to find ways to protect themselves. Ants are not the only insects known to conduct this type of voluntary self-sacrifice. Older termites(白蚁), who have lost their abilities of nesting and finding food, also explode onto their enemies.

Next, the researchers hope to find out the make-up of their yellow goo, how they use their explosions to take down larger attackers and so on.

32. What’s the major function of Paragraph 1?
- A. To tell us ants are gifted.
 - B. To show concern for ants’ safety.
 - C. To say ants face more challenges.
 - D. To lead to the main topic of the text.
33. What is regarded as more interesting for the author?
- A. The guard ants’ touching each other.
 - B. The minor ants’ voluntary self-sacrifice.
 - C. The guard ants’ shrinking their stomachs.
 - D. The large ants’ blocking the nest entrance.
34. What do scientists plan to do in the future?
- A. Do more research on the older termites.
 - B. Discover if the ants can kill larger attackers.
 - C. Uncover more secrets about the exploding ants.
 - D. Tell the difference between the ants and older termites.
35. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Worker Ants Are Easy to Attack
 - B. Ants Are Expert in Protecting Themselves
 - C. Worker Ants Explode to Protect Their Nests
 - D. Graduate Student Discovered New Kind of Ants

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Taking good notes is a time-saving skill that will help you to become a better student in several ways. 36 Second, your notes are excellent materials to refer to when you are studying for a test. Third, note-taking offers variety to your study time and helps you to hold your interest.

You will want to take notes during classroom discussions and while reading a textbook or doing research for a report. 37 Whenever or however you take notes, keep in mind that note-taking is a selective process. 38

The following methods may work best for you.

● Read the text quickly to find the main facts and ideas in it.

● Carefully read the text and watch for words that can show main points and supporting facts.

● Write your notes in your own words.

● 39

● Note any questions or ideas you may have about what was said or written.

As you take notes, you may want to use your own shorthand(速记). When you do, be sure that you understand your symbols and that you use them all the time. 40

A. Use words, not complete sentences.

B. There are three practical note-taking methods.

C. You must write your notes on separate paper.

D. Otherwise, you may not be able to read your notes later.

E. You will also want to develop your own method for taking notes.

F. That means you must first decide what is important enough to include in your notes.

G. First, the simple act of writing something down makes it easier for you to understand and remember it.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

One evening, Catherine was at home as usual. As her thoughts 41 between what she was going to do with her life and their dinner plans for the evening, she was unexpectedly interrupted by an 42 call from her sister “Get over here! Turn on NBC and check these guys out. They are just like you...” One Facebook message and a phone interview later, Catherine 43 herself on a bus with 8 strangers in the middle of the sweltering desert heat of Utah, picking up 44 and raising awareness about zero-waste and climate change.

With a deep 45 of the environment and a desire to make a 46, Catherine, Davey, and a group of 47 “environmental pick-up artists” went on a coast-to-coast roadside trash pick-up. As they walked, sometimes only 48 0.9 miles in an entire day, they 49 and steadily made their way across the United States for three years, picking up a total of 201,678 pounds of trash. Catherine and Davey 50 with us wonderful stories of hope and inspiration that fueled their 51 to continue their journey. After spending weeks silently worrying about how she would have the 52 to fly home for their two-week spring break, Catherine found a blank, unidentified envelope 53 with \$850 cash in the desert. Just 54 to get her home and back. After their bus 55 outside of Denver, they unexpectedly got 56 and arrived in Yosemite National Park three weeks later, just in time for the “Yosemite Facelift” where 57 from all over the state came together with a 58 of cleaning up trash all over the park. Being at the right place at the right time became almost normal, and they realized that much of what they 59 was more than just a coincidence. Together, their team learned to simply 60 themselves to their task, and surrender to the journey.

41. A. swung

B. balanced

C. changed

D. jumped

42. A. electric

B. ordinary

C. urgent

D. illegal

43. A. dropped

B. cheered

C. found

D. abandoned

44. A. trash

B. sand

C. water

D. food

45. A. pride

B. trust

C. fear

D. love

46. A. difference

B. promise

C. mistake

D. plan

47. A. self-corrected

B. self-described

C. self-repeated

D. self-discovered

48. A. driving B. fixing C. riding D. covering
 49. A. slowly B. secretly C. helplessly D. frequently
 50. A. heard B. wrote C. shared D. read
 51. A. efforts B. costs C. problems D. choices
 52. A. time B. food C. money D. room
 53. A. equipped B. supplied C. decorated D. filled
 54. A. enough B. much C. some D. little
 55. A. set off B. broke down C. headed for D. held on
 56. A. rest B. practice C. profit D. help
 57. A. members B. volunteers C. tourists D. reporters
 58. A. purpose B. question C. decision D. lesson
 59. A. introduced B. expected C. experienced D. examined
 60. A. turn B. limit C. compare D. devote

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

As you know, science plays 61. _____ very important role in our education. Do you want to keep up 62. _____ the latest research and discoveries in science? There are many good websites 63. _____ you can check out the latest in the science world.

One great site is Science News for Kids. This site reports science news 64. _____ (cover) a wide range of subjects. The articles are intended for younger readers, but adults will find this site 65. _____ (suit) for them as well. Another wonderful site, one that I check out every day, 66. _____ (call) Science Daily. The site is 67. _____ (constant) updated with news, often about exciting 68. _____ (finding) that change how we view the world.

These sites post the latest stories and also keep all the past articles they 69. _____ (post) earlier. That way you can find articles just about anything that 70. _____ (be) related to the science fields you are interested in.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

1.对“小雪”节气的说明(如:每年11月22日前后,24节气中第20个,轻微降雪等);

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;可以适当增加细节,不逐词逐句翻译。

2. 参考词汇: 热搜词 top search term, 小雪 slight snow, 浏览微博 browse weibo/microblog, 24 节气 the 24 solar terms, 农历 the Chinese Lunar Calendar。

Dear Tom,

How is everything with you? I'm more than delighted to write to you.

Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十六)

时量: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。

1. Why is the woman preparing so much food?
A. The woman wants to thank the man.
B. The man can eat a lot.
C. It's the man's birthday.
2. Where did the man meet Henry?
A. At the meeting. B. In the office. C. In the lift.
3. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. The repair of the road.
B. A traffic sign.
C. Careful drivers.
4. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't know which school to choose.
B. She has already been to the Academic Help Centre.
C. She has already decided which major to choose.
5. How long will the speakers stay in Greenwich?
A. Two hours.
B. Two and a half hours.
C. Three and a half hours.

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。

6. Who is Brian?
A. The man's father-in-law.
B. The woman's father-in-law.
C. The woman's husband.
7. What does the woman mean by "don't be a stranger"?
A. She wants the man to stop behaving strangely.
B. She wants to see the man's house.
C. She'd like to talk to the man again.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the Norway Cup?
A. A soccer tournament.
B. A badminton tournament.
C. A basketball tournament.

9. What can we learn from the conversation?
- A. Only middle school students are allowed to attend the Norway Cup.
 - B. The Norway Cup has attracted the worldwide attention.
 - C. The prizes of the Norway Cup are of great value.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What do we know about the two speakers?
- A. Their clock radio broke down.
 - B. They didn't sleep well last night.
 - C. They got up too early.
11. Where will the speakers go for their meal?
- A. To a Chinese restaurant.
 - B. To an Italian restaurant.
 - C. To a Japanese restaurant.
12. What is the weather like today?
- A. Cold and windy.
 - B. Rainy and cold.
 - C. Warm and comfortable.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do the speakers think of San Francisco?
- A. It's a big city.
 - B. They both love the city.
 - C. It isn't so expensive to live there.
14. When will the man call back the person on the phone?
- A. This morning.
 - B. This noon.
 - C. This evening.
15. What does the woman think of cell phone interruption?
- A. She likes it.
 - B. She doesn't mind it.
 - C. She considers it rude.
16. What reason does the man give to answer his cell phone?
- A. He just feels like answering.
 - B. He wants to know who is calling.
 - C. He thinks that it could be something important.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How big does the speaker say Andorra is?
- A. It covers only 170 square miles.
 - B. It is bigger than the size of New York City.
 - C. It is less than half the size of New York City.
18. What can be said about Andorra before the 1930s?
- A. Many tourists went there for sightseeing.
 - B. It was difficult for travelers to reach the country.
 - C. Most Andorrans worked as businessmen.
19. What event changed the situation in Andorra?
- A. Roads were built from France and Spain to Andorra.
 - B. A lot of volunteers went there to help them.
 - C. The government changed the policy.
20. What do most people do in Andorra nowadays?
- A. Farm.
 - B. Raise sheep and cattle.
 - C. Do the tourist trade.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

teen
WORLD JOBS

classifieds

A

Babysitter needed

We need a babysitter to look after our two boys aged 5 and 7 after school from 4 p.m. – 6 p.m., Mon. – Fri.

£40 a week.

Call Mary on 678345211

C

Holiday job

Do you want to earn some extra money this summer? Do you speak another language?

We need **French, Spanish or German** speakers to work for us in the City Museum shop Tuesday – Saturday.

Send your CV to
citymuseum@shopjob.lkj.



B

Newspaper round before school

We need young people to deliver newspapers on Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings. The paper round takes 30 minutes in the village of Clanbrook. Papers must be delivered before 8 a.m. and you must have your own bike.

Interested? Ask for more info at
Clanbrook post office.

D

Munchies Café

PART-TIME WORK

We are looking for breakfast and lunchtime staff to work in our café on Saturdays.

Come in (8 a.m. – 4 p.m.) or call
Bella on 612398745 (after 4 p.m.).

21. How much time do you need to babysit Mary's two boys each week?
A. 5 hours. B. 10 hours. C. 14 hours. D. 40 hours.
22. Which ad requires the job-hunters to work on Monday mornings?
A. Ad A. B. Ad B. C. Ad C. D. Ad D.
23. What is a necessity for people to get these jobs?
A. They should look after Mary's two young boys on weekends.
B. They are supposed to work full-time just on Saturdays in the Munchies Café.
C. They should have your own bike to take this long-time newspaper delivery work.
D. They need to communicate in a certain foreign language when working for the City Museum shop.

B

After graduating from the University of Nebraska, Warren Buffett applied to Harvard Business School. "They told me I was to get interviewed in a place near Chicago," the iconic investor recalls in HBO's "Becoming Warren Buffett". "I got there and they interviewed me for about 10 minutes and said, 'Forget it. You're not going to Harvard.'" Depressed and confused, Buffett's first thought was, "What do I tell my dad? This is terrible. He has been always thinking highly of me." But, he says, "It turned out to be the best thing that ever happened to me."

The rejection opened the door to Columbia. Later that summer, while looking through a catalogue for Columbia Business School, Buffett recognized the names of two

professors: Benjamin Graham, the father of value investing, and David Dodd.

"I had read this book 'Security Analysis' by the two of them, so I wrote them a letter in mid-August," Buffett says. "I said, 'Dear Professor Dodd, I thought you guys were dead, but now that I found out that you're alive and teaching at Columbia, I would really like to come.' And he admitted me."

"Ben was this incredible teacher. He drew us all in his thoughts naturally," Buffett says of Graham. "It was like learning baseball from a fellow who was batting 400. It shaped my professional life."

It was Graham who taught him "the two rules of investing" that Buffett has lived by throughout his massively successful career.

"Rule number one: Never lose money," Buffett says. "Rule number two: Never forget rule number one."

24. What made Buffett frustrated after the rejection?
- A. Being laughed by classmates from Nebraska University.
 - B. Unfulfilling his desire for Harvard University.
 - C. Being punished by his father for his failure.
 - D. Not living up to his father's expectations.
25. Why does Buffett now think not going to Harvard is the best thing?
- A. He learned more knowledge about playing baseball.
 - B. He knew more about Columbia Business School.
 - C. He got guidance from Graham and Dodd.
 - D. He continued studying in Nebraska University.
26. Buffett thinks Graham is _____.
- A. skillful at influencing his students
 - B. the father of value investing
 - C. a teacher without credit
 - D. a best baseball player
27. The passage mainly wants to tell us _____.
- A. we should remember the two investing rules
 - B. a guiding teacher outweighs a best university
 - C. we should face failure with bravery
 - D. where there is a will, there is a way

C

When early automobiles first arrived on the scene in the late 19th century, few people could have imagined that they would one day take over the world. In fact, some towns of the United States found the noise and exhaust from these novel "horseless carriages" so disgusting that early cars were actually forbidden there.

In time, restrictions were lifted and the car soon became ubiquitous across the United States. But there is still one place in the country that has yet to change its mind. That is Mackinac Island, where cars have been banned since 1898.

Located just offshore of mainland Michigan, in Lake Huron, Mackinac Island and its namesake(同名) city have long been a favorite spot for a relaxing getaway. So, when automobiles first began to arrive, loud noise and terrible smoke made the locals angry. It quickly became apparent to the locals that this new invention was not for them. Naturally, in 1898, the Mackinac village council decided to forbid the automobile before the monster had a chance to take over. Aside from a couple of emergency vehicles, there's no car to be seen. Transportation on Mackinac is limited to walking, horse-drawn carriages, and bicycling, a pleasant escape from the car-centric society that exists beyond its borders.

