

城乡一体化是我国现代化和城市化发展的一个新阶段。其目的是通过对城乡发展进行统筹规划，并通过体制改革和政策调整，破除城乡二元经济结构，从而实现城乡在政策上平等、在产业发展模式上互补，让农村居民享受到与城镇居民同样的文明和福利。只有大力推进城乡一体化，我国整个城乡经济才能实现全面、可持续发展。

Urban-rural integration is a new stage in China's development toward modernization and urbanization. It aims to eliminate the urban-rural dual economic structure through integrated planning for urban and rural development, and through institutional reform and policy adjustment, so that the urban and rural areas will achieve policy equality and complement each other in the mode of industrial development, enabling rural residents to enjoy the same civilization and welfare as urban residents. Only by greatly promoting urban-rural integration can the whole urban and rural economy of our country develop comprehensively and sustainably.

水墨画是中国传统艺术形式之一，是中国国画的代表。它大约始于唐代，兴盛于宋代和元代。在其一千多年的历史中，水墨画经历了不断的发展、提高和完善。水墨画的主要创作工具和材料有毛笔、宣纸和墨，作品的艺术特点也与此紧密相关。水墨画在中国绘画史上具有很高的地位，甚至被认为是衡量东方绘画艺术水平的标准。

Ink wash painting, one of the traditional art forms of China, is representative of traditional Chinese painting. It began around the time of the Tang dynasty and prospered in the Song and Yuan dynasties. In its history of over one thousand years, ink wash painting has experienced constant development, improvement, and perfection. The main tools and materials used in ink wash painting are brushes, rice paper, and ink, which are closely related to the artistic features of the work. Ink wash painting holds a high status in the history of Chinese painting, and it is even regarded as the standard for evaluating the artistic level of Eastern paintings.

随着社会和经济的飞速发展，中国在国际舞台上发挥着越来越大的作用。在此背景下，我们必须坚守中华文化立场，加快构建中国话语和中国叙事体系，讲好中国故事，传播好中国声音，展现可信、可爱、可敬的中国形象。加强国际传播能力建设，全面提升国际传播效能，形成同我国综合国力和国际地位相匹配的国际话语权。深化文明交流互鉴，推动中华文化更好走向世界。

With the rapid development of our society and economy, China is playing an increasingly important role in the international arena. In this context, we should stay firmly rooted in Chinese culture, accelerate the establishment of China's discourse and narrative systems. We should better present China to the world, make China's voice better heard, and present China as a country worthy of friendship, trust, and respect. We should strengthen our capabilities for international communications, strive to make our communications more effective, and establish China's voice in international affairs so that it is commensurate with our composite national strength and international status. We should deepen exchanges and mutual learning with other civilizations and better present Chinese culture to the world.

#### 备选词库 (Word Bank)

A: affordable	N: sustainability
B: capability	O: undermining
C: demand	1. B: capability
D: disputable	2. F: embedded
E: disrupt	3. N: sustainability
F: embedded	4. M: streamlining
G: enhance	5. G: enhance
H: escalation	6. A: affordable
I: exceeds	7. C: demand
J: modernized	8. E: disrupt
K: optimal	9. K: optimal
L: proceeds	10. L: proceeds
M: streamlining	

Cities are getting smarter every day, and so are their transit options. One emerging option is autonomous vehicles (AVs), or simply cars with self-driving (1) \_\_\_. However, as experts say, before we enter a reality where

AVs are (2) \_\_ into our daily lives, we will see the continued rise of electric vehicles (EVs) all over the world.

Besides saving costs for consumers, EVs can bring many (3) \_\_ benefits to the environment because they use electricity instead of gas to drive their wheels. Many large cities are trying to encourage the use of EVs by installing public charging stations throughout the city and (4) \_\_ the vehicle-registration process. At the same time, many automakers are working to (5) \_\_ the charging speed of EVs and to make EVs more (6) \_\_.

As the use of EVs rises, greater (7) \_\_ will be placed on the power industry. In some areas where energy resources are stressed already, the increasing use of EVs could well (8) \_\_ the electrical-supply system.

EVs can also impact urban planning. Thus, consideration of commute options, location of charging stations, and open data should be part of a city's future mobility plans. It is important for automakers to partner with urban planners and utility companies to provide (9) \_\_ experiences for consumers and residents. Imagine one day a driverless EV picks you up and drops you off, and then (10) \_\_ to the location of the next passenger without ever stopping to recharge because of wireless power transfer from nearby energy sources. The technology is on the way, but we need to wait for our cities and energy industry to get ready as well.

#### 备选词库 (Word Bank)

A: associate  
B: collaborate  
C: concepts  
D: dedication  
E: depriving  
F: hesitation  
G: ideological  
H: mortal  
I: physical  
J: populous  
K: ridiculous  
L: striving  
M: stylish

N: survived

O: traits

1. A: associate
2. M: stylish
3. I: physical
4. L: striving
5. K: ridiculous
6. O: traits
7. C: concepts
8. H: mortal
9. N: survived
10. D: dedication

When I was young, I had a very narrow understanding of beauty. I used to (1) \_\_ it with only physical things. It was about what the eye could see: soft hair, clear skin, (2) \_\_ clothes, a good figure ... I think some other people may also have gone through this phase of wanting the perfect shell defined solely in terms of (3) \_\_ standards.

When I first entered the modeling industry, I was always (4) \_\_ to conform to others' criteria of beauty. I would think, "Well, if they say I'm beautiful, then I am. But if they don't, then I'm not." Even today, I can't believe how (5) \_\_ my thoughts were.

I want to correct this narrow idea that our beauty comes from the notions and approval of other people. When we allow others to determine what is beautiful, we fail to express and accept our individuality, our unique physical and personal (6) \_\_. I think we should ask ourselves the question "What is beautiful to me?" and construct our own (7) \_\_ of beauty that are more comprehensive and more meaningful.

As time goes on, I have gradually expanded my definitions of beauty, without limiting them to what lies on the outside. I have started to realize that physical beauty won't last forever because we humans are all (8) \_\_ and will grow old inevitably. I have met many strong and courageous women, for example, a friend who (9) \_\_ breast cancer and a cousin who works hard to provide for her child. I have also met many women who are devoted to their careers. Their confidence radiates from their (10) \_\_ to their professional pursuits. These women are examples of beautiful actions and thoughts. They embrace being themselves.

#### 备选词库 (Word Bank)

A: accomplishments  
B: aspires

C: attached

D: clarity

E: compliments

F: deducible

G: diversify

H: harbor

I: ingenious

J: motivated

K: navigates

L: positive

M: priority

N: severity

O: strike

Answer Key

1. M: priority

2. D: clarity

3. O: strike

4. H: harbor

5. A: accomplishments

6. J: motivated

7. B: aspires

8. L: positive

9. G: diversify

10. I: ingenious

Welcome to our special edition “Building Better Businesses.” As is well recognized, the business world is changing. For the new generation of entrepreneurs, setting up a Silicon Valley social-media venture isn’t their dream. Instead, their (1) \_\_ is clear: building a company that has a purpose at its heart. These founders speak with (2) \_\_ that they want their companies to have a social or environmental impact as well as to make money. They want to play a role in their communities, (3) \_\_ a balance between work and private life, and invest for the long term rather than for quick profits.

At the same time, older people are becoming more active in entrepreneurship, too, as they find they still (4) \_\_ the dream of setting up their own business and now have the confidence to take the risk. With people living longer and starting to seek more (5) \_\_ in later life, this trend will surely continue to grow in the future. Plus, it is noted that older founders are more (6) \_\_ to succeed in business than their younger counterparts because they believe they have more experience and wisdom.

Our special edition intends to help you build a better business, whether you are an ambitious individual who (7) \_\_ to launch an independent company and strives to make a(n) (8) \_\_ impact on the world, or whether you are already a business owner and are looking for inspiration to (9) \_\_ your services. Whatever your story, we hope you will find all the (10) \_\_ ideas, helpful tips, instructions, and insights you need in this guide. So, why not begin your exploration with us now?

2020 年 12 月卷一

1A A deadly fish has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters.

B Invasive species are driving away certain native species.

C The Mediterranean is a natural habitat of Devil Firefish.

D Many people have been attacked by Devil Firefish.

1 新闻报道了什么?

A 在地中海水域发现了一种致命鱼类。

B 入侵物种正在驱赶某些本地物种。

C 地中海是魔鬼火鱼的天然栖息地。

D 许多人受到魔鬼火鱼的攻击。

2 What is the environmentalist concerned about the spread of Devil Firefish in the Mediterranean?

A It could add to greenhouse emissions.

B It could disrupt the food chains there.

C It could pose a threat to other marine species.

D It could badly pollute the surrounding waters.

2 环保主义者对魔鬼火鱼在地中海的蔓延有何担忧?

A 它可能会增加温室气体排放。

B 它可能会破坏那里的食物链。

C 它可能对其他海洋物种构成威胁。

D 它可能会严重污染周围的水域。

3 What will happen on World Car-Free Day in Paris?

A Cars will not be allowed to enter the city.

B About half of its city center will be closed to cars.

C Buses will be the only vehicles allowed on its streets.

D Pedestrians will have free access to the city.

3 巴黎的“世界无车日”将会发生什么?

A 汽车将不得进入市区。

B 大约一半的市中心将禁止汽车进入。

C 公共汽车将是唯一允许在街道上行驶的车辆。

D 行人可以自由出入市区。

4 What motivated the mayor of Paris to promote the first World Car-Free Day in her city?

A The rising air pollution in Paris.

B The worsening global warming.

C The ever-growing cost of petrol.

D The unbearable traffic noise.

4 是什么促使巴黎市长在她的城市宣传第一个世界无车日?

A 巴黎的空气污染日益严重。

B 日益恶化的全球变暖。

C 日益增长的汽油费用。

D 无法忍受的交通噪音。

5 What happened to the Philippine fisherman one day?

A Many of his possessions were stolen.

B His house was burnt down in a fire.

C His fishing boat got wrecked on a rock.

D His good luck charm sank into the sea.

5 一天, 菲律宾渔夫发生了什么事?

A 他的许多财产被偷了。

B 他的房子在一场大火中被烧毁。

C 他的渔船在岩石上失事了。

D 他的幸运符沉入大海。

6 What was the fisherman forced to do?

A Change his fishing locations.

B Find a job in a travel agency.

C Spend a few nights on a small island.

D Sell the pearl he had kept for years.

6 渔夫被迫做了什么?

A 改变捕鱼地点。

B 在旅行社找了一份工作。

C 在一个小岛上住上几晚。

D 卖掉他珍藏多年的珍珠。

7 What did the fisherman learn from the tourist agent?

A A New York museum has the world's biggest pearl.

B The largest pearl in the world weighs 14 pounds.

C His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable.

D His pearl could be displayed in a museum.

7 渔夫从旅行社了解到什么?

A 纽约的一家博物馆拥有世界上最大的珍珠。

B 世界上最大的珍珠重 14 磅。

C 他的畸形珍珠非常珍贵。

D 他的珍珠可以在博物馆展出。

8 What do we learn about the woman's company?

- A It boasts a fairly long history.                   B It produces construction materials.  
C It has 75 offices around the world.              D It has over 50 business partners.

8 我们从这位女士的公司了解到什么?

