



全国高等教育自学考试

2023年10月

自考
考前

急救

120题

英语（二）

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SUNLANDS

一、语法题

1. A successful baseball player doesn't () at a mistake he makes and think of failure.
A. error B. success C. situations D. look
2. One of the () problems people have with failure is that they are too quick to judge isolated situations in their lives and label them as failures.
A. great B. better C. worse D. greatest
3. I clearly remember a period during which I felt like a failure. But what I () learned was that failing at one thing is not failing at all things.
A. error B. use C. eventually D. graceful
4. In fact, failure is a () part of growth.
A. graceful B. necessary C. wrong D. greatest
5. Clark asked some college students to imagine some () situations, e.g., a low exam grade.
A. unpleasant B. pleasant C. pleased D. pleading
6. London has been an important city for centuries, and it () important today.
A. was still B. has still been C. had still been D. is still
7. At present a new road () in that part of the city.
A. is built B. is being built C. will be built D. has been built
8. The teacher stepped into the classroom and () the students to open the windows at once.
A. to ask B. asking C. asked D. had asked
9. Keep your head while you () with others.
A. are argued B. are arguing C. will argue D. will be
10. We're good friends. We () each other for a long time.
A. know B. have known C. had been knowing D. knew
11. weight 的意思是 ()
A. 白色 B. 波浪 C. 等待 D. 重量
12. farming 的意思是 ()
A. 农村 B. 家庭 C. 务农 D. 农民

13. reduce 的意思是 ()
 A. 朗读 B. 拒绝 C. 减少 D. 诱导
14. process 的意思是 ()
 A. 通过 B. 成功 C. 过程 D. 得到
15. humor 的意思是 ()
 A. 故意地 B. 幽默 C. 建议 D. 提供
16. marriage 的意思是 ()
 A. 很多的 B. 婚姻 C. 结婚 D. 资料
17. college 的意思是 ()
 A. 大学 B. 收集 C. 村庄 D. 颜色
18. through 的意思是 ()
 A. 认为 B. 想法 C. 剧院 D. 通过
19. expert 的意思是 ()
 A. 老师 B. 专家 C. 学生 D. 校长
20. violence 的意思是 ()
 A. 气息 B. 邪恶 C. 花瓶 D. 暴力

二、阅读判断

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子，请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。

Text 1

Life on the Farm

Life on a farm is always changing. New technologies and a rising interest in healthier and organic eating have had a huge impact on how farms do business. At the same time, a growing population has put more demands on farmers. They need to find ways to increase their production levels. The small family farms that used to produce most of the products have been largely replaced by factory farms. Small family farms that are still operating are struggling to keep up.

Technology has made most aspects of farm life easier than it has ever been before. Bigger and more efficient equipment makes work such as plowing up fields and sowing the seeds easier. Such tasks used to take two or three times as long. These advances have allowed farmers to work faster and more efficiently than ever before.

In addition to newer technology, factory farms produce more products for less money than traditional farming

would require.

Modern farm life, despite the introduction of new technologies, has not changed much from what it has always been. Farmers still wake up early, and spend their days doing hard work. There are still animals to feed, cows to be milked, and fields to be plowed. Farm life still requires a lot of hard work and sacrifice.

The main change in modern farm life is in the way farms are run. It is common for even small farms to have several hired workers and even an animal manager. Family-run farms are becoming rarer. Factory farms, with other larger farm corporations, are becoming the norm. Although there are still many traditional family farms, they are quickly dying as modern practices change farm life forever.

21. Factory farms now produce most of the products. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given
22. Farmers prefer to grow healthy and organic food. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given
23. Small family farms find it hard to survive. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given
24. Plowing and sowing by machines are advances in modern farming. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given
25. Modern farm products cost more than those from traditional farming. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given
26. Most farmers cannot afford new machines. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given
27. Modern farmers do not have to work hard. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given
28. New technologies have not changed farm management. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given
29. There are fewer and fewer family-run farms now. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given
30. Modern farms are hiring workers from cities. ()
A. True B. False C. Not Given

Text 2

Farms Appear in Cities

When you hear the word "farm", you may imagine the countryside with cows and crops. But scientists say the farms of the future could be built in tall buildings in some large cities.

It may be difficult to believe but in fact the technology for growing crops indoors already exists. Farming in the city is already happening. Some vegetables are already grown in greenhouses. Even the scientists at the South Pole research station can enjoy fresh vegetables they grow in their own greenhouse.

Experts say indoor farming solves many problems. First, traditional farming takes up a lot of land. Growing crops in tall buildings—called vertical farming (垂直农业)—can solve the problem. Also, fruits and vegetables grown indoors would not face serious threats from insects and bad weather.

Though vertical farms don't exist yet, experts have created a plan for recycling in such farms. The water from indoor fish ponds would be used to water crops. Gases from crop waste would be used to heat the building. Waste from chicken or pigs would be reused as a source of energy.

But experts believe vertical farming is not going to be easy. They say it can be difficult to control climate conditions indoors. Besides, plants differ in their weather and lighting needs. For example, some plants like warm, sunny weather, but other plants prefer cooler temperatures.

That's not to say these difficulties won't be overcome—but it will take time. Most experts suggest it may take about 5 to 15 years before the first vertical farms could be created.

31. The word "farm" may make you think of the countryside. ()

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

32. It is still a dream for people to grow crops indoors. ()

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

33. Scientists at the South Pole research station live a hard life. ()

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

34. Vertical farming does not need as much land as traditional farming. ()

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

35. Fresh fruits and vegetables are very expensive in cities. ()

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

36. Crops grown indoors would not be badly harmed by insects. ()

- A. True B. False C. Not Given

37. Scientists do not know how to reuse the animal waste in vertical farms. ()

A. True B. False C. Not Given

38. Some experts say vertical farming could be difficult. ()

A. True B. False C. Not Given

39. Indoor plants need the same weather and lighting. ()

A. True B. False C. Not Given

40. The first vertical farms appeared 5 years ago. ()

A. True B. False C. Not Given

Text 3

Running: Sport or Way of Life?

You go through the channels several times and find that once again there's nothing on TV that interests you. Not a problem! Just put on some running shoes and comfortable clothes and go for a run.

One of the best things about the sport of running is that you don't need expensive equipment. All you need is a good pair of running shoes and a safe environment. But don't be fooled into thinking the sport of running is easy. It requires discipline and concentration.

Running is good for you both physically and mentally. It strengthens your heart, lungs, and muscles. It makes you more aware of your body. Running also improves your body so that you don't get sick as easily. It can even help you to stay more focused in school because exercise helps you to think more clearly.

How do you get engaged in the sport if you don't know much about it? Most schools offer running programs. A simple internet search can help you find some in your area. Then programs show you how running can offer competition or just be for fun. They also teach runners to set practical goals and take care of their bodies.

Runners have great respect for each other because they know how difficult the sport can be. If you go to a race, you'll see people cheering for all the runners. Running isn't always about how fast you are or how far you're going. It's about getting out there and doing it. Participation is more important than competition, and effort is recognized over talent.

If you're looking for more than just a sport, running may be the perfect choice for you.

41. You may find it interesting to go for a run. ()

A. True B. False C. Not Given

42. The sport of running is easy. ()

A. True B. False C. Not Given

43. It is hard to find a safe environment for running. ()

A. True B. False C. Not Given

44. Running is good to people's body and mind. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
45. A long-distance run is good in many ways. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
46. You can find running programs online. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
47. Running programs set goals for you. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
48. You should go for a run every day. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
49. Runners respect one another as they love the sport. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
50. Running means more than a sport. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given

Text 4

The Effect of Computers on People

Computers are playing a more and more important role in people's lives. Most people's jobs are likely to be affected by computers in one way or another. Teachers, for example, can use computers in the classroom to help their teaching. Students may also have their computers to use. Students can use computers to ask questions and solve problems.

