

# 阶段测试卷（一）

## 第一部分 阅读

### 第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, or UNESCO, meets each year to choose the latest additions to its World Heritage (遗产) List. The following are some of the recent additions.

#### **Churches of the Pskov School of Architecture (Russia)**

The structures, many of which are churches, were all designed by the Pskov School of Architecture. It was a leading school of building design in the country, especially in the 15th and 16th century. Some elements common to Pskov architecture date back to the 12th century.

#### **Babylon (Iraq)**

The ancient city of Babylon has gained World Heritage Site status. The city was once a main tourist site before Iraq suffered several wars. The 4,300-year-old city is where dynasties have risen and fallen since the earliest days of settled human civilisation. UNESCO says the site “offers a look into one of the most influential empires of the ancient world”.

#### **Writing-on-Stone (Canada)**

Canada's Writing-on-Stone monument has a large number of protected rock paintings and rock carvings. Some of them are 2,000 years old. The markings were left by Blackfoot Native Americans, who lived in parts of Western Canada and the far northern United States. The land that makes up Writing-on-Stone is filled with rock columns that have been formed into “spectacular shapes” by erosion (侵蚀).

#### **Paraty and Ilha Grande (Brazil)**

The historic coastal town of Paraty and the island Ilha Grande are already popular places for visitors to Brazil's Rio de Janeiro state. Paraty was the final stop along the Gold Route, along which gold was shipped to Europe in the 1600s. The area is also home to a huge number of animals, some of which are in danger now.

1. What do we know about the buildings in Pskov?

- A. Their designs came from the same school.
- B. They are merely churches.
- C. They are a group of ancient schools.
- D. Their paintings are about 2,000 years old.

2. What can we learn from the Writing-on-Stone monument?

- A. It is the best-preserved monument in Canada.
- B. It enjoys great popularity with visitors.
- C. It reflects the culture of the natives.
- D. It was formed by nature.

3. What can visitors see in Paraty and Ilha Grande?

- A. Shipping activities.
- B. Coastal scenery.
- C. Gold mining equipment.
- D. Churches.

## B

My school stood in a big square playground in southeastern South Dakota. One teacher taught all grades, first through eighth. Most grades had only two or three students.

Our school day started with the flag pledge (誓言). Then the teacher called one grade at a time to the recitation bench beside her desk. She'd check our work, explain the new lesson, and allow us to go back to our own desks and do our new work, all in less than ten minutes per grade.

At noon we ate lunches we had brought. Our lunches were made up of homemade sandwiches and if we were lucky, dessert. My favourite dessert was a fresh pear, and a piece of Mum's delicious sour cream chocolate cake.

The annual Christmas programme was the most exciting part of the year. We hurried through our lessons during December to allow time to practise poems, songs, and plays.

A few days before the performance, the school board members borrowed equipment from the town and set up a stage across one side of the classroom. We hung bed sheets for curtains.

On the evening of the performance, gasoline lanterns hanging along the walls cast a warm, though not very bright light over the gathering crowd. We could hardly contain our excitement as we looked from behind the curtains to wave at our parents.

On a spring Sunday in a new term, just before the last day of the school term, everyone in the neighbourhood gathered for a picnic. Our mums set fried chicken, bowls of salad, and desserts on the teacher's desk and the library table. After the dinner, we played games. One of the school board members brought big buckets of ice cream in the afternoon to top off the picnic. How we expected that treat!

I was just nineteen years old when I started my first teaching position in a country school with thirteen students. I felt excited, nervous and happy as I prepared my lunch bucket on the first morning of the term. I can't remember what kind of sandwiches I packed, but I do remember I put in a fresh pear and a piece of chocolate cake for dessert!

4. What can we learn about the school the author once attended?

- A. It had a small number of students.
- B. It had no celebrations.
- C. It had advanced teaching equipment.
- D. It had a small playground.

5. What can we infer from the description of the picnic?

- A. The teacher performed many jobs.
- B. The students liked hanging lanterns.
- C. The local people supported the school.
- D. School board members were not expected to attend it.

6. Why does the author mention a fresh pear and a piece of chocolate cake in the last paragraph?

- A. These were easy items to pack in a lunch bucket.
- B. Fruit and cakes were always good choices for dessert.
- C. They reminded her of her golden days as a student.
- D. They were the only dessert she ate for lunch or dinner.

7. What can be concluded from the text?

- A. The author was fond of cooking.
- B. The author was very independent.
- C. The author earned little from her job.
- D. The author was happy though life was hard sometimes.

## C

Plastic straws (吸管) have been a major problem in global discussions of environmental damage. Maybe because of their small size, the production cost of straws is low. In many countries, straws are offered freely after buying soft drinks. Therefore, plastic straws are one of the most used plastics and pollutants in the world.

The plastic straw is light and small. Due to their small size, plastic straws are often eaten by sea animals. Environmentalists have shown that the death of many sea animals is caused by eating plastic straws. The other damaging characteristic of plastic straws is that they are made of materials which cannot degrade. That means the materials cannot be changed into small harmless (无害的) ones.

The most effective way of dealing with the environmental pollution caused by plastic straws is the reuse or banning (禁止) the use of plastic straws. Being plastics, the straws can be made into new items. Many organisations around the world change used straws into new products. In Africa, local communities collect used plastic straws and use them to make mats and bags. Another way of dealing with environmental pollution caused by plastic straws is placing a ban on their production and use. Experts advise governments to ban using plastic straws to save the environment. A few countries in the world, such as Rwanda, Macedonia, China, Kenya, have already banned the use of plastic bags and are expected to include plastic straws and bottles. But it will be a long way to do this effectively.

There are few environmentally friendly and biodegradable products to take the place of plastic straws. These products include paper straws and bamboo straws. However, such straws are usually expensive as their production cost is high. It's still a question whether they can entirely take the place of plastic straws.

8. Why can people be free to use plastic straws?

- A. They are very cheap.
- B. They are light and small.
- C. They are dangerous.
- D. They are easy to use.

9. What does the underlined word “degrade” in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Cut up.
- B. Break down.
- C. Cut in.
- D. Break out.

10. What can we learn from paragraph 3?

- A. It's not difficult to ban using plastic straws.
- B. Many countries have stopped using plastic straws.
- C. Experts advise people to stop producing plastic straws.
- D. Some Africans change plastic straws into new products.

**11.** What does the author think of environmentally friendly straws?

- A. It is a must to use them.
- B. It's not easy to reuse them.
- C. There are still some problems to be solved.
- D. There are some other kinds of cheaper straws.

**D**

We've learnt bees can understand zero and do basic maths. Now a new study shows their tiny insect brains may be able to connect symbols with numbers.

Adrian Dyer, a professor in the RMIT University, said the research showed insect brains far smaller than humans' could know numbers. "Humans learn numbers as children, but being able to recognise what numbers really represent needs a certain level of cognitive (认知的) ability," Dyer says, "studies have shown primates (灵长目动物) and birds have this ability, but this is the first time we've seen in insects."