- A 它拥有相当悠久的历史。                   B 它生产建筑材料。  
C 它在全球有 75 个办事处。                D 它有 50 多个商业伙伴。

9 What does the man say about his own company?

- A It has about 50 employees.                  B It was started by his father.  
C It is a family business.                      D It is over 100 years old.

9 关于他自己的公司, 这位男士是怎么说的?

- A 大约有 50 名员工。                          B 是他父亲创办的。  
C 这是一家家族企业                           D 有 100 多年的历史。

10 What is the main problem with the man's company?

- A Shortage of raw material supply.            B Legal disputes in many countries.  
C Outdated product design.                     D Loss of competitive edge.

10 该男子公司的主要问题是什么?

- A 原材料供应短缺。                          B 在许多国家存在法律纠纷。  
C 过时的产品设计。                           D 失去竞争优势。

11 What does the woman suggest doing to help the man's company?

- A Conducting a financial analysis for it.    B Providing training for its staff members.  
C Seeking new ways to increase its exports.    D Introducing innovative marketing strategies.

11 女方建议如何帮助男方的公司?

- A 为其进行财务分析。                        B 为员工提供培训。  
C 寻求增加出口的新方法。                   D 引入创新的营销策略。

12 What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

- A She is a real expert at house decorations.  
B She is well informed about the design business.  
C She is attracted by the color of the sitting room.

D She is really impressed by the man's house.

12 我们从对话中了解到这位女士的哪些情况?

- A 她是一个真正的房屋装饰专家。            B 她对设计行业非常了解。  
C 她被起居室的颜色所吸引。                D 男人的房子给她留下了深刻的印象。

13 Where did the man get his ideas for the project?

- A From his younger brother Greg.            B From home design magazines.  
C From a construction businessman.        D From a professional interior designer.

13 这个男人是从哪里得到这个项目的灵感的?

- A 从他的弟弟格雷格那里。                B 从家居设计杂志上。  
C 建筑商人。                                D 专业室内设计师。

14 What did the man say about the project he recently completed?

- A The effort was worthwhile.                B The style was fashionable.  
C The cost was affordable.                 D The effect was unexpected.

14 关于他最近完成的项目, 这位男士怎么说?

- A 付出的努力是值得的。                    B 风格很时尚。  
C 费用合理。                                D 效果出乎意料。

15 Why does the woman invite the man to her house next week?

- A She'd like him to talk with Jonathan about a new project.  
B She wants him to share his renovation experience with her.  
C She wants to discuss the house decoration budget with him.  
D She'd like to show him around her newly-renovated house.

15 为什么女人邀请男人下周去她家?

- A 她想让他和乔纳森讨论一个新项目。      B 她想让他和她分享装修经验。  
C 她想和他讨论房子装修的预算。            D 她想带他参观她新装修的房子。

16 What does England spend an annual three million pounds on?

A Providing routine care for small children.

B Paying hospital bills for emergency cases.

C Doing research on ear, nose and throat diseases.

**D Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.**

16 英格兰每年花费三百万英镑在哪些方面?

A 为幼儿提供常规护理。 B 支付急诊的住院费。

C 研究耳鼻喉疾病。 D 从病人的鼻子和耳朵里取出物品。

17 What do we learn from England's Hospital Episode Statistics?

A Many children like to smell things they find or play with.

B Many children like to put foreign objects in their mouths.

**C Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.**

D Children aged one to four are often more curious than older children.

17 我们从英格兰的医院病例统计中了解到什么?

A 许多儿童喜欢闻他们找到或玩过的东西。 B 许多儿童喜欢把异物放进嘴里。

**C 五到九岁的孩子最有可能把东西放进耳朵里。 D 1 到 4 岁的孩子往往比大孩子更好奇。**

18 What is generally believed to account for children putting things in their ears or noses?

A They tend to act out of impulse. B They want to attract attention.

C They are unaware of the potential risks. D **They are curious about these body parts.**

18 一般认为儿童把东西塞进耳朵或鼻子的原因是什么?

A 他们往往是一时冲动。 B 他们想吸引别人的注意。

C 他们没有意识到潜在的风险。 D **他们对这些身体部位感到好奇。**

19 What did ReBicycle do to help Leila Rahimi?

A It paid for her English lessons. B **It gave her a used bicycle.**

C It delivered her daily necessities. D It provided her with physical therapy.

19、ReBicycle 为帮助 Leila Rahimi 做了什么?

A 支付了她的英语课学费。 B **给了她一辆二手自行车。**

C 为她送去了日常用品。 D 为她提供了物理治疗。

20 What is ReBicycle doing to help those in need?

**A Expanding bike-riding lessons.** B Asking local people for donations.

C Providing free public transport. D Offering walking tours to visitors.

20 ReBicycle 正在做什么来帮助那些需要帮助的人?

**A 扩大自行车骑行课程。 B 向当地人募捐。**

C 提供免费的公共交通工具。 D 为游客提供徒步游。

21 What do we learn from the passage about ReBicycle?

A It is a language school. B **It is a charity organization.**

C It is a counseling center. D It is a sports club

21.从这段话中，我们可以了解到 ReBicycle 的哪些情况?

A 这是一所语言学校。 B **这是一个慈善组织。**

C 它是一个咨询中心。 D 这是一个体育俱乐部

22 What do NASA scientists want to learn about?

A How mice imitate human behavior in space.

B How low gravity affects the human body.

C How mice interact in a new environment.

**D How animals deal with lack of gravity.**

22 美国航天局的科学家想了解什么?

A 小鼠如何在太空中模仿人类的行为。 B 低重力如何影响人体。

C 小鼠如何在新环境中互动。 D **动物如何应对重力不足。**

23 What does the passage say about the mice at the beginning of the experiment?

**A They were not used to the low-gravity environment.**

B They found it difficult to figure out where they were.

C They found the space in the cage too small to stay in.

D They were not sensitive to the changed environment.

23 在实验开始时, 这段文字是如何描述小鼠的?

A 它们不适应低重力环境。 B 它们发现很难弄清楚自己在哪里。

C 它们发现笼子里的空间太小, 无法呆在里面。 D 它们对改变的环境不敏感。

24 What was observed about the mice on the 11th day of the experiment?

A They tried everything possible to escape from the cage.

B They continued to behave as they did in the beginning.

**C They already felt at home in the new environment.**

D They had found a lot more activities to engage in.

24 在实验的第 11 天, 我们观察到小白鼠做了什么?

A 它们想尽一切办法逃出笼子。 B 它们的 behavior 和开始时一样。

**C 它们在新环境中已经有了家的感觉。** D 它们找到了更多的活动。

25 What did the scientists find about the mice from the experiment?

A They repeated their activities every day. **B They behaved as if they were on Earth.**

C They began to eat less after some time. D They changed their routines in space.

25 科学家从实验中对小鼠有什么发现?

A 它们每天都重复它们的活动。 **B 它们的 behavior 就像在地球上一样。**

C 一段时间后, 它们开始减少进食。 D 它们改变了在太空中的作息时间。

2021 年 6 月卷一

1 What did Joe's parents decide to do?

A Enrol him in a Newcastle football club.

**B Send him to an after-school art class.**

C Forbid him to draw in his workbook.

D Help him post his drawings online.

1 乔的父母决定做什么?

A 让他加入纽卡斯尔足球俱乐部。

**B 送他去上课外美术班。**

C 禁止他在作业本上画画。

D 帮他把画放到网上

2 What did the restaurant "Number 4" do?

**A Contacted Joe to decorate its dining room.**

B Hired Joe to paint all the walls of its buildings.

C Renovated its kitchen and all the dining rooms.

D Asked Joe for permission to use his online drawings.

2 "4 号" 餐厅做了什么?

**A 联系乔装饰餐厅。** B 聘请乔粉刷餐厅的所有墙壁。

C 翻新了厨房和所有餐厅。 D 请求乔允许使用他在网上绘制的图画。

3 What is Kirsteen Marshall trying to do?

**A Get her pet dog back.** B Beg for help from the police.

C Identify the suspect on the security video.

D Post pictures of her pet dog on social media.

3 科斯丁-马歇尔想做什么?

**A 把她的宠物狗找回来。** B 向警察求助。

C 指认监控录像中的嫌疑人。 D 在社交媒体上发布她的宠物狗的照片。

4 What does the news report say about Kirsteen Marshall's family?

A It is suffering a great deal from the incident.

B It is helping the police with the investigation.

C It is bringing the case to the local district court.

**D It is offering a big reward to anyone who helps.**

4 新闻报道是如何描述 Kirsteen Marshall 的家庭的?

A 该家庭在事件中遭受了巨大的痛苦。 B 它正在帮助警方进行调查。

C 它将案件提交给当地地方法院。 D 它向任何提供帮助的人悬赏重金。

5 What does Guy Wilson say his café aims to do?

A Provide free meals to the local poor.      **B Help people connect with each other.**

C Help eliminate class difference in his area. D Provide customers with first-class service.

5 盖伊-威尔逊说他的咖啡馆旨在做什么?

A 为当地穷人提供免费餐食。

**B 帮助人们相互联系。**

C 帮助消除当地的阶级差异。

D 为顾客提供一流的服务。

6 What does the news report say about Eggs & Bread café?

A It does not supervise its employees.

B It donates regularly to a local charity.

**C It does not use volunteers.**

D It is open round the clock.

6 新闻报道对 Eggs & Bread 咖啡店的评价是什么?

A 它不对员工进行监督。

B 它定期向当地慈善机构捐款。

**C 它不使用志愿者。**

D 它全天候营业。

7 What happens when people start to know each other according to Guy Wilson?

A They will realize the importance of communication.

B They will come to the café even more frequently.

C They will care less about their own background.

**D They will find they have something in common.**

7 根据盖伊-威尔逊的说法, 当人们开始相互了解时会发生什么?

A 他们会意识到交流的重要性。

B 他们会更常来咖啡馆。

C 他们会不那么在意自己的背景。

**D 他们会发现他们有共同点。**

8 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A A surprise party for Paul's birthday.

B Travel plans for the coming weekend.

**C Preparations for Saturday's get-together.**

D The new market on the other side of town.

8 发言者主要在谈论什么?

A 保罗生日的惊喜派对。

B 下周末的旅行计划。

**C 星期六聚会的准备工作。**

D 城那边的新市场。

9 Why does the woman say it is a good idea to serve foods that guests can help themselves to?

A It makes the hostess's job a whole lot easier.

**B It enables guests to walk around and chat freely.**

C It saves considerable time and labor.

D It requires fewer tables and chairs.

9 为什么这位女士说提供客人可以自助的食物是个好主意?

A 这样女主人的工作就轻松多了。

**B 可以让客人自由走动和聊天。**

C 可以节省大量时间和人力。

D 它需要的桌椅更少

10 What does the woman say about the new supermarket?

**A It offers some big discounts.**

B It is quite close to her house.

C It is more spacious and less crowded.\

D It sells local wines and soft drinks.

10 这位女士是怎么评价这家新超市的?

**A 它提供很多折扣。**

B 离她家很近。

C 更宽敞, 人更少了。

D 它出售本地葡萄酒和软饮料。

11 What does the man suggest they ask Paul to do?

A Cook a dish for the party.

B Arrive 10 minutes earlier.

C Prepare a few opening remarks.

**D Bring his computer and speakers.**

11 这位男士建议他们让保罗做什么?

A 为聚会做一道菜。

B 提前十分钟到达。

C 准备几句开场白。

**D 带上他的电脑和扬声器。**

12 Why does the woman want to have a car?

A For commuting to work.