It is true that computers can help people do a lot of tasks. However, at the moment, there are a lot of things that a computer cannot do. Computers cannot perform an operation. Computers cannot think like the way people can.

Some people are trying to make a program, which will enable computers to think like people. They have got some surprising successes. Some computer programs can play chess much better than the average player. In one game, a computer has beaten the world chess champion. This game is a board game like chess but much simpler.

However, computers are only effective when problems are clearly described in advance. They are next to useless when problems are not clearly described. For example, an airplane can fly automatically (自动地) most of the time, but there is always a human pilot in it and can check whether something goes wrong. The human can react to those situations which he may not imagine in advance.

Some people say that computers can never have "minds of their own" because they need a program, which is created by a human, to tell them what to do. This is perfectly true. But how do we know that a program giving a computer a mind of its own cannot be written? Researchers are making efforts to write such a program. Despite this, it is still a long way to write such a program.

51. Few people's jobs may be affected by computers. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
52. Teachers can use computers to help their teaching. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
53. It is unclear whether computers can help people do a lot of tasks. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
54. Computers can perform an operation. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
55. People have created a program that can enable computers to think like human beings. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
56. In a chess game, the computer has beaten the world chess champion. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
57. Computers are nearly useless when problems are not clearly described. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
58. An airplane can fly automatically most of the time without any humans in it. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
59. There is a long way to go before a program—giving a computer a mind of its own—can be written. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given
60. The computer program is more likely to be used in medical industry. ()
 A. True B. False C. Not Given

三、阅读选择

阅读下面短文，请从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出一个最佳选项。

Text 1

Man's mind is his tool of survival. The mind is used to gain, use, store, and recall knowledge. It is his mind that enables a farmer to know what to plant, when to harvest it, how to prepare food from the result. It is his mind that enables a hunter to know what he needs to make a spear, how to make it, and how to use it. And it is his mind that enables a blacksmith to know how to make iron tools. In short, it is the mind that enables a person to know what to do in order to survive.

Man's mind allows long-range planning and thinking. It enables such long-range planning as required for farming, hunting, and tool making. These efforts require the ability to form concepts of long-term cause and effect chains. "I need to make a spear tonight so I can hunt tomorrow and have food for the next 7 days." There may be environments where people could survive for a while without long-range planning, but without the results of knowledge like spears, fire, and other technologies, people would get out — bred by other animals and die out.

Man's mind is his tool for survival, but like all tools, it must be properly used. The mind makes good use of knowledge, and knowledge can only be obtained through reason. Without reason, there is no knowledge, and thus no survival.

You must recognize reality and act in accordance with it in order to be successful. To the extent that you use reason as your method of judgment in knowledge and action, you will survive and flourish. If you ignore or escape from reality you will suffer and die.

It is very important to note that survival by reason requires the freedom to act according to your reason. That is why people do not develop well in the control of others, and cannot survive when they are subject to force that destroys their ability to act on reason.

61. It is his mind that enables a farmer to know how to ().
A. make spears B. hunt for animals C. make iron tools D. cultivate crops
62. The first two paragraphs show that man's mind ().
A. is his basic means of survival B. enables him to act at will
C. is used to protect themselves D. helps him look into reality
63. In order to survive, man should ().
A. be conquered by other animals B. make a long-range plan for the future
C. learn to recall knowledge D. learn to think reasonably
64. Without the results of knowledge like spears, fire, and other technologies, people ().
A. could only survive for 7 days B. would kill off all the animals
C. would be controlled by others D. would disappear from the earth
65. It is reasonable that if people want to survive, they should ().
A. develop well in the control of others B. ignore or escape from reality

C. have freedom to act on reason

D. be subject to certain environments

Text 2

Kindness of Strangers

At the store where I worked, I noticed a young boy of about ten shopping alone with his school list. He placed everything in his basket and went to the checkout.

The young shop assistant told him the total price, \$37.60. The boy was instantly disappointed and said he had only been given \$20. He took out one thing at a time until he got down to his \$20. With eyes full of tears, he asked if he could phone his mum to pick him up. When he got through, it appeared that even this was inconvenient for his mother.

He bit hard on his lip to stop the tears and walked outside to wait on the bench in front of the shop. This was all too much for the young assistant who had served him and she said, "I wish I could afford to pay for the rest of his things." One of the other girls said she had a few dollars. Then two others said they could help as well.

These four young girls pooled their money and found that they had more than enough money for the boy's extra purchases. So they upgraded his pens and pencils to top-quality ones, then took the bag out to the boy on the seat. His young face changed from sadness to the most beautiful smile. His mother arrived much later to pick him up. Instead of running to the car, he ran back into the store and called out, "Thank you!"

I was so proud of my team that day. They did something wonderful for that boy and also found the pleasure of giving was as great as receiving.

66. The boy went to the store to ().

A. buy a basket

B. ask for help

C. shop for school

D. make a phone call

67. At the checkout, the boy found that he ().

A. did not have enough money

B. did not have his money on him

C. forgot to ask his mum for money

D. had lost his money in the store

68. The boy walked out of the store to ().

A. wait for his mum

B. rest on the bench

C. get more money

D. look for a friend

69. The shop assistants were ().

A. curious

B. wealthy

C. well-trained

D. kind-hearted

70. The boy ran back into the store to ().

A. do extra shopping

B. express his thanks

C. return the money

D. take his bag out

Text 3

Talk to Your Kids about Their Eating Habits Carefully

Weight is never an easy subject. It can be risky for parents to raise the issue of eating habits and weight with their kids.

"No kid ever lost weight because his mother told him he was fat," a friend told me when I was worried about my son's weight.

It turns out she was right, according to a new study. The study was directed by Dr. Berge at University of Minnesota. She found that kids whose parents discussed eating in a healthy way were less likely to have eating problems. But 64% of the kids whose parents focused on their weight turned to unhealthy eating behaviors. Some kids went on extreme diets, and others even ate no food. So eating disorders were caused. Things were worse when fathers joined in the discussions with their daughters and focused on weight. "Fathers should never comment on their daughters' weight," says Berge. Instead, she suggests, fathers should focus on their daughters' interests. That can help them feel loved and confident enough to work on their weight issues.

How should parents talk to kids about eating behaviors? According to Berge, they should avoid focusing on how much their kids weigh. They should talk to them about being healthy. Don't compare them with others. Ideally, both parents should share the responsibility. If that's not possible, choose the parent whose words cause the least amount of stress and who demonstrates healthy eating.

71. The writer's friend advised her not to ().
- A. worry about her son's weight B. take the risk of gaining weight
- C. change her own eating habits D. talk to her son about his weight
72. The study found that some kids had fewer eating problems because they ().
- A. learned to eat healthily B. took part in the study
- C. focused on their weight D. believed the scientists
73. When told about their fatness, some kids ().
- A. felt helpless B. became angry
- C. began to eat no food D. refused to take any advice
74. If a father focuses on his daughter's interests, she will feel ().
- A. amused B. encouraged C. surprised D. challenged
75. When talking to their kids about eating behaviors, parents should ().
- A. focus on being healthy B. use short and simple words
- C. respect their kids' views D. compare their kids with others

Text 4

The intelligence test used most often today are based on the work of a Frenchman, Alfred Binet. In 1905, Binet was asked by the French Ministry of Education to develop a way to identify those children in French schools

who were too "mentally deficient (不足的)" to benefit from ordinary schooling and who needed special education. The tests had to distinguish those who were merely behind in school from those who were actually mentally deficient.