It's important for humans to do the research. There are 86 billion neurons (神经元) in humans' brains. Bees only have less than a million. If bees have the ability to learn something difficult to understand like human-made symbolic language, this will open up exciting new paths for future communication between humans and animals.

Studies have shown that a number of animals have been able to learn symbols of numbers, including parrots and monkeys. Monkeys were taught Arabic numbers and could order them correctly. An African grey parrot called Alex was able to learn numbers and could do simple calculations.

Understanding how tiny brains of bees manage information opens paths to technology, which is good for the future design of computing (计算) systems.

**12.** What does Adrian Dyer say about the research?

- A. The discovery of the research is first seen in insects.
- B. Humans' brains are the biggest on earth.
- C. Birds can be as clever as primates.
- D. Bees are cleverer than birds.

**13.** What do we know about the research?

- A. Humans may find a new way to communicate with animals.
- B. Bees have more neurons than monkeys.
- C. Insects have the ability to communicate with humans.
- D. Bees can solve basic maths problems.

**14.** Who is Alex according to the text?

- A. A child.
- B. A monkey.
- C. An expert.
- D. A parrot.

15. What's the main idea of the text?

- A. Bees can communicate with other animals.
- B. Bees can attach symbols to numbers.
- C. Some animals can do maths problems.
- D. Bees can have communication with humans.

**第二节** (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

How to prepare for an exam is a big question that you always ask yourself. Here are some tips that may help you.

**Never fear or hate exams and be confident.**

Some students study well but still may be much afraid of exams and due to this reason they get upset and won't be able to get good marks. 16 You have to be confident and it is of great help for you to gain success.

**Prepare a good timetable.**

Prepare a timetable before starting the study. 17 Difficult subjects can be given more time and easier ones less, but most importantly you should spare some time for rest.

**Select a proper atmosphere for studying.**

The studying atmosphere plays a very important role. 18 So pick a place where you feel comfortable, relaxed and can pay attention to what you are doing. Make sure that while you are studying a subject you are only focusing on it. So keep the books of other subjects away from your eyesight so that you won't be upset about all the things you have to learn.

**Make notes while studying.**

This is a very important point. While studying, make small notes. The notes should be short and clear to make the review easier. 19 Yet don't try to cover everything in it.

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On the night before the exam you have to sleep well, for at least 6 hours and not more than 8 hours. Remember this will have a great effect on your exam. And have a healthy diet.

- A. Sleep well and eat well.
- B. Try to present answers in points.
- C. It should include all the subjects.
- D. It will be of great use to your coming exams.
- E. A good note shall include the most important points.
- F. Can anyone study well while people around them are watching TV?
- G. So leave all your fears and free your mind before starting the study.

## 第二部分 语言运用

### 第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I have invented robots which improve the work of cars. My love of making things began 21 I was a kid. I really became excited about inventing after I learnt about Thomas Edison.

One day in fourth grade, our 22 gave us a project in class. We had to write to a company and learn about the products. I thought and thought. 23, I chose the Thomas A. Edison Company. Soon after, the company 24 me a book about the life of Thomas Edison. How I enjoyed reading and rereading about his 25! I like the recorded sound and the electric light most. The inventions were clearly printed on my brain.

My dad noticed my interest in inventing and 26 me. He showed me how to turn my ideas into 27 and then into new things. Once, I surprised my dad 28 a model plane I made. Later, we found a(n) 29 model plane in a store. I learnt that 30 inventors often invent similar things. It is not unusual for this to happen. I also learnt that not all great ideas 31. Failure is a common part of inventing.

As my father and I worked together, I began to 32 that my dad was quite an inventor himself. He was always 33 a better way to do a simple job. His guiding hands, together with my 34 in inventing, led me to become an engineer and an inventor. Of course, I also thank Thomas Edison. He is my 35.

- |                           |                |                 |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. before             | B. when        | C. after        | D. until       |
| 22. A. parent             | B. engineer    | C. student      | D. teacher     |
| 23. A. Finally            | B. Obviously   | C. Actually     | D. Quickly     |
| 24. A. designed           | B. borrowed    | C. sent         | D. recommended |
| 25. A. lights             | B. projects    | C. suggestions  | D. inventions  |
| 26. A. contacted          | B. challenged  | C. chose        | D. encouraged  |
| 27. A. comments           | B. plans       | C. details      | D. solutions   |
| 28. A. about              | B. with        | C. into         | D. from        |
| 29. A. advanced           | B. similar     | C. suitable     | D. formal      |
| 30. A. outgoing           | B. unique      | C. different    | D. responsible |
| 31. A. work               | B. fail        | C. come         | D. quit        |
| 32. A. find               | B. request     | C. realise      | D. guess       |
| 33. A. looking forward to | B. looking for | C. applying for | D. looking at  |
| 34. A. interest           | B. strategy    | C. habit        | D. confidence  |
| 35. A. partner            | B. expert      | C. hero         | D. editor      |

## 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 new dish is **36** (usual) given the name of its inventor. The sandwich gets its name from the 4th Earl of Sandwich, John Montagu (1718—1792). He spent long hours **37** (work) and didn't wish to stop for a meal. He had his servants put meat between two slices of bread to eat while he worked. His friends began to ask for similar snacks (快餐), and **38** name “sandwich” came into common use.

The Chinese dish Kung Pao Chicken **39** (create) in Sichuan Province was very popular when its inventor Ding Baozhen was a governor of the province from 1876 **40** 1886. After Ding died, people named the dish for **41** (he).

More than just **42** (food) take people's names. Many enjoy riding on a Ferris wheel (摩天轮), **43** was named for engineer George W. G. Ferris. He **44** (design) the first one for Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

Illnesses, sports terms (术语) **45** places around the world also use people's names. They are everywhere.

<b>36.</b> _____	<b>37.</b> _____	<b>38.</b> _____	<b>39.</b> _____	<b>40.</b> _____
<b>41.</b> _____	<b>42.</b> _____	<b>43.</b> _____	<b>44.</b> _____	<b>45.</b> _____

## 第三部分 写作

### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的美国朋友 Peter 是高一年级的学生,他进入高中后,不知道如何适应高中生活,请给他写一封建议信,要点如下:

1. 多与老师沟通交流;
2. 积极参与班级活动;
3. 与志趣相同的同学交朋友。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

### 第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was Mother's Day and I went shopping at the local supermarket with my son Tenyson, who was five years old. As we were leaving after finishing our shopping, we realised that only minutes earlier an elderly woman had fallen over at the entrance and hit her head on the ground badly. Her husband was with her, but

there was blood everywhere and the woman was embarrassed and clearly in shock. Fortunately, a lot of people stopped to help out.