B For long-distance travel.

C For getting around in Miami.

**D For convenience at weekends.**

12 这位女士为什么想要一辆车?

A 为了上下班。

B 用于长途旅行。

C 为了在迈阿密四处游玩。

**D 为了周末方便。**

13 What does the woman say about German cars?

A They are reliable. B They are compact. C They are spacious. D They are easy to drive.

13 这位女士怎么评价德国汽车?

A 它们很可靠。 B 紧凑。 C 它们很宽敞。 D 容易驾驶。

14 What does the man recommend the woman do?

A Buy a second-hand car. B Trust her own judgment.

C Seek advice from his friend. D Look around before deciding.

14 这位男士建议这位女士做什么?

A 买一辆二手车。 B 相信自己的判断。 C 向他的朋友寻求建议。 D 在决定之前多看看。

15 What do we learn about the man's friend from the conversation?

A He sells new cars. B He can be trusted.

C He is starting a business. D He is a successful car dealer.

15 我们从对话中了解到这位男士的朋友是做什么的?

A 他卖新车。 B 他值得信任。 C 他正在创业。 D 他是一个成功的汽车经销商。

16 What do we learn about early pigs in North America?

A Many escaped from farms and became wild.

B They were actually native to North America.

C Many got killed in the wild when searching for food.

D They were hunted by Spanish and Russian explorers.

16 关于北美早期的猪, 我们了解到什么?

A 许多猪从农场逃走, 变成了野生猪。 B 它们实际上是北美的原住民。

C 许多猪在野外寻找食物时被杀死。 D 它们被西班牙和俄罗斯探险家猎杀。

17 Why are wild pigs a threat to humans?

A They often make sudden attacks on people. B They break up nature's food supply chain.

C They cause much environmental pollution. D They carry a great many diseases.

17 为什么野猪对人类构成威胁?

A 它们经常突然袭击人类。 B 它们破坏了自然界的食品供应链。

C 它们会造成严重的环境污染。 D 它们携带大量疾病。

18 What does the passage say about the native foxes on the US island?

A They lived peacefully with wild pigs. B They ran out of food completely.

C They fell victim to eagles. D They reproduced quickly.

18 文中是如何描述美国岛上的原生狐狸的?

A 它们与野猪和平共处。 B 它们完全没有食物。

C 它们成了老鹰的牺牲品。 D 它们繁殖得很快。

19 What are a pair of entrepreneurs planning to do?

A Taste coffee while in outer space. B Roast coffee beans in outer space.

C Develop a new strain of coffee bean. D Use a pressurized tank to brew coffee.

19 一对企业家打算做什么?

A 在外太空品尝咖啡。

B 在外太空烘焙咖啡豆。

C 开发新的咖啡豆品种。

D 使用加压罐来冲泡咖啡。

20 What does the passage say about coffee beans roasted on Earth?

A They can easily get burned. B They float around in the oven.

C They have to be heated to 360°C. D They receive evenly distributed heat.

20 关于在地球上烘焙的咖啡豆, 这段话是怎么说的?

A 它们很容易被烧焦。 B 它们在烤箱中漂浮。

C 它们必须被加热到 360°C。 D 它们受热均匀。

21 What did the two Italian companies do in 2015?

A They charged a high price for their space-roasted coffee beans.

B They set up a branch in Dubai to manufacture coffee roasters.

C They collaborated on building the first space coffee machine.

D They abandoned the attempt to roast coffee beans in space.

21 这两家意大利公司在 2015 年做了什么?

A 他们高价出售太空烘焙咖啡豆。 B 他们在迪拜设立了分公司, 生产咖啡烘焙机。

C 他们合作制造了第一台太空咖啡机。 D 他们放弃了在太空中烘焙咖啡豆的尝试。

22 Why do a lot of people come to the village of Takotna every March?

A It is the best time for sightseeing.

**B A race passes through it annually.**

C They come to clean the Iditarod Trail.

D It is when the villagers choose a queen.

22 为什么每年三月都有很多人来塔科特纳村?

A 这是观光的最佳时间。

**B 每年都有一场比赛经过这里。**

C 他们来打扫艾迪塔罗德小径。

D 这是村民选择女王的时候。

23 What is the village of Takotna famous for?

A Its children's baking skills.

B Its unique winter scenery.

**C Its tasty fruit pies.**

D Its great food variety.

23 塔科特纳村因什么而闻名?

A 孩子们的烘焙技能。

B 独特的冬季风光。

**C 美味的水果馅饼。**

D 食物种类繁多。

24 Who comes to help with the event of the year?

A The contestants.

**B The entire village.**

C Jan Newton and her friends.

D People from the state of Idaho.

24 谁来帮助举办年度盛会?

A 参赛者。 **B 整个村庄。** C Jan Newton 和她的朋友们。 D 来自爱达荷州的人们。

25 What does the passage say about Jan Newton?

A She owned a restaurant in Idaho.

B She married her husband in 1972.

C She went to Alaska to compete in a race.

**D She helped the village to become famous.**

25 关于 Jan Newton, 这段话是怎么说的?

A 她在爱达荷州开了一家餐馆。

B 她在 1972 年与丈夫结婚。

C 她去阿拉斯加参加比赛。

**D 她帮助村子出名。**

## 模拟训练 1

1 What is the news report mainly about?

A Britons have better teeth than Americans.

**B Americans have more dental problems than Britons.**

C People older than 25 are missing more teeth in America.

D Poor people cannot afford dental care in Britain.

1 新闻报道主要讲的是什么?

A 英国人的牙齿比美国人更好。 B 美国人比英国人有更多的牙齿问题。

C 美国 25 岁以上的人缺牙更多。 D 英国的穷人无法负担牙科护理。

2 Who funds the National Health Service in Britain?

A The government. B Insurance companies.

**C Taxpayers.** D Wealthy people.

2 谁为英国的国家医疗服务体系提供资金?

A 政府。 B 保险公司。

C 纳税人。 D 富人。

3 What is the news report mainly about?

A Colleges receive more applications than before.

**B Colleges look to change the admission process.**

C Colleges require more things from the applicants.

D Colleges conduct more tests to applicants.

3 新闻报道主要讲述了什么?

A 大学收到的申请比以前更多。 B 大学计划改变录取流程。

C 大学对申请者提出了更多要求。 D 大学对申请者进行了更多测试。

4 What are schools most concerned with according to Hawkins?

A An essay describing a student's interests.

B An essay describing why a student wants to study at that school.

C Letters from teachers or other adults describing why a student is a good candidate.

**D Student's high school grades and standardized test results.**

4 根据霍金斯的说法，学校最关心的是什么？

A 一篇描述学生兴趣的作文。

B 一篇描述学生为何想就读该校的作文。

C 教师或其他成年人撰写的推荐信，说明学生为何是合适人选。

D 学生的高中成绩和标准化考试成绩。

5 Which of the following is the source from which the FBI could get customer information?

A Online communications companies. **B Financial institutions.**

C Information service providers. D Census bureaus.

5 以下哪项是 FBI 获取客户信息的主要来源？

A 在线通信公司。 B 金融机构。

C 信息服务提供商。 D 人口普查局。

6 What did the FBI use as an investigative tool?

**A National Security Letters.** B Human Rights Bills.

C National Security Bills. D US Code.

6 FBI 使用了哪种调查工具？

A 国家安全信函。 B 人权法案。 C 国家安全法案。 D 美国法典。

7 How many cases of violation prove a false result?

A 28. B 26. C 24. **D 22.**

7 多少起违规案例能证明结果有误？

8 Which was the last city that Henry went to before coming home?

A New York. **B Atlanta.**

C Chicago. D Colorado.

8 亨利回家前最后去过的城市是哪个？

A 纽约。 B 亚特兰大。

C 芝加哥。 D 科罗拉多。

9 What did Tom do in the past few days?

A He worked in the garden. B He went on business.

**C He visited relatives.** D He went to California.

9 汤姆在过去几天里做了什么？

A 他打理花园。 B 他出差了。

C 他探望了亲戚。 D 他去了加利福尼亚。

10 Why did Alice move to the city where she is living now?

A Because her husband had relatives here.

**B Because she found a new job here.**

C Because she found a great neighbor here.

D Because she felt very happy to be here.

10 艾丽斯为什么搬到她现在居住的城市？

A 因为她的丈夫在这里有亲戚。

B 因为她在这里找到了新工作。

C 因为她在这里找到了很好的邻居。

D 因为她在这里感到非常快乐。

11 How long have Henry and Tom been neighbors?

**A Two years.** B More than ten years.

C About four years. D Three years.

11 亨利和汤姆做邻居有多长时间了？

A 两年的时间。 B 超过十年的时间。

C 大约四年的时间。

D 三年的时间。

12 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A How to satisfy the teacher.

B How to arouse interests in writing essays.

C How to cheer up when people are in low mood.

**D How to overcome difficulties and write essays well.**

12 说话者主要在讨论什么?

A 如何让老师满意。 B 如何激发写作文的兴趣。

C 如何在心情低落时振作起来。 D 如何克服困难并写好作文。

13 According to the woman, why does she enjoy writing essays?

A Essays can satisfy her teacher.

B Essays can help her get through the course.

**C She can speak her mind in the essays.**

D She can show what she has learned in the essays.

13 根据这位女性的说法, 她为什么喜欢写作文?

A 作文可以让她的老师满意。 B 作文可以帮助她顺利完成课程。

C 她在作文中可以畅所欲言。 D 她在作文中可以展示自己所学的内容。

14 According to the man, why are some people good at writing essays?

A They are native speakers.

B They were born with the ability.

**C They have effective writing tips.**

D They often talk to native students.

14 根据这位男性的说法, 为什么有些人擅长写作文?

A 他们是母语使用者。 B 他们天生就有这种能力。

C 他们掌握有效的写作技巧。 D 他们经常与母语为英语的学生交流。

15 What can we learn about the two speakers?

A Neither of them is interested in writing.

**B Neither of them is a native English speaker.**

C Both of them feel confident while they are writing.

D Both of them see English as being much of a problem.

15 我们能从两位发言者身上了解到什么?

A 他们都不对写作感兴趣。 B 他们都不是英语母语者。

C 他们在写作时都感到自信。 D 他们都认为英语是个大问题。

16 Why is it a busy time for children when they are between eight months and three years old?

A Because they have to learn to speak rather than play in their free time.

B Because they have to learn to make up sentences with word groups.

**C Because they learn to use language and to play symbolically at the same time.**

D Because they have something more serious to do in life than just playing around.

16 为什么孩子在 8 个月到 3 岁之间是忙碌的时期?

A 因为他们必须在空闲时间学习说话而不是玩耍。

B 因为他们必须学习用词组来构造句子。

C 因为他们同时学习使用语言和进行象征性游戏。

D 因为他们生活中还有比玩耍更重要的事要做。

17 According to the passage, what is symbolic play?

A Using gestures or abstract words to refer to everything they know.

**B Applying objects or movements to stand for other objects or happenings.**

C Employing the real objects rather than gestures or abstract words in their play.

D Pretending not to see the baby doll when there is a real baby around.

17 根据文章, 什么是象征性游戏?

A 用手势或抽象词汇来指代他们所知道的一切。

B 将物体或动作用于代表其他物体或事件。

C 在游戏中使用真实物体而非手势或抽象词汇。

D 当有真实婴儿在场时假装看不到洋娃娃。

18 Which aspect of symbolic play has been studied by a lot of psychologists?

A How to enhance a child's grasp of language by teaching him/her how to play.