The items that Binet and his colleague Theophile Simon included on the test were chosen on the basis of their ideas about intelligence. Binet and Simon believed intelligence includes such abilities as understanding the meaning of words; solving problems, and making commonsense judgements. Two other important assumptions also shaped Binet's and Simon's work: (1) that children with more intelligence will do better in school and (2) that older children have a greater ability than younger children.

Binet's first test consisted of thirty tasks. They were simple things most children learn as a result of their everyday experiences. The tasks were arranged in groups, according to age. Binet decided which tasks were appropriate for a given age group by giving them first to a large number of children of different ages. If more than half of the children of a given age passed a test, it was considered appropriate for that age group.

76. What's the purpose of the intelligence test designed by Alfred in 1905? ()

- A. To find good students.
- B. To put students in a right order.
- C. To make sure who required particular treatment.
- D. To identify Alfred's intelligence.

77. The main purpose of this passage is to ().

- A. select those who need special education
- B. tell the origin of intelligence tests
- C. find changes of intelligence tests
- D. give a brief introduction to Alfred

78. According to the passage, which of the following is true? ()

- A. Intelligence has nothing to do with age.
- B. Problem solving is not included in intelligence.
- C. More intelligent children usually do better in schools.
- D. Binet's first test included 40 tasks.

79. How did Binet decide which task to include on his first test? ()

- A. At first he gave some of the tasks to different groups of children.
- B. He first gave all the tasks to many children both young and old.
- C. At first, he gave all the tasks to many children he thought appropriate.
- D. He first worked out 30 tasks for mentally deficient children.

80. Which of the following is closest to "assumption"? ()

- A. hypothesis
- B. wrong judgments
- C. excellent
- D. disability

四、概括段落大意和补全句子

阅读下面短文，请完成短文后的二项测试任务：(1)从第 1~5 题后所给的六个选项中为第①~⑤段每段选择一个正确的小标题；(2)从第 6~10 题后所给的六个选项中选择五个正确选项，分别完成每个句子。

Easy Ways to Green up Your Life

- ① Eating meat produces greenhouse gas emissions(排放). If you can't give up meat completely, you can reduce your consumption or give up beef. Don't eat out-of-season farm products. They are grown in greenhouses. A lot of energy goes into heating the greenhouses. And shipping such out-of-season farm products by air from remote places consumes huge amount of energy, too. Just look for local and in-season foods.
- ② Spend less time behind the wheel, cycle and walk more, and use public transport more. If you have to drive, the first thing is to choose a car that uses comparatively less fuel. Besides, stick to the speed limit, keep your tires properly filled with air, empty your trunk of heavy items, and accelerate and brake gently.
- ③ Want to take a vacation trip by plane? Don't hurry. Think again. Air travel has a big impact on the environment compared with most other forms of travel. You have better choices. Consider having a vacation within driving distance. Of course, taking the train is the best choice.
- ④ Think about how much "stuff" you own. A big part of emissions are linked to our consumption. To reduce it we need a change in consumption culture. Do we really need all the things we buy? And do we always need the newest one? Getting fewer things and making the ones you own last longer will reduce energy use.
- ⑤ Your choices about heating and cooling your home are some of the most important things you can do in terms of cutting your greenhouse gas emissions. Keeping the temperature a little lower in the winter and higher in the summer can make a big difference.

81. Paragraph①: ()

82. Paragraph②: ()

83. Paragraph③: ()

84. Paragraph④: ()

85. Paragraph⑤: ()

- A: Change your shopping habit
- B. Drive less if possible
- C. Take fewer air trips
- D. Use air-conditioning moderately
- E: Take fewer vacations
- F: Eat less meat and more in-season foods

86. Eating beef can () .

87. One is advised to remove heavy things () .

88. One had better take a train () .

89. Buying less is one way to () .

90. To save energy, properly control () .

- A: from his car trunk
- B. your room temperature
- C. for a vacation trip
- D. increase greenhouse gas production
- E: reduce energy use
- F: your water consumption

五、填句补文

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

Text 1

Fruit

Imagine a world without fruit. We wouldn't be very healthy. We get a lot of important vitamins from eating fruit.

We think of fruit primarily as something to eat. 91 Fruit is part of a flowering plant and it carries the seeds. The purpose of fruit is to protect a plant's seeds and help them get spread about. Wind and water spread seeds. So do animals when they eat fruit and drop the seeds. 92.

There are two main types of fruit: fleshy and dry. Fleshy fruits are soft and juicy. Pears, bananas and apples are all fleshy fruits. 93 Grains like wheat and rice, or nuts like chestnuts (板栗), are dry fruits.

But wait: You've eaten oranges and grapes without seeds. How can they be fruits? It's because people have changed the way they grow fruit. They can now grow seedless fruit. Seedless fruit comes from special plants that are made by combining two varieties of a fruit to form a new variety. These special plants grow and produce seeds.

94 These plants cannot reproduce themselves. They can make fruit, but the fruit has no seeds.

Fruits are a source of substances that keep us alive and healthy. So people make use of fruits for many foods. We make juices from them. We make jams and sweets. 95 Beer comes from grains and wine comes from grapes, and some particular wines are made from apples, peaches, or other fruits.

- A. Dry fruits are thin and hard.
- B. We even make alcohol from fruit.
- C. But fruit has a purpose quite apart from our needs.
- D. So these plants produce fleshy fruits.
- E. Then the seeds grow into new plants.
- F. But the plants grown from these seeds are seedless.

Text 2

Relationship between Parents and Children

The evidence for harmony (和睦) may not be obvious in some families. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parents. 96 An important new study into teenage attitudes surprisingly shows that their family life is more harmonious than it has ever been in the past. "We were surprised by just how positive today's young people seem to be about their families," said one member of the research team. "They're expected to be rebellious (叛逆的) and selfish. But actually they have other things on their minds: they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. As for the family decision, there's more negotiation (商议) and discussion between parents and children. 97" So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends. "98," says 17-year-old Daniel Lazall "I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing (泡吧). As long as they know what I'm doing, they're fine with it." Susan Crome, who is now 21, agrees. "Looking back on the last 10 years, there was a lot of what you could call negotiation. For example, as long as I'd done all my homework, I could go out on a

Saturday night. But my grandparents didn't always support me. 99 " Maybe this positive view of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible that the idea of teenage rebellion is not rooted in real facts. "100 . Such a surprise comes from a brief period in our social history when teenagers were regarded as different beings. But the idea of rebelling and breaking away from their parents only happened in the 1960s when everyone rebelled," a researcher comments, "the normal situation throughout history has been a smooth change from helping out with the family business to taking it over."

- A. I think my grandparents were a lot stricter with my parents than that
- B. Children expect to take part in the family decision-making process
- C. We are surprised that teenagers say they get along well with their parents
- D. My parents are happy to discuss things with me and willing to listen to me
- E. I think my grandparents were also as friendly as my parents
- F. This is opposite to the popular belief that teenagers quarrel endlessly with their parents

六、填词补文

下面的短文有十处空白，短文后列出十二个词，其中十个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

Learning from Mistakes

Lots of people don't dare to make mistakes. They fear that they will be blamed by others or lose their money and 101 . Therefore, they are under a lot of stress. But risks are unavoidable and they do 102 the way towards success. Have you ever heard of someone who achieves success without making any mistakes?

So it is 103 that making mistakes in your effort to realize your 104 is considered a must. You shouldn't worry about making mistakes as you may get a lot of 105 from them. By making mistakes you can 106 between the correct and the 107 things you did. Anthony D'Angelo said, "In order to succeed you must fail, so that you know what to do the next time." Robert Stevenson even went to the 108 as to say, "Our business in life is not to succeed, but to continue to 109 in good spirits."