While we were walking towards the scene, Tenyson became very worried about what had happened to the elderly couple. He said to me, "Mum, it's not much fun falling over in front of everyone." Seeing that there was a flower stall (摊位) in the front of the supermarket, he added, "Why shouldn't we buy the lady a flower? It will make her feel better." I was amazed that he'd come up with this sweet idea. So we went over and told the flower seller what we wanted. "Just take it," she replied. "I can't take your money for such a wonderful deed."

By now medical staff had arrived, and were looking after the injured woman. There we saw the old man was also in great horror, but he tried to comfort his wife and held her hands tightly to encourage her to be strong. We gave the flower to the woman's husband and I told him it was from my son. Seeing that, the old man was moved and said, "Thank you very much." He then turned to me, "You have a wonderful son. Happy Mother's Day to you."

The man bent down and gave his wife the flower, telling her who it was from. Regardless of being badly hurt, the old lady looked at Tenyson with love in her eyes and gave him a little smile. And my son also bent towards the injured lady and tenderly said, "Happy Mother's Day to you, too."

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

After a moment, the elderly lady was taken into an ambulance, and was sent to hospital by medical staff.

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One year later, it was Mother's Day again. \_\_\_\_\_

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# 阶段测试卷（二）

## 第一部分 阅读

### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

Contact CCA's Special Programmes to learn more about our wide range of credit and non-credit opportunities for academic and personal development.

#### **Summer Programme**

An exceptional 4-week programme for students currently completing their study of high school. Earn 3 college credits!

Our setting is CCA's Oakland campus, where studio-focused, and college-level courses help you push beyond concepts to portfolio (作品选集)-ready pieces. On-campus Housing & Scholarships available!

#### **Summer Courses**

CCA offers about 35 for-credit degree courses each summer, scheduled on the San Francisco and Oakland campuses.

Undergraduate and graduate students can work with a visiting artist, develop skills and stay on track for graduation by earning credits... all while still allowing themselves time to visit family, work, travel, etc.

For information about summer housing, please contact the Office of Residential Life at 510594722 or *housing@cca.edu*.

#### **Summer Start**

Summer Start is a six-week programme designed specifically for international undergraduate and graduate students. This is a for-credit programme; students receive six credits towards their degrees. During the programme, you must live on CCA's San Francisco campus.

Tuition includes six units of discounted graduate college credits, which will include books, field trip expenses and one-on-one tutoring. Housing fees include six weeks at CCA's San Francisco Panoramic Residences.

#### **Company-Customised Programmes**

CCA's Office of Special Programmes can design customised workshops to develop and strengthen employee skills within your company. Customised programmes have included:

- \* An Ideation Sketching class, for the design team of a national clothing retailer, scheduled for Friday afternoons on San Francisco campus.

- \* Software-specific workshops, for designers from a national paper products and gifts retailer, scheduled in a two-day workshop format during the week on our Oakland campus.

1. Who can apply for Summer Programme?

A. Undergraduate students.

B. International students.

C. High school students.

D. College students.

2. What can students do if they take Summer Courses?

A. Get some credits.

B. Visit famous artists.

C. Make some friends.

D. Go on a field trip.

3. What does Summer Start require students to do?

A. Live on one of the campuses.

B. Pay school fees in advance.

C. Read as many books as possible.

D. Complete the courses on time.

## B

I love winter birds and I love photographing them in snow. That being said, I admit that I'm a fair-weather birder (观鸟者). Worse, I'm a lazy, fair-weather birder. I don't like weather extremes, so when it's very hot or really cold, it is hard to get me to leave the comfort of home. In summer, I only photograph hummingbirds (蜂鸟) in my yard, and in winter, I try to only go out on relatively mild days. Most of my bird photography is done within an hour's drive of my hometown of Elmira, Ont. So it's all about finding a balance that works.

The winter of 2014 was a great year for snowy owls (雪鸮) here in Woolwich Township. One day in early March, I was on my way home from work when I noticed a beautiful snowy owl sitting in a tree right at the crossing. I pulled over to admire him, and then kept heading home unwillingly.

Two hundred metres or so down the road, there were two more snowy owls in a field by a fence, and in the next field over, another on top of a fence post. I couldn't find words to express my feeling at that moment. Thus I rushed home, grabbed my camera and went right back out to get some pictures. It was one of the most magical local birding moments I've ever experienced.

When I'm looking for excellent opportunities to photograph snowy owls and other birds without spending dozens of hours searching for them—and if I'm lucky, finding one that's semi-cooperative—I head to the Canadian Raptor Conservancy (CRC) or the Mountsberg Raptor Centre. I've attended so many photo sessions at each of these fantastic facilities that I've lost count.

4. What factor has the most effect on whether the author goes out to photograph birds or not?

A. Road conditions.

B. Personal emotion.

C. Weather conditions.

D. Time arrangement.

5. How did the author feel when he saw the snowy owls on the way home?

A. Sad.

B. Excited.

C. Untouched.

D. Proud.

6. What does the underlined word "them" in paragraph 4 refer to?

A. Opportunities.

B. Moments.

C. Pictures.

D. Birds.

7. What can we infer about the author from the last two paragraphs?

- A. The author only photographs snowy owls.
- B. The author can take excellent photos easily.
- C. The author makes a living by photographing birds.
- D. The author values each chance to photograph birds.

### C

When it comes to making healthy lifestyle changes, which should come first, changing your diet or becoming more physically active?

Previous studies suggested that providing people with too much information about nutrition and physical activity at once tends (往往) to be discouraging. That has led to the popularity of advising people to make changes gradually, and set smaller goals.

So the scientists divided 200 inactive participants who were 45 or older into four groups. One group was instructed in making diet and fitness changes at the same time; the second group was taught about diet changes first, and then fitness changes four months later; the third group changed their exercise habits first and made changes in their eating habits four months later; and the final, control group was not instructed in either diet or fitness changes but in how to manage their stress.

The researchers followed the groups for a full year. Compared to the control group, the three intervention (干预) groups made healthy changes in their diet. Those who changed their fitness habits first significantly increased the amount of exercise they took daily compared to the other groups after four months. However, at the end of the year, the group that changed both diet and exercise at the same time was the only one that met the nationally recommended targets for both exercise and nutrition levels, while those who worked on improving their nutrition first were unable to meet the recommended levels of fitness after a year. The researchers suspect that changes in diet are easier to make than changes in physical activity.

The findings show, however, that combining diet and exercise changes may help to overcome some of the barriers people face in adding more physical activity into their lives. If folks change diet and exercise in orderly ways, the scientists say, they may end up placing more importance on the first set of behaviour changes and feel less pressured to address the second set.

8. How is paragraph 3 developed?

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. By giving examples.  | B. By making comparisons.     |
| C. By analysing causes. | D. By making classifications. |

9. Which group was the most physically active after four months?

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. The first group. | B. The second group.  |
| C. The third group. | D. The control group. |

10. What might the scientists approve of?

- A. Changing eating habits first may be reasonable.
- B. Diet and exercise changes should be made in order.

