**全书综合测评**

(满分:120分;时间:100分钟)

第一部分　阅读(共两节,满分50分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

14 days from just ￡2,090 pp

Fully inclusive from the UK

Price covers: international airfares, departure taxes, fuel charges, local transportation, all meals, entrance fees, guides, daily tours and visas for UK citizens.

◆Days 1—3: the UK—Shanghai

Fly to the great city of Shanghai and in the evening sample traditional Shanghai food. Visit the beautiful Yu Garden, Old Town, Shanghai Museum, cross the Nanpu Bridge and tour the Pudong area. Also explore Xintiandi with its 1920’s style Shikumen buildings and end your stay in Shanghai with an amazing Huangpu River evening tour.

◆Days 4—7: Shanghai—Yangtze River Tour

Fly to Yichang and change(approx: one hour) to board your Yangtze River ship for the next four nights. Enjoy a tour of the Three Gorges Dam(三峡大坝)before sailing on the grand Yangtze River, passing through the impressive Three Gorges. We take a side trip to the Small Three Gorges or travel up the Shennong Stream in a peapod boat and enjoy various shore trips along the way.

◆Day 8: Chongqing—Chengdu

Get off in Chongqing and drive to Chengdu for an overnight stay.

◆Days 9—10: Chengdu—Xi’an

Visit the famous Panda Reserve to see the lovely animals. We then fly to the historic city of Xi’an for two nights’ stay and enjoy the traditional *Shuijiao*. Next day, explore one of the most important discoveries of the 20th century—the Terracotta Warriors(兵马俑), followed by the ancient City Wall and a performance of Tang Dynasty dancing.

◆Days 11—13: Xi’an—Beijing

Visit the Small Wild Goose Pagoda and see the ancient objects at the well-known Shaanxi History Museum before walking through the lively Huis’ Street to see the Great Mosque. Later fly to Beijing for three nights’ stay and try Peking Duck. During our stay in Beijing, we stroll through Tiananmen Square to the Forbidden City, the largest and best preserved collection of ancient buildings in China, and visit the Summer Palace. Next day we take a walk on the Great Wall, tour the unique Temple of Heaven and enjoy an attractive Chinese Acrobatic Show.

◆Day 14: Beijing—the UK

Fly back to the UK, arriving home later the same day filled with happy memories.

1.The underlined word “sample” in the passage probably means “　　　”.

A.request

B.smell

C.taste

D.make

2.The first and last scenic spots people will visit in Xi’an are 　　　.

A.the Terracotta Warriors and the Shaanxi History Museum

B.the Terracotta Warriors and the Great Mosque

C.the Small Wild Goose Pagoda and the Great Mosque

D.the Small Wild Goose Pagoda and the Huis’ Street

3.The ad is mainly intended to 　　　.

A.provide the British with a better understanding of China

B.attract the British to traditional Chinese food

C.offer the service of booking air tickets to tourists

D.encourage the British to travel to China

B

E-sports, short for Electronic Sports, is one of the growing industries in the world, with prizes totaling around $25 million up for grabs in some tournaments. E-sports are professional multiplayer video game competitions. Any video game with a strong competitive element is considered e-sports. The competition models itself after traditional professional sports in several ways: it uses corresponding tournament formats, involves player contracts, and is governed by regulations. The athletes who compete in e-sports competitions are gamers.

The history of e-sports dates back to 1972 when some Stanford University students competed in the Intergalactic Space War Olympics for the opportunity to win a one-year subscription to *Rolling* *Stone*. E-sports pretty much continued on the rather quiet path until the 80s when competitions like the Space Invaders Championship shot them to the spotlight. 2002 marked the beginning of a new era for the sport and laid the foundation for what e-sports would become thanks to the release of the Xbox live, which brought online play to consoles(控制台). Halo Ⅱ became the first game to be shown on national television for Major League Gaming in 2004, paving the way for e-sports to become a global phenomenon.

Today, e-sports are growing at a rapid pace thanks to the advance in technology and the arrival of streaming services like Twitch which have exposed video game competitions to a new audience due to their extensive reach.

To understand how much impact Twitch has made, data from gaming analyst group Newzoo show that e-sports global audience increased 43 percent from 204 million to 292 million between 2014 and 2016. Interestingly, this coincides(一致) with Amazon’s acquisition of Twitch in 2014 and its effort to make the competition a spectator sport.

4.What do we know about e-sports?

A.They are strongly competitive.

B. They spread worldwide overnight.

C.They totally differ from traditional ones.

D.The athletes in the sports are programmers.

5.What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?

A.The origin of e-sports.

B.The variety of e-sports.

C.The advantages of e-sports.

D.The development of e-sports.