You needn't worry about anything as long as you keep on going by 110 learning from your mistakes and trying even harder.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| A: extreme | D: advantages | G: recently | J: incorrect |
| B: discover | E: fail | H: natural | K: wisely |
| C: distinguish | F: belongings | I: pave | L: dreams |

七、完形补文

下面的短文有十处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌。

Keeping Friendship Alive

It's so easy to take good friends (friend) for granted. Like a 111 (comfort) pair of gloves, old friends wear well. But friendships that suffer from busyness and 112 (familiar) can't afford to be neglected too long. They need to be 113 (renew). If you want and need to keep true friendship alive and 114 (health), please consider and think over a list of the most important qualities. 115 (probable) it will help you to understand why you and your best friend haven't 116 (call) up for ages, why you're getting embarrassed while 117 (be) asked "Whom are you 118 (go) to have fun with this weekend?" You may neglect your intimate friends from time to time, but if you fail to cultivate these 119 (virtue)—loyalty, forgiveness, dedication (奉献) and 120 (honest)—you can't expect to keep true friends.

八、作文

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英语短文。并将短文写在答题纸相应的位置上。

121.某英文报社正在举办题为"E-books or Paper Books?"的征文活动。请就此题目写一篇英文短文应征。

内容包括以下两个方面:

- 你喜欢电子书还是纸质书?
- 理由是什么?



答案&解析

1. 【考点】动词

答案：D

解析：本题考查词性辨析。

look at：看；审视；评判；接受，error：n. 错误，过失；[法]误审，违法；[数]误差，success：n. 成功，成就；好成绩，好结果；成功的人（或物），situations：n. 位置（situation 的名词复数）；（人的）情况；局面；look：vi. 寻找；注意；面向；看起来好像。n. 看；样子；（尤指吸引人的）相貌；眼神。int.（插话或唤起注意）喂，听我说。does 是助动词，后面跟动词原形。故本题选 D。

句意：一个成功的棒球运动员不会看到他犯的错误就想到失败。

2. 【考点】形容词

答案：D

解析：本题考查形容词最高级形式。

problems 为名词，前面需要形容词修饰。而 one of the+形容词最高级，故本题选 D，表示“最大的”。

句意：人们面对失败最大的问题之一是，他们很快下结论，以致于无法判断生活中单独的情况，并将这些情况称为失败。

3. 【考点】副词

答案：C

解析：本题考查词性辨析。

error：n. 错误，过失；[法]误审，违法；[数]误差，use：n. 使用；使用权；功能 v. 使用；运用；消耗；服用，eventually：adv. 终究；终于，最后；竟；总归，graceful：adj. 优美的，优雅的；雅致的，美好的；得体的；飘逸。I 是主语，learned 是动词，空格处需要填一个副词来修饰 learned。故本题选 C。

句意：我清楚地记得有一段时间我觉得自己像个失败者。但我最终知道了，一件事失败了，并不是所有事情都失败了。

4. 【考点】形容词

答案：B

解析：本题考查词性辨析。

part 为名词，表示部分，此前需要形容词修饰。此句意思为“实际上，失败是成长的一部分”，用 B 选项 necessary 必需的修饰最为合适。

句意：实际上，失败是成长的一部分。

5. 【考点】形容词

答案：A

解析：本题考查词义辨析。

unpleasant : 讨厌的 ; 使人不愉快的 , pleasant : 令人愉快的 ; 可爱的 , pleased : 高兴的 ; 自鸣得意 , pleading : 恳求的 , 请求的。situations 为名词 , 前面需要形容词修饰 , 但是根据句意需要填写令人不开心的情况 , 因此选 A。

句意 : Clark 让一些大学生想象一些不愉快的情况 , 例如考试成绩低。

6. 【考点】时态

答案 : D

解析 : 本题考查时态。

and 是并列连词 , 前后的时态应该一致。and 前是现在完成时 , 所以 and 后的句子也应该与现在时相关。而前面的句子因为有 for centuries , 所以用完成时。但是 and 后的时间词是 today , 所以应该用一般现在时。故本题选 D。

句意 : 伦敦好几世纪以来一直是重要的城市 , 它至今仍然很重要。

7. 【考点】被动语态

答案 : B

解析 : 本题考查现在进行时被动语态的构成。

at present : 现在 , 是现在进行时的标志。路是被修的 , 所以应该用被动语态。现在进行时的被动语态构成 : be being done。故本题选 B。

句意 : 目前在城市那一边正在修建一条新路。

8. 【考点】时态

答案 : C

解析 : 本句考查时态。

and 是并列连词 , 其前后的成分应保持一致性。and 前的谓语是 stepped into , 那么 and 后也应使用一般过去时态。故本题选 C。

句意 : 老师进入教室并且让学生们立刻打开窗户。

9. 【考点】时态

答案 : B

解析 : 本题考查时态。while 引导时间状语从句 , 意思是 "当...时候" 的时候 , 应该用现在进行时。故本题选 B。

句意 : 当你和别人争论的时候要保证头脑清醒。

10. 【考点】时态

答案 : B

解析 : for+一段时间与现在完成时连用。我们认识彼此是主动的。故本题选 B。

句意 : 我们是好朋友。我们已经认识很长时间了。

11. 【考点】词义

答案：D

解析：weight 有两个词性：n. 重量，体重；重担，重任；v. 加重于，使变重；使负重。白色：white，波浪：wave，等待：await；wait。故本题选 D。

12. 【考点】词义

答案：C

解析：farming 这个词有两种词性：n. 务农；畜牧；养殖；农场经营 v. 耕种，出租(farm 的 ing 形式)。农村 country；village，家庭 family，农民 peasant；farmer。Traditional slash and burn farming methods have exhausted the soil. 传统的刀耕火种农业方式耗尽了土地的肥力。故本题选 C。

13. 【考点】词义

答案：C

解析：reduce 作动词意为：减少；缩小；使还原；使变弱；减少；节食；蒸发；（液体）浓缩变稠。朗读 read，拒绝 refuse；reject，诱导 induce。

拓展：Costs have been reduced by 20% over the past year. 过去一年，各项费用已经减少了 20%。故本题选 C。

14. 【考点】词义

答案：C

解析：process 作名词意为：过程；工序；做事方法；工艺流程。process 作为及物动词的意思为：处理；加工；审阅；审核。process 作为不及物动词的意思为：列队行进。process 作为形容词的意思为：经过特殊加工（或处理）的。通过 pass，成功 succeed，得到 get；receive；gain。故本题选 C。

15. 【考点】词义

答案：B

解析：humor 具有两种词性：n. 幽默，心情，诙谐 v. 迎合，牵就，顺应。故意地 deliberately；willfully，建议 suggest；proposal，提供 offer；provide；afford。

拓展：I think humor is a great lubricant for life. 我认为幽默是人生的上好润滑剂。故本题选 B。

16. 【考点】词义

答案：B

解析：marriage n. 婚姻，很多的 many；plenty；numerous；结婚 get married，资料 file；information。

拓展：I will commune with you of your marriage. 我愿推心置腹地与你谈谈你的婚姻问题。故本题选 B。

17. 【考点】词义

答案：A

解析：college ['kɒlɪdʒ] n. 大学，收集 gather；collect；collection，村庄 village，颜色 colour。

拓展：She enrolled in college yesterday. 她昨天注册进入了大学。故本题选 A。

18. 【考点】词义

答案：D

解析：through 作为介词的意思为：透过；经由；通过，穿过，through 作为副词的意思为：从头到尾；彻底；自始至终，through 作为形容词的意思为：贯穿的；直达的。认为 think，想法 idea；thought，剧院 theater。