- C. Diet and exercise changes are equally hard to make.
- D. Diet and exercise should be processed at the same time.

11. Which of the following is probably the title of the passage?

- A. Changing Your Habits for Better Health
- B. Ways to Lead a Healthy and Balanced Life
- C. Making Healthy Lifestyle Changes Really Counts
- D. Timing Matters in Making Diet and Exercise Changes

## D

Organic food (有机食品) is very popular. It is also expensive. Some organic food costs twice as much as non-organic food. Some parents and pet owners pay up to 200 percent more for organic food while some people think organic food is a waste of money.

There is one main difference between organic and non-organic food. Organic farms do not use agricultural chemicals, such as pesticides (杀虫剂). This makes sure that the products are natural.

Some people think “organic” means “locally grown”. In the beginning, this was true. Over time organic farming became more difficult. The demand for organic food grew larger than the supply. Small companies had to sell out to large companies. There weren’t enough organic materials. This made it difficult for many organic companies to stay in business. Today, many large companies have an organic line of products.

Is organic food more nutritious (有营养的)? This is part of the debate. Many farmers and consumers (消费者) believe it is. They think agricultural chemicals cause health problems, such as cancer. Many health experts disagree. Few studies prove that organic food prevents health problems. Health experts worry more about bacteria (细菌). These can come into contact with organic and non-organic food. Doctors recommend washing produce very carefully.

Most people agree that naturally grown food tastes better. Is tastier food worth the extra money? This is a matter of opinion. Whether it is healthier or not may require further research. However, organic food consumers argue it is better to be safe than sorry.

12. What is probably the major concern (关心) of organic food consumers?

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| A. Price.     | B. Safety.  |
| C. Freshness. | D. Variety. |

13. What is the doctors’ suggestion?

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Growing your own food.         | B. Reducing the use of pesticides.   |
| C. Making sure the food is clean. | D. Buying large companies’ products. |

14. Which of the following do most people agree?

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Organic food tastes better.     | B. Organic food is easier to grow.  |
| C. Organic food contains more fat. | D. Organic food is more nutritious. |

15. Where does this text probably come from?

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. A health magazine. | B. A medical report.       |
| C. A chemistry paper. | D. A menu of a restaurant. |

## 第二节 (共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### How to Plan a Vacation?

A vacation is supposed to be a fun and relaxing break from your everyday life. 16 Be ready to enjoy your time off by planning your travel, accommodation, and activities ahead of time. Giving yourself plenty of time to plan can be a fun way to build up excitement for your vacation.

Decide why you want to travel. 17 Thinking of whether your goal is to relax and unwind, have new adventures, see famous or ancient sights, or provide your children with lifelong memories will determine what kind of destination you should choose.

18 Instead of making this a chore, have it be a fun activity. Over the course of a few days, weeks or other long duration you wish, spend some time talking about each place and why it would make a good destination.

Research destination costs. While you may take more time after choosing a destination to find great deals on travel and hotel arrangements, doing a quick online search of the approximate cost of travelling to each destination may help you narrow down your choices based on your budget.

Choose a destination. 19 If there is disagreement, find a way to compromise.

Choose when to travel. Depending on the season, a destination which is normally too hot or cold for you to consider might have a more enjoyable climate at a different time of the year. 20

- A. Consider everyone who will be travelling with you.
- B. Discuss possible destinations with your fellow travellers.
- C. Ideally, everyone who is travelling will agree on the same place.
- D. However, a poorly planned vacation can end up being a major headache.
- E. If you know why you want to leave home, choosing a destination will be easier.
- F. This might also reflect on a lower cost, if you decide to travel out of season.
- G. Keep in mind expenses to travel, stay and eat while you are developing your estimates.

## 第二部分 语言运用

### 第一节 (共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

It's amazing how one dollar can change the culture of a school.

We have a 21 school of about 30 students. It is really full of 22 and pressure as most of the kids get good grades and try to be the best one. It's good except that a lot of our middle kids felt really 23. We got the feeling that we were so selfish—it's every man for 24.

25, my friend and I set out to find a way to 26 the culture. We thought doing things for others was the only way to deal with our depression (沮丧) about school.

On the first day of school, we put a 27 folded into a heart into one of the students' lockers with a piece of paper that 28, "Buy yourself a snack." We hoped to give away small gifts every day. We didn't know the 29 it would have.

People went 30 over it and everyone was talking about who might be doing the acts of kindness and 31 that they should do something too. It is so much fun seeing the 32 on everyone's face now! Lots of people have started sharing kindness now: chocolate bars, cookies and money left 33 in the vending machine (自动售货机). And lots of notes are on the thanks board saying, "Thanks to whoever started."

Now I actually expect to go to school to have the chance to 34 people up. I hope kindness will spread to other schools. If anybody is struggling with being 35 at school or work, I totally suggested doing the acts of kindness.

- |                    |                  |                |                |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. small       | B. large         | C. lovely      | D. terrible    |
| 22. A. confidence  | B. determination | C. competition | D. difficulty  |
| 23. A. interested  | B. satisfied     | C. pressured   | D. embarrassed |
| 24. A. others      | B. yourself      | C. nothing     | D. himself     |
| 25. A. In return   | B. In charge     | C. In response | D. In case     |
| 26. A. realise     | B. enrich        | C. swap        | D. change      |
| 27. A. paper       | B. gift          | C. dollar      | D. ticket      |
| 28. A. wrote       | B. said          | C. told        | D. printed     |
| 29. A. problem     | B. opinion       | C. effect      | D. attitude    |
| 30. A. wild        | B. sad           | C. angry       | D. peaceful    |
| 31. A. regretting  | B. disagreeing   | C. doubting    | D. deciding    |
| 32. A. tears       | B. pain          | C. smiles      | D. terror      |
| 33. A. by accident | B. as usual      | C. in surprise | D. on purpose  |
| 34. A. bring       | B. cheer         | C. speed       | D. hold        |
| 35. A. ignored     | B. concerned     | C. confused    | D. depressed   |

## 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。

I'm here today to share a good lesson with you. It is a true story about a student 36 studied in Germany.

After years of hard work, this student graduated with 37 (amaze) achievements (成绩). Everyone was sure that he was going to get a good job easily and have a bright future. But to his surprise, he was not even given the chance for 38 interview! The third time he 39 (refuse), he couldn't help 40 (telephone) the company to ask why they didn't want him. The answer was simple, "We don't offer jobs to dishonest people in Germany."

You might wonder what was wrong. The truth is, shortly after he 41 (arrive) in Germany, this clever student found that 42 was easy to avoid buying subway tickets in this country. So in order to save money, he often took the subway without a ticket. As a result, he had been caught without a ticket many 43 (time).

From this story, we learn that we may get short-term benefits in dishonest ways, 44 the truth will come out sooner or later and the cost is high. So remember: 45 (honest) is the best behaviour.