6.How does the author feel about e-sport’s future?

A.Doubtful.

B.Uncertain.

C.Hopeful.

D.Worried.

7.What is the purpose of quoting data in the last paragraph?

A.To introduce Newzoo.

B.To conduct a research.

C.To show the influence of Twitch.

D.To arouse the audience’s interest.

C

It has been four years since Grandma Joy told her grandson that she had never seen the most beautiful views of America. Since then, they have gone on many cross-country trips.

Brad Ryan had been feeling tired of studying in a vet school when he visited his 85-year-old grandma in 2015. He hoped that spending some quality family time would help lift his spirits.

As he was telling his grandma stories of his travels, however, he was heartbroken to hear that she had never seen the ocean or mountains. Ryan then asked his grandmother if she would like to go hiking with him. Needless to say, she was more than happy to agree.

They have since visited 29 different national parks across America—from the Great Sand Dunes in Colorado to the Acadia National Park in Maine. Over the four years, Ryan and his grandma have driven 25,000 miles through 38 states. And it has greatly affected his quality of life. “Seeing it through my grandmother’s eyes, who wakes up and is thankful to be alive every morning, has taught me how to live,” Ryan said. “With her, I’ve had to slow down and see life in a different way, which has made it a lot richer.”

“I love my grandma so much, and it’s just really giving me a lot of peace when she passed away. I can go back to these places, feel her spirit, and feel connected with her,” he added.

Ryan posted all of their trips on Facebook. He hopes more young people will spare time to be with their elders. “I want young people to know that hanging out with your grandparents is cool. And there’s so much we can learn from our elders,” Ryan said.

8.Why did Brad Ryan visit his grandma in 2015?

A.To cheer himself up.

B.To please his grandma.

C.To take his grandma to travel.

D.To share his travelling experiences.

9.How did Brad Ryan feel when he heard his grandma had never seen the ocean or mountains?

A.Shocked. B.Sad.

C.Doubtful. D.Excited.

10.What influence did Brad Ryan’s grandma have on him?

A.She made him live a better life.

B.She helped him find his life goal.

C.She told him to have peace of mind.

D.She gave him a lot of encouragement.

11.What is Brad Ryan’s purpose of posting their trips online?

A.To advise young people to take a trip.

B.To share his joy of travelling with his grandma.

C.To encourage the young to keep their elders company.

D.To show young people what they can learn from their elders.

D

Wu Lien-teh was born in 1879. At the age of 17, he went to England to study medicine at the University of Cambridge. In 1907, Dr. Wu accepted an invitation from the Qing government to work for an army medical college in Tianjin.

In October 1910, an unknown illness appeared in the city of Manzhouli, on the Russian and Chinese border. The disease swiftly spread along the railway lines in Manchuria and reached the cities of Harbin and Changchun, killing 99.9% of its victims in just a few short weeks. As many of the railways were under the control of Russia and Japan, it became an international incident. The Japanese government offered to send experts to manage the growing disease, but the Qing government worried that aid from Japan would only serve to further Japanese ambitions in this area. Therefore, the government turned to Wu, requesting that he travel from Tianjin to Harbin and investigate.

When Dr. Wu arrived in Harbin on Christmas Eve, 1910, he carried only a few medical instruments and had only one assistant. One of Wu’s first acts was to order an autopsy(验尸) on a recent victim.There had been a long-standing taboo (禁忌)in China against such examinations. Wu insisted and found evidence of Yersinia Pestis (鼠疫杆菌). He then set up an isolation area (隔离区)and ordered lockdown to stop victims from traveling and spreading the disease. He also had teams check households for possible cases, and even managed to convince Russian and Japanese governments to completely close the railways in the early weeks of 1911. Dr. Wu even requested the local government to burn the bodies of victims. Over 3, 000 bodies were burned on Chinese New Year, January 30, 1911. Thanks to Dr. Wu’s efforts, the number of victims began to decrease, and by March 1, 1911, the disease was fully contained.

The plague (瘟疫)lasted nearly four months, affected five provinces and six major cities, and caused over 60, 000 deaths. It is clear that without the measures taken by Dr. Wu it could have been much worse. Had the plague gone unchecked, allowing holiday rail passengers to spread to the rest of China, it could have meant a huge loss of life and a global health crisis. For a time, Dr. Wu was the most famous Chinese plague fighter in the world.

12.Which of the following can replace the underlined word “contained” in Paragraph 3?

A.Covered. B.Included.

C.Held. D.Controlled.

13.From the story, we could learn that Dr. Wu was a/an 　　　person.

A.determined B.ordinary

C.plain D.adventurous

14.What can we learn from the text?

A.The disease first appeared in Changchun.