故本题选 D。

19. 【考点】词义

答案：B

解析：teacher n. 老师 expert n. 专家 student n. 学生 principal n. 校长。

故本题选 B。

20. 【考点】词义

答案：D

解析：violence——n. 暴力，强暴，暴虐；猛烈，激烈；歪曲（事实），曲解（意义）；冒渎，不敬。breath；smell 气息，evil，wicked 邪恶，vase；jardiniere 花瓶。

拓展：They threaten them with violence. 他们对其进行暴力威胁。故本题选 D。

21. 答案：A

解析：本题考察细节题，做题方法为定位+精读。可从 factory farms 和 most of 入手。定位到第一段倒数第二句可知，过去生产大部分农产品的小型家庭农场已经被工厂化农场所取代。题干意思：工厂化农场现在生产大部分产品。所以题干表述正确，故本题选 A。

22. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 healthy and organic food 入手。定位到第一段第二句说到了健康和有机的食物，但指的是人们对于这两种食物有兴趣，并未提及农民更倾向于种植这两种类型的食品。题干意思：农民喜欢种植健康的有机食品。故本题选 C。

23. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 small family farms 和 hard to survive 入手。定位到第一段最后一句，可知，仍在运营的小型家庭农场正在努力跟上形势。题目中"hard to survive"与原文"struggling to keep up"意思一致。题干意思：小型家庭农场很难生存。所以题干表述正确，故本题选 A。

24. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 modern farming 和 plowing and sowing 入手。定位到第二段第二句，可知，更大、更高效设备使诸如耕地和播种等工作更容易进行。定位到第二段最后一句，可知，这些进步使农民比以往任何时候都更快、更高效地工作。所以这里的 advances 指的就是前面提到的 equipment。所以此描述内容与题干表述内容相符。题干意思：耕作和机械播种是现代农业的进步。故本题选 A。

25. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 modern farm 和 cost more 入手。定位到第三段，可知，除了更新的技术外，工厂化农场生产的产品比传统农业所需的成本更低，产量更多。"modern farm"与原文中"factory farms"对应，原文提到工厂化农场产量高但花费少，所以应该是 modern farm products cost less than those from traditional farming. 题干意思：现代农产品的价格比传统农产品高。所以题干表述错误，故本题选 B。

26. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 farmers 和 cannot afford 入手。定位到第四段，除了新技术的引进，现代农业生活没有太多改变。农民依旧早起辛苦工作和一些日常农业生活，并没有提到他们买不起新机器。题干意思：大多数农民买不起新机器。故本题选 C。

27. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 modern farmers 和 do not have to 入手。定位到第四段第二句，可知，农民们仍然很早就醒了，整天都在辛勤劳动。题干意思：现代农民不必努力工作。所以题干与原文内容不符，故本题选 B。

28. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 new technologies 和 have not changed 入手。定位到第一段第二句，可知，新技术和对健康有机饮食的日益增长的兴趣对农场的经营方式产生了巨大影响。题干意思：新技术并未改变农场管理。所以题干表述与原文不符，故本题选 B。

29. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 family-run-farms 和 fewer and fewer 入手。定位到最后一段第三句，可知，家庭经营的农场越来越少。题干意思：现在家庭经营的农场越来越少了。所以题干表述内容与原文内容一致，故本题选 A。

30. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 modern farms 和 hiring, cities 入手。定位到最后一段第二句，可知，即使是小农场，也常常有几个雇佣工人，甚至还有一个动物管理员。但并未提及现代农场雇佣城市来的工人。题干意思：现代农场正在从城市雇佣工人。所以题干表述内容未在文中提及，故本题选 C。

31. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 countryside 入手。根据第一段第一句 "When you hear the word "farm", you may imagine the countryside with cows and crops." 可知听到农场这个词会想起满是牛群和庄稼的乡村。所以题干中的句子表述正确，故本题选 A。

32. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 grow crops indoors 入手。定位到文章第二段第一、二句 "It may be difficult to believe but in fact the technology for growing crops indoors already exists." 可知室内作物种植已经出现，所以该题干表述有误，故本题选 B。

33. 答案：C

解析：本题可从"scientists"和"South Pole research station"入手。通过关键词"South Pole research station"定位第二段最后一句可知"甚至南极研究站的科学家也可以享用他们自己温室里种植的新鲜蔬菜。"但并未提及在南极研究站的科学家们生活艰苦一事，故本题选 C。

34. 答案：A

解析：本题可从题干中的句子的 land 入手。

根据"land"、"traditional farming"、"vertical farming"定位到第三段第二、三句"First, traditional farming takes up a lot of land. Growing crops in tall buildings-called vertical farming (垂直农业) can solve the problem." 意为：传统农业种植需要许多土地，但是垂直农业能解决这个问题。也就是说垂直农业不像传统农业种植那样需要那么多的土地。所以题干叙述正确。故本题选 A。

35. 答案：C

解析：本题可从"fruits"、"vegetables"和"expensive"入手。根据 vegetables 可发现文章第二段第三句"一些蔬菜已经在温室里种植了。"但并未提及价格问题。而根据 fruits and vegetables 可定位到文章第三段第四句话。但此处只提到了"室内种植的水果和蔬菜不会面临昆虫和恶劣天气的严重威胁。"也未提及价格问题。故本题选 C。

36. 答案：A

解析：本题可从"indoors"和"insects"入手。根据文章第三段最后一句可知：室内农场不会面临严重的虫害和恶劣天气的威胁。那么可知，虫害根本无法伤害室内的作物。所以题干中的句子陈述的内容是正确的。故本题选 A。

37. 答案：B

解析：本题可从"reuse"和"waste"这两个词入手。根据"reuse"和"waste"定位到文章倒数第三段最后一句"鸡或猪的粪便将被重新用作能源。"可见科学家会将鸡和猪的粪使用作能源，所以科学家知道如何利用动物的粪便。故题干表述错误，故本题选 B。

38. 答案：A

解析：本题需从 difficult 入手。定位到倒数第二段第一句和第二句，可知，但专家们认为，垂直农业并不容易。他们说很难控制室内的气候条件。可见垂直农业并非易事，所以题干表述正确。故本题选 A。

39. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 weather 和 lightening 入手。定位到倒数第二段第三句，可知，不同植物对天气和光照的要求不同，所以题干表述错误。故本题选 B。

40. 答案：B

解析：本题可从"5 years"入手。文中出现过5年的句子是最后一段的最后一句"科学家们认为要克服垂直农场的问题需要5到15年"，可见现在垂直农场还未出现。但是题干说垂直农场已经出现，且是在5年前出现的，所以题干中的句子表述错误，故本题选B。

41. 答案：A

解析：本题可从interesting入手。

定位到第一段第一句可知，电视频道已经没什么能使你感兴趣的了。然后第二、三句转折表示，没关系，穿上跑鞋和舒服的衣服出去跑步，可知跑步更有趣。所以题干表述正确，故本题选A。

42. 答案：B

解析：本题可从easy这个词入手。

定位到文中第二段的第三句"但不要愚蠢地以为跑步运动很容易。它需要纪律和专注。"，关键词"fooled"愚蠢的，可见觉得跑步简单是愚蠢的想法，所以题干句子表述错误，故本题选B。

43. 答案：C

解析：本题可从safe environment入手。根据文中safe environment定位到第二段的第二句，发现safe environment在该句中出现。但文中并未提及安全的跑步环境不容易寻得，所以题干的描述在文中"没有提及"。故本题选C。