So what is life like in place where one of the most powerful inventions in history has been banned? Well, it's quite nice, actually. The air is cleaner and injuries are fewer; island citizens are healthier due to the exercise. Besides, there's cherished equality: everyone gets around the same way. They also save a huge amount of money that would normally go to commuting(往来) by cars.

28. What can we infer from the text?
- A. Early cars were first shown on the stage.
 - B. Cars' popularity was expected at first.
 - C. Cars were described in a novel as disgusting.
 - D. Early cars were known as carriages without horses.

29. Which of the following words can replace the underlined word “ubiquitous”?
A. present B. absent C. dangerous D. scary
30. How can a tourist travel around Mackinac Island?
A. By car. B. On a horse.
C. On foot. D. On emergency vehicles.
31. What is the main idea of the text?
A. Cars were banned in some towns of the USA.
B. People on Mackinac live a nice life without cars.
C. Automobiles have become a monster on Mackinac.
D. Living without cars saves people much money.

D

What's your favorite type of music? Most people may prefer rock and roll, pop or jazz. These types are most publicized by television and the radio. Country music now would seem to mistakenly belong to the category of rock or pop. Publicity of this category started to drop only after the year 2000; however, it did have its peak years just before falling down.

What people may not know is that this type of music inspired(促成) rock and roll especially with one of the most important figures in music history—Elvis Presley—who is known as the “King of Rock and Roll”. Elvis used to be very famous at a radio program which broadcast country music back in the late 1940's. Country music is influenced by jazz and blues. Rock music is also influenced by jazz and blues so that they may even seem similar.

Nowadays, country music is closely related to pop music due to artists' preference and popular demand. Starting from the 1980's it slowly divided itself into New and Old Country Music. Legends like Johnny Cash began to slip away because the new understanding of country music actually contains pop and his music just doesn't fit the category. Fortunately, country music is still heavily promoted through websites and reviews.

Certain types of music nowadays are linked with different age groups. Classical for the people in the mid 19th century, pop in the 1920's, and then there's country music. All these types continue to grow and modernize while still appealing to certain age groups. More modern country music compositions tend to become different in their own ways which makes it even harder to identify them as country music while they, again, remain appealing only to certain age groups. Active promoters of country music videos, however, seem to appeal to a large number of age groups especially those active in Australia, for as long as country music isn't mixed with other types, it will eventually regain its charm as music for all ages.

32. It can be learned from the first paragraph that country music _____.
A. is most publicized by television and the radio
B. used to be liked by more people compared to jazz
C. has become less popular since the year 2000
D. should be included in the category of rock or pop
33. What is the relationship between rock music and country music?
A. Both types influenced the formation of rock and roll.
B. Presley turned pop music into country music.
C. They are both influenced by jazz and blues.
D. The use of the same instruments makes them sound similar.
34. Some legends of country music began to slip away because _____.
A. their songs totally changed the style of country music
B. they began to work on pop music for more profits
C. there is no marketing space for country music anymore
D. they can't meet the popular demands on country music
35. The author seems to believe that _____.
A. country music should keep its own style to attract more listeners
B. it's necessary for country music to be mixed with other types
C. only a certain age group of people will like country music in the future
D. common characteristics can be found in all modern music

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

If you plan to attend a foreign university, how can you achieve the best? 36. But what are courses in foreign colleges like? And how do you choose the right ones? Here, we take a look at the aspects a student should take into consideration.

College requirements

Before you decide to look for the classes that interest you, you must pay attention to your college's requirements. 37. Questions to ask yourself include things such as whether the college has a core curriculum(核心课程) or how many credits(学分) you need in order to graduate.

Advisor suggestions

If the answers aren't clear to you, you should consider scheduling an appointment with your advisor. It would be a good idea to contact your advisor as early as possible. Each one is usually paired with a few students. 38.

39

Last but not least, ask your peers for advice. Whatever you do, always remember to gather as much information about your prospective(未来的) professors as possible. If you're interested in a class, you had better prepare in advance. 40. They have taken classes with that professor before. Not only does this give you an idea of what to expect from the professor and their style, but this opportunity also allows you to make new friends.

- A. Preparations include communicating with classmates and previewing lessons
- B. Taking the right lessons is crucial
- C. Peer views
- D. Peer relationship
- E. Reach out to the students who are available and experienced
- F. Fulfilling the requirements and planning things out will help you
- G. It might get harder and harder to find a time that works for both of you

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It was Christmas Day and the previous month had been like a frightening dream. Just at that time, our father 41 us, which made me sad for quite a long time. What was 42, a fire broke out in our house then, destroying everything 43 within. We had nothing for a while, no clothes, no money and no place to stay, nothing.

After the fire, we went to live with my 44 in her one-bedroom apartment and 45 on her living room floor. Practically penniless, we had only the clothes on our 46.

Immediately after remembering what day it was, I 47 that I didn't have anything to give my mother for Christmas Day. We had 48 given each other something, 49 it was just a cookie heart she baked or a paper card I had made.

I stayed on the balcony of the apartment, feeling sad for I 50 not being able to give my mother anything, especially now. She needed 51; she was every bit as 52 as me. Then I saw it. The most beautiful 53 I could have ever imagined. The brightly colored sun 54 lightly on top of some clouds 55 unbelievable blues, browns and reds. The 56 combined in pleasant ways. Something clicked in my head—that was the perfect 57 for my mother.

I ran 58, too excited to talk, and pulled my mother out onto the balcony. The colors had filled the entire sky.

Mother was 59 but then happy. She told me in a breathless voice that no one had ever given her anything as 60, or as beautiful. She said she would take the light and colors of that sunset and keep them in her heart forever...

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. beat | B. visited | C. missed | D. left |
| 42. A. more | B. worse | C. wrong | D. better |
| 43. A. bought | B. buried | C. held | D. designed |
| 44. A. father | B. grandpa | C. grandma | D. uncle |
| 45. A. played | B. slept | C. lived | D. stayed |
| 46. A. backs | B. suitcases | C. tables | D. cupboards |
| 47. A. noticed | B. expected | C. thought | D. realized |
| 48. A. always | B. seldom | C. nearly | D. only |
| 49. A. as if | B. after | C. when | D. even if |
| 50. A. imagined | B. resisted | C. hated | D. considered |
| 51. A. cheering up | B. putting up | C. giving up | D. showing up |
| 52. A. ashamed | B. disappointed | C. lucky | D. unhappy |
| 53. A. clouds | B. sunset | C. setting | D. day |
| 54. A. rested | B. shook | C. clicked | D. destroyed |
| 55. A. occupied with | B. charged with | C. made of | D. devoted to |
| 56. A. floors | B. colors | C. clouds | D. apartments |
| 57. A. plan | B. gift | C. excuse | D. dream |
| 58. A. downstairs | B. upstairs | C. inside | D. away |
| 59. A. satisfied | B. amazed | C. scared | D. puzzled |
| 60. A. expensive | B. common | C. special | D. funny |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

A graduation speech given by Chief Justice John Roberts became a talking point after *The Washington Post* published it.

Roberts 61. _____ (address) his son's ninth grade graduating class. He advised the young graduates 62. _____ (take) life's setbacks in their stride(从容地). But he did not wish 63. _____ (they) good luck.

"Now, the speakers will typically also wish you good luck and extend good 64. _____ (wish) to you. I will not do that, and I will tell you why," Roberts said.

"From time to time, in the years to come, I hope you will be treated 65. _____ (unfair), so that you will come to know the value of justice. Sorry to say, but I hope you will be lonely from time to time, so that you don't take friends 66. _____ granted. I wish you bad luck again, from time to time, so that you will be conscious of the role of chance in life and understand your success is not completely deserved and 67. _____ the failure of others is not completely deserved either."

He continued, "I hope you 68. _____ (ignore), so you know the importance of

listening to others, 69. _____ I hope you will have just enough pain to learn compassion.”

In the end, each graduate received a pocket-size copy of the Constitution 70. _____ (sign) by Roberts.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

During the summer holiday, my parents and I paid visit to my grandparents by train. There was a large number of people and the train was crowded, but everyone helped those who had lots of luggages and behaved politely. Along the way, we enjoyed beautifully views. At first, we saw one hill after another. Then which came into view were fields with green crops. In a six-hour trip, we arrived at my grandparents' house. Exhausted though I felt, but I was happy to see my grandparents, whom I haven't seen for a long time. It was really an excited trip because it was the first time that I had taken so a long-distance train.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你校网站准备面向在华外籍高中生举办一次“我眼中的中国”征文活动。请你给在某国际学校就读的你的好友 Eric 发一封电子邮件告知此事, 并鼓励他投稿。投稿须知:

1. 语言: 英文或中文;

2. 截止时间: 2020 年 5 月 15 日;

3. 联系方式: editingcentre@163.com。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十七)

时量: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。

1. What does the man want to do?
A. Take an examination.
B. Go to school.
C. Ask for a leave.
2. What is the little girl doing?
A. Playing the guitar.
B. Collecting money.
C. Watching the performance.
3. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a bookstore. B. In the library. C. At home.
4. What does the woman keep now?
A. Her bag. B. Her keys. C. Her mobile phone.
5. Why is the man late?
A. He took the wrong bus.
B. He didn't start early enough.
C. He got lost on his way home.

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。

6. What is the woman's son studying at the moment?
A. Law. B. Education. C. Literature.
7. What is the woman not sure about?
A. Her son's passing the exam.
B. Her son's continuing his course.
C. Her son's becoming a teacher.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How does the woman feel?
A. Annoyed. B. Sad. C. Regretful.
9. What does the man promise to do?
A. Visit the woman and apologize.
B. Send someone to the woman's home.
C. Meet the woman at 8 o'clock.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the man phone the woman?
A. To ask for help.
B. To invite her to a meeting.
C. To ask about the report.
11. When does the man hope to get the report?
A. On the 20th. B. On the 21st. C. On the 22nd.
12. How much time does the woman have to finish the report?
A. No time. B. Enough time. C. Little time.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do we know about the man?
A. He is a university student.
B. He just graduated from university.
C. He will go to university soon.
14. How long is the man going to work for the woman?
A. One day.
B. One week.
C. Two or three weeks.
15. What does the woman say about the job?
A. Very interesting. B. Rather boring. C. A little difficult.
16. What will the man do tomorrow?
A. Meet his father.
B. Get an insurance card.
C. Start to work for the woman.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Where is the day-care center?
A. Next to the playroom.
B. On the third floor.
C. Above the lunchroom.
18. How long is the day-care center open during the day?
A. 8 hours. B. 11 hours. C. 24 hours.
19. What is the cost per child?
A. \$ 20 an hour. B. \$ 20 a day. C. \$ 20 a week.
20. Which is the best thing about the day-care center?
A. It has 3,000 square feet.
B. It has three separate classrooms.
C. The parents are nearby.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

I was travelling by train from Circular Quay to Central in Sydney. Quietly sitting there reading, I suddenly found myself listening to the train guard's announcements(广播). Usually, the guard's announcement is quite dull or hard to understand. Few people will listen to these messages. But this one was different.

The guard said something along these lines, "Good morning, ladies, gentlemen and children. This is the 7:35 a. m. service from Circular Quay to Central. You'll be pleased to know that we are right on time. And what a lovely morning it is in Sydney today. The sun is shining, the temperature is about 21 degrees, birds are singing, and all's right with the world. Thanks for catching my train this morning and I hope to see you again soon. Have a great day."

Wow! Have you ever heard an announcement like that? I certainly hadn't. As I looked up from my paper, I noticed that other passengers were also looking up and appeared to be listening. Not only that, everyone was smiling! I started thinking about this. As I got off the train at Central, I walked up to the guard room and started to thank him. "Well, I just wanted to thank you for your wonderful announcement this morning. It was so pleasant and cheerful. Most importantly, it got everyone's attention and had everyone smiling. Thank you so much for giving me and the other passengers such a good start of the day. Please keep doing it."

There is an important message for me in what happened today. When people are happy in their work, it shows in what they do and say.

21. How do passengers usually react to train guards' announcements?
A. They usually listen to them carefully.
B. They usually read without looking up.
C. They usually show little interest in them.
D. They usually pay much attention to them.

22. Why did the author thank the train guard?
- Because he was friendly and helpful.
 - Because he wished passengers a great day.
 - Because his announcement made passengers happy.
 - Because his announcement provided important information.
23. What can we infer about the train guard in the text?
- He was happy in his work.
 - He was kind and humorous.
 - He had a talent for pleasing passengers.
 - He always made special announcements.

B



Betrayal of Faith

Mark M. Bello

www.iuniverse.com

\$ 19.95 sc | \$ 7.99 eb

When Jennifer Tracey discovers that her new parish priest(教区牧师) has harmed her two sons, she comes across the Coalition—a secret church organization tasked with the responsibility of taking care of these types of incidents quickly, quietly, and by any means necessary.

Bullets to Bandages

Mark Terris, M. D.

www.xlibris.com

\$ 4.99 hc | \$ 23.99 sc | \$ 3.99 eb

The book explores the daily life inside the Israel Defense Forces. These are true stories that center on the experiences of four Israeli soldiers and provide readers with a detailed view of life in the Israeli army, friendships and coming-of-age.