36. \_\_\_\_\_ 37. \_\_\_\_\_ 38. \_\_\_\_\_ 39. \_\_\_\_\_ 40. \_\_\_\_\_  
41. \_\_\_\_\_ 42. \_\_\_\_\_ 43. \_\_\_\_\_ 44. \_\_\_\_\_ 45. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第三部分 写作

#### 第一节 (满分 15 分)

假定你是学生会主席李华,你校学生会邀请美国外教 Nancy 参加即将举办的中秋节晚会。请给她写一封邮件,内容包括:

1. 邀请出席;
2. 时间:下周五晚上 6:00,地点:演讲大厅(lecture hall);
3. 晚会内容。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

#### 第二节 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Many years ago, when I was fresh out of school and working in Denver, I was driving to my parents' home in Missouri for Christmas. I stopped at a gas station (加油站) about 50 miles from Oklahoma City, where I was planning to stop and visit a friend. While I was standing in line at the cash register (现金收入记录机), I said hello to an older couple who were also paying for gas.

I took off, but had gone only a few miles when black smoke poured from the back of my car. I stopped and wondered what I should do. A car pulled up behind me. It was the couple I had spoken to at the gas station. They said they would take me to my friend's. We chatted on the way to the city, and when I got out of the car, the husband gave me his business card.

I wrote him and his wife a thank-you note for helping me. Soon afterwards, I received a Christmas present from them. Their note that came with it said that helping me had made their holiday meaningful.

Years later, I drove to a meeting in a nearby town in the morning. In the late afternoon I returned to my car and found that I'd left the lights on all day, and the battery (电池) was dead. Then I noticed that the Friendly Ford dealership—a shop selling cars—was right next door. I walked over and found two salesmen in the showroom.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

I entered the shop, and one of the salesmen came to me. \_\_\_\_\_

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After a while, my car was repaired by them. \_\_\_\_\_

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# 答案及解析

## 阶段测试卷(一)

### 第一部分 阅读

#### 第一节

##### A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了几处入选《世界遗产名录》的地方。

1. A 细节理解题。根据 Churches of the Pskov School of Architecture (Russia) 部分中的 The structures, many of which are churches, were all designed by the Pskov School of Architecture. 可知,这些建筑中很多都是教堂,都属于普斯科夫学派建筑。再从 It was a leading school of building design in the country 可知,普斯科夫学派建筑是俄罗斯当时的领军流派。所以位于普斯科夫的建筑,它们的设计都来自同一流派。故选 A 项。

2. C 细节理解题。根据 Writing-on-Stone (Canada) 部分中的 Canada's Writing-on-Stone monument has a large number of protected rock paintings and rock carvings. 可知,加拿大的阿伊斯奈皮石刻有大量被保护的石画和石刻;根据 The markings were left by Blackfoot Native Americans, who lived in parts of Western Canada and the far northern United States. 可知,这些标记都是居住在加拿大西部和美国北边的黑脚族人留下的。所以阿伊斯奈皮石刻是原住民文化的反映,故选 C 项。

3. B 推理判断题。由 Paraty and Ilha Grande (Brazil) 部分中的 The historic coastal town of Paraty and the island Ilha Grande are already popular places for visitors 可知,帕拉蒂镇和格兰德岛历史悠久的海岸已经成为旅游者的向往之地。所以旅游者在帕拉蒂和格兰德岛能看到海岸风景。故选 B 项。

##### B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲述了作者学生时代的美好时光。作者认为尽管生活有时候很艰难,但她很开心。

4. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第二、三句 One teacher taught all grades, first through eighth. Most grades had only two or three students. (一个老师教所有年级,从一年级到八年级,多数年级只有两三个学生)可知,学生的数量很少,故选 A 项。

5. C 推理判断题。根据第七段对野餐的描述... everyone in the neighbourhood gathered for a picnic. (……附近的每个人都聚在一起野餐) Our mums set fried chicken, bowls of salad, and desserts on the teacher's desk and the library table. (我们的妈妈们准备了炸鸡、好多碗沙拉和甜点放在老师的桌子和图书馆的桌子上)可知,当地的人支持学校。故选 C 项。

6. C 推理判断题。由第三段最后一句以及最后一段中的... I do remember I put in a fresh pear and a piece of chocolate cake for dessert! (……我确实记得我把一个新鲜的梨和一块巧克力蛋糕作为甜品放了进去!)可推知,新鲜的梨和巧克力蛋糕让她想起学生时代的美好时光。故选 C 项。

7. D 推理判断题。根据前面几段描述的作者小时候上学的日子虽然艰辛但很快乐,以及最后一段中的 I felt excited, nervous and happy as I prepared my lunch bucket on the first morning of the term. (当新学期的第一天早晨我准备午餐时,我感到兴奋、紧张和高兴)可推知,有时候尽管生活很艰难,但作者很开心。故选 D 项。

##### C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,介绍了塑料吸管对环境的危害、解决方法和可能的环保型替代产品。

8. A 细节理解题。由第一段中的 Maybe because of their small size, the production cost of straws is low. In many countries, straws are offered freely after buying soft drinks. 可知,因为塑料吸管的生产成本很低、很便宜,所以人们才可以免费使用塑料吸管。故选 A 项。

9. B 词义猜测题。由第二段中画线词所在句后的一句 That means the materials cannot be changed into small harmless ones. 可知,塑料吸管的材料不能转变成小的、无害的材料,说明这种材料无法被改变、被分解,degrade 在此处意为“分解”。故选 B 项。

10. D 细节理解题。由第三段中的 Being plastics, the straws can be made into new items. Many organisations around the world change used straws into new products. In Africa, local communities collect used plastic straws and use them to make mats and bags. 可知,塑料吸管可以制成新物品,而在非洲,人们用废旧塑料吸管制作新产品,如垫子和袋子。故选 D 项。

11. C 推理判断题。由最后一段内容可知,作者认为想要用环保产品来替代吸管目前仍存在问题,比如替代品很少以及生产成本高,所以在这些问题未解决前,环保吸管是否能完全取代塑料吸管仍是一个问题。故选 C 项。

##### D

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。一项新的研究表明,蜜蜂的大脑能够将符号与数字联系起来。这将为人类和动物之间未来的交流开辟新的途径。

12. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Now a new study shows their tiny insect brains may be able to connect symbols with numbers. 和 第二段中的 but this is the first time we've seen in insects 可知,这是研究人员第一次在微小的昆虫身上看到能够将符号与数字联系起来的能力。故选 A 项。

13. A 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 If bees have the ability to learn something difficult to understand like human-made symbolic language, this will open up exciting new paths for future communication between humans and animals. 可知,由于这项研究结果,人类可能会找到和动物交流的新途径。故选 A 项。

14. D 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 An African grey parrot called Alex was able to learn numbers and could do simple calculations. 可

知,亚历克斯是一只非洲灰鹦鹉,它能够学习数字,并能做简单的计算。故选 D 项。

15. **B** 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的 Now a new study shows their tiny insect brains may be able to connect symbols with numbers. 可知,蜜蜂微小的大脑或许能够将符号与数字联系起来。选项 B 是对文中这一句的同义解释。故选 B 项。