B How to predict a child's ability to learn a language by watching him/her play.

C How language learning can affect a child's play.

**D How play is related to the grasp of language.**

18 象征性游戏的哪个方面已被许多心理学家研究?

A 如何通过教孩子玩耍来提升其语言理解能力。

B 通过观察儿童玩耍来预测其语言学习能力。

C 语言学习如何影响儿童的玩耍。

D 玩耍与语言理解之间的关系。

19 Why would people run in the rain according to the passage?

**A Because they think running can make them stay drier in the rain.**

B Because they don't know walking actually is the better way to choose.

C Because they just follow others' suit to run in a sudden rainstorm.

D Because it would be hard to walk in the mud of the road as the rain pours.

19 根据文中所述，人们为何会在雨中奔跑?

A 因为他们认为奔跑能让他们在雨中保持更干燥。

B 因为他们不知道步行实际上是更好的选择。

C 因为他们只是跟随他人的行为，在突如其来的暴雨中跑步。

D 因为在雨中行走会让道路上的泥泞变得难以行走。

20 What is the connection between the level of wetness and the way you choose to go in the rain?

A The faster you go, the more quickly your top will become wet.

B Your front will get drier if you choose to walk rather than run.

C If you choose to walk in the rain, the less drops will fall on you.

**D You will hit a bit more raindrops to walk in the rain than to run.**

20 雨中行走的方式与湿润程度之间有何关联?

A 行走速度越快，上衣湿透得越快。

B 选择行走而非跑步，前身会更干燥。

C 如果你选择在雨中步行，落在你身上的雨滴会更少。

D 在雨中步行比跑步会碰到更多的雨滴。

21 Which way can keep one drier when crossing a street in a rain?

A Walk.      B Not clearly stated.      **C Run.**      D As you like.

21 在雨中过马路时，哪种方式能让你更干燥?

A 步行。 B 没有明确说明。 C 跑步。 D 随你喜欢。

22 According to the passage, what is the study about?

A How many people would take the lift instead of climbing stairs.

B How many of the 2000 people are so idle that they shop online.

**C To what extent people in the United Kingdom are idle.**

D Over half of adults are so lazy that they never cook meals.

22 根据文章，这项研究是关于什么的?

A 有多少人会选择乘电梯而不是爬楼梯。

B 在 2000 人中，有多少人懒到只能在线购物。

C 英国人有多懒惰。

D 超过半数的成年人懒到从不做饭。

23 How many children in the UK would be classified as overweight if the total number were six million?

**A One million.**      B Two million.      C Three million.      D Four million.

23 如果英国儿童总数为六百万，其中有多少会被归类为超重?

A 一百万人。 B 两百万人。 C 三百万。 D 四百万人。

24 What did Dr Sarah Green say about the problem of people's being lazy?

A People need very much to become healthier with the help of their relatives, friends and even their pets.

B The problem can be solved as long as people begin to attach great importance to exercises every day.

C The problem needs to be handled by the government as soon as possible for people and the ones around as well.

**D The problem must be solved urgently, otherwise the whole generation will be good for nothing due to their poor health.**

24 萨拉·格林博士对人们懒惰的问题有何看法?

A 人们需要在亲友甚至宠物的帮助下变得更健康。

B 只要人们开始重视每天锻炼, 问题就能解决。

C 政府需要尽快解决这个问题, 以保护人们及其周围的人。

D 问题必须立即解决, 否则整个一代人将因健康状况不佳而一事无成。

25 Where is this passage most probably taken from?

A Science fiction.      B Children's literature.

C Sports review.      **D Health journal.**

25 这段文字最有可能出自哪里?

A 科幻小说。 B 儿童文学。 C 体育评论。 D 健康期刊。

## 模拟训练 2

1 What is the news report mainly about?

A The fierce fighting in eastern Ukraine.

**B A ceasefire to take effect.**

C An agreement reached about ceasefire line.

D A talk by Vladimir Putin.

1 新闻报道主要内容是什么?

A 乌克兰东部激烈的战斗。 B 停火协议即将生效。

C 关于停火线的协议达成。 D 弗拉基米尔·普京的讲话。

2 What is to be expected in the next two weeks?

A The resolution of disputes.

B The exchange of heavy weapons.

**C The return of prisoners between opposing sides.**

D The creation of a wide battlefield.

2 未来两周内可能发生什么?

A 争端的解决。 B 重型武器的交换。

C 敌对双方战俘的互换。 D 战场的扩大。

3 What is the news report mainly about?

**A China outpacing the US in exporting cultural goods.**

B Cultural support of India by advanced countries.

C Increase of the value of Turkey's cultural exports.

D The top 10 countries trading in cultural goods.

3 新闻报道主要内容是什么?

A 中国在文化产品出口方面超越美国。 B 发达国家对印度的文化支持。

C 土耳其文化出口价值的增长。 D 文化产品贸易的前十名国家。

4 Which of the following cultural goods are the most traded ones?

A Newspapers and books.      B Audio-visual services.

C Movies and musical goods.      **D Arts and crafts.**

4 以下哪种文化产品是交易量最大的?

A 报纸和书籍。 B 视听服务。 C 电影和音乐商品。 D 艺术品和手工艺品。

5 What is the news report mainly about?

A Auction of paintings by British artist Francis Bacon.

**B Theft of Bacon's five paintings from a Madrid owner.**

C Introduction to Francis Bacon's artistic works.

D A new security system against theft.

5 新闻报道主要内容是什么?

A 英国艺术家弗朗西斯·培根的画作拍卖。 B 培根的五幅画作被马德里藏家盗走。

C 介绍弗朗西斯·培根的艺术作品。 D 针对盗窃的新安全系统。

6 According to the sources, what remains unclear until now?

A Why there are so many paintings of various styles.

B Why the artwork is quite difficult to sell.

**C Why the news of the theft was not made public immediately.**

D Why the artwork is something hugely sought after.

6 根据资料，至今仍不清楚的是什么？

A 为什么有如此多风格各异的画作。 B 为什么这些艺术品很难出售。

C 为什么盗窃事件未立即公开。 D 为什么这些艺术品备受追捧。

7 What brought about the rise of Bacon's work prices after 1992?

A The theft. B His painting style. **C His death.** D His rare talent.

7 1992 年后培根作品价格上涨的原因是什么？

A 盗窃事件。 B 他的绘画风格。 C 他的去世。 D 他的罕见天赋。

8 What is true about the Olympic Games in ancient Greece?

A All the people could participate in the games.

**B Only men were allowed to compete in the games.**

C All the men and women could watch the games.

D Married women could participate in the games.

8 关于古希腊奥运会，以下哪项是正确的？

A 所有人都可以参加比赛。 B 只有男性可以参加比赛。

C 所有男性和女性都可以观看比赛。 D 已婚女性可以参加比赛。

9 How often did the Hera Festival take place?

A Every year. B Every two years.

C Every three years. **D Every four years.**

9 赫拉节每隔多久举行一次？

A 每年 B 每两年。 C 每三年。 D 每四年。

10 When were women first allowed to participate in the Olympic Games?

A In 1890. **B In 1900.** C In 1901. D In 1919.

10 女性首次被允许参加奥运会是在何时？

11 Where was the Olympic Games held in which women were allowed to compete for the first time?

A In London. **B In Paris.** C In Los Angeles. D In Athens.

11 女性首次被允许参赛的奥运会在哪里举行？

A 在伦敦。 B 在巴黎。 C 在洛杉矶。 D 在雅典。

12 What is the simplest type of ticket?

A The Astra Return. B The Super Return.

**C The Standard Single.** D The Super Advance Single.

12 最简单的票种是什么？

A 阿斯特拉往返票。 B 超级往返票。 C 标准单程票。 D 超级提前单程票。

13 How long should one book in advance so that the Super Advance Single gives a 45 percent discount?

A Two days in advance. **B Two weeks in advance.**

C Four days in advance. D Four weeks in advance.

13 提前多久预订才能享受超级提前单程票的 45% 折扣？

A 提前两天。 B 提前两周。 C 提前一天。 D 提四周。

14 With the type Astra Return, a passenger can \_\_\_\_\_.

**A return any day within six months**

B use the entire network of the railway

C travel free of charge in the country

D buy train tickets at 60 percent of the standard price

14 持有 Astra Return 票的乘客可以\_\_\_\_\_。

A 在六个月内任何一天返回 B 使用整个铁路网络

C 在国内免费旅行 D 以标准票价的 60% 购买火车票

15 What can we learn about the Roamer?

A It costs \$247 for a year.

**B It's similar to Interrail.**

C It enables you to travel for free.

D It's First Class, not Standard Class.

15 关于漫游者，我们可以了解到什么？

A 它一年费用为\$247。 B 它类似于 Interrail。

C 它使您能够免费旅行。 D 它是头等舱，不是标准舱

16 What do the results of the Big Garden Birdwatch this year show?

**A There is an encouraging rise in garden bird populations.**

B There are more people taking part in the Big Garden Birdwatch.

C There is a significant drop in the number of small birds.

D There is no change in garden bird populations.

16 今年“大花园观鸟活动”的结果显示了什么？

A 花园鸟类种群数量有所增加。 B 参与“大花园观鸟活动”的人数增加。

C 小型鸟类数量显著减少。 D 花园鸟类种群数量没有变化。

17 When was the annual survey of the garden bird populations held?

A On 20 January. **B On 29 January.**

C 30 years ago. D 32 years ago.

17 年度花园鸟类种群调查何时举行？

A 1月 20 日。 B 1月 29 日。 C 30 年前。 D 32 年前。

18 Why was there a significant drop in the number of small birds in 2010 compared with the records in 2009?

**A Because they suffered a harsh winter.**

B Because they did not have enough food.

C Because they missed the breeding season.

D Because some of them were killed by hunters.

18 为什么 2010 年小型鸟类数量与 2009 年的记录相比出现显著下降？

A 因为它们经历了严酷的冬季。 B 因为它们缺乏足够的食物。

C 因为它们错过了繁殖季节。 D 因为其中一些被猎人杀死。

19 How many people die from alcohol abuse a year?

A One million and a half. B Two million.

**C Two and a half million.** D Three and a half million.

19 每年有多少人因酗酒而死亡？

A 一百五十万人。 B 两百万人。 C 两百五十万人。 D 三百五十万人。

20 How many people between the ages of 15 and 29 die from alcohol-related causes each year?

A 30,000. B 300,000. C 312,000. **D 320,000.**

20 每年因酒精相关原因死亡的 15 至 29 岁人群有多少？

21 Which is one of the measures taken by the WHO to reduce the harmful use of alcohol?

A Imposing reasonable taxes on alcohol.

B Providing special places to sell alcohol.

**C Making effective laws on drunk driving.**

D Making ads to warn against the use of alcohol.

21 世界卫生组织为减少酒精的有害使用采取的措施之一是？

A 对酒精征收合理税费。 B 设立专门的酒精销售场所。

C 制定有效的酒后驾车法律。 D 制作广告以警示酒精使用

22 When did the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization begin keeping records of food prices?

A In 1909. B In 1919. **C In 1990.** D In 1999.

22 联合国粮食及农业组织从何时开始记录食品价格？

23 What are the possible causes for the rise of food prices according to the passage?

A Crop growers' high expectation.

