**第一次周清**

**第一部分 基础知识 （共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节 选择正确的单词填空 （共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

1. Since their views on this problem are \_\_\_\_\_\_, it took a little time to reach the agreement.

A. precious B. previous C. identical D. prosperous

2. My teacher not only looked through my essay, but also helped me to \_\_\_\_\_\_ it before its publication.

A. draft B. polish C. comprise D. overlook

3. What we need to do is find a way to \_\_\_\_\_\_and express what we feel appropriately when we are upset.

A. acknowledge B. advocate C. assess D. associate

4. Despite the negative effect on the economy after the outbreak of COVID-19, the Chinese government has taken measures to \_\_\_\_\_consumer confidence.

A . bomb B. ban C.preserve D. boost

5. The whole argument is based on the wrong \_\_\_\_\_\_that external beauty overweighs the inner beauty in any case.

A. welfare B. assumption C. defect D. motive

6. She still kept the letters from her boyfriend, which she thought were very \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. precious B.obsessive C. harsh D. uncomplicated

7. I like to wear jeans because jeans are forever \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. out of date B. in fashion C. on show D. up to now

8.The \_\_\_\_\_\_ dealer wanted to make a profit from selling the ancient vase to the museum.

A. antique B. analysis C. welfare D. celebrity

9.My close friend originally took pills to lose weight until she realized that it brought her \_\_\_\_\_pain and poor health.

A. anything but B. rather than

C. nothing but D. regardless of

10.I lost the instruction book so I had to find out how to use the machine \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. by fair means or foul B. by more effort

C. by trial and error D. by mistake

**第二节 语法选择（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

11.There are so many toys in front of him. \_\_\_\_\_\_he will take away has not been decided.

A. What B. Whether C. That D. Which

12.\_\_\_\_\_\_ the suggestion put forward by him is effective or not remained to be checked.

A. That B. If C. Whether D. Which

13.\_\_\_\_ he had worked out the challenging math problem aroused our curiosity.

A. What B. How C. Which D. where

14.The little girl who was lost decided to remain \_\_\_\_\_\_ she was and wait for her mother.

A. where B. what C. when D. who

15. The last time we had great fun was \_\_\_\_\_\_ we were visiting the Water Park.

A. A. where B. why C. when D. what

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_ made the school proud was \_\_\_\_\_\_ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.

A. What; because B. What; that C. That; what D. That; because

17. — Are you still thinking about yesterday’s game?

— Oh, that’s \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. what makes me feel excited B. whatever I feel excited about

C. how I feel about it D. when I feel excited

18. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is \_\_\_\_\_\_ I disagree.

A. why B. where C. what D. how

19. What the children in the area long for at present\_\_\_\_\_books.

A. is B. are C. was D.were

20.If you had told me in advance, I \_\_\_\_\_ him at the airport.

A. would meet　　　　　　 B. would had met

C. would have met　　　　 D. would have meet

**第二部分 阅读理解(共两节, 满分40 分)**

**第一节(共11小题;每小题2.5 分, 满分27.5分)**

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

Nobody says school is easy. Studying is difficult, as is memorizing information for a test. Fortunately, there are books that can help you to make dealing with school easier.

*Unlimited Memory by Kevin Horsley*

This book is a bestseller in memory improvement. It has strategies to help learn faster and become more productive. Of course, having a good memory comes in handy outside of the classroom as well. Really, this is a great book for life in general.

*On Course by Skip Downing*

It is another book worth reading. In its eighth edition, the book provides self-assessment tools to help identify what is needed to change for academic success. It contains guided journal entries to help readers with responsibility, self-management, self-awareness, learning and self-esteem.

*Student’s Guide to Writing College Papers by Kate L. Turabian*

Many students reach college and find that essay writing in college is very different from that in high school. Whether this is the case or not, Student’s Guide to Writing College Papers is a perfect choice for those who want to improve writing skills. It’s available on Kindle or in hardback （精装书）or paperback forms. Right now, this one is its fourth edition. The book covers writing actual paper, citing sources, and style.

*How to Become a Straight-A Student by Cal Newport*

The book came out in 2006. It enjoys great popularity among learners all over the world. The book deals with different approaches and strategies to help achieve good academic performance but spend less time on studying, with a focus on studying smarter, not harder. It’s available on Kindle and in audio book and paperback （简装书）forms.

21．What do you know about *Unlimited Memory*?

A．It is practical in daily life. B．It is popular and sells best.

C．It helps to produce more works. D．It is written by Kate L.Turabian.

22．What do the last two books have in common?

A．They have various forms. B．They are world-famous books.

C．They were published 15 years ago. D．They mainly focus on improving writing skills.

23．Who are the intended readers?

A．Parents. B．Children. C．Teachers. D．Students.

**B**

During a decline in tourism, one national park in Thailand has seen a dramatic rise in “visitors” recently. So many are the hermit crabs (寄居蟹) flooding into the otherwise empty beaches of Koh Lanta that shells (贝壳) for them to live in have become in short supply.

