**Unit 10 You're supposed to shake hands.**

**Written test part (共95分)**

**Ⅴ. 单项选择(每小题1分， 共15分)**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

(    )21. All of my classmates have heard the news about Germany going out of the World Cup after losing to South Korea \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me because I'm not a football fan.

A. among                    B. except       C. from                        D. without

(    )22. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ didn't sound so helpful to the project that all the people present were against it.

A. attention            B. competition C. resolution            D. suggestion

(    )23. I have to leave at once because the noises here will make me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lonely                      B. mad                C. weak                 D. sleepy

(    )24. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his chance of studying in America, and he wanted to improve his English very much.

A. valued                B. refused       C. avoided              D. admired

(    )25. They felt very tired. After an hour's break, they felt a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. worried               B. shocked   C. relaxed                D. interested

(    )26. When you are traveling abroad, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is important to follow the custom of the country which you are visiting.

A. this                    B. one          C. it                       D. that

(    )27. In my opinion, parents should teach their children to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ properly in public places. For example, they should be quiet in the library.

A. behave                   B. disappear   C. sense                     D. develop

(    )28. Linda told me the result of the exam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she knew it.

A. so that                 B. even though   C. as soon as             D. ever since

(    )29. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  arrive at six o'clock, but he hasn't appeared so far.

A. is supposed to        B. isn't supposed to

C. was supposed to     D. wasn't supposed to

(    )30. The girl who used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shy has got used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speeches in front of crowds.

A. be; make            B. being; make  C. being; making        D. be; making

(    )31. Susan, the movie *INCREDIBLES 2* is well worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You can take your son to watch it and he must like it.

A. watching            B. being watched   C. to watch              D. to be watched

(    )32. —Have you telephoned your husband?

—Yes. He is expected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next week.

A. return                B. returning   C. returned              D. to return

(    )33. I am getting hot, so I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my coat.

A. take away            B. take back    C. take off              D. take out

(    )34. —Sorry I didn't do a good job.

—Never mind. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you've tried your best.

A. At first               B. For example    C. After all              D. In total

(    )35. —Sorry, sir. I haven't finished the report yet.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is due in a week.

A. It's up to you

B. It's no big deal

C. Well, that's too bad

D. Well, it's hard to say

**Ⅵ. 完形填空(每小题1分，共10分)**

先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

I've been traveling around the world since 2003. I have lived in 23 countries and stayed at least a month (usually three months, and over a year in some) in each country. I have    36   lots of time in speaking its language and tried to learn about its culture and made local friends. Also I have picked up some habits which might seem   37  .

One of them I got from Italy is the “squillo”, giving people a quick phone call and hanging up before they   38  . We do this all the time in most countries if we want to give someone our   39  , by noting theirs and then calling them just for a second (秒), and they'd see our number on their caller ID. Italians, however, take this to the next level (级别) and make it a   40   new form of communication!

Usually, you call someone and then hang up because the receiver knows clearly   41   you call. For example, if you are meeting up with the receiver but you will arrive 10 minutes late, the squillo   42   that you are on your way.

Giving a squillo is sometimes like blowing a kiss   43   your phone. You can't have big talks with your friends on the phone during the workday.   44   you can give them a squillo to show you're thinking about them today.

Now I still keep this strange but sweet    45  . It does add color to my life.

(    )36. A. left              B. spent         C. saved             D. shared

(    )37. A. personal      B. expensive   C. strange          D. wrong

(    )38. A. argue          B. sleep          C. pay              D. answer

(    )39. A. number        B. address           C. name        D. photo

(    )40. A. normally      B. gradually C. generally        D. completely

(    )41. A. when          B. why          C. where          D. whom

(    )42. A. means        B. warns         C. wonders          D. doubts

(    )43. A. for               B. with      C. by                D. in

(    )44. A. And            B. So            C. Or       D. But

(    )45. A. symbol        B. custom           C. habit        D. dream

**Ⅶ. 情景交际(每小题1分，共5分)**

根据对话内容，从方框中选择恰当的选项补全对话，其中有两项多余。

A: You look upset. What's up?

B: Well, Rob. I had lunch today with some people from sales (销售部).

A: (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: No. The food was good.

A: Was the server rude (无礼的)?

B: No. He was polite.

A: (47)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: The people from sales kept checking their phones.

A: Well, they are busy people.

B: I understand that. (48)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ They are supposed to say, “Excuse me, I have to take this call.”

A: (49)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: No. They just answered their phones at the table. Then they had long conversations.