Bless Your Little Cotton Socks

Diane Radford

www.authorhouse.com

\$ 27.99 hc | \$ 16.95 sc | \$ 9.99 eb

In this delightful essay collection, readers enter the charming world of Diane Radford's parents and share in laugh-out-loud-funny, at times sad, events that reveal how Diane is altogether blessed—not just her cotton socks. The readers will be too.

Ni a Cubetadas

Angélica González

www.authorhouse.com

\$ 26.99 hc | \$ 19.99 sc | \$ 3.99 eb

Ni a Cubetadas is the second book of Lorenza's amazing adventures. This book guides readers through several extreme and funny situations to deal with the tedious(冗长的) bath-time. This story promotes environment preservation and animal welfare.

Beast Vs. Survivor

Hazel

www.authorhouse.com

\$ 33.99 sc | \$ 3.99 eb

Will the United States survive the attack that will follow when the Palestinians and Israel sign a seven-year peace treaty foretold(预言) in the bible?

24. Which book is based on the real experience of the main character(s)?

- Ni a Cubetadas*.
- Betrayal of Faith*.
- Bullets to Bandages*.
- Bless Your Little Cotton Socks*.

25. If one is interested in politics, he will probably read _____.
 A. *Ni a Cubetadas* B. *Beast Vs. Survivor*
 C. *Betrayal of Faith* D. *Bless Your Little Cotton Socks*
26. What do the two books *Betrayal of Faith* and *Bless Your Little Cotton Socks* have in common?
 A. They have a happy ending.
 B. They are available in three editions.
 C. They relate to the parents and their children.
 D. They are published by the same publishing organization.
27. The writing is _____.
 A. a book review B. an advertisement
 C. a best-selling list D. a list of items in a shopping cart

C

What is the single most effective way to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions? Go vegetarian? Replant the Amazon? Cycle to work? None of the above. The answer is; make air-conditioners(空调) much better. On one calculation, replacing refrigerants(制冷剂) that damage the atmosphere would reduce total greenhouse gases by 90bn tonnes(公吨) of CO₂ by 2050. Making the units more energy-efficient could double that. By contrast, if half the world's population were to give up meat, it would save 66bn tonnes of CO₂. Replanting two-thirds of degraded tropical forests would save 61bn tonnes. A one-third increase in global bicycle journeys would save just 2.3bn tonnes.

Air-conditioning is one of the world's great overlooked industries. Cars and air-conditioners were invented at roughly the same time, and both have had a huge effect on where people live and work. Unlike cars, though, air-conditioners have drawn little criticism for their social influence, emissions or energy efficiency. Most hot countries do not have rules to govern their energy use. There is not even a common English word for "coolth" (the opposite of warmth).

Yet air-conditioning has done more than most things to benefit humankind. Lee Kuan Yew, the first prime minister of Singapore, called it "perhaps one of the signal inventions of history". It has transformed productivity in the tropics and helped turn southern China into the workshop of the world. In Europe, its spread has pushed down heat-related deaths by a factor of ten since 2003, when 70,000 more people than usual, most of them elderly, died in a heatwave. For children, air-conditioned classrooms and dormitories are associated with better grades at school.

Environmentalists who call air-conditioning "what we cannot afford" have half a point, however. In the next ten years, as many air-conditioners will be installed around the world as were put in between 1902 (when air-conditioning was invented) and 2005. Until energy can be produced without carbon emissions, these extra machines will warm the world. At the moment, therefore, air-conditioners create a bad cycle. The more the Earth warms, the more people need them. But the more there are, the warmer the world will be.

28. Which of the following would reduce the most greenhouse-gas emissions by 2050?
 A. Replanting all degraded tropical forests.
 B. Replacing refrigerants of air-conditioners.
 C. A 100% increase in global bicycle journeys.
 D. The whole world's population giving up meat.
29. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
 A. Air-conditioners equal cars in every way.
 B. Hot countries don't care about their energy.
 C. People pay more attention to cars' pollution.
 D. People have ignored the way to cool themselves.
30. What benefit does air-conditioning have?
 A. It turns southern China into its workshop.
 B. It protects the old from the hot weather.
 C. It changes students' behaviours.
 D. It influences the politicians.

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

- A. Refuse the cool
- B. Reduce the cool
- C. Recycle the cool
- D. Rethink the cool

D

No one is sure how the ancient Egyptians built the pyramids near Cairo. But a new study suggests they used a little rock 'n' roll. Long ago builders could have attached wooden poles to the stones and rolled them across the sand, the scientists say.

"Technically, I think what they're proposing is possible," physicist Daniel Bonn said.

People have long puzzled over how the Egyptians moved such huge rocks. And there's no obvious answer. On average, each of the two million big stones weighed about as much as a large pickup truck. The Egyptians somehow moved the stone blocks to the pyramid site from about one kilometer away.

The most popular view is that Egyptian workers slid the blocks along smooth paths. Many scientists suspect workers first would have put the blocks on sleds. Then they would have dragged them along paths. To make the work easier, workers may have lubricated the paths either with wet clay or with the fat from cattle. Bonn has now tested this idea by building small sleds and dragging heavy objects over sand.

Evidence from the sand supports this idea. Researchers found small amounts of fat, as well as a large amount of stone and the remains of paths.

However, physicist Joseph West thought there might have been a simpler way, who led the new study. West said, "I was inspired while watching a television program showing how sleds might have helped with pyramid construction. I thought, 'Why don't they just try rolling the things?'" A square could be turned into a rough sort of wheel by attaching wooden poles to its sides, he realized. That, he noted, should make a block of stone "a lot easier to roll than a square".

So he tried it.

He and his students tied some poles to each of four sides of a 30-kilogram stone block. That action turned the block into somewhat a wheel. Then they placed the block on the ground.

They wrapped one end of a rope around the block and pulled. The researchers found they could easily roll the block along different kinds of paths. They calculated that rolling the block required about as much force as moving it along a slippery path.

West hasn't tested his idea on larger blocks, but he thinks rolling has clear advantages over sliding. At least, workers wouldn't have needed to carry cattle fat or water to smooth the paths.

32. It's widely believed that the stone blocks were moved to the pyramid site by _____.

- A. rolling them on roads
- B. pushing them over the sand
- C. sliding them on smooth paths
- D. dragging them on some poles

33. The underlined part "lubricated the paths" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".

- A. made the paths wet
- B. made the paths slippery
- C. made the paths wide
- D. made the paths hard

34. Why is rolling better than sliding according to West?

- A. Because more force is needed for sliding.
- B. Because less preparation on paths is needed for rolling.
- C. Because sliding on smooth roads is more dangerous.
- D. Because rolling work can be done by fewer cattle.

35. What is the text mainly about?

- A. An experiment on ways of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- B. An application of the method of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- C. An argument about different methods of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- D. An introduction to a possible new way of moving blocks to the pyramid site.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Food pictures that you display on Instagram can look more stylish if you follow our tips. 36

- **Post them accompanied by a story.**

37 Whether it's your first meal at a Chinese restaurant or a birthday party at a cozy cafeteria, describe the surroundings and background as well as the reason that made you choose the food in the picture.

- **Choose natural lighting.**

Flash is not as beautiful as natural light. The latter makes pictures look much better. The only problem is that you can hardly find natural light in bars, cafes and restaurants. 38 If you are having your lunch or dinner outside, remember to find a place with shadow since direct sunlight casts shadows on food and other items.

- **Pick your angle.**

Choose the right angle. One of the best positions is shooting from the top down. This is how you'll show the whole table. You might sometimes need to climb on a chair to take that perfect shot! 39 You may try and hold your dish out in front of you. Vertical (垂直的) pictures are also worth your attention.

- **40**

Use various filters (滤镜) to make your shots more attractive. But don't be restricted by them. Use special apps to keep your pictures bright. Experiment a bit and see which app is your favorite. Adjust the brightness. Try out a different contrast.

A. Adjust the size and brightness.

B. Go beyond the Instagram filter.

C. Eye level shots look irresistible.

D. What you can do is to take your dish and walk over to a window.

E. Next are some means to tell you how to take a good picture of food.

F. There are a few ways to help you make your food shots more unique.

G. Before you take a picture, think about what you want to tell your followers about.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

If someone says you are smart, what do they mean? Is it a good thing or something bad? The 41 is not as easy as you might think. This is 42 the word "smart" has many meanings. 43 someone could say you look smart or are 44 smartly. That means they like what you are wearing and your physical 45. To use a slang expression, they could say, "You look 46 cool!"

But if something smarts, it can be 47 or hurtful, either physically or mentally. If you accidentally trip over a chair and 48, you might shout, "Ow! That smarts!" Or if a friend says something that 49 your feelings, you can say you are smarting from the upsetting 50.

If you are standing too close to a campfire, you could say your eyes are smarting from the smoke of the fire. Here the word "smarting" means a sharp 51. But the most common meaning of smart is to be 52. If someone is smart as a whip(聪明绝顶), they have the 53 to think very quickly.

People have 54 ways of being smart. Some people are 55 as street smart. They may not have a good education. But they are 56 in dealing with people and problems in the real world. Other people might be book smart. This means they have spent many years in school. But when dealing with people or problems 57 existing in our world they may not be so smart.

And then there is another 58 of smart that means talking or behaving disrespectfully. If you say something disrespectful to your parents, they might 59, "Don't get smart with me!" Here, "smart" means showing a 60 of respect by saying something mean.

41. A. chance

B. answer

C. meaning

D. choice

42. A. why

B. where

C. how

D. because

43. A. For example B. In fact C. At least D. After all
 44. A. taught B. educated C. dressed D. treated
 45. A. appearance B. fitness C. potential D. performance
 46. A. hopefully B. casually C. absolutely D. immediately
 47. A. attractive B. special C. wonderful D. unkind
 48. A. settle down B. lie down C. fall down D. slow down
 49. A. hurts B. expresses C. matches D. affects
 50. A. incidents B. comments C. reactions D. attitudes
 51. A. turn B. change C. pain D. decline
 52. A. pretty B. neat C. intelligent D. fashionable
 53. A. desire B. opportunity C. willingness D. ability
 54. A. effective B. different C. personal D. creative
 55. A. considered B. used C. expected D. suspected
 56. A. involved B. interested C. fortunate D. expert
 57. A. actually B. seemingly C. generally D. rarely
 58. A. possibility B. matter C. definition D. prediction
 59. A. complain B. warn C. beg D. persuade
 60. A. lack B. sense C. kind D. demand

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

Recently, here in Melbourne, a 12-year-old kid was bitten by a king brown snake, the 61. _____ (three) most deadly snake in the world. He was treated immediately, but as usual, some people point out 62. _____ necessary it is to get rid of our beautiful and unique animals, so that they do not bite anyone again.

Now for anyone who 63. _____ (know) anything about snakes, it's simple: they are territorial (地盘性防卫的) animals, they have many methods of 64. _____ (warn) people before they strike, and if the unlucky person does decide to accidentally step across the striking range, they won't think twice to attack.

Australia is home to 65. _____ 10 most deadly species of animals in the world and many animals 66. _____ (not) be found anywhere else in the world. They have basic animal instincts (本能) to attack as a 67. _____ (protect) for their home, but we just refuse to see that. Our ignorance is causing hundreds of thousands of our native species of animals 68. _____ (die).

We have a great number of deadly animals here, but these creatures should 69. _____ (understand), not feared. Must we destroy everything in this beautiful country 70. _____ ours before we decide that we have nothing more to fear?

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

- 增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),并在其下面写出该加的词。
- 删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。
- 修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。
- 注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Guizhou is a mountainous province knowing as a place of natural beauty, and attracts hundred of millions of tourists every year. I took a week-long trip to there last month. On the first day, I visited the Huangguoshu Waterfall, popular tourist attraction in the city of Anshun. With the water rolls down, I could even feel the ground shaking. Besides the amazing scenery, which tourists shouldn't miss is the colorful culture. Therefore, I took the chance to explore Southeast Guizhou. I met the friendly Miao people and Dong people, tried their unique spicy food and saw their simply lifestyle. The word "Gui" meant "precious or expensive" in Chinese culture, and Guizhou is actually one of the poorest provinces in China. Luckily, tourism is now playing a big part to help with its develop.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华,你的英国好友 Tom 拜托你帮忙购买一只风筝,作为生日礼物送给他的妹妹。请你给 Tom 写一封回信,比较已物色好的两种风筝(如下表格),并提出你的购买建议和理由。

- 注意:1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

风筝 特性 \	A	B
形状	鹰状	蝴蝶状
材质	塑料	布
尺寸	1.6 m×0.9 m	1.1 m×0.6 m
价格	80 元	100 元

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十八)

时量: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。

1. What does the man ask the woman to do?
A. Park the car. B. Start the car. C. Wait for him.
2. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. In a classroom. B. In a library. C. In a bookstore.
3. What can we learn about the two speakers?
A. They meet for the first time.
B. They don't like each other.
C. They are old friends.
4. What difference does the man mainly talk about?
A. The difference in weather.
B. The difference in food.
C. The difference in clothes.
5. How long will the flight to Paris take?
A. One hour and fifty-five minutes.
B. One hour and thirty minutes.
C. Two hours and thirty-five minutes.