The Thai government moved quickly to ease the housing shortage, launching a public appeal for empty shells that netted over 200 kg. On December 5 these were distributed around the park in a ceremony.

Hermit crabs rely on shells to protect their soft bodies, moving to larger shells as they grow. On Koh Lanta and the surrounding smaller islands, their rapid increase seems to be a natural phenomenon, rather than directly related to the absence of tourists. But the shortage of shells may be man-made: pretty ones have long been gathered to be sold as goods. Crabs had begun to make do with potential death-traps such as plastic caps and bottles.

The shell drive was part of a government initiative to “regain the balance of nature”. “I have instructed all national parks to do whatever it takes,” says Varawut Silpa-archa, the minister for natural resources. His inspiration comes from the pause in tourism brought on by COVID-19. A ban on international visitors and the closure of national parks have helped nature recover, bringing endangered leatherback turtles back onto Thai beaches. In the coastal provinces of Phang Nga and Phuket, turtles have laid the largest number of eggs for 20 years.

The government has decided to try to copy the short break forced on it by COVID-19 in future. From now on, all national parks will be required to close for a short period during the off-season and to limit the number of tourists through a reservation system when they are open. Although such restrictions mean reduced earnings from tourism in the short term, in the longer run more parks may help to keep the tourists coming.

24. What happened to the beaches of Koh Lanta recently?

A. They got flooded by seawater.

B. They became completely empty.

C. They were packed with hermit crabs.

D. They saw a constant stream of tourists.

25. What contributed to the housing shortage for hermit crabs?

A. Natural disasters. B. Human activities.

C. Their preference for bottles. D. The government’s involvement.

26. Why are turtles mentioned in Paragraph 4?

A. To warn turtles are dying out.

B. To prove beaches are their ideal habitats.

C. To stress ecological diversity of Thailand.

D. To show the birth of Varawut’s inspiration.

27. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Keeping the Balance of Nature

B. COVID-19 Helping Nature Recover

C. Finding Shelters for Homeless Hermit Crabs

D. Closing National Parks or Drawing More Visitors

**C**

We all experience “oh crap” moments. Running into the person you canceled a date with — while you’re on another date. Realizing you hit “reply all” on an e-mail that you’d do anything to have back. Whatever the situation, the first thing you probably do is freak out. Everybody does.

While many of us think that we’re cool in a crisis, science tells us that we seldom are. At the moment we need to be keenly aware of our surroundings, our attention can rush in on the scariest thing in the scene, leaving us unaware of the other sights, sounds, and even smells around us. Armed robbers go unidentified because witnesses remember little more than the guns. Our ability to remember the things we do notice also becomes weak; we can be told something, and two seconds later we’ll forget. And we jump to conclusions. When we’re freaked out, we’re anything but at our best.

These normal human reactions can be changed. Once you calm down, you’ll face the most routinely ignored challenge of any crisis situation — identifying what the crisis is really about. We tend to misdiagnose problems because we don’t practice for them. Do the thinking ahead of time so you can just find the solution when it’s showtime. This is why flight attendants suggest you find the closest exit before you depart — so you don’t have to go exit shopping after the plane has caught fire or is sinking into a river.

Performing in a crisis is becoming more important for all of us, for two reasons. Back in the good old days, the reliability(可靠性) of most anything we used or did was far less than it is today. Now think about what happens to our preparedness as the possibility of something bad happening shrinks. Unless we practice what hardly ever happens, our ability to respond when it does happen tends to slip away. Reliability can kill you. Also, the systems we use today are more complex. There are seldom moving parts in plain view that allow us to see when things are about to go wrong. When complex systems lack transparency (透明度,显而易见), serious situations can “come out of nowhere.” We should all learn to breathe, recognize the situation, and carry out the plan that we were smart enough to prepare well in advance.

28. What does the underlined phrase “freak out” mean?

A. Be at one’s best. B. Calm down gradually.

C. Run away immediately. D. Be frightened or scared.

29. Why do armed robbers go unidentified?

A. Because the witnesses jump to conclusions.

B. Because the witnesses focus on their scariest thing.

C. Because the witnesses forget what they have been told.

D. Because the witnesses are keenly aware of the surroundings.

30. Why is it more important for us to perform in a crisis today?

A. Because of less reliability and less complexity.

B. Because of worse transparency and less preparedness.

C. Because of more reliability and more complexity.

D. Because of better transparency and more preparedness.

31. What would the passage suggest doing in case a fire breaks out?

A. Taking a deep breath and dialing 119.

B. Staying cool and ignoring the challenge.

C. Calming down and remembering the situation.

D. Performing escaping and rescuing beforehand.

**第二节 （共 5 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）**

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

**When to Say “No” to Antibiotics（抗生素）**

Although they know that antibiotics kill only bacteria but not viruses and the obvious risk of antibiotic overuse to personal health, many doctors still use antibiotics when the drugs are not necessary. 32 In some serious cases, the patients with them failed to respond to any medical treatment and died within days. Therefore, several medical organizations have tried to correct antibiotic misuse by explaining when the drugs are not needed.