**B Bad weather and growing demand.**

C Inflation and natural disasters.

D People's waste of food.

23 根据文中所述，食品价格上涨的可能原因是什么？

A 作物种植者的高预期。 B 恶劣天气和需求增长。

C 通货膨胀和自然灾害。 D 人们浪费食物。

24 Which of the following is true about coffee prices?

A Higher coffee prices are the result of limited supplies.

B Coffee prices are not rising according to the experts.

**C Great demand for high-quality coffee results in its rising price.**

D There is no change in coffee prices in Brazil.

24 以下关于咖啡价格的陈述哪一项是正确的？

A 咖啡价格上涨是由于供应有限。 B 专家认为咖啡价格并未上涨。

C 对高品质咖啡的巨大需求导致其价格上涨。 D 巴西的咖啡价格没有变化。

25 What is Starbucks's plan?

**A To do business with India's Tata Coffee Company**

B To cooperate with a coffee company in Brazil.

C To reduce coffee prices as soon as possible.

D To help Mark Warmuth's business as a big coffee seller.

25 星巴克的计划是什么？

A 与印度的塔塔咖啡公司合作。 B 与巴西的一家咖啡公司合作。

C 尽快降低咖啡价格。 D 帮助马克·沃姆思作为大型咖啡销售商的业务。

2024 年 12 月卷一

1. What do we learn about Sherry Christian?

**A) She is the longest-serving bus driver in Fayetteville**

B) She has been driving a school bus ever since 2009.

C) She has been living in Fayetteville for 25 years.

D) She is making a special effort to be recognized.

1. 我们从 Sherry Christian 身上学到了什么？

A) 她是费耶特维尔任职时间最长的公交车司机。

B) 她自 2009 年起一直驾驶校车。

C) 她已在费耶特维尔居住 25 年。

D) 她正努力争取获得认可。

2. What did city officials of Fayetteville want bus drivers to be aware of?

A) The significance of the event to take place March 18.

B) The new proclamation issued early this week.

C) The number of riders they serve in the city.

**D) The importance of their service to the city.**

2. 费耶特维尔市官员希望公交车司机注意什么？

A) 3 月 18 日将要举行的活动的意义。 B) 本周早些时候发布的新的宣言。

C) 他们在城市中服务的乘客数量。 D) 他们对城市服务的重要性。

3. What does the news report say the Wilton School Board has done?

A) Budgeted \$ 56.7 million for the coming school year.

B) Requested to raise teachers' salaries by 3 percent.

C) Kept raising funds for at least 8 budget cycles.

**D) Proposed a spending increase by 5.99 percent.**

3. 新闻报道中提到威尔顿学区委员会做了什么？

A) 为下个学年预算了\$5670 万美元。

B) 提议将教师薪资提高 3%。

C) 连续 8 个预算周期持续筹集资金。 D) 提议将支出增加 5.99%。

4. What will a decline in the total enrollment lead to?

**A) Reduction in federal and state funding.**

B) Firing of less qualified faculty members.

C) Decrease in salaries for school administrators.

D) Closing down of some less competitive schools.

4. 总入学人数下降将导致什么?

A) 联邦和州拨款减少。 B) 解雇资质较差的教职员。

C) 学校管理人员薪资降低。 D) 关闭一些竞争力较弱的学校。

5. What do we learn about thundersnows from the report?

A) They often take place in the Scottish highlands,

**B) Their loud claps can be confused with explosions.**

C) Their damage can be as serious as that of bombs.

D) They usually happen in the middle of the night.

5. 报告中关于雷暴雪的描述是?

A) 它们常发生在苏格兰高地。 B) 它们的巨响可能被误认为爆炸声。

C) 它们造成的破坏可能与炸弹相当。 D) 它们通常在深夜发生。

6. What did the police do when they received the local residents' phone calls?

A) They told them the military exercise was over.

B) They promised to stop the construction work.

**C) They sent out a message to calm them down.**

D) They set off to inspect the site of the plane crash.

6. 警方接到当地居民的电话后做了什么?

A) 他们告知居民军事演习已经结束。 B) 他们承诺停止施工。

C) 他们发布消息以安抚居民。 D) 他们前往飞机失事现场进行检查。

7. What were people advised to do when traveling outside?

A) Avoid driving. **B) Take caution.**

C) Use rail service. D) Keep warm.

7. 居民在外出时被建议采取什么措施?

A) 避免开车。 B) 谨慎行事。

C) 使用铁路服务。 D) 注意保暖。

8. What does the woman say she was actually wondering about?

A) Why the man is so anxious to buy a new phone.

B) How the man got into the habit of being wasteful.

**C) How the man could possibly afford a new phone.**

D) Why the man is so fond of using his credit card.

8. 女人说她实际上在想什么?

A) 为什么男人这么急着买新手机。 B) 男人是怎么养成浪费习惯的。

C) 男人怎么可能买得起新手机。 D) 为什么男人这么喜欢用信用卡

9. Why is the man a little embarrassed by the phone he's using now?

A) It is not in fashion any more.

B) It goes out of order frequently.

C) It lacks functions office work requires.

**D) It is not as fancy as his colleagues'**

9. 男人为什么对现在用的手机有点尴尬?

A) 它不再时尚了。 B) 它经常出故障。

C) 它缺乏办公室工作所需的功能。 D) 它不如同事们的手机时尚。

10. What does the man say about the credit card he just got?

**A) It allows him to borrow money without paying interest for six months.**

B) It is available to office workers who have a good enough credit score.

C) It is a special offer to recent college graduates working in offices.

D) It enables him to buy a new phone at a more favorable price.

10. 男人对刚办的信用卡说了什么?

- A) 它允许他在六个月内免息借款。
- B) 它面向信用评分足够高的办公室职员。
- C) 这是专为刚毕业并在办公室工作的大学生提供的特别优惠。
- D) 它使他能够以更优惠的价格购买新手机。

11. What do we learn about one of the woman's colleagues?

- A) She regrets ignoring the woman's advice.
- B) She enjoys buying a lot of fancy things.

**C) She developed a habit of overspending.**

- D) She borrowed money to pay her debt.

11. 我们从这位女性的同事身上了解到什么?

- A) 她后悔忽视了这位女性的建议。 B) 她喜欢购买很多时尚物品。
- C) 她养成了过度消费的习惯。 D) 她借钱来偿还债务。

12. What does the tiny home movement mainly advocate?

**A) Home ownership and environmental protection.**

- B) Audience participation in The Morning Show.
- C) Joint efforts to improve the local community.
- D) Blog writing and natural resources saving.

12. 小型住宅运动主要倡导什么?

- A) 住房拥有权和环境保护。 B) 《早间秀》的观众参与。
- C) 共同努力改善当地社区。 D) 博客写作和自然资源节约。

13. What does the woman say about houses as small as 20 square meters?

- A) Not welcomed by most Americans.

**B) Not a realistic size for families.**

- C) Only fit for families of four or less.
- D) Only suitable for renting to the poor.

13. 该女性如何评价面积仅 20 平方米的房屋?

- A) 大多数美国人不欢迎。 B) 对于家庭而言并非现实尺寸。
- C) 仅适合四口之家或更少的人数。 D) 仅适合出租给贫困人群。

14. What does the man think about the dream of owning a 150-square-meter house?

- A) It isn't easy to realize.
- B) It will come true sooner or later.

**C) It should be changed.**

- D) It doesn't appeal to average families.

14. 男子对拥有 150 平方米房屋的梦想有何看法?

- A) 实现起来不容易。 B) 终将实现。
- C) 应该改变。 D) 对普通家庭没有吸引力。

15. What does the man say about tinyhomes?

- A) They are vital to reducing waste worldwide.

**B) They are a good choice for many people.**

- C) They help to save up for larger houses.

- D) They help to lower housing prices.

15. 男人对微型住宅有何看法?

- A) 它们对减少全球浪费至关重要。 B) 它们是许多人的良好选择。
- C) 它们有助于为购买更大房屋积蓄资金。 D) 它们有助于降低房价。

16. What do children seem to have a natural desire to do?

- A) Grow up strong and healthy.

- B) Take care of their well-being.

**C) Beat challenges and take risks.**

- D) Play outdoors and enjoy themselves.

16. 孩子们似乎天生渴望做什么?

- A) 成长为强壮健康的个体。 B) 关注自身福祉。

- C) 战胜挑战并承担风险。 D) 在户外玩耍并享受乐趣。
17. According to the American Psychological Association, what does regular physical activity do to children?
- A) Prevent them from feeling lonely.
  - B) Help them to conceal their frustration.
  - C) Enable them to develop their motor skills.
- D) Reduce their stress and depression.**
17. 根据美国心理协会，定期进行体育活动对儿童有何影响？
- A) 防止他们感到孤独。 B) 帮助他们掩饰挫折感。
  - C) 帮助他们发展运动技能。 D) 减轻他们的压力和抑郁
18. What does the passage say about cultivating the habit of physical activity?
- A) It begins early.**
- B) It proves demanding.
  - C) It lies in nature experiences.
  - D) It calls for lifelong efforts.
18. 该段落对培养体育活动习惯有何论述？
- A) 它从早期开始。 B) 它具有挑战性。
  - C) 它源于自然体验。 D) 它需要终身努力
19. When are job seekers willing to explore jobs with lower salaries, according to a new study?
- A) When their job search criteria are met fully.
- B) When companies embrace greater diversity.**
- C) When they find job postings visually attractive.
  - D) When companies share their information online.
19. 根据一项新研究，求职者在何种情况下愿意考虑薪资较低的工作？
- A) 当他们的求职标准完全满足时。 B) 当公司更加重视多样性时。
  - C) 当他们发现职位描述视觉上吸引人时。 D) 当公司在线分享信息时
20. What did participants see in the baseline condition of the study?
- A) Major companies in one location.
- B) Emails in the normal format.**
- C) All companies in the same sector.
  - D) Various aspects of a company's workforce.
20. 研究的基线条件下，参与者看到了什么？
- A) 某一地点的主要公司。 B) 正常格式的电子邮件。
  - C) 同一行业内的所有公司。 D) 公司的劳动力结构的各个方面。
21. What does the passage say participants seem to be paying attention to?
- A) Job security.
  - B) Potential pay raises.
- C) Information about diversity.**
- D) Minimum base salary.
21. 该段落提到参与者似乎关注的是什么？
- A) 工作保障。 B) 潜在的薪资涨幅。
  - C) 多样性相关信息。 D) 最低基本工资。
22. What does the passage say about the findings of a new study from Oregon State University?
- A) Original. B) Positive. C) Surprising. **D) Important**
22. 该段落对俄勒冈州立大学一项新研究的发现有何描述？
- A) 具有原创性。 B) 积极的。 C) 令人惊讶的。 D) 重要的。
23. What does a growing body of evidence show according to the passage?
- A) Dogs can help kids in many ways.**
- B) Kids' attitude to dogs is influenced by adults.
  - C) Kids and adults alike find in dogs a source of attachment.
  - D) Dogs match their behavior with kids as much as with adults.
23. 根据文章，越来越多的证据表明什么？
- A) 狗能以多种方式帮助孩子。 B) 孩子的对狗的态度受成人影响。

C) 孩子和成人都将狗视为情感依恋的来源。 D) 狗与孩子和成人的行为模式相似。

24. What did Monique Udell say their study suggests?

A) Kids need to be aware of the risks in playing with dogs.