B.Wu went to study in Cambridge in 1894.

C.The measures that Wu took proved useful.

D.A lot of Russians and Japanese died from the disease.

15.Which of following could be the best title for the text?

A.The spread of a plague in 1910

B.The Chinese doctor who beat the plague

C.An introduction of Dr. Wu’s life

D.The damage of a plague in 1910

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

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

How to Be a Good Tourist

We travel not only for work but also for fun and learning. The places like restaurants, galleries and temples are like homes for people who live and work there. How would you want visitors to behave in your own home?　16　There are many ways of doing this without sacrificing our own holiday.

Do your homework.　17　Guides will help you when you get to the site, but is that the best place to go? Is it popular only because the one-day tourist can see it easily or because it is really a worthwhile place to visit? You’d better check it out.

　18　Walk around, even if in the streets closest to your hotel. Eat in local restaurants. Talk to the locals. Learn about the local language and use it. You will surely get a smile from the hotel staff and street sellers.

Help preserve the sites. Most of the sites you visit may be visited by millions of people, so care needs to be taken to allow others to enjoy them as well. Some of these monuments are so old and fragile that they are sensitive to the touch of hands or bags.　19　This way, you don’t encourage the use of those plastic bags that fly all over many sites.

What’s more, good manners are nearly universal.　20　If that doesn’t sound like you, then give the world a break and stay home.

A.Experience the place.

B.Always have a cloth bag with you.

C.Read about the places you want to visit.

D.Try to buy something from the local stores.

E.A good tourist is polite, positive and eco-sensitive.

F.We’ve cleaned up after ourselves and taken only good memories.

G.I think we would like them to make it a little better because of their visits.

16.　　　 17.　　　 18.　　　 19.　　　 20.

第二部分　语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

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

I had to visit my sister in another town because her husband was very ill. My whole family couldn’t go because school was in session. My 　21　 stayed back in their father’s care, except for the youngest child, who was just one year old. I was 　22　 about taking a train journey 　23　 with my daughter. I knew I had to go, so I gathered all my courage and 　24　 the train. After waving goodbye to my husband, I settled down.

There were only three other passengers in that carriage. Two of them were quite elderly, 　25　 another one was a young man. My daughter was crying, missing her dad. I tried to comfort her, giving her water and some biscuits, but her crying wouldn’t stop. By this time I was getting 　26　 the disturbance being caused to others. One of the elderly was dozing (打瞌睡), 　27　 the other seemed to get annoyed. Although I tried my best to comfort her, the sobbing (哭泣) continued.

Just then the young man 　28　 to take my baby into his arms. He stood with her near the window and started talking to her, in a 　29　 voice. My daughter stopped crying 　30　, listening to his baby talk.I was both surprised and relived especially when the dissatisfied elder was happily reading his book. The stranger handed my daughter 　31　 once she was asleep. I 　32　 the young man and settled down to rest.

During the long 　33　 journey this young man continuously helped me. He fed my baby, 　34　 to her and told her lots of stories. I arrived at my destination at last. I am grateful to this man who had come to my rescue. After so many years, I still remember this stranger on the train with a 　35　 heart.

21.A.students B.children

C.customers D.pets

22.A.nervous B.excited

C.positive D.angry

23.A.forward B.off

C.backward D.alone

24.A.got off B.got on

C.checked out D.took off

25.A.because B.since

C.while D.when

26.A.surprised at B.worried about

C.disappointed with D.accustomed to

27.A.but B.so

C.therefore D.however

28.A.refused B.expected

C.agreed D.offered

29.A.painful B.loud

C.gentle D.high

30.A.unwillingly B.happily

C.slowly D.smoothly

31.A.again B.back

C.down D.away

32.A.shouted B.comforted

C.thanked D.welcomed

33.A.train B.bus

C.plane D.ship

34.A.sang B.attended

C.devoted D.listened

35.A.bad B.selfish

C.cold D.kind

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A Bite of China

No trip would be complete without experiencing the local food culture.　36　(actual), China has various kinds of delicious food, including a wide variety of local snacks.

For most of the foreigners I have contacted, and myself　37　(include), Peking duck and Mongolian hot pot are the favourite Chinese dishes. China is a place　38　the food is not only delicious, but the　39　(cheap).

　40　my last night in Beijing before　41　(return) to the States, I went to a Peking duck restaurant that had been suggested to me to try. What a beautiful place, with splendid woodblock prints on the walls, fresh flowers in the vases,　42　(attract) silverware(银餐具)and beautiful chopsticks. I was handed　43　menu and found most of the prices were especially low for the high quality of the food.

Anyway, I ordered a whole duck, thinking I’d just take the rest back to my hotel　44　(eat) later if I couldn’t finish it. Unbelievably, none of the whole duck　45　(leave) on the plate in the end.