A: That's not right. They should leave the table for long calls.

B: (50)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He ignored (不予理睬) everyone.

A: I know. Some people do have bad phone habits. They're impolite.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Was the food bad?  B. And they didn't do that?  C. Then what was wrong?  D. But they should be polite.  E. We are supposed to have good phone habits.  F. They should turn off their phones in public places.  G. And one man played games on his phone for the whole meal. |

**Ⅷ. 阅读理解(每小题2分，共30分)**

**A**

Rahanna Bisseret Martinez is a 13-year-old chef (厨师) from California, USA. Early this year, she took part in “Top Chef Junior”, a cooking competition show for 12 chefs, ages 11 to 14, from all over America. Rahanna finished second in the competition. Here is an interview with her.

**Reporter:**How did you get into cooking?

**Rahanna:**My earliest memories are of being in the kitchen and cooking. But I started working on recipes (食谱) at 10 years old.

**Reporter:**What is your favorite recipe?

**Rahanna:**I like to cook everything. I really like to cook whatever I haven't cooked before.

**Reporter:**     ▲

**Rahanna:**I'm better about making sure I have my ingredients (原料) in order. I'm able to work a lot faster in the kitchen.

**Reporter:**How did you get on the show?

**Rahanna:**I went to Los Angeles for a boot camp (集训营). There were 20 to 25 children, and we all had little challenges that we had to do, showing our skills. They whittled the group down each day and the top 12 got to go on the show.

**Reporter:**What's next for you?

**Rahanna:**I'll be looking for a part-time job in a restaurant kitchen. I'm also working on a book. It'll be more than just a cookbook; there'll be surprises too!

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

(    )51. What can we learn about “Top Chef Junior”?

A. 14 kids took part.

B. Rahanna won first place.

C. It took place in California, USA.

D. It is a national cooking competition.

(    )52. When Rahanna was 10, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. took part in her first cooking show

B. began to show interest in cooking

C. began working on recipes

D. first cooked in the kitchen

(    )53. Which question can be put in “     ▲     ”?

A. Who cooks best in your family?

B. What did you learn from being on the show?

C. Any advice for kids who are interested in cooking?

D. Are you satisfied with your performance on the show?

(    )54. What does the underlined phrase “whittled down” mean in Chinese?

A. 奖励

B. 惩罚

C. 扩大

D. 削减

(    )55. Rahanna plans to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. open her own restaurant

B. go to more competitions

C. look for more part-time jobs

D. make her cookbook special

**B**

An American named Greg Mortenson has written a very popular book with a very unusual title (标题). It's called *Three Cups of Tea*. In it, Mortenson talks about his experiences building schools for poor children in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Why did he do this? And how did the book get its title?

In 1993, Mortenson wanted to climb a high mountain in Pakistan called K2. He stayed on the mountain for more than 70 days, but he couldn't reach the top. After he turned to go down, he became very sick and weak. Two local men took him to a small village called Korphe. There, the Balti people took care of him for several weeks until he got stronger. To thank the people of the village for their kindness, he decided to build a school in Korphe.

Mortenson worked hard for years to get the money for his first school. Since then, he has built more than 70 schools, and more than 25,000 boys and girls have studied in them. His work was sometimes very difficult, because he was a foreigner and his customs were different. Some men in the villages were very angry with him, because they didn't want schools for girls.

But Mortenson learned about the local cultures, and he found a good way to break the ice: by drinking tea with the local people. That's where the title of his book comes from. The Balti people have a saying, “The first time you drink tea with a Balti, you are a stranger. The second time you have tea, you are an honored guest. The third time you share a cup of tea, you become family.”

 By drinking three cups of tea with the local people, Mortenson was able to connect with them and learn about their villages and their problems.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

(    )56. The writer thinks *Three Cups of Tea* is unusual in its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. story

B. title

C. language

D. writer

(    )57. In 1993, Mortenson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. moved to Korphe

B. reached the top of K2

C. built a school in Korphe

D. was saved by the Balti people

(    )58. Some villagers were angry with Mortenson because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. climbed K2

B. was a foreigner

C. built schools for girls

D. asked them for money

(    )59. In order to build a good relationship with the local people, Mortenson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. drank tea with them

B. wrote a book about them

C. treated them as honored guests

D. brought tea from America to them

(    )60. What does the passage mainly talk about?