B) Kids differ from adults in their behavior towards dogs.

C) Dogs view both adults and kids as social companions.

**D) Dogs pay much attention to the kids they live with.**

24. 莫妮克·乌德尔 (Monique Udell) 表示他们的研究表明什么?

A) 孩子们需要意识到与狗玩耍的风险。

B) 孩子们与成年人在对待狗的行为上有所不同。

C) 狗将成年人和孩子都视为社交伴侣。

D) 狗非常关注与他们同住的孩子。

25. What does research show kids are very capable of doing?

A) Understanding dogs.

B) Taking care of dogs.

**C) Training dogs.**

D) Associating with dogs.

25. 研究表明孩子们非常擅长做什么?

A) 理解狗。 B) 照顾狗。 C) 训练狗。 D) 与狗交往。

2024 年 12 月卷二

1. Why are families across the U.S. looking to this winter with fear?

A) They will see a 27% higher price to buy natural gas.

B) They will have insufficient heating oil to keep warm.

**C) They will have a costly bill to pay to heat their homes.**

D) They will experience the coldest winter in four decades.

1. 为什么美国各地的家庭对今冬充满担忧?

A) 他们将面临天然气价格上涨 27% 的局面。

B) 他们将面临取暖油供应不足的问题。

C) 他们将面临高昂的取暖费用。

D) 他们将经历四十年来的最寒冬。

2. What did the federal government do last month?

**A) Provided additional funding to Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.**

B) Assured U.S. citizens of an increase in energy supplies by the end of this year.

C) Predicted a 10% jump in heating bills for most U.S. households this winter.

D) Decided on this year's energy assistance package of \$ 8 billion in total.

2. 联邦政府上个月采取了什么措施?

A) 为低收入家庭能源援助计划提供了额外资金。

B) 向美国公民保证今年年底前能源供应将增加。

C) 预测今年冬季大多数美国家庭的取暖费用将上涨 10%。

D) 决定今年能源援助计划的总金额为 80 亿美元。

3. What is the main finding of a new study about many Americans?

A) They care less about their diet now than before.

B) They may lack adequate knowledge of healthy food.

**C) They may hold too optimistic a view about their diet.**

D) They pay insufficient attention to their choice of food.

3. 一项关于许多美国人的新研究的主要发现是什么?

A) 他们现在比以前更不关心自己的饮食。

B) 他们可能缺乏关于健康食品的充分知识。

C) 他们可能对自己的饮食持过于乐观的看法。

D) 他们对食物选择的关注不足。

4. Who tended to rate their diet more accurately in the survey?

A) Those who finished 24-hour food questionnaires.

B) Those who fully understood the rating scale.

C) Those who cared about food quality.

**D) Those who rated their diet as poor.**

4. 在调查中，谁更准确地评估了自己的饮食？

A) 完成 24 小时食物问卷的人。 B) 完全理解评分标准的人。

C) 关注食物质量的人。 D) 认为自己饮食状况较差的人。

5. What does the report say dozens of Indians did last week?

A) They experienced a heartbreak moment.

**B) They gathered together to rescue an elephant.**

C) They heard a noise from the bottom of a well.

D) They found an elephant wandering around a well.

5. 报告中提到上周数十名印度人做了什么？

A) 他们经历了一个令人心碎的时刻。

B) 他们聚集在一起营救一头大象。

C) 他们听到井底传来声音。

D) 他们发现一头大象在井边徘徊。

6. Why did the army officers call the local forest department?

A) To borrow their crane.

**B) To ask them for help.**

C) To report the strange noise.

D) To get food for the elephant.

6. 军官们为何联系当地林业部门？

A) 借用他们的起重机。

B) 请求他们协助。

C) 报告异常声响。

D) 为大象获取食物。

7. What does the news report say happened finally?

**A) The elephant was able to return to the jungle.**

B) The army officers were examined for injuries.

C) The army officers were rewarded for their rescue efforts.

D) The elephant was given medical treatment for many days.

7. 新闻报道最终描述了什么情况？

A) 大象成功返回丛林。

B) 军官们接受了伤情检查。

C) 军官们因救援行动获得奖励。

D) 大象接受了多日的医疗治疗。

8. Why has the man stopped paying online for the last three months?

A) He found it had caused him much inconvenience.

**B) It led him to spend more money than necessary.**

C) It was much less secure than paying with cash.

D) He wanted to be less dependent on his phone.

8. 为什么这个人过去三个月停止了在线支付？

A) 他发现这给他带来了很多不便。

B) 这导致他花费了比必要更多的钱。

C) 它比用现金支付安全得多。

D) 他想减少对手机的依赖。

9. What problem does the woman say she may also have?

A) Living beyond her means.

B) Lack of budgeting strategies.

C) Fashion addiction.

**D) Impulse purchasing.**

9. 女人说她可能还面临什么问题？

A) 超出自身经济能力消费。

B) 缺乏预算策略。

C) 时尚成瘾。

D) 冲动消费。

10. What does the man say he could do at the canteen?

**A) Eat healthier food with less money.**

B) Order food like burgers and chips.

C) Avoid getting addicted to junk food.

D) Pay either in cash or with his phone.

10. 男子说他在食堂可以做什么？

- A) 用更少的钱吃更健康的食物。 B) 点汉堡和薯条等食物。  
C) 避免对垃圾食品上瘾。 D) 用现金或手机支付。
11. What is now just a habit for the man?  
A) Making a shopping list. **B) Sticking to his budget.**  
C) Withdrawing cash only once a month. D) Thinking twice before buying something
11. 对于男人来说，现在只是一个习惯的是什么？  
A) 制作购物清单。 B) 坚持预算。  
C) 每月只取一次现金。 D) 在购买前仔细考虑
12. Why is the woman opposed to their son joining a sport like soccer?  
A) He does not enjoy any ball games, B) He has to prepare for the future.  
**C) He has breathing problems.** D) He is not up to anything challenging.
12. 女人为什么反对他们的儿子参加像足球这样的运动？  
A) 他不喜欢任何球类游戏， B) 他需要为未来做准备。  
C) 他有呼吸问题。 D) 他无法应对有挑战性的事情。
13. What does the man suggest their son try in order to understand team spirit?  
A) Soccer. B) Badminton.  
C) Volleyball. **D) Basketball.**
13. 男子建议儿子尝试什么来理解团队精神？  
A) 足球。 B) 羽毛球。  
C) 排球。 D) 篮球。
14. What is one of the woman's considerations in choosing a sport for her son?  
A) The possibilities of joining the school sports team.  
B) The opportunities of winning some championships.  
**C) The chances of getting an athletic scholarship later on.**  
D) The odds of becoming a professional sportsman someday.
14. 女子在为儿子选择运动项目时考虑的因素之一是什么？  
A) 加入学校运动队的可能性。 B) 赢得一些冠军的机会。  
C) 未来获得体育奖学金的机会。 D) 未来成为职业运动员的机会
15. What does the man say about beach volleyball?  
**A) It differs entirely from indoor volleyball.**  
B) It appeals to both schoolgirls and schoolboys.  
C) It is less popular than indoor sports in the country.  
D) It is completely different from other outdoor games.
15. 男人对沙滩排球有何看法？  
A) 它与室内排球完全不同。 B) 它对男女学生都有吸引力。  
C) 在该国不如室内运动受欢迎。 D) 与其他户外游戏完全不同
16. What do we learn from the passage about the lift-off of spacecraft?  
A) It usually requires years of preparations.  
**B) It does a lot of harm to the environment.**  
C) It often burns over three hundred tonnes of refined fuel.  
D) It proves to be the most complicated stage of space missions.
16. 从文中我们了解到关于航天器发射的哪些信息？  
A) 通常需要数年准备。 B) 对环境造成很大危害。  
C) 通常消耗超过三百吨精炼燃料。 D) 是航天任务中最复杂的阶段。
17. What happens traditionally to boosters, fuel tanks and other components in spaceflight?  
A) They are burnt up in outer space. B) They are guided back to Earth.  
C) They are reused up to 100 times. **D) They are treated as expendable.**
17. 传统上，航天飞行中助推器、燃料箱和其他组件会发生什么？  
A) 它们在太空中被烧毁。 B) 它们被引导返回地球。  
C) 它们可以重复使用多达 100 次。 D) 它们被视为一次性用品。
18. What does the passage say we already have regarding spaceflight?  
A) New technologies for bringing back space vehicles for recycling.

B) The technology for meeting the needs of commercial space travel.

**C) Many of the technologies to limit the impact of space travel on Earth.**

D) The technology for effectively protecting ozone from being destroyed.

18. 该段落提到我们目前在航天飞行方面已具备哪些技术?

- A) 回收航天器的新技术。 B) 满足商业航天旅行需求的技术。  
C) 限制航天旅行对地球影响的技术。 D) 有效保护臭氧层免受破坏的技术。

19. What does research show about reading to a loyal and nonjudgmental companion?

A) It can help unskilled readers feel more secure.

**B) It can encourage reluctant readers to read aloud.**

C) It can strengthen children's confidence in others.

D) It can boost children's interest in communication.

19. 研究表明, 向忠诚且不带偏见的伴侣朗读有何作用?

A) 它可以帮助阅读能力较弱的读者感到更加安全。

B) 它可以鼓励不愿阅读的读者大声朗读。

C) 它可以增强儿童对他人信任的信心。

D) 它可以提升儿童对沟通的兴趣。

20. How can parents make pets a fantastic subject for their children's research and learning?

**A) By motivating children to find out about their favorite pets.**

B) By taking children to the library to borrow books on animals.

C) By allowing children to surf the internet about pets by themselves.

D) By showing children how to acquire knowledge about healthy pets.

20. 父母如何让宠物成为孩子研究和学习的精彩主题?

A) 鼓励孩子了解自己喜欢的宠物。

B) 带孩子去图书馆借阅关于动物的书籍。

C) 允许孩子自行上网搜索关于宠物的信息。

D) 教孩子如何获取关于健康宠物的知识。

21. How can children still benefit even when their family doesn't have a pet?

A) By learning that raising pets can do much good.

B) By watching how healthy pets are brought up.

C) By hearing about their peers' passion for pets.

**D) By visiting friends who have household pets.**

21. 即使家庭没有宠物, 孩子们仍能从中受益吗?

A) 通过了解饲养宠物能带来诸多好处。 B) 通过观察健康宠物的饲养方式。

C) 通过听闻同龄人对宠物的热情。 D) 通过拜访家中养宠物的友人。

22. What would the new bill in the Ohio legislature require public colleges and universities to do?

**A) Send would-be students a packet of information.**

B) Update regularly all information on their websites.

C) Inform prospective students of their yearly enrollment.

D) Answer questions raised by applicants and their parents.

22. 俄亥俄州立法机构的新法案将要求公立大学和学院做什么?

A) 向潜在学生发送信息包。 B) 定期更新网站上的所有信息。

C) 告知潜在学生每年的招生人数。 D) 回答申请者及其父母提出的问题。

23. What can the state only do according to Adam Mathews?

A) Oversee private institutions directly.

B) Follow other states' example.

C) Supervise all schools consistently.

**D) Regulate public institutions by law.**

23. 根据亚当·马修斯的说法, 州政府只能做什么?

A) 直接监督私立机构。 B) 效仿其他州的例子。

C) 一致监督所有学校。 D) 通过法律监管公立机构。

24. What do we learn about Ohio's schools from the passage?

A) They are resourceful.