## 第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。作者给出了几条准备考试的建议。

16. **G** 上文提到“一些学生学习很好,但仍然可能很害怕考试,因此,他们会感到沮丧,无法获得好分数”,G 项 So leave all your fears and free your mind before starting the study. 针对上文提出了对策,承接上文,故选 G 项。
17. **C** 上文提到“在开始学习前准备一个时间表”,C 项 It should include all the subjects. 中的 It 指代上文中的“时间表”,而其中的 subjects 也与下文中的 subjects 呼应,故选 C 项。
18. **F** 上文提到“学习氛围起着非常重要的作用”,再根据下文“所以选择一个你觉得舒服、放松并能全身心投入你正在做的事情的地方”可知,F 项 Can anyone study well while people around them are watching TV? 符合语境。故选 F 项。
19. **E** 由上文提到的“为了使复习更容易,笔记应简明扼要”和下文提到的“但不要试图涵盖所有内容”可知,E 项 A good note shall include the most important points. 符合语境,note 是关键词。故选 E 项。
20. **A** 此处小标题应该和其他标题的句式一致,用祈使句。根据下文提示“考试前一晚你必须睡个好觉,至少 6 小时,但不超过 8 小时”和“日常饮食要健康”可知,A 项 Sleep well and eat well. 切题。故选 A 项。

## 第二部分 语言运用

### 第一节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者从小就喜欢制作东西,深受爱迪生和父亲的影响,长大后成了一位工程师和发明家的故事。

21. **B** 根据空后的 I was a kid 和 One day in fourth grade 可知,此处表示作者还是个孩子的时候就喜欢制作东西。故选 B 项。
22. **D** 根据 in class 可知,此处表示老师给学生们布置了一个活动作业。故选 D 项。
23. **A** 根据前句 I thought and thought. 可知,作者最终(Finally)决定给这家公司写信。obviously 意为“显然”;actually 意为“事实上;实际上”。故选 A 项。
24. **C** 根据前文提到作者给这家公司写信并结合选项可知,此处表示这家公司送了作者一本有关托马斯·爱迪生的生平的书。故选 C 项。
25. **D** 根据后文 I like the recorded sound and the electric light most. The inventions were clearly printed on my brain. 可知,作者反复阅读的是有关爱迪生的发明(inventions)的内容。故选 D 项。
26. **D** 根据后文 He showed me how to turn my ideas into \_\_\_\_\_ and then into new things. 可知,此处表示父亲注意到了作者对发明的兴趣,并鼓励(encouraged)作者。故选 D 项。

27. **B** 根据语境并结合选项可知,父亲对作者的兴趣持鼓励的态度。因此此处表示父亲教作者如何把自己的想法制订成计划(plans),再通过执行计划把想法变为现实。故选 B 项。

28. **B** 此处表示作者用一个飞机模型让父亲大吃一惊。故选 B 项。

29. **B** 根据后文 I learnt that \_\_\_\_\_ inventors often invent similar things. 可知,此处表示作者和父亲在一家商店里看到了相似的飞机模型。此处为原词复现,故选 B 项。

30. **C** 根据前文提到的“我们在一家商店里发现了一架相似的飞机模型”可知,此处表示不同的发明家经常会发明类似的东西。故选 C 项。

31. **A** 根据后句 Failure is a common part of inventing. 可知,此处表示不是所有伟大的想法最终都能实现。故选 A 项。

32. **C** 根据后文 He was always \_\_\_\_\_ a better way to do a simple job. 可知,作者意识到(realise)自己的父亲也是一位发明家。故选 C 项。

33. **B** 根据前文提到的“我开始意识到我父亲本身就是一位发明家”可知,作为一位发明家,父亲一直在寻找(looking for)更好的方法来完成简单的工作。故选 B 项。

34. **A** 根据文章一开始就提到作者喜欢发明可知,此处表示父亲的指导加上作者对发明的兴趣(interest)让作者成为一位工程师和发明家。strategy 意为“策略;战略”。故选 A 项。

35. **C** 根据前文提到作者给一家公司写信,这家公司给作者回寄了一本有关爱迪生的生平的书,作者对这本书里的内容和发明爱不释手可知,爱迪生对作者的发明之路有很大的影响,所以此处表示他是作者的英雄(hero)。故选 C 项。

### 第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文。本文以三明治、宫保鸡丁和摩天轮为例,说明了世界各地在食物、建筑、疾病、体育术语和地方等方面都有使用人名来命名的现象。

36. **usually** 句意为:一道新菜通常以其发明者的名字命名。修饰谓语 is given 应用副词形式,故填 usually。
37. **working** 固定短语 spend time (in) doing sth 意为“花时间做某事”。
38. **the** 此处特指 sandwich 这一食物的名字,故用定冠词。
39. **created** 本句中 create 与其逻辑主语 Kung Pao Chicken 之间为被动关系,故用过去分词形式。
40. **to** 固定短语 from... to... 意为“从……到……”,故填 to。
41. **him** 句意为:丁宝桢死后,人们以他的名字命名了这道菜。for 为介词,后跟人称代词宾格,故填 him。
42. **foods** 句意为:不仅仅是食物以人的名字命名。food 在本句中为可数名词,此处表示不止一种食物,故用复数形式。
43. **which** 设空处引导非限制性定语从句,先行词为 Ferris wheel,指物,且关系词在从句中作主语,故用关系代词 which。
44. **designed** 句意为:1893 年,他为芝加哥的哥伦比亚世界博览会设计了第一个摩天轮。结合时间状语 in 1893 可知,应用一般过去时。
45. **and** 句意为:世界各地的疾病、体育术语和地方也会使用人名(进行命名)。结合句意可知,上下文构成并列关系,故填 and。

### 第三部分 写作

#### 第一节

##### 【写作提示】

1. 写作要点:(1)表明写信目的;(2)给出建议。
2. 提分词句:adapt oneself to, be engaged in, 虚拟语气(if I were you, I would be...), 过去分词短语作后置定语(held by the class)等。

##### 【参考范文】

Dear Peter,

I'm sorry to know that you have trouble adapting yourself to senior high school. I am writing to offer some suggestions.

First of all, why not communicate with your teachers frequently? By doing this, your teachers will know your inner thoughts and help you solve this problem. What's more, if I were you, I would be engaged in different kinds of activities held by the class actively. More importantly, it would be a good idea if you make some friends with common interests. If you do this, you can share happiness and sadness with them and get rid of loneliness at high school.

I hope you will find these ideas useful.