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。

6. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Manager and secretary.
7. What has the woman been doing?
A. Typing. B. Arranging files. C. Having a meeting.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What did the man do last Saturday?
A. He stayed at home. B. He went for a picnic. C. He did some reading.
9. What is the date today?
A. April 19th. B. April 18th. C. April 15th.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How does the woman feel about her interview?
A. Disappointed. B. Nervous. C. Confident.
11. What course is Michigan University famous for?
A. Medical science.
B. Law.
C. History.
12. What does the man's father probably want him to be?
A. A reporter. B. A historian. C. A doctor.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the woman waiting for?
A. The man. B. A bus. C. Her mother.
14. What kind of weather is usual for March in Florida, according to the man?
A. Drier. B. Hotter. C. Cooler.

15. Where does the man live now?
A. In Florida. B. In New York. C. In California.
 16. Why did the woman move away from Indiana?
A. She couldn't find a good job.
B. Her mother bought a house in Florida.
C. It was too cold there.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. How old was Franklin when he became the printer of money?
A. 10. B. 12. C. 19.
 18. What was Franklin like when he was a young man?
A. He was fat.
B. He had light brown hair.
C. He was good-looking.
 19. What did Franklin set up in America?
A. The first college library.
B. The first glasses store.
C. The first fire department.
 20. What do we know about Franklin?
A. He had a great interest in science.
B. He rewrote the *Declaration of Independence*.
C. He started to work after graduating from school.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Welcome to Southwestern Illinois college! Want to try different club activities? First, you need to learn about our student clubs and organizations. Here is some basic information about our student groups.

BACCHUS

Named after Bacchus—the god of wine in ancient Greece and Rome—BACCHUS is an international and university-based education program focusing on alcohol-abuse prevention and other student health and safety issues. The mission of the group is to actively promote campus health education. BACCHUS focuses on the development and promotion of positive lifestyles.

Sponsor: Dale Zink

Dale. zink@swic.edu

College Activities Board

The College Activities Board is a group of students that help plan special events open to the entire student body and staff. Concerts, dances and shows are among the activities planned by CAB.

East St. Louis Campus

Sponsor: Tracy Haggins

Belleville Campus & Res Bud Campus

Sponsor: Jeff Blue

Sam Wolf Granite City Campus

Sponsor: Jill Lorange

CRU

This campus club was set up for Christians. It helps believers in Christ who share a common desire to communicate with each other to provide an understanding of the Christian faith.

Sponsor: Kevin Monroe

Kevin. monroe@swic.edu

618-235-2700, ext. 5410

Eye of the Storm

The newspaper, *Eye of the Storm*, which is published once a month from October through to May, keeps students informed of campus events.

Sponsor: Deb Sauerhage

Deb. sauerhage@swic.edu

History Club

The History Club was formed to allow students to experience history in ways that a classroom cannot offer. We pursue events and places that bring history to life and allow for a better understanding of what occurred and why it is important to us.

Sponsor: Mark Yearian

Mark.yearian@swic.edu

Sign Language Club

The Sign Language Club provides social contact between the deaf and the hearing. The group gives students the opportunity to learn more about the deaf community, improve interpreter skills and share information and resources.

Sponsor: Karyn Houston

Karyn.houston@swic.edu

Contact the College Activities Office on 618-235-2700, ext. 5561 for more information.

21. What can we learn about BACCHUS from the passage?
 - A. It takes its name from a kind of wine.
 - B. It advocates healthy lifestyles.
 - C. It focuses on dealing with social issues.
 - D. It mainly emphasizes the importance of education.
22. We can learn from the passage that CAB _____.
 - A. is not only open to students
 - B. plans various sports events
 - C. is short for the name of a campus
 - D. has three related campus
23. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. CRU is open to all college students.
 - B. *Eye of the Storm* is a weekly newspaper.
 - C. The Sign Language Club helps the deaf adapt to society.
 - D. The History Club helps enhance classroom teaching.

B

Willie Hatcher was on his way to a job interview Monday morning when he approached two policemen, Abenet Carper and Sgt. Howard Marshall, to ask for help tying his tie.

"It was a really cool moment, one of the better moments of my career," Marshall, who has been on the force for 19 years, told of the pleasant surprise.

Marshall helped, first practicing on himself, then handing the tie back to Hatcher to coach him through the process. Marshall and Carper said Hatcher was apprehensive at first to approach them, but they're glad he did and hope the tie had at least a small part in helping him get a job.

"He kept staring at us, probably for 10 or 15 minutes," Marshall recalled. "I didn't know if he was going to come over and voice his displeasure with us." He thinks Hatcher's hesitation might have been due to the recent protests (抗议), but instead, "it was such a nice moment—just one person helping another. It took away the fact that people are mad at the police. It was just a great moment between two people. It took away everything from the outside world. It was a very good, peaceful moment."

And he has a special message for Hatcher: "I want to know what job he got, and I want to talk to him and tell him congratulations. We're so happy for him."

Carper caught the heartwarming moment on camera, which now has more than 10,000 likes and nearly 3,000 shares online. All the attention has proven fruitful for Hatcher who wrote on the post that he is now employed. The police department is unsure what job Hatcher landed but has plans to speak with him later today to get details.

24. Why did Hatcher go over to the policemen?
 - A. To apply for a job.
 - B. To report an accident.
 - C. To address his protests.
 - D. To ask for helping tying his tie.

25. How did Hatcher feel when first approaching the policemen?
A. Uneasy. B. Frightened.
C. Proud. D. Impatient.
26. What can we learn from the passage?
A. Carper showed Hatcher how to tie a tie without hesitation.
B. Marshall felt very happy to be able to help Hatcher out.
C. Hatcher finally got his job because he became famous.
D. The police department helped Marshall find his job.
27. Where can people find the details about the news?
A. A magazine.
B. A newspaper.
C. The Internet.
D. A handbook.

C

If you find yourself hitting the snooze button(闹钟延时按钮) every morning, don't blame yourself. Your work schedule could be to blame.

Research now shows that, for many of us, our work schedules don't go with our natural body clocks—and experts are urging employers to take notice. Sleep is a “strategic resource” that most companies are ignoring. When work schedules are aligned with people's natural sleep patterns, they produce higher quality and more innovative work because they are more focused, less stressed and generally healthier. The opposite is also true—when employees are not getting enough sleep they are more likely to make major mistakes and suffer from workplace injuries.

But it's not just about the amount of sleep you get. It's important that people recognize every living thing, from primitive bacteria to human beings, has a biologically determined internal body clock. This determines whether you are a night owl(夜猫子), an early bird or somewhere in the middle. We don't have any choice. “It's like feet,” said Till Roenneberg, a professor of chronobiology(生物钟学). “Some people are born with big feet and some with small feet, but most people are somewhere in the middle.”

Many companies start the workday at 8 a. m. or 9 a. m., putting their work schedules in disagreement with their employees' body clock. This mismatch, along with the pressure to be productive and be available to respond to email or take calls at all hours of the day and night, means that many people suffer from what is called “social jet lag”.

28. The underlined word “aligned” in Paragraph 2 means “_____”.
A. matched B. cooperated
C. conflicted D. shortened
29. What does Till Roenneberg's remark mean?
A. The amount of sleep you get counts much.
B. An early bird does better than a night owl.
C. We are born to have a body clock.
D. Most people have neither too big nor too small feet.
30. If people suffer from “social jet lag”, they will _____.
A. not be as clever as other people
B. fail to finish their daily tasks
C. fail to adjust their body clock
D. act as if they were in the wrong time zone
31. What is the best title for the passage?
A. Body clock and good work habits
B. Late for work? Maybe not your fault
C. How to improve your work efficiency
D. Urgent need to change your body clock

D

Half an hour into a cooking competition at Green Street Academy, Tyana Givens, 15, dipped a plastic spoon into a pot with tomatoes, bell peppers, onions, garlic and mushrooms over a burner in a science classroom. She and the two other students, Kalimah Ball and Maya Smith, were making meat sauce.

The girls had spent the past five weeks learning how to grow their own produce using food computers—tabletop greenhouses controlled by computer programs—at Green Street Academy, a charter school in Baltimore. The course, which weaved together lessons on programming, food systems and agriculture, ended with an “Iron Chef”-style cooking contest.

With the help of instructor Melanie Shimano, the girls finished their contest successfully using the food they planted in tabletop greenhouses. The tabletop greenhouses can control temperature, light and water inside using the computer code that the students wrote by themselves. Shimano, a 26-year-old entrepreneur, piloted(试行) the course as part of Green Street Academy’s junior biotechnology class in the spring and will expand the program to other schools in the fall.

“Technology is not something that a lot of teachers have a lot of resources for all the time, but it’s something that’s not difficult to do with a relatively low amount of funding,” Shimano said. “Baltimore is a center for start-ups and food, so kind of fostering that culture of being into technology and into design and seeing all the pieces fit together is really cool.”

While her course is unique to Baltimore, it’s part of a broader program born at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology(MIT)’s Media Lab called the Open Agriculture Initiative, or OpenAg, which aims to create inventive, sustainable food systems through open-source technology. In addition to 10 full-time staff and researchers, OpenAg is primarily an online community of about 1,400 educators, growers, chefs and retailers in 47 countries, according to Hildreth England, OpenAg’s assistant director.

“The interest level across the board generally comes from folks who are concerned about food systems and concerned about the environment, and it’s usually a combination of the two,” England said.

32. What’s special about the course taken by Tyana Givens?

- A. It’s a cooking course.
- B. It involves several subjects.
- C. It is intended for a contest.
- D. It is controlled by tabletop greenhouses.

33. Why did the students have to write computer codes to grow food?

- A. To win a cooking contest.
- B. To finish homework.
- C. To create a greenhouse.
- D. To control the growing conditions.

34. What’s Shimano’s opinion about technology education?

- A. It calls for teachers with many resources.
- B. It calls for a lot of money.
- C. It is supposed to combine skills together.
- D. It can only be carried out in big cities.

35. What can be learned about the Open Agriculture Initiative?

- A. It is participated by full-time MIT researchers as well as people from different walks of life.
- B. It will help create a better education system.
- C. It only covers the USA.
- D. It focuses on food and catering industry.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Grocery shopping is something we all have to do, seemingly all at the same time.

36

Leaving your cart(购物车) in the parking lot

It’s completely annoying for anyone who thinks they’re about to pull into a parking spot only to discover there’s an empty shopping cart in the way. 37 What do you do next? Do you walk the cart back to the cart return station? Let’s hope so. Because if you leave it in the parking lot, 97 percent of your fellow shoppers will regard it as a big no-no and think you’re being rude.

Leaving your cart in the checkout line while you grab another item

Even more universally detested than leaving your shopping cart in the parking lot is leaving your shopping cart in the checkout line while you grab another item. That's a move that 80 percent of shoppers polled consider rude. 38 And whatever you do, don't line-up-and-leave strategically to save time—everyone's onto you.

Leaving the checkout line while your groceries are being scanned

39 However, it still annoys 68 percent of grocery shoppers. Perhaps it's less universally annoying because the other shoppers are more willing to believe it was an accident, rather than a time-saving strategy. Better practice is to simply accept you've made a mistake and shop for the forgotten item at some other time.

Blocking the aisle(走道) with your cart

90 percent of shoppers surveyed find it rude when your cart gets in the way of their own trip down an aisle. Obviously, in a store with narrow aisles or on a particularly busy shopping day, it's harder to keep your cart out of the way of other shoppers.

- 40
- A. This one seems to be a bit more well-tolerated.
B. Here's how to make the experience better for everyone involved.
C. Worse still, their cars may be scratched(刮擦) by a shopping cart.
D. So please try to finish all your shopping before lining up to check out.
E. Here are some rude things you need to stop doing at the grocery store.
F. Let's say you have already put your groceries in the car after shopping.
G. But please bear in mind that hardly anyone likes dealing with aisle traffic jams.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When people show their homes to others, they proudly show off the different rooms, the nice furniture, and how well built the house is. But they 41 talk about the builders who worked so hard to make that house what it is today.

When 42 talk about their successful children, about their jobs, their social and economic status and their 43, they never talk about the teachers who have placed the bricks to 44 those kids what they are today.

Being a(n) 45 of English for more than five years, I have learned one thing: if I am 46 today, it owes to the work of all my former teachers who have 47 me how to love the ABCs.

Being a good teacher today 48 being very faithful to the 49 of all the teachers who have motivated me and pushed my life memory within the oceans of life, through its 50 and storms, even when it occasionally got 51 in the sand of a shore.

My teachers, both good and bad, have 52 a lot of good things to me, to my mind and to my heart. Today it is 53 to remember all those bad teachers and 54 how harsh(严厉的) they were. But it is better not to forget that I do not have to be like them.

Today, thinking and remembering all the good teachers 55 have taught me makes me feel the 56 responsibility I shoulder to be like them and to become 57 than them, because I want my students to see me 58 a model in the future.