A. The story behind a book.

B. An amazing climber.

C. The Balti customs.

D. A strange village.

**C**

The summer solstice (夏至), around June 21, is the longest day of the year in the northern half of the world. On that day, the sun is the highest in the sky, so the earth gets the most hours of light. People in many countries celebrate that day in a holiday called Midsummer.

Different countries celebrate Midsummer in different ways. In towns in Sweden, people put up a Midsummer Pole (仲夏柱) made of wood covered with flowers. They dance and sing around it. Afterwards, they eat fish, new potatoes and strawberries. That night, young people pick seven different flowers and put them under their pillows (枕头) when they sleep to dream about the person they will marry.

In Finland, people go out to the country and build huge fires to celebrate Midsummer. In the past, people believed that the fires drove away bad luck. Now, they're a reason to get together with friends for a big party all night. Because Finland is so far north, the sky is light most of the night on Midsummer. Many Finnish people start their summer vacations on that day.

In some parts of Spain, people have big parties and enjoy fireworks (烟花) on the beaches at night to celebrate Midsummer. Some people believe that plant medicines work the best if they are made on Midsummer, so women go out to collect the plants that night. Some people put the plants in water and then wash their faces with the water for good health. And of course there are special foods: fish, potatoes and corn bread.

根据材料内容完成表格，每空不超过三个单词。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Midsummer** | | |
| Introduction | On Midsummer, the earth gets the most hours of light.  Midsummer is celebrated around (61)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the northern half of the world. | |
| Celebrations in different countries | Sweden | Dancing and singing around a(n) (62)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;  Eating fish, new potatoes and strawberries;  Putting (63)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the pillow at night (It’s for young people). |
| Finland | Getting together with friends around (64)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  for a big party;  Starting summer vacation. |
| Spain | Having big parties and enjoying fireworks on the beaches at night;  Collecting certain plants at night to make (65)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;  Eating fish, potatoes and corn bread. |

**Ⅸ. 词汇运用(每小题1分，共5分)**

根据句意及所给首字母提示，补全所缺单词。

66. The box is e              . There isn't anything in it.

67. Canberra (堪培拉) is the c               city of Australia.

68. Someone k               loudly at the door just now. Who was it?

69. Every month the group meets so that its members can e               their opinions.

70. If you plan to go to America, make sure that you have an American p              .

**Ⅹ. 完成句子(每小题1分，共5分)**

根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词。

71. 你应该使客人有宾至如归的感觉。

You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your guests \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

72. 昨天Jane特地做了我最喜欢的食物。

Yesterday Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make my favorite food．

73. 请你帮我把地板上的脚印擦掉。

Please help me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the footprints \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor.

74. 每个人都将努力按时完成这项工作。

Everyone will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish the work on time.

75. 我只是顺便看看她过得怎么样。

I just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see how she was getting on.

**Ⅺ. 综合填空(每小题1分，共10分)**

阅读短文，从方框中选择恰当的词并用其适当形式填空，使短文完整、通顺。每词限用一次。

|  |
| --- |
| greet, choose, visit, scarf, use, if, long, host, by, you |

Maybe it's the first time that you have come to China and you haven't visited a Chinese family before. (76)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you are invited by or wish to pay a visit to a Chinese family, what are you supposed to do? Here are some (77)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suggestions.

● You should always arrive on time.

● You should choose an appropriate (合适的) time to visit. Avoid (78)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at others' dining or resting time. The best time is the period after noon or supper.

● It's polite to bring some presents. You can bring presents like flowers or (79)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the hostess. And toys, candies or books are good for the children. However, clocks should never be (80)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a present to others, especially to the elderly.

● You are expected (81)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all people in the family no matter whether you know them or not.

● It's impolite to sit down when you're not invited to do so (82)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your host.

● Usually you will be offered tea, fruits and candies. Just express your thanks and then you can help (83)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to them.

● Never say unkind words about anything in the (84)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house.

● Generally do not stay more than an hour unless you are asked by the host to stay (85)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

● Always express your thanks to the host when you leave.

**Ⅻ. 书面表达(15分)**

假如你是王洁，你的美国朋友Jenny发电子邮件想向你了解中国的就餐文化，请你根据电子邮件内容回复她。

|  |
| --- |
| Dear Wang Jie,  I'm going to China. I will probably be invited to a dinner. But I'm worried about what I should and shouldn't do as a guest during the dinner. Please give me some advice.  I'm looking forward to your reply.  Yours,  Jenny |

**要求：**100词左右，电子邮件的格式、开头及结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jenny,

I'm so glad you're coming to China! Before you come, you should know about table manners in our country. Here is some advice.