36.　　　 37.　　　 38.　　　 39.　　　 40.

41.　　　 42.　　　 43.　　　 44.　　　 45.

第三部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假设你是李华,你们市将举办一个中国古代发明展览,你打算邀请你校的交换生David一起去看展览。请你给他写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1.展览的时间和地点;

2.展品及意义;

3.参观时的注意事项。

注意:1.词数80左右;

2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear David,

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

A cactus(仙人掌)stood all alone in the desert, wondering why it was stuck in the middle of the desert. “I do nothing but stand here all day,” it sighed. “What use do I have? I am the ugliest plant in the desert. My spines(刺)are thick, and my skin is uneven. I can’t offer shade or juice to the passing travelers. I don’t see that I am of any use at all.” All it did was stand in the sun day after day, growing taller and fatter. Its spines grew longer and its skin grew more uneven. It truly was strange-looking.

“I wish I could do something useful,” it sighed. By day, hawks(鹰)circled high overhead, and the cactus called, “How can I deal with my life?” Whether they heard or not, the hawks flew away. At night the moon rose and cast its pale light over the desert floor. “How can I deal with my life?” the cactus called. The moon only stared coldly as it continued its course.

A lizard(蜥蜴) passed by, leaving a little trail in the sand with its tail. “What worthy deed can I do?” the cactus called. “You?” the lizard smiled, pausing a moment. “You can do something. Just wait for the right moment. The hawks circle overhead, making beautiful patterns for us all to admire. The moon hangs high like a lantern at night, so we can see our ways to our loved ones. Even I, the lowly lizard, have something to do. I decorate the sand with these beautiful trails as I pull my tail along. And you, you will show us your beauty some day.”

注意:续写词数应为150左右。

Paragraph 1:

*It* *went* *on* *year* *after* *year*, *and* *the* *cactus* *grew* *old.*

Paragraph 2:

*The* *desert* *hadn’t* *known* *such* *a* *flower* *of* *it.*

全书综合测评

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.C | 2.B | 3.D | 4.A | 5.D | 6.C | 7.C |
| 8.A | 9.B | 10.A | 11.C | 12.D | 13.A | 14.C |
| 15.B | 16.G | 17.C | 18.A | 19.B | 20.E | 21.B |
| 22.A | 23.D | 24.B | 25.C | 26.B | 27.A | 28.D |
| 29.C | 30.C | 31.B | 32.C | 33.A | 34.A | 35.D |

第一部分　阅读

第一节

A

◎语篇解读　本文是一篇应用文,内容是一则广告,主要介绍了英国到中国的14日游的日程安排等信息。

1.C　词义猜测题。该句说的是飞抵上海,在晚上应该是“品尝”传统的上海食物。其他选项明显不符合句意。故选C。

2.B　细节理解题。依据Days 9—10:Chengdu—Xi􀆳an这个部分可知,在西安最先看的景点是the Terracotta Warriors(兵马俑);再依据Days 11—13:Xi􀆳an—Beijing可知离开西安前看的景点是the Great Mosque(大清真寺)。故选B。the Small Wild Goose Pagoda(小雁塔)和the Shaanxi History Museum(陕西历史博物馆)和the Huis􀆳 Street(回民街)是在旅行的第11天看大清真寺前去的,故其他选项不正确。

3.D　推理判断题。这是一则广告,把旅游的日程安排以及中国的文化古迹、人文地理及美食介绍给英国游客,目的是鼓励英国人来中国旅游。故选D。A项“使英国人可以更好地了解中国”,B项“吸引英国人来吃传统的中国食品”,C项“给旅游者提供预订机票的服务”,均不符合题意。

【高频词汇】　1.departure *n.*出发,离开　2.transportation *n.*交通

3.amazing *adj.*令人惊异的　4.board *v.*上(车,船,飞机)

5.impressive *adj.*令人印象深刻的　6.reserve *n.*自然保护区

7.ancient *adj.*古代的,古老的　8.unique *adj.*独一无二的

B

◎语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文,介绍了什么是电子竞技以及它的发展。

4.A　细节理解题。根据第一段中的E-sports are professional multiplayer video game competitions. Any video game with a strong competitive element is considered e-sports.可知,电子竞技是一种专业的多人视频游戏竞赛。任何具有强烈竞争元素的电子游戏都被认为是电子竞技,也就是说电子竞技具有很强的竞争性,故选A。B、C两项信息在文中未出现。根据第一段的最后一句The athletes who compete in e-sports competitions are gamers.可知,在电子竞技比赛中的选手被称为电子玩家,而不是programmers(程序员),故D项不正确。