Parents 59 need to remember that if their children are successful today, that is because their personality skyscraper is built upon the 60 of teachers.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. always | B. often | C. ever | D. never |
| 42. A. parents | B. relatives | C. friends | D. doctors |
| 43. A. situations | B. shortcomings | C. degrees | D. careers |
| 44. A. let | B. make | C. keep | D. leave |
| 45. A. teacher | B. beginner | C. user | D. inventor |
| 46. A. lucky | B. disappointed | C. successful | D. pleased |
| 47. A. cheated | B. forced | C. persuaded | D. taught |
| 48. A. expresses | B. means | C. appreciates | D. understands |
| 49. A. signal | B. landmark | C. wheel | D. boat |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 50. A. waves | B. waters | C. light | D. rain |
| 51. A. burnt | B. stuck | C. changed | D. grown |
| 52. A. created | B. allowed | C. done | D. destroyed |
| 53. A. difficult | B. easy | C. regretful | D. perfect |
| 54. A. think about | B. care about | C. set about | D. worry about |
| 55. A. what | B. how | C. why | D. that |
| 56. A. unbearable | B. light | C. great | D. small |
| 57. A. stronger | B. weaker | C. wiser | D. better |
| 58. A. as | B. like | C. for | D. in |
| 59. A. already | B. also | C. still | D. certainly |
| 60. A. shoulders | B. legs | C. hearts | D. minds |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

By the latter half of the 19th century, manufacturing had become the cornerstone of American industry. But, in spite of their 61. _____ (economy) importance, factories were often run in a very disordered manner. For the most part, factory operations 62. _____ (simple) adopted “rule-of-thumb”(经验法则) operations. Basically, 63. _____ (employee) would learn how to do procedures from their more experienced colleagues on the job, 64. _____ (copy) methods and techniques born out of individual trial-and-error. It was not until F. W. Taylor, 65. _____ engineer, began introducing his ideas about systematizing these processes in the early 1890s 66. _____ this approach to factory management began to change.

Taylor was the pioneer of an approach that he would later name “scientific management”. He thought management should analyze each task performed in the factory rather than allowing workers to determine how to do the work for themselves. That way they could make sure that every step in the manufacturing process 67. _____ (handle) as efficiently as possible. Taylor also believed that management needed to be more scientific in 68. _____ (they) handling of staffing issues. He felt that all workers should be carefully selected, properly trained to ensure that they perform their tasks competently. Most significantly, Taylor thought that workers should carry 69. _____ instructions handed down by their managers. 70. _____ in our modern world Taylor’s ideas would be considered overly strict, at the time they helped to achieve much greater efficiency in industrial operations.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

As it is often the case,when people are attending meetings,having meals or waiting for buses, you can always find them addicting to their phones, completely ignoring others.

This is really a common phenomena in our life. The reason is why smart phones nowadays can be used for people to play mobile games and kept in touch with friends through QQ and WeChat. Therefore, too much exposure to phones are bad for people in terms of health. Moreover, people involved in phones fail to communicate well with these around them.

As far as I am concerned, people should wise make use of their phones to help their work and study. Meanwhile, care more about their family and friends rather than mobile phones.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,最近你在当地报纸上看到一则游泳培训班的广告,称其有称职教练(instructor),一周包会。你会一点游泳,但水性不太好,想在暑假参加训练。请你写一封咨询信了解相关情况,要点如下:

1. 训练的具体时间和地点;
2. 条件和费用;
3. 其他需要特别注意的事项。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(十九)

时量: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。

1. What does the man think of the woman's mother?
A. Beautiful.
B. Kind to the woman.
C. Good at choosing clothes.
2. How will the woman get in touch with Peter?
A. By email. B. By phone. C. By telegram.
3. How much did the woman pay for her scarf?
A. \$ 63. B. \$ 84. C. \$ 48.
4. What can the man do tomorrow according to the woman?
A. Prepare for his parents' coming.
B. Meet his parents.
C. Go on with his work.
5. What happened to the man?
A. He hit something carelessly.
B. The windscreen of his car was broken.
C. He fell to the ground.

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。

6. Where did Sue spend the night on her holiday?
A. In a farmhouse. B. In the mountains. C. In a hotel.
7. What was the weather like in Florida during Sue's stay?
A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Foggy.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the problem with the woman's computer?
A. It can't be shut down.
B. It can't start up properly.
C. Its screen often goes black.
9. What time will Paul come on Saturday?
A. At 9:30. B. At 10:00. C. At 10:30.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who was the man's best teacher?
A. His fourth-grade teacher.
B. His high school teacher.
C. His fifth-grade teacher.
11. How does the man describe Miss Bess?
A. Kind but impatient.
B. Fair but aggressive.
C. Caring but strict.
12. What does Miss Bess do now?
A. A teacher. B. A writer. C. A businesswoman.

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

13. What is the woman doing now?

- A. Resigning her post.
- B. Writing a new work plan.
- C. Having a job interview.

14. Why does the woman want to resign from the Park Hotel?

- A. She doesn't like part-time jobs.
- B. She needs more time for study.
- C. She is not satisfied with the pay.

15. When is the man's restaurant busy?

- A. On Monday.
- B. On Saturday.
- C. On Sunday.

16. What month is it now?

- A. April.
- B. May.
- C. June.

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

17. What was Perry's job before he began to make films?

- A. A publisher.
- B. An actor.
- C. A tennis player.

18. What can we learn about the film *Diary of a Mad Black Woman*?

- A. It was released in 2006.
- B. Perry played two roles in it.
- C. It was a great success.

19. Where did Perry set up his own movie and acting studio?

- A. In New Orleans.
- B. In Atlanta.
- C. In Miami.

20. What is Perry's first television series?

- A. *Madea's Family Reunion*.
- B. *Tyler Perry's House of Payne*.
- C. *The Marriage Counselor*.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

As a volunteer, you will discover the unique opportunity of visiting the real world beyond the tourist window and become immersed(沉浸)in the cultures you visit. For many travelers, this time spent working on meaningful projects and getting to know the local area and its people is often regarded as their most memorable, enjoyable and fulfilling experience.

Who can volunteer?

Kaya volunteers are 18-80 years old people with an adventurous spirit. Whether you have time for a 2-week trip or a 6-month break, traveling on your own, with a group or with your family, or you are a student, taking a break from your study or have even retired, they will find a project that can use your help.

What types of projects can you do?

Kaya's project advisers work with you to decide which project is best for you and what type of work you like to do. You can work in the following fields:

* Environmental preservation—From the Ecuadorian rainforest to the jungle of Thailand, repair the damage done to some of the most beautiful and diverse places on earth.

* Work with children—They have over 40 projects working with children across the world in orphanages, schools and shelters for the abused, and disabled.

* Sports—Through sports their projects can provide opportunities for health education and the development of life skills such as teamwork, communication, discipline and self-confidence.

* Education—From English teaching to education programs for special needs and minority groups, give greater opportunity to the disadvantaged through education.

All projects include airport pick-ups and drop-offs, accommodation, orientation and 24-hour support. Many of their placements also include all meals and some language classes so that you can get even more involved.

21. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?
 - A. To inspire people to travel.
 - B. To show the advantage of volunteers.
 - C. To call on volunteers to take part in certain projects.
 - D. To explain different projects to volunteers.
22. What can a volunteer do while doing the advertised voluntary work?
 - A. Receive some extra pay for their work.
 - B. Travel around for free.
 - C. Help the local people with their housework.
 - D. Visit the local places of interest.
23. What can we infer from the second part of this passage?
 - A. Few people are willing to do the voluntary work.
 - B. There are almost no restrictions set on volunteers.
 - C. People without voluntary experiences are not welcome.
 - D. Junior school students can participate in the project.
24. Why do some voluntary placements offer free meals and language classes?
 - A. To help volunteers get more involved.
 - B. To help volunteers save money.
 - C. To attract more people to work as volunteers.
 - D. To get volunteers improved from all sides.

B

I grew up in a middle-class family. Dad worked hard to support our family and Mom tried to save money while making sure we had enough food to eat and clothes to wear. One of their greatest desires was to raise decent, loving children who had an opportunity to finish college.

My brother, Gene, never hesitated to learn new things. He had an artistic hand, so he went into fine arts for a while. He also did a lot of screens about computers. He became so good at it that the school hired him to teach there after he completed his studies. My younger brother also pursued computers, following in his footsteps.

Gene did not have a history of any health problems from his very young age to adulthood. One day, he came home from teaching, ate his dinner and went to bed. That evening, my "healthy" brother died suddenly of a cardiac arrest(心跳骤停). My parents were extremely sad.

At the viewing in the funeral house, amidst the sadness, my parents felt so much pride. So many people came and each was relating a story of how they were touched by Gene.

A cleaner came to say that practically every day Gene brought him a sandwich. Finally, Mom found out why Gene had taken so many sandwiches to school! Then there was a man who came in bringing money, saying that Gene had lent him some when he was down and out. Gene had never asked him for the money back.

From the school president to the guard... people came. And because of his good heart and deeds, my younger brother was awarded a full scholarship in the school as a tribute to my dead brother.

In the end, my parents realized that even at the young age of 26, my brother had lived a full life and was very instrumental in helping others live theirs a little better.

25. What was the biggest wish of the author's parents?
 - A. To have a better life.
 - B. To save enough money for the future.
 - C. To give their children a college education.
 - D. To raise their children to be respectable people.
26. The author's parents felt proud in the funeral house because _____.
 - A. many people from all walks of life came in tears
 - B. Gene was praised by the school president
 - C. Gene's brother was awarded a full scholarship
 - D. they heard about many good deeds done by Gene
27. What can we learn about Gene from the passage?
 - A. He took many sandwiches to school to share with others.

- B. He lent a man some money and then asked for it back.
 - C. He was not in very good health from an early age.
 - D. He taught fine arts in his school.
28. What is the message conveyed in the passage?
- A. Good deeds deserve praise.
 - B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
 - C. Kindness in students should be encouraged.
 - D. The meaning of life consists in its dedication, not its length.

C

Researchers in China reported on Wednesday that they have created two cloned monkeys, the first time that primates(灵长目动物) have been cloned with the technique that produced Dolly the sheep more than 20 years ago.

The long-tailed monkeys, named Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua, were made from embryonic cells grown in a test tube. The clones are identical twins and carry the DNA of the monkey embryo(胚胎) that originally provided the cells, according to a study published in the journal *Cell*. They were born at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Shanghai.

Dolly the sheep was produced from breast cells that had been frozen for six years. Until that creation, many researchers had thought that type of cloning was impossible, because it required taking adult cells and bringing them back to their original state, when sperm first fertilized(使受精) egg.

The cell would then have to start to grow in a mother's body and to develop into an entire animal, genetically identical to the one that provided the initial cell.

But once cloning proved possible, researchers began improving their method and testing it on other species. Since Dolly was born, researchers have cloned 23 mammal species, including cattle, cats, deer, dogs, horses, mules, oxen, rabbits and rats.

The new monkey clones stand out, though. "It's the first primate ever to be cloned," said Dr. Leonard Zon, director of the stem cell program at Boston Children's Hospital. "We are closer to humans than we've ever been before."

"That raises questions of where we would want to go," he added.

Still, the techniques used to make those clones are not new, and other researchers previously had initiated the process in primates.

An initial step was reported in 2007 by Shoukhrat Mitalipov at Oregon Health and Science University. He and his colleagues removed skin cells from a 9-year-old macaque(猕猴) and inserted them into eggs from which the original DNA had been removed.

The eggs adopted genes from the inserted cells, and the resulting clones were grown to an early embryo stage. Dr. Mitalipov and his colleagues did similar work with human embryos in 2013.

29. Which of the following statements about the cloned animals is TRUE?
- A. They are all genetically identical to the animal that provides the initial cell.
 - B. Zhong Zhong, Hua Hua and Dolly have the same cloning process.
 - C. Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua are the first time that humans try to clone primates.
 - D. Zhong Zhong, Hua Hua and Dolly are all identical twins.
30. What makes the two cloned monkeys special?
- A. It is the first time that China has succeeded in cloning an animal.
 - B. It uses the latest cloning techniques to make the two monkeys.
 - C. We are getting one step closer to the cloning of human beings.
 - D. They were produced from their mother's breast cells frozen for 6 years.
31. What does the passage mainly tell us?
- A. Human cloning is against the rule of nature.
 - B. China has been successful in cloning two monkeys.
 - C. The birth of Zhong Zhong, Hua Hua and Dolly.
 - D. Human cloning is not far from us.

D

We all need to eat. So, meals could be a chance to stop what we're doing and spend time with the people in our lives. From time to time, we all eat last-minute meals alone. And, of course, eating alone at home or at a restaurant can be a very satisfying experience.

However, a recent study from a team of South Korean researchers suggests that

frequently eating alone may lead to poor eating habits and poor food choices. Specifically, the study found that men who ate alone more than twice a week had a greater risk of developing high blood pressure, high cholesterol(胆固醇) and diabetes(糖尿病).

Several studies have looked at the long-term effects eating with families has on a child. Experts say that these studies do not seem to prove a cause-and-effect relationship. However, they do suggest a strong correlation.

In 2014, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) looked at data from nearly three-quarters of the world's countries. Among its findings was the fact that students who shared a main meal with their families were less likely to skip school. Children who eat a main meal with their families are also less likely to try drugs and wine.

Another study found that children eating with their families experience long-term physical and mental health benefits. These children were physically in better shape and drank fewer sugary soft drinks. They also seemed to have better social skills and self-reported that they were less aggressive.

Linda Pagani, one of the researchers, says that there is “a handful of research suggesting a positive link between eating family meals together frequently and child and adolescent health”. She says that mealtimes shared with parents “likely provide young children with firsthand social interaction, discussions of social issues and day-to-day concerns”. She adds that they may likely help the child have better communication skills with others.