Yours,

Li Hua

#### 第二节

##### 【线索梳理】

所给材料讲述了作者和她的儿子在母亲节那天逛超市时看到

一位老妇人不小心摔倒了,作者的儿子送了一朵花给老妇人并且安慰她,老妇人和她的丈夫对作者和她的儿子表达了自己的感谢,并互相祝愿母亲节快乐。文章续写第一段需要描述的是这件事发生后的故事;续写第二段则是一年后所发生的事,此时可适当安排一些巧合的故事情节,即作者和她的儿子再次见到被帮助的老妇人和老妇人的丈夫,以及见面后发生的故事。

##### 【参考范文】

After a moment, the elderly lady was taken into an ambulance, and was sent to hospital by medical staff. The crowd gradually scattered. Tenyson and I went home. On our way home, he asked me worriedly, "Mum, will the elderly lady be OK since she was too old and she had badly fallen over?" I looked at him and said, "The elderly lady would be fine since there were so many people coming to help her. And you did a wonderful deed, my boy."

One year later, it was Mother's Day again. Like last year, I went shopping at the local supermarket with Tenyson. Suddenly, Tenyson pointed excitedly, "Look, Mum! It is that elderly lady." I looked at that direction and saw the elderly lady and her husband. It seemed that she had recovered from her injury. We walked towards them and they were happy to meet us, too. The elderly lady hugged my son and whispered to him, "I will never forget the flower you gave me, sweet boy."

## 阶段测试卷(二)

### 第一部分 阅读

#### 第一节

##### A

【语篇导读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了 CCA(加州艺术学院)的一些特殊的项目。

1. C 细节理解题。根据 Summer Programme 部分中的 An exceptional 4-week programme for students currently completing their study of high school. 可知,高中生可以申请 Summer Programme。故选 C 项。
2. A 细节理解题。根据 Summer Courses 部分中的 CCA offers about 35 for-credit degree courses each summer, scheduled on the San Francisco and Oakland campuses. 可知,如果学生参加 Summer Courses,他们能得到一些学分。故选 A 项。
3. A 细节理解题。根据 Summer Start 部分中的 During the programme, you must live on CCA's San Francisco campus. 可知, Summer Start 要求学生住在校园里。故选 A 项。

##### B

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者是一个喜欢在好天气下观鸟的人。2014 年的冬天,作者在路上偶遇了雪鸮,这是作者在当地经历过的最神奇的观鸟时刻之一。

4. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 I don't like weather extremes, so when it's very hot or really cold, it is hard to get me to leave the

comfort of home. 可知,作者不喜欢极端天气,当太热或太冷的时候,作者就很难离开舒服的家。因此天气状况最能影响作者是否外出拍鸟。故选 C 项。

5. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 I couldn't find words to express my feeling at that moment. Thus I rushed home, grabbed my camera and went right back out to get some pictures. 可知,作者在回家的路上看到雪鸮时很激动。故选 B 项。
6. D 词义猜测题。根据最后一段中的 When I'm looking for excellent opportunities to photograph snowy owls and other birds without spending dozens of hours searching for them 可判断出,them 指代前文提到的 snowy owls and other birds,都是鸟类,故选 D 项。
7. D 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的 Thus I rushed home, grabbed my camera and went right back out to get some pictures. 可推知,作者珍惜每一个拍鸟的机会。故选 D 项。

##### C

【语篇导读】本文是一篇说明文,当提到在生活方式上做出健康的改变,你首先想到的是改变饮食还是更加积极地运动呢?研究发现,两者同时进行效果最佳。

8. D 推理判断题。根据第三段的内容,特别是根据 So the scientists divided 200 inactive participants who were 45 or older into four groups. 可知,科学家将 200 名参与者分成四组,然后分别介绍了这四组的情况,由此判断出本段主要是以分类的形式来进行

文的,故选 D 项。

- 9. C** 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 Those who changed their fitness habits first significantly increased the amount of exercise they took daily compared to the other groups after four months. 可知,四个月 后,与其他组相比,那些先改变了锻炼习惯的人每天的运动量显著增加了;再结合第三段中的 the third group changed their exercise habits first and made changes in their eating habits four months later 可知,第三组先改变锻炼习惯,四个月后改变饮食习惯,由此可知,四个月后,第三组参与者的运动量最大,故选 C 项。

- 10. D** 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 combining diet and exercise changes may help to overcome some of the barriers people face in adding more physical activity into their lives 可知,将改变饮食和锻炼相结合可以帮助人们克服在加大运动量方面面临的一些障碍,因此科学家们会赞成“同时改变饮食和锻炼”这种做法,故选 D 项。

- 11. D** 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,本文主要就“要想在生活方式上做出健康的改变,是先改变饮食还是先更加积极地运动”这一问题展开,最后一段中的 combining diet and exercise changes may help to overcome some of the barriers people face in adding more physical activity into their lives 给出结论——改变饮食和锻炼同时进行可以帮助人们克服在加大运动量方面面临的一些障碍,故 D 项“改变饮食和锻炼的时机很重要”最合适作本文标题,故 D 项正确。

#### D

**【语篇导读】**本文是一篇议论文。文章主要论述了人们对有机食品的价格、营养等方面持有的不同观点。

- 12. B** 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段最后一句 However, organic food consumers argue it is better to be safe than sorry. 可知,有机食品消费者们认为稳妥总比后悔好,所以他们愿意为了安全花更多的钱。故选 B 项。
- 13. C** 细节理解题。根据文章第四段最后一句 Doctors recommend washing produce very carefully. 可知,医生建议要非常细心地清洗农产品。故 C 项符合题意。
- 14. A** 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段第一句 Most people agree that naturally grown food tastes better. 可知,大多数人同意自然生长的食物(即有机食品)味道更好。故选 A 项。
- 15. A** 推理判断题。文章主要介绍了有机食品的相关信息,并提到了人们对其营养、价格等方面持有的不同意见,属于饮食健康方面的文章。故选 A 项。

#### 第二节

**【语篇导读】**本文是一篇说明文,介绍了怎样规划假期旅行。

- 16. D** 根据上文和下文可知,设空处承上启下,与规划假期旅行有关,D 项(然而,一个计划不周的假期最终会成为一个令人头痛的大问题)符合语境。故选 D 项。
- 17. E** 根据上文中的 Decide why you want to travel. 可知,设空处对上文进行解释,说明了解旅行目的的重要性。E 项(如果你知

道你为什么要离开家,选择目的地就容易多了)符合语境。故选 E 项。

- 18. B** 设空处为段落主题句。根据下文中的 Over the course of a few days, weeks or other long duration you wish, spend some time talking about each place and why it would make a good destination. 可知,本段主要讨论的是和同行的人讨论可能会去的目的地。B 项(和你的旅伴讨论可能的目的地)符合语境。故选 B 项。
- 19. C** 本段的主题句为“选择一个目的地”,根据下文 If there is disagreement, find a way to compromise. (如果有分歧,找到折中的方法)可知,设空处应该是说明没有分歧时的做法。C 项(理想情况下,每个将要一起去旅行的人都会对去同一个地方的意见达成一致)符合语境。故选 C 项。
- 20. F** 本段的主题句是 Choose when to travel. (选择旅行的时间),由此可知,本段讨论的内容和出行的时间有关,F 项(如果你决定在淡季旅行,这也可能带来较低的费用)符合语境。故选 F 项。