5.D　主旨大意题。根据第二段中的“The history of e-sports dates back to 1972”,“E-sports pretty much continued on the rather quiet path until the 80s”,“2002 marked the beginning of a new era for the sport”及“Halo Ⅱ became the first game to be shown on national television for Major League Gaming in 2004, paving the way for e-sports to become a global phenomenon”等细节可知,本段以时间为顺序介绍了电子竞技的发展,故选D。其他三项信息在第二段未出现。

6.C　推理判断题。根据倒数第二段可知,如今,由于技术的进步和像Twitch这样的流媒体服务的到来,电子竞技正在快速发展,由于Twitch的覆盖面广,它已经将电子游戏竞赛展示给了新的观众。特别是“growing at a rapid pace”表明了作者对电子竞技的未来充满希望,故选C。A项“怀疑的”、B项“不确定的”、D项“担忧的”,均不符合题意。

7.C　推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“To understand how much impact Twitch has made, data from gaming analyst group Newzoo show that e-sports global audience increased 43 percent from 204 million to 292 million between 2014 and 2016.”可知,为了了解Twitch产生了多大的影响,游戏分析机构Newzoo的数据显示,从2014年到2016年,全球电子竞技的观众数量增长了43%,从2.04亿增加到2.92亿,由此可知最后一段引用的数据就是为了表明Twitch产生的影响,故选C。其他三项信息均不符合题意。

【高频词汇】　1.electronic *adj.*电子的　2.tournament *n.*比赛

3.professional *adj.*专业的　4.date back to追溯到　5.subscription *n.*订阅　6.foundation *n.*基础　7.thanks to幸亏,由于　8.phenomenon *n.*现象

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
| 原句　To understand how much impact Twitch has made, data from gaming analyst group Newzoo show that e-sports global audience increased 43 percent from 204 million to 292 million between 2014 and 2016.  分析　本句是主从复合句,To understand how much impact Twitch has made是动词不定式短语作目的状语,data from gaming analyst group Newzoo作主句的主语,show为谓语动词,that引导宾语从句。  句意　为了了解Twitch产生了多大的影响,游戏分析机构Newzoo的数据显示,从2014年到2016年,全球电子竞技的观众数量增长了43%,从2.04亿增加到2.92亿。 |

C

◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文,记叙了Brad Ryan和祖母的旅行以及他对此的感受。

8.A　细节理解题。根据第二段Brad Ryan had been feeling tired of studying in a vet school... would help lift his spirits.可知,他厌倦了兽医学校的学习,去看望祖母是希望这样能帮助他振作精神。A项“使自己振作起来”符合题意。其他三项信息在文中未出现。

9.B　细节理解题。根据第三段中he was heartbroken to hear that she had never seen the ocean or mountains可知,当听到祖母从来没见过大海和山脉的时候,他心碎了。故B项“伤心的”正确。其他三项信息未在文中出现。

10.A　推理判断题。根据倒数第三段中 “Seeing it through my grandmother􀆳s eyes, who wakes up and is thankful to be alive every morning, has taught me how to live,” Ryan said. “With her, I􀆳ve had to slow down and see life in a different way, which has made it a lot richer.”可知,Ryan认为,祖母每天早上醒来都为能活着而心存感激,这教会了他如何生活。和祖母在一起,Ryan不得不放慢脚步,用不同的方式看待生活,这让生活丰富了很多。由此可以推断出,祖母使得Ryan过一种更好的生活,故选A项。B项“她帮助他找到人生目标”和D项“她给予他很多的鼓励”在文中无相关信息。倒数第二段的第一句中提到,祖母过世的时候Ryan对她的爱给了他很多的安宁,但C项“她告诉他要心平气和”与此表述不一致。

11.C　推理判断题。根据最后一段中He hopes more young people will spare time to be with their elders. “I want young people to know that hanging out with your grandparents is cool.And there􀆳s so much we can learn from our elders,” Ryan said.可知,Ryan希望更多的年轻人能抽出时间和他们的长辈在一起。他想让年轻人知道,和祖父母一起闲逛很酷。我们可以从长辈那里学到很多东西。由此判断出,他把和祖母的旅行发布到网上的目的是鼓励年轻人抽时间和长辈在一起,陪伴他们,故选C项。A项在文中无相关信息。文章的第三段第一句中提到告诉祖母他的旅行故事,但这不是他把和祖母的旅行发布到网上的目的。故B项不选。D项“向年轻人展示他们能从长辈那里学到什么。”属于以偏概全。

【高频词汇】　1.feel tired of 厌倦……,厌烦……　2.heartbroken *adj.*极为悲伤的;心碎的　3.needless to say不用说　4.thankful *adj.*感谢的,感激的;欣慰的　5.pass away去世　6.post *v.*张贴,公布　7.spare *v.*抽出,匀出　8.hang out闲逛