44. 答案：A

解析：本题可从body和mind入手。body and mind指的是身心健康。所以定位到第三段第一句，跑步在生理和精神上都有益健康。"physically"和"mentally"分别对应"body"和"mind"。所以题干表述内容正确，故本题选A。

45. 答案：C

解析：本题需从long-distance run入手。文章多处提到跑步有很多益处，但并没有明确提到长跑(long-distance run)的好处。故本题选C。

46. 答案：A

解析：本题可从"online"这个词入手。根据"online"也就是跟internet相关，定位到文中第四段的第二、三句"Most schools offer running programs. A simple internet search can help you find some in your area."意为：大多数学校都提供跑步项目。所以在网上简单的搜索就可以找到跑步项目，所以题干表述内容正确。故本题选A。

47. 答案：B

解析：根据题干句子中的关键词"goal"定位到文中第四段最后一句，可知，他们还教跑步者设定实际目标，照顾好自己的身体。其中"they"指"running programs"。但题干句子的意思是跑步项目给你设置了目标，文中说的是教会，而不是直接设置。所以题干表述有误，故本题选B。

48. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 every day 入手。在全文搜索关键词"every day"，可发现文章并未提及跑步的频次问题。所以文章未提及是否应该每天跑步。故本题选 C。

49. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 respect 入手。定位到第五段第一句可知，跑步者互相尊重，因为他们知道这项运动有多困难，而不是因为他们热爱运动。所以因果不一致，题干句子表述错误。故本题选 B。

50. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 more than a sport 入手。

定位到最后一段最后一句可知，如果你不仅仅是在寻找一项运动，跑步可能是你的最佳选择。所以跑步不仅仅是一项运动，所以题干表述内容正确。故本题选 A。

51. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 jobs 和 affected 入手。定位到第一段第二句可知，大多数人的工作可能会受到电脑的某种影响。题干意思是：很少人的工作会受到电脑的影响。题干表述与原文不符，故本题选 B。

52. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 teachers 和 teaching 入手。定位到第一段第三句可知，例如，教师可以在教室里使用电脑来帮助他们教学。题干意思是：教师可以使用计算机来帮助他们的教学。题干表述与原文相符，故本题选 A。

53. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 tasks 入手。定位到第二段第一句可知，的确，计算机可以帮助人们完成许多任务。题干意思是：目前还不清楚计算机是否能帮助人们完成很多任务。题干表述与原文不符，故本题选 B。

54. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 operation 入手。定位到第二段第三句可知，计算机无法进行手术。题干意思：计算机可以进行手术。题干表述与原文不符，故本题选 B。

55. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 program 和 think like human beings 入手。定位到第三段第一句可知，有些人正试图制作一个程序，使计算机能够像人一样思考。题干意思是：人们发明了一种程序，可以使计算机像人一样思考。题干表述与原文不符，故本题选 B。

56. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 chess game 和 chess champion 入手。

定位到第三段最后两句可知，在一场比赛中，一台电脑击败了国际象棋世界冠军。这是一个类似象棋的棋盘游戏，但要比象棋简单得多。题干意思是：在一场象棋比赛中，计算机击败了世界象棋冠军。题干表述

与原文不符，故本题选 B。

57. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 useless 和 problems 入手。定位到第四段第二句，当问题描述不清楚时，它们几乎是无用的。题干意思是：当问题描述不清楚时，计算机几乎是无用的。题干表述与原文相符，故本题选 A。

58. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 airplane 和 automatically 入手。定位到第四段第三句可知，例如，一架飞机可以在大部分时间自动飞行，但里面总有一个人类飞行员，可以检查是否出了问题。题干意思是：一架飞机大部分时间都能自动飞行，没有人在里面。题干表述与原文不符，故本题选 B。

59. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 long way 入手。定位到最后一段最后两句可知，研究人员正在努力编写这样一个程序。尽管如此，编写这样的程序还有很长的路要走。题干意思是：要写一个给计算机独立思维的程序还有很长的路要走。题干表述与原文相符，故本题选 A。

60. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 used 和 medical 入手。定位到文中，并未提及计算机程序未来的应用。题干意思是：计算机程序更有可能用于医疗行业。题干表述在文中未提及，故本题选 C。

61. 答案：D

解析 根据关键词 farmer 定位到第一段第三句话 :It is his mind that enables a farmer to know what to plant, when to harvest it, how to prepare food from the result. 正是他的思想使一个农民知道种植什么，什么时候收割，如何从结果中准备食物。make spears :制作长矛 ;hunt for animals :捕杀动物 ;make iron tools :制造铁具 ;cultivate crops :种植庄稼。故选 D。

62. 答案：A

解析：本题考查前两段的主旨。前两段介绍了人类的思想对于人们来说的重要意义。第一段：是思想让人知道为了生存该做什么。第二段：人的思想使得人类得以进行长远的计划和思考。只有 A 选项“是人们的基本生活方式”足以概括这两段。故选 A。

63. 答案：B

解析 根据关键词 survive 定位到第二段最后一句话 :There may be environments where people could survive for a while without long-range planning, but without the results of knowledge like spears, fire, and other technologies, people would get out—bred by other animals and die out.所以要想生存下去，就要运用思想来为将来做一个长远的计划。故选 B。

64. 答案：D

解析：文中第二段最后一句话提到：without the results of knowledge like spears, fire, and other technologies, people would get out — bred by other animals and die out. 如果没有像矛、火和其他技术这样的知识成果，人们就会消失——被其他动物吃掉并灭绝。故选 D：从地球上消失。

65. 答案：C

解析：倒数第二段提到：如果你在知识和行动中用理性作为判断的方法，你将会生存和繁荣。如果你忽视或逃避现实，你将遭受痛苦并死去。最后一段第一具体到：It is very important to note that survival by reason requires the freedom to act according to your reason. 所以要想生存下去，他们就应该有理性行动的自由，这是合理的。故选 C。

66. 答案：C

解析：本题可从第一段入手。定位到第一段第一句，可知，在我工作的那家商店，我注意到一个十几岁的男孩独自一人带着他的学校购物清单。所以可知，男孩是为了买学校的用品。故选 C。

67. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 checkout 入手。定位到第二段前三句，可知，总价是 37.6 美金，但是男孩只有 20 美金。所以可知小男孩没带够钱。故本题选 A。

68. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 walk out of 入手。

定位到第三段第一句，可知，他咬着嘴唇忍住眼泪，走到外面，在商店前面的长椅上等着。根据后文讲到男孩的妈妈来接他，可知男孩出来是等妈妈。故本题选 A。

69. 答案：D

解析：本题可从售货员的行为入手。根据文章第四段前两句可知，这四个年轻女孩凑齐了钱，发现她们有足够的钱来买男孩的额外物品。于是她们把他的钢笔和铅笔升级成了最好的，然后把包拿出来交给了坐在座位上的男孩。由此可知售货员们心地善良。故本题选 D。

70. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 ran back to the store 入手。定位到倒数第二段最后一句，可知，他没有跑向汽车，而是跑回了商店，大声说：“谢谢！”可知小男孩回商店表达了感谢。故本题选 B。

71. 答案：D

解析：本题可从 friend 和 advise 入手。定位到第二段引号中的话，可知，孩子不会因为母亲说自己胖就去减肥。可推出，朋友建议不要和孩子谈论体重。故本题选 D。

72. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 eating problems 入手。定位到第三段的第三句，可知，父母如果和孩子讨论健康的饮食方

法，孩子就会少出现饮食问题。由此可推出，孩子之所以少出现饮食问题，是因为学会了健康饮食。故本题选 A。

73. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 some kids 入手。定位到第三段第五句，可知，有些孩子会进行过激的饮食，有些甚至不吃东西。可知有些孩子在这种情况下会不吃任何食物。故本题选 C。

74. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 father、focus 和 interests 入手。定位到第三段倒数两句，可知，相反，她建议，父亲应该关注女儿的兴趣。这可以帮助她们感到被爱和足够的自信来解决他们的体重问题。由关键词 feel loved（感受到被爱的）和 confident（自信的），这两个词都是表示正向、积极意义的。可知本题选 B。A：觉得好笑的、C：惊讶的、D：受到挑战的，这三个词表达的感情都与文中体现的感情不符。

75. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 talking 和 eating behaviors 入手。定位到最后一段的第三句，可知，父母跟孩子谈的时候，应该谈关注健康饮食。故本题选 A。

76. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 Alfred in 1905 定位到第一段前两句，着重理解第二句话中 to develop a way to identify those children in French schools who were too “mentally deficient” to benefit from the ordinary schooling and who needed special treatment，意为：为了研发一种区分法国学校中真正心智不足的学生让他们从普通的学校教育中受益以及区分需要特殊对待的学生。A：为了找到好学生；B：为了给学生正确排序；C：为了确认谁需要特殊对待；D：为了区分 Alfred 的智力水平。所以本题选 C。

77. 答案：B

解析：本题考察文章主旨大意。

本文主要讲述了智力测试的起源，对比选项内容：A：挑选需要特殊教育的学生；B：讲述智力测试的起源；C：发现智力测试的挑战；D：简介 Alfred。所以本题选 B。

78. 答案：C

解析：本题考察细节。

A：智力和年龄无关，通过原文第二段最后一句话后半句句意得知：年长的孩子比年幼的孩子有更多的能力（更聪明），可排除 A 选项；B：问题解决能力不被包含在智力里，通过原文第二段第二句得知智力包含问题解决能力可排除；C：更聪明的孩子通常在学校表现更好，通过原文第二段最后一句话的前半句得知，该选项和原文意思符合；D：Binet 的第一次测试包含 40 项任务，通过原文最后一段第一句得知 Binet 的第一次测试包含 30 项任务可以排除 D 选项。所以本题选 C。

79. 答案：A

解析：本题考察细节。根据 Binet 和 first test 定位到最后一段，得知 Binet 通过年龄分组，一开始把任务分给尽可能多的年龄段的孩子，如果超过一半的特定年龄段的孩子都通过了考试，那么这项测试被认为是适合这个年龄段孩子的测试。A：一开始他给不同（年龄）组的孩子一些任务；B：一开始他把所有任务都给了年幼和年长的孩；C：一开始，他把所有任务给到他认为合适的许多孩子们；D：一开始他计算了 30 项针对智力缺陷的孩子。通过阅读题干得知需要选择 Binet 是如何决定哪像任务被包含进他的第一项测试，并结合原文得知 A 选项符合。所以本题选 A。

80. 答案：A

解析：本题可将选项与题干意思对照。A：hypothesis n. 假设，设想；B：wrong judgments 错误的；C：excellent adj. 卓越的；D：disability n. 残疾；无能。题干中的 assumption n. 假设，设想。所以本题选 A。

81. 答案：F

解析：本文介绍了几种绿色生活的方式。第一段的关键词是 meet，具体介绍了吃肉和反季节食物是怎样增强温室效应的。所以本段的主旨句为 F 选项：少吃肉，多吃应季食品。

82. 答案：B

解析：第二段第一句话为本段主旨句：Spend less time behind the wheel, cycle and walk more, and use public transport more. 少开车，多骑车，多走路，多使用公共交通工具。故选择 B 选项：尽可能少开车。

83. 答案：C

解析：本段介绍了与其他旅行出行方式相比，坐飞机对于环境的不良影响。根据前三句话：Want to take a vacation trip by plane? Don't hurry. Think again. 可知，作者对于坐飞机出行是持否定态度的，故选择 C 选项：少坐飞机。

84. 答案：A

解析：本段介绍了人们的不良购物习惯以及这种习惯带来的不良影响。根据 To reduce it we need a change in consumption culture. 以及 Getting fewer things and making the ones you own last longer will reduce energy use. 可以判断，本段的主旨为 A 选项：改变你的购物习惯。

85. 答案：D

解析：本段的关键词为 "Your choices about heating and cooling"，即对于空调的使用。最后一句提到：Keeping the temperature a little lower in the winter and higher in the summer can make a big difference. 冬天保持温度低一点，夏天保持温度高一点，会有很大的不同。所以本段的主旨和空调有关，故选 D 选项：适度使用空调。

86. 答案：D

解析：本题可从 Eating beef 入手，定位到文中第一段前两句：Eating meat produces greenhouse gas emissions (排放). If you can't give up meat completely, you can reduce your consumption or give up beef. 吃肉会产生温室气体

排放。如果你不能完全放弃肉类，你可以减少对于肉类的消费或放弃吃牛肉。题干中空格前为情态动词，所以这里应该是以动词原形开头，结合语境来看，选择 D 选项。

87. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 heavy things 入手。空格前已经是完整的句子，所以这里可以填介词短语作状语。定位到文中第二段最后一句话 "empty your trunk of heavy items" 把你箱子里的重东西倒出来，故选择 A 选项。

88. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 take a train 入手。定位到文中第三段。所给题干已经是一个完整的句子，所以这里需要选一个介词短语做状语。故选择 C 选项：度假旅行最好乘火车。

89. 答案：E

解析：本题可从 Buying less 入手。定位到文中第四段最后一句话：Getting fewer things and making the ones you own last longer will reduce energy use. 买更少的东西，让你拥有的东西更耐用，会减少能源消耗。故选择 E 选项：减少购买是减少能源使用的一种方法。

90. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 properly control 入手。定位到文中最后一段最后一句话：Keeping the temperature a little lower in the winter and higher in the summer can make a big difference. 冬天保持温度低一点，夏天保持温度高一点，会有很大的不同。故选择 B 选项：为了节省能源，适当控制室内温度。

91. 答案：C

解析：空前在说我们认为水果主要是吃的东西。空后在说水果是开花植物的一部分，它携带种子。所以这是两种不同的看法。中间应该有一个转折句，引出下文。故本题选 C。

92. 答案：E

解析：前面说风和水可以传播种子，动物吃水果和丢弃籽时也可以传播种子。那么种子被种下以后，后面应该是顺承的内容：种子长成新的植物。故本题选 E。

93. 答案：A

解析：本段讲两种水果——多肉的和干性的。前面讲的是多肉的水果的特点并举例。那么空格处缺少的是介绍干性水果的特点。后面是举例，故本题选 A。

94. 答案：F

解析：本段在讲无籽水果的形成。空前在说这些特殊的植物生长并产生种子。空后说这些植物不能自己繁殖。那么此处应该讲种子和植物之间的关系。故本题选 F。

95. 答案：B

解析:空格前在讲我们用水果制作果汁、果酱和糖果。空格后面讲啤酒和白酒由什么制作而成。所以空格处应该是用水果制作饮料相关。故本题选 B。

96. 答案 : F

解析: 第一段第一句在说家庭和睦在有些家庭中表现的并不明显。第二句的 but 引出现在五分之四的年轻人和他们的父母相处得很好。所以本段主要讲家庭中父母和孩子的关系问题。只有选项 F 的意思和前两句有关系。故本题选 F。

97. 答案 : B

解析: 根据前一句的"至于家庭决定,父母和孩子之间有更多的商议和讨论。"与之关系最紧密的是 B 选项(孩子们希望参与家庭决策过程)。故本题选 B。

98. 答案 : D

解析: 根据第三段第一句可知,这一代父母似乎比 30 年前的父母更愿意把他们的孩子当作朋友。所以本段应该讲的应该是父母跟孩子之间以朋友关系相处的例子。本句引用的一个孩子的话,所以应该是第一人称叙述,后面表示他会告诉父母他要去泡吧,也就是他会和父母沟通,且父母也愿意让他去(言外之意就是父母听他的意见),故本题选 D。