## 第二部分 语言运用

### 第一节

**【语篇导读】**本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者和他的朋友用一张一美元的钞票改变了整个校园风气的故事。

- 21. A** 根据下文 of about 30 students 可知,这所学校规模很小。故选 A 项。
- 22. C** 根据空后的 and pressure as most of the kids get good grades and try to be the best one 可知,这个学校充满竞争和压力。故选 C 项。
- 23. C** 根据上文 It is really full of \_\_\_\_\_ and pressure as most of the kids get good grades and try to be the best one. 可知,这里是指前面的那种现象是很好的,只是学校的中等生会有很大压力。故选 C 项。
- 24. D** 根据上文 We got the feeling that we were so selfish 可知,此处指每个人都只为自己着想,every man 对应的反身代词是 himself。故选 D 项。
- 25. C** 根据 my friend and I set out to find a way to \_\_\_\_\_ the culture 可知,这里是指作为对上文提到的文化现象的回应。故选 C 项。
- 26. D** 根据下文学校里呈现出人人做好事的好现象可知,这里是指作者和朋友着手寻找办法来改变学校当前的这种文化现象。故选 D 项。
- 27. C** 根据文章首段 It's amazing how one dollar can change the culture of a school. 可知,这里是指一张一美元的钞票。故选 C 项。
- 28. B** 句意为:开学的第一天,我们把一张折叠成心形的一美元和一张写着“给自己买点零食”的纸,放进了一名学生的储物柜里。这里是指附上一张纸条,纸条上写着“给自己买点零食”。故选 B 项。
- 29. C** 句意为:我们不知道它会有什么影响。problem 意为“问题”;opinion 意为“观点”;effect 意为“影响”;attitude 意为“态

度”。根据语境可知,此处是说作者和朋友不知道这个举动会有什么影响。故选 C 项。

**30. A** 根据下文 everyone was talking about who might be doing the acts of kindness and \_\_\_\_\_ that they should do something too. 可知,这里是指学生为此而疯狂,每个人都在讨论是谁在做这么善良的举动。go wild over sth 意为“对某事狂热起来”。故选 A 项。

**31. D** 根据下文 that they should do something too 可知,这里是指大家决定他们也应该做些什么。故选 D 项。

**32. C** 根据 It is so much fun 可知,这里是指看到每个人脸上都有笑容是一件很开心的事情。故选 C 项。

**33. D** 根据语境可知,这里是指那些做善事的人故意把巧克力棒、饼干或钱留在自动售货机上。故选 D 项。

**34. B** 句意为:现在,我很希望有机会去学校鼓舞人们。这里是指作者很希望有机会去学校鼓舞人们。cheer sb up 意为“使某人振作起来”。故选 B 项。

**35. D** 根据上文中的 We thought doing things for others was the only way to deal with our depression about school. 可知,这里是指如果你正在为学习或工作而感到沮丧的话,不妨做一些善事。故选 D 项。

## 第二节

【语篇导读】本文是一篇记叙文,一个在德国留学的学生以优异的成绩毕业,却找不到工作,原因是坐地铁时经常逃票。这个故事告诉我们:可以用不诚实的方式获得短期的利益,但是事实总会为人所知,最后付出的代价会很高。

**36. who/that** 分析句子结构可知,此处引导定语从句,先行词是 student,指人,从句缺少主语,故用 who/that 引导。

**37. amazing** 句意为:……这个学生以优异的成绩毕业。修饰名词 achievements 应用形容词形式,且 achievements 意为“成绩”,指物,应用-ing 形式的形容词,故填 amazing。

**38. an** 此处泛指“一次面试”,应用不定冠词。interview 的发音以元音音素开头,故填 an。

**39. was refused** refuse 在句中作谓语,主语 he 和 refuse 之间是被动关系,本文描述的是发生在过去的事情,故用一般过去时的被动语态。

**40. telephoning** 句意为:……他禁不住给公司打电话…… 此处考查固定短语 can't help doing sth,意为“禁不住做某事”,故填 telephoning。

**41. arrived** 在 after 引导的时间状语从句中,设空处作谓语,本段描述的是发生在过去的事情,应用一般过去时,故填 arrived。

**42. it** 此处应用 it 作形式主语, to avoid buying subway tickets in this country 作真正的主语。

**43. times** time 意为“次”时为可数名词,前面有 many 修饰,所以应用复数形式。

**44. but/yet** 句意为:从这个故事我们学到,我们可以用不诚实的方式获得短期利益,但是事实总会为人所知,而且(付出的)代价会很高。根据句意可知,两个分句之间是转折关系,故填 but/yet。

**45. Honesty** 句意为:所以记住:诚实是最好的行为。冒号后的句子缺少主语,应用名词,且设空处在冒号后,所在句为完整的句子,首字母应大写,故填 Honesty。

## 第三部分 写作

### 第一节

#### 【写作提示】

1. 写作要点:(1)邀请出席;(2)告知晚会时间和地点;(3)介绍晚会内容。

2. 提分词句:On behalf of, As scheduled, With the party approaching the end (with 复合结构作状语), it is not what we do but whether we can enjoy ourselves that matters (强调句型)等。

#### 【参考范文】

Dear Nancy,

On behalf of the Students' Union, I am writing to invite you to attend the Mid-Autumn party.

As scheduled, it will be held in the lecture hall of our school at 6:00 pm next Friday. We will have a good time enjoying performances as well as playing games. With the party approaching the end, we will share mooncakes and admire the full moon. In fact, it is not what we do but whether we can enjoy ourselves that matters.

I'm looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours,

Li Hua

### 第二节

#### 【写作提示】

所给材料主要讲述了多年以前,作者的汽车发生了故障,一对老夫妇为作者提供了帮助。文章续写第一段开头 I entered the shop, and one of the salesmen came to me. 中的 one of the salesmen 为关键词,这一段可以以销售员恰好为那对夫妇为切入点,讲述作者再次得到这对老夫妇的帮助;文章续写第二段开头 After a while, my car was repaired by them. 中的 was repaired 是关键词,这一段可以写作者的车被修好后作者和这对老夫妇之间发生的事情。

#### 【参考范文】

I entered the shop, and one of the salesmen came to me. What surprised me most was that the salesman was the husband from the older couple who had ever helped me years ago. Never had I met them since we had met last time, which made me really sad. Fortunately, I came across them and knew the shop was run by them. I was in trouble again and needed them to give me a hand once again. I told them what was wrong with my car.

After a while, my car was repaired by them. They solved my problem once again, but when I tried to pay for it, they would not accept my money. They told me that when they ran the shop at first, no one had ever taken time to write to them and say “Thank you”, but now they received an increasing number of thank-you notes from people, which they were really happy about.