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| 原句　It has been four years since Grandma Joy told her grandson that she had never seen the most beautiful views of America.  分析　本句为主从复合句。其中since引导时间状语从句,从句中that引导的宾语从句作动词told的直接宾语。  句意　自从Joy奶奶告诉她的孙子她从未见过美国最美的景色以来,已经四年了。 |

D

◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了在1910年10月,中俄边境的满洲里出现了一种未知的疾病,其致死率极高。伍连德医生采取了一系列的措施使这场瘟疫迅速得到控制,从而一度成为世界上最著名的中国抗疫战士。

12.D　词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句Thanks to Dr. Wu􀆳s efforts, the number of victims began to decrease, and by March 1, 1911, the disease was fully contained.可知,在伍医生的努力下,患者人数开始减少。由此可以推知,到1911年3月1日,疾病得到控制。从而猜测出 contained 为“在控制之中”之意。故正确答案为D。A项“覆盖”,B项“包括”和C项“举起”均不符合文意。

13.A　推理判断题。通读文章可知,伍连德医生坚持验尸,发现鼠疫杆菌,设立隔离区,并下令封锁,派人检查各家各户的情况,说服俄罗斯和日本政府完全关闭铁路,要求当地政府焚烧遇难者遗体。从这些都可以看出,虽然困难重重,但他都做到了。从而推断出伍连德医生是一位有决心的人。故正确答案为A。B项“普通的”、C项“简单的”和D项“爱冒险的”均与文意不符。

14.C　推理判断题。根据文章最后一段第二句 It is clear that without the measures taken by Dr. Wu it could have been much worse.可知,如果没有伍连德医生采取的措施,情况会更糟糕,故C项正确。根据第二段第一句In October 1910, an unknown illness appeared in the city of Manzhouli, on the Russian and Chinese border.可知,疾病首次出现是在满洲里,故A项错误。根据第一段前两句Wu Lien-teh was born in 1879.At the age of 17, he went to England to study medicine at the University of Cambridge.可知,伍连德去剑桥学习的时间是1896年,故B项错误。第二段提到了大部分的铁路都由日本人和俄国人控制,但没有提及他们的患病情况,故D项错误。

15.B　主旨大意题。根据全文内容特别是文章最后一句 For a time, Dr. Wu was the most famous Chinese plague fighter in the world.可知The Chinese doctor who beat the plague “打败瘟疫的中国医生”,作为文章标题最能概括全文的主要内容。故正确答案为B。选项A、C、D均不符合题意。

【高频词汇】　1.invitation *n.*邀请　2.swiftly *adj.*迅速地

3.victim *n.*受害者　4.incident *n.*事件　5.ambition *n.*野心

6.medical instrument医疗器械　7.convince *v.*说服　8.affect *v.*影响

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| 原句　The Japanese government offered to send experts to manage the growing disease, but the Qing government worried that aid from Japan would only serve to further Japanese ambitions in this area.  分析　本句是but连接的并列复合句。The Japanese government offered to send experts to manage the growing disease是前一个分句,but后的分句中the Qing government作主语,worried作谓语动词,that aid from Japan would only serve to further Japanese ambitions in this area是宾语从句。  句意　日本政府主动提出派遣专家来控制日益严重的疾病,但清政府担心日本的援助只会助长日本在这一区域的野心。 |

第二节

◎语篇解读　这是一篇说明文,文本介绍了在旅游时怎样注意自己的举止,当一名好游客。

16.G　上句How would you want visitors to behave in your own home?提出问题:在你的家乡,你希望游客怎样表现呢?G项(我想我们都会希望自己的家乡因为他们的到访而变得更好一点。)回答了上文提出的问题。

17.C　根据上下文可知,在去某地旅游之前,我们要做好功课,弄清楚该地是否值得一游。C项(查阅你想去参观的地方。)符合上下文语境。

18.A　根据下文可知,作者建议我们旅游时要到当地的餐馆中吃饭,学习并使用一些当地的语言。A项(亲身体验这个地方。)能概括本段主旨。

19.B　空后句提到:这样,你就不会助长那些在许多景点到处飞的塑料袋的使用了。B项(一直随身带着布包。)与下一句语意相接,其中的a cloth bag与下一句中的plastic bags相呼应。故选B项。

20.E　根据上一句可知,无论去哪儿旅游,我们都要有良好的举止,因此E项(好游客是有礼貌的、积极的、注重环保的。)符合语境,其中的polite,positive and eco-sensitive与上一句中的good manners相呼应。