99. 答案 : A

解析: 此处还是引用的某个孩子的话,所以应该用第一人称叙述。本句前一句提到了祖父母不太同意他在做完作业之后出去玩,也就是祖父母比父母更严厉,故本题选 A。

100. 答案 : C

解析: 根据第四段第一句可知,也许这种对家庭生活的积极看法不应该出乎意料,也就是说父母跟孩子的积极的关系是让大家很惊讶的。而本句后一句提到了 surprise,和 C 选项相呼应。故本题选 C(我们很惊讶的是青少年说他们和父母相处得很好)。

101. 答案 : F

解析: 空格前是并列连词 and,连接相同的句子成分。and 之前是名词 money,所以这里要填一个跟“钱”句意相关的名词,所以选填 F 选项 belongings: 财产。句意: 他们担心自己会受到别人的指责或失去自己的金钱和财产。

102. 答案 : I

解析: 空格前的 do 表强调,they 是主语,后面的 the way 是宾语,所以这里要填一个动词原形作谓语。又因为动作的对象是 way,所以选填 I。pave the way: 为...作准备。句意: 但是风险是不可避免的,它们确实为成功铺平了道路。

103. 答案 : H

解析：空格前是主语和系动词，后面是 that 从句，所以这里要填一个形容词。根据从句句意“犯错误是必须的”是本文的主旨，所以是正确的观点，所以从词义可以排除 A 和 J，选择 H 选项。natural：自然的，固有的，天然的。句意：因此，在.....的过程中犯错误被认为是必须的，这是很自然的。

104.答案：L

解析：空格前是动词 realize 和形容词性物主代词 your，所以这里要填一个名词作 realize 的宾语，只有 L 选项 dreams 符合语境。句意：因此，在努力实现梦想的过程中犯错误被认为是必须的，这是很自然的。

105.答案：D

解析：空格前的 a lot of 表示很多，所以这里要填一个可数名词复数。分析句意可知，这句话是在表示“不要怕犯错误，因为你可以从错误中获得.....”，由此可见，这里要选填一个积极意义的名词，所以选填 D 选项 advantages：好处，优势。句意：你不应该担心犯错误，因为你可能会从中获得很多好处。

106.答案：C

解析：空格前是情态动词 can，所以这里要填一个动词原形。后面的连词是 between...and，所以 C 选项 distinguish 符合语境。distinguish between：分辨，区分开来。句意：通过犯错误，你可以区分.....

107.答案：J

解析：空格前的连词 and 连接相同的句子成分，词义相近或相反。分析语境可知动词是“分辨，区分”，前面的形容词是 correct，所以 J 选项 incorrect “不正确的”符合语境。句意：通过犯错误，你可以区分你做的事情正确还是不正确。

108.答案：A

解析：根据 even 以及后面的“我们生活中的事业不是为了成功”这一说法可以判断，此说法有点过于极端，所以选择 A 选项。go the extreme：走向极端。句意：罗伯特·斯蒂文森甚至走上了极端，他说：“我们生活中的事业不是为了成功.....”

109.答案：E

解析：continue to do sth.：继续做某事。fail in：失败。句意：罗伯特·斯蒂文森甚至走上了极端，他说：“我们生活中的事业不是成功，而是精神饱满地继续失败。”

110. 答案：K

解析：本句中不缺句子成分，空格后面是动名词 learning，所以这里可以填一个副词来修饰动词，所以选填 K。wisely：聪明地，明智地。句意：只要你继续明智地从错误中学习并更加努力地尝试，你就不必担心任何事情。

111. 答案: comfortable

解析：此处缺少形容词。comfortable adj. 舒适的，所以变 comfort 为 comfortable。

句意：就像一副舒适的手套，老朋友能相处融洽。

112. 答案: family

解析：此处缺少名词。familiar 是形容词，所以变为名词 family。

句意：但是经受繁忙和家庭的友谊也经受不了太久的忽视。

113. 答案: renewed

解析：此处缺少被动形式。be 是系动词，其后缺少被动形式。renew 是动词，改为 renewed。

句意：他们需要回顾。

114. 答案: healthy

解析：此处缺少形容词。and 是并列连词，其前后连接的成分具有一致性，所以空格处应填形容词。所以变为 healthy。

句意：如果想要保证真正的友谊充满活力且健康，请考虑并且思考一下最重要的品质。

115. 答案: Probably

解析：此处缺少副词。副词可以修饰完整的一句话。所以变为 probably，空缺处位于句首，故需首字母大写。

句意：或许这能帮助你理解为什么你和你最好的朋友很久不联系以及为什么当被问到“这周末你和谁一起玩的时候”你感到尴尬。

116. 答案: called

解析：此处缺少动词。have not+动词过去分词形式构成完成时的否定形式。所以变 call 为 called。

句意：或许这能帮助你理解为什么你和你最好的朋友很久不联系以及为什么当被问到“这周末你和谁一起玩的时候”你感到尴尬。

117. 答案: being

解析：此处分词。while 是连词，其后省略主语，缺分词作状语，所以变 be 为 being。

句意：或许这能帮助你理解为什么你和你最好的朋友很久不联系以及为什么当被问到“这周末你和谁一起玩的时候”你感到尴尬。

118. 答案: going

解析：此处缺少进行时。be doing 构成进行时，所以空格处填 going。

句意：或许这能帮助你理解为什么你和你最好的朋友很久不联系以及为什么当被问到“这周末你和谁一起玩的时候”你感到尴尬。

119. 答案: virtues

解析：此处缺少名词复数。句子主干完整，所以空格处填 virtues。

句意：有时候你可能会忽视亲近的朋友，但是如果你没能培养这些好的品质，比如忠诚、宽恕、奉献以及

诚实，就别期望找到真正的朋友。

120. 答案: honesty

解析：此处缺少名词。所以变为 honesty。

句意：有时候你可能会忽视亲近的朋友，但是如果你没能培养这些好的品质，比如忠诚、宽恕、奉献以及诚实，就别期望找到真正的朋友。

121. 参考范文：

When it comes to (the choice of read), different people hold different views. Some contend that (prefer to read E-books). For one thing, (It is very easy to read, you can download in the internet want to read the content to your phone, anywhere you can read.). For another (A lot of E-books do not spend money to buy, so that E-books can help you save money.)

In spite of all these claims, others maintain that (paper books is better), and they point out that (paper books give a feeling of true reading). Another instance often cited is that (read paper books can protect people's eyes).

It's no easy task to find a satisfactory answer to the issue. As for me, there's some truth to both arguments. It's advisable to (make your choice depending on according to your context).

注：括号内为话题语料

解析：本文是一篇对比选择类型的议论文。

写作点拨：

1. 首先确定作文主题——E-books or Paper Books?
2. 根据题目中所给提示，首段先引出主题。然后阐述自己的看法。
3. 第二段主要讲述电子书和纸质书的利弊。
4. 第三段作为结尾，再次明确自己的态度及看法。

【写作框架】：

When it comes to _ _ _ _ , different people hold different views. Some contend that _ _ _ _ . For one thing, _ _ _ _ . For another, _ _ _ _ .

In spite of all these claims, others maintain that _ _ _ _ , They point out that _ _ _ _ . Another instance often cited is that _ _ _ _ .

It's no easy task to find a satisfactory answer to the issue. As for me, there's some truth to both arguments. It's advisable to _ _ _ _ _ .