                                                                               \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

                                                                              \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

I hope this is helpful. E-mail me if you have any other questions.

Yours,

Wang Jie

**参考答案**

Ⅴ. 21-25 BDBAC  26-30 CACCD  31-35 ADCCB

Ⅵ. 36-40 BCDAD  41-45 BABDC

Ⅶ. 46-50 ACDBG

Ⅷ. 51-55 DCBDD  56-60 BDCAA

61. June 21  62. Midsummer Pole

63. seven different flowers   64. huge fires  65. plant medicines

Ⅸ. 66. empty  67. capital  68. knocked  69. exchange  70. passport

Ⅹ. 71. make; feel at home  72. went out of her way

73. clean; off   74. make an effort  75. dropped by

Ⅺ. 76. If  77. useful  78. visiting  79. scarves / scarfs

80. chosen  81. to greet  82. by  83. yourself

84. host's  85. longer

Ⅻ.**One possible version:**

Dear Jenny,

I'm so glad you're coming to China! Before you come, you should know about table manners in our country. Here is some advice.

If you're invited to a dinner, there will be a lot of different dishes, not just three courses. You may find it difficult to use chopsticks if you haven't tried before. It's a good idea to get some practice before you come. When the food is served, you should wait until you're invited to eat. The plates will be placed in the middle of the table for everyone to share. Take a little of everything and then have some more of the things you like. During the meal, you should say how much you like it because it takes much time to prepare it.

I hope this is helpful. E-mail me if you have any other questions.

Yours,

Wang Jie

**部分解析**

**单项选择：**

21. B。本小题考查介词词义辨析。among意为“在(其)中”；except意为“除……之外”；from意为“来自”；without 意为“没有”。因为我不是足球迷，所以“除了”我，其他同学都知道有关德国输给韩国之后退出世界杯的新闻，故选B。

22. D。本小题考查名词词义辨析。attention意为“注意”；competition意为“比赛”；resolution意为“决心”；suggestion意为“建议”。之所以所有在场的人都反对它，是因为他的“建议”听起来对项目不是那么有帮助，故选D。

23. B。本小题考查形容词词义辨析。lonely意为“孤独的”；mad意为“疯的”；weak意为“虚弱的”；sleepy意为“瞌睡的”。我得马上离开的原因是这儿的噪音会使我“发疯的”，故选B。

24. A。本小题考查动词词义辨析。value意为“重视；珍视”；refuse意为“拒绝”；avoid意为“避免”；admire意为“仰慕；欣赏”。根据“他非常想提高他的英语水平”可知，他很“珍视”在美国学习的机会，故选A。

25. C。本小题考查形容词词义辨析。worried意为“担心的”；shocked意为“受震惊的”；relaxed意为“放松的”；interested意为“感兴趣的”。题意：他们感觉很累，休息了一个小时后，他们感觉“放松”了点，故选C。

26. C。本小题考查固定句型。It’s + adj.+ to do sth.是固定句型，意为“做某事是…… 的”。句中的to follow the custom ... 作真正的主语，it作形式主语，故选C。

27. A。本小题考查动词词义辨析。behave意为“举止”；disappear意为“消失”；sense意为“感觉到；意识到”；develop意为“发展”。根据题干第二句“例如，在图书馆他们应该保持安静”可知，父母应该教育孩子在公共场合要“举止”得体，故选A。

28. C。本小题考查从属连词辨析。so that意为“以致；以便”，引导结果状语从句或目的状语从句；even though意为“即使；尽管”，引导让步状语从句；as soon as 意为“一……就……”，引导时间状语从句；ever since意为“自从”，引导时间状语从句。题意：Linda一知道考试成绩就告诉了我，故选C。

29. C。本小题考查固定结构。be supposed to do sth.是固定结构，意为“应该做某事”，如果此结构中的be用过去时态时，表示“本应该做某事而未做”。根据题干中“但是他至今未出现”可知，他“本应该”六点到达。故选C。

30. D。本小题考查非谓语动词。used to do sth.表示“(以前)常常做某事”，get used to doing sth. 表示“习惯于做某事”，故选D。

31. A。本小题考查固定结构。be worth doing sth. 是固定结构，意为“值得做某事”，故选A。

32. D。本小题考查固定结构。be expected to do sth.是固定结构，意为“被期望做某事”，故选D。

33. C。本小题考查短语动词辨析。take away意为“拿走”；take back意为“带回”；take off意为“脱下(衣服)；(飞机等)起飞”；take out意为“掏出；拿出”。因为我感到很热，所以我打算“脱下”外套，故选C。

34. C。本小题考查短语辨析。at first意为“起初；起先”；for example意为“例如”；after all意为“毕竟”；in total意为“总共”。发话者没有做好工作感到很内疚，对方安慰说：“没关系，‘毕竟’你已经尽力了。”，故选C。