【高频词汇】　1.behave *v.*表现　2.sacrifice *v.*牺牲;献出

3.staff *n.*全体职员　4.preserve *v.*保护;维护;保留　5.fragile *adj.*易碎的;易损的;脆弱的　6.sensitive *adj.*敏感的;须谨慎对待的　7.universal *adj.*通用的

第二部分　语言运用

第一节

◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文,主要讲了作者带小女儿乘火车前往姐姐家的途中遇到一个陌生人。他热心帮助作者照顾一岁的女儿,因为有了他的帮助,作者不像以前那样紧张,轻松了许多。多年之后,作者仍然会记起这位好心的陌生人。

21.B　考查名词。结合文意,“我”的孩子们(children)留下来由他们的父亲照顾,除了最小的孩子,仅有一岁。“我”要去另一个城镇看我的姐姐,因此这里是指孩子们留下由父亲照顾。student意为“学生”;customer意为“顾客”;pet意为“宠物”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为B。

22.A　考查形容词。根据下文中 I knew I had to go, so I gathered all my courage可知,单独和女儿乘火车旅行使“我”很紧张(nervous)。excited“兴奋的”;positive“积极的”;angry“生气的”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为A。

23.D　考查副词。根据上文My 　21　 stayed back in their father􀆳s care, except for the youngest child, who was just one year old.可知,只有小女儿和“我”要外出,因此“我”是独自(alone)带着女儿乘火车旅行。forward“向前”;off“离开”;backward“向后”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为D。

24.B　考查动词词组。结合文意,“我”知道“我”必须去,因此“我”鼓起勇气,登上了(got on)火车。get off“下车”;check out“登记离开”;take off“起飞”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为B。

25.C　考查连词。结合文意可知,其中两人年纪相当大,而(while)另一个是年轻人。前后句突出对比,while符合文意。because“因为”;since“既然”;when“当……时候”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为C。

26.B　考查动词词组。结合文意可知,女儿一直在哭,所以“我”担心(worried about)对他人造成干扰。get surprised at“因……而吃惊”;get disappointed with“因……而失望”;get accustomed to“习惯于……”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为B。

27.A　考查连词。结合文意可知,其中一个老年人在打瞌睡,但是(but)另一个似乎很生气。上下句是转折关系,but符合文意。so“因此”;therefore“因此”;however“然而”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为A。

28.D　考查动词。结合下文中He stood with her near the window and started talking to her可知,就在那时,那位年轻人主动(offered)抱起“我”的孩子。refuse“拒绝”;expect“期待”;agree“同意”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为D。

29.C　考查形容词。结合文意可知,他抱着她站在窗子附近,用温柔的(gentle)声音,开始和她说话。painful“痛苦的”;loud“大声的”,high“高的”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为C。

30.C　考查副词。结合文意可知,“我”的女儿慢慢地(slowly)停止了哭泣听他说话。unwillingly“不情愿地”;happily“快乐地”;smoothly“顺利地”均不符合文意。故正确答案为C。

31.B　考查副词。结合文意可知,女儿睡着了,这个陌生人把她递回给“我”。hand back为固定搭配,意为“交还”,符合文意。again“又一次”;down“向下”;away“离开”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为B。

32.C　考查动词。结合文意可知,“我”感谢了(thanked)这个年轻人,安顿下来休息。这位年轻人帮助“我”照看女儿,因此“我”感谢他。shout“呼喊”;comfort“安慰”;welcome“欢迎”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为C。

33.A　考查名词。根据文章第一段倒数第二句I knew I had to go, so I gathered all my courage and 　24　 the train.可知,这是火车(train)旅行。bus“公共汽车”;plane“飞机”;ship“轮船”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为A。

34.A　考查动词。结合文意可知,他喂“我”的孩子,给她唱歌(sang),给她讲故事。attend“参加”;devote“奉献”;listen“听”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为A。

35.D　考查形容词。结合文意可知,许多年以后,“我”仍旧记得这个火车上的有一颗善良(kind)之心的陌生人。bad“坏的”;selfish“自私的”;cold“冷漠的”,均不符合文意。故正确答案为D。

【高频词汇】　1.gather *v.*收集　2.settle down 安定下来

3.comfort *v.*安慰　4.annoyed *adj.*恼怒的　5.destination *n.*目的地　6.grateful *adj.*感激的　7.come to one􀆳s rescue救援,解围

第二节

◎语篇解读　本文是一篇记叙文。作者认为如果在旅行中没有体验当地美食文化,那么这次旅行是不完整的。中国美食不仅好吃,价格也便宜。作者分享了自己在回国前一晚去一个北京烤鸭餐厅吃烤鸭的经历。