**B) They are competitive.**

- C) They provide the best opportunity to realize one's dream.  
D) They appeal most to students from other states in the U.S.

24. 从文中我们了解到俄亥俄州的学校有哪些特点?

- A) 它们富有资源。 B) 它们具有竞争力。  
C) 它们为实现梦想提供了最佳机会。 D) 它们对美国其他州的學生最具吸引力。

25. What is the problem with schools providing information on their websites?

- A) Some students waste much time surfing the net.  
B) Students may need to visit too many websites.

**C) Students have to search for the information.**

- D) Some students may lack adequate access.

25. 学校在网站上提供信息存在什么问题?

- A) 部分学生在网上浪费大量时间。 B) 学生可能需要访问太多网站。  
C) 学生需要自行搜索信息。 D) 部分学生可能缺乏足够的访问条件。

## Unit1

1 According to the passage, which of the following situations can be considered as a sample of counterurbanization?

**A More people migrate into smaller cities**

- B More people earn less money than before.  
C The size of the commercial center decreases in small cities.  
D The population greatly increases in both big cities and small cities

1 根据文章内容, 以下哪种情况可被视为逆城市化的样本?

- A 更多的人迁移到较小的城市 B 更多的人比以前赚的钱少了  
C 小城市的商业中心规模缩小 D 大城市和小城市的人口都大幅增加

2 According to Geyer and Kontuly's urbanization model, when does the polarization reversal occur?

A Periodic population decrease and settlement area increase are observed in many parts.

B A rigid hierarchical structure is built and the urban system moves toward a long-run equilibrium state.

**C Net migration in big cities is of a lower level, while in intermediate-sized cities it is higher.**

D Net migration change has a positive correlation with the settlement size change in nonmetropolitan cities

2 根据盖耶和孔图利的城市化模型, 极化逆转发生在什么时候?

- A 许多地区出现周期性的人口减少和居住面积增加  
B 形成了僵化的等级结构, 城市系统趋于长期均衡状态  
C 大城市的净迁移水平较低, 而中等规模城市的净迁移水平较高  
D 非大都市地区的净迁移变化与居住面积变化呈正相关

3 What does the counterurbanization reflect, according to the passage?

- A The decrease in recreational activities in an urban area.  
B The constantly increasing unemployment rate in big cities.

**C The downstream movement of particular demographic groups.**

D The downstream development of the economy in particular regions.

3 根据文章内容, 逆城市化反映了什么?

- A 城市地区娱乐活动的减少 B 大城市失业率的持续上升  
C 特定人口群体的向下流动 D 特定地区的经济向下发展

4 What will happen during suburbanization, according to the passage?

- A A shift to an industrial society.

**B A decrease in the urban core's population.**

C An accelerated growth in the urban core.

- D A boost in the development of outlying areas

4 根据文章所述，在郊区化过程中会发生什么？

- A 向工业社会的转变。 B 城市核心人口的减少。
- C 城市核心的加速增长。 D 郊区地区发展的推动。

5 What can we learn about counterurbanization from the passage?

- A It refers to infrequent population turnarounds.

**B It has been identified in both advanced and emerging countries**

C It is the mainstream trend of urban system development.

D It is an exciting event in the process of urban system development

5 从文章中我们可以了解到关于逆城市化的哪些信息？

A 它指的是人口不常出现的流动。

B 它在发达国家和发展中国家都有出现。

C 它是城市系统发展的主流趋势。

D 它是城市系统发展过程中一个令人兴奋的事件。

1 What will Beijing do to establish itself as a benchmark city in the digital economic sector, according to the passage?

A Hold more global digital economy conferences

B Cooperate more actively with international partners.

C Implement a series of plans to nurture sixty "highlands"

**D Further speed up the development of the digital economy**

1. 根据文章，北京将采取什么措施来确立自己在数字经济领域的标杆城市地位？

A. 举办更多的全球数字经济大会 B. 更积极地与国际伙伴合作

C. 实施一系列计划培育六十个“高地” D. 进一步加快数字经济的发展

2 According to the plan, which of the following is not a major characteristic of future cities?

A A 5G network B Online services.

C Modernized roads. D Advanced VR devices.

2. 根据该计划，以下哪一项不是未来城市的显著特征？

A. 5G 网络 B. 在线服务 C. 现代化道路 D. 先进的虚拟现实设备

3 According to the passage, why is there an urgent need to develop the digital economy?

A It can continuously optimize the labor force.

B It can unleash the potential of online services

**C It is the new engine of high-quality development.**

D It will promote the plan of nurturing six "highlands"

3. 根据文章，为什么迫切需要发展数字经济？

A. 它能持续优化劳动力 B. 它能释放在线服务的潜力

C. 它是高质量发展的新引擎 D. 它将促进培育六个“高地”的计划

4 What can we learn about Beijing's digital economy from the passage?

A The worth of Beijing's digital economy is the highest in China.

B The added value of Beijing's digital economy exceeded 40 trillion yuan in 2020.

**C The added value of Beijing's digital economy may constitute 50 percent of its GDP by 2025.**

D The added value of Beijing's digital economy accounted for about 50 percent of its GDP in 2020.

4 从这篇文章中，关于北京的数字经济我们可以了解到什么？

A 北京的数字经济价值在中国是最高的。

B 2020 年北京数字经济的增加值超过了 40 万亿元。

C 到 2025 年，北京数字经济的增加值可能占其 GDP 的 50%。

D 2020 年北京数字经济的增加值约占其 GDP 的 50%。

5 Which of the following is seen as the reason that Beijing is best placed to develop the digital economy?

A Beijing is the capital city of China.

B Beijing is the base of many cultural companies.

**C Beijing excels in research investment, resources, and environment**

D Beijing's digital economy represents a high proportion of its GDP.

5 以下哪一项被视为北京最适合发展数字经济的原因？

- A 北京是中国的首都。
- B 北京是众多文化公司的基地。
- C 北京在研究投资、资源和环境方面表现出色。
- D 北京的数字经济在其国内生产总值中占比较高。

1 Why is garbage one of the most valuable things that archaeologists can dig out?

**A It tells the real story of a society.**

- B It is more useful than cultural relics.
- C It records a sanitized version of history
- D It records the official version of history

1 为什么垃圾是考古学家能挖掘出的最有价值的东西之一？

- A 它讲述了社会的真实故事。 B 它比更有用。
- C 它记录了经过美化的历史版本 D 它记录了官方的历史版本

2 What makes building a garbage dump amazingly high-tech?

- A Garbage heaps are small, rotten, layer-by-layer cakes.
- B Garbage heaps need to be piled high.
- C Garbage dumps need to be stacked for a long time.

**D Garbage dumps contain rotten and toxic substances that need to be dealt with**

2 是什么让建造垃圾填埋场变得如此高科技

- A 垃圾堆很小，腐烂，层层堆积的蛋糕。 B 垃圾堆需要堆积得很高。
- C 垃圾填埋场需要长时间堆放 D 垃圾填埋场含有腐烂和有毒物质，需要处理

3 What is the most common solution to garbage in modern times?

- A Burning it in the backyard incinerators.
- B Collecting it by the urban rubbish collectors.
- C Stacking it on the Great Pacific Garbage Patch

**D Burying it underground or dumping it in the sea.**

3 现代社会最常见的垃圾解决方案是什么？

- A 在后院焚烧炉中焚烧。 B 由城市垃圾收集者收集。
- C 堆放在太平洋垃圾补丁上 D 埋在地下或倒入海中。

4 What is the most interesting part of the book Garbology?

- A The garbage analysis.
- B The creation of garbage.
- C The shortcomings of garbage.

**D The possible solutions for garbage.**

4 《垃圾学》书中最有趣的部分是什么？

- A 垃圾分析。 B 垃圾的创造。 C 垃圾的缺点。 D 垃圾的可能解决方案。

5 What can be inferred about garbage from this passage?

- A More and more people are interested in garbage.
- B Garbage cannot bring great wealth to human society

**C Modern society produces more garbage than before**

- D Modern society has found a proper way to deal with garbage.

5 从文字中可以推断出关于垃圾的什么内容？

- A 越来越多的人对垃圾感兴趣。 B 垃圾不能给人类社会带来巨大的财富
- C 现代产生的垃圾比以前多 D 现代社会已经找到了处理垃圾的适当方法。

## Unit2

1 Why did Gruy launch her no-mirrors project?

- A She believed it was a good way to overcome eating disorders.

B She was afraid that the manufacturing process of mirrors caused pollution.

**C She wanted to be more confident and encourage others to value inner beauty**

- D She thought mirrors should be blamed for her then-fiancé's overemphasis on external perfection.

1. 为什么 Gruys 要开展她的无镜项目？

A 她认为这是克服饮食失调的好方法。

B 她担心镜子的制造过程会污染环境。

C 她希望更加自信，并鼓励其他人重视内在美。

D 她认为镜子应该为她的未婚过分强调外在完美负责。

2 What can we learn about Gruys before her no-mirrors project?

A She had always had a habit of dieting.

B She exercised to keep herself in shape.

**C She was pretty critical of her body image.**

D She paid much attention to people's appearance.

2. 在她的无镜项目之前，我们可以了解到 Gruys 的哪些信息？

A 她一直有节食的习惯。 B 她通过锻炼来保持体型

C 她对她的体像非常苛刻。 D 她非常关注人们的形象。

3 What do we learn from the passage about Gruys' experience of wedding dress shopping?

A She had an exciting time buying her wedding dress.

B She was satisfied with how she looked in her wedding dress.

C She went wedding dress shopping after starting the no-mirrors project.

**D She had thought wedding dress shopping would be a pleasant experience.**

3. 我们从文章中了解到 Gruys 的婚纱购物体验是什么？

A 她在购买婚纱时度过了令人兴奋的时光。

B 她对她在婚纱中的样子感到满意。

C 她在开始无镜项目后去购买婚纱。

D 她曾认为婚纱购物会是一种愉快的体验。

4 When Gruys carried out her no-mirrors project,

**A she was helped by some reliable people**

B she didn't have her hair cut at all

C she didn't have any trouble living her life

D she couldn't avoid seeing her own image in windows

4. 当 Gruys 她的无镜项目时，

A 她得到了一些可靠的人的帮助。 B 她根本没有剪头发。

C 她在生活中没有任何麻烦。 D 无法避免在窗户中看到自己的形象。

5 What can be inferred from the passage?

A A life without mirrors is better than one with mirrors.

**B Gruys used to be a perfectionist about her appearance.**

C Gruys could overcome any difficulty with her friends' help.

D It is dangerous to drive without looking into your rear-view mirrors.

5. 可以从文章中推断出什么？

A 没有镜子的生活比有镜子的生活更好。

B Gruys 过去对她的外表非常完美主义。

C Gruys 可以在朋友的帮助下克服任何困难。

D 不查看后视镜驾驶是危险的

1 What can be learned from multiple studies on sports?

A Sleep disorders can be overcome through exercise.

B Lung cancer can be avoided by participating in sports

**C The condition of one's teeth can be improved by sports**

D Positive effects can be felt only after a few weeks of exercise

1 从多篇关于体育的研究中可以学到什么？

A 通过锻炼可以克服睡眠障碍。

B 通过参加运动可以避免肺癌。

C 通过体育运动可以改善牙齿状况。

D 只有经过几周的锻炼才能感受到积极的效果。

2 What do scientists attribute the fitness benefits to?

A Social skills developed in playing sports.