35. B。本小题考查情景交际。It’s up to you意为“由你决定”；It’s no big deal意为“没什么大不了的”；Well, that’s too bad 意为“哦，太糟糕了”；Well, it’s hard to say 意为“哦，很难说”。发话者没有完成报告，感到很抱歉。根据对方答语中的后一句“截稿日期是一周以后”可知，对方认为“没什么大不了的”，故选B。

**完形填空：**

【**体裁**】说明文

【**话题**】个人情况

【**大意**】材料介绍了作者自己“染”上的一个异国习惯——squillo。

36. B。spend time in doing sth. 花费时间做某事。

37. C。由下文对squillo 这个意大利习惯的讲解可知，这个习惯可能看起来有些“奇怪”。另外，最后一段中的strange对此空也有提示。

38. D。由上文的a quick phone call以及下文calling them just for a second (秒)可知答案。

39. A。在大多数国家，在对方接电话前就挂断都是为了给对方留下自己的“号码”。

40. D。而意大利人却把这个习惯“完全”作为一种新的交流方式。

41. B。接电话者清楚地知道你“为什么”打过来电话。

42. A。你打过来squillo，“意味着”你在路上。

43. B。有时打一个squillo就像“用”手机飞吻一样。

44. D。前后两句之间的语义是转折关系，所以选D。

45. C。如今我仍然保留着这个奇怪但甜蜜的“习惯”。

**阅读理解：**

**A**

【**体裁**】应用文

【**话题**】个人情况

【**大意**】材料是记者对美国小厨师Rahanna Bisseret的一段采访。

51. D。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。由开头部分第二句中的from all over America可知“Top Chef Junior”是一个全美范围内的比赛。

52. C。本小题考查学生查找细节信息的能力。由针对第一个问题的回答部分第二句可知答案。

53. B。本小题考查学生推理判断的能力。由该问题回答部分中的I’m better about ... 和I’m able to ... 可知记者是问Rahanna从参加厨艺节目中学到了什么。

54. D。本小题考查学生根据上下文猜测词义的能力。由上文可知有20到25个孩子参加集训营，由该句后半句the top 12 got to go on the show可知他们每天“削减”人数。

55. D。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。由针对最后一个问题的回答部分最后一句It’ll be more than just a cookbook; there’ll be surprises too!可知这将是一本特别的烹饪书。

**B**

【**体裁**】记叙文

【**话题**】故事与诗歌

【**大意**】材料介绍了Greg Mortenson的书Three Cups of Tea背后的故事。

56. B。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。由第一句中的unusual title (标题)可知答案。

57. D。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。通读第二段可知，1993年Mortenson在巴基斯坦爬K2山，下山途中他生病了很虚弱，当地的Balti人把他带到一个小村子里并照顾他，直到他恢复健康。所以是Balti人救了他。

58. C。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。由第三段最后一句可知答案。

59. A。本小题考查学生理解具体信息的能力。由第四段第一句可知Mortenson通过和当地人喝茶来和他们建立良好的关系。

60. A。本小题考查学生归纳文章大意的能力。材料主要讲述了Three Cups of Tea一书的名字是怎么来的，背后有着怎样的故事，A项的表述最能概括文章大意。

**综合填空：**

【**体裁**】说明文

【**话题**】人际交往

【**大意**】材料介绍了中国的访客之道。

76. If。“如果”有人邀请你或者你想着去拜访一个中国家庭，你该怎么做呢？if位于句首，首字母须大写。

77. useful。下面是一些“有用的”建议。

78. visiting。avoid后跟动词-ing形式作宾语。

79. scarves / scarfs。由句中的flowers可知此处也是礼品，且用复数表示类别。

80. chosen。被动句，“被选择”，所以用choose的过去分词形式。

81. to greet。被期望和所有人打招呼；be expected to do sth.被期望做某事。

82. by。by 表示“被”，引出发出邀请这一动作的人。

83. yourself。help oneself to sth.表示“随意用……”。

84. host’s。永远不要对“主人”房间里的任何东西说三道四。

85. longer。由句中的Generally do not stay more than an hour可知此处表示除非你被主人要求“多待会”。