36.Actually　考查副词。句意:事实上,中国有各种各样的美味食物,包括各种各样的地方小吃。本空修饰整个句子,故应用副词形式。

37.included　考查过去分词。句意:对我接触到的大多数外国人,包括我自己来说,北京烤鸭和蒙古火锅是最受喜欢的中国菜肴。sth./sb. included某物/某人被包括在内,故本空用过去分词included作后置定语。

38.where　考查定语从句。句意:中国是一个食物不仅好吃,并且最便宜的地方。所缺词引导定语从句,修饰先行词place,且在从句中作地点状语,故填关系副词where。

39.cheapest　考查形容词最高级。根据空前的the可知,本空应填形容词最高级cheapest。

40.On　考查介词。night、morning、noon等词前加修饰词强调在某一个特定的时间时,要用介词on。本空后有修饰词my last,故填介词On。

41.returning　考查动名词。句意:返回美国前在北京的最后一个晚上,我去了别人推荐我去试试的一家北京烤鸭餐厅。本句中before(在……之前)是介词,故用动名词形式returning。

42.attractive　考查形容词。句意:多么漂亮的地方啊——墙上有华丽的木版画,花瓶里有新鲜的花,还有引人注目的银餐具和漂亮的筷子。本空修饰名词silverware,故填形容词attractive。

43.a　考查不定冠词。句意:他们递给我一份菜单,我发现对于这样高质量的食物,大多数价格特别低。menu第一次出现,表泛指,且以辅音音素开头,故填不定冠词a。

44.to eat　考查不定式。句意:无论如何,我点了一只整的烤鸭,想着如果吃不完就把剩下的带回旅馆以后吃。此处应用不定式作目的状语。

45.was left　考查时态及语态。本句描述的是过去的事情,故应用一般过去时,且句子主语none of the whole duck与动词leave之间是被动关系,故用一般过去时的被动语态。

【高频词汇】　1.complete *adj.*完整的　2.a wide variety of 多种多样的　3.contact *v.*接触,联系　4.Peking duck 北京烤鸭

5.splendid *adj.*华丽的,极好的　6.unbelievably *adv.*难以置信的

第三部分　写作

第一节

One possible version:

Dear David,

Knowing that you􀆳re interested in Chinese culture, I􀆳m writing to invite you to attend an exhibition of ancient Chinese inventions to be held in the museum of our city.

The exhibition, starting next Friday and lasting for four days, will display some great inventions in ancient China, including compasses and papermaking, which made great contributions to keeping a record of ancient history. All of the great ancient inventions have had significant effects on the development of society.

By the way, photos are not permitted to take during the visit, so cameras are not necessary. Looking forward to your reply!

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节

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| 写作指导 | | | | |
| 故事  要素 | Time | | at night | |
| Place | | in the desert | |
| Character | | the cactus,hawks,the lizard | |
| Reason | | The cactus thought it was the ugliest plant in the desert, but it wanted to do something useful. | |
| 情节 | Beginning | | 仙人掌认为自己是沙漠中最丑的植物,而且没有什么用处。 | |
| Develop-  ment | | 蜥蜴告诉它要等待时机,终有一天它会得到机会来展示自己的美丽。 | |
| 续写  方向 | Para.1 | *It* *went* *on* *year* *after* *year*, *and* *the* *cactus* *grew* *old.* | | (1)很多年过去了,仙人掌会变美丽吗?  (2)如果会,究竟是什么使它变美丽的呢?(衔接第二段) |
| Para.2 | *The* *desert* *hadn􀆳t* *known* *such* *a* *flower* *of* *it.* | | (1)仙人掌头顶长出的花会对周围的环境带来什么样的变化呢?  (2)沙漠中的其他生物,比如鹰,看到后会有什么反应呢?  (3)蜥蜴又会怎么评价现在的仙人掌呢? |

One possible version:

Paragraph 1:

*It* *went* *on* *year* *after* *year*, *and* *the* *cactus* *grew* *old.* It cried out, “I have wondered so long, and I have tried so hard. I just want to do something useful. I fear that now it􀆳s too late.” But just then, the cactus felt a strange change, and it knew a kind of joy that it had never had would approach. At its top, a beautiful flower suddenly appeared, like a shiny crown. It wasn􀆳t strange-looking any more.

Paragraph 2:

*The* *desert* *hadn􀆳t* *known* *such* *a* *flower* *of* *it.* Its pleasant smell spread into the air far and wide and brought happiness to all passers-by. The passing travelers, including the butterflies, stopped to admire its beauty. So did the hawks. And on that night, even the moon smiled when it found such a treasure. The lizard said to the cactus, “You have tried your best to wait for the right moment. Your heart trying to do good things will always bring something worthwhile to the world, even if for a moment.”