B Collagen boosted by the nutrients in sports.

C The body cells that are physically active in sports.

**D A variety of mechanisms that are triggered by exercise.**

2 科学家将健康益归因于什么？

A 在运动中培养的社交技能。 B 运动中营养物质促进的胶原蛋白。

C 在运动中活跃的体。 D 由运动触发的多种机制。

3 What is the relationship between collagen and exercise, according to the passage?

A Exercise increases the number of collagen-producing cells.

B Exercise brings more nutrients to collagen combating wrinkles.

C Exercise helps repair damage to the cells that produce collagen.

**D Exercise enables collagen-producing cells to function more effectively.**

3 根据文章内容，胶原蛋白和运动之间的关系是什么？

A 运动增加了胶原蛋白生成细胞的数量

B 运动为胶原蛋白对抗皱纹提供了更多的营养。

C 运动有助于修复胶原蛋白生成细胞的损伤。

D 运动使胶原蛋白生成的功能更有效。

4 Why do people who routinely work out have a more positive attitude toward themselves?

A Regular exercise makes their skin and hair more healthy.

B Regular exercise helps them lose fat deep in their bodies,

**C Participating in sports increases their sense of self-worth.**

D Exercise helps them better notice substantial changes in their bodies.

4 为什么经常锻炼的人对自己有更积极的态度？

A 定期锻炼使他们的皮肤和头发更健康。 B 定期锻炼帮助他们减少脂肪。

C 参加体育运动增加了他们的自尊心。 D 锻炼帮助他们更好地注意到身体的变化。

5 What can we infer about sports from this passage?

A Sports can prevent hair loss.

B The biggest benefit of sports is weight loss.

C Exercise is an act with high costs and low benefits.

**D Playing sports is a great way to interact with people.**

5 从这段文章中我们可以推断出关于体育的信息？

A 体育可以防止脱发。 B 体育最大的好处是减肥。

C 锻炼是一项成本高、收益低的行为。 D 参加运动是与人互动的好方式。

1 What is the similarity between a person who is good at self-exploration and a navigator with a sense of direction, according to the author?

**A They both have clear aims.**

B They both like asking questions.

C They both are blessed with intelligence.

D They both are good at navigating in sea.

1 根据作者的观点，善于自我探索的人和有方向感的领航员有什么相似之处？

A 他们都有明确的目标 B 他们都喜欢问问题。

C 他们都有智慧的祝福。 D 他们都是航海的好手。

2 What does the author say about being creative?

A It is a talent you were born with.

B Experiments are fundamental to developing creativity.

**C Self-awareness plays a key role in developing creativity**

D What you are good at is crucial in strengthening creativity

2 作者如何评价创造力？

A 这是你与生俱来的天赋。 B 实验是发展创造力的基础。

C 自我意识在发展创造力中起着关键作用。 D 你擅长的对加强创造力至关重要。

3 How can young people use their intelligence?

A They have to know the way to create a talent.

B They have to be born smart and with a lot of ideas.

C They have to be classified among nobles in high places.

**D They have to discover themselves to make use of their wisdom.**

3 年轻人如何利用他们的智慧?

A 他们必须知道如何创造天赋。 B 他们必须生来聪明, 而且有很多想法。

C 他们必须被归类为高贵的人。 D 他们必须发现自我, 利用他们的智慧。

4 What does the author advise young people to do to find time for themselves?

A Prepare a concrete plan. **B Give up some pointless pleasures.**

C Master skills that they are good at. D Put themselves through difficulty.

4 作者建议年轻人如何找到时间给自己?

A 制定一个具体的计划。 B 放弃一些无用的快乐。

C 掌握他们擅长的技能。 D 让自己经历困难。

5 What does the author want to illustrate with the example of Archimedes?

A Archimedes was good at finding ways of solving problems.

B The Archimedes' principle is popular because it was discovered through careful observation.

**C Taking risks without worrying about failure is necessary for a man to work toward his objectives.**

D Archimedes found time to discover himself and knew what he was good at even when he was a layman.

5 作者用阿基德的例子想说明什么?

A 阿基米德善于找到解决问题的方法。

B 阿基米德原理很流行, 因为它是通过仔细观察发现的。

C 冒险而不担心失败对一个人实现他的目标来说是必要的。

D 阿基米德即使是一个普通人, 也能找到时间发现自我, 并知道他擅长什么

### Unit3

1 What can be inferred from the second paragraph of the passage?

A It's the right time for the author to stop doing business.

B It's a relief for the author to reflect on his past investment.

C It's appropriate for the author to end a business without prospects

**D It's emotionally hard for the author to end his previous investment.**

1 第二段中可以推断出什么?

A 作者停止做生意的时候到了。 B 作者回顾过去的投资感到宽慰。

C 作者结束没有前景的生意是合适的。 D 作者结束过去的投资在情感上很艰难。

2 What does the author mean by describing commercial life as a rollercoaster?

A It's the nature of capitalism.

**B It's takes risks to run a business.**

C Commercial life has predictable advantages.

D Commercial life is what most people want to engage in.

2 作者把商业生活比作过山车, 是什么意思?

A 这是资本主义的本质。 B 经营企业需要冒险。

C 商业生活有可预测的优点。 D 商业生活是大多数人想要参与的。

3 Who are likely to be real business friends, according to the author?

A Those who have nothing in common.

B Those who may keep their private life from each other.

**C Those who are willing to make concessions to each other.**

D Those who can share the business secrets with each other.

3 根据作者的观点, 谁可能是真正的商业朋友?

A 那些没有共同点的人。 B 那些可能彼此隐瞒生活的人。

C 那些愿意彼此做出让步的人。 D 那些可以彼此分享商业秘密的人。

4 What can we learn about the four important ingredients of a successful investment?

A Taking risks and downsizing are harmful.

B Making a profit takes priority over everything else.

C Business education is not as important as one's experience.

**D We cannot always achieve all of them in a single investment.**

4 我们可以了解到成功投资的四种重要因素?

A 冒险和缩小规模是有害的。 B 赚钱优先于其他一切。  
C 商业教育不如一个人的经验重要。 D 我们无法单一投资中始终实现所有这些。

5 What does the final curtain mean in the passage?

A A small challenge. B The center of a drama.  
C A hazardous endeavor. **D A prelude to a new challenge.**

5 文中的“最后的帷幕”是什么意思?

A 一个小挑战。 B 戏剧的中心。 C 一个危险。 D 一个新挑战的前奏。

1 What can we learn about filigree inlay from the passage?

**A It shows exquisite ancient craftsmanship.**

B It was derived from the Yu art branch.  
C Its prototype art form was a phoenix crown.  
D It has enjoyed a history of 1,000 years in China

1 从文章中我们可以了解到哪些关于鎏金工艺的知识?

A 它展示了精湛的古工艺。 B 它源自玉雕艺术分支。  
C 它的原型艺术形式是凤凰冠。 D 在中国, 它有 1000 年的历史。

2 Why does Gu focus on the Yu branch of filigree inlay art?

A He is from Chongqing.  
B He wants to restore our cultural relics.

**C He can have creative space to add modern elements to it.**

D He considers it as our extinct intangible cultural heritage.

2 为什么顾先生专注于鎏工艺的玉雕艺术分支?

A 他来自重庆。 B 他想修复我们的文物。  
C 他可以在其中添加现代元素的创作空间。 D 他认为这是我们消失的无形文化遗产。

3 What has Gu done to develop the filigree inlay technique, according to the passage?

A He has tried to sell his products abroad.  
B He has used it to mass-produce clothes.

**C He has integrated modern and Western elements into it.**

D He has used Western materials and techniques to make innovation.

3 根据文章, 顾先生为了发展鎏金工艺做了哪些事情?

A 他试图将产品卖到国外。 B 他用它来大规模生产衣服。  
C 他将现代和西方的元素融入其中。 D 他用西方的材料和技术进行创新。

4 What do Chinese people living overseas think of Gu's artworks?

A They feel proud of them.  
B They are fascinated by them  
C They view them as good gifts.

**D They can relieve their nostalgia.**

4 海外中国人看待顾先生的艺术作品?

A 他们为此感到骄傲。 B 他们被它们迷住了。  
C 他们认为它们是很好的礼物。 D 可以缓解他们的思乡之情。

5 What's the author's main purpose in writing the passage?

A To show the charm of China's filigree inlay art.  
B To show how to increase our national confidence.

**C To introduce a young craftsman who spreads traditional Chinese aulic art.**

D To present the importance of protecting our national intangible cultural heritage.

5 作者写这篇文章的主要目的是什么?

A 展示中国鎏金工艺的魅力。  
B 展示如何增强我们的民族自信。  
C 介绍一位传播中国传统宫廷艺术的年轻工匠。  
D 提出保护我们国家无形文化遗产的重要性。

1 What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?

A The perfect human mind.

B The frequency of thinking errors.

C Possible ways to improve our thinking.

#### D General fallacies in our way of thinking.

1 作者在文章中主要讨论了什么?

A 完美的人类思维。 B 思维错误的频率。

C 改进我们思维的可能方法。 D 我们思维方式的常见谬误。

2 What may happen if people are optimistic about work they are unfamiliar with and they start it right away?

A They will get much support.

#### B They may see an opposite result.

C They will be praised by the boss.

D They will smoothly finish the work

2 如果人们对他们不熟悉的工作持乐观态度并且立即开始做，可能会发生什么

A 他们会得到很多支持。 B 他们可能会看到相反的结果。

C 他们会受到老板的表扬。 D 他们会顺利地完成工作。

3 What do we learn from the fourth paragraph about the tactic of reverse psychology?

A It's a method of making someone do things in the way their parents expect.

B It's a method of making someone do what you want by giving them freedom.

C It's a method of making someone do what you want by giving them courage.

#### D It's a method of making someone do what you want by suggesting the opposite.

3 我们从第四段中了解到关于逆向心理策略的哪些信息?

A 这是一种使某人按照父母期望的方式做事的方法。

B 这是一种通过给予他们来使某人做你想要的事情的方法。

C 这是一种通过给予他们勇气来使某人做你想要的事情的方法。

D 这是一种通过建议相反的事情使某人做你想要的事情的方法。

4 Why do people persist when something is failing, according to the author?

A They don't realize their venture is a failure at all.

B They think they will be despised by their peers if they change what they are doing.

C They believe that if they change what they are doing, they will lose more money.

#### D They have invested a lot and hope the additional investment will bring them success

4 根据作者的观点，为什么人们会在某件事失败时坚持下去?

A 他们根本没有意识到他们的冒险是失败的。

B 他们认为如果他们改变他们正在做的事情，他们的同行会看不起他们。

C 他们相信，如果他们改变他们正在做的事情，他们会损失更多的钱。

D 他们已经投入了很多，希望额外的投资会带来成功。

5 What kind of judgment error is shown in a case in which a man breaks up with his girlfriend because he believes that their relationship is never going to last?

A Sunk cost fallacy.

B Beginner's optimism.

#### C Negative self-fulfilling prophecies.

D Rebellling simply to prove personal freedom.

5 在一个男人因为相信他们的关系永远不会持续而与他的女朋友分手的情况下，展示了什么样的判断错误?

A 沉没成本谬误。 B 新手的乐观主义。

C 消极的自我实现的预言。 D 仅仅为了证明个人自由而反抗