Ear Diseases

Earaches account for over half of ear related diseases for children. Most earaches gradually heal with no antibiotic in days, especially in children two and older. 33 In severe cases or when children under two years old experience moderate to severe pain, antibiotics might be required.

Eye Diseases

Doctors often use antibiotic eye drops after treating related diseases. Macular Degeneration, for example, is an eye disease generally treated with injections or laser operation. But those drops are rarely needed after such procedures and can even damage patients’ eyes.

Lung Diseases

For older patients, particularly those who live in long-term care centers, doctors need to use antibiotics when a routine test finds bacteria in lung. 34

Throat Diseases

35 Therefore, antibiotics shouldn’t be widely used in treatments for such diseases. Only less than one third of strep throats are bacterial. If you suspect bacterial throat, get tested to find out for sure.

Another report, conducted by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, also indicates that antibiotic misuse affects at least two million people annually, killing more than 23,000. 36 Therefore, health experts urge all doctors in practice to follow the above instructions.

1. Most throat diseases are caused by viruses.
2. Just wait two days to see if symptoms disappear.
3. But if the result proves normal, the drugs won’t help.
4. In this case, antibiotics are the most effective for the old.
5. Most doctors already know it, so they say no to antibiotics.
6. Under such circumstances, limiting antibiotic misuse is a must.
7. This may develop the “superbugs”(超级细菌), which can’t be easily controlled.

**完形填空 (共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Nolan Barry, 8, and Thomas MacKeen, 9, were on their way home from school in Atkinson, N.H., with three other students on Tuesday when their ride took a scary turn. The driver  37  a medical emergency and  38  , but the bus was still moving.

Nolan usually sits at the front of the bus, where he can see the driver. Because of Nolan’s 39 , he was somewhat familiar with the bus  40 . Although he forgot which button to press, he figured it out in time. Fortunately, Nolan  41  the emergency braking (刹车) system which also turns on the flashing red lights, putting the  42  sign and safety bar out.

But they weren’t out of the woods yet; and they couldn’t  43  how to open the doors. Thomas was the oldest students on the bus (in the fourth grade) and he was able to  44  the other students down and get them back into their seats.

Another student, 8-year-old David Silva, was also on the bus. Luckily, David’s father, Jesse Silva, was just down the road waiting for the school bus to deliver his child, and he noticed the kids  45  the windshield (挡风玻璃) and saying “help”.

The father ran over to the bus and  46  to get in. He saw the driver on the floor and the students were all shaken up. He tried unsuccessfully to  47  the driver — her eyes opened but she wasn’t communicating. But that’s when the paramedics (护理人员) arrived. The bus driver was  48 , but the cause of the collapse is still unclear. It is clear that she was very  49  to have the boys on board when this all happened.

And they do feel like  50 , “kind of,” Nolan said when interviewed. But they’re not letting it get to their  51 . “Not like Superman. Not like that.”

37. A. received        B. suffered               C. discovered       D. broadcast

38. A. passed out B. went mad              C. threw up           D. broke down

39. A. talents          B. interactions           C. observations         D. judgments

40. A. structure        B. functions              C. controls               D. route

41. A. destroyed      B. fixed                 C. checked               D. started

42. A. danger           B. stop                  C. road                  D. position

43. A. make out       B. explain               C. figure out              D. imagine

44. A. pull            B. let                  C. put                   D. calm

45. A. beating         B. wiping              C. painting                D. watching

46. A. meant B. hesitated             C. failed                 D. managed

47. A. wake           B. inform                C. feed                  D. comfort

48. A. arrested         B. interviewed           C. treated                D. accused

49. A. sorry           B. confused              C. clever                D. lucky

50. A. fools           B. heroes                C. experts                D. drivers

51. A. heads            B. eyes                 C. hands                 D. feet

**语篇填空（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分1 5分）**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

“Time waits for no man”- or so the saying goes. We can’t stop time and we can’t control 52 , although sometimes, in our minds, we think time flies. But if this year 53 particular feels like it’s passing more quickly than others have done, there could be a scientific 54 (explain).

Of course, we know a year is usually 365 days long. Clever scientists calculated this a long time ago. They also worked out that every four years, we need an extra day 55 (call) a leap year to keep our calendar in *sync* (同步). But 2021 isn’t one of those years, and yet it’s not behaving like 56 normal year. Scientists have done the math and discovered the Earth is moving faster than it ever has in the last 50 years, 57 means that 2021 is going to be the shortest year in decades.

Apparently, this is 58 the Earth is spinning faster, quicker than it has done in decades, and the days are therefore shorter. But they are only short by a tiny amount －around 0.05 milliseconds－so don’t panic if you haven’t noticed! However, long-term these milliseconds add up. Graham Jones from Time and Date told *The Independent newspaper*: “If the Earth’s rotation continues to 59 (quick), we may at some point require a negative leap second. If this happens, our clocks would skip a second 60 (keep) up with the hurrying Earth.” Since 1972, 27 leap seconds 61 (add) to our time.