Experts suggest making small changes, for example, making room for at least one shared meal a week. Even if dinner is a salad and a sandwich, it is still time for a family to be together. If you work in an office, step out with a co-worker for a bite to eat every once in a while, instead of eating at your desk every day. Or you could simply schedule time in your week to share a cup of coffee or tea with a friend.

32. What can be learned from the second paragraph?

- A. Improper eating habits.
- B. Bad effects of eating alone.
- C. Causes of eating habits.
- D. Risks of frequent eating.

33. The underlined word “correlation” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.

- A. tie
- B. consequence
- C. secret
- D. symbol

34. What do experts suggest?

- A. Making a special room for a shared meal.
- B. Eating with your colleagues every weekday.
- C. Having a drink with your friend every other week.
- D. Sharing one or more meals with your family per week.

35. What's the best title for the text?

- A. Eating healthily counts
- B. Ways of eating
- C. Benefits of eating together
- D. Eating habits hard to change

第二节(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

It cannot be avoided that one is required to do something for the first time. What's your reaction when you are in such a situation? Can you get ready? Are you worried? Actually, there is no possibility that you can be fully prepared for it. Can you handle this problem? The following tips may do some good to you.

Make plans and get ready.

Before you start, you had better plan how you are going to do it and make some preparations. This will get you feel more confident. 36 But it is impossible for you to have the sense of control all the time. For example, if you are going to have a chat with a stranger, you cannot plan all the topics to be talked about ahead of time. On the other hand, if you are going to take an exam you can study and prepare, which can result in goodness.

37

It is likely that you may spend more time than expected when you do something for

the first time. There is always something new you need to conquer and you should manage to make yourself progress. 38 It can enable yourself to gain some knowledge and experience before you take action.

Keep attitude of others out of mind.

Faced with new things, nearly everyone starts from zero. Just ignore what other people think of you. In this way you can feel less stressed. 39 Thus pay more attention to your own performance and try to achieve your own aim.

Don't focus on being perfect.

It is said that nothing is perfect in the world. In no case can you manage to do things very well the first time you do it. You should be aware of that you are weak when coming across something new. 40 There is no point in struggling for perfection when you do something for the first time. What you should keep in mind is to make yourself better.

A. Be generous with time.

B. Value time and try to save it.

C. Many people will understand you and do you a favor.

D. So take your time and try to learn as much as possible.

E. It is certain that you cannot meet the level you have set.

F. It is you who really care much about the process and the result.

G. You will hold the belief that you can control parts of the things.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The following is a beautiful speech by Sundar Pichai, a senior executive at a big IT company.

At a 41, a cockroach(蟑螂) suddenly flew from somewhere and sat on a lady. She started 42 out of fear. With a panic-stricken face and trembling voice, she started jumping, with both her hands 43 trying to get rid of the cockroach. Her 44 was contagious(传染的), as everyone in her group also got 45. The lady finally managed to push the cockroach away but it 46 on another lady in the group.

Now, it was the 47 of the other lady in the group to 48 the drama. The waiter rushed forward to their 49. In the relay of throwing, the cockroach next fell upon the waiter. The waiter stood 50, calmed himself and observed the behavior of the cockroach on his shirt. When he was 51 enough, he grabbed it with his fingers and 52 it out of the restaurant.

Sipping my coffee and watching the amusement, I picked up a few thoughts and started wondering 53 the cockroach was responsible for their behavior. If so, then why was the waiter not 54? He handled it near to perfection, without any 55. It was not the cockroach, but the 56 of the ladies to handle the disturbances caused by the cockroach that disturbed the ladies. I 57 that, it is not the shouting of my father or my boss or my wife that disturbs me, but my inability to handle the disturbances 58 by their shouting that disturbs me. It's not the traffic jam on the road that disturbs me, 59 my inability to handle the disturbances caused by the traffic jam that disturbs me. 60 than the problem, it's my reaction to the problem that creates chaos in my life.

41. A. hotel

B. zoo

C. school

D. restaurant

42. A. pointing

B. jumping

C. checking

D. screaming

43. A. slowly

B. elegantly

C. desperately

D. carefully

44. A. reaction

B. surprise

C. settlement

D. excitement

45. A. angry

B. anxious

C. ready

D. steady

46. A. stepped

B. died

C. landed

D. took

47. A. turn

B. right

C. power

D. interest

48. A. finish

B. continue

C. improve

D. increase

49. A. bedroom

B. invitation

C. rescue

D. relative

50. A. back

B. alone

C. firm

D. aside

51. A. confident

B. quiet

C. sad

D. strong

52. A. pushed

B. threw

C. brought

D. helped

53. A. how

B. that

C. whether

D. why

54. A. praised B. overcome C. welcomed D. disturbed
 55. A. panic B. enthusiasm C. patience D. responsibility
 56. A. inability B. fear C. trouble D. doubt
 57. A. expected B. realized C. included D. argued
 58. A. ignored B. concerned C. caused D. dealt
 59. A. and B. but C. or D. just
 60. A. Better B. More C. Worse D. Truer

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

Gift shops in museums used to be the last stop of each visit, 61. _____ people would buy souvenirs for themselves and their friends. But recently instead of being the last place people go after a visit, they 62. _____ (become) a point of entry to the museum. You may wonder: What is it about museum gift shops that 63. _____ (make) them so different?

Each museum product contains a small piece of history. For example, the British Museum store has different kinds of sticky tape 64. _____ (print) with patterns inspired by the famous Rosetta Stone, which was discovered in 1799 and contains an inscription(碑文) helping historians 65. _____ (good) understand some of the most mysterious 66. _____ (Egypt) scripts. And in the gift shops of China's Palace Museum, there are earphones inspired by the necklaces worn by ancient officials.

67. _____ the design evolving over the years, museum products are no longer limited to famous paintings to be hung on the wall. They now mean 68. _____ (item) put to use every day—glasses, jewelry or cushion covers, 69. _____ (indicate) we can not only “own” a piece of history, but also hold it in our hands, wear it on our neck, or even sleep on it. Indeed, a great museum gift shop is an extension of the museum 70. _____ (it).

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Dear Robert,

I am writing to tell you something about the changes in my school.

You are right. Great changes have been taken place in my school. It is not longer

I believe my school will become better and better, I hope you will visit my school again.

Li Hua

假设你是新华中学高三 1 班的学生李华, 本周末你将参加由校英语社团组织的“弘扬中华优秀传统文化”的主题演讲。请你以《感恩》为主题写一篇词数为 100 左右的演讲稿, 要点如下: 1. 感恩对象; 2. 感恩原因; 3. 感恩方式。

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯:

Hello, boys and girls,

[illegible]

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(二十)

时量: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。

1. When are the lines at the supermarket the longest?
A. In the evenings.
B. On weekday mornings.
C. On the weekend.
2. What will the woman do?
A. Write a poem.
B. Read the man's poem.
C. Ask the man for some advice.
3. Where will the woman go this weekend?
A. To America and Mexico.
B. To Mexico and France.
C. To America and France.
4. What does the woman most probably think of the man?
A. Naughty. B. Kind-hearted. C. Careless.
5. Where does the conversation probably take place?
A. On a train.
B. At a subway station.
C. At a bus stop.

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。

6. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. Go to a bank.
B. Mail letters.
C. Buy some magazines.
7. What time will the man probably be back?
A. 9:00. B. 9:30. C. 10:00.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Hotel servant and guest.
B. Waiter and customer.
C. Host and cleaner.
9. How often is the woman coming?
A. Every Friday.
B. Every Saturday.
C. Every three hours.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Who gave New York its nickname?
A. Some painters.
B. Some musicians.
C. Some people living in New York.

11. What is the woman interested in?
A. A painting show.
B. A play.
C. A modern dance show.
 12. What does the name “The Big Apple” refer to?
A. A city. B. A theatre. C. A concert.
- 听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. Where are the new houses?
A. On the main road.
B. Close to a bus station.
C. Near the sports center.
 14. What does the woman like most about the new houses?
A. The garden. B. The space. C. The quietness.
 15. How many bedrooms does a new house have?
A. 3 bedrooms. B. 2 bedrooms. C. 1 bedroom.
 16. How does the man feel about moving to a new house?
A. Delighted.
B. Disappointed.
C. Uninterested.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. At what age do most Americans start to go to school?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.
18. What do children learn in kindergarten?
A. A new language.
B. What school is like.
C. How to read and write.
19. How many years do children attend elementary school?
A. For six years. B. For four years. C. For two years.
20. Why do some students study accounting?
A. To get into a good college.
B. To learn how to operate machines.
C. To get entry into the business world.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

TECFIDERA

What is TECFIDERA?

- TECFIDERA is a prescription(处方) medicine used to treat people with multiple sclerosis(硬化), a serious illness that gradually destroys your nerves, making you weak and unable to walk.

- It is not known if TECFIDERA is safe and effective in children under 18 years of age.

- Before taking and while you take TECFIDERA, tell your doctor if you have or have had a low white blood cell count or any other medical conditions.

Tell your doctor if you are:

- pregnant or planning to become pregnant. It is not known if TECFIDERA will harm your unborn baby. If you become pregnant while taking TECFIDERA, talk to your doctor about joining in the TECFIDERA Pregnancy Registry. You can join in this registry by calling 1- 866- 810-1462. The purpose of this registry is to monitor the health of you and your baby.

- breastfeeding (母乳喂养) or planning to breastfeed. It is not known if TECFIDERA passes into your breast milk. You and your doctor should decide if you will take TECFIDERA or breastfeed.

How should I take TECFIDERA?

- Take TECFIDERA exactly as your doctor tells you to take it.

- C. he is just one of the talented people
 - D. he knows little about car repairing
25. The underlined part in the third paragraph can be best replaced by “_____”.
- A. spend more than they can afford
 - B. do in their own way
 - C. live in their own circle
 - D. live within what they earn
26. Why do talented people earn so little according to the author?
- A. They lack financial intelligence.
 - B. They don’t work hard enough.
 - C. They don’t make full use of their talents.
 - D. They have no specialized skills.
27. The main purpose of the author is to tell us _____.
- A. how young people can find a satisfactory job
 - B. what schools should teach students
 - C. how McDonald’s makes much money
 - D. why so many talented people are poor

C

Canada is a bilingual country with “co-official” languages. English and French enjoy equal status as the official languages of all government agencies in Canada. This means that the public has the right to communicate with and receive services from government in either English or French. Government employees have the right to work in the official language of their choice in certain bilingual regions.

Like the United States, Canada started as a colony. Beginning in the 1500s, it was part of New France but later became a British colony after the Seven Years’ War. As a result, the Canadian government recognized the languages of both colonizers: France and England. The Constitution(宪法) Act of 1867 admitted the use of both languages in federal courts. Years later, Canada strengthened its commitment to bilingualism when it passed the Official Languages Act of 1969, which reconfirmed the constitutional origins of its co-official languages.

Recognition of both English and French protects the rights of all Canadians. Among other benefits, the 1969 Act recognized the Canadian citizens should be able to access federal laws and government documents, whether their native language was French or English. The general law also requires that consumer products feature bilingual packaging throughout the country.

The Canadian government is committed to advancing the equality and the use of English and French and provides support to the development of English and French minority communities. However, the reality is that most Canadians speak English, and of course, many Canadians speak another language entirely.

Although the federal government theoretically guarantees bilingual services in all areas, there are many regions where English is the clear majority language, so the government does not offer services in French in those regions. Canadians use the phrase “where numbers justify” to indicate whether a local population’s language requires bilingual services from the government.

While many Canadians are bilingual in English and French, Statistics Canada finds that over 200 other languages were reported as a language spoken by its people. About two-thirds of the respondents who spoke one of these languages also spoke either English or French.

28. Why are two official languages accepted in Canada?
- A. The theoretical commitment made by Canadian courts in the past.
 - B. The language-using tradition caused by Canada’s colonial history.
 - C. The welcome attitude towards people coming from all over the world.
 - D. The mastery of two languages of Canadians because of school education.
29. What is the current situation of official languages in Canada?
- A. People speaking English are superior because of their access to federal laws.
 - B. Federal governments have to provide bilingual services to all citizens in Canada.

- C. There are more people speaking English than French in some parts of Canada.
 - D. French minority communities are given more support due to their language-using history.
30. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Some Canadians in certain districts might speak neither English nor French.
 - B. The legal court usage of French and English was established in Canada in 1969.
 - C. Either French or English should be used on products in Canada according to the law.
 - D. English has gained superior legal position to French because of bigger users in Canada.
31. Which is the best title of the passage?
- A. Canada, a Multiple-Language Land
 - B. The Official Languages in Canada
 - C. Balancing English and French in Canada
 - D. Advancing English and French in Canada

D

A new device can produce drinkable water from desert air using nothing but sunlight.

“With this device, you can harvest a Coke can’s worth of water in an hour,” says co-creator Omar Yaghi, a chemist at the University of California. “That’s about how much water a person needs to survive in the desert.”

The current device is just a sample. But the technology could be used to supply fresh water to some remote regions of the globe, like the Middle East and North Africa, Yaghi says.

“Previous attempts at low-energy water collection functioned below 50 percent relative humidity, while the new device pulled water from air with as low as 20 percent humidity,” Yaghi said.

Getting that water out is easy when the air is wet. But drawing water from the drier air in parched area is a greater challenge. Spongy(柔软吸水的) materials can take water out from the dry air. Those materials, however, either collect water too slowly or require lots of energy to gather the water.

The new device uses a material that avoids both problems. MIT mechanical engineer Evelyn Wang, and her colleagues remade an existing material composed of electrically charged metal atoms. This metal-organic framework MOF-801, creates a network of spongelike pores(气孔) to trap water vapor. At room temperature, water vapor is collected in the pores. As temperatures rise, the water escapes into a box beneath the pores. A condenser(冷凝器) in the box cools the vapor, converting it into a drinkable liquid. This entire process takes around two hours.

Laboratory tests of the device harvested 2.8 liters of water per day. The device could be used as a personal water source in dry regions, Yaghi says, or scaled up to produce enough water for a whole community.

32. How does MOF-801 work?
- A. By taking water out in wet areas.
 - B. By using spongy materials to store water.
 - C. By creating metal pores, using a condenser.
 - D. By collecting and cooling water vapor.
33. Which of the following is an advantage of MOF-801?
- A. Saving time and energy.
 - B. The low price.
 - C. Making water fresher.
 - D. The small size.
34. What can be inferred from the text?
- A. Evelyn Wang created MOF-801 on her own.
 - B. The water shortage will be solved by MOF-801.
 - C. MOF-801 is not available for customers now.
 - D. People are curious about the creation of MOF-801.
35. Where is the text most likely to appear?
- A. A science report.
 - B. A geography magazine.
 - C. A laboratory note.
 - D. A literary review.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Tiny Tomatoes

Tomatoes come in a variety of sizes, shapes and colors. And the little tomatoes are some of the most fun to grow and are perhaps the most rewarding.

Little tomatoes are classified into plum, cherry, grape or currant(醋栗) tomatoes. 36 Plum tomatoes are the largest of the groups listed, and currant tomatoes are the smallest. There are also differences in color, flavor(风味) and skin thickness, but these differences are more relative to specific varieties. 37

Plum, cherry and other small tomato types are fun to grow because they always produce abundant crops of flavorful fruit. They are fun to snack on while working in the garden or while daydreaming about working in the garden. 38 They are typically sweeter than large tomatoes, and little tomatoes contain less juice and fewer seeds than large tomatoes.

To grow little tomatoes, select a site that receives at least six to eight hours of full sun per day. Use a large container set in a sunny spot if a sunny planting site is otherwise unavailable.

39 You could also plant seeds, but already-started plants will provide fruit much more quickly. Water infrequently to help plants grow deep roots before the heat of summer arrives.

Harvest fruits when they are ripe. They will generally slip from the plant at this point. 40 Store harvested fruit indoors and unrefrigerated as cool temperatures change the flavor.

A. The best time to grow tomato plants is March.

B. All of them are delicious and nearly of the same size.

C. But at the same time they should still feel firm in your hand.

D. The classifications most commonly refer to differences in size.

E. Small tomatoes are also good additions to salads and cooked dishes.

F. Flavor and skin thickness are also influenced by growing conditions.

G. Select plants from your favorite local garden center, farmers, market etc.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The snow was falling and the roads had become dangerous. The schools were dismissed early, but much to my surprise, my 41 wasn't canceled. So I went, feeling especially heroic. As far as I could see, I was risking my life to keep my 42. Snow or no snow, I would be on time for my scheduled donation at the local 43 center.

When I got there, I discovered I wasn't 44. Four more "hero-types" were already lying back in donor chairs with lines 45 to their veins(静脉), and machines quietly pumping away to 46 their life-saving gifts.

Seeing my fellow donors honoring their own commitments, I realized why I was there. I lay back in my donor chair, ready to make a 47 to the life of someone I would never 48.

To be honest, I'd never really thought about why I donate. I just did it. 49 a few months ago, during one of my 50 donations I learned that my blood was specifically for a cancer patient and for a newborn baby—both patients needed what I would give in order to live. I've viewed my visits to the blood center 51 ever since.

My wife Karen is a 52, too. And more importantly, she has been on the bone marrow(骨髓) list for fifteen years, ever since she 53 to provide bone marrow to a kindergartner with leukemia(白血病). That little girl died before Karen's bone marrow could help her, but Karen was called again recently. Her test results were still on file, and it turned out she was a potential 54 for someone else. The caller asked Karen if she would still be willing to become a bone marrow donor. "Yes," she said and then immediately began answering questions on the pages of paperwork for further testing. It was to 55 against time.

I wish I could say that this race was 56. Unluckily, it wasn't. The caller later thanked Karen for her participation and asked a few more questions—including whether or not she'd 57 on the donor list. "Of course," Karen answered.

Last week Karen gave blood and next week I'll make my usual donation. I'll clear an afternoon from my schedule and make an appointment. I don't know whose life my donation may 58. Most likely it will be a 59, but on any day the person needing blood could be you or me or maybe a loved one. It is worthwhile to 60 our time to donate.

I really do feel proud every time I donate. And I like the feeling.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 41. A. appointment | B. class | C. training | D. flight |
| 42. A. secret | B. balance | C. shape | D. word |
| 43. A. service | B. research | C. blood | D. care |
| 44. A. alone | B. welcome | C. late | D. lucky |
| 45. A. exposed | B. attached | C. applied | D. added |
| 46. A. check | B. produce | C. collect | D. clean |
| 47. A. meaning | B. decision | C. difference | D. choice |
| 48. A. meet | B. forget | C. miss | D. recognize |
| 49. A. And | B. But | C. So | D. Because |
| 50. A. regular | B. unexpected | C. special | D. pleasant |
| 51. A. wisely | B. differently | C. hesitantly | D. carefully |
| 52. A. receiver | B. doctor | C. patient | D. donor |
| 53. A. built up | B. signed up | C. gave up | D. took up |
| 54. A. risk | B. customer | C. match | D. partner |
| 55. A. race | B. struggle | C. test | D. write |
| 56. A. fixed | B. finished | C. won | D. shifted |
| 57. A. rank | B. sign | C. appear | D. remain |
| 58. A. move | B. affect | C. create | D. enrich |
| 59. A. stranger | B. child | C. hero | D. friend |
| 60. A. waste | B. save | C. kill | D. take |

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

As a man was passing some elephants, he suddenly stopped, confused by the fact that these huge creatures were being held by only a small rope 61. _____ (tie) to their front leg. No chains, no cages. 62. _____ was obvious that the elephants could, at anytime, break 63. _____ from their bonds but for some reason, they did not.

He saw a trainer nearby and, asked why these animals just stood there and made no attempt 64. _____ (get) away. "Well," 65. _____ trainer said, "When they are very young and much 66. _____ (small), we use the same size rope to tie them and, at that age, it's enough to hold them. As they grow up, they are conditioned to believe the rope 67. _____ still hold them, so they never try to break free."

The man was amazed. These animals could at any time escape from their bonds but 68. _____ they believed they couldn't, they were stuck right where they were.

Like the elephants, how many of us go through life 69. _____ (hang) on to a belief that we cannot do something, 70. _____ (simple) because we failed at it once before? Failure is part of learning; we should never give up the struggle in life.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Becoming a doctor will be an ideal future career for me. I know that it takes a long time to train to be a doctor and the work itself is very challenging. Moreover, there are several reason why being a doctor is the best career for me. Firstly, if I do my better to become a good doctor, I know I can make the difference to people's lives. Secondly, I can use what I have been learnt to help my family and friends. Thirdly, I have always been interested at this career. Finally, doctors were usually well paid and enjoy a highly social status. To sum up, I know it will be difficult to being a doctor, but I will be prepared.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)(2019 全国卷Ⅲ)

假定你是李华, 你校将举办音乐节。请写封邮件邀请你的英国朋友 Allen 参加, 内容包括:

1. 时间;

2. 活动安排;

3. 欢迎他表演节目。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

高考总复习单元同步滚动测试卷

英语(二十一)

时量: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。

1. Where was the man yesterday?
A. At home.
B. At the stadium.
C. At a net bar.
2. Why was the woman absent last night?
A. Because she had to attend another lecture.
B. Because she forgot the lecture.
C. Because she had to look after her mother.
3. What are the speakers talking about?
A. The man's birthday party.
B. The woman's restaurant.
C. A dancing party at the weekend.
4. What will the man probably do next Monday?
A. Send the woman to school.
B. Accompany his son to school.
C. Fetch the woman's daughter from school.
5. What can we know about the man from the conversation?
A. He hates the woman.
B. He complains about the high rent.
C. He is satisfied with the apartment.

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。

6. Why doesn't the woman like the class?
A. She has no time to exercise.
B. She thought it would be easier.
C. She likes to exercise with more people.
7. What is the woman likely to do?
A. Return to the class later.
B. Exercise with a bigger group.
C. Quit the class.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. How will the man create jobs?
A. By training new workers.
B. By attracting more businesses.
C. By providing more cleaning jobs.
9. What is the man doing?
A. Being interviewed.
B. Giving a speech.
C. Trying to raise money.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does Mr. Bridges ask for?
A. Orange juice. B. Sugar in his coffee. C. Toast.

11. What happened to Mr. Bridges?
 - A. He had a bad weekend.
 - B. His dog ran away.
 - C. He lost his hat.
 12. How does the woman know Mr. Bridges?
 - A. He is a regular customer.
 - B. She works with him.
 - C. They always eat in the same restaurant.
- 听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。
13. Who is James talking to?
 - A. His principal.
 - B. His mother.
 - C. His friend.
 14. Why doesn't James want to go to Northwestern University?
 - A. It's too expensive.
 - B. It's far from his family.
 - C. None of his friends are going there.
 15. What is most important to James?
 - A. Going to an inexpensive school.
 - B. Going to a well-known teaching school.
 - C. Going to an easy school.
 16. What do we know about James according to the conversation?
 - A. He's hard-working.
 - B. He makes friends easily.
 - C. He's confident that he'll make the right choice.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When did Vincent van Gogh move to France?
 - A. In 1889.
 - B. In 1888.
 - C. In 1886.
18. Where is *The Starry Night* painted?
 - A. In a hospital.
 - B. In a museum.
 - C. In a park.
19. What has *The Starry Night* inspired today?
 - A. French culture.
 - B. Museums in New York City.
 - C. American movies and TV shows.
20. Which is TRUE about the original painting?
 - A. It has never been sold.
 - B. It was bought by a museum.
 - C. It hasn't been shown since 1941.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

The hotel rooftop bar will never go out of style. Whether it's on the 6th floor or the 65th, there's something undeniably appealing about dining, drinking, swimming and yoga-ing high above the streets of the city below. Here are some of the best (relative) newcomers.

QT Melbourne

The locally loved rooftop at QT is something of a chameleon (变色龙). By day, it's the site of pop-up yoga sessions that allow guests to take in the skyline from within their downward dogs. At mealtime, it's a place to dine on vegetables from chef Andrew Harmer's rooftop garden. And after dark, it becomes a happening bar serving high-concept cocktails.

The Silo, Cape Town

The design of this new hotel ensures that every room has a dizzying view, but the rooftop is especially enjoyable. The rooftop, which feels like it's floating above Cape Town, has fantastic views of Table Mountain, Lion's Head and the ocean. There's a guests-only infinity pool (无边际游泳池) and a restaurant and a restroom with 360-degree views over the city.

Aria Hotel Budapest

The pride of this hotel is its High Note SkyBar, with a year-round rooftop garden

that offers wraparound (全景的) views over the city of Budapest. The bar managers, chefs and bake chefs work together to ensure maximum enjoyment.

The Winery Hotel, Sweden

It's the sixth floor of this hotel in Solna, where the rooftop life comes alive. Along with a restaurant that serves wine, cocktails and spaghetti, the hotel hosts DJ sessions that create the sensation of being in a much larger city.

21. What's special about the rooftop at QT?
 - A. The rooftop is a chameleon.
 - B. The rooftop can function as different sites.
 - C. The rooftop serves high-concept wine.
 - D. Guests can dine on meat from Andrew Harmer's rooftop garden.
22. According to the text, in which hotel might you order baked bread?
 - A. QT Melbourne.
 - B. The Silo, Cape Town.
 - C. Aria Hotel Budapest.
 - D. The Winery Hotel, Sweden.
23. What do the four hotel rooftops have in common?
 - A. There's a year-round rooftop garden.
 - B. There is yoga-ing on all four rooftops.
 - C. Guests can enjoy themselves at the hotel rooftops.
 - D. There's a restroom for guests to appreciate the view.

B

Whenever it comes to holidays, my mother makes fun of my sister and me about how we "make out like robbers". She is referring to the fact that we are half Jewish and half Indian, so we receive gifts on both the festivals of lights: Hanukkah and Diwali. Though my mother teases us, I do not mind getting two sets of gifts!

Hanukkah is celebrated on the 25th day of the Jewish month, which is usually sometime in December. On Hanukkah, like most Jewish families, we light a menorah and say a prayer each night. We also say a special prayer on the first night. After that, it is a tradition for my sister and me to do "hot and cold" for our hidden Hanukkah gifts. When we walk towards the gift, our parents say "hot" and when we walk farther away, they say "cold". We each receive one present every night of Hanukkah. Another part I like about this holiday is seeing family members who we do not see often. My aunt usually stays for a few days, and we sometimes visit other relatives.

Diwali is observed on the 13th day of the dark fortnight of the month of Ashwin (October/ November). To celebrate Diwali, my family does a pooja, or prayers, in honor of the goddess Lakshmi. Since she is the goddess of wealth and prosperity, the pooja includes washing silver coins in milk and water. In India, people decorate their houses with lamps, similar to the way you might light up your house for Christmas. My family just place a few candles outside. We also set off firecrackers, which is my favorite part. We often do this activity with friends to add to the excitement.

Both holidays have different histories and stories. We celebrate them in different ways, yet they both have the same meaning. They both translate into Festival of Lights, and they both mean family and presents for me!

24. Why does the author receive gifts on both Hanukkah and Diwali?
 - A. She lives in a heavy-purse family.
 - B. She lives in two different countries.
 - C. Her parents like observing their different cultures.
 - D. Her parents like spending money buying gifts for them.
25. What does the underlined phrase "hot and cold" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
 - A. A kind of Hanukkah game.
 - B. A riddle written on lights.
 - C. A sort of Hanukkah gift.
 - D. A can of festival drink.
26. We can learn from the text that Hanukkah and Diwali _____.
 - A. share the same history and culture
 - B. are both related to the legend of lights
 - C. arouse the families to do their prayers
 - D. are celebrated by both Jews and Indians

27. What is the author's attitude towards Hanukkah and Diwali?
- A. She likes Diwali much better.
 - B. She enjoys celebrating both of them.
 - C. She doesn't like both of them.
 - D. She likes Hanukkah much better.

C

With graduation drawing near, I have to make some decisions about my future. Do I want to spend another four years studying at university? Am I ready for the world of work? The only thing that's clear to me is that my vague dreams of making films or singing in a band are becoming more and more unlikely. It's probably nothing unusual, but I've just come to the realization that, although I'm good at lots of things as an ordinary girl, I'm not brilliant at anything.

My parents, trying desperately not to influence my choice, have so far offered limited guidance. My dad, who went into construction straight from school and doesn't regret a thing, talks about being passionate about whatever you do. My mum, a teacher, holds the same view. However, on balance, she feels that qualifications gave her more options when she was ready to decide.

Most of my friends seem to be in the same position as me. One or two have decided on degrees in medicine or law. Six months ago we might have laughed at them. Saving someone's life in an operating theater or giving speeches in a court seemed so grown-up! Now I'm actually jealous of their plans. Forgetting about the hard work for the moment, their futures are more or less decided: a degree, training and then work. In ten years, they'll all have respectable careers.

But what about me? Well, I've been writing this blog for a year now and some of you seem to enjoy reading my posts. Perhaps journalism is my "thing". I've already applied to several local newspapers for some work experience and I was able to use this website as useful proof that journalism isn't just a sudden idea I've had. No replies as yet, but I'm hopeful. It's a competitive industry, I know, so I'd have to do some more studying first. I've been researching relevant courses, though the thought of borrowing thousands to pay for a full degree is depressing. However, a realistic approach to my future is good progress, I feel.

28. What does the author mainly want to show in Paragraph 1?
- A. She has little idea about her future plans.
 - B. She is proud that she has so much talent.
 - C. She thinks most teenagers want to become famous.
 - D. She believes she has a chance of becoming famous.
29. What do the author's parents think is important to her career choice?
- A. Seeking further qualifications.
 - B. Considering financial rewards.
 - C. Avoiding the mistakes they made.
 - D. Finding where her enthusiasm lies.
30. The author feels law and medicine _____.
- A. require too much tuition
 - B. are physically demanding
 - C. have a predictable career path
 - D. are careers she can take seriously
31. What action has the author taken towards planning for her future?
- A. She's got some work experience.
 - B. She's saved some money for a course.
 - C. She's applied for a course in journalism.
 - D. She's shown her blog to some local newspapers.

D

The first drawings on walls appeared in caves thousands of years ago. Later the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings. Modern graffiti(涂鸦) seems to have appeared in Philadelphia in the early 1960s, and by the late sixties it had reached New York. The new art form really took off in the 1970s, when people began writing their names, or "tags", on buildings all over the city. In the mid-seventies it was sometimes hard to see out of a subway car window, because the trains were completely covered in spray paintings known as masterpieces.

In the early days, the “taggers” were part of street crowds who were concerned with marking their territory(领地). They worked in groups called “crews”, and called what they did “writing”—the term “graffiti” was first used by *The New York Times* and the novelist Norman Mailer. Art galleries in New York began buying graffiti in the early seventies. But at the same time that it began to be regarded as an art form, John Lindsay, the then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught, and instead many of the more established graffiti artists began using roofs of buildings.

The debate over whether graffiti is art or deliberate damage is still going on. Peter Vallone, a New York city councilor, thinks that graffiti done with permission can be art, but if it is on someone else’s property it becomes a crime. “I have a message for the graffiti destroyers out there,” he said recently, “and your freedom of expression ends where my property begins.” On the other hand, Felix, a member of the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City, says that artists are reclaiming(取回) cities for the public from advertisers, and that graffiti represents freedom and makes cities livelier.

For decades graffiti has been a springboard to international fame for a few. Jean-Michel Basquiat began spraying on the street in the 1970s before becoming a respected artist in the 80s. The Frenchman Blek le Rat and the British artist Banksy have achieved international fame by producing complex works with stencils(模板), often making political or humorous points. Works by Banksy have been sold for over £ 100,000. Graffiti is now sometimes big business.

32. Why was the seventies an important decade in the history of graffiti?
- A. That was when modern graffiti first appeared.
 - B. That was when modern graffiti first became really popular.
 - C. That was when graffiti first reached New York.
 - D. That was when graffiti first appeared on subway car windows.
33. What does the underlined word “taggers” in the second paragraph mean?
- A. Names of people who love graffiti.
 - B. Buildings where paints were sprayed.
 - C. People who marked surface with graffiti.
 - D. People who were tired of graffiti.
34. What can we know from the third paragraph?
- A. New Yorkers think graffiti is art.
 - B. Graffiti was accepted by officials completely.
 - C. Buildings can be covered with graffiti freely.
 - D. There were once advertisements on city surface.
35. What is the author’s final opinion about graffiti?
- A. Graffiti has now become mainstream and can benefit artists.
 - B. Graffiti is not a good way to become a respected artist.
 - C. Some popular graffiti artists end up being ignored by the art world.
 - D. Some graffiti caused inconvenience to the local environment.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Run! Lunch-Delivery Men!

It’s lunchtime, and Guo Ziyang is on a mission: deliver seven hot meal orders in an hour.

He dashes into a downtown high-rise, carrying a plastic container of hot beef noodles. There is no time to wait for the right elevator. He hops into the first one that opens, jumps out at the last stop and begins running up the stairs. After a quick handoff to the customer, he races down 20 flights. 36

Across China’s biggest cities, the scene has become as familiar as crowded subways. 37 Meals appear with just a few taps on a smartphone. With the major delivery services offering similar pricing strategies and food choices, the burden of competition has fallen largely on the speed of the delivery people, popularly known as Waimai Xiaoge, or “Brother Takeaway”.

Guo said he wolfs down four or five steamed buns before starting work every morning. “You’ll need the energy for various delivery missions,” he said. “Sometimes,

the buildings you deliver to don't have elevators. 38 Then, you have to climb ten flights of stairs."

Guo works around Shanghai's central business district. He joined *Ele.me* only last year. 39 With a food-warmer box tied to his scooter, Guo tears(疾驰) through traffic, rushes past pedestrians and avoid bumps that might spill soup dishes. In less than two hours, he has made stops at a hospital, a hair salon, a hotel room and several high-rises. Six orders an hour is the norm for the lunchtime rush, but Guo said he is sometimes called upon to deliver ten meals. "40 You just have to apologize," he said.

Nevertheless, Guo said he thrives(兴盛) on deadline pressure. "I'm the kind of person who likes challenging work," he added.

- A. That's really difficult, and if you arrive late, customers get angry.
- B. One order down, six to go.
- C. The tradition of going out for a meal has been under pressure from the fast pace of urban life.
- D. Sometimes, the elevators are crowded and take a long time.
- E. Sometimes, people ask them to pick up cigarettes, alcohol and other items, which they aren't supposed to do.
- F. The arrival of food-delivery apps has transformed the country's lunchtime culture.
- G. But he has memorized the layouts of all the buildings in his area.

第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The aim of advertising is to change our ideas about things we want and need.

Many ads use people's 41—like fear or love—to persuade us that we need the product. Think of a TV commercial that shows a woman out 42 in a car on a rainy day, with her two small children. 43, another car turns in front of her. The mother quickly hits the 44, and her car comes to a stop. The children are 45 smiling and laughing. The message is: This car will keep you safe. Other examples are 46 that tell you to "take vitamins to prevent heart diseases", or "buy insurance—47 your family".

Commercials for soft drinks often show everyone in the ad is having a good time. The message is: 48 you buy this drink, you will have a good time too. Many ads like this are based on people's 49 for fun and enjoyment.

Advertising for designer products uses people's vanity(虚荣心) to 50 the products. The ads try to create a personality for each brand. 51, one brand of watches is for people who like adventure, 52 ads featuring an auto racer or a pilot wearing them. 53 brand of watches is for elegant and fashionable people, and the ads show wealthy travelers on a cruise ship. The watches look almost the same—only their images are 54. When you buy that brand of watch, you are buying the 55.

After an ad is prepared, advertisers use psychology to make it more 56. Psychologists have found that people have positive feelings about things they see more often, so the same ad is used for a long time before it is 57 with a new ad. Other studies found that people 58 an ad better when it is fresh in their memory, 59 TV ads are repeated very often. Knowing about 60 in advertising lets us make better decisions about the things we buy.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 41. A. emotions | B. hobbies | C. senses | D. affection |
| 42. A. sitting | B. riding | C. driving | D. waiting |
| 43. A. Immediately | B. Desperately | C. Suddenly | D. Slowly |
| 44. A. engine | B. seat | C. switch | D. brake |
| 45. A. still | B. always | C. just | D. even |
| 46. A. quotes | B. slogans | C. comments | D. requests |
| 47. A. satisfy | B. raise | C. shelter | D. improve |
| 48. A. Unless | B. Until | C. As | D. If |
| 49. A. desire | B. habit | C. discovery | D. imagination |
| 50. A. preserve | B. produce | C. develop | D. promote |

51. A. In short B. Thus C. However D. For example
 52. A. for B. with C. through D. on
 53. A. Other B. The other C. Another D. Others
 54. A. elegant B. different C. similar D. flexible
 55. A. media B. attractiveness C. image D. idea
 56. A. effective B. obvious C. suitable D. interesting
 57. A. loaded B. repeated C. removed D. replaced
 58. A. live on B. react to C. object to D. rely on
 59. A. although B. so C. since D. but
 60. A. psychology B. feelings C. products D. message

答题卡

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
答案													
题序	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
答案													
题序	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
答案													
题序	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
答案													
题序	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
答案													

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。

Facebook has a new idea to keep users 61. _____ (engage) in its social network. It connects them with strangers. The firm is testing a feature in the United States 62. _____ shows interests, employment history and public groups that you share in common with random users.

When someone you don't know comments on a public post, Facebook will show information on 63. _____ you live in the same city or want to go to the same school.

Facebook hopes the feature, which is being tested currently by 64. _____ number of users, will spark conversations with people you might otherwise have never met. Facebook emphasizes that the tool, which 65. _____ (know) as Things in Common, will only use data that is already available 66. _____ (public) on your profile.

Above the 67. _____ (name) of people who have left comments, Facebook will highlight things you have in common with each user. Next 68. _____ one name a label might read "You both went to the University of Manchester" or "You were both born in Bristol". The feature is part of Facebook's efforts 69. _____ (make) public discussions on its network more 70. _____ (meaning).

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 短文改错(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处,多者(从第11处起)不计分。

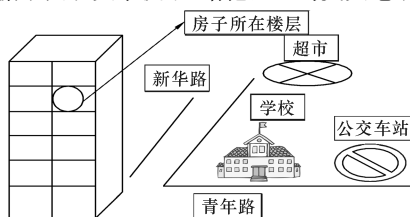
Every year, a great much holidaymakers go abroad for sightseeing and relaxation.

While they are enjoying themselves, some of them behave rudely, which cause a big

problem. How to be a civilized tourist has become a heating topic. In my opinion, it is necessary to watch our manner. First, we must respect and follow locally customs. Besides, we'd better talk loudly in public places to avoid disturb others. Also, be aware that queue jumping is unacceptable in many countries. More importantly, we should bear at mind that we are representing our country while abroad, because we need to be cautious about how we act. Only in this way can we enjoy our trips abroad and have beautiful memories as well as.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华,你的美国朋友 Tom 将于 4 月来华学习汉语,让你帮他在学校附近租一套合适的公寓。请根据下图和文字提示,给他回一封英文电子邮件。



要点包括：

1. 表示欢迎;
2. 公寓概况;
3. 期盼回复。

注意:

1. 词数 100 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 Tom,

[illegible]

Yours,
Li Hua